

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN, GNS CHAPTER
USE OF ENGLISH, GNS 112
COMPILED BY PLATO

NOTE – Please, be informed that this course is strictly Use of English. You're equally advised to pay attention to speech sounds, communication skills, writing types and paragraphs. This document is expected to open your mind to discovery and enlightenment. Be meticulous while reading and digest as quick as possible. Thank you.

SECTION A

- 1) There are ___ speech sounds in English (a)24 (b)30 (c)44 (d)48
- 2) Which of the following letters have dual nationality (a)informal (b)formal (c)semi formal (d)All of the above
- 3) A person who writes a book is called ___ (a)novelist (b)playwright (c)dramatist (d)author
- 4) Writing is an arduous task but can be simplified adopting ___ (a)easy writing (b)blended writing (c)free writing (d)none of the above
- 5) The first stage in writing is ___ (a)pre – writing (b)writing (c)re – writing (d)post writing
- 6) ___ is a short composition that consists of a group of sentences (a)essay (b)writing (c)reading (d)paragraphs
- 7) A topic sentence begins at ___ (a)beginning (b)middle (c)end (d)all of the above
- 8) Essay writing consist of ___ parts (a)2 (b)3 (d)4 (d)5
- 9) ___ language skill is both an interaction and a process (a)reading (b)writing (c)listening (d)speaking
- 10) Essay organization involves ___ and ___ (a)main and topic

- (b)gist and catchy (c)writing and re –writing (d)sentences and paragraphs
- 11) All except one is not a problem affecting effective oral communication (a)ungrammatically (b)rhetorical problems (c)delivery problems (d)associative problems
- 12) There are ___ diphthongs in English (a)8 (b)12 (c)16 (d)24
- 13) A type of delivery where the speaker delivers with the aid of a prepared note is ___ (a)Reading (b)Extemporaneous (c)Memorized (d)Impromptu
- 14) ___ delivery is used in dramatic performance (a)televised delivery (b)memorized delivery (c)impromptu delivery (d)discussion delivery
- 15) ___ and ___ are crucial components of the writing process (a)revising and rewriting (b)revising and scrutinizing (c)revising and editing (d)none of the above
- 16) ___ involves re –writing a paper by working on what has already been done (a)revisiting (b)reviewing (c)revising (d)shuffling
- 17) In revising sentences, one should evaluate ___ and ___ (a)words and clauses (b)clauses and morphemes (c)sentences and clauses (d)sentences and paragraphs
- 18) Which type of letter is written to close associates in business (a)formal (b)informal (c)semi formal (d)non formal
- 19) ___ concerns the drastic rise and fall in pitch of utterances (a)morphemes (b)phonemes (c)intonation (d)syllable
- 20) There are ___ monothongs in English (a)8 (b)12 (c)16 (d)24
- 21) ___ phonology is an aspect which concerns the identification, classification and production of varying sounds unit under speech production (a)supra –segmental (b)para –segmental

- (c)segmental (d)semantics
- 22) Diphthongs are otherwise called ___ (a)pure vowels (b)human vowels (c)placed vowels (d)glides
- 23) ___ is the primary skill of oracy (a)listening (b)speaking (c)reading (d)writing
- 24) Consonant sounds are classified into ___ and ___ (a)pure and normal vowels (b)zip and placed vowels (c)voiced and voiceless (d)active and passive
- 25) The major area of pronunciation is called ___ (a)syntax (b)stress (c)intonation (d)articulation
- 26) Adequate mastery of speech sounds is helpful to ___ language skills (a)listening (b)reading (c)writing (d)speaking
- 27) All but one is not an essential pre-listening habits (a)prediction (b)drawing inferences (c)repetition (d)skimming
- 28) ___ and ___ levels of listening and predominant in the classroom (a)attentive and partial (b)attentive and subjective (c)attentive and minor (d)attentive and analytical
- 29) Good lecture delivery should consist of all except ___ (a)reasons (b)comparisons (c)exemplifications (d)main purpose
- 30) Which level of listening involves paying attention to details for proper evaluation of the lack of message (a)attentive (b)retentive (c)marginal (d)analytical
- 31) ___ is usually a reports discussed in the law court (a)meetings (b)minutes (c)proceedings (d)tribunals
- 32) Reports of meetings held by social groups and corporate bodies are (a)factual (b)valence (c)prorogations (d)minutes
- 33) Minutes are usually written in _____ speech (a)direct (b)indirect (c)non-direct (d)passive

- 34) Reports of minutes begin with ___ (a)heading (b)label
(c)address (d)title
- 35) ___ research reports obtain data from groups (a)Qualitative
(b)Quantitative (c)Correlational (d)Field
- 36) The main disadvantages of reading delivery is that it is ___
(a)difficult to note (b)difficult to comprehend (c)difficult to
actualize (d)difficult to sustain audience attention
- 37) ___ delivery is the most recommendable type (a)reading
(b)impromptu (c)discussion (d)extemporaneous
- 38) The first stage in learning and skill acquisition is ___ (a)focusing
(b)listening (c)noting (d)deciphering
- 39) The first process of listening is ___ (a)focusing (b)noting
(c)receiving (d)accepting
- 40) Which type of tense are usually used in Reports (a)present
(b)past (c)present continuous (d)future
- 41) ___ is the documentation of what is heard and said (a)essay
(b)letter (c)minutes (d)reports
- 42) Experimental reports can either be controlled or ____
(a)uncontrolled (b)permissive (c)flow (d)correlational
- 43) What is the purpose of writing ? (a)to speculate (b)to speak
(c)to read (d)to inform
- 44) All but one is not a principle of good paragraph writing (a)unity
(b)brevity (c)emphasis (d)coherence
- 45) ___ must be achieved within sentences that make up a
paragraph in a text (a)unity (b)organization (c)emphasis
(d)coherence
- 46) The combination of sentences form ___ (a)essay (b)article
(c)writing (d)paragraph

- 47) A person who writes drama is called a ___ (a)playwright (b)pseudonym (c)novelist (d)character
- 48) The sequential arrangement of event in a story is called ___ (a)style (b)plot (c)setting (d)character
- 49) Which of the following genre uses the highest level of literary elements and comparison (a)prose (b)poetry (c)drama (d)all of the above
- 50) ___ is the connection between the writer and the reader (a)speaking (b)writing (c)reading (d)listening
- 51) The arrangement of message in a logical and readable manner is ___ (a)planning (b)controlling (c)piloting (d)organization
- 52) Paragraphs combines to form ___ (a)article (b)essay (c)letter (d)preview
- 53) One of the following is not an elements of good organization (a)unity (b)coherence (c)organization (d)development
- 54) ___ is the removal of all grammatical errors in a text (a)scrutiny (b)proof reading (c)examining (d)editing
- 55) A slow and methodical reading with a view to checking spellings and typographical errors in text is ___ (a)editing (b)proof reading (c)scrutiny (d)reviewing
- 56) ___ is any learning technique that aids information retention (a)Braille (b)Mnemonic (c)Content anticipation (d)Mind mapping
- 57) ___ genre of literature is usually in a story telling method (a)drama (b)prose (c)poetry (d)all of the above
- 58) A short story is called a ___ (a)novel (b)prose (c)novella (d)Bracelet
- 59) Which genre of literature uses the highest figurative devices (a)drama (b)poetry (c)prose (d)all of the above

- 60) The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in ___ (a)main sentence (b)logical sentence (c)topic sentence (d)thrust sentence
- 61) Stories that are not true but written to be true are (a)non fictional (b)fictional (c)characterized (d)employed
- 62) ___ type of essay helps the reader to know about a phenomenon (a)narrative (b)argumentative (c)expository (d)descriptive
- 63) A female person who plays comedy is called ___ (a)comedienne (b)comedianess (c)comedianne (d)commedieness
- 64) /m/ and /n/ are ___ sounds (a)fricative (b)nasal (c)affricative (d)plosive
- 65) There are ___ types of paragraphs (a)2 (b)3 (c)4 (d)5
- 66) Paragraphs development can take place in how many forms (a)2 (b)3 (c)4 (d)5
- 67) ___ language skill involves the use of speech organs to generating meaningful sounds (a)listening (b)writing (c)speaking (d)reading
- 68) /dz/ (a)church (b)garage (c)judge (d)vision
- 69) ___ are speech sounds that are realized with either partial or total obstruction (a)nasals (b)plosive (c)vowels (d)consonants
- 70) Speech sounds are called ___ (a)phonetics (b)phonology (c)phonemes (d)acoustics
- 71) All vowels sounds are voiced while all consonant sounds (a>true (b>false (c)partly true (d)partly false
- 72) Ablaut means ___ (a)variation of vowels in affix (b)variation of consonant in affix (c)errors in affix (d)errors in root word
- 73) Another name for ablaut is ___ (a)umlaut (b)apophony

- (c)mutation (d)replication
- 74) Reports does the following except ___ (a)explaining
(b)informing (c)all of the above (d)none of the above
- 75) Two task are predominant in literature (a)genre and criticism
(b)creative writing (c)prose and drama (d)drama and poetry
- 76) Writing can serve the following except ___ (a)record (b)describe
(c)explain (d)connive
- 77) A fourteen line poem is called ___ (a)octave (b)septet
(c)dogteth (d)sonnet
- 78) A poem sang to the dead is ___ (a)dirge (b)elegy (c)ode
(d)ballad
- 79) The style of writing address in letters is ___ and ___ (a)straight
and mean (b)crude and refined (c)transverse and sectional
(d)block and indented
- 80) ___ report are written to set down fact gathered concerning an
event (a)news (b)factual (c)investigative (d)all of the above
- 81) A ___ written is a critical evaluation, assessment and appraisal
of any phenomenon (a)report (b)research (c)survey (d)review
- 82) ___ is a determining factor in the level of listening (a)study habit
(b)habit (c)interest (d)culture
- 83) ___ is the first in classroom listening (a)storing (b)deciphering
(c)accepting (d)receiving
- 84) ___ is the major step towards effective listening (a)reciting
(b)selecting (c)appreciating (d)receiving
- 85) ___ is a first language skill (a)listening (b)speaking (c)writing
(d)reading
- 86) All of the following are levels of listening except ___ (a)marginal

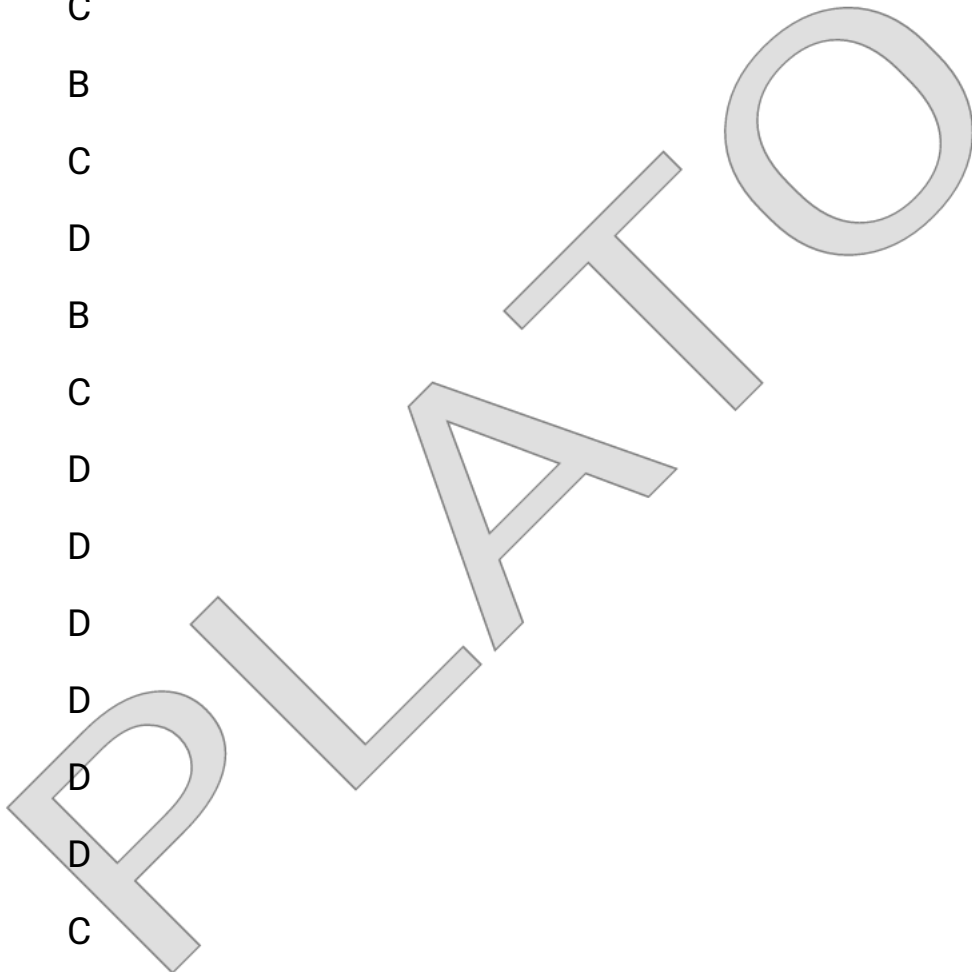
- (b)appreciative (c)attentive (d)appraisal
- 87) 80% of our communication are non verbal cues (a>true (b>false
(c)partly true (d)partly false
- 88) Composition begins from the level of creating ___ (a)clause
(b)phrase (c)paragraph (d)sentence
- 89) Should dress code be abolished? This is an example of ___
essay (a)narrative (b)descriptive (c)expository (d)argumentative
- 90) The first quality of a good writing is ___ (a)coherence (b)clarity
(c)economy (d)simplicity
- 91) Experiences in narrative writing can be ___ and ___ (a)real and
fabricated (b)real and imagined (c)critique and real (d)real and
wheeled
- 92) The most important sentence in a paragraph is __ (a)main
(b)topic (c)introductory (d)label
- 93) Writing an essay structurally contains how many parts (a)2 (b)3
(c)3 (d)4
- 94) (a)22nd June 2018 (b)22nd June 2018 (c)22nd June, 2018 (d)22nd
of June 2018
- 95) Which of the following is not a transitional words
(a)consequently (b)meanwhile 9c)furthermore (d)when
- 96) A long story is called ___ (a)novel (b)novella (c)prose (d)play
- 97) ___ reports are based on actual readings of occurrence (a)law
(b)legal (c)factual (d)investigative
- 98) All but one is not a method of developing effective listening skill
in a classroom (a)avoiding distractions (b)pay attention to
cohesive devices (c)associate cues (d)pencil listening
- 99) ___ and ___ are productive skills (a)listening and speaking

- (b)writing and reading (c)speaking and writing (d)writing and listening
- 100) Revising and editing an activities are undertaken in the ___ stage (a)pre –writing (b)writing 9c)post –writing (d)all of the above
- 101) Which of the following is not a step to revising and editing (a)be honest in assessing yourself (b)do not look for all mistakes (c)do not be afraid to leave sentences (d)use the dictionary
- 102) ___ and ___ are receptive skills (a)listening and speaking (b)listening and reading (c)writing and listening (d)reading and writing

