

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, ILORIN

GENERAL STUDIES DIVISION

USE OF ENGLISH GNS 111

Instructions: From the words or group of words lettered A to D, choose the option which best completes each sentence below:

1. The topclass Nigerian universities are determined to _____ the quality of education.
(A) keep up. (B) keep up with. (C) keep on. (D) keep at.
2. Some people are failures or under-achievers because _____.
(A) they don't like the library.
(B) they are unable to manage their time effectively.
(C) they are poor readers
(D) they are quiet speakers
3. Anyone who wants to communicate effectively using English must _____.
(A) learn to verbalize.
(B) understand how others act and feel.
(C) take pains to learn the rules.
(D) take pains to listen
4. As a system of communication, a given language has its own sets of _____.
(A) conversions. (B) conventions. (C) corrections. (D) conversations.
5. Learning involves the following activities except _____.
(A) sleeping. (B) reflecting. (C) thinking. (D) organizing facts.

6. _____ is a major study skill factor.
(A) the mind. (B) the foreground. (C) the background. (D) the context.
7. It is the _____ of study skills that enables the learner to be in charge of his/her own learning.
(A) appreciation. (B) memorization. (C) anticipation . (D) application.
8. Personal positive attitude helps.
(A) contents. (B) study habits. (C) distractions. (D) interrogations.
9. Study skills are habits that instill _____ in the learner once well cultivated.
(A) Content learning. (B) knowledge (C) discipline . (D) comprehension.
10. Which of the following is not a study skill strategy for the English as a second language learner _____?
(A) PQRST
(B) time management
(C) Personal motivation
(D) Personal equipment.
11. Learners frequent interactions with colleague, teachers and schooars on-line help to ensure _____.
(A) academic objectiveness.
(B) academic currency.
(C) academic harvest.
(D) academic competence.
12. Which of the following is not a level of reading comprehension? _____
(A) critical. (B) inferential. (C) liberal. (D) literal.
13. Reading has _____ nature and is purpose bound, especially at the advanced level of learning.
(A) intrusive. (B) invalid. (C) intricate. (D) intrinsic.
14. The minister was alarmed _____ the drop in quality of education.
(A) with. (B) on. (C) at. (D) for.

15. For understanding to take place, the basic foundation needed is _____.
- (A) Information. (B) communication. (C) concentration. (D) reflection.
16. Words combine to form _____.
- (A) sentences (B) clauses. (C) phrases. (D) morphemes.
17. An important feature of language⁴ is its _____
- (A) structure. (B) texture. (C) strength. (D) stature.
18. The English as a second language countries include all except _____.
- (A) Ghana. (B) India. (C) Nigeria. (D) USA.
19. _____ to come this weekend to listen to the broadcast of the football match?
- (A) Do you like, (B) Would you like. (C) Are you like. (D) Will you like.
20. Factors affecting study skills include all except _____.
- (A) hybridizing. (B) the study time.
(C) the study venue (D) reading aloud to oneself.
21. Computers are now cheap _____ for nearly everyone to afford it.
- (A) enough. (B) so. (C) too. (D) quite.
22. You're looking _____ pretty today, Temy.
- (A) very. (B) attractively. (C) beautifully. (D) too.
23. I promise to do my _____ best.
- (A) possible. (B) very. (C) feasible. (D) variable.
24. Water _____ hydrogen and oxygen.
- (A) Varies between. (B) migrates. (C) consists of. (D) corresponds to.
25. Agnes left the school very late, _____
- (A) didn't she? (B) isn't it? (C) hasn't she? (D) hadn't she?
26. "Soyinka is good at play writing and Achebe is good at prose writing"
Identify the sentence type.
- (A) Complex. (B) simple. (C) compound. (D) compound complex.

27. " Mathematic _____ compulsory for engineering students".
(A) is (B) as (C) are (D) were
28. The boy and the girl _____ gone home.
(A) has. (B) have. (C) had. (D) is.
29. Which of the following is not a quality of good English?
(A) coherence. (B) emphasis or focus. (C) unity. (D) none of the above.
30. In spite of the seemingly scarcity of marriageable men today many a girl
_____ to get married at the age of twenty-one.
(A) Intend. (B) intended (C) plans (D) plan.

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | A | 16. | C |
| 2. | B | 17. | A |
| 3. | C | 18. | D |
| 4. | B | 19. | B |
| 5. | A | 20. | A |
| 6. | A | 21. | A |
| 7. | D | 22. | A |
| 8. | B | 23. | B |
| 9. | C | 24. | C |
| 10. | D | 25. | A |
| 11. | B | 26. | C |
| 12. | C | 27. | A |
| 13. | C | 28. | B |
| 14. | C | 29. | D |
| 15. | C | 30. | C |

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Instructions; Fill in the gap(s). Choose the most appropriate options A-D

For questions 1-10.

1. She did not explain what happened _____ did she?
(A) rather. (B) never (C) either (D) neither.
2. He was _____ weak _____ he could not climb the stairs.
(A) very/that (B) so/that (C) too/that (D) so/when
3. Some of the food _____ spoiled.
(A) were (B) are (C) have (D) is
4. The University of Ilorin _____ a large collection of sporting _____.
(A) has /equipment (B) have/equipments (C) had/aids
(D) has/costumes.
5. The lecturers with his wife _____ here.
(A) were (B) were to be (C) are (D) was
6. Neither Hallema, nor her sisters _____ attending the party tomorrow.
(A) were (B) is (C) are (D) was
7. The boys as well as their father _____ travelling.
(A) hated (B) love (C) loves (D) will love.
8. Under such circumstances, one might not really be able to help _____.
(A) oneself (B) themselves (C) myself (D) one another.
9. The five girls love _____.
(A) themselves (B) ourselves (C) one another (D) each other.
10. The winner is the _____ of the three girls.

