



USE OF ENGLISH II

GNS 112

1. One of the basic feature of language is _____ a. discreteness b. meaning. c. paragraph d. sentence.
2. Language is _____ a. compositional and diplomatic b. diplomatic and hierarchical c. compositional and hierarchical d. diplomatic and syntactic.
3. Raphael found the new typist in his office a very hardworking man. The above sentence is _____ a. verbal phrase b. adjectival phrase c. noun phrase d. adverbial phrase.
4. Boy, Biro, Bottle are all an example of _____ a. compound noun b. proper noun c. concrete noun d. countable noun
5. Specialized term can also be referred to as _____ a. private language b. spoken language c. professional language d. institutional language
6. According to Hudley and Mallinson _____ is the specific terminology used to support our interests and occupations a. specialized English b. jargons c. vocabulary d. peculiar
7. Legal discourse also involves a. law materials b. novel c. letter d. law report
8. The language of law is called a. legal tender b. legal report c. legal books d. legalese
9. The structure of medical English is usually in the _____ a. active voice b. passive voice c. personal voice d. oral written
10. PTSD in medical English is _____ a. post-traumatic stress disorder b. post-traumatic strained disorder c. post-trans stress disorder
11. The formal word for 'END' in business language ____ a. terminate b. close c. stop d. pause
12. 'HTML' in business English acronym is _____ a. hypertext mark-up language b. hypertext mark-do language c. hypertext mark-end language d. hypertext mark-up length

13. 'VAT' in business English acronym is a. value added text b. value added test c. value added task d. value added tax
14. The formal word for 'START' in business language a. begin b. commence c. proceed d. kick off
15. _____ is defined as how the language we speak or write varies according to the types of situation a. jargons b. registers c. domain d. tenor
16. All are the three main levels of registers which are useful for distinguishing the nature of social interaction of participant except a. field b. mode c. tenor d. jargons
17. _____ refers to the social setting or what the discourse intends to investigate a. mode b. tenor c. field d. register
18. _____ is the medium or channel of communication a. field b. tenor c. register d. mode
19. All are major channels of communication except a. speech b. writing c. reading d. nonverbal means
20. _____ is concerned with participants and their role-relations a. field b. mode c. tenor d. inter-relationship
21. There are ___ major classification of degrees of formality a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
22. ___ reflects the specific style of language one uses a. jargons b. register c. vocabulary d. stylistic
23. ___ are the actual compendium of technical words of a particular topic, field or profession a. jargons b. register c. field d. professional words
24. To legally stop the supply of money to somebody in banking field is a. freeze b. stop c. seize d. end
25. A portable computer in computing field is a. notepad b. notebook c. notemart d. portable note
26. Under aged/not legally an adult proposal for law in Law field is a. major bill b. legal bill c. under age bill d. minor bill
27. One of the equal part of a company that you can buy in stock exchange field is a. share b. equal part c. company dividends d. stock dividends
28. 'ARSON' in legal term means a. the crime of intentionally setting fire to property b. the crime of stealing from a house c. the crime of intentionally setting someone on fire d. the crime of intentionally breaking into someone's house

29. 'PERJURY' in legal term means a. deliberate lying or giving false evidence while under oath b. deliberate giving truthful evidence while under oath b. to pronounce someone not guilty d. to pronounce someone lying under oath
30. 'FEBRILE' in medical term means a. cold and catarrh b. malaria c. typhoid d. fever
31. 'CONVALESCENT' in medical term means a. a patient in coma b. a patient suffering from convulsion c. a patient suffering from gynaeomastia d. a patient which is recovering from an ailment
32. 'PNEUMONIA' in medical term means a. inflammation of the bronchoscope b. inflammation of the epidural c. inflammation of the lung(s) d. inflammation of the pancreas
33. 'INTERFACE' in ICT term means a. boundary across which data passes b. a computer program for numerical data c. boundary between data and other programs d. the designing or writing of computer programs
34. 'SPREADSHEET' in ICT term means a. a computer program for numerical data b. a boundary across which data passes c. information for computer processing d. a computer data for counting numbers
35. 'CONSCRIPTION' in military term means a. the practice of forcing people by law to serve in the armed forces b. the practice of allowing people to serve in the armed forces c. the practice of making people serve the government d. a soldier sent out from base
36. 'MANIFESTO' in government and political term means a. an event of declaring your interest in politics b. a programme of action, policy of a party c. admitted with the right to run a government office d. a programme of awareness in politics
37. 'SUFFRAGE' in government and political term means a. right to vote in a primary election b. right to vote in a secondary election c. right to vote in a general election d. right to vote and be voted
38. 'DISCOREA' in agricultural term means a. rice b. yam c. cassava d. potato
39. 'AGERATAUM CONYZOIDES' in agricultural term means a. elephant weed b. stubborn grass c. goat weed d. cow weed
40. Which is the formality scales of registers a. frozen, formal, consultative, casual, informal b. frozen, formal, consultative, casual, intimate c. formal, frozen, casual, conservative, reserve d. casual, frozen, distinct, formal, casual
41. Frozen register are __ a. stiff b. static c. dynamic d. preamble

