

**GSP 101 THE USE OF ENGLISH**  
**FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**MAY, 18<sup>TH</sup>, 2004**

1. State three ways you can improve your vocabulary
  - (i) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
2. List five things a dictionary can do for you
  - (i) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (v) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Write out the antonyms of the words wary, complacent
  - (i) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Words are invested with meanings at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ levels
5. List the hyponyms of the word cutlery \_\_\_\_\_
6. Affixes are made up of \_\_\_\_\_
7. Gives examples of your answer in 6 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Fill in the synonyms of proximity \_\_\_\_\_ derived \_\_\_\_\_ incentive  
derived \_\_\_\_\_
9. List five acronyms
  - (i) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (v) \_\_\_\_\_
10. State four major factors that affect listening efficiency rate
  - (i) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (iii) \_\_\_\_\_

- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
11. State three features inherent in the English language which pose problems to second language users
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
12. Three guidelines towards effective note-taking during lectures are
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
13. A library may be defined as \_\_\_\_\_
14. List the types of library \_\_\_\_\_
15. List the steps you will take to identify a book in a library shelf
- \_\_\_\_\_
16. The most popular classification system used in \_\_\_\_\_
17. What is superscript?
18. State two forms of documents (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ and two styles of documentation (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
19. The UNESCO conference of \_\_\_\_\_ defined a book as \_\_\_\_\_
20. The LC classifies all fields of knowledge into \_\_\_\_\_ whereas the DDC classifies into \_\_\_\_\_
21. The type of documentation \_\_\_\_\_ best illustrated by the entry below is described as \_\_\_\_\_ I am grateful to Prof. B.O. Jones for making the distinction about a primate and a human being.
22. The study of speech sounds and their meaningful articulation is called
- \_\_\_\_\_
23. English consonants are described using the following parameters
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
24. There are \_\_\_\_\_ plosives \_\_\_\_\_
25. Affricates \_\_\_\_\_ fricatives \_\_\_\_\_

26. Nasals \_\_\_\_\_ Semi-vowels \_\_\_\_\_
27. Liquid 'r' \_\_\_\_\_ Lateral "T" consonant sounds in English.
28. The semi-vowels are also called \_\_\_\_\_
29. There are \_\_\_\_\_ short \_\_\_\_\_ Long \_\_\_\_\_ Diphthongs in the vowel sounds in English
30. Diphthongs are also called \_\_\_\_\_
31. Write one word that contains the affricate /ts/ \_\_\_\_\_ on word with the diphthongs /ei/ and \_\_\_\_\_ with the vowel sound /m/
32. Two bilabial consonant sounds are \_\_\_\_\_
33. The pronunciation fault of interchanging the lateral 'r' is called \_\_\_\_\_
34. Which ethnic group in Nigeria exhibits this shibboleth of identification which other group has difficulty with 'p' and which with 'z' \_\_\_\_\_
35. The \_\_\_\_\_ features of English sound system help the \_\_\_\_\_ to be meaningful and they are
36. Reading comprehension can be defined as \_\_\_\_\_ to be meaningful and they are \_\_\_\_\_
37. State three reasons why we read
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
38. Three levels of comprehension are
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
39. Which reading technique will you apply when you are reading \_\_\_\_\_
40. List five reading faults
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
41. Which one in '57' is caused by lack of concentration \_\_\_\_\_

42. Rapidly going through a text for main point is called \_\_\_\_\_ information is \_\_\_\_\_
43. In language learning the productive skills are \_\_\_\_\_ and receptive skills are \_\_\_\_\_
44. Reading speed is calculated with which equation \_\_\_\_\_ and going through text for specific information is \_\_\_\_\_
45. Public speaking can best be defined as \_\_\_\_\_
46. List the major qualities of a public speaker \_\_\_\_\_
47. One of the qualities of public speaker is competence what are the bases for assessing the competence
48. List two types of study patterns
49. What criteria will you consider in choosing study venues?
50. Give two study techniques you will use to prepare for examination \_\_\_\_\_
51. State two strategies you will apply in analyzing questions
52. What criteria will determine your choice of a term paper topic? \_\_\_\_\_ which documentation style have you used in your term paper? \_\_\_\_\_
53. Write out the bibliographical information of the novel assigned to you in your group this semester \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION ANSWERS

