

1. The study of World Englishes commenced at the juncture of -----, ----- and -----
 A. Morphology, dialectology and sociolinguistics.
 B. historical linguistics, Phonology and Semantics.
 C. dialectology, sociolinguistics and historical linguistics.
 D. sociolinguistics, historical linguistics and grammatology.

2. The early study of New Englishes could be traced to-----
 A. 1950s. B. 1980s. C. 1960s. D. 1970.

3. The dominance of the English language across the world has strengthened its significance.
 A. True. B. False. C. Not sure. D. None of the above.

4. By international treaty, the English is globally accepted as----- language.
 A. the inclusive B. the exclusive C. the productive D. the communicative

5. ----- holds the position of a global language.
 A. French B. Latin C. English D. Greek

6. The factor responsible for the promotions of the need for a universal language is -----
 A. globalisation B. communication C. interaction D. discourse.

7. The basic need for English globally is to-----
 A. solve communication needs B. creative conducive environment
 C. maintain cultural differences D. achieve world harmony.

8. It is estimated that the English language is spoken in about----- countries of the world.
 A. 208 B. 100 C. 105 D. 104.

9. Foreign speakers of English considerably outnumber those who speak it as their mother tongue.
 A. False. B. True. C. A and B. D. All of the above.

10. According to McKay (2002), English has a----- status in more than 70 countries of the world.
 A. unifying B. distinctive C. global D. communicative

11. The English language has become a mandatory subject for educational transactions in Nigeria.
 A. False. B. True. C. Not sure. D. None of the above.

12. -----is recognized as the international lingua franca.

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

13. Another term for World Englishes is -----

- A. regional and national varieties of English B. British varieties of English
C. America varieties of English D. American and British varieties of English.

14. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. New Englishes are varieties of English which are not uniform in their characteristics.
B. New Englishes are the same thing as Received Pronunciation.
C. New Englishes might share some features in common.
D. Varieties of the English language are used in places where it is not the first language of the majority of the population.

15. Which of the statements below is odd?

- A. New English as a variety of English fulfills certain criteria.
B. New English developed through the education system.
C. New English is a standard variety of English.
D. New English is not the language spoken by most of the native speakers.

16. New Englishes differ in terms of -----, ----- and -----

- A. accents, stress patterns and vocabulary. B. grammar, phonology and semantics.
C. intonation, acoustics and function. D. usage, purpose and popularity.

17. -----, ----- and ----- properties of World Englishes differ from those of British or American Standard English.

- A. lexical, phonological and grammatical. B. structural, form and grammatical.
C. Tense, number and gender. D. stress, lexical and semantic

18. The lexical item "Fulfill" is a variety of ----- English.

- A. British standard B. America standard
C. Nigerian standard D. South African standard.

19. Another term for New Englishes is -----

- A. Non-Native Varieties of English. B. Native varieties of English.
C. Normative Language Varieties. D. Received Pronunciation Varieties.

20. NVEs stands for -----

- A. Non-Varieties of English. B. None Varieties of English.
C. Normal Varieties of English. D. New Varieties of English.

21. A difference in vocabulary means-----
- A. when one word has a particular meaning in British English and a different meaning in American English.
 - B. when one word has multiple meanings in British English and a single meaning in American English.
 - C. when one word has a singular meaning in British English and double meanings in American English.
 - D. when one word has no meanings in British English and a single meaning in American English.
22. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. As a result of the differences in British and America varieties of English, both the British and the Americans can understand each other.
 - B. The differences in the British and the America varieties of English notwithstanding, both the British and the Americans can understand each other.
 - C. The differences in British and America varieties of English make varieties unintelligible.
 - D. The British varieties of English is superior to the America varieties of English.
23. While college is for the British, -----is for the American.
- A. school
 - B. institution.
 - C. faculty.
 - D. university.
24. BrE stands for-----
- A. British English.
 - B. British Emergence.
 - C. British Envoy.
 - D. British Efficiency.
25. "Gotten" is a variety of -----English
- A. Asian
 - B. Nigerian
 - C. British
 - D. American
26. One of the most common differences between BrE and AmE is word-----.
- A. Order.
 - B. stress.
 - C. meaning.
 - D. form.
27. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. Some words of French origin which have found their way into BrE have changed their stress pattern.
 - B. None of the words of French origin which have found their way into BrE have changed their stress pattern.
 - C. Half of the words of French origin which have found their way into BrE have not changed their stress pattern.
 - D. Some words of French origin which have found their way into BrE have changed their origin.
28. Both the French and the AmE have the stress on the -----syllable of the word.
- A. medial.
 - B. first.
 - C. last.
 - D. second.

29. According to Cristal (1995) and Kachru (1992), there are ----- Circles of World Englishes.
 A. four B. two C. three D. six.
30. ----- Circle is one of the Circle of World Englishes.
 A. Outer B. Middle C. Centre D. Front.
31. The Inner Circle represents countries like -----, ----- and -----
 A. UK, Ireland and USA. B. South Africa, Mexico and Ghana.
 C. UK, Nigeria and Sweden. D. USA, Ukraine and Britain.
32. Nigeria belongs to ----- Circle of English.
 A. Outer. B. Inner C. Expanding D. Medial.
33. The Expanding Circle represents countries where English is not used because of historical reasons but-----.
 A. as an important language for international communication.
 B. as a mark of pride.
 C. as means of economic advancement.
 D. a mark of identity.
34. The ----- Circle variety of English provides the norm or standard to the other circles.
 A. Outer B. Inner C. Central D. Expanding
35. According to Yule (1985), which of the following is not true about Standard English?
 A. It is the variety which forms the basis of print in newspapers and books.
 B. It is the variety used in the mass media.
 C. It is the variety used in schools.
 D. It is the variety normally taught to the native speakers.
36. Standard English is basically an ideal, a mode of expression.
 A. False. B. True C. None of the above. D. All of the above.
37. One of the criteria a New English should meet is -----
 A. It should have been taught as a subject and used as a medium of education in places where neither the first language nor the mother tongue exists already.
 B. The majority of people in area where it developed must have Received Pronunciation competence.
 C. It must be a language saddled with a wide range of functions among the users where it used.
 D. It must be spoken by the upper class in a speech community.
38. *Bush meat, cash madam* and *go-slow* are examples of ----- features of the Nigerian English.
 A. semantic. B. phonological C. morphological D. lexical.

39. A common phonological feature manifested by Nigerian speakers of English is-----
A. a reduced vowel system. B. reduced consonant system
C. a multiple syllabic structure. D. compound noun structure.
40. *The lecturer is not on seat* is a typical example of-----syntactic structure.
A. British. B. Nigerian. C. American. D. educated
41. Any attempt made to solve human problems and answer questions on a wide range of issues is linked to _____
(A) intelligence (B) research (C) science (D) literature
42. A research that is aimed at finding an answer to a question is called _____
(A) Basic research (B) Applied research
(C) Evaluation research (D) Development research
43. _____ research is known as explanatory or expository research
(A) Basic (B) Action (C) Evaluation (D) Applied.
44. _____ research involves collecting and analyzing data mostly for decision making
(A) Action (B) Basic (C) Evaluation (D) Development.
45. The type of research aimed at improving the quality of teaching and learning is called _____ research.
(A) Applied (B) Basic (C) Evaluation (D) Development.
46. _____ research is carried out to solve specific problems through the application of a scientific method.
(A) Action (B) Applied (C) Evaluation (D) Development
47. A research done to establish facts by studying past events is referred as _____ research.
(A) History (B) Descriptive (C) Experimental (D) Observational
48. A research aimed at observing a phenomenon or an occurrence is known as _____ research.
(A) Descriptive (B) Historical (C) Observational (D) Experimental.
49. _____ research is an attempt to discover the relationship that exists between two or more things.
(A) Experimental (B) Correctional (C) Historical (D) Descriptive
50. _____ research involves the manipulation of condition of events in order to determine the cause and effect relationship.
(A) Experimental (B) Historical (C) Casual-Comparative (D) Descriptive
51. _____ refer to pieces of information or facts one can analyze.
(A) Tools (B) Data (C) Literature (D) Science

