

**NEW HORIZONS IN COMMUNICATION SKILLS:
A USE OF ENGLISH COURSE TEXT**

**GSP 101
WORKBOOK**

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DEDICATION

To all the users of English both Lecturers and Student,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

Introduction

This workbook is on GSP 101 – Study Skills and Basic Research Methods. The workbook is designed to accord with the current testing method approved for the School of General Studies courses by the University of Nigeria. This method obviously is ICE- driven. Undoubtedly, this workbook will acquaint and familiarize the students with this new approach to writing examinations, especially in General Studies Programmes (GSP), and will ultimately enhance students' performance in these examinations.

However, the overarching aim of the workbook is to assist the students to achieve complete mastery of the course contents. It will be used to assess the extent to which the students have understood the course through tests, assignments and personal self- evaluation. Through these assignments and constant self-evaluation, the students will deepen their knowledge of the course. It is also a veritable tool for revision before examinations. If properly utilized, it will enhance knowledge acquisition and excellent performance in examinations.

The authors of this workbook are absolutely certain that it will achieve the aims stated above, because it is designed to cover the entire course outline as well as objectives. The two main objectives of the course are to assist students to acquire study skills and basic research skills, which they require for their academic work in the University. These skills comprise skills for listening, reading, speaking, note-taking, term paper writing, private study, research methods etc. The skills are expected to be learned when and if students diligently attend lectures and study all the topics in the course outline. The topics in the course outline can be found in the recommended main course books. It is taken for granted that students should acquire and study these main course texts to enable them to gain

the required knowledge and skills.

Finally, students are advised not to rely solely on this workbook, because it is a supplementary text that cannot replace the main course texts. The workbook is deliberately designed not to teach, unlike the main course texts. This is why answers are not attached to the questions in the workbook. Students should also know that the workbook is not comprehensive; that is it does not contain every possible question that could be asked in the course. So, studying the main course book is very important.

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1. Which of the following is not a feature of language?

- A. creativity
- B. connectivity
- C. discreteness
- D. arbitrariness

2. According to the message transfer model, what is the process through which words or unspoken signals are interpreted by the receiver?

- A. Encoding
- B. Transmitting
- C. Decoding
- D. Signaling

3. What are the two key concepts added by the notion of human-communication as interaction?

- A. Feedback and noise
- B. Noise and context
- C. Channel and context
- C. Feedback and context

4. How many “people” are involved when you communicate with another person?

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. Six
- D. Eight

5. Which communication activity do we spend most of our time performing?

- A. Talking
- B. Thinking
- C. Guessing
- D. Listening

6. Flexibility in reading involves_____

- A. flipping through the pages
- B. being open minded
- C. keeping awake
- D. fast reading

7. _____can easily impede understanding.

- A. Fast reading
- B. A fixed notion about the topic
- C. A passage without a topic
- D. None of A-C.

8. The meaning carrying sentence in a paragraph is

- A. the topic sentence
- B. the topic
- C. the theme
- D. repeated sentence

9. The surface meaning of a word is that word's

- A. denotation

- B. connotation
- C. sense link
- D. deep sense

10. A _____ helps a reader to determine the time and mental attitude required for tackling a material.

- A. review
- B. mid-view
- C. preview
- D. sub-view.

11. _____ is the major difference between hearing and listening.

- A. Attention
- B. Noise
- C. Caution
- D. Relaxation

12. When taking notes during lectures, which of the following is NOT important?

- A. The speaker repeated an item.
- B. The speaker took off his jacket.
- C. The speaker change tone of his voice.
- D. The speaker made a direct reference to the book.

13. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. Examination precedes revision.
- B. The process of teaching and learning ends with revision.

- C. Revision plays a crucial role in the conduct of examinations.
- D. Revision is an invaluable academic activity.

14. Which one of the statements below is true?

- A. Examinations are an academic exercise designed to punish lazy students only.
- B. Examinations are periodic means of evaluation of knowledge and skills learned.
- C. Examinations are principally the evaluation of pedagogical skills and competence of teachers.
- D. Examinations are exercises peculiar to educational institutions.

15. Revision should be _____

- (a) a continual exercise
- (b) a continuous exercise
- (c) an important exercise reversed for examinations weeks
- (d). a personal academic activity done during private study only

16. A wrong attitude towards examination will lead to all but one of the following:

- (a) writing examinations without adequate preparation.
- (b) smuggling notes and some other materials into the examination hall
- (c) exposing your answers for other students to copy
- (d) upholding the ethics and regulations guiding the conduct of examinations

17. The fear of failure in an examination is an index of _____

- (a) a positive attitude towards examinations
- (b) grade-buying after an examination
- (c) preparation inadequacy for an examination
- (d) the student's desire to perform excellently well in an examination

18. The review of academic materials in order to understand them or permanently commit them to memory is _____

- (a) mnemonics
- (b) revision
- (c) extensive reading
- (d) evaluation

19. Meta-communication relates to the speaker's _____

- A. intentional choice of dress
- B. unintentional choice of words
- C. unintentional choice of both words and dress
- D. intentional choice of words

20. Generally speaking, in business we communicate

- A. only to inform
- B. to both persuade and inform
- C. only to persuade
- D. only to entertain

21. The common medium of interaction is

- A. dialect
- B. language
- C. facebook
- D. idiolect

22. The method of the human communication either spoken or written consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way is called_____

- A. English
- B. Dialect
- C. pidgin
- D. language

23. Human communication involves use the of_____

- A. words, sounds and signs
- B. only words
- C. physical materials
- D. all of the above

24. Which of the following requires communication?

- A. human enterprise
- B. religion
- C. security
- D. all of the above

25. Poor communication skill can affect communication.

- A. true
- B. false

- C. sometimes
- D. none of the above

26. Does good communication skill aid job recruitment?

- A. Not really
- B. Very important
- C. No.
- D. Yes

27. The main components of verbal communication include the following except_____

- A: signs
- B. symbols
- C. words
- D. none of the above

28. Which type of communication starts from within?

- A. Verbal
- B. Interpersonal
- C. Small-group
- D. Intra-personal

29. The following types of communication involve two or more persons except

- A. Intra-personal
- B. In-group
- C. Interpersonal

D. Organizational

30. The type of communication that brings a small group of people together to solve a specific problem is _____

- A. non-verbal
- B. small-group
- C. public
- D. interpersonal.

31. Which type of communication uses secret symbols and codes?

- A. Interpersonal
- B. In-group
- C. Small-group
- D. Verbal communication

32 Which of the following is an element of communication?

- A. Sender/receiver
- B. Message
- C. Channel
- D. All of the above

33. Which element of communication determines the level of fidelity in communication?

- A. Message
- B. Receiver
- C. Feedback
- D. Sender

34. Encoder is an element of communication that prepares and sends message to the intended audience through a means called

- A. channel
- B. decoder
- C. receiver
- D. none of the above

35. Models of communication include the following except_____

- A. linear
- B. decoder
- C. interactive
- D. transactional

36. Communication models are visual concepts that facilitate the understanding of the process, true or false?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. None of the above

37. Barriers of communication can also be categorized into the following except_____

- A. physical
- B. Psychological
- C. mechanical
- D. Spiritual

38. The interactive model sees communication as a_____ process.

- A. two-way
- B. one-way
- C. direct
- D. all of the above

39. The Linear Model of communication was propounded by

- A. Charles Darwin
- B Woodrow William
- C. Claude Shannon
- D. None of the above

40. In what does language manifest as communication barrier?

- A. Inappropriate vocabulary
- B. misspelling of words
- C. Poor pronunciation
- D. All of the above

41. Noise from a passing vehicle interrupting class lecture can be classified as____

- A. mechanical
- B. physical/environmental
- C. psychological barrier
- D. none of the above

42. Intra-personal communication occurs _____

- A. within self

- B. between two persons
- C. in a group
- D. all of the above

43. Human Communication is essentially

- A. short-lived
- B. imperfect
- C. perfect
- D. emotional

44. As a process of sharing thoughts and ideas, communication suffers mainly

from_____

- A. both physical and non-physical barriers
- B. gender differences
- C. non- physical barriers
- D. physical barriers

45. Speakers usually experience difficulty in ensuring that the message is_____

- A. conveyed precisely
- B. understood correctly
- C. acted upon promptly and as desired
- D. conveyed precisely, understood correctly and acted upon promptly and as desired.

46. Effective communication is essentially_____

- A. A two-way

- B. both a one-way and a two-way process
- C. three-way process
- D. one-way process

47. Which one of the following is not a form of examination?

- (a) Orals
- B. Questioning
- C. Practical
- (d) Interviews

48. _____ is one of the methods of written examination.

- A. Open-book examination
- (b) Oral examination
- (c) Role-play examination
- (d) Text messaging

49. One of the ways to practice recall of information is _____

- (A) memorizing every academic material
- (b) participating in the activity of a discussion group
- (c) by means of extensive reading
- (d) thawing up a revision timetable.

50. Apart from evaluation, _____ is another reason for the conduct of examinations in educational institutions.

- (a) honouring of parents and teachers
- (b) testing the quality of male and female students
- (C) cross-matching academic abilities

(d) award of certificates

51. A method of written examination in which candidates are allowed to consult texts in the examination hall is known as _____

- (a) essay method
- (b) multiple-choice method
- (c) open-book method
- (d) subjective method

52. Term paper writing is an example of a type of examination called

- (a) practicals
- (b) orals
- (c) open-book
- (d) take-home

53. When a student is required to make a presentation of his/her term paper and to answer questions on what he/she has written, the student is involved in

- (a) practicals
- (b). orals**
- (c) interviews
- (d) speech presentation

54. Which one of the following is a form of mnemonics?

- (a) Past questions
- (b) Rhymes
- (c) Scanning
- (d) Brainstorming

55. A non-physiological need that can assail the listener in the context of listening is_____

- A, illogicality of facts
- B. hunger
- C. ill health
- D. fatigue

56. One of the benefits of listening is _____

- A. acquisition of knowledge
- B. embarrassment of self
- C. ignorance
- D. illiteracy

57. The difference between interactional and secondary type of listening is _____

- A. the presence of interlocutors.
- B. absence of interlocutors ✓
- C. information dissemination
- D. acquisition of knowledge

58. _____ refers to the objective dictionary definition of a word.

- A. Evasive language
- B. Connotation
- C. Direct language
- D. Denotation

59. _____ is used as a strategy during social interaction to avoid sending clear messages.

- A. Emotive language
- B Evasive language**
- C. Language of misunderstanding
- D. Disruptive language

60. Euphemism and equivocation are two major types of evasive language.

- A. Not true
- B. Not sure
- C. True**
- D. Probably

61. When unpleasant things are put in a nice way to avoid embarrassment, it is referred as _____

- A. facts
- B. opinions
- C. equivocation
- D. Euphemism**

62. Calling someone 'plump' instead of 'fat' is an example of _____

- A. opinion
- B. fact
- C. equivocation**

D. euphemism

63. "Political Correctness" is a term associated with _____

- A. euphemism
- B. equivocation
- C. paradox
- D. politics

64. "Ambiguity" is a term associated with

- A. euphemism
- B. equivocation
- C. denotation
- D. syntax

65. In language and gender in social interaction, men spend more time discussing_____

- A. reproductive matters
- B. clothing
- C. weight
- D. current events

66. In language and gender in social interaction, women spend more time discussing

- A. music
- B. current event

- C. relationship problem
- D. sports

67. Dyadic communication is a term used to describe communication between _____ people.

- A five
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

68. In language and culture in social interaction, Nigeria is described as “high-context culture”.

- A. True
- B. Not true
- C. Not sure
- D. Probably

69. Aesthetic listening can become purposeful listening when the listener

- A. has a specific intention in mind for listening
- B. wishes to enjoy himself
- C. wishes to relax
- D. is feeling good

ambiguous

70. Auditory loss is usually heightened by the following except one_____

- A. excessive noise

- B. injury to the ear drum
- C. constant use of electronic ear-piece.
- D. removal of excess wax from the ear

71. _____is the term used to refer to the exposition of too much information to the listener.

- A. Tasking
- B. Hypnosis
- C. Message overload
- D. Assault

72. Apparent different ways listeners exhibit boredom in a speech event are_____

- A. noisemaking
- B. hooting
- C. indiscriminate clapping
- D. all of the above

73. Indications of effective listening are the following except one_____

- A. craning of neck
- B. quietness
- C. noise
- D. writing

74. People of higher status usually command more attention in speech

than people of lower status because_____

- A. people believe they have more power
- B. they eat better
- C; they dress better
- D. they have better intonation

75. An effective way of improving your listening skill is by

- A. speaking more than you are listening
- B. making noise
- C. writing while listening
- D. discussing with a friend while listening in class

76. One-of the greatest media challenge to listening is the

- A. radio
- B. television
- C. newspaper
- D: cell phone

77. A good strategy to maximize interactional listening among family members in the face of the intrusion of social media is

- A. sell off your media gadgets.
- B. stop watching television
- C. draw a good timetable and time your attention to social media
- D. loan your phone to your friend

78. A good vocabulary is easily acquired by_____

- A. listening extensively
- B. talking more than you listen
- C. engaging in frivolities while others listen
- D. not paying attention

79. The best way to become abreast with points lost while listening is to listen for _____

- A. new ideas
- B. clues
- C. acronyms
- D. blends

80. One way a listener can avoid speaker related problems is to_____

- A. be biased about a speaker
- B. let your prejudice overshadow his information
- C. expose him to the police
- D ignore the speaker's idiosyncrasies and accept his message

81. One way of maximizing listening efficiency during lectures is to

- A. shut your mind to the information
- B avoid premature judgement
- C. draw faulty assumptions
- D. occupy yourself formulating questions before you grasp the entire information

82. The medium through which information filters into our ears is called _____

- A. tunnel
- B. funnel
- C. channel
- D. Chantal

83. Equivocal language is the one that _____

- A. is meaningful
- B. has more than one meaning
- C. is difficult to pronounce
- D. is difficult to understand

84. AWOL as a military term is an example of _____

- A. slang
- B. relative term
- C. jargon
- D. equivocal language

85. A vague expression such as "I don't know" is an example of _____

- A. abstract language
- B. equivocal language
- C. relative term
- D. slang

86. Adler and Rodmen classified disruptive language into _____ groups.

- A. two
- B. three**
- C. four
- D. five

87. The problem associated with disruptive language is that options and inferences are presented as facts.

- A. Not True
- B. True**
- C. Not sure
- D. Probably

88. To show affiliations, language is used to build and demonstrate solidarity with others.

- A. Not sure
- B. Probably
- C. True**
- D. Not true

89. On an opposite level, groups who want to highlight their difference within a homogenous group used the opposing linguistic strategy of convergence.