1. Language
2. Language is a set of human habits, the purpose of which is to give expressions to thought and feeling and especially to impart them to others.
3. – French ⇒ foreign language (FL)
4. – Igbo language → mother tongue (MT)
5. – National Language
6. - English as mother tongue (EMT)  
- English as a second language (ESL)  
- English as a foreign language (EFL)
7. Language is a means of communication  
Language is a medium of socialization  
It is used for the transmission of culture
8. Vocabulary is the list of all the words that one very familiar of, used effectively during writings and speeches.

9. – Development of extensive reading skills
  - Consulting the dictionary
  - Exposure to the model speakers of English
10. - Provides the spelling of a word
  - Provides the pronunciation of a word
  - Gives the usage of a word
  - Gives the synonyms of a word
  - Gives information about a word origin
11. Wary – Careless  
Complacent – Unwilling
12. Denotation and connotation levels
13. The hyponymy of the word cutlery are spoon, knife & Fork.
14. Affixes are made up of suffixes and prefixes
15. In the word uncomfortably  
Un-Prefix  
Ly-Suffix
16. Proximity – Nearness  
Derived – obtain  
Puzzle – surprise  
Incentive – zeal
17. UNO, UNN, UNESCO, PHCN, NAFDAC
18. – Noise
  - Poor Health condition
  - Emotional problem
  - Absent mindedness
19. Phonological interference
  - Lack of competent speakers and teachers of language
  - There exist words with the same sound but different meaning and spelt differently
20. – Sound mind for lecture
  - Intensive listening
  - Note taking
  - Use of abbreviation where necessary
21. A place where books are house and also provides a conducive place for book reading, study and reference

22. – National Library
  - Public Library
  - Special library
  - National library
  - Academic library
23. The Library user consults the catalogue
  - Checks the class number
  - Checks the author number
  - Checks the call number for book location in the Library
24. Reference Section
25. – It organizes, develops and houses books for reading, study, research and referencing
  - It provides conducive environment for study
  - It provides services like lending of books to library users
  - It provides briery and photocopying section
26. – The Dewey decimal classification scheme
  - Library of congress classification scheme
  - Universal decimal classification scheme
27. Library of congress classification scheme
28. Call number
29. – Special Catalogue
  - Title catalogue
  - Subject catalogue
  - Sheaf catalogue
  - Printed catalogue
30. Sheaf Catalogue
31. – MLA – Modern Language Association
  - APA – American Psychological Association
  - IPA – International Phonetic Association
  - ISSN – International Standard Serial Number
  - ISBN – International Standard Book Number
32. Preliminary pages of a book comes before the main book and are often paginated using Roman Numerals.
33. Bibliography is an alphabetical list of all the material cited in a book often located at the back of the book.

- 34. – It must be reliable
  - It must be authentic
  - It must contribute to scholarship
- 35. Blurb is a short description giving information about a book and the author often located at the back cover of a book.
- 36. Plagiarism or information left
- 37. Superscript is printed above the normal letter or word letter.
- 38. Textual and bibliographical documentation

**GSP 101 THE USE OF ENGLISH FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**SANDWICH PROGRAMME JAN. 3<sup>RD</sup>, 2005**

1. State two major functions of language.
2. In one sentence define language.
3. If English is a second language in Nigeria what is Igbo and French.
4. State four ways you can improve your vocabulary.
5. Write in full the following terms (a)ESL (b)EFL (c)ISBN (d)ISSN.
6. Give a succinct definition of the library?
7. List three kinds of libraries and briefly define one.
8. State the major function of library.
9. Give example of two National libraries outside Nigeria library.
10. State four functions of a library.
11. What is a term paper?
12. State three criteria that will guide your choice of a term paper topic.
13. At the UNESCO conference of 1964 a book was defined as what?
14. How will you recognize the preliminary parts of a book?
15. What is a blurb.
16. An alphabetized list of technical terms dialect words and strange terms used in a text is called what?
17. The left side of an open book is called.(A)-----  
 -----and the right side (B)-----  
 -----  
 -----