42. The _____ for GNS 112 will be made available for all students next week a. syllabi b. syllabuses c. syllabus d. syllabus
43. The _____ guide provides a framework for new teachers to refer to when making lesson plans a. curriculum b. curriculum c. curicullums d. curriculums
44. _____ represents the cornerstones of erecting the podium of effective communication a. effective writing b. comprehension c. formal writing d. effective writing
45. _____ reading pertains to the ability of a reader to capture and comprehend many words, sentences and passages within the shortest possible time a. fast b. speed c. swift d. rush
46. All constitute major reading skills except a. skimming b. scanning c. speed reading d. intensive
47. _____ helps the writer to categorize the main points and organize the supporting points under them a. note-taking b. outlining c. brainstorming d. thesis statement
48. Pre-writing activities are categorized into a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
49. The central idea is summed up in the _____ a. thesis statement b. topic sentence c. supporting sentence d. sufficient sentence.
50. _____ words and phrases are used to join sentences or parts of sentences to make them more coherent a. transitional b. supporting c. paragraphing d. coherence
51. All these linkers indicate contrast except a. although b. but c. however d. meanwhile
52. All these linkers indicate a beginning except a. another b. first c. first of all d. to begin with
53. All these linkers indicate additional explanation or additional information except a. in addition b. furthermore c. besides d. likewise
54. All these linkers indicate comparison except a. similarly b. likewise c. also d. even though
55. All these linkers indicate examples or illustrations except a. for example b. for instance c. to illustrate d. in fact
56. All these linkers indicate time except a. now b. meanwhile c. earlier d. therefore
57. All these indicate emphasis or to give extra details except a. indeed b. in fact c. for instance d. a and b
58. All these indicate logical relationship except a. therefore b. as a result c. in short d. consequently
59. All these indicate a conclusion or summary except a. to sum up b. in conclusion c. in short d. finally

60. A well-written paragraph must be ____ a. central b. stated facts c. coherent d. summing
61. ____ are mechanics of writing which are useful to regulate a write-up so as to clarify meaning that gives direction in writing a. punctuation b. unity c. coherence d. paragraph
62. ____ are used to combine closely related sentences a. colon b. semi-colon c. hyphen d. dash
63. ____ is used to specify exclusion, particularly of letters or words a. brackets b. apostrophes c. oblique d. ellipsis
64. ____ is used to separate optional words or phrases a. oblique b. colon b. dash d. hyphen
65. "The university of Ilorin is an institution that is better by far", what type of sentence is this? a. simple b. compound c. complex d. multiple
66. ____ sentence gives command a. declarative b. interrogative c. exclamatory d. imperative
67. "Their coach came and the team set out" what type of sentence is this? compound b. complex c. multiple d. simple
68. "The Vice Chancellor donated a huge and gargantuan sum of money to the motherless baby home this year" what type of sentence is this? complex b. compound c. simple d. multiple
69. Sentence can be classified into a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
70. "She treats me kindly as if I am her colleague" what adverbial clause is this? a. time b. degree c. concession d. comparison
71. I have ____ the water a. drink b. drank c. drunk d. drinking
72. ____ verbs transfer action from the actor to the direct object a. intransitive b. finite c. transitive d. attributive

ANSWERS

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A 11. A 12. A 13. D
14. B 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. D 19. C 20. C 21. D 22. B 23. A 24. A 25. B 26. D
27. A 28. A 29. A 30. D 31. D 32. C 33. A 34. A 35. A 36. B 37. A 38. B 39. C
40. B 41. B 42. C 43. B 44. B 45. B 46. D 47. B 48. C 49. B 50. A 51. D 52. A
53. D 54. D 55. D 56. D 57. D 58. C 59. D 60. C 61. A 62. B 63. D 64. A 65. C
66. D 67. A 68. C 69. B 70. D 71. C 72. C

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