- A. Probably
- B. Not sure
- C. True**
- D. Not true

90. The three groups of disruptive language are fact-opinion confusion, fact-inference, confusion and _____

- A. emotive language
- B. opinion language
- C. fact giving language
- D. inference language

91. The assimilation of information is more effective when it is _____

- A. haphazard
- B. chaotic
- C. fragmented
- D. Organized

92. One of the most powerful instruments a speaker can use to his advantage to

control the rate of listening among his audience is the _____

- A. hands.
- B. face.
- C. voice.
- D. body.

93. Which of these language skills is ranked first in the taxonomy of language skills?

- A. Listening
- B. speaking
- C. reading

D. writing

94. A (n) _____ may not change the part of speech of the base or core word but a(n) _____ together with the core word may change to another part of speech.

- A. suffix prefix
- B. infix prefix
- C. infix..... infix
- D. prefixsuffix

95. *Read and peruse; speak and talk* are synonyms.

- A. perfect
- B. imperfect
- C. absolute
- D. total

96. There are few cases in the English language where suffixation does not _____the word class of the core or base word. The right word for the open space above is

- A. altar
- B. utter
- C alter
- D. offer

97. A prefix which means against when added to certain words is _____

- A. anti-

- B. ante-
- C. anthem-
- D. ant-

98. One of these is an adjective. Which one?

- A moveable
- B. move
- C. movement
- D. moves

99. One of these is not a gradable adjective. Which one?

- A. hot
- B. black
- C. low
- D. true

100. When words have the same form or spelling, the same sound but different meanings, they are _____

- A. homophones.
- B. homonyms.**
- C. acronyms.
- D. polysyllables.

101 An acronym in the following list is

- A. EEDC
- B. NYSC
- C. UFO**

D. ISBN

102. The odd word in the semantic field below is

A. drizzle

B. shower

C. rain.

D. ruin

103. Hand of a clock; hand of a human being; “hand” of an animal. Hand in the instances listed can be rightly called

A. polysemy

B. tautology

C. polysyllable

D. homonym

104. In a dictionary entry vi against a word means

A. Victoria Island.

B. verb intransitive.

C. verb transitive.

D. visually impaired.

105. Color and colour are spellings of the same word. In the dictionary, the first is indicated as _____

A. BrE while the second is indicated as AmE.

B. AuE while the second is indicated as BrE.

C. AmE while the second is indicated as BrE.

D. SpE while the second is indicated as AmE.

106. If I were in the class, I would have answered the question. Which of the options best interprets the sentence?

- A. The speaker was in the class but answered the question wrongly.
- B. The speaker was in the class but answered the question correctly.
- C. The speaker was not in the class and did not answer the question.
- D. The speaker wanted to be in the class but was not allowed to do so.

107. In the pronunciation of the word plumber, one of the following sounds is not a part of the phonological structure of the word. Which one?

- A. /b/
- B. /p/
- C. /m/
- D. /l/

108. In the phonemic transcription of the word alive, the sound structure is_____

- A. VCVVC
- B. VCVC
- C. VCVCV
- D. CCVCV

109. Claustrophobia means_____

- A. fear of water.
- B. fear of deserts.
- C. fear of heights.
- D. fear of enclosed spaces.

110. The young man is a chameleon. The word chameleon should be

understood_____

- A. literally.
- B. denotatively.
- C. as a simile.
- D. connotatively.

111. The correct syllabication of the word concatenation is_____

- A. conc-ate-na-tion.
- B. con-cate-na-tion.
- C. co-nca-te-na-tion.
- D. con-cat-e-na-tion.

112. The word indescribable has

- A. three syllables.
- B. four syllables.
- C. five syllables.
- D. six syllables.

113. The English language first came to Nigeria in the early _____ century.

- A. 15th
- B. 14th
- C. 16th
- D. 17th

114. L1 means _____

- A. international language
- B. foreign language
- C. first language
- D. national language

115. Speaking and writing are regarded as skills.

- A. productive
- B. passive
- C. receptive
- D. active

116. The feature of language which identifies the ability of language to capture new realities is termed _____

- A. conventionality
- B. creativity
- C. dynamism
- ID. Arbitrariness

117. A language used in a country with diverse ethnic backgrounds to facilitate communication is _____

- A. a foreign 1anguag
- B. official language
- C. lingua franca
- D. first language

118. Which of the following languages is used as a foreign language in Nigeria?

- A. Igbo
- B. English
- C. French
- D. Yoruba

119. A language that is part of the user's native culture is known as _____

- A. mother tongue
- B. national language
- C. second language
- D. foreign language

120. There is no verifiable evidence to support the origin of language and as such all the theories of origin of language are regarded as _____

- A. speculations
- B. demonstrations
- C. pronouncements
- D. all of the above

121. A language in which a user is expected to demonstrate greatest proficiency is his/her _____

- A. lingua franca
- B. national language
- C. first language
- D. none of the above

122. The innate ability which man is endowed with that enables him to acquire

language is _____

- A. language memorization
- B. the brain
- C. language acquisition device
- D. none of the above

123. LAD means _____

- A. language advertisement agency
- B. language acquisition ability
- C. lack of acquisition device
- D. language acquisition device

124. Language is dynamic. This means that _____

- A. it changes over time
- B. it is meaningful
- C. language is a means of communication
- D. all of the above

125. The ability of an individual to make use of two different languages is termed

- A. multilingualism
- B. bilingualism
- C. extralingualism
- D. prolingualism

126. A specialist in language is known as a _____

- A. linguist
- B. scholar
- C. student
- D. philosopher

127. A nation where many languages are spoken is regarded as a nation.

- A. bilingual
- B monolingual
- C. multilingual
- D. none of the above

128. Language as an instrument of social identity means that language

- A. influences the people that use it
- B. is an instrument of communication
- C. is an embodiment of people's culture
- D. helps people to interact within a given context

129. First language, according to input hypothesis, is acquired while second language is _____

- A. learned
- B. captured
- C. understood
- D. produced

130. The study of different stages of language acquisition is referred to as

- A. sociolinguistics
- B. psycholinguistics
- C. applied linguistics
- D. none of the above

131. The study of language at the word level is

- A. phonetics
- B. phonology
- C. morphology
- D. Syntax

132. To achieve a successful communication, one requires

- A. phrases
- B. clauses
- C. sentences
- D. all of the above

133. The use of vague words by as writer/speaker shows his _____

- A. intellect
- B. exposure
- C. uncertainty
- D. attitude

134. Those who listen to a speaker. or read his write-up are referred to as

- A. people
- B. crowd
- C. audience
- D. interlocutors

135. The secret of one who communicates effectively to children as well as to adults is his understanding of_____

- A. concatenation
- B. collocation
- C. connotation
- D. word choice

136. _____ refers to the setting, framework, background, situations and environment in which communication takes place.

- A. Condition
- B Context
- C. Clues
- D. Collaboration

137. The words that co-occur with an unfamiliar word in an expression which helps one guess the meaning of the unfamiliar word are called _____

- A. context clues
- B. context collocations**
- C. context clusters
- D. context consonance

138. Psychological context could refer to _____

- A. the well-being of the speaker and the audience
- B. the mood and emotions of the audience**
- C. the beliefs and values of a group of people

D. the relationship between the speaker/writer and the audience

139. The wording of a funeral oration should be _____

- A. jovial
- B. rhetorical
- C. somber
- D. flowery

140. The speech of a speaker could be delivered _____

- A. expertly
- B. connotatively
- C. naively
- D. impromptu

141. When a speaker takes cognizance of the actual location, time of the day and so on, before choosing his words for an address, he considers _____ context.

- A. historical
- B. physical
- C. cultural
- D. social

142. Being rhetorically sensitive in communication means

- A. showing oratory prowess
- B. Relying heavily on jargons
- C. knowing what kind of words are appropriate
- D. using rhetorics in speech

143. An example of a phrase one can use to add a reason that is thought more important than former reasons is _____

- A. for this reason
- B on the other hand
- C in actual fact
- D. what is more

144. The /p/ sound in 'pins' contrasts with the sound in 'bins'.

- A. /s/
- B. /n/
- C. /h/
- D. /b/

145. The term 'vocal tract' can also be called

- A. speech tract
- B. throat tract
- C. buccal tract
- D. nasal tract

146. When we speak, a stream of air passes outward from the

- A. mouth
- B. lungs
- C. nostrils
- D. throat

147. An individual's _____ quality derives from a combination of pitch

height, loudness level, tempo and timbre of speaking.

A. harmony

B. voice

C. lag

D. prosodic

148. IPA stands for _____

A. Interpretive Program Accent

B. Intervocalic Phonetics Alphabet

C. Intonation Phonic Accentuation

D. International Phonetic Alphabet

149. Speech sounds are divided into main types.

A. 5

B. 2

C. 7

D. 26

150. Phones combine into larger units called

A. phonetics

B. phonology

C. syllables

D. phonemics

151. CVC cluster means _____

A. Contoid Velar Contoid cluster

B. Consonant Vowel Consonant cluster

- C. Coarticulation Velum Coarticulation cluster
- D. Complementary Vowel Complementary cluster

152. _____ sounds involve a constriction at some point in the vocal tract.

- A. Glottalic
- B. Velaric
- C. Phonemic
- D. Consonant

153. When the vocal folds are held apart sounds are produced.

- A. voiceless
- B. voiced
- C. voiced-in
- D. voice-over

154. _____ phonetics concerns the perception of speech sounds.

- A. Articulatory
- B. Auditory
- C. Acoustic
- D. Allophonic

155. The two purposes why we take notes are for_____ and_____

- (a) reading and writing
- (b) examination and research
- (c) listening and paraphrasing
- (d) conjectural and inferential

156. The first rule of good note-taking demands _____

- (a) that we put down the writer's ideas in the writer's own words
- (b) that we put down the writer's ideas in our own words**
- (a) that we produce what is equivalent to the writer's ideas
- (d) that we allow our thought process to flow.

157. The second rule of note-taking requires that the note should be

- (a) voluminous
- (b) brief**
- (c) complete
- (d) paraphrased.

158. _____ method is a more visual way to organize your note in class.

- (a) The mapping note
- (b) The tapping note**
- (c) The clear note
- (d) The learning note

159. One advantage of the outline note-taking method is that _____

- (a) it makes note taking easier for visual impaired students**
- (b) it is easy to turn points into study question
- (c) it aids loud reading
- (d) it is a kind of mnemonic

160. _____ note-taking method uses columns to organize information. A. mapping

b. Outline

- (c) Charting
- (d) Tapping

161. For lessons covering a lot of facts or relationships between topics, _____ method of note-taking is recommended.

- (a) charting
- (b) writing
- c. mapping
- (d) cutting

162. The sentence note-taking method involves

- (a) listing only the major points ✓
- (b) writing down each topic as a jot note sentence
- c. highlighting pieces of information
- (d) underlining topic sentences

163. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) Taking organized and thoughtful notes can help improve one's understanding of what one has read.
- (b) Jotting main points helps determine which information is important and which is not.
- (c) The sentence method of note taking does not simplify notes for study and review.
- (d) Active listening is important for effective note-taking during lectures.

164. Which of the following is the least strategy for effective listening that improves note-taking?

- (a) I tried to find out why this information is important.

- (b) I formulated a question and asked a friend next to me during the lecture.
- (c) I tried to select main ideas and supporting sentences.
- (d) I sat near the front of the room to avoid outside distractions and internal noise.

165. If I use the sentence, "Paying attention increases study ability" to remind me of the names of the five oceans of the world, the type of mnemonics used is _____

- (a) keyword
- (b) acrostics
- (c) acronym
- (d) association

166. The study of strategies that enhance the recall of information is known as

- (a) remembering
- b) ferreting
- (c) revision
- (d). mnemonics**

167. Any strategy successfully employed to assist the memory in the task of recall of information is regarded as a _____

- (a).mnemonics**
- (b) technique
- (c) skill
- (d) strategic methodology

168. Which one of the following is not a type of conduct expected of a

candidate during an examination?

- (a) .obedience to exam invigilators
- (b) answering questions in any sequences
- (c) helping a fellow candidate to understand a question
- (d) being the last person to submit script

169. Which one of the following words used in asking questions suggests that candidate's answer is expected to be elaborate?