18. Which groups of readers will patronize a special library. Give one example of a special library?
19. What is a library catalogue? State two types of catalogues.
20. State two reasons why we document when writing a research paper?
21. List any two guidelines towards effective note during lectures.
22. Briefly define reading comprehension.
23. State three levels of comprehension of a text.
24. Briefly explain the following reading techniques skimming, scanning, SQ3R.
25. List five reading faults. Which one is caused by lack of concentration?
26. List three major factors that affect listening comprehension.
27. Define documentation in research Writing?
28. List two styles of documentation.
29. Which style did you use in your term paper?
30. Explain the following terms et ali, sic, ibidem, ed.
31. What is the title of the novel assigned to you for first semester?
32. State four pieces of information which a dictionary can provide on a word.
33. State briefly the meaning of the following terms with example.

Antonym, Synonyms, Acronyms.

### **Answers**

1. It is a medium of socialization

It is a medium of Communication.

2. Language can be defined as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates.
3. Igbo language-Mother tongue.

French-Foreign Language

4. - extensive reading  
-reading the dictionary  
-Listening to model speakers  
-Learning of affixation

5. ESL-English as second Language



EFL-English as a foreign Language

ISBN International standard Book Number

ISBN-International standard Serial Number

6. A library is a collection of books, pamphlets etc kept in a place for reading and consultation, especially such a collection arranged to facilitate reference as by classification & indexing.

7. National Library

Public Library

Special Library

NATIONAL LIBRARY it is the highest library of any nation. It is funded by the government and has its branches in the various states of the nation and its functions are mainly to prepare the national bibliography, services as depository for copyrighted publication in the country and allocation of ISBN and ISSN of books published in the country.

8. It houses books, journals and pamphlets and provides a conducive place for reading and stud.

9. Film institute of Research Library

National library for the blind America.

10. - Housing of books and journals

- Provides special section and study environment
- Provides special section like the reference section
- It also provides reader's service division

11. term paper is a research work developed on a particular topic often submitted at the end of a semester in partial fulfillment of the requirement of a course

12.. Analytical and Non-Analytical table of contents.

13. Choose a topic that interest you

Choose a topic that its material is closely available.

Choose a topic that you are familiar about.

14. They define book as a non periodical printed publication of atleast 49 pages exclusive of the cover pages.

15. It often comes before the main book and it is paginated in Roman Numberal

16. Blurb is a piece of information about the book found especially at the back book cover of a book.

17. Index

18. – Preliminary

– Glossary

19. Specialist e.g. international institute of tropical agriculture (IITA)
20. A catalogue is a list or a record of materials arranged according to some definite plan or order. It records, describes and indexes the resources of a collection in a library or group of libraries.
21. To show the authenticity of the book  
To show researchers the extent the writer have gone
22. Sound Mind for lecture
  - Intensive listening for comprehension
  - Note-taking activity
23. Reading comprehension mean s reading for recognition of verbal symbols, understanding of the thoughts, ideas and obtain information for which they stand.
24. Obtain a useful information in the text
  - interpret in your own words
  - evaluate your ability to understand what you have interpreted
25. Skimming is a techniques used for identifying the main idea in a book and passage.
  - Scanning is a technique used when one want to look up for particular information he is sure that is contained in the passage.
  - SQ3R is a reading skill designed for maximum comprehension, retention and recollection.  
S – Survey, Q – Question, R – Read, R – Recall, R – Review
26. Regression
  - Vocalization
  - Head Movement
  - Finger Pointing
  - Body Movement
  - Regression
27. – Emotional Problem
  - Audibility of the speaker
  - Speaker’s language usage
  - Noise
28. Documentation is the recognition of the writer’s source of information and also involves citing the materials used during the process of Research.
29. – The triple entry style
  - American Physiological Association style (APA)

- Modern Language Association Style (MLA)

30. MLA

31. – “et al” meaning ‘and others’ used where the authors of a particular book cited are more than two.

- “Ibidem” meaning in the same place” used when more than one quote appear in the same place in a book. So when you give the detail of one, you use Ibidem for the rest of the quotes.