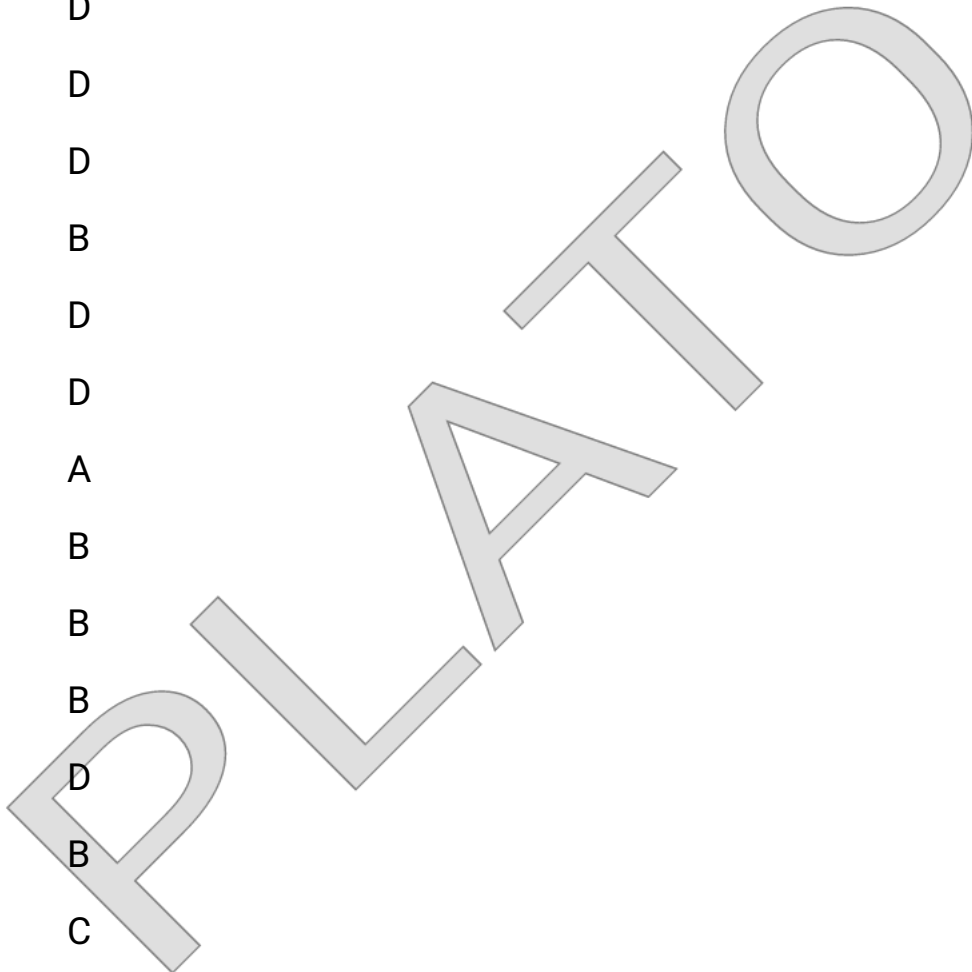
ANSWERS

1. C
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. D
11. D
12. A
13. B

- 14. B
- 15. C
- 16. C
- 17. D
- 18. B
- 19. C
- 20. B
- 21. C
- 22. D
- 23. B
- 24. C
- 25. D
- 26. D
- 27. D
- 28. D
- 29. D
- 30. D
- 31. C
- 32. D
- 33. B
- 34. D
- 35. D



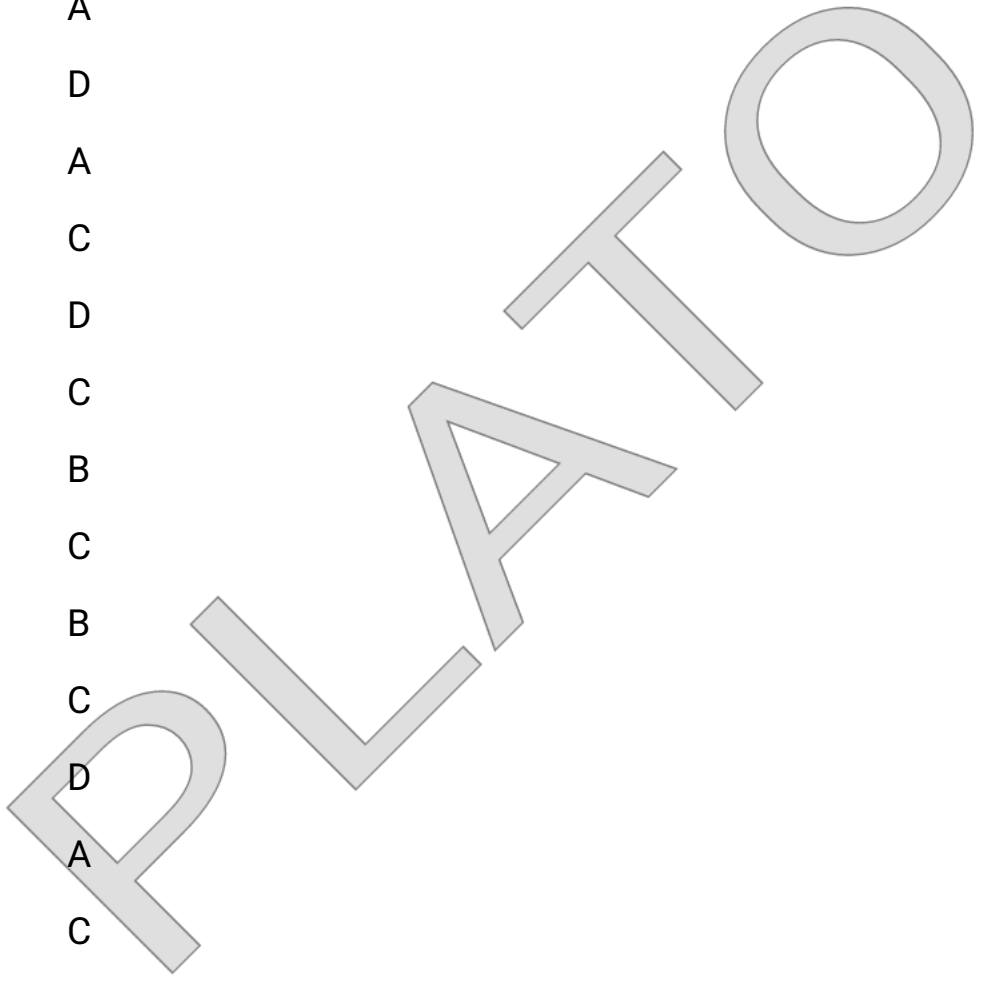
- 36. D
- 37. D
- 38. B
- 39. C
- 40. B
- 41. D
- 42. D
- 43. D
- 44. B
- 45. D
- 46. D
- 47. A
- 48. B
- 49. B
- 50. B
- 51. D
- 52. B
- 53. C
- 54. D
- 55. B
- 56. B
- 57. B



- 58. C
- 59. B
- 60. C
- 61. B
- 62. C
- 63. A
- 64. B
- 65. B
- 66. C
- 67. C
- 68. C
- 69. D
- 70. C
- 71. B
- 72. A
- 73. B
- 74. C
- 75. B
- 76. D
- 77. D
- 78. B
- 79. D



- 80. C
- 81. D
- 82. C
- 83. B
- 84. B
- 85. A
- 86. D
- 87. A
- 88. C
- 89. D
- 90. C
- 91. B
- 92. C
- 93. B
- 94. C
- 95. D
- 96. A
- 97. C
- 98. D
- 99. C
- 100. C
- 101. C



102. B

103. The expression "*utter disdain*" as used in the passage means..... A. professional conduct B. undue criticism
C. deserved respect D. **complete contempt.**

104. One of these is not a characteristics of an effective writing A. simplicity B. correctness C. economy D. **accessibility**

105. The type of reading that is suitable for reading newspaper may be A. scanning B. **skimming** C. critical reading D. cramming.

106. Listening to a sound without attaching much importance to it, can be said to be listening A. analytical B. **marginal** C. partial D. appreciative.

107. Vowels can generally be and A. **monothongs and diphthongs** B. monothongs and voiceless C. voice and diphthongs D. voice and voiceless

108. The primary skill of oracy is A. writing B. **speaking** C. listening D. reading

109. "The wall were covered with red spot the red army was everywhere on the wall on the floor". This sentence can be written correctly as.....

A. The walls were covered with red spot. the red army was everywhere, on the wall, on the floor.

B. The wall were covered with red spot. The red army was everywhere on the wall, on the floor.

C. The wall were covered with red spot. the red army was everywhereon the wall, on the floor.

D. **The walls were covered with red spot. The red army was**

everywhere, on the wall, on the floor.

110. In a formal letter, the recipient's address is situated..... A. top right corner after the writer's address **B. top left corner after the writer's address** C. top left corner before the writer's address D. top right corner before the writer's address.
111. Is a section of a piece of writing. A. Spacing B. paragraphs **C. hyphen** D. semi column
112. "The drawback is that it prevent people from thinking for themselves and causes *political hysteria* rather than logical thinking. "The phrase *political hysteria* as used in the passage means..... A. hatred and rivalries
B. anxiety and misunderstanding C. crisis and confusion **D. tension and ill feeling.**
113. All These are attribute attached to a formal letters except one
A. the last line carries the name of the writer **B. the title of the letter are usually written in lower case and not underline** C. the body of the letter has 3 structural component D. the body of the letter must contain paragraphs, content and concord.
114. One of these is not a language skills **A. studying** B. reading
C. speaking D. writing.
115. Learning may require all but none of the following activities A. thinking B. relecting C. organizing **D. none of the above.**
116. Which of these represent the required tools for effective comprehension and practice A. reading skill B. learning skill **C. none of the above** D. none of the above.
117. Which of these represent a receptive level of language skills A. writing **B. speaking** C. reading D. Writing skill.
118. The main objective of the library is all of these except..... A. store book B. prevent it from getting stolen

C. play with book D. read books

119. We have received from him A. few information **B. sufficient information** C. an information D. some information.
120. The principal bought..... for the chemistry laboratory **A. some equipment** B. an equipment C. many equipment D. plenty equipment.
121. I can't attend the dance with you when I haveto do A. many work B. a work **C. a great deal of work** D. so much work.
122. The recent rainstorm did To our farms. **A. much damage** B. many damages C. plenty damage D. many more damages.
123. yet about the principal? A. are there news B. are there some news **C. is there any news** D. is there some news.
124. There is not sense in what that politician has just said A. many B. lot of **C. much** D. more.
125. Don't listen to any of the **A. fool** B. fools C. foolses D. fooled.
126. My neighbour's children always make when he is not at home.
A. noises
B. Plenty noise
C. A lot of noise
D. A lot of noises.
127. The expression sincerely, is written at the end of a letter
A. your's B. your **C. yours** D. yours'
128. My work is neater than A. your's B. your **C. yours** D. yours'.

129. Neither Musa nor Idristhe examination A. fail B. **fails**
C. failed D.failure.
130. Nigeria, like most other African countries,..... fertile land for
A. have B. **has** C. had D. is.
131. The evidence of the two witnesses noted by the principle
A. were B. **was**
132. I will get the train at the next station A. **off** B. down
C. over D. of.
133. I am disappointed the way he conducted himself at the
party A. in B. by C. **at** D. on.
134. She can't sing A. is she? B. isn't she? C. **can she?**
D. she can.
135. He has gone hasn't he? A. no, he hasn't B. yes, he had C. **yes,**
he has D. yes, he hasn't .
136. He ran than I expect A. fast B. **faster** C. fastest
D.fasts
137. The student..... the story vividly A. narated B. naratted C.
narrated D. narratted.
138. I bid him before I travelled to lagos. A. **farewell** B.
farewel C. fearwell D.fearwel.
139. was provided for him in the hotel A. accomodation B.
accommodation C. accommdation D. acommodation.
140. A was appointed to discuss the matter A. **committee**
B. comittee C. commitee D. comitee.
141. /l/ A. **market** B. Time C. Steel D. Raid.
142. /p/ A. **appear** B. Photo C. receipt D. coup.
143. /n/ A. King B. harvest C. Having D. **Heaven.**

144. /j/ A. jest **B. unit** C. city D. grudge .
145. is the key to a library's collection **A. catalogue** B. artifact C. cards D. Books.
146. Which of these materials is not found in the library A. fiction B. newspaper C. reference books **D. none of the above.**
147. Writing was initially developed in all of these countries except..... A. Greece B. Babylon **C. Ethiopia** D. China
148. Library users are not expected to do all of the following in the library except..... A. make noise B. discuss issue **C. keep silence** D. don't talk at all.
149. The 4 language skills are
- A. Listening, speaking, reading, writing**
 - B. Listening , writing , reading, scanning
 - C. Speaking, learning, listening, skimming
 - D. Talking, speaking, listening, hearing
150. Is a phonological unit A. intonation B. sound **C. stress** D. homophones.
151. All of these except one isn't goal of reading A. listening B. speaking C. communicating **D. comprehension**
152. is an interaction between author and reader A. writing **B. reading** C. skills D. sound.
153. One of these is a determinant of effective writing **A. audience** B. speaker C. Listener D. writer
154. Characteristics of effective writing include
- A. Audience, sub- matter and purpose**

B. Purpose, clarity and correctness

C. Audience, purpose and simplicity

D. Simplicity, clarity and correctness

155. Comprehension has 4 hierarchical levels which are :-

A. Inferential, differential, art literature

B. Literal, Inferential, critical, creative

C. Understanding, reading, brainstorm, scanning.

D. none of the above

156. The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in the sentence called

A. Headline

B. First sentence

C. First positioned sentence

D. Topic sentence.

157. The topic sentence can take any of the following position in a sentence

A. 1st, 2nd and 3rd of a 5 paragraph writing

B. 1st, 2nd and last

C. 2nd, 3rd and 4th of 4 paragraph writing

D. 1st, last and middle

158. The topic sentence and sentence develop into paragraph(s)

A. Supporting

B. Appreciating

C. First

D. Last.

159. The topic and supporting sentence develop into a paragraph one of the following

A. Exemplification

B. Differentiation

C. Collection

D. Writing

160. Four(4) laws/principle guiding paragraph are

A. Unity, Coherence, Completeness and Emphasis

B. Harmony, Coherence, Exaggeration and repetition

C. Organization, Grammar, Figures of speech and Language skills

161. should be used to achieve coherence

A. Linear Structuring

B. Space Order

C. Comparison

D. Transitional Device

162. Writing performs the function of putting in..... visibility the operation of the other 3 skills

A. Black and blue

B. Black and white

C. Red and Blue

D. Red and White

163. is more concrete in terms of utility than the other

A. Listening

B. Speaking

C. Reading

D. Writing

164. is a mean of communication through the use of to sensitize a reading audience about a contextual experience

A. Reading

B. Writing

C. Listening

D. Speaking

165. Organisational pattern and format of writing are dictated by the purpose of the

A. The choice of a suitable topic or title

B. Body

C. Conclusion

D. type of writing

166. The purpose of writing could be to

A. Gain fame

B. Win Award

C. Record

D. Laugh

167. Letter writing is a correspondence which could be

A. Sent and received

B. Posted

C. Formal, Semi-Formal and Informal

D. Thrown to the air

168. Official letter is a correspondence between

A. Father and son

B. First cousin and aunt

C. Principal and daughter

D. Superior and a subordinate

169. implies a logical discussion of ideas and a sequential arrangement of points