- (a) Explain
- (b) Mention
- (c) List
- (d) Enumerate

170. The first step in research writing is _____

- (a) reading extensively
- (b) choosing a topic
- (c) going to the library
- (d) collection of material

171 Research papers include all but one of the following options:

- (a) thesis
- (b) report
- (c) term paper
- (d) memorandum

172. A research paper written to give an orderly account of an incident is

known as _____

- (a) a report
- (b) a statement
- (c) a judgment
- (d) a thesis

173. The type of research writing mostly done by first year students is the

- (a) dissertation
- (b) thesis
- (c) term paper
- (d) none of the above

174. Which of the following is not a source of materials for research writing?

- (a) Lecturer's notes
- (b) Textbooks
- (C) Interviews
- (D) Objective questions**

175. A term paper normally has chapters.

- (a) five
- (b) four**
- (c) six
- (d) three

176. The cover page of a term paper contains all but one of the following:

- (a) list of strange words**
- (b) topic of the paper

- (c) name of the student
- (d) the lecturers name

177. The preliminary pages are numbered with

- (a) letters of alphabet
- (b).Romans numerals**
- (c) Arabic numerals
- (d) none of the above

178. The main text of a research paper starts with the _____

- (a) glossary
- (b) list of tables
- (c) abstract
- (d) introduction**

179. The preliminary pages do not include _____

- (a) dedication
- (b) introduction**
- (c) acknowledgements
- (d) title page

180. The main text of a research paper like the term paper is divided into

- (a) pages
- (b) chapters
- (C) topics**
- (d) none of the above

181. Documentation in research writing helps one to avoid an academic

offence known as _____

- (a) theft
- (b) copying
- (c) plagiarism**
- d) dishonesty

182. The part of a research paper that contains the translation or explanation of foreign and technical words is the _____

- (a) glossary**
- (b) appendix
- (c) abbreviations
- (d) list of tables

183. _____ shows the list of chapters, heading, sub-headings and the pages where they are located in the research paper.

- (a) Cover page
- (b) Title page
- (c) Preface
- (d) Table of contents**

184. In research writing, direct quotations are usually identified by which of the following punctuation marks?

- (a) full stop
- (b) inverted commas**
- (c) colon
- (d) semi-colon

185. For easier referencing at the end of a research paper, a researcher

needs to ____

- (a) quote appropriately
- (b) write down complete bibliographical information of sources consulted**
- (c) learn documentation styles
- (d) none of the above

186. A tentative bibliography is also known as bibliography.

- (a) final
- (b) sample
- (c) working**
- (d) conventional

187. Lengthy quotations are _____ while writing a research paper.

- (a) capitalized
- (b) ignored
- (c) indented**
- (d) not allowed

188. A statement that captures the essence of a research work is the

- (a) research topic
- (b) topic sentences**
- (c) summary of the research
- (d) all of the above

189. Part of the research paper where the researcher makes an analysis of what others have done on the topic is the _____

- (a) abstract**

- (b) literature review
- (c) data analysis
- (d) documentation

190. The process of going into the field to collect the necessary information required for research writing is known as _____

- (a) observation
- (b) experimentation
- (c) data collection
- (d) none of the above

191. The main text of a research report ends with the _____

- (a) introduction
- (b) conclusion
- (c) references
- (d) glossary

192. A set of questions which is designed to elicit information from group of persons in the course of a research is rightfully regarded as _____

- (a) questionnaire
- (b) variable
- (c) article
- (d) none of the above

193. The primary function of language is to communicate for_____ purposes.

- A. religious
- B social**
- C. economic
- D. academic

194. Language as a communication system, interpersonal communication, communication in groups and _____ are the four major perspectives in which language of social interaction could be investigated.

- A. international communication
- B. local communication
- C. public communication**
- D. social communication

195. _____ identified four major theories about how language started.

- A. Lyon
- B. Aristotle
- C. Plato
- D. Yule**

196. _____, Divine source, Natural Sounds source and Oral Gesture source are the four theories about how language began.

- A. Physiological Adaptation**
- B. Psychological Adaptation
- C. Philosophical Adaptation
- D. Academic Adaptation

197. The Divine source theory is of the view that language came from

-
- A. the spirit
 - B. God**
 - C. the gods
 - D. spirituality

198. _____ believes that language started from human echoing natural sounds.

- A Natural sounds sources**
- B. Psychological Adaptation
- C. Oral- gesture sources
- D. Physiological Adaptation

199. _____ established six characteristics which differentiate language from other communication systems.

- A. Chomsky
- B. Yule**
- C. Lyon
- D. Plato

200. Cultural, duality, discreteness, displacement, arbitrariness and _____ are the features that distinguish language from other communication systems.

- A. reproduction
- B. productivity**
- C. provision
- D. social

201. _____ relates to the transmission of language from one generation to the other.

- A. Social
- B. Duality
- C. Reproduction
- D. Cultural

202. When language is seen as comprising different distinct sounds that have individual meanings, it is referred to as _____

- A. productivity
- B. discreteness
- C arbitrariness
- D. displacement

203. Duality refers to _____ levels of language.

- A. three
- B. five
- C. four
- D two

204. The symbolic nature of language is also called the of language.

- A. arbitrariness
- B. duality
- C. reproductivity
- D. interrelationship

205. Communication in language involves the sender, the receiver and the

- A. recipient
- B. messenger
- C message
- D. addresser

206. _____ refers to the manner in which the sender or receiver constructs a message.

- A. Decode
- B Code
- C. Coder
- D. Decoder

207. A message is communicated by means of_____ and

- A code and channel
- B. sender and receiver
- C. addresser and addressee
- D. messaging and recipient

208. Verbal and non-verbal are ways of messages.

- A. decoding
- B. understanding
- C. coding
- D. channeling

209. _____ refers to the medium selected for communication.

- A. Code

B Channel

C. Verbal

D. Non-verbal

210. Spoken and written are ways of_____ messages.

A. decoding

B. understanding

C. coding

D. channeling

211. _____ and _____ in their book use a transactional model so describe the process of communication.

A. Yule and Lyon

B Adler and Rodman

C. Adler and Yule

D. Lyon and Rodman

212. _____ in social interaction is used to ascertain if a given interaction is going as it should or should not.

A. Coding

B. Decoding

C. Feedback

D. Receiving

213. _____ states that the primary function of language is for social interaction.

A. David Crystal

B. David Cambel

C. Noam Chomsky

D. Plato

214. The main purpose of social interaction function of language is _____

A to maintain rapport between people

B. for friendliness

C. for comradeship

D. all of the above

215. In language for social interaction, _____ influences an individual's perception of the credibility and status of the person speaking.

A. speech style

B. eloquence

C. loudness

D. none of the above

216. The first part of a research paper is _____

(a) the text

(b) the subsidiaries

C. the preliminaries

(d) all of the above

217. Language shapes attitudes in terms of credibility, status, sexism and

A. individuality

B. togetherness

- C. racism
- D. communal living

218. _____ relates to gender sensitive language.

- A. Racism
- B. Sexism
- C. Individuality
- D. Credibility

219. When language is relatively used against a given ethnic group, it is known as

- A. unfriendliness
- (B) sexism
- (C) racism
- D. all of the above

220. Most language problems are associated with _____ because of our inability to understand a message completely or accurately.

- A. syntax
- B. phonology
- C. semantics
- D. morphology

221. Broadly speaking, three categories of problematic language are misunderstanding, evasive and _____

- A. disruptive
- B. deceptive

- C. divisive
- D. decisive

222. Slangy expression is an example of _____

- A. language of misunderstanding
- B. evasive language
- C. disruptive language
- D. deceptive language

223. English language is spoken by more than 750 million people in the world this is a/an_____

- A. opinion
- B. inference
- C. fact
- D. emotive

224. _____ refers to personal feelings and mental associations of words.

- A. Denotation
- B. Connotation
- C. Equivocal language
- D. Disruptive language

225. The word communication is derived from *communis* (Latin) which means ____

- A. oral speech
- B. common
- C. message

D. community

226. Filters that affect the content of a message are in _____

A. the mind of the listener

B. the medium of communication

C. the mind of the speaker

D. the minds of both the speaker and the listener

227. Meta-communication relates to the speaker's _____

A. unintentional choice of both words and dress

B. intentional choice of dress

C. unintentional choice of words

D. intentional choice of words

228. Generally speaking, in business we communicate _____

A. only to persuade

B. to both persuade and inform

C. only to inform

D. only to entertain

229. In general, human beings are _____

A. poor communicators

B. perfect communicators

C. good communicators -

D. indifferent communicators

230. In the broadcast sense, communication may be defined as _____

- A. solving problems
- B. acting upon information**
- C. developing relationships
- D. participating in civil life

231. The message transfer model is best illustrated by which question?

- (A) "Did you get my message?"**
- B "What is your feedback to my message?"
- C. "How does interaction shape my message?"
- D. "How does context shape my message?"

232. Taking notes during lectures may be in the form of _____ and _____

- A. outline and paraphrasing
- (B) outline and connected sentences**
- C. heading and lecture writing
- D. writing and paraphrasing

233. Notes may include material that is either _____ or _____

- A. paraphrased/verbatim
- B. discussed or spoken
- C. none of the above
- D. all of the above

234. Two main sources from where notes can be taken are _____and _____

- A. sermon and broadcast

- B. reading and writing
- C books and lectures
- D. none of the above

235. One of the conditions necessary for drawing up an accurate outline is _____

- A reading the main ideas
- B. visualizing the context
- C. noting the topic
- D. reading through the selection

236. One of the guidelines towards effective note-taking is _____.

- A. share your time between reading and speaking
- B share your time between listening and writing
- C. avoiding standard abbreviations
- D. habitual lateness to classes

237. In order to increase one's speed during note-taking, _____ and _____ are recommended.

- A. outline and reviews
- B. listening and writing
- C. standard abbreviations and symbols
- D. all of the above

238. The abbreviation "nb" means

- A. never borrow
- B. new book

- C. note number
- D. note better

239. Taking note of recommended texts for extra reading facilitates note-taking.

- A False
- B. True
- C. None of the above
- D. All of the above

240. Two important ways one takes notes from texts during private reading are

_____ and _____

- A. comparing and contrasting ideas
- B. identification and comprehension of subject matter
- C. noting information source and outlining it
- D outlining and underlining in the text and separate note pad

241. Another word for continuous connected sentences as a technique for note-taking is _____

- A. summary
- B. outline
- C. selection
- D. writing

242. The _____ helped in the introduction and use of the standard variety of the English language in Nigeria.

- A. colonial administrators
- B. Europeans
- C missionaries
- D. Portuguese

243. Countries that have national languages include _____and _____

- A. Tanzania and Turkey
- B. Japan and Canada
- C. British Canada and French Canada
- D. Saudi Arabia and Japan

244. English mostly occurs as a second language in contexts.

- A. inter-ethnic
- B. multilingual
- C. monolingual
- D. international

245. How many countries make up the commonwealth?

- A.82
- B. 32
- C. 54
- D. 52

246. Commonwealth countries are _____

- A. countries that have a common wealth
- B. countries that have common natural resources

- C. countries that were colonized by a common country
- D. countries that were colonized by the British

247. The head of the Commonwealth is _____

- A. the UN President
- B., the American President
- C. the Queen of England
- D. the Pope

248. Two commonwealth nations I know are and

- A. America and Turkey
- B. Nigeria and Ghana
- C. Kenya and Welsh
- D. Russia and Nigeria

249. Two terms that refer to a second language are _____and

- A. official language and lingua franca
- B. lingua franca and second language
- C. national language and lingua franca
- D. official language and national language

250. Linguistic interference occurs at levels.

- A. five
- B. three
- C. four
- D. two

251. The features inherent in the English language which pose problems to second language users are _____, _____, _____ and _____

- A. phonological, structural, grammatical, linguistic
- B. semantic, morphological, grammatical, phonological**
- C. syntactic, semantic, phonological ,grammatical
- D. morphological, syntactic, semantic, phonological

252. When the speech patterns of a first language hinders effective pronunciation of the second language, _____ interference occurs.

- A. phonemic
- B. phonetic
- C phonological**
- D. phonophonemic

253. Which ethnic group uses the lateral /l/ in place of the liquid /r/?

- A. Yoruba
- B. Igbo**
- C. Itsekiri
- D. Urhobo

254. Which ethnic group uses the dental /t/ for the dental /r/?

- A. Igbo
- B Yoruba**
- C. Itsçkiri
- D. Urhobo

255. Which speakers interchange the labio-dental /v/ for /f/?

- A. Hausas
- B. Urohobos
- C. Yonubas
- D. Igbos

256. _____ is a major study skill which one requires in the judgment and selection of salient points in a lecture and planning long essays.

- A. Underlining
- B. Summarizing
- C. Selection
- D. Outlining

257. _____ is a formal representation of the writer's views.

- A. Note-taking
- B. The outline method
- C. The summary method
- D. The underlining method

258. Outlining major points during lectures and from books aids comprehension and retention.


- A. True
- B. False
- C. All of the above

D. None of the above

259. Choose the odd item from the list:

A. the outline has a definite form

B. the outline contains both major and minor divisions

C. the outline has chapters 

D. the major and minor divisions correspond to the main ideas and secondary details of the selection

260. Which of the following statements is true?

A summary is a reduced version of an original passage.

B. Summary is the same thing as an abridgement.

C. Understanding the logical sequence of ideas is not good for writing a summary

D. The inclusion of one's personal opinion of the writer's ideas is necessary for summary writing.

261. _____ and _____ are the suitable examples of oral reading

A. Book review and recitation

B. Hallucination and hypothesis

C. Public speeches and news broadcast

D. Meditation and retentiveness

262. _____ and _____ are suitable examples of silent reading.

A. Public announcement and seminar

B. Minutes of the meeting and memorandum

C. Conference papers and valedictory address

D Road signs and assignments

263. Silent reading can be classified into and

- A. thinking and meditation reading
- B. perusing and reading
- C. intensive and extensive reading
- D. murmuring and progressive reading

264. The most crucial study technique which is interactive is

- A. studying the course outline
- B. attending classes
- C. acrostics
- D. mind maps

265. _____ are generally aimed at keeping the learner's materials to his knowledge base.

- A. Sketches
- B. Study methods
- C. Diagrams
- D Mnemonics

266. Studying when one is motivated can be regarded as _____

- A. a good study habit
- B. rewarding
- C. a bad study habit
- D. essential to study

267. An appropriate study environment is all but the following:

- A. Provides the needed study materials
- B. Should be fixed
- C. Improves the learner's ability to concentrate
- D. Must be in a quite environment

268. Study techniques that are pictorial in nature are called

- A. diagrams
- B. mind maps
- C. sketches
- D. mental icons

269. The following is not a study method:

- A. Making a schedule
- B. Internalized reading
- C. Use of abbreviations
- D. Taking good notes

270. A writer's acknowledgement of his sources through proper documentation is indicative of _____and _____ in scholarship.