Identify the sentence type that best describe the structure of each of the sentences given from options A-D for questions 11-15.

11. The tall slim, dark-complexion good looking young man in that car recently returned from India.
(A) Compound complex (B) simple (C) complex (D) compound
12. They do not know how to play draught but they are good commentators of the board game.
(A) Compound (B) simple (C) complex (D) compound-complex
13. To be frank, he has severe injuries during the accident but his parents were assured of best medical care when the teams of doctors arrived.
(A) Complex (B) simple (C) compound-complex (D) compound.
14. Whenever political aspirants read out their manifestoes, the electorates are sometimes usually downcast.
(A) Compound complex (B) simple (C) complex (D) compound
15. The horse neigh; the rider fell down.
(A) complex (B) simple (C) compound-complex (D) compound.

Fill in the gap(s)/choose the most appropriate options A-D for questions 16-30.

16. Effective study skills include all of the following except:
(A) time management
(B) self-indulgence
(C) self-discipline
(D) concentration
17. In English, the active learning skills include _____ and _____.
(A) speaking and writing (B) speaking and listening
(C) speaking and reading (D) writing and listening

18. The passive language skills in English are _____ and _____.
(A) speaking and writing (B) speaking and listening
(C) reading and writing (D) reading and listening
19. The punctuation mark "e.g." is also known as _____.
(A) *exempli gratia* (B) *exemplify gratia*
(C) exception graft (D) *exempli gratio*
20. It is referred to as an important language because many people in South Africa _____ it.
(A) Are speaking (B) spoke (C) speak (D) speaks.
21. All except _____ is used to mark off parenthetical statements.
(A) inverted comma (B) comma (C) the dash (D) question mark.
22. The job was done meticulously well.
(A) noun phrase (B) adverb phrase (C) verbal group (D) adjectival phrase
23. Although she invited me to her birthday party, I will not be able to attend because my examination is fast approaching.
(A) main clause (B) subordinate clause (C) parallel clause (D) Reciprocal c;lause.
24. The school authority and not the student _____ responsible for the crisis on campus.
(A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is.
25. Comprehension is a _____ activity of effective reading skills.
(A) constructive (B) cognitive (C) conjunctive (D) connective
26. '...' on the network news as the National Award winners '....' The punctuation mark used is an example of.
(A) Three dots (B) ellipses (C) elision (D) subtraction

27. _____ is not one of the learning skills in English language.
(A) reading (b) writing (C) communication (D) speaking.
28. The literacy language skills are reading and _____.
(A) writing (B) listening (C) thinking (D) speaking.
29. Note making/taking and outlining is information _____ techniques.
(A) residual (B) refusal (C) recorder (D) reception.
30. The Dean and Secretary _____ the meeting regularly.
(A) attends (B) were attending (C) attend (D) attended.

ANSWERS

1. C

2. B

3. D

4. A

5. D

6. C

7. B

8. A

9. C

10. D

11. B

12. A

13. C

14. C

15. D

16. B

17. A

18. D

19. A

20. C

21. D

22. B

23. B

24. C

25. B

26. B

27. C

28. A

29. D

30. A

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Choose the option that best describes the under-lined expression as used in the sentence below:

1. Were I to eat the food my brother would have been sad.
(A) adverbial clause of condition
(B) adverbial clause of manner
(C) adjectival phrase
(D) adverbial clause of reason.
2. While you may not approve my private affairs you have to agree that I am hard working.
(A) adverbial clause of manner
(B) adverbial clause of reason
(C) adverbial clause of concession
(D) adverbial clause of degree.
3. As I was late to the party, I was unable to find a seat.
(A) adverbial clause of reason
(B) adverbial clause of manner
(C) adverbial clause of place
(D) adverbial clause of time.
4. He walked to the podium as though he were a king.
(A) adverbial clause of condition
(B) adverbial clause manner
(C) adverbial clause of result
(D) adverbial clause of time.

5. Joshua is so tall that we could easily locate him among the spectators.
- (A) adverbial clause of degree
 - (B) adverbial clause of concession
 - (C) adverbial clause of reason.
 - (D) adjectival clause.
6. What they told me was wrong.
- (A) adverbial clause of noun.
 - (B) noun clause
 - (C) adjectival clause
 - (D) noun phrase
7. We are sorry that we came late.
- (A) adjectival clause
 - (B) adverbial clause of reason
 - (C) noun clause
 - (D) noun phrase.
8. However hard she worked she never passed.
- (A) adverbial clause of contrast
 - (B) adjectival clause
 - (C) adverbial clause of reason
 - (D) adverbial clause of degree.
9. I'm going I'm going where no one can find me
- (A) adverbial clause of place
 - (B) adverbial clause of reason
 - (C) adverbial clause of purpose
 - (D) adverbial clause of manner.
10. John saw her while she was going for the game.
- (A) adverbial clause of reason
 - (B) adverbial clause of time
 - (C) adverbial clause of manner
 - (D) adjectival clause

