

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA

COMPILED BY TEAM CLEVER-B

COURSE- GST 121

1. Effective reading means----- A: read well B: To read fast **C: To read accurately and efficiently**
2. When reading to understand the main idea, you should go quickly in search of ----- in each paragraph. A: The beginning **B: The topic sentence** C: The group of words
3. When you are looking for a specific information-----the passage. **A: Scan** B: Read C: Summarise
4. The practice of varying one's speed of reading is called ----- A: Attitudinal **B: Flexibility** C: Device
5. The key to success in scanning is----- for the words, not in reading the text. A: Sourcing B: Looking **C: Consulting**
6. Wide reading is referred to as----- reading. **A: Extensive** B: Intensive C: Effective
7. Comprehension is a basic language skill of extracting-----from either speech or written language. A: Language B: experience **C: Meaning**
8. The writer conveys information to the reader in the way of statements, arguments,-----and explanations among others. **A: Illustrations** B: Assimilation C: Documentation
9. We comprehend at the-----level when we comprehend the words and sentences on the page. A: Inferential **B: Factual** C: Deeper
10. ----- is a measure of what is actually remembered. **A: Production** B: Review C: Retention
11. When a writer states on information indirectly, the reader has to-----the information. A: Predict B: Understand **C: Infer**
12. The main purpose of ----- is to get the gist of a passage. A: Survey B: Review **C: Skimming**
13. The word <u>Break</u> collocates with. A: on **B: down** C: with
14. To provide a complement means to. A: embark on B: Keep off **C: Make up**
15. to begin a difficult thing means to. A: Commence with **B: Embark on** C: Make up
16. to stop from functioning means to A: Break up B: Turn down **C: Turn off**
17. The weather is -----cold today. **A: Quite** B: Quiet C: Quit
18. Students should keep-----when the lecture is on. A: Quite **B: Quiet** C: Silient
19. The corner stone of literally is. A: Speaking B: Listening **C: Reading**
20. Learning to recognise printed symbols and to respond meaning of sounds and words takes place at. **A: Initials level of reading** B: Intermediate level C: Advanced level
21. An experienced reader. A: recognizes words and their meanings **B: reasons to interpret verbal symbols** C: recognizes printed words
22. An interactive process between the text and the writer is called----- A: Interpretation B: Interaction **C: Reading**
23. Constant reading leads to..... A: Knowledge of printed symbols B: How to interpret **C: Maturity in reading**

24. Effective reading means all but one of the following option . A: Being able to read accurately B: Being able to understand the passage **C: Reading through vocalization**
25. Predicting a reading passage means A: An initial reading of the passage **B: What you know about the passage** C: Studying the passage
26. Predicting a material aims at **A: Reducing reading or information overload** B: Distinguishing main and supporting information C: Reading for specific information
27. To be successful in learning how to skim and scan, students need to ----- A: Develop self interest B: Develop confidence in reading **C: Develop Proper mental attitude**
28. Skimming and scanning requires ----- **A: Harder Concentration** B: Skipping alphabets C: Strong emotional feelings
29. Students who want to improve their knowledge of technical terms should ----- A: Skim **B: Scan** C: Do SQ3R
30. One of skills below is necessary for writing tutorial essays or reviewing for Examination. A: Skimming **B: Scanning** C: Memory improvement device
31. In ----- method, a student does not read to get the needed information. A: Skimming **B: Scanning** C: Pre-reading
32. when a student focuses on the right side of the material and uses a Zig-pattern,
 Diagonally from right to left down the pages, he is... A: Reading B: Skimming **C: Scanning**
33. The SQ3R involves how many stages? A: Two B: Three **C: Five**
34. The SQ3R method depicts that reading is a.. A: Product **B: Process** C: Verbal communication
35. The 'Q' in SQ3R is a.. A: Social stimulant B: Moral stimulant **C: Mental stimulant**
36. Comprehension of a passage allows all options below except one . A: Interpretation B: Explanation **C: Assimilation**
37. In factual level of comprehension. A: Writer's ideas are used to project fresh ones B: Relationship and ideas are understood. **C: Words and sentences are understood**
38. All the options listed below help a student to enrich his vocabulary, except . :A Reading professional books :B Listening to the electronic media **C: Developing rapid reading skill**
39. Anticipation is a means of A: Answering comprehension questions B: Searching for details **C: Thinking about the topic**
40. Which of these options is not a skill relating to reading activity? **A: Silent reading** B: Extracting main ideas C: Reading for specific information
41. People have different ways of learning. Some are better at making mental pictures of new ideas or making lists of things to memorize. Others learn best while listening to music but some need silence to concentrate. Which of the following is the main idea of the above? **A: Mental pictures help many to learn** B: Some people prefer lists to making mental pictures. C: To learn well you need to be comfortable
42. Speaking to an audience can be a frightening experience. Some speakers cope by looking over the heads of the audience. Others imagine that they are talking to a friend. A few try to picture the audience in a non-threatening way. This means that speakers should A: Scare the audience B: Encourage people to talk during the speech. **C: Feel comfortable when addressing an audience.**
43. If you hold a piece of copper wire over the flame of a match, heat will be conducted by the wire to your fingers and you will be forced to drop the wire. You will however still be able to hold the match because it is a poor conductor of heat. Which of the following is implied in this passage?