- A. honesty and courtesy
- B. originality and honesty
- C. simplicity and courtesy
- D. creativeness and humility

271. The recording in research of words and ideas borrowed from other scholars by a writer can be regarded as _____

- A. MLA

- B. APA
- C. Documentation
- D. research

272. Infringement of copyright is as a result of lack of

- A. research
- B. documentation
- C. MLA style
- D. proper organization of thought

273. Academic theft or dishonesty can otherwise be called _____

- A. copyright
- B plagiarism
- C. misbehavior
- D. laziness

274. In research, which of the following is not a material for Documentation?

- A. direct quotation
- B. opinions
- C. ideas and facts consulted
- D. researchable questions

275. There are _____ documentation styles.

- A. two
- B. four
- C. many

D. few

276. Which of the following is not a purpose of documentation?

- A. Makes for further reading
- B. Makes for further infringement of copyright
- C. Makes for avoidance of plagiarism
- D. Gives insight to the reader about the sources of materials used

277. With regard to documentation, identify the odd option in the list of items below:

- A. references
- B. footnotes
- C. bibliography
- D. biography

278. Which of these documentation styles has two versions?

- A. APA
- B. MLA
- C. CSE
- D CBE

279 Endnotes can also be regarded as _____

- A. citations
- B. works cited
- C footnotes
- D. top notes

280. Academic research requires to be accompanied with _____

- A. money
- B. biographic sources
- C. bibliographic sources
- D. thesis

281. Bibliographical sources enable readers to locate the sources about the research.

- A. financial sources
- B. biographical geographical
- C. geographical
- D information

282. _____is of great value to a researcher for the continuation of more research activities.

- A. Geographical sources
- B. Biographic sources
- C. Bibliographical sources
- D. Financial sources

283. A disciplined process of investigation and fact finding that leads to the discovery of truth about an issue can best be described as _____

- A. term paper
- B. thesis
- C research
- D. long essay

284. Part of the goal of a term paper is to train students in_____

- A. organization of thought
- B. writing essays
- C. reading extensively
- D. listening exercise


285. Which of the following options is not part of the goal of a research work?

- A. organization of facts
- B. information sifting
- C. precision writing
- D. writing competition

286. A research paper can be any of the following options except one. Identify it.

- A. term paper
- B. thesis
- C. long essay
- D. lecture notes

287. _____ is an important feature of research that enables readers to locate the sources of information for their own research works.

- A. Cross-referencing 
- B. Precision writing
- C. Modern Language Association
- D. American Psychological Association

288. A research work is regarded as having originality when _____

- A. the supervisor scrutinizes the work
- B the sources of the materials can be located
- C.
- D.

289. One of the language skills that requires the use of complex thought processes to interpret printed symbols is _____

- A. listening
- B. reading
- C speaking
- D. writing

290. A study technique where a special sentence is coined from the first letter of a sequence to be learned is called _____

- A. acronym
- B. study clues
- C. acrostics
- D. blending

291. Parenthetical citations can also be called _____ citations.

- A. works cited
- B. references
- C in-text
- D. bibliographical

292. Which of the following does not belong to the triple entry style of documentation?

- A. APA
- B. Harvard
- C. MLA
- D. CBE

293. The reduction of poly-syllabic words to shorter acceptable forms is termed __

- A. coinage
- B. chunking
- C. clipping
- D. blending

294. The purpose of listening is established to determine the following except ____

- A. concentration
- B. focus
- C. retrieval
- D. attention

295. In the use of the reading/study formula, the 3R stands for _____

- A. Read, Repeat and Review
- B. Review, re-read and Recall
- C. Read, Review and Recall
- D. Read, Recall and Review

296. A combination of two separate words to form a new word is called

- A. coinage
- B. word-formation
- C. borrowing
- D. blending

297. Which form of note-taking retains the same sequence as the original text?

- A Outlining
- B. Mind maps
- C. Tables/Grids
- D. Charts

298. Language is primarily _____

- A auditory
- B. vocal
- C. written
- D. all of the above

299. A major feature of animal language that differentiates it from human language is its _____

- A Instinctiveness
- B. instinct
- C. transmittable nature
- D. logicity

300. The tacit agreement between speakers of a language with regard to usage can be regarded as _____

- A. symbolism
- B. traditionality
- C. conventionality**
- D. creativeness

301. Language is open-ended; this means that it is _____

- A. symbolic
- B. generative**
- C. systematic
- D. traditional

302. That "Language is built on a highly connected system of sound, meaning, morphology and grammar" implies that language is _____

- A. creative
- B. symbolic
- C. structural**
- D. linguistic

303. Which of the following is not a part of the contextual situation of language?

- A. social context
- B. cultural context
- C. psychological context**
- D. none of the above

304. Which of the following is not a sub-division of the spoken mode?

- A. conversation**

- B. command
- C. phatic communion
- D. journalese

305. Language is used in different _____ for different purposes.

- A. situations
- B. enquiries
- C. descriptions
- D. variations

306. Variations within a language resulting from differences in location are called

- A. sociolect
- B. dialects
- C. style
- D. register

307. Any set of one or more varieties of a language can be regarded as _____

- A. register
- B. style
- C. dialect
- D. sociolect

308. The contextual meaning of a word refers to _____

- A. the meaning of the word as used in the dictionary
- B. the meaning of the word as used in the text

- C. the meaning of the word in relation to other words in the dictionary
- D. the textual documentation in a text

309. In a dictionary entry, the abbreviation *vt* means _____

- A. verified text
- B. verb transitive
- C. verb transition
- D. verbal text.

310. One of the following words is rightly spelt. Which one?

- A. writting
- B. auxiliary
- C. questionnaire
- D. intresting

311. The following words are arranged alphabetically except _____

- A. grab
- B. grate
- C. gram
- D. grant

312. When the drug baron was convicted, his properties were confiscated by government estate agents. Identify the sentence that is appropriate for the italicized word.

- A. *Property* and not *properties* should have been used here.
- B. *Properties* is appropriately used in this context because it includes a piece land and building.

- C. *Properties* here refers to the quality and power that belong to the drug.
- D. *Properties* are not confiscatable.

313. The computer mouse became inoperable because of power outage.
This means that _____

- A. *the mouse* that lived in the computer died as a result of power outage.
- B. *mouse* here refers to the wire that connects the computer to the wall so
- C. mouse here is wrongly spelt.
- D. *mouse* here is a small object connected to a computer by a wire.

314. _____ skills are fundamental to study skills.

- A. Note -making
- B. Language skills
- C. Summarizing
- D. Study techniques

315. The most spoken world language is _____

- A. French
- B. English
- C. Chinese
- D. German

316. The following except one are the concern of a speaker and/or writer.

- A. Do I really mean this?
- B. Will my audience understand this?
- C Will I be able to spell the keyword?
- D. Does this sound good?

317. In order to prevent the loss of intended message in communication, there has to be _____

- A. appropriacy
- B. affixation
- C. transition
- D. connection

318. The distinctive manner of expression associated with a speaker or writer is
her/her _____

- A. comportment
- B. wit
- C. prowess
- D. style

319. Every good word choice requires _____

- A. adjustment
- B. calculation
- C. discretion
- D. meaning

320. The lion escaped from the zoo and the little girl _____

- A. talked
- B. hollered
- C. waited
- D. shrieked

321. While Julie's nature was not _____she decided to defy her own parents for their own good.

- A. obedient
- B. helpful**
- C. insubordinate
- D. vain

322. Connotation can be positive or negative depending on _____

- A. content
- B. context**
- C. structure
- D. feature

323. When you get to our main entrance, _____ to your left as you enter the parking lot.

- A. make
- B. turn**
- C. go
- D. take

324. By not telling the reader right away the identity of Sarah's mother, the author _____anticipation and intensity until it is revealed in the climax.

- A. shows
- B. displays**

- C. keeps
- D. builds

325. _____ and _____ are two basic purposes of communication.

- A. To inform – maintain solidarity
- B. To repeat – consolidate
- C. To engage – entertain
- D. To elaborate elucidate

326. In order to convince your audience, words that offend their sensibilities should be _____

- A. juxtaposed
- B. collocated
- C. extrapolated
- D. avoided

327. Study methods consist of the following except _____

- A. timetable
- B. balanced study
- C. class attendance
- D. reading with ease

328. One of the following is not a form of note-taking:

- A. Outlining
- B. Mapping
- C. Diagram
- D. Cobell method

329. One strategy for successful word choice and usage is _____

- A. the use of verbs
- B. the use of symbols
- C. the use of nominals
- D. the use of simple words

330. A _____ is a word that has nearly the same meaning as another word in the same language.

- A. synonym
- B. linking word
- C. diction
- D. homograph

331. Which of these is a productive language skill?

- A. Looking
- B. Listening
- C. Writing
- D. Reading

332. Reading that transcends the literal and inferential levels is referred to as _____

- A. faster reading
- B. projective reading
- C. SQ3R
- D. skimming

333. The term 'study' involves all but one of the following:

- A. Reading
- B. Investigating**
- C. Retaining
- D. Memorizing

334. In American English, the _____ is often stressed on the first syllable.

- A. adjective
- B. noun
- C. verb**
- D. adverb

335. The British and the American English do not have many differences in _____

- A. grammar
- B. lexis**
- C. orthography
- D. stress

336. Words that obscure, conceal or hide meaning are _____

- A. specific
- B. vague**
- C. elaborate
- D. simple

337. When an expression has more than one meaning, such that it is

unclear which message is intended, it is _____

- A. officious
- B. audacious
- C. Ambiguous
- D. efficacious

338. Functional words express _____ between words.

- A. attributes
- B. symmetry
- C. abstraction
- D. relationship

339. The summary of 'If we keep our fences, we shall stay on good terms with our neighbours' is _____

- A. raised up fences maintain good neighbours
- B. high fences lead to good relationship with neighbours
- C. when we keep our fences, we have good neighbours
- D. good fences make good neighbours

340. English verbs can be expressed in _____ different voices.

- A. five
- B. two
- C. ten
- D. four

341. Choose the most appropriate expression.

- A. Your audience will not appreciate details that lack relevance.
- B. Your audience won't appreciate details that exclude relevant details.
- C. Your audience will appreciate relevant details.
- D. Your audience shall not appreciate details that lack relevance.

342. Which of the following sentences shows a habitual action?

- A. The boy is killing the snake.
- B. The boy kills the snake.**
- C. The boy is going to kill the snake.
- D. The boy killed the snake.

343. When the subject of a sentence performs the action of a verb, that sentence is said to be in the _____ voice.

- A. active**
- 13. elusive
- C. passive
- D. performative

344. The expression 'A presentation was made to the student' is an example of _____ voice.

- A. passive**
- B. submissive
- C. selective
- D. eruptive

345. Words that link sentences, phrases, clauses, or words are called _____

- A. summatives
- B. codification
- C. affixation
- D. connectives

346. A word's direct, precise and dictionary meaning is its _____

- A denotation
- B. concatenation
- C. affixation
- D. connotation

347. The word 'sheep' or 'lamb' in a religious context connotes _____

- A. a lost soul
- B. innocence
- C. a humble heart
- D. meekness

348. A word which is similar and identical with another word in pronunciation and spelling only is known as _____.

- A. paronym
- B. homograph
- C. homonym
- D. antonym

349. Learn the poem by heart, you should _____it at the meeting today.

- A. recant
- B. retell

- C. present
- D. recite

350. A document allowing permission to a person to travel abroad is _____

- A. official document
- B. visa
- C. patent
- D. passport

351. A group of letters at the beginning of a word which changes the word's meaning is _____.

- A. homophone
- B. prefix
- C. suffix
- D affix

352. Expressions like *know by heart*, *grasp the nettle*, *kick the bucket*, the meaning of which can't be guessed from the meanings of the component words are called

- A. idioms
- B. lexicon
- C. word classes
- D. categories

353. In certain situations where British English uses the present perfect form of the verb, American English uses the _____

- A. progressive aspect
- B. past progressive aspect
- C. present simple
- D. past simple

354. The term _____ helps us to recognize and classify the ways in which language differs as its use varies.

- A. dialect
- B. register
- C. language
- D. stress

355. _____ is used to explain what people do with language in various human activities.

- A. Dialect
- B. Register
- C. Language
- D. Stress

356. It is based on all of the following except _____ that we have specific words that are often exclusively used in different fields of human endeavours.

- A. field of discourse
- B. subject matter
- C. the activity being discussed
- D. activity indifferences

357. The principle which _____ presupposes is that the type of language needed and used in a particular subject matter will be relatively constant.

- A field of discourse
- B. medium of discourse
- C. mode of discourse
- D. essence of discourse

358. Which of the following statements is wrong?

- A. English is the only medium of literary creation in Nigeria.
- B. English is a unifying force in Nigeria.
- C. English is the key to advancement in all spheres of life.
- D. English is Nigeria's lingua-franca.

359. A typical example of a Nigerian multilingual community is _____

- A. Enugu
- B. Aba
- C. Nsukka
- D. Jos

360. Nigeria is both _____

- A. multilingual and monolingual
- B. multilingual and bilingual
- C. bilingual and monolingual
- D. multilingual only

361. English language has been associated with Nigeria for over _____

centuries.

- A. three
- B. two
- C. four
- D. five

362. All _____ countries use English as a second language.

- A. bilingual
- B. Commonwealth
- C. multilingual
- D. regional

363. An outline of a course basically informs the student of _____

- A. the recommended text books
- B. the period allotted for the course
- C. what is relevant to the course
- D. the lecturer for the course

364. Apart from reminding the student of what has been taught, note-taking also helps to

- A. make the students catch up with absenteeism in class
- B. guide further research
- C. assess the lecturer's competence
- D. use abbreviations.

365. _____ is an example of abbreviation.