A. paragraphing

B. Body

C. Title

D. Understanding

170. The content of the letter is dictated by

A. receiver/recipient

B. Body

C. Address

D. A Writing task

171. The Acceptable name in a formal letter is

A. Writer's surname first and initial then full stop

B. Receiver's surname, initials then full stop

C. Surname in capital letter

D. Initials only

172. letter is a friendly letter without formality

A. Informal

B. Formal

C. Semiformal

D. Friend Letter.

173. A usually short composition and in prose on any subject is called.....

A. Story

B. Informal

C. Essay

D. Topic sentence

174. is a story telling with the use of flashback and foreshadowing

A. Narrative essay

B. Argumentative essay

C. Expository essay

D. Letter writing

175. What does A, B and C in a narrative essay represent?

A. A –Future B-Past C-Present

B. A- Future B-Present C- Past

C. A-Past B-Present C-Future

D.A-Present B-past C-Future

176. The purpose of an argumentative essay is to.....

A. argue

B. Provoke an intellectual and emotional discourse within individual

C. Know how effective one can support his/her view

D. Become a good lawyer in the court of law

177. Expository essay is aimed at.....

A. Gossiping

B. Hidden truth about concept

C. Searching for fact

D. Revealing an hidden truth about a concept

178.is a type of writing where the writer's imagination is solely at work

A. Creative writing

B. Letter writing

C. Essay writing

D. Report writing

179. Simple narrative and complex verse are 2 dominant language style adopted by

A. Story Telling

B. Creative Writing

C. Essay Writing

D. Letter Writing

180. The two dominant languages styles adopted by creative writers are

A. Simple narrative and complex verse

B. Narrative and expository

C. Difficult narrative verse and figure of speech

D. Simple narrative and complex number

181. Creative writers describe and narrate imaginary event in a story as though they are

A. Dream B. Myth C. Legend **D. Real**

182. Creative writing in the context of this chapter is a synonym of.....

A. Biology

B. History

C. Literature

D. Story

183. Creative writing has 3 broad aspect usually artistically referred to as

A. Genre

B. Plot

C. Characteristics

D. Classification

184. Creative writing genres include.....

- A. Style, Plot and Theme
- B. Prose, Poetry and Drama**
- C. Story, Imagination and Fiction
- D. None of the above

185. is an imaginary writing done by means of storytelling method and simple narrative

- A. Prose writing**
- B. Story book
- C. Poetry
- D. Drama

186. Stories in prose writing could be.....

- A. Fractional and functional
- B. Functional and non-function
- C. Fictional and non-fictional**
- D. Functional and Fictional

187. Stories in are seldom true because they are concerned with

- A. Fiction, biographic
- B. Function, autobiographies
- C. Fiction, autobiographies**
- D. Fraction, biography

188. When a story is short, it is referred to as

- A. Short story or novel
- B. Short story or headline
- C. Topic sentence or head sentence
- D. Short story or novella**

189. When a story is long, it is known as

- A. Novel**
- B. Novella
- C. Long story or novella
- D. Short story

190. Novelist who explore thematic option are called

- A. Emergent or emergency authors
- B. Major characters and emergency
- C. Emergent or radical authors**
- D. Radical or rascal authors

191. Characteristic of novel include all but one of the following

- A. Style
- B. Plot Structure
- C. Theme
- D. None of the above.**

192. The deed of a warrior in poetry is called.....

- A. Elegy
- B. Sonnet

C. Epic

D. Ballad

193. Poetry on love is called

A. Ballad

B. Socrates

C. Sonnet

D. Epic

194. Which of these genres use more comparison than the others

A. Drama

B. Poetry

C. Prose

D. All of the above

195. Comparison in literature can either be

A. direct and backward

B. indirect and forward

C. forward and backward

D. direct and indirect

196. Direct comparison is called.....

A. Simile

B. Exaggeration

C. Smile

D. Metaphor

197. Indirect comparison is called.....

- A. Simile
- B. Exaggeration
- C. Smile
- D. Metaphor**

198. Poetry use&..... extensively

- A. Symbolism and Imagery**
- B. Picture an Apparatus
- C. Symbolism and Apparatus
- D. Imagery and Drum

199. Is a genre in which life is represented on stage

- A. Prose
- B. Poetry
- C. Drama**
- D. Performing Art

200. A Uses his characters to interact and to discuss issues

- A. Playwrite
- B. Playrite
- C. Playright
- D. Playwright**

201. The 3 convention in drama are

- A. Antagonist, protagonist and stage

B. Tragedy, comedy and tragic-comedy

C. Actors, actress and script

D. King, Queen and Palace

202. Protagonist is the.....

A. Minor Character

B. Major Character

C. Playwright

D. Director

203. Tragic-Comedy is a blend of

A. good and success

B. failure and bad luck

C. sadness and bad luck

D. tragedy and comedy

204. The arrow head of a play is the

A. antagonist

B. actor

C. Protagonist

D. All of the above

205. A report cannot be in any of the following form except one

A. Letter writing

B. Argumentative

C. Documentation

D. Drama

206. One of the following is a purpose of report

A. Informing

B. To be current

C. To become a good reporter

D. To gain promotion

207. Reports differ from the writings with their

A. Description

B. Structure

C. Record

D. Arrangement

208. In most cases, reports are written in sentences

A. Topic

B. Declarative

C. Simple

D. Compound-Complex

209. Sentence type in experimental reports is mostly

A. Declarative

B. Simple

C. Compound

D. Complex

210. What is today's date using this format mm/yy/dd?

A. 29/05/2013

B. 2013/29/05

C. 05/2013/29

D. 29/2013/05

1. Writing can be described as---- (a) a receptive skill in communication. (b) a receptive skill which can be developed through practice. (c) the primary of the four language skills. (d) a productive skill in language use

2. A good writing should have a---- (a) synthesis of the thesis statement, occasion, style and the conclusion. (b) synthesis of the audience, occasion, content, form and style. (c) synthesis of the dominant thesis, audience style and conclusion. (d) synthesis of the introduction, topic sentences, audience and conclusion.

3. The process of writing involves---- (a) Pre-writing, writing and publishing. (b) Pre-writing, topic selection and post-writing (c) Pre-writing, writing and editing (d) Pre-writing, topic selection and writing.

4. Which of the following topics would you consider most limited in scope for a class essay? (a) Under development in Nigeria (b) Under development in Third world countries. (c) Under development in Africa : Causes and solution. (d) The causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria.

5. A topic sentence is the sentence which ---- (a) reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter. (b) contains the central idea of a paragraph (c) defines the scope and purpose of the essay (d) directs the movement and organisation of all ideas in the essay.

6. A good paragraph makes good use of the following combination (a) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers. (b) Unity, topic sentence, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers (c) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis,

coherence and

7. Shade has write the letter. (a) have wrote (b) have write (c) have written (d) has written.

8. One of the boys is coming in every day. (a) come (b) comes (c) is come (d) are coming.

9 Romeo and Juliet are my best book (a) has being (b) have being (c) is been (d) has been.

10. The Vice-chancellor commended the committee for their prompt response. (a) his (b) it (c) its (d) it's.

11. When the students got home, they discovering that their room was empty. (a) discover (b) discovery (c) discovered (d) disscovered.

12. A request written by your association to the Head of your department seeking the department's financial support should take the form of _____ (a) an essay (b) a business letter (c) a field report (d) a personal letter

13. The features of a business/public letter are arranged as follows _____ (a) Reference Number, Address and date, the greeting, letter heading, body of The letter and complimentary close (b) Address and Date, Name/Designation and address of receiver, Reference Number, salutation, letter heading body of the letter and complimentary close (c) Address, Date, greeting, main body of letter and complimentary close (d) Salutation/greeting, address, date, main body of letter and complimentary Close

14. Which of the following is true about reports of meetings? (a) Every single word spoken at the meeting is included in the report. (b) Only main ideas of discussions are reported. (c) Sections of minutes are not numbered. (d) Non-verbatim reports do not make use of the reported speech.

15. A fieldwork report has the following features (a) Introduction,

Requirement, Method, Readings, Calculations and Conclusion. (b)
Headlines, Lead, body of the story conclusion and acknowledgement.
(c) Introduction, Procedure, Observations, Discussion and Evaluation,
Conclusion and acknowledgement. (d) Attendance, Opening, Matters
Arising, News Business, Any Other Business and closing.

16 _____ is a type of report which usually has a source and a
headline. (a) Media report (b) Field report (c) Laboratory report (d)
Report of meetings

17. The natural order of the acquisition of language skills is
_____ (a) Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking (b) Reading,
Listening, Writing and Speaking (c) Reading, Writing, Listening and
Speaking (d) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

18. _____ is regarded as the most primary of the four language
skills? (a) Writing (b) Reading (c) Speaking (d) Listening

19. What type of listening takes place when we listen to messages like
music with a view to evaluating it? (a) Attentive listening (b) Appreciative
listening (c) Analytical listening (d) Marginal listening

20. What type of listening is required when listening to lectures, debates
and discussions within the academic setting? (a) Attentive listening (b)
Marginal listening (c) Appreciative listening (d) Analytic listening

21. The listening process involves _____ (a) Recording
sound, Focusing, accepting and responding (b) Receiving, Focusing,
Deciphering, Accepting and Storing (c) Receiving, Deciphering, Recording,
Accepting and Responding (d) Receiving, Accepting, Storing, Recalling and
Responding

22. A speaker who pauses/maintains silence in order to drive home a
point makes use of (a) implicit cue (b) explicit cue (c) verbal cue (d)
non-verbal cue

23. _____ is a pre-listening tip. (a) Taking notes (b) Anticipating

words or phrases a lecturer will use (c) Asking relevant questions (d) Preparing questions on a topic

24. Procedural tips of listening can be categorized as _____
(a) Aural, situational, electronic and tactile (b) Orientation towards listening task, subject, speaker and self (c) Pre-listening, during listening and post-listening (d) Aural, situational, electronic and note taking

25. _____ logically follows in the acquisition of communication skills. (a) Writing (b) Speaking (c) Reading (d) Hearing

26. A seminar presentation would require (a) an impromptu delivery (b) a memorized delivery (c) discussion delivery (d) reading delivery

27. Which of the following strategies would you adopt when giving an impromptu speech in front of all your lecturers? (a) Standing confidently, speaking clearly and lowering your gaze (b) Standing confidently, lowering your gaze and making your speech long (c) Standing confidently, maintaining eye contact and speaking clearly (c) Lowering your gaze, speaking clearly and making your speech long

28. The following are effective delivery strategies except (a) comportment (b) statement of purpose (c) eye contact (d) jerky sentence

29. _____ is not an organ of speech. (a) Pharyngeal cavity (b) Maxilla cavity (c) Nasal cavity (d) Oral cavity

30. The following are principles that can be adopted in persuasive speaking except (a) Creating a vivid picture (b) Keeping to one theme (c) Use of abstract phrases (d) Generating true emotion

31. Amina did her wedding anniversary last week should be (a) Amina do her wedding anniversary last week (b) Amina is doing her wedding anniversary last week (c) Amina performed her wedding anniversary

last week (d) Amina celebrated her wedding anniversary last week

32. I watched a nice show at the theatre should be (a) I watch a nice show at the theatre (b) I wash a nice show at the theatre (c) I watched a nice show at the theatre (d) I washed a nice show at the theatre

Choose from the options provided to complete the sentences in numbers 33- 42

33. Share this ice cream _____ three of you (a) among (b) between (c) amongst (d) in-between

34. Ijeoma is always asking (a) 'When will you come visit me?' (b) 'When will you visit me?' (c) When are you to visit me? (d) When are you visiting your?

35. Every man, woman and child _____ requested to assemble in the departure lounge (a) is (b) are (c) were (d) was

36. My lecture asked us to try _____ do better (a) and (b) to (c) for (d) by

37. You and _____ are going to represent the class (a) me (b) I (c) mine (d) us

38. If I _____ you I would refuse to go (a) was (b) were (c) am (d) be

39. Mr. Jatto say that he _____ swimming (a) disliked (b) dislikes (c) mislike (d) disliking

40. Can you sit on this _____? (a) stood (b) stool (c) stand (d) stake

41. Bola cannot see you because she is _____ (a) traveled (b) traveling (c) travelled (d) travelling

42. AbdulGafar watches movies _____ his wife depends on them. (a) like (b) as if (c) as like (d) like as

By putting the correct punctuation in the space provided, make each of the sentences below clearer:

43. The job having been finished _____ the men went home (a) full stop (b) colon (c) semi-colon (d) comma.

44. To what extent does the present political dispensation in Nigeria relevant to the proletariat _____ (a) comma (b) question mark (c) colon (d) exclamation.

45. Providing reasons for, or proof of statement made in the topic sentence _____ this means that the topic sentence needs modification (a) full stop (b) question mark (c) semi-colon (d) invited comma

46. Alas _____ the evil was hatched (a) full stop (b) exclamation mark (c) comma (d) colon

47. Socialisation is a desirable tenet of all humans in a civilized setting _____

(a) semi-colon (b) full stop (c) question mark (d) exclamation mark

From numbers 48 – 52, respond to the statements that follow by picking any of the options that fill the gaps

48. A topic sentence is _____ (a) an expression of main idea (b) a negation of a concept (c) the fulfillment of the thesis (d) an answer to a call.

49. A sentence is an element of a _____ (a) body (b) paragraph (c) stem (d) point

50. A paragraph is _____ (a) a combination of sentences (b) an abridged version of a topic (c) a unit in a larger set of ideas (d) an indirect speech.

51. One of the functions of a paragraph is to _____ (a) transit one idea to another (b) to negate an existing concept (c) multiply ideas (d) maintain statuesque.

52. The length of a paragraph is largely determined by its _____ (a) load (b) precision (c) scope (d) purpose.

Answer questions 53 – 58 by choosing the correct options below them.

53. What is salutation in Letter Writing? (a) formal way of addressing the reader (b) an acknowledgement (c) a complementary statement (d) the stem of the letter.

54. What role does the subject heading play in letter? (a) An eye-opening (b) helpful to guide the writer (c) helpful to direct the reader towards the writer's direction (d) redundancy.

55. How familiar are the writer and the recipient of a formal letter? (a) not familiar at all (b) very familiar (c) closely related (d) just familiar

56. Mention the common denominators of the three types of letter. (a) Mechanical accuracy (b) salutation (c) rubrics (d) Formal features.

57. How many formal features does a formal letter has? (a) two (b) six (c) ten (d) four

58. What are those distinguishing features of a formal from an informal letter?

(a) two versus three features for formal and informal respectively (b) four versus five features for formal and informal respectively (c) six versus four features for formal and informal respectively (d) one versus ten features for formal and informal respectively.