52. _____ is the first step in a research work after a topic has been chosen.
(A) Preparation of data (B) Collection of data (C) Presentation of data (D) Data analysis
53. _____ is done in a research work to avoid errors analysis.
(a) Preparation of data (b) Data Analysis (c) Collection of Data (d) Presentation of data.
54. _____ comes after a researcher has chosen a topic and gathered enough materials.
(A) Data report (B) Literature report (C) Research report (D) Scientific discovery.
55. _____ is captured in chapters in a research report
(A) The preliminary pages (B) The main text
(C) The subsidiary pages (D) The cover page.
56. Chapter one of a research report serves as _____
(A) Literature review (B) An introduction
(C) The methodology (D) Data presentation and analysis.
57. Chapter two of a research report is the _____.
(A) Introduction (b) Methodology
(C) Data presentation and analysis (d) Literature review.
58. Chapter three of a research report is the _____.
(A) Methodology (B) Literature review
(C) Discussion of findings (D) Data presentation and analysis.
59. _____ is defined as a means of acknowledging a researcher's sources of information in a research report.
(A) Data (B) Literature review
(C) Documentation (D) Acknowledgement.
60. The failure of a researcher to acknowledge their sources of information is regarded as _____.
(A) robbing (B) plagiarism (C) phenomenon (D) error
61. Paraphrasing in a research report is also known as _____.
(A) a direct quotation (B) an indirect quotation
(C) an intelligent quotation (D) an important quotation.
62. Depicting the thoughts/ideas of a researcher's sources of information in the researcher's own words is known as _____.
(A) direct quotation (B) indirect quotation
(C) intelligent Quotation (D) important quotation.
63. A/An _____ quotation is when the researcher captures the exact wide of their sources of information.
(A) direct (B) Indirect (C) intelligent (D) important.

64. In documentation, footnotes appear at the _____ of a research report.
(A) end of each chapter (B) bottom page (C) side page (D) beginning of each chapter
65. In documentation, endnotes appear at the _____ of a research report
(A) bottom page (B) side page (C) end of each chapter (D) beginning of each chapter.
66. In documentation, the MLA stands for _____.
(A) Modern Linguistic Association (B) Modern Language Association
(C) Members Language Association (D) Modern Language Assembly.
67. In documentation the APA stands for the _____.
(A) American Psychological Association (B) American Physiological Association
(C) Asian Physiological Association (D) American Physiological Assembly
68. The MLA is used in _____.
(A) the Sciences (B) the Humanities (C) Medicine (D) Engineering
69. The APA is used in _____.
(A) the Humanities (B) Arts (C) the Sciences (D) Music.
70. Sources of information consulted or quoted in the course of a research report are referred as _____.
(A) Literature review (B) Bibliography (C) Biography (D) Bibliogrammer.
71. _____ can be termed as a miniature report.
(A) Research report (B) Term paper (C) Essay (D) Literature review.
72. _____ is usually required from students of the tertiary institutions as part of a requirement for a course.
(A) Term paper writing (B) Essay writing (C) Research review (D) Literature review
73. An actual term paper writing has _____ parts.
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
74. In a term paper, the student's details can be found in the _____ page(s).
(A) Preliminary (B) Cover (C) Chapter (D) subsidiary
75. _____ is not mandatory in the preliminary pages of a term paper,
(A) Table of contents (B) Dedication (C) Acknowledgements (D) Preface
76. _____ page gives the reader the background information of a term paper.
(A) The title of a term paper (B) Table of contents (C) Acknowledgements (D) Preface
77. The preliminary pages of a term paper are identified with _____ numerals.
(A) Roman (B) Arabic (C) Asian (D) English.

1. The subsidiary pages of a term paper appear at the _____ of a research report.
(A) beginning (B) end (C) middle (D) beginning and end
2. The glossary and appendix can be found at the _____ pages of a research report.
(A) Preliminary (B) Middle (C) Cover (D) Subsidiary
79. In learning processes, ----- is the major stakeholder
A. The Teacher B. The Management C. The Learner D. The Government
80. ----- is a critical component of learning processes
A. Presentation B. Examination C. Review D. Grading
81. One of the advantages of E-examination over pen and paper mode is that
A. It is cost effective B. Examination mercenaries are not easily detected C. Grading could be subjective D. It takes a longer time for the results to be released.
82. One of the major factors to consider for an E-examination mode is -----
A. Good candidates B. Good platform C. Good examiners D. All of the above.
83. The 'E' in E-examination is called
A. Electronics B. Electronic C. Electrical D. Electrical
84. Another word for E-examination is
A. CBT B. Digital examination C. Online examination D. All of the above.
85. ICT stands for -----
A. Information computer technology
B. Information Communication Technology
C. Information Computer and Technical
D. Information and Communication Technologies.
86. CBT stands for -----
A. Computer Based Test B. Computer Backup Test
C. Computational Base Test D. Computer Base Testing
87. In E-examination, the 'submit' button connotes
A. Completion of the Examination B. Application of answers to questions
C. A & B are Correct D. Only B is Correct.
88. Examination in ESL learning environment is the assessment of the learner's ----- in the use of the English language
A. Proficiency and Mastery B. Study Skills
C. Basic Grammar D. Knowledge of composition.

89. ----- defines digital humanity as the application of computer based technology in humanity.
A. Terzis and Economides (2011) B. Faniran and Ajayi (2016)
C. Berry (2019) D. Fu (2013).
90. ----- is a digital platform for evaluation of candidates' reception capability in relation to what they have been taught
A. Pen and Paper examination B. E-Examination
C. A is Correct D. A & B are Correct.
91. According to Godwin (2018) ----- supports digital recording and assessment in E-examination platform
A. MP3 B. Webinar C. Digital Camera D. Proctoring Software
92. Marsh and McLennan (2021) identify the followings except one as good E-examination platforms
A. Meritrac B. Mercer/Mettl C. Talview D. Webinar.
93. Most importantly, the E-learning platform is enshrined with ----- that could detect all forms of examination malpractices
A. Proctoring software B. Hardware C. ICT-invigilator D. A & B are Correct
94. The University of Nigeria graduates only students who are found worthy in -----
A. Character and learning B. Learning and character
C. Learning and discipline D. Character and discipline.
- 95 Examination misconduct is meted with severe punishment, in University of Nigeria. Specifically -----
A. Rustication B. No punishment C. Manual labour D. None of the above
96. ----- and ----- maintain that the integrity of any E-examination is first and foremost guaranteed by the platform through which the examination is administered
A. Faniran and Ajayi (2016), B. Marsh and McLennan (2021),
C. Terzis and Economides (2011) D. Halliday (1985).
97. All are features of a good e-examination platform except one
A. Scalability B. Proctoring, C. Accessibility D. Invigilator.
98. ----- means that the platform should accommodate a sizeable population of students concurrently without a glitch
A. Proctoring B. Invigilator C. Scalability D. Accessibility.