- A. NECO
- B. WAEC

- C. KANT
- D. DEPT

366. Taking good notes entails all but one of the following:

- A. preparedness
- B. separating main from supporting ideas
- C. use of titles and sub-titles
- D. repetition for emphasis

367. Note-taking combines the following important skills except

- A. listening and understanding
- B. ability to detect major points
- C. writing down main ideas in short forms
- D. use of mnemonics and thinking of past events

368. A reading disability often characterized by difficulties in decoding, spelling and accurate word recognition is called _____

- A. amnesia
- B. dyglosia
- C dyslexia
- D. study phobia

369. Differences in speech sounds, lexical items or expressions and sentence structures are observable domains of_____

- A. linguistic variations
- B. stylistic variations
- C language variations

D. all of the above

370. Which of the following language usage signals a very formal situation?

A. Good morning, Sir,

B. 'Hel1o, Sir.

C. Good morning, Joe

D. Hello, Mr. Johnson

371. A language user's ability to know the "what""whom", "where" and "when" of a language is indicative of his knowledge of the _____of the language;

A. Language styles

B. semantic styles

C. idiolectic styles

D. grammatical usages

372. A contextually or socially defined style of language is regarded as _____

A. stylistics

B. situation

C. social class

D. Register

373. "The linguistic reflection of a user's use of language in situation" is _____definition of register.

A. Finch's

B Gregory's

- C. Yule's
- D. Crystal's

374. Which of the following scholars referred to language as "situation dialect"?

- A. Finch
- B. Fromkin, et al
- C. Halliday
- D. None of the above

375. Audiovisual materials are also sources of documentation. This statement is

- A completely true
- B. partially true
- C. completely False
- D. partially false

376. Which of the following list of items is not an audiovisual material?

- A. Film strips
- B. Television Broadcast
- C. Music Recordings
- D. Book journal

377. Which of the following list of items is not an electronic media source of documentation?

- A. On-line sources
- B. E-mail

- C. E-journal
- D. Research papers

378. _____ and _____ styles are the two basic forms of citation styles.

- A. MLA and APA
- B. Classic and Triple
- C. Harvard and Classic
- D. APA and Harvard

379. The earliest styles and root of other documentation styles in use today are _____ and styles.

- A. MLA and APA
- B. Harvard and Classic
- C. Classic and Triple
- D. APA and Harvard

380. The earliest style of documentation used for the indication of sources of quotation and information in a research work is called the _____ style.

- A. MLA
- B. APA
- C. Classic
- D. AMA

381. Human beings communicate through _____

- A hand clapping
- B. sneezing
- C. meaningful sounds and graphic symbols

D. crying

382. To know how language works, one must study _____

- A. sounds
- B. gestures
- C. cues
- D. graphics

383. The description of speech sounds in terms of bodily movement is called ____

- A. system
- B. vocal cavity
- C. introspection
- D. articulation

384. The production, transmission and reception of speech through the physiological mechanism of the lungs, tongue, nose, etc. is the hallmark of _____

- A. linguistics
- B. phonics
- C. phonetics
- D. phonemics

385. Some examples of prosodic features in human speech are _____

- A. stress, pitch and intonation
- B. lexeme, hyponyms and unit

- C. axiom, homophone and phonemics
- D. syllable, gesticulation and synonym

386. In speech production, acoustic features refer to _____

- A. the skilful movement of the speech organs
- B. the structural features of sound which determine how well people hear things
- C. a piece in which the first letter of each line spells a word
- D. an electric sound amplifier

387. _____ examines the phonemic contrasts of the phonemes of a language.

- A. Phono-syntactic
- B. Phonemics
- C. Phonetics
- D. Phonology

388. The word *English* is a name both for a language and for people who come from

- A. Canada
- B. England
- C. New Zealand
- D. Australia

389. When notes become too long, one should check whether one has _____

- A. understood the Passage

- B. copied verbatim
- C. summarized the passage
- D. omitted the major ideas.

390. Avoiding thoughtless repetition of the writer's ideas is a good approach to __

- A. aiding long notes
- B. avoiding long notes
- C. including all details
- D. assessing author's intention

391. One may choose to keep one's notes in one of the following:
bound notebook

- B. flash cards
- C. textbooks
- D. charts.

392. Before making notes on separate note pads, it is important to _____

- A. question the author's intention
- B. rehearse your opinion about the writer
- C. skim the book using table of contents
- D. delete the bibliographical information

393. The symbol " " means _____

- A. correct answer
- B. wrong answer

- C major idea
- D. minor idea

394. In order to receive, process and record information during lectures, one should be _____

- A. ready to copy from the chalkboard
- B. prepared to write very fast
- C. avoid attentive listening
- D prepared both mentally and physically

395. ____ is a process that involves writing or recording what you hear or read in a descriptive way.

- A. Writing
- B Recording
- C. Note-taking
- D. Encoding

396. Note-taking is an advanced process that involves reviewing, synthesizing, _____and _____

- A. collecting idea/recording information
- B. producing and correcting information
- C. editing and auditing
- D. giving and receiving information

397. The three stages to note-taking are _____, _____and _____

- A reading, writing and revising
- B. revising, reviewing and recording

- C. before, during and after
- D. editing, recording and writing

398. At the first stage of note-taking, it is important to _____

- A. scan for key points
- B. read in more details
- C. review your details
- D. think about the purpose for reading

399. At the second stage of note-taking, _____ should be done.

- A. ask yourself what you need to know
- B skim for the gist
- C. organize the material
- D. review your notes

400. At the third stage of note-taking, it is necessary to do one of the following:

- A. review your notes
- B. read in more details
- C. write keyword notes
- D. collect information.

401. A good note should contain two of the following:

- A guide and date
- B. source and headings
- C. mnemonic and full story
- D. words and phrases.

402. In order to avoid plagiarism during note-taking, one should _____

- A. attend classes regularly
- B. capture key topics
- C. use mind map
- D. record complete biographical details

403. During note-taking, it is important to leave good margins in order to_____ A. add additional notes, thoughts or questions

- B. use and esteem information
- C. distinguish between personal and group ideas
- D. use mnemonics

404. The English language in its versatility of use is only second to the _____

- A Chinese
- B. Igbo language
- C. French
- D. Japanese

405. The following factors come into play in determining the various varieties of English except one, choose the odd one.

- A. geographical location
- B. social status
- C. economic status
- D. medium of usage

406. _____ dispersion is the classic basis for language variation.

- A. Geographical
- B. Linguistic
- C. Political
- D. Intelligence

407. Variety of a language according to user is also known as

- A. regional
- B. diplomatic
- C. personality
- D. Personal

408. The inhaled air before the production of speech is called _____air stream.

- A. egressive
- B. regressive
- C. ingressive
- D. inductive

409. _____ in speech production is sometimes called the voice box.

- A. Larynx
- B. Vocal cords
- C. Uvula
- D. Velum

410. The space between the vocal cords is called the _____

- A. glottal space
- B. glottis

- C. glottal catch
- D. larynx

411. In the production of voiceless sounds like the English /f/, the glottis is fully open. This statement is

- A. false
- B. partly false
- C. true
- D. partly true

412. _____ sound describes a speech sound that is pronounced with breath escaping mainly through the nose rather than the mouth.

- A. Oral
- B. Nasal
- C. Buccal
- D. Vocal

413. The initial consonant sound in 'gnash' is _____

- A. /g/
- B. /p/
- C. /n/
- D. /t/

414. The diphthong /ei/ is found in

- A. gate
- B. here
- C. hair

D. sky

415. The phonemes /_____/ are nasals.

A. /m, d, n/

B. /b, d, g/

C /f, V, s/

D. /m, n, □ /

416. In speech activity, a measure of intensity on a syllable or a word is called ____

A. syllabic

B. prosodic

C. rhythm

D stress

417. Which of these study methods improves the learner's understanding and exposes him to several other ideas on a given subject?

A. Further research

B. Note-making

C. Team reading

D. Outlining

418. Skills for reading do not include the following:

A. Choosing appropriate reading materials

B. Conjectural level of reading

C Faster reading

D. Purposeful reading skills

419. A balanced study entails the following:

- A. Apportioning equal hours to each subject
- B. taking a comfortable position while studying
- C pending adequate time on each course as well as other aspects of life
- D. Combining individual with group studies

420. Mind maps are representations aimed at _____

- A. recognizing abbreviations
- B. topographical designs
- C recalling ideas
- D. architectural designs

421. UNESCO is an example of an _____

- A. abbreviation
- B. acronym**
- C. acrostics
- D. antonym

422. Note-making is usually done _____

- A. during classes
- B. during private study
- C. during public lectures
- D. all of the above**

423. Attentiveness, evaluation, assimilation, and summation are key words found in _____of listening.

- A. transactional listening
- B. aesthetic listening -
- C. critical listening
- D. pleasure listening

424. An indication that active listening is taking place is the absence of

- A. listeners
- B. noise
- C. speakers
- D. public address systems

425. Restiveness in a listening situation is a cue for the speaker to

- A. change activity
- B. ignore the listeners
- C. leave the hall
- D. shout down the audience

426. A good quality of the speaker which helps in sustaining attention of listeners is_____

- A. nagging
- B. dynamic methodology
- C. haranguing
- D. bickering

427. The listener's intellectual state is affected by _____and _____

- A. size and colour

- B. maturity and readiness
- C. ego and super-ego
- D. diligence and fortitude

428. Dialect is a variety of a language determined by _____

- A. the speaker
- B. religion
- C. region
- D. community

429. The study of dialects is referred to by the term _____

- A. dialectical
- B. dialectology
- C. dialectological
- D. diction

430. The dialect of every language is differentiated from others in the language by the following linguistic features except _____

- A. pronunciation
- B. orthography
- C. grammar
- D origin

431. British-based form of English is the variety of English used in most of the _____ countries.

- A. Francophone
- B. Commonwealth

C. African

D. East Asian

432. To represent each phoneme of an English word with its one-to-one corresponding phonetic symbol is to _____

A. transcribe

B. complement

C. correspond

D. aspirate

433. /hed/ is to head what / / is to coup.

A. /cup/

B. /ku:/

C. /kʌp/

D. /cu:/

434. The pure vowels of English are _____ in number.

A. 8

B. 10

C. 12

D. 6

435. The labio-dental sounds /f/ and /v/ are so called because _____

A. the upper teeth press against the lower lip in their articulation

B. the blade of the tongue touches the upper teeth in their articulation

C. the alveolar ridge lies behind the upper teeth in their articulation

D. they involve contact between the body of the tongue and the hard palate

436. _____ and are dental sounds.

- A. /f/ and /v/
- B. /k/ and /g/
- C. /s/ and /z/
- D. /p/ and /b/

437. The palatal sound symbol in 'yes' is _____

- A. /j/
- B. /e/
- c. /s/
- D. /y/

438. The diphthong /ai/ can be found in _____ set of words.

- A. late, bite, tour
- B. bite, sky, cry
- C. air, cry, sure
- D. cry, cow, toy

439. 'While /i:/ is _____, /i/ is _____

- A. high, low
- B round, flat
- C. long, short
- D. closed, open

440. The English language has _____ phonemes.

- A. 26
- B. 30

C. 52

D. 44

441. The word 'hat' has _____distinct sounds.

A. 3

B.2

C.4

D. 1

442. ____ and – are examples of voiceless consonants.

A. /b/ and /d/

B. /p/ and /k/

C./l/and /r/

D. /m/ and /n/

443. When a sound is produced using the vocal cords, it is said to be _____

A. vocal

B. vocoid

C. voiced

D. voice-over

444. A pair of words that are the same except for one sound as in 'bit' and 'pit' are called _____

A. Minimal pair

B. similar pair

C. common pair

D. synonymous pair

445. Groups and/or institutions that use British English include the following except _____

- A. the European Union
- B. the United Nations
- C. the World Bank
- D. NATO

446. Language variety prompted by medium of expression recognizes whether the language is _____ or _____

- A spoken/written
- B. appropriate/inappropriate
- C. colloquial/informal
- D. standard/formal

447. All of the following are paralinguistic features except _____

- A. gestures
- B. body movements
- C. false starts
- D. lip twister

448. The relationship between language and the purpose for which a particular piece of writing is designed is termed _____

- A. diction
- B. context
- C. style
- D. rapport

449. Regions and countries that tend to use American English in teaching and publishing include all of these but _____

- A. Japan
- B. South Korea
- C Taiwan
- D. South Africa

450. Which of the following is not a main factor of variation within a language?

- A. Differences in pronunciation
- B. Differences in grammar
- C. Differences in vocabulary.
- D. Differences in attitude

451. Language variations along the lines of geographical areas can best be regarded as _____

- A. social dialects
- B. regional dialects
- C. linguistic dialects
- D. situational dialects

452. Arts and strategies consciously learnt through studying to achieve a planned result can be best referred to as _____

- A. study methods
- B. language skills
- C. study techniques

D. study skills

453. To follow the thought patterns of a speaker, the listener must operate on the _

A. Inferential level

B. conjectural level

C. factual level

D. literary

454. Unlike the reading process, where information is stored in books, listening is based on _____

A. different contexts

B. auditory organs

C. audio-visual materials

D. classroom environment

455. A language learner and user should strive for

A. goal

B. clarity

C. time

D. production

456. For every word used in speech and writing to count, it has to be

A. verbose, abstract and good for the audience

B. polysemous, vague and apt for the audience

C. passive, elusive and in the right context

D. in the right context and for the right audience

457. _____is the purposeful selection and use of effective words and phrases to convey meaning in speech and writing.

- A. Usage
- B Word choice
- C. Context
- D. Nominalization

458. The variation of language according to class, education and gender is a variation along the lines of_____

- A. register
- B. situation
- C. language difference
- D. social class

459. Individual dialects can otherwise be called

- A. sociolects
- B. polyglots
- C. idiolects
- D. register

460. The speech habits of a single person which varies according to the situation he is in is called _____

- A. idiolect
- B. register
- C. sociolect
- D. polyglot

461. Which of the following is not a part of idiolectal variation?

A. Voice quality physical state

C Situational role

D. mental state

462. The sources of material referred to in students' term papers are indicated by the _____

A. verifications

B. manual styles

C. documentations

D. research papers

463. Differences in _____are far more numerous than the differences in any other linguistic feature.

A. grammar

B. lexis

C. orthography

D. stress

464. The acronym RAN refers to _____.

A. Reading Accuracy Nomenclature

B. Rapid Automatized Naming

C. Random Accuracy Normalcy

D. Reading Advancement Naming

465. The problem associated with comprehension deficit is that children with social-linguistic disabilities hardly adopt abstract reasoning and logical

thinking.