A: Copper is a good conductor of heat. B: A match and copper conduct heat equally. C: A match is an excellent conductor of heat

44. Studies show that the prevalence of fast food restaurants corresponds with the rate of obesity in both children and adults. So obesity is now on the rise in countries outside the USA where fast food restaurants are becoming more common. How do these two sentences relate? A: They contradict each other. B: They present problems and solutions **C: They express roughly the same idea**
45. The course People and Culture focus on the complexities of our social environment. The study combines the study of history and social sciences and promotes skills in citizenship. What does the second sentence do? **A: It expands on the first sentence.** B: It makes a contrast. C: It proposes a solution.
46. Knowledge of another language fosters greater awareness of cultural diversity among people of the world. Individuals who have foreign language skills can appreciate more readily other peoples' values and ways of life. How are the two sentences related? A: They present problems and solutions. B: They establish a contrast. **C: They contradict each other.**
47. Paris is a city that has always been known as a center for artistic and cultural expression. It has been the home of many artists and writers from around the world. What does the second sentence do? A: It provides a contrast. B: It draws a conclusion. **C: It reinforces the first.**
48. The Omotosho children ----- their parents by making lemon drinks for the whole family. **A: helped out** B: helped with C: helps for
49. After we saw the play, we had different opinions..... Shola's performance. A: For **B: about** C: at
50. When the popular entertainer cancelled his appearance, the musical festival was postponed indefinitely. That means the festival will likely take place..... A: tomorrow B: next week **C: many weeks later**
51. Define "Impromptu" speaking. A: Delivering a speech with advance preparation **B: Delivering a speech without advance preparation.** C: Writing an informative speech
52. What kinds of topics are important for a speech? A: Any kind of topics. B: Topics that only you find interesting. **C: Topics that matter to your listeners, as well as yourself.**
53. What are the three main purposes for giving speeches? A: To persuade, to act, and to adjust your speaking style. B: To inform, make people laugh and have fun. **C: To inform, persuade and entertain.**
54. The quickest way to establish a communicative bond with a group of listeners is usually to A: relate a personal anecdote. B: introduce a visual aid. **C: establish eye contact**
55. Persuasive speeches typically involve each of the following except questions of A: values **B: emotion** C: policy
56. Which element of the speech communication process involves the time and place in which communication takes occurs? **A: situation** B: Message C: Channel
57. A speaker's credibility is most clearly determined by the audience's perception of A: Posture and stance B: Cleanliness and neatness **C: Competence and character**
58. A speaker who deliberately uses exaggeration in a presentation is using the device of... A: Parallelism B: Hyperbole **C: Equivocation**
59. In most speech situations each of the following should happen in the introduction except.... A: Creating suspense by withholding the central idea until the body of the speech. B: Getting the attention and interest of the audience. **C: Previewing the body of the entire speech.**