PASSAGE WITH PARAGRAPHS

Advances in technology which is used broadly here to mean the application of knowledge to an activity offer, at least, a partial way out of our predicament. In most cases, "appropriate" technologies will no longer be engineering schemes, techniques, or methods that enable us to claim more of nature's resources but, instead, systems that allow us to benefit more from the resources we already have. As long as the resulting gains are directed toward bettering the environment and the lives of the less

fortunate instead of toward increased consumption by the rich, such efforts will reduce human impacts on the earth.

The power of technology to help meet human needs was a critical missing piece in the world-view of Thomas Malthus, the English curate whose famous 1798 essay postulated that the growth of human population would outstrip the earth's food-producing capabilities. His prediction was a dire one—massive famine, diseases, and death. But a stream of agricultural advances combined with the productivity leaps of the Industrial Revolution made the Malthusian nightmare fade for much of the world.

Without question, technological advances have steadily enhanced our capacity to raise living standards. They not only helped to boost food production – the main concern of mothers – they also increased our access to sources of water, energy, timber and minerals.

As a society, however, we have failed to discriminate between technologies that meet our needs in a sustainable way and those that harm the earth. We have largely let the market dictate which technologies move forward, without adjusting for its failure to take proper account of environmental damages. Now that we have exceeded the Planet's carrying capacity and are rapidly running down its natural capital, such a correction is urgently needed.

In the area of food supply, it remains an open question whether technological advances will continue to raise crop yields fast enough to meet rising demand, and whether such gains will be sustainable. Given the extent of cropland and rangeland degradation and the slowdown in irrigation expansion, it may be difficult to sustain the past pace of yield increases. Indeed, per capital grain production in 1992 was 7 percent lower than the historic peak in 1984. Whether this is a short term phenomenon or the onset of a longer-term trend will depend on what new crop varieties and technologies reach farmer's field and whether they can overcome the yield-suppressing effect of environmental degradation. Another factor is whether agricultural policies and prices will encourage farmers to invest in raising land productivity further.

In many agricultural regions-including northern China, parts of India, Mexico, the Western United States, and much of the Middle East-water may be more of a constraint to future food production than land, crop yield potential, or most other factors. Developing and distributing technologies and practices that improve water management is critical to sustaining the food production capability we now have, much less to increasing it for the future.

Matching the need for sustainable gains in land and water productivity is the need for improvements in the efficiency of wood use and reductions in wood and paper waste, in order to reduce pressures on forests and woodlands. A beneficial timber technology is no longer one that improves logging efficiency – the number of trees cut per hour – but rather one that makes each log harvested go further. Raising the efficiency of forest product manufacturing in the United States, the world’s largest wood consumer, roughly to Japanese levels would reduce timber needs by about one-fourth, for instance. Together, available methods of reducing water, increasing manufacturing efficiency, and recycling more paper could cut U.S. wood consumption in half; a serious effort to produce new wood-saving techniques would reduce it even more.

(Extracted from Finsterbusch Kurf’s essay on Environment and Society. “Sociology” 96/97 pages 209-210)

Questions

59. A suitable title for the passage is (a) redirecting technology (b) wood management (c) harvesting techniques (d) foreign agriculture
60. According to the passage, technological advances: (a) raise crop yields (b) raise living standard and harm the earth (c) cause industrial revolution (d) reduce human impact on earth
61. For sustainable yields -----must withstand challenges (a) crop varieties and policies (b) farmers and technologies © farmers and crop yields (d) farmers and crop varieties.

62. Wood-saving policy is gaining popularity globally. (a) True (b) False
(c) True and false (d) Not entirely.

63. The writer is of the opinion that: (a) Technology will increase waste (b) Technological advances must protect the earth © Technological advances must destroy the wastes (d) Recycling will adversely affect the earth.

64. In which paragraph are the two sentences that summarise the advantages of technological advances to food supply? (a) Paragraph 4 (b) Paragraph 5 (c) Paragraph 6 (d) Paragraph 3

65. The passage is an example of ----- (a) an illustration (b) a narration (c) an exposition (d) an argumentation

66. The actual writing stage is carried out under ----- (a) speaking publicly (b) listening (c) writing correspondences (d) reading skills.

67. One of the basic requirements of writing is ----- (a) proofreading (b) cementing (c) reviewing (d) crafting

68. A paragraph must have----- (a) a concrete statement (b) a thesis statement (c) active words (d) passive statements

From the options provided in each of the question below, choose the one which is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

69. David has an intimidating voice which he uses to good advantage. (a) frightful (b) fainting (c) frightening (d) circuitous

70. Our motor dealers have stopped selling fake spare parts to their customers knowingly. (a) crude (b) non-genuine (c) drake (d) crude

71. Escalating prices have been a source of concern to most Nigerian consumers (a) soaring (b) deepening (c) unfair (d) devious

72. The needy should be helped by the rich whenever possible. (a) peasants (b) those in position (c) government (d) wealthy

73. The signature on the cheque appeared blurred. (a) blank (b) unclear (c) bold (d) reasonable

74. It is ominous for the dog to bark at night. (a) contagious (b) condemnable (c) horrible (d) fearful

In questions 75-80 choose the word from the options lettered A-D one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined items.

75. It is now time to alleviate the suffering of the masses.

(a) eliminate (b) distort (c) encourage (d) aggravate

76. His compliments after the match meant nothing to Adamu. (a) disregard (b) gifts (c) insults (d) flattery

77. His English is impeccable, you will take him for a native speaker. (a) clear (b) dialectal (c) faulty (d) sinful

78. It is malicious to speak evil of him. (a) dubious (b) false (c) deceitful (d) honest

79. John is too erratic to represent the school in the tournament. (a) careless (b) unintelligent (c) irresponsible (d) careful

80. Snakes are repulsive. (a) wicked (b) poisonous (c) ugly (d) beautiful

In questions 81 – 86, select from the options lettered A-D the one that best fills each gap.

81. I started this exercise----- (a) since five minutes (b) during five minutes (c) five minutes ago (d) five minutes since.

82. Susan would have liked ----the story about magic. (a) believing (b) believed (c) to believe (d) believed

83. -----I would like to go to England, but I cannot. (a) usually (b) naturally (c) frequently (d) seldom.

84. The police had no evidence to go ---- so they released the suspect. (a) through (b) on (c) under (d) upon

85. Although he ran quickly----- (a) but he did not win the race (b) he

won the race (c) because he won the race (d) he will not win the race

86. He did not want to go to school---- (a) so that he had done his home work (b) because he had done his home work (c) because he had not done his home work (d) even he had not done his home work

Choose the best options to fill the gaps below.

87. The armed robber removed the pistol from the-----before shooting the man. (a) holster (b) wallet (c) sack (d) case

88. The -----was torn, so the sword cut the hunter (a) hogshead (b) bag (c) case (d) scabbard

89. When she got the road, she got a free----- (a) lift (b) help (c) ride (d) drive

90. Skating is to -----as swimming is to water (a) berg (b) ice (c) sea (d) vapour

91. Arm is to elbow as door is to ----- (a) knob (b) frame (c) post (d) hinge

Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each of the following sentences:

92. In the match against the uplanders team, the submariners turned out to be the dark horse. (a) played most brilliantly (b) played below their usual form. (c) won unexpectedly (d) lost as expected

93. Only the small fry get punished for such social misdemeanours (a) small boys (b) unimportant people (c) frightened people (d) frivolous people

94. He spoke with his heart in his mouth (a) courageously (b) with such unusual cowardice (c) with a lot of confusion in his speech (d) with fright and agitation

95. This bill has to wait as we are now insolvent. (a) overworked (b)

bankrupt (c) unsettled (d) affluent Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences making use of the best of the five options.

96. The telephone ----- in the nineteenth century and is now used in most countries in the world. (a) had been invented (b) was invented (c) would have been invented (d) has been invented.

97. By the end of this semester, he-----his university education. (a) would have completed (b) will be completing (c) shall have completed (d) must complete

98. The horse is a winner----- (a) you can take that from me (b) you can say I say so (c) you can take my word for it. (d) you may or may not believe it.

99. If we went to any European country, -----Britain, we should need a substantial amount of money to pay our way. (a) like (b) let us say (c) like say (d) like say

100. You should show some consideration----the feeling of others (a) with (b) for (c) about (d) to

ANSWERS

1. D

2. B

3. C

4. D

5. B

6. B

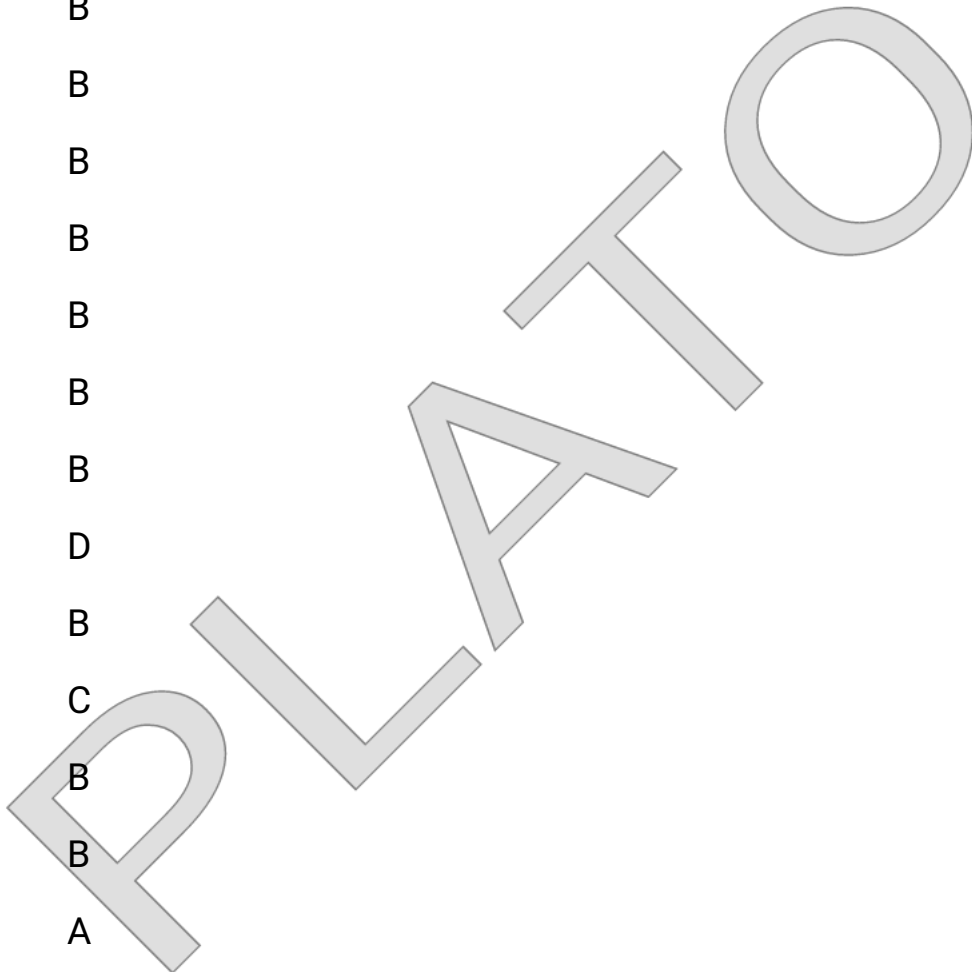
7. D

8. D

- 9. C
- 10. C
- 11. C
- 12. B
- 13. C
- 14. B
- 15. C
- 16. A
- 17. D
- 18. D
- 19. C
- 20. A
- 21. B
- 22. D
- 23. D
- 24. C
- 25. B
- 26. D
- 27. C
- 28. D
- 29. B
- 30. C



- 31. D
- 32. C
- 33. A
- 34. B
- 35. A
- 36. B
- 37. B
- 38. B
- 39. B
- 40. B
- 41. B
- 42. B
- 43. D
- 44. B
- 45. C
- 46. B
- 47. B
- 48. A
- 49. B
- 50. C
- 51. C
- 52. C



- 53. A
- 54. D
- 55. A
- 56. D
- 57. B
- 58. D
- 59. A
- 60. B
- 61. B
- 62. A
- 63. B
- 64. B
- 65. C
- 66. C
- 67. C
- 68. B
- 69. C
- 70. B
- 71. A
- 72. D
- 73. B
- 74. D



- 75. D
- 76. A
- 77. A
- 78. D
- 79. D
- 80. D
- 81. C
- 82. C
- 83. B
- 84. A
- 85. A
- 86. C
- 87. A
- 88. D
- 89. C
- 90. B
- 91. D
- 92. C
- 93. B
- 94. D
- 95. C
- 96. B



97. A
98. C
99. A
100. B

SECTION C

Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word underlined.

101. To most people last Christmas was an austere period. *(a) prosperous (b) harsh (c) severe (d) stern
102. Chide is naturally taciturn (a) friendly (b) cheerful *(c) garrulous (d) lively
103. He is loved for his altruism (a) benevolence *(b) selfishness (c) sincerity (d) kindness
104. This card entitles you to attend the Glasgow. *(a) disqualifies (b) discourages (c) disenchant (d) proclaims
105. This is an abridged edition of Oliver Twist (a) reprinted *(b) enlarged (c) outdated (d) banned
106. Our government is making determined efforts to eradicate illiteracy (a) compulsory *(b) ineffective (c) innocent (d) unreliable
107. Makerere University has a large intake of students each year. (a) rejection *(b) turnout (c) product (d) output
108. He accepts a mundane task without hesitation *(a) great (b) lowly (c) menial (d) moderate
109. The doctor tried to alleviate his patient's pain (a) relieve *(b) worsen (c) kill (d) cure
110. These two books are identical (a) equal (b) similar *(c) different (d) alike

Select the options that best explain the information conveyed in the sentences.

111. People may not pick flowers in this park. (a) people can pick flowers (b) people may not wish to pick *(c) people are prohibited from picking (D) people cannot pick flowers

112. Tom ought not to have told me. (a) Tom did not tell me but he should (b) Perhaps Tom was wrong to have told me *(c) Tom told me but it was wrong of him (d) It was necessary for Tom not to tell me.

113. Most of the time, their presence is a menace. (a) Their presence is always meaningful (b) Their presence seldom bothers *(c) Their presence is frequently a threat (d) Their presence is usually of great concern.

114. The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small. (a) God has a mill where every material in life is thoroughly ground. *(b) Even though God is never in a hurry, He achieves all things. (c) God may seem slow in actions, but He adequately rewards every bit of injustice. (d) The world is a factory where God takes His time in grinding all raw materials properly.

115. People are not interested in who rules. (a) People who are not interested in the ruled. (b) The rulers are not indifferent about the ruled. *(c) People are indifferent about the rulers. (d) People are not ruled by the people they are interested in.

116. A very popular ruler is at the ----- (a) helms of affair (b) helm of affair (c) realm of affair *(d) helm of affairs

Read the following passage carefully and from the options lettered A – D, choose to fill in the blank spaces correctly.

Complete each of the following sentences by choosing from the options lettered A – D.

117. -----is not part of the writing process. (a) gathering the material

(b) self-editing *(c) developing appropriate vocabulary (d) outlining

118. The -----guides the writer from the beginning to the end of essay writing. (a) topic sentence *(b) thesis statement (c) transitional paragraph (d) cohesive devices.