99. ----- refers to fraud detecting mechanisms
A. Scalability B. Proctoring Software C. Artificial Intelligence D. All of the above.
100. In an E-examination platform, ----- addresses the problems of coverage
A. Proctoring B. Scalability C. Accessibility D. None of the above.
101. ----- suggests that a good platform should be able to host many candidates at different locations in a hassle-free atmosphere with minimal bandwidth
A. Accessibility B. Proctoring C. Scalability D. All of the above.
102. Another significant feature of a good E-examination platform is that it should adapt to different question forms
A. False B. True C. A & B are Correct D. Only A is Correct.
103. Critical to E-examination outcome is availability of technical support to ensure hitch-free examinations
A. False B. True C. Partially Correct D. All of the above.
104. Two digital security strategies that could arrest the menace of impersonation are ----- and -----
A. Finger print verification and image authentication
B. Finger print verification and face matching
C. Image authentication and face matching
D. All of the above.
105. Main function of Username and Password in the context of E-examination is -----
A. To gain access to the examination platform
B. To access the university Wifi
C. To access the university website
D. All of the above.
106. Innovations in science and technology have improved the synergy between science and humanity
A. True B. False C. A & B are Correct D. None of the above.
107. According to -----, technology has redefined the ways knowledge is produced and exchanged in academic landscapes
A. Faniran and Ajayi (2016) B. Terzis and Economides (2011)
C. Okocha, et al. (2017) D. Fu (2013).
108. Science and humanity are both indispensable to -----
A. Human existence B. Academic pursuit only
C. Students in humanity D. Students in science.

109. For a hitch-free, E-examination, candidates should observe all but one of the followings:
A. Follow the invigilator's directive B. Enter the hall noisily
C. Avoid distracting other candidates D. Feet dragging should be avoided.
110. When a candidate enters the E-examination hall, he/she should log in immediately
A. True B. False C. A & B are Correct D. None is Correct.
111. The following is not true of E-examination
A. Questions Jumped are Irretraceable
B. It is advised that questions be answered serially
C. Questions jumped could be retraced
D. Where a candidate prefers to Jump a question, he/she should not forget to go back and answer the questions jumped.
112. The E-examination shuts down -----
A. At the expiration of the time frame B. Few minutes after the time elapsed
C. Does not shut at all D. Allows candidates write as long as they desire.
113. It is the responsibility of ----- to ensure that the total number of questions stipulated for the examination is displayed on the screen
A. Examiner B. Candidate C. Examiner and Candidate D. None of the Above.
114. Candidates should remember to click the ----- button before leaving the computer desk
A. Start B. Log in C. Log out D. Submit.
115. E-examination is taking over the pen and paper mode of administering examinations, largely because of -----
A. Advancement in Teaching Skills B. Advancement in ICT
C. Advancement in Writing Skill D. Advancement in Study Skill
116. ----- has redefined the ways knowledge is produced and exchanged in academic landscapes
A. Technology B. Examiner C. Candidate D. Proctor
117. Communication has been influenced through advancement in -----
A. E-examination B. Information Communication and Technology
C. Learning Processes D. Computer
118. ----- defines digital humanities as the application of computer based technology in humanity
A. Fu (2013) B. Faniran and Ajayi (2016)
C. Berry (2019) D. Terzis and Economides (2011).

119. English language belongs to the people of _____.
(a) New Zealand (b) America (c) Canada (d) England
120. English is a world language because _____.
(a) It is spoken all over the world. (b) It is spoken as a foreign language.
(c) The whole world likes it. (d) It is for specific purposes.
121. As a language English has the characteristics of being _____.
(a) Specific (b) Contextual (c) Educational (d) Communicational
122. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) can also be called _____.
(a) English as a Second Language (b) English as a Foreign Language
(c) English for Contextual Purposes (d) English for Special Purposes.
123. Which of the following is not true of ELT?
(a) It is about communication studies. (b) It is about language learning.
(c) It is about language teaching. (d) It is about foreign language teaching.
124. Which of the following is not instrumental to the origin or development of ESP?
(a) The demand for English as the key to international commerce and technology
(b) The need to develop English as a world language
(c) Innovation in linguistic studies
(d) New trends in educational psychology.
125. ESP promoted specialisation in language learning.
(a) Completely True (b) False (c) Partially False (d) Partially True.
126. The kind of English language designed to give learners solid foundation in basic grammar and communication is called _____.
(a) ESP (b) GE (c) ESS (d) EBE.
127. _____ is designed for the development of the core skills of language.
(a) ESP (b) GE (c) ESS (d) EBE.
128. ESP focuses on _____.
(a) The development of core skills of language
(b) The promotion of a world language.
(c) The development of vocabulary and register skills in specific disciplines.
(d) The development of language acquisition mechanism.
129. The knowledge of ESP is greatly hampered without adequate knowledge of GE.
(a) Completely True (b) Partially True (c) Completely False (d) Partially False

130. The goal of all kinds of language teaching is the _____.
(a) learning of communication (b) learning of mother tongue
(c) learning of a second language (d) learning of special language proficiency.
131. Which of the following is not a direct branch of English Language Teaching (ELT)?
(a) EAP (b) EMT (c) EFL (d) ESL
132. EOP, ESS, EAP, EBE and EST are all aspects of _____.
(a) General English (b) English for Specific Purposes
(c) communication (d) adult language education.
133. Which of the following is not an area of language variation?
(a) personal (b) social (c) geographical (d) imagination
134. Any individual's use of language conveys information about all but one of the following options:
(a) His social identity (b) His ethnic background
(c) personal history (d) His linguistic contextual background.
135. Identify the odd option in the statements below: Language has varieties.
(b) All variations in language are regarded as register.
(c) Register is a "complicating factor" in language studies.
(d) Register also refers to the totality of language form or usage.
136. A narrow definition of register sees it as all of the following ideas except one:
(a) The subject matter of an issue
(b) A field of human endeavour
(c) Peculiar use of language by an individual
(d) The totality of language form or usage
137. Which of the following scholars defined register as the "linguistic reflection of recurrent characteristics of a user's use of language in situation".
(a) Ilechukwu (b) Fromkin (c) Nnamani (d) Gregory and Carroll
138. The knowledge of register involves _____.
(a) linguistic features (b) the usage and the user
(c) the situation of usage (d) all of the above
139. Register is a broad linguistic term that is related to many _____.
(a) class structure (b) concepts (c) recurrent characteristics (d) definitions of language
140. Register is classified in various ways by different scholars.
(a) Completely true. (b) Partially true (c) Completely false (d) Partially false

141. The classification of register into field, mode and tenor or style of discourse are mainly by _____ and _____; and _____ and _____.
(a) Halliday & Hasan, Gregory & Carroll
(b) Halliday and Hasan, Fromkin and Yule
(c) Gregory and Carroll, Fromkin and Yule
(d) Wardhaugh and Carroll, Halliday and Hasan
142. The features of the field of discourse include all apart from _____.
(a) words (b) collocations (c) sentence structures (d) stress
143. Field of discourse as a class of register refers to _____.
(a) channel of discourse (b) content of the discourse
(c) purpose of discourse (d) style of discourse.
144. Catering, sports commentary and teaching are instances of _____.
(a) fields of discourse (b) modes of discourse
(c) tenor/style of discourse (d) language features
145. Spontaneous sports commentary, live interviews, unprompted debates are instances of _____ medium.
(a) the actual spoken (b) the written-spoken (c) dialogue (d) live
146. The register classification that takes account of the language channel of the speaker/writer is called the _____.
(a) field of discourse (b) mode of discourse (c) style of discourse (d) purpose of discourse
147. Which of the following is not an instance of the written but spoken medium of register?
(a) Drama texts (b) Telephone conversations
(c) Television news broadcasts (d) Dialogues in novels
148. The purpose or effect of language use is otherwise regarded as _____.
(a) field of discourse (b) tenor of discourse (c) mode of discourse (d) register
149. Mode of discourse brings into focus the _____, _____ and _____ of the communication event.
(a) purpose, interlocutors and role relationships
(b) the lexical items, role relationship and purpose
(c) interlocutors, lexical items and purpose
(d) role relationship, lexical items and interlocutors
150. Collocations or word clusters are the main pointers to the _____ of a discourse.
(a) field (b) mode (c) style/toner (d) features