60. When delivering a speech which of the following is most likely to require the use of visual aids?
A: Statistics B: Testimony C: Extended examples.
61. If a student is asked to locate his GSM number from a list of other numbers, he has to A: Read
B: Skim **C: Scan**
62. To survey a reading material is closely related to one of the following skills A: Scanning **B: Skimming** C: Researching
63. The dominant reading technique used by students of Federal University of Technology, Minna and indeed other students is A: Skimming B: SQ3R **C: SQ3R**
64. One of these is not a type of reading. A: Scanning B: Skimming **C: Anticipation**
65. The following, except one, are effective reading strategies. Tick the odd option. A: Memory improvement device B: SQ3R **C: SQ3R**
66. An article that is considered a satire. A: Praises an idea, event or institution using humour **B: Criticises an idea, event or institution using humour** C: Questions an idea, event or institution using humour
67. In a tragic play, the antagonist can easily be destroyed by his opponents using his. A: Bad deeds
B: Weakness C: Strengths
68. One of these is not a type of poem. A: Sonnet B: Elegy **C: Climax**
69. Your department invited you to deliver a speech where you will be expected to come with an outline of what you have prepared: your speech delivery will be termed. A: Ceremonial B: Manuscript **C: Extemporaneous**
70. If an architect gives a lecture on his field to his colleagues, the public speaking occasion will be termed. A: Educative B: Informational **C: Professional**
71. Chose the option that correctly gives the plural forms of the words in the options below. A: Furnitures, chiefs, equipment B: Furniture, chiefs, equipments **C: Furniture, chiefs, equipment**
72. One of our faithfulleft our company. A: worker have B: workers has **C: worker has**
73. Did you visit your ailing uncle? **A: Yes, i did** B: No, i did C: Yes, i did not
74. When a friend offers a thousand apologies for an offence he has committed, he/she has used the figure of speech called. **A: Hyperbole** B: Onomatopoeic C: Paradox
75. A man with four wives and twenty children has many <u>mouths to feed</u>, the underlined phrase is an example of. A: Metaphor B: Metonymy **C: Synecdoche**
76. Tongue twister expressions are called... A: Apostrophe **B: Alliteration** C: Synecdoche
77. Which one of these options does not result in low rate of reading comprehension? **A: Ability to retain what has been read** B: Slowness in word recognition while reading C: Failure to use context clues in the passage
78. At the factual level of comprehension, readers. A: Comprehend relationships and ideas implied in the text **B: Comprehends words and sentences in the text** C: Comprehends the writer's ideas so as to preject new ones
79. For reading to effective, the most important thing is that the reader must be able to A: pronounce words correctly **B: have a clear purpose of reading** C: read without distraction
80. At the elementary level of reading, the reader is basically concerned with **A: Recognition of symbols** B: Interpretation of words and sentences C: Response to writer's views
81. Many techniques can be used to introduce a speech in order to capture the interest and attention of listeners. They are all the options below
 except one of them. A: Tell a story B: Quote a relevant material **C: Give your autobiography**

82. To narrow your topic in speech presentation or a write-up is to. A: Summarize your topic **B: Give your topic a focus** C: Cut the length of your topic
83. One of the most important non-communication strategy used in public speaking is... A: Hand/head movement **B: Eye contact** C: Posture
84. In choosing words while preparing to give a public speech, you should avoid all but one an option below. A: Slangs B: Complex words **C: Simple words**
85. While delivering a speech, your voice should be all the options except <u>one</u>. A: Expressive: Rich **C: Hoarse**
86. Effective reading means all but one of the options below. A: comprehension of the passage B: reproduction of the content **C: control of the information**
87. The phenomenon where by a reader reads slowly to grasp enough information for examination purposes or fastly to obtain first hand information of a text is called.... A: Organization B: Mixture of reading skills **C: Flexibility**
88. Reading comprehension enables all the activities below except one of them. A: Inference **B: Reading** C: Discussion
89. At the factual level, what is compehended is.... A: implicitly stated **B: explicitly stated** C: conjectural
90. In writing a summary, the writer should. A: use the words in the original passage B: quote from the passage **C: paraphrase the ideas in the passage**
91. I am sure I would have regretted it if I to take the job. A: Would agree B: Did agree **C: Had agreed**
92. The teacher asked ifto bring our textbooks to class. A: All we had remembered **B: We had all remembered** C: Had we all remembered
93. Bode and Shola are planning on getting married and four children. A: Make **B: Have** C: Bring
94. Only now....why you didn't tell me. A: I understand B: I do understand **C: Do I understand**
95. This area of town is beginning to look very A: Put down **B: Run-down** C: Marked-down
96. The brakes of the raketty car squealed like a strangled mouse. **A: Personification** B: Euphemism C: Oxymoron
97. You have a lot of work to do so I will lend you a hand. A: Irony B: Apostrophe **C: Synecdoche**
98. Education is our passport to the future, tomorrow belongs to those who prepare for it today. A: Simile B: Personification **C: Metaphor**
99. Variety is the spice of life. **A: Metaphor** B: Hyperbole C: Simile
100. Don't tell them anything, they are not very A: Discrete **B: Discreet** C: District
101. I didn'twhat she said. A: Heard B: Here **C: Hear**
102. The build....is huge. A: Cite **B: Site** C: Place
103. She gave him aof her mind. A: Peace **:B Piece** C: Piss
104. Let's try to get home quickly before the rain really A: Sets on B: Sets off **C: Sets in**
105. To find a job advert in the Daily Trust newspaper, you will need to. **A: Skim** B: Scan C: Look
106. When you reading a leaflet in a waiting room, you are likely to. **A: Skim** B: Glance C: Scan