Read the following passage:

Most people are a bit apprehensive about going to the dentist. Some are positively panicstricken at the thought of a visit to their dentist. The prospect of sitting helplessly in a large mechanical chair while at the mercy of the dentist keeps some people away. These especially fearful people cancel appointment; they delay getting check-ups. Some frightened people ignore dentists. Some of these people suffer from a dental phobia; they have an irrational fear of the dentist.

No one can promise that a visit to the dentist will be painless; however, modern technology has made dental treatment much more comfortable. Many people fear the pain of the needle that delivers the anesthetics. Now, some anesthetics can be injected into gums in a jet of air. The old image of a leering dentist with a huge drill in hand is a common one; today's dentist uses highspeed, water-cooled drills which are fast and virtually painless.

Such sophisticated equipment and techniques do not help to calm all fear. Therefore, dentists have adopted additional techniques for soothing patients. Some dentists give patients headphones for listening to music during treatment; others distract patients with video tapes. Getting patients to do relaxing exercises at the beginning of an appointment sometimes works; other dentists use hypnosis to relax their patients. People who fear dental treatment should tell the dentist of their apprehensions so that the dentist can then explain the treatment step by step in order to reduce some of the fear.

From the options labeled A – D, choose the nearest that can answer the following questions.

119. A suitable title to the above passage is (A) strategies in dental treatment (B) dental care (C) dental pains *(D) dental fear.

120. The writer, according to the passage, acknowledges that treating teeth could be *(A) painful and fearful (B) painless and fearless (C) painful but fearless (D) fearless but painful

121. According to the passage, modern dental practice has helped (A) in eliminating all fears *(B) in curbing most fears (C) at increasing fears (D) in perpetuating the old fears.

122. The function of anesthetics is to (A) stop blood flow *(B) kill nerves (C) relief pain (D) induce pain

From the options given, choose the one that is nearest in meaning to given word as used in the passage.

123. Soothing: (A) to shoot *(B) to make calm (C) to make quiet (D) to make interesting

124. Phobia: *(A) unreasonable fear (B) unreasonable confidence (C) reasonable fear (D) unreasonable confidence.

125. Irrational: (A) based on feelings (B) not based on feelings (C) based on reason *(D) not based on reason

126. Leering: (A) laugh pleasantly (B) smile horribly *(C) laugh/smile unpleasantly (D) smile pleasantly.

127. Sophisticated: (A) knowledgeable *(B) complex (C) simple (D) real

128. Apprehension: *(A) fear (B) confidence (C) surety (D) relaxation

Pick the correct option that best completes each of the following sentences

129. The ring leader with all his disciples-----escaped (a) have (b) were *(c) has (d) was

130. Patients often -----not believe they need surgery *(a) do (b) did (c) does (d) have

170. As an Arts student, neither Mathematics nor Physics-----me. (a) interested (b) interesting (c) interest *(d) interests

171. The bulk of the laboratory equipment ----- purchased in Nigeria. (a) would (b) were (c) are *(d) was

172. None of you ----- invited (a) were *(b) is (c) are (d) may not be

173. An essay is *(a) continuous prose work (b) continuous broken communication (c) continuous expression of interest (d) discontinuous prose work

174. The three stages of writing are expressed by one of the following (a) writing, post-writing reading (b) reading, writing, researching *(c) pre-writing, writing, post-writing (d) researching, writing, post-writing

175. "The heat of summer was mellow and produced sweet scents which lay in the air so damp and rich..." Is an example of *(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) expository essays (d) persuasive essays

176. Chronological accounts pertain to (a) expository essays (b) persuasive essays (c) descriptive structure *(d) narrative structure

177. Analogy is typical of one of the following essay types. (a) persuasive structures (b) descriptive structures *(c) expository structures (d) narrative structures

178. Paragraphs in an essay can be linked through (a) illustrations of TS *(b) giving coherent assertions (c) association of ideas (d) obeying writing laws

179. The structure of a letter is determined largely by its *(a) purpose (b) destination (c) sender (d) contents

180. In a formal letter, a writer's language is required to be (a) factual

* (b) courteous (c) impressive (d) short

181. One of these is not essential to an informal letter. (a) outside address
* (b) side address (c) inside addresses (d) writer's address

182. Placing addresses, salutation and complimentary close on the left margin of the paper is known as (a) half block (b) full block * (c) left block (d) page block

183. The writing stage is the----in the essay writing process (a) first (b) third * (c) second (d) last

184. Planning an essay involves taking a decision on * (a) type and purpose of essay (b) method and type of essay (c) purpose and length of essay (d) style and aim of essay

185. The following sentence: 'As nearly as science can tell, the approximate age of the earth is 2 billion years old', belongs to---- (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) persuasive essay * (d) expository essay

186. In an essay, TS means---- (a) Typical sentence * (b) topic sentence (c) topic statement . (d) topical statement.

187. In an unmarked paragraph, the TS is often found at the (a) end (b) middle * (c) beginning (d) anywhere

188. In science reports, paragraphs may not contain a TS but a: * (a) statement of intent (b) narrow and broad generalization (c) categorical statement generalization (d) general statement

Instruction

In the following passage, there are gaps numbered 189 – 198. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option to fill each gap.

Passage Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of 189 (a) consuming * (b) eating (c) swallowing (d) taking good food. The major reason for this lack of 190 * (a) awareness (b) seriousness (c) sense

of responsibility (d) determination is to be 191 *(a) seen (b) acknowledged (c) discovered (d) found in the pattern of spending 192 (a) recurring (b) usual (c) frequent *(d) common among the people of this country. This pattern is characterized by lack of 193 (a) thinking (b) saving *(c) planning (d) controlling, which is evident in the wasteful spending habit of Nigerians, a good number of whom are quite 194 (a) arrogant (b) stingy (c) crazy *(d) extravagant, when it comes to buying clothes. This 195 *(a) desire (b) anticipation (c) aversion (d) regret, for expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that it is appearance that 196 (a) produces (b) records *(c) determines (d) decides, the type of person

one is. But it is important to realize that good food 197 (a) lends *(b) gives (c) makes (d) rewards, one 198 (a) immunization *(b) immunity (c) release (d) retreat, from diseases.

Passage

There are one or two things this country can teach others, one of which is the art of writing obituaries. One suspects that the reason why some of our newspapers still manage to break even is the great amount of revenue they derive from obituaries. It is not unusual for about one quarter of the volume of an average daily to be constituted of obituaries and immemorial alone. One possible explanation for this, it has been argued, is that Nigerians value their dead greatly. And there is a saying among us that you do not say evil things against the dead. This is obviously the philosophy behind the large dose of encomiums with which our dead are bestowed. From the evidence of these obituaries and immemorial, every dead Nigerian must have been something of a saint while alive. This would explain why the death of most Nigerians is attributed to the evil machinations of the wicked. Only very few people in our country die natural death, and even when they do, the obituaries, always give the impression that such deaths constitute the saddest loss to befall the deceased's family. And that is why writers of these obituaries and their allied advertisements are experts on "mortuary stylistics" This "mortuary

stylistics”, the study in the art of eulogising the dead and making their loss sound so heart-breaking, is one of the commodities we can export to other countries.

Instructions

Tick the most accurate option in each of the questions 198-202.

The tone of this passage is 198. (a) angry *(b) satirical (c) non-committal (d) pleasant

199. The title of the passage is (a) stylistics (b) obituary stylistics *(c) writing obituaries (d) the dead

200. The kind of passage above is *(a) personal report (b) expository report (c) critical report (d) incidental report

201. The focus of the passage is on (a) an object *(b) an abstract concept (c) an event (d) a general proposition

202. The approach taken by the writer of the passage is (a) descriptive *(b) analytical (c) chronological (d) polemical

In each of the questions 203 – 207, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase underlined.

203. All the accident victims are bleeding profusely

(a) slowly *(b) excessively (c) diffusely (d) clearly

204. The prosecutor was accused of obstructing justice. (a) hindering *(b) retarding (c) countering (d) interrupting

205. The man preaches egalitarianism without a match-up action *(a) salvation (b) dedication (c) kindness (d) equality

206. Before embarking on his current research, the professor carried out a feasibility study of the area (a) thorough (b) perfectibility (c) complete *(d) practicability

207. The Faculty Officer insisted that I show him my credentials before I

could be registered. (a) papers *(b) qualifications (c) testimonials
(d) identities

In questions 208 to 222, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

208. After two years of courtship, he is finally----- (a) being married to *(b) marrying (c) married to (d) being married) Janet next Saturday.

209. I am ----- (a) seeking on *(b) seeking for (c) seeking at (d) seeking) admission to the University this year.

210. The old man's speech has become completely---- (a) uncomprehensible (b) unconprehensive (c) incomprehensive *(d) incomprehensible.

211. The freed robber expressed his gratitude in a ---- *(a) spurious (b) spasmodic (c) spontaneous (d) sporadic

212. By twelve midnight, we will be----- (a) airbourned *(b) airborne (c) air borned (d) airbourne

213. They were all behaving like a bunch of----- *(a) querulous (b) quarrulous (c) querulous (d) quarrelous) children.

214. Mrs. Dauda was one of---- *(a) the first two enlightened young ladies (b) the two first enlightened young ladies (c) the two first young enlightened ladies (d) the first two young enlightened ladies) in my village.

215. Kallah was suspended from work because he showed no----

(a) love (b) interest (c) character *(d) finesse) in dealing with the customers.

216. The visitor was very uncomfortable because of his ---- (a) runny *(b) running (c) watery (d) flowing) nose

217. The Vice-chancellor expressed his----when the students broke the rules---- (a) anger/everyday *(b) frustration/time and again ((c) disappointment/understandably (d) powerlessness/occasionally) and he

didn't know how to stop them.

218. Immediately I entered the house, I could---- (a) feel (b) hear *(c) detect (d) smell) the smell of gas from the kitchen.

219. The accident was due to----- (a) negligence (b) negligible *(c) negligent (d) neglectable) driving by the defendant.

220. Aggrieved persons are free to seek---- (a) reparation *(b) redress (c) consolation (d) acquittal) in the court of law.

221. His chances in the games---- *(a) have been (b) has been (c) have being (d) has being) seriously jeopardized.

222. You would be well--- (a) informed *(b) advised (c) reminded (d) warned) to listen to what the teacher says.

From the words or groups of words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.

223. The slap on his face -----him (a) stunted (b) stoned *(c) stunned (d) stinted

224. Because his father hated him, by the time he had become a man, father and son were completely----- (a) divorced *(b) alienated (c) aggravated (d) disjointed

225. Having been drenched by the rain for an hour, I was ----with cold when I got home. *(a) shivering (b) breaking (c) agitating (d) convulsing

226. If you go to seek the judge in his chambers, he may consider your action as-----.

(a) infectious (b) conservative (c) extravagant *(d) improper

SECTION D

227. Writing includes the following language skills except----- (a) speaking (b) listening *(c) playing (d) reading

228. Which two of the four language skills are receptive skills?----- (a)

listening and speaking (b) reading and writing *(c) listening and reading
(d) writing and speaking

229. Speaking and writing are described as ----in which the writer graphically and conventionally expresses and represents his thoughts, feelings and ideas. (a) receptive language skills *(b) productive language skills (c) conversational language skills (d) expressive language skills.

230. The most difficult, tasking and demanding of the four language skills is---- (a) reading (b) listening *(c) writing (d) speaking

231. The cognitive process involved in writing is reflected in what the writer eventually---- *(a) produces (b) processes (c) projects (d) professes

232. A good writer is that person who is able to --- all the major activities involved in effective writing. (a) analyze (b) substantiate (c) obliterate *(d) synthesize

233. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind of---- (a) joy (b) anger *(c) anguish (d) argument

234. The process of composing and producing a written text, can be likened to ----. *(a) a pregnant women in travail (b) a good soldier on active duty (c) a driver in travail (d) a farmer in the field.

235. The writer needs-----in conceiving an idea that will be exciting (a) ambition *(b) imagination (c) allegiance (d) attentiveness

236. Like the over-joyous mother who first sees her new baby, a writer is usually ---- when he sees that his new writing is roundly applauded by the readers. (a) encumbered *(b) excited (c) unmoved (d) enraged

237. Writing is ----- between the writer and reader(s). *(a) interaction (b) process (c) composition (d) disposition

238. Writing is a ----- . (a) purpose *(b) process (c) litigation (d) mitigation

239. Perceiving writing as interaction is an emphasis on writing as ---- (a)

pre-occupation (b) process *(c) communication (d) deliberation.

240. All these are pre-writing activities except --- (a) choosing a topic (b) selecting and organizing ideas *(c) proof-reading (d) brainstorming.

241. Editing is the post-writing activity of ---- to ensure an error-free piece.
*(a) proof-reading (b) drafting (c) thinking (d) organizing

242. A good writer must be a good ----. (a) looking (b) *observer (c) educator (d) historian

243. Writing can be characterized as a ----- activity in which the writer moves backwards and between drafting and revising, with stages of re-planning in between. (a) resource *(b) recursive (c) collaborative (d) strait-jacket

244. Writing can also be seen as a ---- process that leads to clarity. *(a) messy (b) clean (c) reading (d) gathering

245. Which of the following is not an order-related pre-writing activity? *(a) determining essay type and style (b) organizing (c) outlining and integrating information, facts and ideas (d) classifying

246. Some of the advantages of effective pre-writing activities include all these except ----- (a) sharpening a writers imagination (b) ensuring an efficient write-up *(c) structuring and crafting (d) ensuring precision and proper explanation.

247. The two most important activities with which every writing task begins are---- *(a) choosing and limiting of topic (b) gathering and noting key points (c) outlining and integrating information (d) conducting interview and discussions.

248. Pre-requisite to writing effectively include all except--- (a) thinking broadly and deeply (b) creative imagination (c) knowing register and suitable language for audience and occasion *(d) commendation.

249. The many purposes of writing can be all the following except --- (a) to express an opinion (b) to explain how something is done (c) to

explore your feelings *(d) to question a topic.

250. Proper understanding of topic enables the writer to know all the listed except---- (a) register (b) tense (c) scope *(d) your lecturer

251. Which of the following are sources of materials available to the writer? ---- (a) the library (b) interpersonal and group discussion (c) brain storming *(d) all of the above

252. A writer's information must be all except ----- (a) correct (b) current *(c) subjective (d) large

253. An important skill needed in gathering information from multiple sources is the skill of ----- information. (a) separating *(b) synthesizing (c) categorizing (d) analyzing

254. All these are essential features of proper planning for effective and purposeful writing except ---- (a) having a purpose in writing (b) knowing your audience (c) keeping your purpose in view throughout *(d) crafting.

255. Which of the following is not a common misconception that interferes with the writer's ability? (b) I can't write as well as a native English speaker (c) Good writers are made* (d) I don't need a writing course since my future profession doesn't require writing (d) I get poor mark because the lecturer doesn't agree with my ideas.

256. An individual does not have the benefit of his audience's responses in---- (a) speaking (b) listening (c) reading *(d) writing

257. -----English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal. *(a) written (b) pidgin (c) broken (d) negro

258. Written academic English will not contain all the following except---- (a) contractions (b) hesitation fillers *(c) impersonal pronouns (d) personal pronouns.