151. The subject-specific or technical words peculiar to particular professions or situations are called _____.
(a) features of language (b) jargons (c) idioms (d) figurative expressions
152. The actual meaning of an English word is acquired in the _____.
(a) dictionary (b) context of usage (c) figurative usage (d) literal usage
153. The use of contracted forms, sentence sharing, silence filters and phonological features are the characteristics of _____.
(a) spoken mode (b) the written mode (c) tenor of discourse (d) language usage
154. Sentence types, precision of style, and economy of words characterise the _____.
(a) spoken mode (b) written mode (c) style of discourse (d) language usage of all modes
155. Speed of speech, gestures, body movements and voice cues are _____ features.
(a) redundancy features (b) prosodic features
(c) non-verbal features (d) language features
156. Lexical, grammatical and phonological features are the distinguishing features of the _____ of discourse.
(a) field (b) mode (c) tenor (d) language
157. Levels of formality and informality are part of the features of _____ of discourse.
(a) field (b) mode (c) tenor (d) jargons
158. _____ is a tool for a better understanding of language usage in specific fields of human activities.
(a) Textual analysis (b) Lexical analysis (c) Meaning analysis (d) Register analysis
159. _____ has been noted to be the birthplace of new words in language.
(a) Science (b) Lexical items (c) Grammar (d) A dictionary
160. The main distinctive feature of any register is _____.
(a) lexical items (b) grammatical features
(c) phonological features (d) situational features
161. ATM, PIN, TV, CD, VCR point to the field of science and indicate its characteristic expressions.
(a) simple (b) compound (c) multiply compound (d) verbless
162. "Step up" and "step down" in electrical register shows that words acquire _____ in different contexts.
(a) new relevance (b) new meaning (c) new expressions (d) new dominance

Passive constructions, use of graphology and non-verbal charts are some of the stylistic features of _____ register.

- (a) science (b) catering (c) law (d) spoken

163. Space, time and focus mark all _____ registers.

- (a) law (b) journalistic (c) types (d) spoken

Attention-catching, provision of information and persuasion are the hallmarks of _____ registers.

- (a) law (b) journalistic (c) catering (d) science

164. Style is synonymous to register.

- (a) Completely true (b) Partially false (c) Partially true (d) Completely false

Identify the field of discourse of the following group of words from numbers:

165. Television, radio, newspaper, editorials, headlines, news

- (a) Law (b) Journalism (c) Catering (d) Politics

166. Default, alibi, jury, court room, verdict, lien, plaintiff

- (a) Politics, (b) Law (c) Politics (d) Commerce

167. Google, Skype, file, collaboration, search engines, websites

- (a) Politics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Medicine, (d) Internet Communication Technology

168. Patient, syringe, ORS, surgery, disease, diarrhea

- (a) Medicine (b) Law (c) Geology (d) Economics

169. White board, pupils, drawing books, crayons, toys, rhymes (songs)

- (a) Nursery Education (b) Tertiary Education
(c) Secondary Education (d) Informal Education

170. Identify the odd option: The study of register enables a language learner/user to

- (a) have an adequate knowledge of how communication works
(b) strengthen his/her grammatical foundations
(c) engage in wide reading (d) engage in interdisciplinary debates

171. -----Propounded the taxonomy of reading

- a) Plato b) Aristotle c) Chomsky d) Benjamin Bloom

172. One of these is not a strategy for understanding difficult words

- a) Informing b) Context clue c) Use of Dictionary d) Knowledge of affixes

173. By hierarchy the taxonomy of reading starts from
a) Creating to remembering b) Creating to evaluating
c) Applying to creating d) Analyzing to creating
174. Reading is a -----process
a) Physical b) Cognitive c) Psychological d) Sociological
175. -----Defined reading as a cognitive process in which graphic symbols are encoded to inform the human mind
a) Benjamin Blooms b) Adolphus Hitler c) Richard Steele d) Chomsky
176. At the literal level of reading, the reader recognizes -----as belonging to a language
a) words b) signs c) symbols d) paragraphs
177. Another name for analytical reading is-----
a. Evaluative reading b. Critical reading
c. Synthetical reading d. Organizational reading
178. Which of these is not a level of reading
a. Literal reading b. Critical reading c. Evaluative reading d. Analytical reading
179. -----Is the level of reading in which the reader read between lines to make connotative inference
a. Inferential reading b. Literal reading
c. Evaluative reading d. Synthetical reading
180. Reading can take basically four levels except
a. Presumption level b. Critical levelc. Analytical level d. None of the above
181. Oral reading is a type of -----reading
a. Vocalization b. Evaluative c. Intensive d. Dyslexia
182. An example of oral reading is -----
a. Extensive reading b. Valedictory speech
c. Silent reading d. All of the above
183. The two main types of reading are-----and-----
A. Vocalized reading and oral reading B. Oral reading and silent reading
C. Intensive reading and extensive D. Vocalized reading and intensive readings
184. One of the main features of intensive reading is-----
A. It involves knowledge acquisition outside one's field of study

185. It is always class room based
a. Much concentration is demanded
b. All of the above
186. The main feature of extensive reading is -----
A. Students select what they read
B. It is class room based
C. Text is thoroughly read
D. All of the above
187. The reading technique in which the reader looks for specific information is -----
A. Skimming B. Scanning
C. Vocalization D. All of the above
188. ----- Reading problem goes together with vocalization
A. Pointing at words B. Looking at words C. Regression D. Dyslexia
189. Emotional cum psychological problem effects the reader's-----
A. out look B. Hearing C. Comprehension D. None of the above
190. Visualization is concerned with-----
A. proper articulation B. Inability to process printed materials
C. Improper comprehension D. None of the above
191. News broadcast is an example of -----reading
A. Oral B. Literal C. Group D. Intensive
192. Reading with purpose means-----
A. Setting goals and deciding on what to read B. Purposeful reading
C. Reading with concentration D. None of the above
193. The topic sentence in a paragraph is-----
A. The title of an essay B. The meaning carrying sentence
C. Every meaningful sentence D. All of the above
194. The topic sentence usually appears at the -----of the paragraph
A. margin B. attachment part C. beginning D. foot note
195. Note-taking as a reading technique involves-----
A. Writing major points and avoiding digression
B. Writing major points with digression
C. Noting digression and illustration
25. Linguistic reading problems are subdivided into---
A. Two B. Three C. FourD. Five

196. The reading problem usually associated with children is-----
 A. Hypertension B. Autism spectrum
 C. Emotional/psychological problem D. All of the above
197. Blending and compounding are contrasted because-----
 A. Blending involves taking only the beginning of a word and joining it to the end of another word
 B. Compounding is the joining of two clipped words
 C. Blending is the joining of the first letters of two words
 D. All of the above
198. One of the following words is a blend;
 A. congregate B. Spanglish C. Plane D. All of the above
199. Words that have the same graphic representation whose meanings are determined by context are called-----
 A. Homonym B. Antonyms C. Homophones D. Synonyms
200. One of these is not an acronym-----
 A. NAFDAC B. UFO C. UNN D. WAI
201. An example of a phrasal verb is-----
 A. Come across B. Telecast C. WAID D. Congregate
202. The term study concerns all except-----
 A. Reading B. Retaining C. Comprehension D. Investigating
203. A reading disability which can cause difficulty in word recognition is called-----
 A. Vocalization B. Phobia C. Dyslexia D. All of the above
204. -----Is the reading problem that inhibits speed and accuracy of printed word recognition
 A. Phonological deficit B. Orthographic processing deficit
 C. Comprehension deficit D. Autism
205. One of the following words is coined:
 A. paradox B. Telecast C. Paracetamol D. All of the above
206. The SQ3R stands for
 A. Study, Question, Recall, Read, Review
 B. Survey, Question, Read, Recall, Review
 C. Study, Quote, Recall, Read, Review