32. Answer depends on the Novel you are given

33. – Spelling of a word

- Pronunciation of a word

- The stress in a word

- The synonyms of the word

- Sometimes the Origin of the word

34. Antonym means words opposite in meaning e.g. arrange scatter

Synonyms means words close in to one another e.g. eager-enthusiastic

**FIRST SEMESTER (REGULAR) 2006/2007 EXAMINATION JULY, 2007**

1. Answer all the questions in this paper
2. Return the question paper with the answer script at the end of the examination, along with your class admit card and photocopy of the university official receipt.
3. Sign your regular signature on the top of the both this question paper and your answers script.

Section one:

Study skills and Basic Research Methods

1. Give an appropriate brief definition of language and state any four of its functions (10 marks)
2. (a) What do you understand by book classification Schemes?  
(b) List any four classification schemes you learnt in this course  
(c) Which one is used by your university?  
(d) Research data can be got from two main sources  
(e) Mention any two physical forms of the library Catalogue (10 marks)
3. State any two reading faults you learnt in this course. Give any two methods of correcting the reading defects.
4. Define each of the following terms and give two examples of each of them: (a) Homonyms (b) Acronyms (c) Homophones (d) Affixes (e) Antonyms (10 marks)
5. (a) what is the title of the novel you read this semester?  
(b) Who is the Author?  
(c) What is the major theme of the novel  
(d) List and discuss any four factors that inhibited your effective reading and comprehension of the novel

**SECTION TWO: READING COMPREHENSION**

The first thing that Nkendirim did to open her speech was shading tears to deceive her audience. When asked the reason why she should shed tears, she could not explain but she knew that her tricks were hearing for fruition and clicking. She easily prevailed on them to believe that partitioning of the wealth would lead to a break up of the unity in the family in total disregard to the wish of their late husband. When she finished her speech, all agreed that she made a strong

point that must carry the day. Even Onyebuchi saw with the argument canvassed by Nkemdirim but he was not fully disposed to rest the matter entirely on her cases.

After the issue of partitioning of the wealth was concluded Onyebuchi, who had the right of control and management of the wealth, still did something for them.

**Questions:**

1. Give a suitable one-word synonym for each of the following words as used in the passage: (a) fruition (b) clicking (c) prevailed (d) late (e) canvassed (5 marks)
  2. Why did Nkemdirim resort to tears at the beginning of her speech?
  3. What is the implied wish of their Late Husband? (4 marks)
  4. What is the bone of contention in the passage? (4 marks)
  5. One of the people in the passage is apparently the arbiter. Who is the person (3 marks)
- Total (20 marks)

**ANSWERS 2006/2007 SESSION**

1. Language is an arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates.
  - Language as an instrument of thought; ideas and feelings are born in the mind in language. That is to say that one starts to communicate within himself first before voicing out whatever is intended to be communicated.
  - Language as an instrument of communication: it is used to transform information from the source to the target in form of either voice, signs and their conventional gestures.
  - Languages as an instrument of social identity: People are known with their language in form of culture and also socialization is mostly possible by the medium of language.
  - Language is used as an agent for thought clarification.
2. (a) Book classification scheme as a convenient and important for keeping all books together in a library and have the aim of achieving easy access of these materials in the library.
  - (b) The decimal classification of Melville Dewey (1876)
    - The library of congress classification (1904)
    - The Universal Decimal classification (1905)
    - The bibliographic classification of H.E. Bliss (1935)
  - (c) Library of Congress classification scheme

(d) Published and unpublished Materials

(e) Sheaf catalogue

- Card catalogue

3. – Vocalization

- Body movement
- Head movement
- Regression
- Finger Pointing

### **Correction of Finger Pointing**

- Adopting the method of eye movement
- Taking Note of important points at same time of study

4. – Homonyms are words that have the same form or different origin and meaning e.g.

Ruler – Someone who has official power over a group of people

Ruler: a flat narrow piece of material use for measurement

- Acronyms – are abbreviations that are pronounceable as a word and they do not need periods after each abbreviated letter. E.g. NEPA, UNESCO, JAMB etc.
- Homophones: A homophone is a word that sounds the same as another but is different in spelling and meaning. Examples are:

Knowno

Bough bow

Mail male

Fowl foul

- Affixes = They are made up of prefixes which are added before the base word to change the meaning of the word and suffixes added after a base word in order to change the meaning most times Affixes do not exceed three letters put together.