259. Several advantages of a journal writing include all except ----- (a) improving your writing (b) helping you to relax about writing (c)

increasing your perception of the world *(d) dwelling on surface description event.

260. The most difficult part of writing a journal is the ---- (a) ending (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) body

261. The purpose of journal writing is to ----

(a) entertain your friends *(b) explore and develop yourself (c) explain how to fix a tire (d) express your opinion.

262. The thesis statement is the ----sentence that reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter and moulds the overall structure of the essay. (a) interrogative (b) exclamatory *(c) declarative (d) imperative

263. Knowing the audience, context and purpose before writing allows the writer to convey the ---- to the readers. (a) writer's point of view *(b) message (c) attitude (d) opinion.

264. The dominant thesis is often the ---- sentence of the introductory paragraph or the introductory section if the introduction is more than one paragraph. *(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth

265. Qualities of a good dominant thesis include---- (a) containing a central idea (b) being concise and precise (c) being lucid and incisive *(d) all of the above.

266. The outline is the ----format of an essay. *(a) skeletal (b) fleshy (c) bonafide (d) regular

267. The proper organization of content of a written text is almost as ----(if not more) than the content itself. (a) technical (b) credulous *(c) important (d) unimportant

268. Points for essay writing can be organized in any of the following sequences:---- (a) climax or emphasis (b) chronologically (c) spatial *(d) all of the above.

269. ----is one of the basic language skills. (a) swimming *(b) writing

(c) singing (d) laughing

270. Writing is --- in nature. (a) inactive (b) secretive (c) inventive *(d) interactive

271. Whichever type of writing one is involved in, ---- before writing is crucial. (a) revising *(b) planning (c) organizing (d) editing.

272. All these are characteristics of a narrative essay except ---- *(a) it aims at influencing the reader to agree with one's point of view in an issue (b) it gives account of what has already taken place. (c) it presents human characters through dialogue and description (d) it shows characters in action.

273. A presentation of facts in such a way that neither the writer nor the reader is

emotionally involved is referred to as an ----- description (a) argumentative *(b) objective (c) imaginative (d) expository

274. A descriptive writing is regarded as --- when the author depends largely on imagination and personal response. *(a) subjective (b) objective (c) narrative (d) argumentative

275. Scientific descriptions must be ---- (a) imaginative (b) argumentative *(c) objective (d) subjective

276. ----- is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an object. *(a) exposition (b) narration (c) description (d) argumentation.

277. Writing can be defined as (a) a lower level of human consciousness *(b) the highest level of human consciousness (c) a higher level of human consciousness (d) the lowest level of human consciousness

278. The use of orthographic symbols to express one's awareness abstraction and grammatical control is: (a) essay writing (b) letter writing (c) narrative essay *(d) writing

279. One of the writing type is: (a) persuasive type (b) initiative type *(c)

minutes of meetings (d) thoughts and ideas.

280. The audience in writing is the *(a) reader (b) writer (c) consumer (d) marketer

281. The subject of our writing explains our: (a) identity *(b) objective (c) type of writing (d) scope of writing

282. A media strategy in writing is: *(a) classification (b) demonstration (c) visualization (d) comprehension

283. The cause of an event must produce: (a) problem (b) inflation (c) conflict *(d) effect

284. Competence in writing includes: (a) voice and mail *(b) tone and stress (c) knowledge (d) message

285. Context is the (a) topic (b) address *(c) situation (d) title

286. Negation is the opposite of
(a) stipulation *(b) synthesis (c) exemplification (d) contrasts

287. Definition is: (a) understanding an element (b) describing an element *(c) isolating an element from things that physically look like it (d) comparing an element.

288. The process of good writing is: (a) planning, choosing a topic, brainstorming, drafting, editing *(b) topic, brainstorming, collating information, planning, outlining etc (c) reviewing, drafting, outlining, final copy (d) editing, reviewing, choosing a topic, planning etc.

289. Writing could be formal or informal. *(a) True (b) False

290. Letters are classified into these types: (a) formal, informal and semiformal (b) formal, middle formal and semiformal *(c) formal, semiformal and informal (d) familiar, unfamiliar and friendship.

291. Application for employment is categorized under: (a) semi-formal *(b) formal (c) informal (d) familiar

292. A letter to one's uncle is a: (a) semi-formal *(b) informal letter (c) formal letter (d) unfamiliar letter

293. A letter of invitation to a ceremony is: *(a) semi-formal (b) formal (c) informal (d) informal and formal

294. The type of letter with two addresses is known as: (a) informal *(b) formal (c) semiformal (d) impromptu

149. An essay is ___ *(a) continuous prose work (b) continuous broken communication (c) continuous expression of interest (d) discontinuous prose work

150. The three stages of writing are expressed by one of the following (a) writing, post-writing reading (b) reading, writing, researching *(c) pre-writing, writing, post-writing (d) researching, writing, postwriting

151. "The heat of summer was mellow and produced sweet scents which lay in the air so damp and rich..." Is an example of *(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) expository essays (d) persuasive essays

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153. Analogy is typical of one of the following essay types. (a) persuasive structures (b) descriptive structures *(c) expository structures (d) narrative structures

154. Paragraphs in an essay can be linked through (a) illustrations of TS *(b) giving coherent assertions (c) association of ideas (d) obeying writing laws

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160. The following sentence: 'As nearly as science can tell, the approximate age of the earth is 2 billion years old', belongs to---- (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) persuasive essay *(d) expository essay

161. In an essay, TS means---- (a) Typical sentence *(b) topic sentence (c) topic statement . (d) topical statement. 162. In an unmarked paragraph, the TS is often found at the (a) end (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) anywhere

163. In science reports, paragraphs may not contain a TS but a: *(a) statement of intent (b) narrow and broad generalization (c) categorical statement generalization (d) general statement

Instruction

In the following passage, there are gaps numbered 164 – 173. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option to fill each gap.

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In each of the questions 179 – 183, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase underlined.

179. All the accident victims are bleeding profusely (a) slowly *(b) excessively (c) diffusely (d) clearly

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In questions 184 to 198, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

184. After two years of courtship, he is finally----- (a) being married to *(b) marrying (c) married to (d) being married) Janet next Saturday.

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teacher says.

From the words or groups of words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.

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202. If you go to seek the judge in his chambers, he may consider your action as-----.

(a) infectious (b) conservative (c) extravagant *(d) improper

203. Writing includes the following language skills except----- (a) speaking (b) listening *(c) playing (d) reading

204. Which two of the four language skills are receptive skills?---- (a) listening and speaking (b) reading and writing *(c) listening and reading (d) writing and speaking

205. Speaking and writing are described as ----in which the writer graphically and conventionally expresses and represents his thoughts, feelings and ideas. (a) receptive language skills *(b) productive language skills (c) conversational language skills (d) expressive language skills.

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208. A good writer is that person who is able to --- all the major activities involved in

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effective writing. (a) analyze (b) substantiate (c) obliterate *(d) synthesize

209. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind of--- (a) joy (b) anger *(c) anguish (d) argument

210. The process of composing and producing a written text, can be likened to ----. *(a) a pregnant women in travail (b) a good soldier on active duty (c) a driver in travail (d) a farmer in the field.

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213. Writing is ----- between the writer and reader(s). *(a) interaction (b) process (c) composition (d) disposition

214. Writing is a -----. (a) purpose *(b) process (c) litigation (d) mitigation

215. Perceiving writing as interaction is an emphasis on writing as --- (a) pre-occupation (b) process *(c) communication (d) deliberation.

216. All these are pre-writing activities except ---- (a) choosing a topic (b) selecting and organizing ideas *(c) proof-reading (d) brainstorming.

217. Editing is the post-writing activity of ---- to ensure an error-free piece.
*(a) proof-reading (b) drafting (c) thinking (d) organizing

218. A good writer must be a good ----. (a) looking (b) *observer (c) educator (d) historian

219. Writing can be characterized as a ----- activity in which the writer moves backwards and between drafting and revising, with stages of re-planning in between. (a) resource *(b) recursive (c) collaborative (d) strait-jacket

220. Writing can also be seen as a ---- process that leads to clarity. *(a) messy (b) clean (c) reading (d) gathering

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221. Which of the following is not an order-related pre-writing activity? *(a) determining essay type and style (b) organizing (c) outlining and integrating information, facts and ideas (d) classifying

222. Some of the advantages of effective pre-writing activities include all these except ----- (a) sharpening a writers imagination (b) ensuring an efficient write-up *(c) structuring and crafting (d) ensuring precision and proper explanation.

223. The two most important activities with which every writing task begins are---- *(a) choosing and limiting of topic (b) gathering and noting key points (c) outlining and integrating information (d) conducting interview and discussions.

224. Pre-requisite to writing effectively include all except-- (a) thinking broadly and deeply (b) creative imagination (c) knowing register and suitable language for audience and occasion *(d) commendation.

225. The many purposes of writing can be all the following except ---- (a) to express an opinion (b) to explain how something is done (c) to explore your feelings *(d) to question a topic.

226. Proper understanding of topic enables the writer to know all the listed

except---- (a) register (b) tense (c) scope *(d) your lecturer

227. Which of the following are sources of materials available to the writer?
--- (a) the library (b) interpersonal and group discussion (c) brain storming *(d) all of the above

228. A writer's information must be all except ----- (a) correct (b) current *(c) subjective (d) large

229. An important skill needed in gathering information from multiple sources is the skill of ----- information. (a) separating *(b) synthesizing (c) categorizing (d) analyzing

230. All these are essential features of proper planning for effective and purposeful

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writing except ---- (a) having a purpose in writing (b) knowing your audience (c) keeping your purpose in view throughout *(d) crafting.

231. Which of the following is not a common misconception that interferes with the writer's ability? (a) I can't write as well as a native English speaker (b) Good writers are made* (c) I don't need a writing course since my future profession doesn't require writing (d) I get poor mark because the lecturer doesn't agree with my ideas.

232. An individual does not have the benefit of his audience's responses in---- (a) speaking (b) listening (c) reading *(d) writing

233. -----English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal. *(a) written (b) pidgin (c) broken (d) negro

234. Written academic English will not contain all the following except---- (a) contractions (b) hesitation fillers *(c) impersonal pronouns (d) personal pronouns.

235. Several advantages of a journal writing include all except ----- (a) improving your writing (b) helping you to relax about writing (c)

increasing your perception of the world * (d) dwelling on surface description event.

236. The most difficult part of writing a journal is the ---- (a) ending (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) body

237. The purpose of journal writing is to ---- (a) entertain your friends *(b) explore and develop yourself (c) explain how to fix a tire (d) express your opinion.

238. The thesis statement is the ---- sentence that reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter and moulds the overall structure of the essay. (a) interrogative (b) exclamatory *(c) declarative (d) imperative

239. Knowing the audience, context and purpose before writing allows the writer to convey the ---- to the readers. (a) writer's point of view *(b) message (c) attitude (d) opinion.

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240. The dominant thesis is often the ---- sentence of the introductory paragraph or the introductory section if the introduction is more than one paragraph. *(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth

241. Qualities of a good dominant thesis include---- (a) containing a central idea (b) being concise and precise (c) being lucid and incisive *(d) all of the above.

242. The outline is the ---- format of an essay. *(a) skeletal (b) fleshy (c) bonafide (d) regular

243. The proper organization of content of a written text is almost as ----(if not more) than the content itself. (a) technical (b) credulous *(c) important (d) unimportant

244. Points for essay writing can be organized in any of the following sequences:---- (a) climax or emphasis (b) chronologically (c) spatial *(d) all of the above.

245. ----is one of the basic language skills. (a) swimming *(b) writing
(c) singing (d) laughing

246. Writing is ---- in nature. (a) inactive (b) secretive (c) inventive *(d)
interactive

247. Whichever type of writing one is involved in, ---- before writing is
crucial. (a) revising *(b) planning (c) organizing (d) editing.

248. All these are characteristics of a narrative essay except ---- *(a) it
aims at influencing the reader to agree with one's point of view in an issue
(b) it gives account of what has already taken place. (c) it presents
human characters through dialogue and description (d) it shows
characters in action.

249. A presentation of facts in such a way that neither the writer nor the
reader is emotionally involved is referred to as an ----- description (a)
argumentative *(b) objective (c) imaginative (d) expository

250. A descriptive writing is regarded as ---- when the author depends
largely on

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imagination and personal response. *(a) subjective (b) objective (c)
narrative (d) argumentative

251. Scientific descriptions must be ---- (a) imaginative (b)
argumentative *(c) objective (d) subjective

252. -----is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an
object. *(a) exposition (b) narration (c) description (d) argumentation.

253. Writing can be defined as (a) a lower level of human consciousness
*(b) the highest level of human consciousness (c) a higher level of human
consciousness (d) the lowest level of human consciousness

254. The use of orthographic symbols to express one's awareness
abstraction and grammatical control is: (a) essay writing (b) letter

writing (c) narrative essay *(d) writing

255. One of the writing type is: (a) persuasive type (b) initiative type *(c) minutes of meetings (d) thoughts and ideas.

256. The audience in writing is the *(a) reader (b) writer (c) consumer (d) marketer

257. The subject of our writing explains our: (a) identity *(b) objective (c) type of writing (d) scope of writing

258. A media strategy in writing is: *(a) classification (b) demonstration (c) visualization (d) comprehension

259. The cause of an event must produce: (a) problem (b) inflation (c) conflict *(d) effect

260. Competence in writing includes: (a) voice and mail *(b) tone and stress (c) knowledge (d) message

261. Context is the (a) topic (b) address *(c) situation (d) title

262. Negation is the opposite of (a) stipulation *(b) synthesis (c) exemplification (d) contrasts

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263. Definition is: (a) understanding an element (b) describing an element *(c) isolating an element from things that physically look like it (d) comparing an element.

264. The process of good writing is: (a) planning, choosing a topic, brainstorming, drafting, editing *(b) topic, brainstorming, collating information, planning, outlining etc (c) reviewing, drafting, outlining, final copy (d) editing, reviewing, choosing a topic, planning etc.

265. Writing could be formal or informal. *(a) True (b) False

266. Letters are classified into these types: (a) formal, informal and semiformal (b) formal, middle formal and semiformal *(c) formal, semi-

formal and informal (d) familiar, unfamiliar and friendship.

267. Application for employment is categorized under: (a) semi-formal
*(b) formal (c) informal (d) familiar

268. A letter to one's uncle is a: (a) semi-formal *(b) informal letter (c)
formal letter (d) unfamiliar letter

269. A letter of invitation to a ceremony is: *(a) semi-formal (b) formal
(c) informal (d) informal and formal

270. The type of letter with two addresses is known as: (a) informal *(b)
formal (c) semiformal (d) impromptu

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN GENERAL STUDIES DIVISION GNS 112: USE OF
ENGLISH EXAMINATION 2009/2010 SESSION

SECTION B TIME: 25 MINUTES

1. The order of presentation of a formal letter is: *(a) salutation, title, body
(b) title, salutation, body (c) body, title, salutation

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(d) body, salutation, title

2. A letter of complaints is: *(a) formal (b) informal (c) semiformal (d)
formal and informal

3. An Article is: (a) a letter (b) a memo (c) an essay *(d) none of the
above.

4. One of the following is not an essay type: (a) narrative essay (b)
descriptive essay *(c) referee essay (d) expository essay

5. Paragraphing is one of the writing devices that aid: (a) continuity (b)
explanation (c) spacing *(d) structuring

6. Stories and accounts are in: *(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive
essays (c) argumentative essays (d) expository essays

7. Expository essays are: (a) processes (b) explanations (c) mechanisms *(d) instructions and directions

\ 8. Events and observations are better presented in: (a) argumentative essays (b) visual essays *(c) descriptive essays (d) circulatory essays.