207. A word formed from the first letters of other words and is pronounceable is called-----
A. Abbreviation B. Acronym C. Blending D. Backformation
208. The reduction of a poly-syllabic word to acceptable shorter form is called-----
A. Reducing B. Clipping C. Blending D. Coinage
209. Language is a-----process
A. Cognitive B. Physiological C. Psychological D. All of the above
230. The 3R in reading strategies sequentially means
A. Read, Review, Recall B. Read, Recall, Review
C. Recall, Review, Read D. None of the above
231. There are ----- main types of documentation styles.
A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
232. -----is the earliest style of documentation which is used for the indication of sources of quotation and information in a research.
A. Classic B. MLA C. AMC D. APA
233. Academic research requires that student's work should be accompanied by adequate bibliographical sources.
A. True B. False C. All of the above D. None of the above
234. The process of research that hinges on one indispensable aspect is -----
A. Research B. Documentation C. Academic writing D. Synopsis
235. A work cited outside the content of a document with the intention for further studies is called
A. Documentation B. Reference C. Academic writing D. Bibliography
236. ----- and ----- are regarded as the earliest styles and root of other documentation styles in use today
A. Tripple and MLA B. APA and Tripple
C. Tripple and Classic D. Tripple and Harvard
237. References are limited to works cited in the body of a research work. This statement is ----
A. True B. False C. All of the above D. None of the above
238. ----- is the type of documentation that uses the surname of the author, the year of publication and pagination in citation
A. APA Style B. MLA Style C. Chicago D. Reference

239. Footnotes are placed at -----

- A. the end of a book
- B. the bottom of a page
- C. the bottom of a book
- D. any place in the book

240. Pick the odd one out

- A. Reference
- B. Bibliography
- C. Abstract
- D. MLA

241. One of the importance of documentation is that it is essential for reproducibility

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Not sure
- d. All of the above

242. All these are true about documentation except

- a. It establishes understanding by creating a record of actions, decisions and responsibilities
- b. It reduces academic theft
- c. It is a hindrance to academic growth
- d. It is essential for reproducibility

243. -----is the method which scholars use in order to acknowledge sources consulted during research.

- A. Preface
- B. Acknowledgement
- C. Document
- D. Documentation

244. When a writer copies other people's work without acknowledging them, it is called

- A. Documentation
- B. Pledgerism
- C. Plagiarism
- D. Stealing

245. The best time to begin documentation is-----

- A. At the middle of your research
- B. As soon as you start researching
- C. At the end of your research
- D. All of the above

246. Endnotes can also be regarded as

- A. topnotes
- B. Citations
- C. Paraphrases
- D. Footnotes

247. Pick out the odd one

- A. Textbooks
- B. Journal articles
- C. News papers
- D. Plain sheet

248. All these are reasons why we document except

- A. It helps your academic integrity to be questioned
- B. It establishes one's credibility as a researcher
- C. It makes the data to be understandable and less ambiguous
- D. None of the above

249. All of the followings are materials for documentation except

- A. Direct quotation
- B. Research questions
- C. Ideas of others
- D. Opinions of others

250. Which of the following is not the aim of documentation
A. It makes for further reading
B. It gives insight to the reader about the sources of materials used
C. It makes for avoidance of plagiarism
D. It makes for further infringement of copy write
251. The various types of documentation include all except
A. Chicago
B. MLA
C. APA
D. Washington
252. MLA was developed in the year
A. 1983
B. 1883
C. 1783
D. 1923
253. _____ and _____ disciplines utilise MLA style.
A. Medicine and Law
B. Humanities and Medicine
C. Engineering and Law
D. Arts and Humanities
254. In text citations occur
A. Outside the text
B. within the text
C. None of the above.
D. in the references
255. When multiple sources are cited with a parenthesis, _____ is used to separate the page numbers.
A. Semi-colon
B. Hyphen
C. Comma
D. Period
256. _____ is used if a quotation is more than five lines.
A. Paraphrase
B. Hyphen
C. Comma
D. Period
257. In MLA style, the list of works consulted and arranged alphabetically at the end of a research work is called
A. Bibliography
B. Glossary
C. Appendix
D. Works cited
258. et al. refers to
A. My self
B. Yourself
C. and others
D. None of the above
259. _____ are italicized in works cited
A. Names
B. Books and journals
C. Year
D. Page number
260. _____ and _____ are used when reference is made to a paragraph or chapter within the text.
A. colon and period
B. Hyphen & ellipsis
C. Commas and periods
D. Semicolon & periods

261. MLA stands for
A. Modern Language Association B. Modern Linguistics Association
C. Modern Library Association D. Modern Lingual Association
262. APA was founded in
A. 1992 B. 1924 C. 1892 D. 1792
263. The first draft for APA manual was developed in
A. 1921 B. 1929 C. 1939 D. 1931
264. In-text citations in APA have ----- and -----
A. Name & year. B. Year and page number.
C. Name & Publisher. D. Publisher & year.
265. Work with unidentified author, is cited with
A. Title enclosed in single quotation marks and the year both in parentheses
B. Title enclosed in double quotation marks only.
C. Title enclosed in double quotation marks and the year both in parentheses.
D. Title enclosed in double quotation marks, the publisher's name and the year.
266. APA is a style of documentation used in ----- and -----
A. Social sciences & Arts. B. Law & Arts.
C. Medicine & Social sciences. D. Social and behavioural Sciences
267. ----- and ----- are cited only within the text in research works.
A. Classical and personal communication
B. Personal communication and interviews.
C. Classical and medieval works,
D. Latin and Greek works.
268. In APA style, ----- is the list of works referenced in a research work.
A. Works cited B. Glossary C. References D. In text citations
269. ----- is placed first in references.
A. Title B. Name. C. Place of publication D. Year of publication
270. Using APA referencing style, the year is enclosed in
A. Double quotation marks B. Single quotation marks
C. Parentheses D. Commas
271. /kju/ is a phonemic transcription of
a. quay b. queue c. you d. knew

272. /tʌŋ/ is a phonemic transcription of
a. toy b. ton c. tongue d. tone
273. Which of the two main types of phones involve the unimpeded flow of air through the oral cavity?
a. Plosives b. Fricatives c. Vowels d. Consonants
274. Phonetic symbol '[z]' sound is a -----.
a. nasal b. glide c. fricative d. affricate
275. Choose the correct transcription for 'pluck'
a. /plʌk/ b. /plack/ c. /plæk/ d. /plak/
276. Choose the correct transcription for 'stream'
a. /stri:m/ b. /strim/ c. /strim/ d. /strem/
277. Choose the correct transcription for 'went'
a. /wənt/ b. /went/ c. /wɜ:nt/ d. /wɔnt/
278. What does the slashes // represent?
a. Voiced bilabial b. Nasal c. Phonetic transcription d. Centralization
279. What is the full meaning of IPA?
a. International Phonetic Agreement b. Indian Phonetic Agreement
c. Indian Phonetic Alphabet d. International Phonetic Alphabet
280. Which of the following is an affricate?
a. /m/ b. /b/ c. /tf/ d. /k/
281. Plosives are also called _____.
a. nasal b. fricatives c. stops d. dental
282. Which of the following is a nasal sound?
a. /m/ b. /b/ c. /m/ d. /k/
283. The plosive, Fricatives and Affricates combined give us how many consonants
a. ten b. seventeen c. nineteen d. fifteen
284. The number of nasal consonants in English is
a. six b. three c. four d. five
285. How sounds are produced comes under the umbrella of _____.
a. manner of articulation b. place of articulation c. both d. None of these