Instruction: An idiom is in italics in each of the sentences below; find under each sentence the group of words that gives the meaning nearest to that of the idiom:

11. Kofi shed *crocodile tears*
(A) profuse tears (B) a few tears (C) no tears (D)insincere tears.
12. I had to *cudgel my brain* in order to solve that problem
(A) give my brain some rest
(B) think hard
(C) study my books more
(D)abandon my own attempts.
13. John *wears his hearts on his sleeves*
(A) John is heartless
(B) John is an ordinary person
(C) John is kind.
(D) John is a thoughtful man.
14. Adeola is always *jumping from the frying pan into the fire*
(A) taking the right decisions
(B) frying pancakes on the fire
(C) going from a bad to a worse situation
(D) taking the right decisions
15. James and Martha *live a cat-and-dog life*
(A) a life devoted to the care of cats and dogs
(B) a happy life
(C) a life full of quarrels
(D) a life of reciprocating favours.

Instruction: Choose from the alternatives (a) to (d) the correct verb that best completes each of the following sentences:

16. I watched him _____ the rice last night
(A) eating (B) eats (C) eat (d) ate
17. _____ you want to come to the party now that I'm going too?
(A) shall (B) could (C) would (D) will
18. If I _____ an elephant I would run!
(A) saw (B) see (C) have seen (D) had seen
19. I love _____ down your road to visit my friend
(A) walking (B) walked (C) walks (D) be walking

20. He had gone away before we _____ that the money was missing.
(A) discover (B) had discovered (C) discovered (D) have discovered.

ANSWERS

1.	A	11.	D
2.	C	12.	A
3.	B	13.	A
4.	A	14.	C
5.	B	15.	C
6.	B	16.	C
7.	A	17.	C
8.	A	18.	B
9.	A	19.	A
10.	B	20.	C

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Instruction: Fill in the blank spaces in the following passage with appropriate words selected from the option below the passage, lettered A-D-

The oil palm is one of the most valuable -1- tree crops in Nigeria. Its major product, palm oil, is a high quality -2- oil. It is used locally for cooking and in the preparation of food and cakes, and is a major -3- product being used in the manufacture of -4- and soap. Palm win is a -5- sap obtained from the oil palm tree by tapping.

1. (A) economic (B) cheap (C) economical (D) expensive
2. (A) drinkable (B) edible (C) audible (D) eatable
3. (A) tax (B) excise (C) duty (D) export
4. (A) toast (B) sausage (C) margarine (D) butter
5. (A) changeable (B) soluble (C) dissoluble (D) washable

From the list, choose the word or group of words that best complete each sentences.

6. I don't know his name but I remember _____ him in London.
(A) to meet
(B) to have met
(C) meeting
(D) to be meeting
7. _____ by the teacher, John did not enter the classroom.
(A) haven been punished
(B) being punished
(C) having been punished

- (D) haven being punished
8. The woman said she saw the victims _____ from the roof
(A) to have fallen
(B) to be falling
(C) fall
(D) fell
9. The children listened attentively to the stories of the _____ man
(A) grey-haired wise old
(B) wise grey-haired old
(C) old grey-haired wise
(D) wise old grey-haired
10. Toyin was pleased with the _____ skirt her mother gave to her.
(A) beautiful new pale yellow cotton
(B) pale yellow beautiful new cotton
(C) new beautiful yellow pale cotton
(D) beautiful yellow cotton new pale
11. He fell in love with the _____ graduate
(A) young intelligent British
(B) intelligent young British
(C) young British intelligent
(D) British young intelligent

Choose the preposition which best completes each sentence.

12. Julian prides herself _____ her cooking.
(A) with (B) about (C) on (D) for
13. Peter accused his friend _____ taking his pencil.
(A) of (B) in (C) for (D) about
14. Mrs. Thomas was advised not to submit _____ her husband's rough treatment.
(A) In (B) at (C) to (D) for
15. The painter appears to be worthy _____ his wages.

(A) with (B) for (C) of (D) to

Choose the alternative which best completes each sentence.

16 The baby was eating _____ food.

(A) Its' (B) it's (C) it's own (D) its

17. The teacher collected his book and _____

(A) everyone's else

(B) everyone else

(C) everyone's else's

(D) every persons.

18. This is not your cup; it must be _____.

(A) of her's (B) hers (C) for her (D) her's

19. You have now gotten _____ to complete the investigation.

(A) a sufficient information

(B) many informations

(C) sufficient information

(D) plenty of informations.

20. Have you heard _____ news about him since he left?

(A) plenty (B) many (C) several (D) much

21. They must have been blind not to have seen him, _____?

(A) didn't they?

(B) musn't they?

(C) weren't they?

(D) wasn't it?

22 John said that we could attend his birthday party, _____?

(A) couldn't we?

(B) didn't he?

(C) did he?

(D) won't we?

Choose the word that is rightly stressed from the options lettered A-D.

23. (A) Idea (B) iDea (C) iDEA (D) idEa.
24. (A) COfisticate (B) CONfisticate (C) confisTICATE (D) confISTicate
25. (A) OVERcome (B) overcoME (C) Overcome (D) overCOME

Choose one word among those lettered A-D that contains the sound represented by PHONETIC SYMBOL. shown in the beginning.