(e) Antonyms: Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning some words in English language has a direct opposite and they are generally called Antonyms examples are:

Hot – cold

Young old

Long – short

Black – white

Small – big

5. Question 5 Applies to your semesters? Novel recommended by your lecturer.

**SECTION TWO:**

1. The synonym of the word used in the passage

Fruition – Visible

Clicking – clear

Prevailed – Persuade

Late - Dead

Canvassed – Presented

2. Nkemdirim resorted to tears at the beginning of her speech in order to convince her audience of being real.
3. The wish of their late husband is that the family will be in unity of existence and purpose.
4. The cause of the problem in the passage is the portioning of the family wealth at the death of their husband
5. The arbiter in the passage is Onyebuchi.

## GSP 101 EXAMINATION

### SCHOOL OF GENERAL STUDIES 2008/2009

#### Answer all the questions

Read the following passage carefully answer the questions that follow credit will be given for correct and complete sentence structures.

A traveler whose exclusive purpose is to reach a certain destination in the minimum of time has at once lost half the joy of his journey. He becomes preoccupied with the thought of his goal, and this preoccupation with the thought of his goal makes him intolerant of the friendly advances of those he meets by the way and blind to the ever changing panorama along his route. He resents delay, finds every little inconvenience irksome, frets and furies at any hitch that threatens to upset his carefully laid plans.

There is, it is true, a certain satisfaction in being whirled in comfort through space at breath-taking speeds, or in covering long distances carefree in record time. But the satisfaction is purely material and transitory; there is a touch of vainglorious pride about it; and it smacks too much of business. The real, abiding pleasure of traveling lies in the process, not in the accomplishment.

#### Questions:

A suitable one word synonym for each of the following words as used in the passage is

List A	List B
(i) Intolerant	gullible, illiberal, intolerable
(ii) Panorama	drama, vegetation, scenery
(iii) Irksome	annoying, tedious, enjoyable
(iv) Whirled	enduring, persisting, temporary

#### ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

1. List two documentation types and two styles of documentation.
2. In one sentence, state the objective of term paper writing.
3. State your term paper topic and style of documentation used
4. State any two qualities of a reference material



5. State two types of table of contents which one is more relevant to a researcher?
6. What is the name given to the author? Explain the term index.
7. Define the library and list two different types
8. Which type is responsible for assigning ISBN and ISSN numbers?
9. State and explain two major classification schemes used by libraries which one is used in your university library?
10. What is a call number?
11. Define the catalogue
12. Using the following data, prepare a working bibliography:
  - (i) Author: Dennis Brutus and Anne Peter side;  
Date: 1989  
Place: London  
Publisher: Addison Wesley Publishing Co  
  
Title: Apartheid and South Africa  
  
Author: Ay Bamgbose  
  
Journal Title: Journal of Nigeria English Studies Association  
  
Date: 1970, pp. 81-82 article  
  
Title: Registers in English vol. 4. No. 1.
13. State the bibliographical fact of the novel you read in your group this semester.
14. Give four examples of the differences between the British
15. State two countries in the world where English is used as foreign language and two where English is used as a second language.
16. Briefly define language
17. List four characteristics of language
18. List four functions of language
19. What is a lingua Franca?
20. List the levels of reading comprehension
21. What term are used to describe the lexical relationships between the following words (i) see, see (ii) citrus, orange, lime, tangerine (iii) fare, fair (iv) receive, give
22. English words are vested with two meanings. What are they?
23. Explain the term “listening comprehension”

24. List four major factors that affect listening
25. When listening to a lecture which study skill will you apply?
26. State four ways you can improve your vocabulary
27. Briefly defines “Phonetics”
28. What is phonological interference?
29. List three English sounds which suffer interference from three indigenous language in n  
Nigeria
30. State four things you can learn about a word in a dictionary

**ANSWERS 2008/2009**

**List A**

- (i) Intolerant
- (ii) Panorama
- (iii) Irksome
- (iv) Whirled
- (v) Transitory

**List B**

- illiberal
- Scenery
- Tedious
- disturbed
- temporary