286. When nasal sounds are produced _____ is completely closed.
a. glottis b. nasal cavity c. oral cavity d. all of these
287. _____ are considered as phonological building blocks of words.
a. syllable b. morpheme c. phoneme d. all of these
288. The word that contains many syllables is said to be a _____.
a. tri-syllable b. mono-syllable c. di-syllable d. poly-syllable
289. Semi-vowels are also called _____.
a. vowels b. semi-consonants c. approximant d. consonants
290. The study of the possible phoneime combinations in a language is called _____.
a. phone b. phonotactics c. morpheme d. phoneme
291. Pronunciation of the word Church is composed of ____ phonemes.
a. 8 b. 5 c. 3 d. 2
292. /tʌŋ/ is a phonemic transcription of
a. toy b. tongue c. ton d. tone
293. /m/ sound is-----.
a. bilabial b. dental c. velar d. glottal
294. Which of these terms refer to the study of speech process?
a. Phonology b. Phonetic substance c. Phonetics d. Semantics
295. Which of these is not a type of Phonetics?
a. Articulatory b. Accents c. Acoustic d. Auditory
296. A pronunciation variety used by a specific group of people is -----.
a. Accent b. Dialect c. Idiolect d. Both a and b
297. ----- sounds are typically characterized as sounds that have constricted or close configurations of the vocal tract.
a. Consonants b. Vowels c. Semi vowels d. Both a and b
298. ----- are characterized in articulatory terms as having relatively little constrictions: that is an open configuration of the vocal tract.
a. Semi vowels b. Vowels c. Consonants d. Both b and c
299. ----- consonants have the tongue making contact with the upper teeth.
a. Labiodental b. Dental c. Alveolar d. Bilabial

300. The /ʃ/ of *shin* is an example of ----- consonant.

- a. postalveolar b. palatal c. velar d. glottal

301. English /h/sound may be regarded as -----.
a. double articulated b. palatal c. velar d. glottal

302. ----- can refer to the articulatory process in which the vocal cords vibrate.
a. Nasality b. Sonorancy c. voiceless d. voicing

303. /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/ transcript phonetics are examples of ----- consonants.
a. affricatives b. fricatives c. nasals d. glottal

304. Height, backness and rounding are variables of -----.
a. consonants b. vowels c. semi vowels d. all of these.

305. /i:/ is transcribed symbol of -----.
a. a b. ee c. ea d. ai

306. /u:/ is transcribed symbol of -----.
a. u b. oo c. o d. i

307. /ʌ/ is a transcribed symbol of -----.
a. a b. e c. i d. u

308. A combination of two letters representing one sound as in 'ph' and 'ey' is -----.
a. diagraph b. monogram c. polygraph d. polygram

309. A group of consonants pronounced in immediate succession as 'str' in 'strong' is -----.
a. diagraph b. consonants c. consonant cluster d. consonant giants

310. The rise and fall of voice in speech is known as -----.
a. diphthong b. bilabial c. monophthong d. intonation

311. The usage of effective and precise language that conveys information not just in functional way, but also to enlighten the reader is _____
(a) paraphrase (b) word Choice (c) connotation (d) denotation.

312. One of the following is a factor to consider when writing/ choosing the right word.
(a) the Market (b) the Audience (c) the Setting (d) the Word Itself.

313. The primary effect of words is _____.
(a) feeling (b) emotion (c) quality (d) resentfulness.

314. Common purpose for communication and writing are all except _____.

- (a) to Inform (b) to Request (c) to Restrict (d) to Interact.

315. The dictionary meaning of word is _____.

- (a) denotative . (b) connotative (c) denocontative (d) None of the above.

316. The show was crazy here the crazy has a _____ meaning.

- (a) denotative (b) connotative (c) denocotative (d) colloquial.

317. All the following tips will help you choose the right word except -----.

- (a) specificity (b) understanding the context writing
(c) proper market survey (d) knowing your audience.

318. Vague and ambiguous words often lead the reader into making _____.

- (a) vuesses & assumptions (b) vibrant
(c) misleading and making wrong decisions (d) A & C.

From the next three number, choose the right sentence.

319. (a) This work generalizes smith's earlier algorithm.

(b) This work to generalization of smith earlier algorithm.

(c) This work in general in a total.

(d) None on the above.

320. (a) The song is sung by carmen. (b) Carmen sung the song .

(c) Cerumen sings the song. (d) Carmen sing the sing.

321. (a) This approach is an improvement on Ada's work.

(b) This approach improves Ada's design .

(c) Ada's design in improves .

(d) None of the above.

322. One of the following tips can help make your work more concise

- (a) Get rid of non-essential details (b) Use adjectives excessively
(c) Use active verbs (d) A & C

323. _____ in writing ensures the smooth flow of ideas

- (a) Consciences (b) Clarity (c) Coherence (d) None of the above.

324. The traditional organization of paragraphs includes all except _____.

- (a) topic Sentence. (b) concluding. (c) support. (d) word filler.

325. When a sentence or paragraph lacks natural flow, transitional devices such as _____ & _____ can be used to fill the abrupt break

- (a) conjunctive Adverbs & Propositions
- (b) conjunctive Adverbs & Active Verbs
- (c) conjunction & Conjunctive Adverbs
- (d) A & B.

326. All but one is a not strategy for successful word choice.

- (a) Cut down or wordiness
- (b) Be careful with jargon
- (c) Choose words that are out of context
- (d) Always use ambiguous repetition.

327. The three C's of writing is _____, _____, & _____

- (a) Concise, Clarity and Cumbersome
- (b) Clarity, Conseand Completeness
- (c) Conciseness, Clarity and Coherence
- (d) Completeness, and Concreteness.

328. Active verbs make one language _____.

- (a) less Dynamic
- (b) add many meaning to the word
- (c) give excessive detail
- (d) more expressive and dynamic

329. Vague in word choice means _____.

- (a) ambiguity
- (b) not clearly defined or expressed
- (c) having more than one possible meaning
- (d) None of the above.

330. All except one is a tip for concise writing.

- (a) Do not over use adjectives.
- (b) Avoid filler phrase modifying clause the way they are.
- (c) Allow all phrase modifying clause the way they are.
- (d) Get rid of all excessive details.

331. Which of the following words would serve as the best replacement for the underlined words in the sentence "Salsa was hot".

- (a) Delicious
- (b) Spicy
- (c) Sweltering
- (d) Sweating

332. Words choice can impact which of the following?

- (a) The amount or type of information being presented.
- (b) The mood or tone of a passage.
- (c) Important details within a passage.
- (d) Word choice can greatly impact all of these.

333. She had to pay the adult _____ on the bus since she was 18

- (a) fare
- (b) fine
- (c) wage
- (d) fee

334. She had to pay N20,000.00 _____ for boycotting the election

- (a) fare
- (b) wage
- (c) fine
- (d) fee

345. Electronic devices may have bad _____ on your health
(a) affects (b) effects (c) effective (d) effectively.

336. They are _____ to win the competition
(a) possible (b) likely (c) capable (d) impossible

337. I hope you _____ the point of what I do for you
(a) think (b) take (c) see (d) agree.

338. If you are on diet, you should _____ honey for sugar in your tea
(a) change (b) replace (c) substitute (d) convert.

339. All but one is not a factor used to determine word choice.
(a) Audience (b) Context (c) Purpose (d) Title

340. It's snowing please drive _____
(a) careful (b) more carefully (c) carefully (d) None of the above.

341. How many blocks can he _____ in a day?
(a) lie (b) lay (c) lad (d) lain.

342. Since there will be many guests, _____ the table in advance
(a) Sit (b) Set (c) Have set (d) Setted

343. Put the bread in a warm place to _____
(a) rise (b) raise (c) be raising (d) raised.

344. The author sent his newest book to Uche and _____.
(a) myself (b) us (c) me (d) None of the above.

345. The clerk and _____ counted the balance
(a) I (b) Myself (c) We (d) Him/Her.

346. Because you have been with the company for one year your lunch breaks will decrease from half an hour to a full hour starting from September. Which of the underlined words is incorrect?
(a) decrease (b) starting (c) your (d) been.