26. /U:/
(A) cook (B) book (C) tomb (D) look
27. /n/
(A) under (B) uncle (C) mountain (D) night

Choose the one word among those lettered A-D that has the same Consonant sound as the sound represented by the letter(s) underlined in the capitalized word.

28. VoluME
(A) virtue (B) vulgar (C) volunteer (D) value
29. PLEASuRE
(A) music (B) dazzle (C) fusion (D) nurture
30. ACCeNT
(A) mix (B) call (C) chart (D) size

ANSWERS

1.	A	16.	D
2.	B	17.	B
3.	D	18.	B
4.	C	19.	C
5.	C	20.	D
6.	C	21.	C
7.	C	22.	B
8.	D	23.	C
9.	D	24.	A
10.	A	25.	D
11.	B	26.	C
12.	B	27.	B
13.	A	28.	D
14.	C	29.	C
15.	C	30.	B

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1. The study skill that enhances the storage and retrieval of information in

The process of learning is _____

- (A) personal motivation
- (B) paragraphing
- (C) note-making
- (D) information integration.

2. A learner takes notes under the following situations except _____

- (A) when listening to a lecture
- (B) when participating in a seminar
- (C) during consultation in the library
- (D) listening to a pre-recorded tape on a subject matter

3. Note-making comes to play when a learner does the following except _____

- (A) when reading a textbook
- (B) when consulting a lecture note
- (C) when going through a journal
- (D) when listening to a lecture

4. A dictionary shows how a word is pronounced through one of the following

- (A) stress (B) syllable (C) inflections (D) rhyme

5. The study skill which allows the learners to focus on core elements in a

material under study is called _____

- (A) note-making (B) note-taking (C) outlining (D) comprehension

6. The first step in the use of a dictionary is to _____

- (A) consult the dictionary straightaway

- (B) break the word into smaller unit
(C) determine the contextual usage of the word
(D) determine the word's part of speech.
7. The following registers can be found in 'administration' except _____
(A) directing (B) planning (C) organization (D) system
8. Registers are influenced by the relationship that exists between a speaker/writer and the listener/reader. The relationship is called _____
(A) field of discourse
(B) tenor of discourse
(C) mode of discourse
(D) nature of discourse
9. "Good-for-Nothing" is an example of which of these classes of nouns:
(A) common noun (B) collective noun (C) compound noun (D) proper noun
10. The following verbs strengthen or add special shade of meaning to the real action performed except _____
(A) be (B) is (C) are (D) writes
11. The constituents of a clause include the following except _____
(A) word (B) phrase (C) sentence (D) none of the above
12. A grammatical structure which contains a subject and predicate is called _____
(A) a phrase (B) a word (C) a sentence (D) paragraph
13. A man cannot be successful, except he is determined. The underlined structure is a _____
(A) dependent clause
(B) independent clause
(C) , main clause
(D) none of the above
14. When there is a subordinator at the beginning of a clause then, the clause is an example of a/an _____
(A) independent clause
(B) dependent clause

- (C) main clause
 - (D) all of the above
15. A noun clause functions in the following ways except _____
- (A) subject of the clause
 - (B) object of the clause
 - (C) qualifier
 - (D) as gerund
16. A sentence is a complete grammatical utterance which contains _____
- (A) a linearly arranged words
 - (B) a structurally related words
 - (C) independent and dependent clause
 - (D) all of the above
17. A statement is also referred to as _____
- (A) an imperative sentence
 - (B) interrogative sentence
 - (C) a declarative sentence
 - (D) an exclamatory
18. Which of these sentence types state a verifiable truth or situation?
- (A) an exclamatory sentence
 - (B) an imperative sentence
 - (C) a declarative sentence
 - (D) an interrogative sentence
19. Which of these is true of a simple sentence?
- (A) it contains only one independent clause
 - (B) it begins with a capital letter and ends a full stop
 - (C) it contains a subject and predicate
 - (D) all of the above
20. The subject position in a sentence is occupied by which of the following clauses of words.
- (A) Noun
 - (B) adverb
 - (C) adjective
 - (D) verb
21. When two simple sentences are formed with the use of a coordinating conjunction., they become a _____
- (A) complex sentence

- (B) compound sentence
 (C) compound complex sentence
 (D) multiple sentence
22. A sentence that has one independent and one or more dependent clause is a _____
 (A) complex sentence
 (B) compound sentence
 (C) compound complex sentence
 (D) multiple sentence
23. "Teachers are always happy when their students perform well because they are fulfilled." The sentence above is a _____
 (A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound complex
24. "Kola is my enemy" is not a statement that comes from me, I can only quote the statement using _____
 (A) question mark (B) parenthesis (C) an hyphen (D) an inverted comma
25. A full stop performs one of the following functions _____
 (A) marks the end of a sentence/thought
 (B) shows surprise
 (C) makes additional information in a sentence
 (D) list items.
26. Which of these is/are the function(s) of a comma?
 (A) listing items
 (B) separating an introductory or transitional words from other parts of a sentence
 (C) gives additional information
 (D) all of the above.
27. The chairman as well as his executive members _____ invited to the meeting last week
 (A) is (B) was (C) were (D) are
28. The president and commander-in-chief seeking a re-election in 2015