- A. Not true
- B. True
- C. Not sure
- D. Probably

466. To show affiliations, reading is used to build and demonstrate language comprehension and semantic acquisition.

- A Not certain
- B. Probably
- C. True
- D. Not true

467. If a student has a prominent and specific weakness in either phonological or rapid print processing, he is said to have a single deficit in word recognition.

- A. True
- B. Probably
- C. All of the above
- D. Not true

468. Related and coexisting problems in students with reading disabilities often include

- A. anxiety
- B. insincerity
- C. curiosity
- D. plausibility

469. It is justifiable that about thirty percent of all students with dyslexia also have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

A. Not true

B. True

C. Probably

D. Not always

470. To read in-between the lines is to _____

A. discern facts stated

B. discern facts not stated

C. correct errors

D. read several times

471. The main objective for reading is _____

A. to learn new words

B. write well

(C. to comprehend

D. pass exams

472. The underlying meaning of a word is that word's _____

A. connotation

B. denotation

C. implication

D. synonym

473. A writer's attitude towards his subject matter is known through his _____

- A. diction
- B. conclusion
- C. spelling
- D. volume

474. The title of a passage is a thematic epitome. This means that it is _____of the theme.

- A. summary
- B. reflection
- C. the same as
- D. not helpful in determination.

475. An attempt to learn, devoid of understanding is termed_____

- A. cramming
- B. memory
- C. memorization
- D. scanning

476. The type of pronunciation used by the educated English man whose accent is not influenced by any regional variety is technically called _____

- A. Modified pronunciation (MP)
- B. Received Pronunciation (RP)
- C. Revised Pronunciation (RP)
- D. Accepted pronunciation (AP)

477. One must be able to ask the following questions, except _____so

as to have a clear perspective in speech and/or writing.

A. what is my age?

B. what is my purpose?

C. what is my subject matter?

D. who is my audience?

478. The focus of a speech or writing is its _____

A. caption

B. introduction

C. subject matter

D. pattern

479. The technical terms applicable to a particular discipline is its _____

A. words

B. register

C. structure

D. constituent

480. The most important goal of a speaker or writer is to

A. show erudition

B. communicate clearly and effectively

C. teach new words

D. show sense distinction

481. All but one is an example of vague words.

A. is

- B. may be
- C perhaps
- D. seems

482. The subsidiary pages are found _____

- A. at the beginning of a research paper
- B. in the middle of a research work
- C. at the end of the research
- D. none of the above

483. The acknowledgement of sources consulted on the course of writing a work is termed _____

- A. quotation
- B. documentation
- C. Notes
- D. all of the above

484. The best way to ascertain the usefulness of a book to a research topic is through _____

- A skimming
- B. Scanning**
- C. thorough reading
- D. all of the above

485. A research paper cannot be called _____

- A. an investigative paper
- B. a reading report

- C. a documented paper
- D. a critical paper

486. Which of the following does not hinder a researcher's choice of topic?

- A. Interest
- B. Availability of materials
- C. Time limit
- D. None of the above

487. Acknowledgement, table of contents and dedication are found in the part of a research paper.

- A. main
- B. subsidiary
- C. preliminarily
- D. none of the above

488. When we listen to determine the authenticity of what is being said, we engage in

- A. creative listening
- B. critical listening
- C. explorative listening
- D. appreciative listening

489. A student who wonders off mentally while the lecture is going on may be suffering from

- A. emotional problem
- B. attitudinal problem

- C. absent mindedness
- D. all of the above

490. The study skills that engage the reader's sense organs and further clarify already acquired information are _____ and _____

- A. clipping and clapping
- B. tapping and telling
- C. reading and questions
- D. Coinage and blending

491. From the list below, select the appropriate homophone for each of questions A to E: blurb, plumb, crew, sight, blew, kike, news, knew, tell, tale, site.

- A. tail
- B. new
- C. cite
- D. blue
- E. plum

492. The study of the history and development of word is called _____

- A. morphology
- B. phonology
- C. etymology
- D. genealogy

493. When *lit or literary* is indicated against a word in the dictionary, it means that the word is mainly used in _____

- A. normal speech or writing.
- B. spoken English only.
- C. the English language of little children.
- D. English literature

494. A documentation style that uses the surname of the author, the year of publication and pagination for citation is called _____

- A. classic entry
- B. triple entry
- C. MLA style
- D. reference

495. *Nwankwo* (2016:12) is an example of the _____ citation format

- A. APA
- B. MLA
- C. documentation
- D. reference

496. "Research and Development". *New Standard Encyclopaedia*, Vol. 14, 2000. This is an example of _____ style of document.

- A. APA
- B. MLA
- C. CE
- D. Harvard Style

497. Faster reading is aimed at:

- A. Reading with a focus
- B. Intensive study

- C. Concentration
- D. inferential reading

498. All of the following but one fall within the major languages that gave rise to

Pidgin; choose the aberrant one.

- A. English
- B. French
- C. Zulu
- D. Hindi

499. Pidgin serves as a lingua franca in _____

- A. Edo
- B. Enugu
- C. Benue
- D. Adamawa

500. Pidgin is a trade language in _____communities.

- A. Yoruba communities
- B. Idoma
- C. Igala
- D. Edo

501. The variety of English that is always accorded social prestige is the

- A. American English
- B. British English
- C. Australia English

D. Standard English

502. The accent is widely spoken by educated English men in the Scand by a rather smaller proportion in the North is the _____

- A. Modified pronunciation (MP)
- B. Received Pronunciation (RP)**
- C. Revised Pronunciation (RP)
- D. Accepted pronunciation (AP)

503. It is the _____ values that are commonly given in dictionaries.

- A. Modified pronunciation (MP)
- B. Received Pronunciation (RP)**
- C. Revised Pronunciation (RP)
- D. Accepted pronunciation (AP)

504. In West Africa, Nigeria inclusive, _____ has been the target English language variety for the teaching of English and the medium for the teaching of other subjects.

- A. American English
- B. British English**
- C. Australia English
- D. Standard English

505. Essentially, human language is _____

- A. specific-specific
- B. specially specific
- C. specie-specific**

D. specific-specie

506. Man is born with a _____capacity which enables him to acquire language.

A. social

B. specific

C. linguistic

D. psychological

507. Language is the sole property of human beings. This statement is _____

A. partially true

B. partly false

C: completely true

D. completely false.

508. Which of the following is not a characteristic of language?

A. Auditory-vocal

B. Conventional

C. Systematic

D. Communication

509. _____is a feature of language that signifies that there is no connectedness between form and meaning.

A. Traditional

B. Arbitrariness

C. Conventionality

D. Generativeness

510. A study technique where a special sentence is coined from the first letter of a sequence to be learned is called _____

- A. acronym
- B. study clues
- C. acrostics
- D. blending

511. _____ is the problem that affects speed and accuracy of printed word recognition.

- A. Orthographic processing deficit
- B. Typographical deficit
- C. Myopic sight
- D. Poor sight

512. The connectedness between speech sounds and the objects they refer to is called

- A. symbolic
- B. symbolism
- C. symbol
- D. referent

513. Any other reference to the use of language apart from human beings can be regarded as

- A. symbolic
- B. systematic

- C. metaphorical
- D. generative

514. "Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions by means of a voluntarily produced symbol" is a definition of language given by_____

- A. Sapir
- B. Crystal
- C. Chomsky
- D. Olaoye

515. In the context of a lecture, which of these attitudes of the speaker inhibits listening efficiency?

- A. animated delivery.
- B. raspy voice
- C. authoritative speaking
- D. self-confidence

516. Listening is a _____

- A. physical skill
- B. productive skill
- C. receptive skill
- D. none of the above

517. Which of these sounds is not onomatopoeic?

- A. buzzing

- B. humming
- C. clapping
- D. clanging

518. The method of breaking speech sounds into meaningful units is called

- A. discrimination
- B. extrapolation
- C segmentation
- D. referencing

519. Which of following cues enhances listening comprehension?

- A. identifying sentence pattern
- B. identifying message splash
- C. identifying sentence connectors
- D. identifying word sequence

520. Which of these terms describes making sense of a message?

- A. attending
- B. responding
- C. conceiving
- D. understanding

521 _____ and _____ are receptive skills?

- A. speaking and listening
- B. listening and reading
- C. writing and listening
- D. reading and speaking

522. Which of these two are characteristics of listening?

- A. thinking and speaking
- B. receiving and responding
- C. learning and attending
- D. revising and reciting

523. _____ and _____ skills are used by students during lectures?

- A. Reading and writing
- B. Writing and speaking
- C. Listening and writing
- D. Listening and speaking

524. Sir Richard Steele defines reading as a _____

- A. means of developing one's skill
- B means of solving problem
- C. means of enhancing and developing the human mind
- D. means of exercising the human mind

525. Reading, as a means of communication, involves _____

- A. perusal of a written work
- B. staring at a written work
- C. thinking hysterically while reading
- D. regurgitating and thinking aloud

526. Bloom justifies that a reader must pass through the _____ and

_____levels for him to be an excellent reader.

- A. referential and denotative
- B. literal and inferential**
- C. denotative and literary
- D. literary and connotative

527. The factors that affect successful reading are classified into _____broad groups.

- A. ten
- B. six
- C. two
- D. five**

528. _____ and _____ articulated the linguistic problem through diagram.

- A. Chomsky and Aristotle
- B. Dryden and Goodman Brown
- C. Plato and Socrates
- D. Moats and Carol Tolman**

529. _____ is the problem that affects the articulation of speech sound and equally affects both comprehension and rendition.

- A. Morphological deficit**
- B. Phonological deficit
- C. Syntactic deficit
- D. Semantic deficit

530. _____ is one of the solutions to dyslexia.

- A. Writing
- B. Gesticulation
- C. Premeditation
- D. Acknowledgements

531. _____ while feeling sleepy or tensed up dissipates a reader and affects reading speed and outcome.

- A. Singing
- B. Talking
- C. Reading
- D. Regurgitation

532. A reader's emotional state may be caused by his or her _____

- A. cowardice
- B. antecedent
- C. unwillingness
- D. pretense

533. A genuine remedy to reading disability is recognizing and accepting one's emotions.

- A. Probably
- B True

- C. Not true
- D. None of the above

534. _____ in a noisy atmosphere impedes comprehension.

- A. Writing
- B. Researching
- C Reading
- D. Meditation

535. _____ is the practice of moving forward and backward during reading.

- A. Resuscitation
- B. Regurgitation
- C. Regression
- D. Restoration

536. Pointing to words and single words reading are classified into_____

- A. progressive reading
- B. excellent reading
- C. unskillful reading
- D. competitive reading

537. Oral form of reading involves _____

- A tripartite communication mode
- B. intensive rendition
- C. intellectual expertise

D. accuracy in pronunciation

538. _____ and _____ are the suitable examples of oral reading.

- A. book review and recitation
- B. hallucination and hypothesis
- C. public speeches and news broadcast
- D. meditation and retentiveness

539. _____ and _____ are suitable examples of silent reading.

- A. public announcement and seminar
- B. minutes of the meeting and memorandum
- C. conference papers and valedictory address
- D. Road signs and assignments

540. To _____, "language is a set of sentences each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements".

- A. Hall
- B. Trager
- C. Richards and Schmidt
- D. Chomsky

541. A research work is regarded as having originality when _____

- A. the supervisor scrutinizes the work
- B. the sources of the materials can be located
- C. the researcher creates a new angle of vision for the work
- D. the documentation is properly done

542. The validity of a student's intellectual maturity is proven when

- A. his work has a new angle of vision
- B his documentation is properly done
- C. his work is properly scrutinized.
- D. his bibliographical materials can be located

543. A writer's acknowledgement of his sources through proper documentation is indicative of _____and _____ in scholarship.

- A. honesty and courtesy
- B. originality and honesty
- C. simplicity and courtesy
- D. creativeness and humility

544. The recording in research of words and ideas borrowed from other scholars by a writer can be regarded as_____

- A. MLA
- B APA
- C. documentation
- D. research

545. Infringement of copyright is as a result of lack of

- A. research
- B. documentation
- C. MLA style
- D. proper organization of thought

546. Academic theft or dishonesty can otherwise be called _____

- A. copyright
- B. plagiarism**
- C. misbehavior
- D. laziness

547. In research, which of the following is not a material for documentation

- A. direct quotation
- B. opinions
- C ideas and facts consulted
- D researchable questions**

548. Identify the odd option in the following list:

- A. Myopia**
- B. magazines
- C: headlines
- D. columnist

549. These words; *libel*, *lien*, *alibi*, *quasi*, belong to the field of _____


- A. Medicine
- B. Law**
- C. Surveying
- D. Advertisement

550. All of the following but one fall within the major languages that gave rise to


Pidgin; choose the aberrant one.

- A: English
- B. French
- C. Zulu
- D Hindi

551. Pidgin serves as a lingua franca in _____

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- B. Enugu
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- C. Igala 
- D. Edo

553. The variety of English that is always accorded social prestige is the _____

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- B. British English
- C. Australia English
- D. Standard English

554. The accent widely spoken by educated English men in the South of England and by a rather smaller proportion in the North is the _____

- A. Modified pronunciation (MP)
- B. Received Pronunciation (RP)**
- C. Revised Pronunciation (RP)
- D. Accepted pronunciation (AP)

555. While reading for comprehension, a good scholar should do the following except_____

- A. listen to music from the background**
- B. avoid any form of distraction
- C. have only one's book around him/her
- D. have a peaceful spirit

556. It is the _____ values that are commonly given in dictionaries.

- A. Modified pronunciation (MP)
- B. Received Pronunciation (RP)**
- C Revised Pronunciation (RP)
- D. Accepted pronunciation (AP)

557. In West Africa, Nigeria inclusive, _____ has been the target English language variety for the teaching of English and the medium for the teaching of other subjects.