9. All essays must have one of the following: (a) long experience *(b) introduction, body, conclusion (c) title, body, conclusion (d) title, introduction and body.

10. There are two types of outlining: (a) specimen and specific (b) frase and sentence *(c) phrase and sentence (d) clause and morpheme

11. One of the following essays involve two voices *(a) argumentative essays (b) voiceless essays (c) narrative essays (d) clause essays

12. An application for a post will require (a) apology *(b) curriculum vitae (c) argument (d) explanation

13. A report is:

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*(a) narrative (b) explanatory (c) descriptive (d) businesslike

14. Full name and signature is not required in: (a) an address *(b) informal letter (c) an article (d) an application for job

15. Apart from writing, other skills of language are: *(a) listening, reading and dancing (b) reading, writing and listening (c) writing, reading and listening (d) speaking, listening and reading.

16. A paragraph must have: *(a) unity, coherence, completeness and emphasis (b) language, punctuation, writing and thoughts (c) unity, style, punctuation and ideas (d) coherence, strength clarity and prominence

17. The following are types of reports except--- (a) laboratory experiments (b) day-to-day events (c) information disseminated in the media *(d) letter to a friend

18. A minute must contain all of the following except--- (a) opening (b) matters arising *(c) guess what (d) attendance

19. An account of a laboratory experiment is written in: (a) present tense *(b) past tense (c) present continuous tense (d) present perfect tense

20. Newspaper headlines use - *(a) comma instead of the conjunction 'and' (b) lies and fabrications (c) source acknowledgement (d) surface layer reporting

21. Which of the following can be regarded as writing in academic technical disciplines: (a) philosophy, story-time, English and Yoruba *(b) humanities, social sciences, law, Science and Technology (c) Mass Communications, Accounting, Sociology and Political Science (d) Physics, Engineering, Linguistics and Arabic

22. The Gods are not to Blame by Ola Rotimi is an example of writing in: *(a) Humanities (b) Religions (c) Linguistics (d) History

23. Social Science is also known as:- (a) human science (b) core science *(c) behavioural science (d) medical science

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24. 'Prima facie' is a terminology belongs to: (a) business administration *(b) law (c) accounting (d) sociology

25. Discussions on laser fever belongs to: (a) pure science (b) applied science *(c) medical science (d) behavioural science

26. The tone in a printed work can be recognized through: (a) italics and bold prints (b) formality or informality of the writer's words (c) diction used by the writer *(d) all of the above.

27. Mistakes are caused by (a) lack of mastery of the subject (b) ignorance *(c) carelessness (d) selfishness

28. The purpose for a written material can be: *(a) self-expressive, persuasive and expository (b) explanatory, involving and dialogue (c)

entertaining, enlightening and educating (d) informing, advancing and educating

29. 'I am doing my birthday' should be: (a) I am performing my birthday
*(b) I am celebrating my birthday (c) I am attending to my birthday (d) All of the above

30. "The woman always quarrels her husband" should be: (a) The woman always quarrels with her husband (b) The woman always quarrel her husband *(c) The woman always quarrel with her husband (d) The woman always quarrels with her husband

31. 'I have completed all the exercises on chemistry' should be: *(a) I have completed all the exercises in chemistry (b) I have completed all the exercise in chemistry (c) I have completed all the exercise on chemistry (d) I have completed all exercise in chemistry

32. 'Should in case you see her, tell her that I came' should be: (a) Should you see her, tell her that I came (b) Incase you see her, tell her that I came *(c) a and b.

33. 'Every one attended the meeting' should be:

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*(a) Everyone attended the meeting (b) Every one attends the meeting (c) Every one attend the meeting (d) Everyone attend the meeting

You are expected to choose from the list provided to complete the sentences in Nos. 34 - 44. 34. I want the ----size (a) large *(b) largest 35. He is the ---- person I know (a) happier *(b) happiest 36. The goat is very -- (a) sturbon *(b) stubborn 37. She is a --- writer (a) proficent *(b) proficient 38. Nobody is --- *(a) indispensable (b) indispensible 39. What is the ---- (a) tittle *(b) title) of the novel 40. The bride and groom love ---- (a) themselves * (b) each other 41. He met the door ---- (a) open *(b) opened 42. It's time we ---- for our rights (a) stand *(b) stood 43. I ---- my wristwatch on the table (a) kept * (b) placed 44. The examination has been ---- to a latter date (a) postponed *(b) shifted 45. Productive writing

skill involves: (a) writing and listening (b) listening and speaking (c) writing and speaking (d) writing and reading

46. Which of these best describes the writing process? *(a) an interactive activity (b) transfer of knowledge (c) a one-way traffic (d) a frivolous venture

47. The process of writing require the following activities in (1) Editing (2) Pre-writing (3) Writing in what order: (a) 1,2,3 *(b) 2,3,1 (c) 3,2,1 (d) 3,1,2

48. The thesis statement refers to --- (a) the first sentence in a paragraph (b) the last sentence in a paragraph *(c) the most important sentence in the entire essay (d) the light sentence in a paragraph.

49. A good dominant thesis must contain---- *(a) a central idea for other ideas to radiate from (b) weak points to be strengthened by the writer (c) confusing ideas (d) subjective views of the writer

50. A visit to Owu fall can be written using--- (a) narrative strategy (b) persuasive strategy (c) descriptive strategy *(d) a and c only

51. A writer engages in expository writing when he ---- (a) writes in support of or against a given issue

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(b) narrates his experience at a particular place *(c) explains a process or procedure (d) gives a vivid description of how to get to the teaching hospital

52. Apart from writing, other language skills include (a) reading, jotting and cramming *(b) reading, listening and speaking (c) reading, looking and listening (d) reading, receiving and imagining

53. Writing is the most difficult of the language skill because it involves (a) thinking, dreaming and looking (b) thinking, observing and evaluating (c) thinking, drafting and editing *(d) thinking, organizing and writing

54. Writing skill is (a) a receptive skill (b) a pro-active skill *(c) a productive skill (d) a passive skill
55. The intellectual and emotional investment of the writers depicts their (a) knowledge (b) interest (c) excitement *(d) personality
56. A necessary pre-requisite a writer needs is *(a) sense of purpose and sense of audience (b) sense of purpose and sense of language (c) sense of purpose and sense of environment (d) sense of purpose and sense of writing
57. Basic requirements for good writing include the following except: (a) composing *(b) knowing (c) communicating (d) crafting
58. A writer can source material from all the following avenues except: (a) performing experiment (b) using questionnaire *(c) through classroom work (d) doing field work
59. The thesis statement is a declarative statement that reveals (a) writer's personality (b) writers argumentative skill (c) writers communicative process *(d) writers attitude and mould overall structure of the essay
60. Writing can not be organized in one of the following ways: *(a) horizontally (b) chronologically (c) spatially (d) cause and effect
61. Information contained in a writing must be (a) large (b) correct (c) objective *(d) outdated
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62. All but one of the following are characteristic of a paragraph (a) unity (b) completeness *(c) verboseness (d) coherence
63. In communicating through writing, you must not (a) choose the appropriate register and style (b) determine the essay type (c) unite audience, purpose, content and form *(d) use big vocabularies to show your skill

64. Proper planning in writing does not require *(a) having a dictionary around you (b) having purpose of writing (c) establishing a direction (d) keeping your purpose in view throughout

65. Writing in favour of dress code can be done (a) via descriptive writing (b) via expository writing *(c) via argumentative writing (d) via narrative writing

66. One of the following writing strategies combines the characteristics of others a lot *(a) descriptive writing (b) narrative writing (c) argumentative writing (d) expository writing

67. Purpose of expository writing include all but (a) informing *(b) exposing (c) defining (d) explaining

68. Another name for a business letters is (a) commercial letters *(b) deal letters (c) public letters (d) conventional letters

69. A typical personal letter must have (a) address, salutation, introduction, body and ending (b) address, addressee, introduction, body and ending (c) address, salutation, greetings, body and ending *(d) address, date, salutation, body and ending

70. Apart from academic writing, which of the following is also common form of writing? *(a) letter writing (b) report writing (c) news writing (d) story writing

71. Academic and technical disciplines include *(a) science and technology, humanities, social science and law (b) science and technology, agriculture, humanities and social science

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(c) science and technology, medicine, humanities and law (d) science and technology, engineering, social sciences and law

72. Which of the following is a correct statement (a) report of writing must contain all spoken words (b) field work report must contain all data collected (c) laboratory report must be written in present tense *(d) a

media report employ cliches

73. Coveat Emptor is a register in (a) science and technology *(b) law
(c) humanities (d) social sciences

74. A minutes of a meeting must not contain one of the following (a)
attendance *(b) riddles and jokes (c) matter arising (d) opening

75. Emphasis in paragraph cannot be achieved with *(a) morally (b)
importantly (c) chiefly (d) mainly

76. Any but the following can be used as transition (a) for this reason (b)
as a result *(c) as you like it (d) on the whole

Choose from the options A-D answer Question 176 – 180 77. I did not like
here at all, because she was as --- ice *(a) cold as (b) cold like (c) cold
with (d) cold for

78. Of all the rivers in Nigeria, the Niger is --- (a) the long *(b) the longest
(c) the longer (d) long

79. Tunde isn't -----continue his education (a) determine enough to (b)
determining enough to *(c) determined enough to (d) determinism
enough to

80. Ade is ----- than Bola (a) hardworking (b) most hardworking *(c)
more hardworking (d) far hardworking

81. Saraki is --- person I have ever met (a) rich (b) richer (c) most rich
*(d) the richest

82. From the reader's view point, revising is --- (a) critical reconstruction
of the whole substance of writing (b) critical critique of the note
substance of the writing *(c) critical review of the whole substance of the
writing (d) critical rejection of the whole substance of the writing

83. Revision of the first draft can be done along the following lines: (a) texture, sentences purpose and organization (b) texture, vocabularies purpose and organization *(c) texture, tone, purpose and organization (d) texture, words, purpose and organization

84. Listening, as a language skill, requires (a) unconscious effort (b) semiconscious effort *(c) conscious effort (d) comatose effort

85. In Marginal Listening, students are (a) creatively listening (b) consciously listening (c) attentively listening *(d) partially listening

86. Which of the following is not a part of listening process? (a) receiving (b) focusing *(c) articulating (d) decepting

87. To cultivate good listening habit, student should focus on the following cues but *(a) facial cue (b) verbal cues (c) non-verbal cues (d) implicit cue

88. All the following aids assist students' listening except (a) mechanical aids (b) biological aids (c) psychological aids *(d) procedural aids

89. Which of the following represents English sound system? *(a) vowels, consonants, stress and intonation (b) vowels, vocabularies, stress and intonation (c) vowels, grammar stress and intonation (d) vowels, speech, stress and intonation

90. Which of the following is not a part in organs of speech? (a) nasal cavity (b) oral cavity *(c) maxilla cavity (d) pharyngeal cavity

91. Extemporaneous delivery entails.... (a) speech delivered without preparation (b) speech delivered via deliberations (c) speech delivered through reading *(d) speech that speaks to the points in the outline

92. The police finally arrested the ---- criminal (a) famous (b) renowned (c) respectable *(d) notorious

93. Should UNILORIN wish to attract worker, it ought to ----the pay

(a) lower (b) rise *(c) raise (d) spread

94. I --- whether our competitor will make profit (a) doubted (b) doubting
*(c) doubt (d) on doubt

95. He has recently --- driving to make himself relaxed *(a) relinquished
(b) relinquish (c) relinquishing (d) relinquisten

96. Brushing teeth using toothpaste will --- then from decaying (a) guard
(b) defer *(c) protect (d) avoid

97. Common symptoms associated with fever --- sleeplessness, headache
and tiredness (a) includes (b) included *(c) include (d) including

98. Are we sure that she will be able to --- the shock (a) take up *(b) get
over (c) get through (d) get up

99. It takes years to --- as a teacher (a) qualified (b) qualifying (c)
qualification *(d) qualify

100. Hormones are chemicals which --- by the body to control various
functions (a) produce (b) are producing *(c) are produced (d) were
produced

101. The accident would have been averted but the driver had been --- (a)
negligence (b) neglecting *(c) negligent (d) neglected

You are to complete the following statements by picking the correct
answer from options provided.

102. Writing can be described as--- (a) a receptive skill in
communication. (b) a receptive skill which can be developed
through practice. (c) the primary of the four language skills. *(d) a
productive skill in language use

103. A good writing should have a--- (a) synthesis of the thesis statement,
occasion, style and the conclusion. *(b) synthesis of the audience,
occasion, content, form and style. (c) synthesis of the dominant thesis,
audience style and conclusion. (d) synthesis of the introduction, topic

sentences, audience and conclusion.

104. The process of writing involves--- (a) Pre-writing, writing and publishing. (b) Pre-writing, topic selection and post-writing *(c) Pre-writing, writing and editing (d) Pre-writing, topic selection and writing.

105. Which of the following topics would you consider most limited in scope for a class essay? (a) Under development in Nigeria (b) Under development in Third world countries. (c) Under development in Africa : Causes and solution. (d) *The causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria.

106. A topic sentence is the sentence which ---- (a) reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter. *(b) contains the central idea of a paragraph (c) defines the scope and purpose of the essay (d) directs the movement and organisation of all ideas in the essay.

107. A good paragraph makes good use of the following combination (a) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers. *(b) Unity, topic sentence, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers (c) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and (d) Thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and detailed descriptions. Assume you found the following error in your friend's work.

Edit as appropriate picking from the options provided after each of questions 108 - 112

108. Shade has write the letter. (a) have wrote (b) have write (c) have written *(d) has written.

109. One of the boys is coming in every day. (a) come *(b) comes (c) is come (d) are coming. 110 Romeo and Juliet are my best book (a) has being (b) have being (c) is been *(d) has been.

111. The Vice-chancellor commended the committee for their prompt response. (a) his (b) it *(c) its (d) it's.

112. When the students got home, they discovering that their room was

empty. (a) discover (b) discovery *(c) discovered (d) discovered.

113. A request written by your association to the Head of your department seeking the department's financial support should take the form of

(a) an essay *(b) a business letter (c) a field report (d) a personal letter

114. The features of a business/public letter are arranged as follows _____ (a) Reference Number, Address and date, the greeting, letter heading, body of the letter and complimentary close (b) Address and Date, Name/Designation and address of receiver, Reference Number, salutation, letter heading body of the letter and complimentary close (c) *Address, Date, greeting, main body of letter and complimentary close (d) Salutation/greeting, address, date, main body of letter and complimentary Close

115. Which of the following is true about reports of meetings? (a) Every single word spoken at the meeting is included in the report. *(b) Only main ideas of discussions are reported. (c) Sections of minutes are not numbered. (d) Non-verbatim reports do not make use of the reported speech.