347. You need to start arriving to work on time because recently you have been arriving late too infrequently. Which of the underlined words above is incorrect.
(a) infrequently (b) arriving (c) recently (d) on time.

348. A language is made up of all these except
(a) Phonology (b) Morphology (c) Semantics (d) Linguistics.

349. Two media communication are _____ and _____
(a) Syntax and semantics (b) Sounds and grammar
(c) Oral and written (d) Signs and symbols

350. One of the following enhances language proficiency
(a) specific (b) language skills (c) practical (d) rank scale

351. _____ is another name for intensive reading
(a) narrow reading (b) Silent reading
(c) wide reading (d) Voracious reading

352. A technique of reading where the reader reads to understand the gist of a text is known as _____
(a) Scanning (b) Skimming (c) Repetitive technique (d). Rote technique

353. Writing, tests students ability to express ideas with _____ and _____ in paragraphs
(a) Vocabulary and grammar (b) Grammar and spelling
(c) Coherence and cohesion (d) syntax and structure

354. _____ is the ability of a writer to connect ideas across phrases and sentences with linguistic linkers
(a) coherence (b) Cohesion (c) Logicality (d) Paragraphing

355. "Comedy Nite" audience and those who listen to storytellers engage in _____ type of listening
(a) Appreciative (b) Critical
(c) active (d) Sensitive

356. _____ is another name for active listening
(a) Sensitive listening (b) Critical listening
(c) Comprehensive listening (d) Appreciative listening

357. The demonstration of better knowledge of information and interactional routines in speaking is termed _____
(a) fluency (b) Discourse competence
(c) Grammatical competence (d) Strategic competence

358. One of the followings is NOT a language skill
(a) Reading (b) Communication (c) Writing (d) Listening

359. One of the following cannot cause speaking barriers
(a) Errors (b) Criticism (c) Family (d) Shyness Ans. A.

360. One of these is NOT an element of communication
(a) Competition (b) Feedback (c) sender (d) Receiver

361. The two functions of language are _____ and _____
(a) Oral and written (b) Instrumental and symbolic
(c) Reading and writing (d) Extensive and intensive functions
362. Which of the following does NOT cause communication breakdown between interlocutors
(a) lack of clarity (b) lack of communication skill (c) Rigma rolling (d) Choice of words
363. When the amount of clarity or accuracy achieved in communication is enough for handling situations adequately, it is called _____
(a) effective communication (b) symbolic communication
(c) elements of communication (d) interactional routine
364. All these are processes of communication EXCEPT
(a) feedback (b) flashback (c) receiver (d) the message
365. The process of creating meaning as well as ascribing it is known as
(a) language (b) interlocutor (c) competence (d) communication
366. "Communication" is derived from a Latin word called _____
(a) community (b) communalis (c) communis (d) communion
367. One of these is an internal factor affecting speech
(a) school (b) environment (c) family (d) fear
368. When a speaker resorts to a roundabout way of expression such as bodily movements, it is called _____
(a) strategic competence (b) grammatical competence
(c) speaking competence (d) appropriation
369. Advantages of listening include all EXCEPT
(a) improving listener's image (b) supporting other skills
(c) abuttals (d) relating well with people
370. Dislike, prejudice, pomosity are all _____ listening barriers
(a) socio-cultural (b) psychological (C) physical (d) therapeutically
371. When an audience listens and at the same time take turns to speak, it is called _____
(a) non-interactive listening (b) gist listening
(c) interactive listening (d) functional listening
372. An empathetic type of listening used by counsellors is called (a) active listening (b)
passive listening (c) non-interactive listening (d) sensitive listening

373. Which one of these speaking purposes is message-oriented?
(a) transactional (b) interactive (c) generative (d) socio-cultural

374. The type of writing where one chooses both form and subject is _____
(a) extensive writing (b) intensive writing (c) reflexive writing (d) interparas

375. One of these is NOT a writing process
(a) pre-writing (b) drafting (c) revising (d) contrasting

376. When points or ideas are arranged sequentially, _____ is achieved
(a) cohesion (b) coherence (c) identation (d) unity

377. In order to identify topic sentence _____ is involved
(a) scanning (b) skimming (c) reviewing (d) reciting

378. One of these is NOT a reading type
(a) a loud reading (b) silent reading (c) competence reading (d) narrow reading

379. One of the characteristics of effective communication is _____
(a) clarity (b) coercion (c) intelligence (d) ambiguity

380. A message sender encodes the message with _____
(a) words (b) process (c) sense (d) response in mind

381. Which of these has a close relationship with listening?
(a) speaking (b) writing (c) reading (d) grammar

382. When interlocutors lack common understanding, they experience _____
(a) communication breakthrough (b) communication breakdown
(c) communication heat (d) listening barrier

383. An incremental language skill takes place when _____
(a) only reading occurs
(b) listening, speaking, reading and writing are combined
(c) interlocutors use more than one language
(d) listeners listen with concern

384. An in-depth reading involving a close study of sentence and words is called _____
(a) intensive reading (b) extensive reading (c) aloud reading (d) silent reading

385. If a reader simply engages in search of meaning in the text he is said to be engaged in is an
(a) reading habit (b) intensive reading (c) extensive reading (d) silent reading

386. _____ is an active process of deciphering and constructing meaning from both verbal and non-verbal messages
(a) speaking (b) writing (c) listening (d) reading Ans.
387. A strategy where a listener relies on sounds, words and grammar to make a meaning is referred to as
(a) top-down strategy (b) Bottom-up process (c) Sceptic strategy (d) Lustre strategy
388. Ethical considerations are _____ for research design and practice
(A. thoughts B. schools C. guidelines D. styles)
389. Ethical considerations are often located in the _____ section
(A. problem B. research C. methodology D. introduction)
390. _____ is a code of conduct that must be strictly followed when designing, conducting, and reporting research
A. Copyright B. Ethical considerations C. Human rights D. Ode)
391. Ethical considerations equally promote the _____ of research and enhance academic and scientific integrity.
(A. validity B. prize C. enormity D. academics)
392. When ignored or defied, research ethics renders the research credibility _____ thereby making it difficult for other people to believe in the authenticity of your data
(A. high B. low C. average D. ridiculous)
393. Respect for the dignity of research participants should be _____ at all times
(A. ignored B. investigated C. prioritized D. salvaged)
394. IRB means _____
A. Internally Remanded Beauty B. Intercontinental Revenue Board
C. Industrial Revolution Bard D. Institutional Review Board)
395. _____ is one of the ethical considerations involved in evolution
(A. Confidentiality B. Credibility C. Acceptability D. Notability)
396. Copyright is the _____ right an individual or scholar has over his/her intellectual property
(A. divorce B. legal C obvious D. royal.)
397. A legal way of securing one's academic property is _____
A. plagiarism B. copyright C. copywright D. power of attorney

398. Novelists and _____ are protected by copyright
(A. fraudsters B. cleaners C. vendors D. playwrights)
399. _____ is the legal right of the owner of intellectual property
(A. Human Right, B. Deed C. Copyright D. Power of attorney).
400. A _____ is worthy of copyright if the producer, by dint of autonomous intellectual discernment, without copying another and thus, considered original under copyright law
(A. work B. conference C. study D student).
401. _____ is the law that empowers the producers of novel products who must have expended a great deal of mental activity in the creation process with the sole right of usage
(A. Copy write B. Copyright, C. Privacy D. Subpoena)
402. A _____ is a person who is found guilty of having committed an academic theft
(A. Genius B. Smart Alec C. Plagiarist D Ingrate)
403. The moment the copyright expires; the product goes _____
(A. away. B. public. C. private. D. covert.)
404. When someone copies and presents another's academic property as if it were his own, it is called _____
(A. copyright. B. ethics. C. plagiarism. D. ownership.)
405. _____ is referred to as academic theft
(A. Copyright B Infringement C. Stealing D. Plagiarism)
406. Ethical considerations promote the validity of _____
A. vocabulary. B. research. C. studies. D. appraisal.).
407. _____ implies that there should be informed consent
(A. Ethics, B. Consideration.
C. Participant Observation. D. Voluntary participation)
408. _____ is the branch of linguistics which deals with forms of words in different constructions.
A. Syntax B. Semantics C. Phonology D. Morphology
409. Morphology, according to Prasad, is concerned with the following except one, which one?
A. inflection B. derivation C. composition D. morpheme