- (A) is (B) is been (C) are (D) were
29. In "Shade speaks fluently",
- (A) a singular subject agrees with a singular verb
- (B) a plural subject agrees with a plural verb
- (C) a singular subject agrees with a plural verb
- (D) none of the above
30. A sentence is a compound complex sentence because of _____
- (A) the number of clauses in it
- (B) the complex thought in it
- (C) because it is the longest of all the sentence types though not all situations
- (D) all of the above

ANSWERS

1.	C	16.	D
2.	C	17.	C
3.	D	18.	C
4.	A	19.	D
5.	C	20.	A
6.	C	21.	B
7.	D	22.	A
8.	B	23.	C
9.	C	24.	D
10.	D	25.	A
11.	C	26.	D
12.	C	27.	B
13.	A	28.	A
14.	B	29.	A
15.	C	30.	D

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1. Effective reading involves _____ cognitive processing.
(A) passive (B) unconscious (C) active (D) redundant
2. Reading is a process in which our minds translate _____ symbols into ideas.
(A) printed (B) spoken (C) carved (D) coloured
3. Reading is a _____ skill
(A) Expressive (B) receptive (C) primary (D) symbolic
4. Reading for pleasure involves reading such materials like _____
(A) novels (B) newspapers (C) magazines (D) all of the above
5. Qualities of an efficient reader include the following except _____
(A) forecasts (B) flexible (C) enjoys reading (D) regresses.
6. One of these is a deficiency in reading.
(A) vocalization (B) reads fast (C) anticipates (D) evaluates
7. The reader who is skimming watches out for _____
(A) keywords & headings
(B) A & C
(C) subheadings & graphic
(D) only C
8. Fast reading to locate dates, names, places and figures is called _____
(A) leisure reading (B) regressing (C) digest (D) scanning
9. Study skills are also known as _____
(A) detailed reading
(B) reading strategies
(C) processing
(D) recollection

10. An example of memory aids is _____
(A) meditation (B) M NEMONICS (C) silence (D) research
11. In the SQ3R method of reading, the second R stands for _____
(A) recall (B) reset (C) repeat (D) respond
12. Factors affecting studying include all of the following except _____
(A) dedication (B) concentration (C) gender (D) place of study
13. Strategies used for studying effectively include _____
(A) extraction of key points
(B) asking questions
(C) only A
(D) A & B
14. All except _____ constitute major reading skills in intensive reading
(A) organization (B) skimming (C) scanning (D) speed reading
15. _____ is subject specific
(A) meaning
(B) extensive reading
(C) Intensive reading
(D) grammatical
16. _____ is an information reception technique.
(A) scanning (B) note-making (C) smiling (D) driving
17. _____ dictionaries are for specific professions
(A) thesaurus (B) formal (C) specialized (D) general
18. The dictionary can be used for all of the following except _____
(A) spelling (B) pronunciation (C) building (D) word entry.
19. The _____ indicates the end of a complete statement.
(A) full stop (B) dash (C) colon (D) comma
20. The _____ is used to show possession
(A) question mark (B) hyphen (C) apostrophe (D) colon
21. Another name for concord is _____
(A) ellipsis (B) brackets (C) mood (D) agreement
22. A _____ can contain one or more clauses
(A) phrase (B) sentence (C) word (D) morpheme
23. _____ are used as substitutes to nouns

- (A) pronouns (B) adjective (C) prepositions (D) verbs
24. _____ verbs have receivers of actions
(A) auxiliary (B) finite (C) transitive (D) main
25. Non-finite verbs are in forms
(A) two (B) six (C) four (D) three
26. There are _____ major types of conjunctions.
(A) seven (B) three (C) five (D) two
27. _____ conjunction connects equal words, phrases or clauses.
(A) co-ordinating (B) exclamative (C) subordinating (D) separating
28. Words or sounds used for exclamation are called _____
(A) adverbials (B) interjections (C) gerunds (D) nouns
29. _____ are used to mark the beginning of a sentence
(A) semi-colons (B) brackets (C) capital letters (D) commas
30. Adjectives are also called _____ words
(A) Joining (B) doing (C) naming (D) describing.

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-----|----|------|---|
| 1. | C | 16. | B |
| 2. | A | 17. | C |
| 3. | B | 18. | C |
| 4. | D | 19. | A |
| 5. | D | 20. | C |
| 6. | A | 21. | D |
| 7. | B | 22. | B |
| 8. | D | 23. | A |
| 9. | B | 24. | C |
| 10. | B | 25. | D |
| 11. | A | 26. | B |
| 12. | C. | 27.. | A |
| 13. | D | 28. | B |
| 14. | A | 29. | C |
| 15. | C | 30. | D |

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Select the best option for question 1 to 10.

1. He pressed on until he found his uncle, _____ he found after questioning hundreds of people.
(A) who (B) whom (C) that who (D) for who.
2. She is one of those persons who _____ never wrong.
(A) Is (B) are being (C) be (D) are
3. That belt isn't _____ is it?
(A) of you (B) your's (C) of yours (d) yours
4. Would you like to take – bananas with you to eat with your lunch?
(A) a little (B) a few (C) a small (D) few
5. If I _____ you. I would not give him so much money
(A) have (B) am (C) was (D) were
6. I prefer coffee _____ tea
(A) than (B) better than (C) by (D) to
7. We drank _____ coffee _____ tea.
(A) not only but
(B) not only But also
(C) not but
(D) not but
8. In "Jospark teaches English", Jospark is a _____ noun
(A) common (B) mass (C) proper (D) common
9. The sentence "What about it?" is _____
(A) Imperative (B) interrogative (C) declarative (D) exclamatory
10. Three _____ quarters of the hostel _____ been painted green
(A) will have (B) has (C) have (D) had

From the words letter A to D, choose the word that has the same sound(s) as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined.