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- B British English**
- C. Australia English
- D. Standard English

558. Essentially, human language is _____

- A. specific-specific
- B. specially specific
- C. specie-specific
- D. specific-specie

559. Man is born with a _____capacity which enables him to acquire language.

- A. social
- B. specific
- C. linguistic
- D. psychological

560. Language is the sole property of human beings. This statement is_____

- A. partially true
- B. partly false
- C. completely true
- D. completely false.

561. Which of the following is not a characteristic of language?

- A. auditory-vocal
- B conventional
- C. systematic
- D. communication

562. Ozobu, M.A, *"Jogging for Life"* Guardian. Sunday, July 5, 2014. This documentation format is an example of style.

- A. APA

- B. MLA
- C. CSE
- D. Kate Turabin

563. When citations are numbered, the sources are placed at the end of the text; they are regarded as_____

- A. references
- B. works cited
- C. footnotes
- D. endnotes

564. Footnotes are placed at

- A. the end of a book
- B. the bottom of a book
- C the bottom of a page
- D. any place in the book

565. The acknowledgement a writer makes when quoting directly or paraphrasing another writer's work is called _____

- A. bibliography
- B. biography
- C. reference
- D. works cited

5. References are limited to works cited in the body of a research work. This statement is _____

- A Completely true

- B. Partially true
- C. Completely false
- D. Partially false

567. References is to APA, what _____ is to MLA.

- A. footnote
- B citation**
- C. endnotes
- D. works cited

568. Which of the following documentation entries does not begin with the surname in an alphabetical order?

- A. APA
- B. Bibliography**
- C. MLA
- D. Endnotes

569. A work cited outside the content of a document with the intention for further studies is called_____

- A. works cited
- B. reference
- C bibliography**
- D Footnotes

570. _____is a documentation style that makes use of superscripts with Arabic numerals.

- A. APA

B References

C. Bibliography

D. MLA

571. The major difference between footnotes and references is that

A the surname comes last in footnotes and first in reference

B. the first name comes first in references and last in footnotes

C. footnotes are arranged alphabetically unlike references

D. References have superscripts unlike footnotes

572. Paraphrasing can also be regarded as_____

A. Direct quotation

B indirect quotation

C. minimal quotation

D. maximal quotation

573. In-text citation in a research work can be done in _____ways.

A. two

B three

C. four

D. many

UNCERTAINTY

574. Parenthetical citations can also be called _____citations.

A. works cited

B. references

C in-text

D. bibliographical

575. _____ and _____ are the two ways of making in-text references in the course of research writing.

A Paraphrasing and indirect quotation

B. Paraphrasing and direct quotation

C. Citation and indirect quotation

D. Citation and direct quotation

576. Which of the following is not a part of a web site documentation entry?

A. name of authors

B. title of paper

C. date of posting

D. glossary

577. In the classic style of documentation, the abbreviation "SL" indicates that_____

A. the author is unknown

B. the place of publication is unknown

C the publisher is unknown

D. the date of publication is unknown.

578. One of the significant attributes that differentiates man from the lower animals is the_____

A. possession of brain

B. ability to communicate

C ability to make use of language

D. lack of intuition

579. The context of a word/phrase is that word's_____

A. graphic environment

B. synonym

C. antonym

D. meaning

580. Italicizing a word in a passage suggests that, the word is_____

A. used

B. mentioned

C important

D. vague

581. A key word in a definition is often_____

A. italicized

B underlined

ANALYTICAL

C. capitalized

D. all of the above

582. Repetition of a word/phrase in a passage achieves_____

A. clarity

B. conciseness

C emphasis

D. meaning

583. The tendency for co-occurrence which exists between words is termed_____

- A collocation
- B. conjunction
- C. subjugation
- D. deixes

584. The invention of new words by users of a language is termed_____

- A. pre-fixation
- B. coinage
- C. affixation
- D. root

585. A functional shift in a word which has not undergone an inflection is termed_____

- A. conversion
- B. inflation
- C. approximation
- D. blending

586. Phrase reading _____ comprehension.

- A. enhances
- B. slows
- C. impedes
- D. retards

587. Sub vocalization makes a reader read at the pace of_____

- A. the eyes
- B speech

- C. writing
- D. thinking

588. Use of abbreviation in note-taking saves _____time.

- A writing
- F. teaching
- C. revision
- D. none

589 Note-taking is an aid to_____

- A. reading
- B recall
- C. review
- D. survey

590. The human speech production begins from the

- A. month
- B lungs
- C. larynx
- D. glottis

591. Which of the following is a nasal sound?

- A. /1/
- B /n
- C /f/
- D. /s/

592. _____ is a feature of language that signifies that there is no connectedness between form and meaning.

- A. traditional
- B. arbitrariness
- C. conventionality
- D. generativeness

593. Language is primarily

- A. auditory
- B. vocal
- C. written
- D. all of the above

594. A major feature of animal language that differentiates it from human language is its _____

- A. Instinctiveness
- B. instinct
- C. transmittable nature
- D. logicity

595. The tacit agreement between speakers of a language with regard to usage can best be regarded as

- A. symbolism
- B. traditionality
- C. conventionality
- D. creativeness

596. While using word-attack skill in reading, one needs to make use of.

- A. the dictionary
- B. phonetic symbols
- C. phonemes
- D. alphabets

597. Finger pointing is an impediment to _____

- A. listening
- B. hearing
- C. speaking
- D. reading

598. Formal, casual, frozen and consultative are forms of

- A. the written mode
- B. the spoken mode
- C. styles of discourse
- D. the social class of language

599. Comprehension takes place at levels.

- A. three
- B. five**
- C. two
- D. four

600. Language is open-ended; this means that it is

- A. symbolic
- B. generative**

- C. systematic
- D. traditional

601. That "Language is built on a highly connected system of sound, meaning, morphology and grammar" implies that language is

- A. creative
- B. symbolic
- C. structural
- D. linguistic

602. The connectedness between speech sounds and the objects they refer to is called

- A. symbolic
- B. symbolism
- C. symbol
- D. referent

603. Any other reference to the use of language apart from human beings can be regarded as _____

- A symbolic
- B. systematic
- C. metaphorical
- D. generative

604. "Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions by means of a voluntarily produced symbol" is a definition of language given by_____

- A. Sapir
- B. Crystal
- C. Chornsky
- D. Olaoye

605. To _____, "language is a set of sentences each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements".

- A. Hall
- B. Trager
- C. Richards and Schmidt
- D. Chomsky

606. A language has varieties. This statement is

- A. partially true
- B. partially false
- C. completely true
- D. completely false

607. All the varieties of a language are mutually intelligible to all the speakers of that language. This statement is _____

- A. partially true
- B. partially false
- C completely true
- D. completely false

608. There is no difference between the functions of a language and its characteristics. This statement is_____

- A. partially true

- B. partially false
- C completely true
- D. completely false

609. The principal function of language is _____

- A. speech
- B. writing
- C. communication
- D. oral-auditory

610. _____ and _____ are the two main mediums of communication in any language.

- A Speech and writing
- B. Writing and reading
- C. Listening and reading
- D. Listening and writing

611. The knowledge of register comes through _____

- A. strategic listening
- B. indept speaking
- C. wide reading
- D. reading and writing

612. Journalistic writings are controlled by _____, _____ and _____

- A. Space, time and focus
- B. time, tenor and space
- C. tenor, focus and time

D. graphic features, space and focus

613. The peculiar manner in which a speaker or writer presents his ideas in speech or writing can be regarded as

A. register

B. idiolect

C style

D. stylistics

614. An organized or patterned language behaviour can be regarded as

A. register

B idiolect

C; style

D. statistics

615. All language situations and behaviour are the same. This statement is .

A. completely true

B. partially true

C completely false

D. partially false

616. A particular type of style is referred to as.

A. stylistics variety

B. stylistical domain

C. stylistic variety

D. style

617. The “language peculiar to various professions” is a wholistic definition of register. This statement is

- A completely true
- B. partially true
- C. completely false
- D. partially false

618. Field, mode and tenor refer to the key features of the classification of

- A. grammar
- B. register
- C. language analysis
- D. semantic analysis

619. Technical jargons associated with a particular field or profession can be called

- A. Style
- B. tenor
- C. argots
- D mode

620. The meaning of the lexical item “head” can best be interpreted in its

- A. style
- B. tenor
- C. context
- D mode

621. In linguistic register, the subject matter of an activity can also be

referred to as the _____

- A. mode of discourse
- B. field of discourse
- C. tenor of discourse
- D. situation of discourse

622. The key feature that is used in the identification of a particular field of discourse is called _____

- A. semantic choices
- B. grammatical words
- C. lexical items
- D. stylistic features

623. Mind-control is essential during_____

- A reading
- B writing
- C. listening
- D. thinking

624. Reading a passage starts from the_____

- A. title
- B. first sentence
- C. previous passage
- D. none.

625. Acronym is _____

- A. abbreviations

- B. names of important people
- C. first letters of important words/phrases
- D. sub-heading

626. The primary language skill acquired by humans is _____

- A speaking skill
- B. listening skill
- C. reading skill
- D. writing skill

627. In the polarity of language skill acquisition, listening is grouped alongside reading as the _____ language skill.

- A receptive language skill
- B. productive language skill
- C. novel language skill
- D. dynamic language skill

628. A situation for listening is otherwise known as the _____

- A listening context
- B. reciprocal listening
- C. formal listening
- D. informal listening

629. One of the differences between the abridged and unabridged dictionaries is that _____

- A. an abridged dictionary is more voluminous than an unabridged dictionary.
- B. words in an unabridged dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order but

words in an abridged dictionary are not.

C. an abridged dictionary has a bridge-binding but an unabridged dictionary has not.

D an abridged dictionary is less voluminous than an unabridged one.

630. Extensive reading involves reading of_____ quantities of material.

A. scanty

B. large

C. infinitesimal

D plethora

631. Extensive reading may equally appear as a_____

A. check for academic expertise

B. tool for academic justification

C. skillful acquisition

D. complement to an intensive reading program

632. Day and Bamford (1980) put forward _____ characteristics that are indelible in Successful Extensive Reading Programmes.

A. Thirty

B. Ten

C. Eleven

D. Five

633. Skimming is an aspect of_____ reading.

A. intellectual

- B. active
- C silent
- D. research

634. Scanning is a quick reading method that focuses on_____

- A. detailed information
- B. subject matter
- C. issues of concern
- D. specific information

635. Skimming and scanning can be mutually used together in the reading of a___

- A. dictionary
- B. dissertation
- C. newspaper
- D. text

636. The SQ3R formula can be used in _____ and _____

- A. perusing and thinking
- B. summary and appreciation
- C skimming and scanning
- D. studying and analyzing

637. Reading can take _____ levels depending on the purpose attached to it.

- A. five
- B different

C. four

D. Numerous

638. A reader at a literal level finds meaning _____ in the text.

A. basically

B. instantly

C. directly

D. conspicuously

639. A reader at inferential level reads in between the lines to make inferences with the words and expressions in the text.

A. literary

B. analytical

C. denotative

D. connotative

640. In evaluative reading, a reader reads _____ the line to develop and incorporate his critical thought.

A. above

B. higher

C. beyond

D. in between

641. Another name for evaluative reading is _____

A. critical reading

B. passionate reading

C. intensive reading

D. analytical reading

642. According to Bloom's taxonomy of reading levels, before evaluative reading must take place, there must be _____ and _____

- A. adjustment and wisdom
- B. thoughtfulness and consciousness
- C. comprehension and understanding.
- D. passion and zeal

643. Bloom justifies that a reader must pass through the _____ and _____ levels for him to be an excellent reader.

- A. referential and denotative
- B. Literal and inferential
- C. denotative and literary
- D. literary and connotative

644. The factors that affect successful reading are classified into _____ broad groups.

- A. ten
- B. six
- C. two
- D. five

645. _____ and _____ articulated the linguistic problems through diagram.

- A. Chomsky and Aristotle
- B. Dryden and Goodman Brown
- C. Plato and Socrates

D. Moats and Carol Tolman

646. _____ is the problem that affects the articulation of speech sound and equally affects both comprehension and rendition.

A. Morphological deficit

B. Phonological deficit

C. Syntactic deficit

D. Semantic deficit

647. _____ is the problem that affects speed and accuracy of printed word recognition.

A. Orthographic processing deficit

B. Typographical deficit

C. Myopic sight

D. Poor sight

648. _____ is one of the solutions to dyslexia.

A. Writing

B. Gesticulation

C. Premeditation

D. Acknowledgements

649. _____ while feeling sleepy or tensed up dissipates a reader and affects reading speed and outcome.