116. A fieldwork report has the following features (a) Introduction, Requirement, Method, Readings, Calculations and Conclusion. (b) Headlines, Lead, body of the story conclusion and acknowledgement. *(c) Introduction, Procedure, Observations, Discussion and Evaluation, Conclusion and acknowledgement. (d) Attendance, Opening, Matters Arising, News Business, Any Other Business and closing.

117 _____ is a type of report which usually has a source and a headline. *(a) Media report (b) Field report (c) Laboratory report (d) Report of meetings

118. The natural order of the acquisition of language skills is _____ (a) Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking (b) Reading, Listening, Writing and Speaking (c) Reading, Writing, Listening and

Speaking *(d) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

119. _____ is regarded as the most primary of the four language skills? (a) Writing (b) Reading (c) Speaking *(d) Listening

120. What type of listening takes place when we listen to messages like music with a view to evaluating it? (a) Attentive listening (b) Appreciative listening *(c) Analytic listening (d) Marginal listening

121. What type of listening is required when listening to lectures, debates and discussions within the academic setting? *(a) Attentive listening (b) Marginal listening (c) Appreciative listening (d) Analytic listening

122. The listening process involves _____ (a) Recording sound, Focusing, accepting and responding *(b) Receiving, Focusing, Deciphering, Accepting and Storing (c) Receiving, Deciphering, Recording, Accepting and Responding (d) Receiving, Accepting, Storing, Recalling and Responding

123. A speaker who pauses/maintains silence in order to drive home a point makes use of (a) implicit cue (b) explicit cue (c) verbal cue *(d) non-verbal cue

124. _____ is a pre-listening tip. (a) Taking notes (b) Anticipating words or phrases a lecture will use (c) Asking relevant questions *(d) Preparing questions on a topic

125. Procedural tips of listening can be categorized as _____ (a) Aural, situational, electronic and tactile (b) Orientation towards listening task, subject, speaker and self *(c) Pre-listening, during listening and post-listening (d) Aural, situational, electronic and note taking

126. _____ logically follows in the acquisition of communication skills. (a) Writing *(b) Speaking (c) Reading (d) Hearing

127. A seminar presentation would require (a) an impromptu

delivery (b) a memorized delivery (c) discussion delivery *(d) reading delivery

128. Which of the following strategies would you adopt when giving an impromptu speech in front of all your lecturers? (a) Standing confidently, speaking clearly and lowering your gaze (b) Standing confidently, lowering your gaze and making your speech long *(c) Standing confidently, maintaining eye contact and speaking clearly (c) Lowering your gaze, speaking clearly and making your speech long

129. The following are effective delivery strategies except (a) comportment (b) statement of purpose (c) eye contact *(d) jerky sentence

130. _____ is not an organ of speech. (a) Pharyngeal cavity *(b) Maxilla cavity (c) Nasal cavity (d) Oral cavity

131. The following are principles that can be adopted in persuasive speaking except (a) Creating a vivid picture (b) Keeping to one theme *(c) Use of abstract phrases (d) Generating true emotion

132. Amina did her wedding anniversary last week should be (a) Aminado her wedding anniversary last week (b) Amina is doing her wedding anniversary last week (c) Amina performed her wedding anniversary last week *(d) Amina celebrated her wedding anniversary last week

133. I washed a nice show at the tiata should be (a) I watch a nice show at the thearte (b) I wash a nice show at the theatre *(c) I watched a nice show at the theatre (d) I washed a nice show at the theatre

Choose from the options provided to complete the sentences in numbers 134- 143

134. Share this ice cream _____ three of you *(a) among (b) between (c) amongst (d) in-between

135. Ijeoma is always asking (a) 'When will you come visit me'? *(b)

'When will you visit me?' (c) When are you to visit me? (d)
When are you visiting your?

136. Every man, woman and child _____ requested to assemble in the departure lounge

*(a) is (b) are (c) were (d) was

137. My lecture asked us to try _____ do better (a) and *(b)
to (c) for (d) by

138. You and _____ are going to represent the class (a) me *(b)
I (c) mine (d) us

139. If I _____ you I would refuse to go (a) was *(b) were (c)
am (d) be

140. Mr. Jatto say that he _____ swimming (a) disliked
*(b) dislikes (c) mislike (d) disliking

141. Can you sit on this _____? (a) stood *(b) stool (c)
stand (d) stake

142. Bola cannot see you because she is _____ (a) traveled
*(b) traveling (c) travelled (d) travelling

143. AbdulGafar watches movies _____ his wife depends on
them. (a) like *(b) as if (c) as like (d) like as

(A) By putting the correct punctuation in the space provided, make each of
the sentences below clearer:

144. The job having been finished _____ the men went home (a) full
stop (b) colon (c) semi-colon *(d) comma.

145. To what extent does the present political dispensation in Nigeria
relevant to the proletariat _____ (a) comma *(b) question mark
(c) colon (d) exclamation.

146. Providing reasons for, or proof of statement made in the topic

sentence _____ this means that the topic sentence needs modification
(a) full stop (b) question mark *(c) semi-colon (d) invited comma

147. Alas _____ the evil was hatched (a) full stop *(b) exclamation mark (c) comma (d) colon

148. Socialisation is a desirable tenet of all humans in a civilized setting _____ (a) semi-colon *(b) full stop (c) question mark (d) exclamation mark

(B) From numbers 149 – 153, respond to the statements that follow by picking any of the options that fill the gaps

149. A topic sentence is _____ *(a) an expression of main idea (b) a negation of a concept (c) the fulfillment of the thesis (d) an answer to a call.

150. A sentence is an element of a _____ (a) body *(b) paragraph (c) stem (d) point

151. A paragraph is _____ (a) a combination of sentences (b) an abridged version of a topic *(c) a unit in a larger set of ideas (d) an indirect speech.

152. One of the functions of a paragraph is to _____ *(a) transit one idea to another (b) to negate an existing concept (c) multiply ideas (d) maintain statuesque.

153. The length of a paragraph is largely determined by its _____ (a) load (b) precision (c) scope *(d) purpose.

(C) Answer questions 154 – 159 by choosing the correct options below them.

154. What is salutation in Letter Writing? *(a) formal way of addressing the reader (b) an acknowledgement (c) a complementary statement (d) the stem of the letter.

155. What role does the subject heading play in letter? (a) An eye-opening

(b) helpful to guide the writer *(c) helpful to direct the reader towards the writer's direction (d) redundancy.

156. How familiar are the writer and the recipient of a formal letter? *(a) not familiar at all (b) very familiar (c) closely related (d) just familiar

157. Mention the common denominators of the three types of letter. (a) Mechanical accuracy (b) salutation (c) rubrics *(d) Formal features.

158. How many formal features does a formal letter has? (a) two *(b) six (c) ten (d) four

160. (a) recipient's address (b) close-up *(c) salutation (d) acknowledgment

161. (a) greeting (b) salutation (c) beginning *(d) writer's address and date.

162. (a) paragraphing *(b) body (c) topic sentence (d) content

163. *(a) subscription (b) conclusion (c) correspondence (d) submission.

164. (a) name *(b) signature (c) initials (d) closing.

Using options a – d, replace the underlined words and phrases in the passage.

174. Castings *(a) fabricatings (b) makings (c) producing (d) doings

175. Forgings (a) mouldings *(b) shapings (c) drawings (d) makings

176. Machined (a) manufactured *(b) mechanized (c) monitored (d) molded.

177. Operators *(a) detectives (b) destructors (c) developers (d) drillers

178. Stop (a) hanger *(b) suspension (c) pretension (d) handler

179. The right length *(a) exact measurement (b) approximation (c)

measurement (d) size

180. Fitted (a) prepared (b) hanged *(c) connected (d) corroborated

181. a fixture *(a) confiner (b) definer (c) restricting (d) limited.

182. drilling (a) sewing *(b) ridging (c) digging (d) coercing

183. Similar operations (a) the same thing (b) synonymous things *(c) related activities (d) exact operations.

184. 'Jigs' (a) handler *(b) holders (c) benders (d) turners.

185. a guide hole (a) an opening (b) an opener *(c) a leading opening (d) a drainage.

186. the operator *(a) the handler (b) the officer (c) the manager (d) the driver

187. 'Machine menders' (a) Machine operator *(b) Machine's attendant (c) Machine repairer (d) Machine maintenance

188. turning out (a) up turning *(b) producing (c) manufacturing (d) releasing

189. Knack (a) Knock (b) Knight *(c) skill (d) consistency

190. the finish of the work (a) the conclusion of the work (b) production, *(c) the completion of the work (d) finality. 191. set up (a) organize *(b) prepare (c) roll (d) release

192. working speed *(a) check limit (b) reduction time (c) duration (d) extent

193. different ability (a) various energy *(b) different potential (c) limitation (d) inability.

194. The problems of developing nations are inexhaustible (synonym) (a) Abundant (b) limited (c) many *(d) numerous (e) restricted

195. Though the later chief _____ just a small piece of land from his

father he bequeathed many hectares to his children (synonym) (a) acquired (b) amassed *(c) inherited (d) recovered (e) withdrew.

196. Education develops an individual as a person and therefore _____ him to get more out of life (a) enable (b) enabled (c) enabling *(d) enables (e) enably

197. The twin brothers love each other, just as the triplet love (a) each others (b) everyone *(c) one another (d) others (e) themselves

198. The _____ hostel appears to be neglected by the school authority (a) girl (b) girls (c) girl's *(d) girls' (e) girls's

199. The boy is humble, and the entire community admire him for his (a) humbument (b) humbleness (c) humbles (d) humbling *(e) humility.

200. Our step-brothers are generous to us

(a) are they? *(b) aren't they? (c) didn't they (d) is it? (e) Isn't it?

209. French along with English --- to be passed. *(a) is (b) are (c) have (d) none

210. Although my father --- a house in Cope Coast, he --- his holiday in Badagry. (a) have/have (b) have/has *(c) has/had (d) has/have

211. More people--- to learn Arabic these days. (a) begin *(b) are beginning (c) beginning (d) none

212. It is a useful language because many people in West Africa _____ it. *(a) speak (b) are speaking (c) speaking (d) spoke

213. Then end of the world _____ at a time which we do not expect. *(a) will come (b) comes (c) will be coming (d) is coming

214. I've never --- anyone --- so much money before', thought the policeman. (a) seen/loose (b) saw/lose *(c) seen/lose (d) saw/loose

215. Which of these transitional markers is used to indicate resumption. (a) moreover *(b) as I was saying (c) furthermore (d) nevertheless

216. The two language skills concerned with literacy are
*(a) reading/writing (b) reading/listening (c) writing/speaking
(d) listening/speaking
217. "The boy drove the car recklessly" has these sentence elements (a)
SPC (b) SPA *(c) SPCA (d) SCA
218. He is a nice man is a/an _____ sentence (a) imperative (b)
exclamatory (c) interrogatory *(d) declarative.
219. "Are you okay?" is--- (a) imperative sentence (b) declarative sentence
(c) exclamatory sentence *(d) interrogatory sentence.
220. "But", "Are" "or" are examples of (a) subordinators (b) correlatives
*(c) co-ordinators (d) none
221. Essay writing involves ____ structural parts (a) five (b) six *(c)
three (d) one
222. An essay that involves relating one's experience is referred to as (a)
descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository *(d) narrative
223. Mechanical accuracy involves only one of the followings *(a)
punctuations (b) pronunciation (c) calligraphy (d) reading
224. An acronym that captures the criteria for making an essay is (a) COE
(b) SAP (c) 3RQS *(d) COEMA
225. Brainstorming is a ___ activity (a) writing *(b) pre-writing (c) post
writing (d) proof reading
226. Comprehension basically aims at testing students' (a) pronunciation
*(b) meaning understanding (c) spelling (d) reading
227. A written transaction between a former employee and his employer is
an example of _____ letter. (a) informal (b) semi-formal *(c) formal
(d) none
228. Students and not their lecturer _____ involved (a) is *(b) are (c)
has (d) none.

229. Though Physics may not seem interesting to you, if you want to understand space exploration, a little physics will be helpful. (a) simple (b) compound *(c) complex (d) compound-complex

230. Although your study schedule is broken into separate and individual courses, you are not learning isolated information or ideas (a) compound (b) simple (c) compound-complex *(d) complex

231. Interest depends upon understanding. (a) compound-complex (b) compound (c) complex *(d) simple

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232. Students should study properly for their examinations (a) Isn't it? (b) Shouldn't it? *(c) shouldn't they? (d) should they?

233. I wont go there would I? (a) Yes I would *(b) No, I wont (c) Yes, I won (d) No, I would. 234. He was _____ when the prophecy came true (a) amaze *(b) amazed (c) amazing (d) amazingly 235. Are you _____ for the dance? (a) already *(b) all ready (c) all read (d) none 236.

Government is ready to _____ monetization policy. (a) compliment (b) complement *(c) impliment (d) implement 237. The lady as well as her mother _____ cooking. (a) hate *(b) hates (c) love (d) none 238.

Neither Ade nor his brothers _____ attending the play next week (a) is (b) was *(c) are (d) were

For two hundred years after the Norman conquest, French remained the language of intercourse among the upper class in England. England witnessed a bilingual situation of its dwellers. England, now a language of the conquered. French, a language of the conqueror. The fusion of the two races became possible, as both forgot the agony of defeat and euphoria of victory. 239. What parts of speech do "conquest" and "conquered" belong to? (a) Noun/noun (b) verb/verb *(c) noun/verb (d) verb/noun

240. The pair of agony/euphoria is an example of *(a) antonym (b) synonym (c) homophone (d) homonym

241. The antonym of victory is _____ (a) fusion (b) conquest *(c)

defeat (d) dwellers

242. 'Dwellers' in the passage means (a) fighters (b) conquerors *(c) inhabitants (d) doers

243. "Its" is an example of *(a) possessive pronoun (b) contraction (c) personal pronoun (d) none
244. He was so convinced that people were driven by --- motives that he could not believe that anyone could be unselfish (a) selfless (b) personal *(c) ulterior (d) altruistic

245. No hero of ancient or modern times can surpass the Indian with his lofty contempt of death and the --- with which he sustained the cruelest affliction

(a) guile (b) concern (c) reverence *(d) fortitude

246. The concept of --- grouping of people with similar interests and abilities was very popular among educators. (a) segregated (b) integrated *(c) homogeneous (d) heterogeneous

247. His theories were so --- that few could see what he was trying to establish (a) logical (b) erudite (c) scholarly *(d) nebulous

248. An individual who is ----- is incapable of --- *(a) fettered - flight (b) ambitious - failure (c) modest - shame (d) militant - fear

249. We do not mean to be disrespectful when we refuse to follow the advice of our --- leader (a) famous (b) dynamic (c) gracious *(d) venerable

250. After several ---- attempts to send the missile into space, the spacecraft was finally launched successfully. (a) difficult (b) excellent *(c) abortive (d) preliminary