	Given	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
11.	Kit <u>e</u> s	last	breeze	sing	looks
12.	Impressed <u>ed</u>	moved	wicked	tall	kite
13.	D <u>ir</u> t	warm	cart	wet	girl
14.	Rough <u>h</u>	fight	bought	dough	love
15.	Pl <u>a</u> it	pace	cat	race	gate

Select the most suitable option relevant to quest 16-25.

16. The available definitions of language emphasize its _____ function
(A) communicative (B) interactive (C) transactional (D) visual
17. Which of the following factors does not affect study skills?
(A) examination invigilator
(B) study venue
(C) study time
(D) underlining
18. Composition and comprehension skills are required in _____
(A) outlining (B) essay (C) letter (D) summary writing
19. What is used to describe rise and fall in pitch of utterances?
(A) syllable (B) stress (C) intonation (D) rhythm
20. The use of the sound /e/ instead of /eɪ/ is an instance of _____
(A) hypercorrection
(B) re-interpretation of sound
(C) under-differentiation

(D) sound substitution

21. The form of language used by an individual is known as _____

(A) socialet (B) dialet (C) idiolect (D) register

22. The underlined parts of the sentence, "We were impatient to start the engine is an instance of _____ phrase

(A) Infinitive (B) participle (C) gerun (D) prepositional

23. The use of electronic media and information and communication technologies in the school system is known as _____

(A) CALL (B) ICT (C) EMIS (D) E-learning

24. Another concept of selective reading is _____

(A) scanning (B) skimming (C) glancing (D) perusing

25. _____ Skill is less emphasized in GNS 111

(A) writing (B) speaking (C) listening (D) reading

In each of questions 26 to 30, fill each gap with most appropriate option from the list following the gap.

26. Baba and _____ participated in the tournament

(A) him (B) his (C) he (D) he's

27. He keeps his _____ clean always.

(A) surroundings

(B) surrounding

(C) premise

(D) environment

28. Some of the food _____ spoilt

(A) Is (B) are (C) were (D) have

29. The fact that language can be broken up into units and smaller units of language make up larger ones makes it _____

(A) systematic (B) rule-governed (C) structured (D) dynamic

30. The punctuation mark is used to separate alternative word or phrases is known as _____.

(A) ellipses (B) oblique (C) parenthesis (D) apostrophe

ANSWERS

1.	B	16.	A
2.	D	17.	A
3.	D	18.	A
4.	B	19.	C
5.	D	20.	D
6.	D	21.	C
7.	B	22.	A
8.	C	23.	D
9.	B	24.	B
10.	B	25.	A
11.	D	26.	C
12.	C	27.	A
13.	D	28.	A
14.	A	29.	C
15.	B	30.	B

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Choose the correct answer or the option that best completes the following sentences.

1. The word “internalization” has how many morphemes”
(A) four (B) five (C) six (D) seven
2. It is high time the students _____ the class.
(A) leave (B) left (C) have to leave (D) do leave
3. Amaka Igwe film production, in conjunction with corporate pictures,
_____ “The New Dawn”.
(A) present (B) presents (C) do present (D) is presenting
4. The suspect _____ when the DPO entered the office.
(A) has been questioned
(B) have been questions
(C) was being questioned
(D) Is being questions
5. The young man is an expert _____ Mechanical Engineering.
6. The students were advised to look _____ difficult words in the dictionary
(A) at (B) in (C) of (D) with
6. The student _____ before the principal arrived.
(A) has to be punished
(B) has been punished
(C) have been punished

- (D) had been punished
7. Mr. Ayinla always tells people to know their religious _____
(A) believe (B) believing (C) beliefs (D) belief
8. The two students did not appear before the _____ panel to look into their demands
(A) five man (B) five-man (C) five men (D) five-men
9. The president's speech _____ at 9.p.m. yesterday.
(A) Is broadcast
(B) has been broadcast
(C) were broadcast
(D) was broadcast
10. The young manager has caused his bank to _____ millions of naira
(A) lost (B) loss (C) lose (D) loose
12. _____ has been circulated that the workers are planning to go on industrial strike.
(A) an information
(B) Informations
(C) the information
(D) some informations
13. Since their quarrel, the two ladies have not been speaking _____
(A) one to the other
(B) to themselves
(C) to each other
(D) to each another
14. One of the robbers who snatched the minister's car _____ has been Arrested by the police.
(A) has (B) have (C) had (D) was
15. Neither the commissioners nor the governor _____ present at the political rally yesterday.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) are
16. The day Ade lost his beloved father was the _____ day of his life.