A. Singing

B. Talking

C. Reading

D. Regurgitation

650. A reader's negative emotional state may be caused by his or her

A. cowardice

B antecedent

C. unwillingness

D. pretense

651. A genuine remedy for reading disability is recognising and accepting one's emotions.

A. Probably

B. True

C. Not true

D. None of the above

652. In a noisy atmosphere impedes comprehension.

A. Writing

B. Researching

C. Reading

D. Meditation

653. _____is the practice of moving forward and backward during reading

A. Resuscitation

B. Regurgitation

C. Regression

D. Restoration

654. Pointing to words and single words reading are classified into _____

- A. progressive reading
- B. excellent reading
- C. unskillful reading
- D. competitive reading

655. Oral form of reading involves _____

- A tripartite communication mode
- B. intensive rendition
- C. intellectual expertise
- D. accuracy in pronunciation

656. The reading process requires

- A. listening and codification
- B. communication and decodification
- C. continuous practice and refinement
- D. elevated interest and rendition

657. M. Certeau observed that readers may produce meaning introspectively and promote _____

- A deep exploration of texts during interpretation
- B. random and extensive reading
- C. undue interpretation of a text
- D. intermittent readings

658. In the language acquisition process, the _____ skill ranks first

- A listening
- B writing
- C. reading
- D Speaking

659. There are _____ language skills.

- A. three
- B. two
- C. five
- D four

660. The scientific study of language is known as_____

- A. philosophy of language
- B. linguistics
- C. lexis
- D. all of the above

661. The feature of language which captures the ability of its users to recount what happened in the past is _____

- A. creativity
- B. discreetness
- C. displacement
- D none of the above

662. The receptive language skills are_____

- A. reading and writing
- B. writing and speaking
- C. speaking and listening
- D. listening and reading

663. According to _____ tradition, language originated from the goddess sarasvati

- A. Greek
- B. Latin
- C. Hindu
- D. none of the above

664. The study of language can be done at the level of

- A. literature
- B. ideology
- C. Phonology
- D. all of the above

665. The combination of words to form acceptable sentences is studied at the _____ level of linguistic analysis.

- A. Semantic
- B. syntactic
- C. phonetic
- D. phonological

666. The theory that attributed the origin of language to the imitation of sounds made by objects is _____ theory

- A. biblical
- B. bow-bow
- C pooh-pooh
- D. ding-.dong

667. According to Christianity, the origin of language is traceable to

- A. the biblical account of creation
- B. the tower of Babel
- C the call of Abraham
- D. the fall of man

668. I would not house a person whose temperament is unpredictable.
Choose the appropriate explanation of house in this sentence.

- A. *house* in the sentence is a noun.
- B. *house* in the sentence can be both noun and verb.
- C *house* in the sentence can be replaced with accommodate.
- D. *house* in the sentence refers to a building.

669. The taxi driver picked his fare at the wrong place and was penalized by the police. Fare in this context refers to _____

- A. (fare refers to) a passenger the taxi driver picked at the wrong place.
- B. (fare refers to) the money paid by a customer which the taxi driver collected at the wrong place.
- C. (fare can be) any of options- a to c.
- D. (fare is) an object used to beautify a car which the taxi driver picked at a wrong place.

670. "*I want dessert*," the small boy demanded after he had taken his lunch. Select the sentence that is appropriate for the italicized word.

A. "You can't have dessert boy, the Sahara is far from us", replied the mother.

B. "You mean you want to leave me?" asked the mother. "O.K. go to your friends."

C "Take ice cream from the freezer", replied the mother.

D. Dessert here should have been spelt desert.

671. The following words except one are stylistic features that can be found against certain words in the dictionary. Which one?

A. ennui

B. slang

C. colloquial

D. old fashioned

672. The difference between passive and active vocabulary is that_____

A. the former refers to words that one can make use of in writing and in speech while the latter refers to words one can recognize but does not make use of.

B. the latter refers to words that one can make use of in writing and in speech while the former refers to words one can recognize but does not make use of.

C. the latter is dormant but the former is active.

D. passive vocabulary originated from France while active vocabulary originated from England.

673. Affixation is made up of_____

- A. prefix, infix, and suffix.
- B. prefix, trifix, and suffix.
- C. prefix, duofix, and suffix.
- D. None of options a to c.

674. Hearing is said to be a passive process because_____

- A. it demands our attention
- B. it is a cognitive process
- C. it is an unconscious process
- D. it requires interpretation

675. A _____ comes after the core or base word.

- A. prefix
- B. suffix
- C. duofix
- D. trifix

676. Ante as a prefix to certain base or core words means

- A wrong
- B. against
- C. many
- D before

677. The first variety of English used along the east of Nigeria is _____

- A. informal
- B. substandard

- C. uneducated
- D. Pidgin

678. The British formally established Nigeria as its colony in the _____century?

- A. 19th
- B. 15th
- C. 16th
- D. 17th

679. The Northern and Southern protectorates of Nigeria were amalgamated in

- A. 1915
- B. 1913
- C 1914
- D. 1912

680. The first variety of English used along the coast of Nigeria was used for_____

- A. evangelism
- B. colonization
- C. business
- D. communication

681. Two countries where English is used as a mother tongue are _____and_____

- A. Britain and China

- B. USA and Tanzania
- C: Australia and Britain
- D. Nigeria and Turkey

682. _____ language is learned and used for international transaction and media coverage.

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. National
- D Foreign

683. The language of an ethnic group in a country officially adopted as a means of communication is called _____ language.

- A. second
- B. national**
- C. foreign
- D. first

684. Two countries where English is used as a foreign language are and

- A. Ghana and Sudan
- B China and Japan**
- C. China and Ghana
- D Sudan and China

685. The missionaries made English the vehicle of instruction in all the schools they established in Nigeria in the year_____

- A. 1882

- B. 1883
- C. 1896
- D 1914

686. Which of these language skills has the highest usage level?

- A. reading
- B. writing
- C speaking
- D. Listening

687. Why is listening said to be an active process?

- A. It is an unconscious process
- B. It is a physical process
- C. It requires receiving and constructing meaning from what is heard.
- D. It requires split attention

688. Listening is described as _____ while hearing is _____

- A. cognitive /physiological
- B. motivational / psychological
- C. physical / motivational
- D. none of the above

689. Which of these is not a purpose for listening?

- A. to judge, analyse and evaluate a speaker
- B to detect change of mood and direction of a speaker
- C. to predict what a speaker will say next
- D. none of the above

690. Transactional listening is also called _____

- A. secondary listening
- B. aesthetic listening
- C. informational listening
- D. critical listening

691. What type of listening do you engage in to help someone?

- A. transactional listening.
- B. empathic listening.
- C. aesthetic listening.
- D. critical listening

692. The discrepancy between spelling and sound in English is another source of

problem to L2 users. This statement is _____

- A. false
- B true**
- C. partially true
- D. partially false

693. The statement "English is said to have one of the most difficult spelling systems in the world" is _____

- A. partially true
- B. partially false
- C. true**
- D. false

694. The sentence "I have credited English is an example of_____ interference.

- A. morphological
- B. syntactic
- C grammatical**
- D. semantic

695. The sentence "The lecturer is not on seat" is an example of _____interference.

- A. semantic
- B grammatical**
- C. morphological
- D. syntactic

696. The ethnic group that pronounces 'go' as 'gwo' is

- A. Yoruba
- B. Efik
- C. Ibibio
- D Hausa**

697. A student that applies the traditional rule of adding the past tense marker - ed - to an irregular verb encounters _____ interference/problem.

- A. semantic
- B. morphological**
- C. grammatical

D. syntactic

698. The statement "NEPA has taken the light" is a _____problem

A. Syntactic.

B semantic

C. morphological

D. syntactic-sematic

699. The combination of two codes or languages to make a statement is referred to as_____

A. nativization

B. code mixing

C. code switching

D. conversion

700. When one speaks a local language, mixing it with English expressions, one is_____

A. code-mixing

B. code-switching

C. nativizing

D. interfering

701. Consistent power failure can inhibit the effective learning of English.

This is

A. false

B. true

C. partially false

D. fairly true

702. When a speaker changes from one language to another in the course of his narration _____ is involved.

- A. code mixing
- B code-switching**
- C. conversion
- D. semantic shift

703. This is one of the reasons for phonological interference among second language learners: _____

- A. lingua franca
- B lack of consistency between English grammar and structure**
- C. the nature of consonant clusters in English
- D. the multiplicity of meaning in polygamous terms

704. In how many ways can you pronounce the letters ough as in cough, thought, etc.

- A. five
- B. six
- C. seven
- D four**

705. _____ is the indigenization of English in a second language environment.

- A. Conversion
- 3 Code-mixing**

C. Code-switching

D. Nativization

706. The _____ of English in Nigeria involves the transfer of phonological, lexical, syntactic and semantic patterns of Nigerian languages into English.

A. interference

B. nativization

C. problem

D. indigenization

707. Another name for nativization is _____

A. interference

B. indigenization

C. linguistic interference

D. register

708. An official language may be the national language of a country. This statement is_____

A. false

B true

C. partially true

D. partially false

709. The full meaning of EMT is _____

A. English as a Mother Tongue

B. English as a Major Tongue

- C. English as a Main Tongue
- D. English as a Mainstream Tongue

710. Another name for a target language is _____

- A foreign language
- B. first language
- C. alternate language
- D. mother tongue

711. Human beings have two ears but listen to _____ thing(s) at a time.

- A. two
- B. three
- C. six
- D one

712. The end product of listening is _____

- A action
- B. comprehension
- C. writing
- D. motivation

713. Listening has been described by many authors as an art because

- A. it requires a lot of patience to listen
- B. what you listen to affects you
- C. anybody can listen well
- D every listening situation demands action

714. Unlike listening, hearing is _____

- A. motivated
- B. acquired
- C. automatic
- D. voluntary

715. All except one of the following is not a characteristic of listening.

- A. It is compelling
- B. It demands active processing of information
- C. It involves retention and interpretation of information
- D. Information listened to cannot be interpreted as message

716. _____ is a determinant of the amount of attention attached to a listening context.

- A The value of information
- B. The age of the speaker
- C. The race of the speaker
- D. The size of the speaker

717. Listening to a variety of information for a given purpose is known as _____ type of listening.

- A intensive
- B. extensive
- C. introspective
- D. bi-focal

718. All except one are the reasons why we listen.

- A. To give direction
- B. To repent
- C. To sympathize
- D None of the above

719. Another name for intensive listening is _____

- A. Anecdote
- B. yoga listening
- C. critical listening
- D. Aesthetic listening

720. Listening to music is an example of _____ type of listening.

- A. intensive listening
- B. adventurous listening
- C. pathetic listening
- D. aesthetic listening

721. One tactic a speaker employs to sustain the attention of his listeners is

- A stimulus-variation
- B. pomposity
- C. prattling
- D. magniloquence

722. Listening to the radio is a typical example of a _____type of listening.

- A. reciprocal listening

- B. clan listening
- C. non-reciprocal listening
- D. massive listening

723. Another name for reciprocal listening is _____

- A. two-way channel of listening.
- B. one way channel of listening
- C. focused type of listening
- D. selective type of listening

724. One-way channel of listening is the same as _____

- A. focused listening
- B. elevated listening
- C selective listening
- D. secondary listening

725. The type of listening we give to our lecturer in a lecture context is

- A critical listening
- B. selective listening
- C. non-critical listening
- D. pleasurable listening

726. Information received from a lecture is made more concrete by_____

- A. sharing
- B. writing
- C. perambulating
- D. alignment

727. The following are purposes for listening to a lecture except one_____

- A. to judge, analyse and evaluate.
- B. to determine the order of arrangement of information.
- C. to predict the speaker's next idea.
- D to measure the listener's listening ability

728. One context of listening where empathetic or therapeutic listening is required is in _____

- A. bereavement
- B. award winning event
- C. thanksgiving ceremony
- D. birthday party

729. The following except one is not a speaker-related problem of listening_____

- A. detouring
- B stammering and stuttering
- C. inappropriate dressing
- D. lack of mastery of subject matter

730. Environmental problems that can inhibit attention of the listener are as follows except _____

- A. sudden change in the sound level
- B noise
- C. Prejudice

D. Poor ventilation

731. A situation whereby a listener's preconceived idea of a speaker prevents his acceptance of information from the speaker is known as _____

A. acrimony

B. hatred

C. bias

D. felony

732. The listener constitutes a problem to himself in listening when _____

A. the microphone produces noise that drowns the speaker's voice.

B. the language of the speaker is alien to him.

C. the information assaults his sensibilities.

D. he fails to take care of his physiological needs before coming to lecture

733. In general, human beings are _____

A. Good communicators

B. Poor communicators

C. Perfect communicators

D. Indifferent communicators

734. Which of these is not a definition of language?

A. A verbal means of communication

B. A means of communication

C. A vehicle that helps man to convey his feelings, thoughts or ideas

D. A cultural artifact

735. Two countries in West Africa where the English language is used as an official language or a second language are _____

A. Gabon and Ghana

B. Sierra Leone and Niger Republic

C. Cameroon and Nigeria

D Nigeria and Ghana

736. From the glossary of a book one can find information about _____

A. related words in a text

B. strange words in a text

C. synonyms

D. polysemys

737. One of these is not a reading skill_____

A. listening

B. skimming

C. scanning

D. text attack

738. The basic components of reading are all of these except_____

A. Recognition

B. speed of reading

C. comprehension

D reckoning

739. Reading is a perceptual and cognitive process because _____

- A. the eye and the brain are involved when one is reading
- B. only the eye is involved
- C. the brain alone is involved
- D. all of the above

740. While reading, the practice of moving ones' lip is called_____

- A vocalization
- B. memorization
- C. regression
- D. none of the above

741. Evaluative level of reading is also known as

- A. literal B. inferential
- C. analytical
- D. synthetical

742. It is important that comprehension should be handled in such a way that what is read can be _____

- A. understood
- B. retained
- C. retrieved
- D. all of the above

743. _____ comprehension is a basic foundation skill which every learner must know

- A. Inferential
- B. Literal

C. Conjectural

D. Factual

744. New words that are got from the initial letters from words in an expression are called _____

A. acronyms

B. coinages

C. chippings

D. all of the above

745. All these are factors that enhance reading comprehension except _____

A. impatience

B. interest

C. curiosity

D. concentration

746. Glancing backwards to re-read individual words or phrases and sentences that had been read is known as _____

A. retention

B Regression

C. recall

D. all of the above

747. One advantage of note taking during lectures is

A. memorization

B. recall

C. comprehension

D. none of the above

748. According to Bloom, reading is categorized into _____and_____

A. acculturation and nodding

B. thinking loud and acquiescence

C. regression and pointing to words

D. Oral and silent reading

749. Munby (1979) suggests categories of illustration used in intensive reading.

A. Ten

B. Twelve

C. Six

D Four