- (A) sad (B) sadder (C) saddest (D) more saddest
17. The students _____ politics when the lecturer entered the lecture room
(A) are discussing
(B) were discussing about
(C) are discussing on
(D) were discussing
18. _____ were sent out of the class by the teacher
(A) I and Ade
(B) Ade and me
(C) Ade and I
(D) myself and Ade
19. The pastor addressed his _____ in a sonorous voice
(A) audience (B) masses (C) spectators (D) congregation
20. The executive committee meeting was _____ till the next morning
(A) postponed (B) proscribed (C) delayed (D) adjourned
21. The man said he has never _____ in his life.
(A) being so (B) so being (C) been so (D) so been
22. The Vice-chancellor with all the deputy Vice-chancellors _____
the new site every week.
(A) visited (B) visits (C) visit (D) visiting
23. Olu says he is better at Mathematics _____
(A) as me (B) than I am (C) as I am (D) with me
24. "Ladies and gentlemen, let us come together to know _____
better"
(A) each other (B) one another (C) us (D) ourselves
25. The new group is committed to _____ for international peace.
(A) work (B) worked (C) working (D) be working
26. The governor _____ graduated from one of the best universities.
(A) would have (B) must have (C) shall have (D) will have.
27. The health workers' strike was _____ as a result of the new minister's
Intervention.
(A) called back (B) called in (C) called off (D) called up.

28. The principal as well as the teachers _____ the students every Monday.
(A) address (B) addresses (C) addressed (D) are addressing
29. The civil servants in the country are not likely _____ promoted until next year.
(A) to be (B) to have been (C) to have (D) to being.
30. When he visited the country last year, we asked him if he _____
pounded yam as lunch.
(A) want (B) wants (C) wanted (D) will has

ANSWERS

1.	B	16.	C
2.	B	17.	D
3.	B	18.	C
4.	C	19.	D
5.	B	20.	D
6.	D	21.	C
7.	D	22.	B
8.	C	23.	B
9.	B	24.	B
10.	D	25.	C
11.	C	26.	B
12.	C	27.	C
13.	C	28.	B
14.	A	29.	A
15.	A.	30.	C

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1. The first level or stage of reading is _____.
(A) studying (B) skimming (C) normal reading (D) scanning
2. The smallest meaning-bearing unit of a language is _____.
(A) sentence (B) morpheme (C) phrase (D) word
3. "James will man the team". As used in the sentence, the word "man"
Is a/an _____.
(A) adjective (B) adverb (C) noun (D) verb
4. The expression: "He had been stealing for long before he was caught this
afternoon" is in _____ tense.
(A) past (B) simple past (C) past perfect (D) past perfect progressive
5. The old man, as well as his children, _____ being interrogated by the
police.
(A) has (B) have (C) are (D) is
6. Neither the boys nor the girl _____ responsible for breaking the glass
yesterday.
(A) Is (B) was (C) were (D) are
7. "Modifier, headword and qualifier (mhq) is the structure of a/an _____
phrase.
(A) noun (B) adjectival (C) adverbial (D) prepositional
8. Honesty, etc. _____ what every politician should possess.
(A) are (B) is (C) shall be (D) none of the above.
9. The relation of lexical items along the horizontal axis is known
as _____ relations.
(A) syntagmatic (B) syntactic (C) paradigmatic (D) lexical
10. A group of related words without a finite verb, functioning as a particular
word class is called _____.
(A) Clause (B) sentence (C) pre-modifier (D) phrase

11. A morpheme that is parasitic in nature is _____ morpheme.
(A) bound (B) free (C) derivational (D) inflectional
12. The _____ is the largest unit on the grammatical rankscale.
(A) clause (B) phrase (C) morpheme (D) sentence
13. The language used in a particular field, discipline or profession is called _____.
(A) idiom (B) register (C) phrasal (D) connotation
14. A bound morpheme that changes the word class of the free morpheme to which it is added is called a/an _____ morpheme.
(A) directional (B) derivational (C) inflectional (D) instructional
15. Because he was unserious, the student failed the examination. The expression: "because he was unserious" is a/an _____ clause.
(A) adverbial (B) adjectival (C) noun (D) prepositional
16. One of the factors determining the choice of register is the _____ of discourse.
(A) mode (B) modal (C) modality (D) modification
17. 'Un__' in the word "unconditional" is a/an _____.
(A) suffix (B) prefix (C) infixation (D) affixation
18. If I had got a ticket, I _____ travelled since yesterday.
(A) would have (B) will (C) should (D) shall
19. The man whose son won an award has arrived. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an _____ clause.
(A) adverbial (B) prepositional (C) adjectival (D) noun
20. I will marry you when I'm rich. The underlined part of the sentence is an adverbial clause of _____.
(A) reason (B) degree (C) time (D) place
21. The prize was won by John and _____.
(A) I (B) me (C) myself (D) we
22. Each of the medical students _____ expected here later.
(A) is (B) are (C) was (D) were

23. Both Jonathan and _____ must rule in 2015.
(A) me (B) myself (C) I (D) us
24. "Will have been dancing" is an example of _____ phrase.
(A) noun (B) verb (C) adjectival (D) adverbial
25. "Was dancing" can be a good example of _____ tense.
(A) past
(B) past perfect
(C) past perfect continuous
(D) Past continuous
26. "Had been dancing" can be a good example of _____ tense.
(A) past
(B) past perfect
(C) past perfect continuous
(D) past continuous
27. The _____ is the most mobile element in a sentence.
(A) subject (B) predicate (C) complement (D) adjunct
28. I, as well as members of my cabinet _____ here to rejoice with you now.
(A) am (B) are (C) is (D) have
29. The role or power relations between participants in a discussion are known as the _____ of discourse.
(A) mode (B) tenor (C) field (D) modality
30. Four house _____ too much for this exam.
(A) Is (B) are (C) have been (D) were

ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | D | 16. | A |
| 2. | B | 17. | B |
| 3. | D | 18. | A |
| 4. | D | 19. | C |
| 5. | D | 20. | C |
| 6. | B | 21. | B |
| 7. | A | 22. | A |
| 8. | B | 23. | C |
| 9. | C | 24. | B |
| 10. | D | 25. | D |
| 11. | A | 26. | C |
| 12. | D | 27. | D |
| 13. | B | 28. | A |
| 14. | B | 29. | B |
| 15. | A | 30. | A |

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1. It was _____ who saw it.
(A) you and me (B) you and I (C) I and you (D) you and me.
2. It was _____ who need to be considered.
(A) them (B) they (C) their (D) theirs
3. He wanted you and _____
(A) he (B) I (C) me (D) they
4. Either Joy or you _____ wanted.
(A) Is wanting (B) is (C) was (D) are
5. The twins hugged _____ when they met.
(A) themselves
(B) theirselves
(C) each other
(D) one another
6. Three quarters of the Chemistry laboratory _____ painted last week.
(A) Is (B) are (C) was (D) were
7. Knowledge Biology as well as Chemistry _____ equired in the Pharmaceutical Company.
(A) Is (B) are (C) will being (D) were
8. Everybody in the class _____ happy.
(A) is (B) were (C) are to be (D) are
9. The little baby was abandoned by _____ mother.
(A) her (B) its (C) his (D) their
10. For one to be successful in life _____ should be diligent.
(A) He (B) she (C) their (D) one
11. "I _____ be able to answer the question" the candidate said candidly.
(A) might (B) must (C) shall (D) will
12. Bread and Butter _____ good for a growing child.

- (A) are (B) is (C) were (D) has
13. When we leave later this month, we _____ spent four years in the university.
(A) could have
(B) ought to have
(C) will have
(D) would have
14. Ahmed is one of the boys who always _____ well in mathematics.
(A) do (B) does (C) doing (D) did
15. 'He came but did not see her because she wasn't around.' The above sentence is an example of a _____ sentence.
(A) simple (B) compound (C) complex (D) compound complex
16. Femi speaks in English because he has a foreign visitor. the underlined words is an example of a _____.
(A) noun clause
(B) adjectival clause
(C) adverbial clause
(D) adverbial phrase
17. The President of the United States of America visited Nigeria fortnight ago. The underlined words is an example of _____.
(A) adverbial phrase
(B) noun phrase
(C) adjectival clause

- (D) adverbial clause.
18. Factors affecting effective study habit do not include ____.
- (A) venue and time (B) lack of concentration and motivation (C) lack of laptop and textbooks (D) negative attitude towards learning
19. One of the following is not among study skills strategies.
- (A) paraphrasing strategy
(B) Information integration
(C) effective use of professional dictionary
(D) note-making strategy
20. A good dictionary aids a reader by providing useful information about a language which includes all except ____.
- (A) word usage
(B) meaning of words
(C) secret of words
(D) phonological information
21. An extensive reading is meant.
- (A) to get complete information in a passage
(B) to gain general insights from the material being read
(C) to gain a detailed knowledge in a passage
(D) to scan through a passage.
22. Skimming involves ____.
- (A) scanning through a passage
(B) glancing through a passage
(C) reading a passage critically
(D) note-taking

23. _____ entails suggestion of additional information beyond what is stated in a passage.
- (A) critical reading
 - (B) referential reading
 - (C) creative reading
 - (D) literal reading
24. An interrogative sentence ends in _____.
- (A) a full stop
 - (B) an exclamation
 - (C) a question mark
 - (D) semi-colon
25. A group of words without a finite verb can be referred to as _____.
- (A) a phrase
 - (B) a clause
 - (C) a subordinate clause
 - (D) a simple sentence
26. _____ is the first stage or level of reading.
- (A) critical reading
 - (B) studying
 - (C) scanning
 - (D) skimming
27. Whereas _____ is the smallest grammatical unit _____ is the largest grammatical unit in the structure/rank of English grammar.
- (A) word / sentence
 - (B) morpheme / sentence

- (C) phrase /paragraph
- (D) subordinate / independent clause.

28. Language of a specific discipline can be referred to as

- _____ .
- (A) professional language
 - (B) official language
 - (C) register
 - (D) slang

29. Hamlet is the prince of Denmark in William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. The underlined expression is an example of _____.

- (A) subject
- (B) object
- (C) adjunct
- (D) complement

30 A main clause may be called_____.

- (A) a subordinate clause
- (B) a noun phrase
- (C) a sentence
- (D) a dependent clause.

ANSWERS

1. B 16. C

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 2. | B | 17. | A |
| 3. | C | 18. | C |
| 4. | D | 19. | C |
| 5. | C | 20. | C |
| 6. | C | 21. | B |
| 7. | A | 22. | A |
| 8. | A | 23. | B |
| 9. | B | 24. | C |
| 10. | D | 25. | A |
| 11. | D | 26. | D |
| 12. | B | 27. | B |
| 13. | D | 28. | C |
| 14. | A | 29. | D |
| 15. | D | 30. | B |