410. _____ requirements must be fulfilled by any unit in order to qualify to be regarded as a morpheme.
A. Three B. One C. Four D. Six
411. According to Farinde and Ojo, a _____ may or may not have meaning independently.
A. morpheme B. morph C. base D. phrase
412. The third attempts to define word according to Palmer is that the word is an _____ unit.
A. isolable and indivisible B. isolable & divisible
C. indivisible & grammatical D. isolable & lexical
413. _____ defined the word as a minimal free form.
A. Farinde and Ojo B. Quirk and Greenbaum
C. Leonard Bloomfield D. Palmer
414. Choose the odd one among the following:
A. tearoom B. blackbird C. machine D. aircraft
415. The following are different types of morphological processes except one, which is _____.
A. affixation B. compound C. acronym D. conversion
416. The type of word formation where verbs are formed from nouns is the _____.
A. backformation B. affixes C. clipping D. conversion
417. All of the following words – edit, pass, pay and swim – are examples of _____ among word formation.
A. coinage B. backformation C. clipping D. borrowing
418. One of the following words is not formed through blending; the word is _____.
A. brunch B. motel C. smog D. transfer
419. _____ and _____ use a combination of words.
A. compounding and blending B. coinage and compounding
C. substitution and affixation D. acronym and reduplication
420. In word formation, _____ takes only a part of each word, while _____ combines whole words to create new words.
A. borrowing/coinage B. truncation/substitution
C. acronym/affixation D. blending/compounding
421. _____ tribes started the borrowing of Latin words.
A. Roman B. Anglo-Saxon C. England D. Canadian

422. Except for _____, the following Latin words were borrowed by the English language in different ages.
A. referendum B. insomnia C. justice D. specimen
423. After the _____ conquest a large number of French words entered into the English vocabulary.
A. Norman B. Greek C. Portuguese D. Scandinavian
424. In _____, a word is made smaller without any change in its meaning or the grammatical class.
A. conversion B. clipping C. substitution D. acronym
425. Choose the odd one among the following words.
A. memo B. plane C. laboratory D. gas
426. While _____ takes place within a single existing word, _____ takes place between two words.
A. clipping/blending B. coinage/acronym
C. prefix/suffix D. blending/substitution
427. In English, different words that are formed via coinage are common in invented names.
A. legal B. trade C. domiciliary D. residential
428. Which one is out of place among the following words?
A. Kodak B. Nylon C. Xerox D. Table
429. The formation of words where the new word formed differs from the original one in only one respect is called _____.
A. deletion B. substitution C. compounding D. clipping
430. Prefixes that express the reversing of actions are tagged _____.
A. negative B. reverstative C. privative D. pejorative
431. Prefixes of _____ express the following shades of meanings: *highest, worst, better etc.*
A. negative B. reverstative C. privative D. degree
432. "ambi-" is an example of _____ prefixes.
A. number B. locative C. privative D. time
433. "Miniskirt" is an example of _____ maintaining prefixes.
A. noun B. phrase C. name D. class

434. Choose the odd word among the following words:
A. Brazilian B. deforest C. postage D. boyhood
435. A _____ suffix alters the word class of words, whereas _____ perform grammatical functions in words without changing the class of words.
A. Active/passive B. Functional/grammatical
C. Derivational/inflectional D. Major/minor
436. A/An _____ suffix may be followed by a/an _____ suffix in the English language.
A. active/passive B. functional/grammatical
C. derivational/inflectional D. major/minor
437. The words *danced* and *boys* contain _____ suffixes.
A. inflectional B. derivational C. major D. minor
438. No other morphemes can usually be added after the _____ morpheme.
A. inflectional B. derivational C. major D. minor
439. In the word – *appointments* – the derivational suffix is _____, and the inflectional suffix is _____.
A. appoint and -ment B. -ment and /s/
C. /s/ and -ment D. appoint and /s/
440. Choose the odd one among the following groups of the letters of the alphabet.
A. NATO B. PIN C. AIDS D. ATM
441. _____ is a situation whereby a change in stress mark changes the meaning and grammatical function of a word.
A. Suffixation B. Truncation C. Conversion D. Derivation
442. The change in reduplication may occur on a _____ or an initial _____.
A. vowel/consonant B. vowel/diphthong
C. consonant/glide D. consonant/vowel
443. *Buddy-buddy*, *dilly-dally*, and *helter-skelter* are examples of _____.
A. coinage B. reduplication C. truncation D. blending
444. Whereas _____ was borrowed from French, _____ was an Anglo-Saxon term.
A. truncation/clipping B. coinage/clipping
C. blending/acronym D. conversion/compounding
445. Sometimes, the _____ form of a word is more commonly used than the _____ word.
A. coinage/original B. original/clipped
C. original/coinage D. clipped/original

446. In word formation _____ and _____ are similar.
A. truncation/clipping B. acronym/coinage
C. blending/clipping D. conversion/affixation
447. _____ originate as terms of special groups such as schools, churches, police, the army etc.
A. coinages B. blending C. acronyms D. truncations
448. The minimal grammatical unit of a language is known as _____.
A. derivation B. morpheme C. minimal part D. inflectional
449. The word "disagreement" comprises _____ morphemes
A. two B. four C. three D. one
450. A morpheme may or may not have meaning independently.
A. true B. false C. not exactly D. I'm not sure
451. _____ morpheme is a minimal meaning bearing units which can exist in isolation
A. bound B. free C. functional D. open
452. *Come, here, chair* and *big* are examples of _____ class.
A. functional B. bound C. derivational D. open
453. Words such as *and, he, under, and the* belong to _____ morphemes.
A. functional B. bound C. derivational D. free
454. Morphemes that express grammatical meanings are tagged _____ morphemes.
A. free B. inflectional C. lexical D. true
455. _____ morpheme simply establishes grammatical relationship to express plurality
A. free B. inflectional C. lexical D. true
456. _____ morphemes have semantic features;
A. bond B. inflectional C. derivational D. bound
457. There are _____ types derivational morpheme.
A. three B. two C. four D. five
458. *Foot/feet, man/men, and come/came* are examples of _____ morpheme.
A. additive B. bound C. inflectional D. replacive
459. In _____ morpheme, phonological realization is changed.
A. additive B. bound C. inflectional D. replacive

460. _____ refers to the high probability or frequency of occurrence of a morpheme.
- A. morphological productivity
 - B. morphological movement
 - C. morphological transfer
 - D. morphological transmission
461. _____ morphology is noted to be more productive than _____ morphology.
- A. replacive/additive
 - B. inflectional/derivational
 - C. inflectional/replacive
 - D. derivational/inflectional
462. Bound morphemes that give their meanings only when they collocate with other words or morphemes are otherwise called _____ morphemes.
- A. bound
 - B. derivational
 - C. affixes
 - D. collocational
463. The abbreviation NPE stands for _____.
- A. National Policy on Education
 - B. Nigerian Policy on Education
 - C. National Poverty Eradication
 - D. Nigerian Poverty Eradication
464. A policy is a plan made by the government for the successful attainment of a goal.
- A. Incorrect
 - B. Correct
 - C. Partially correct
 - D. None of the above
465. _____ sees policy as an attempt to define and structure a national basis for action and inaction.
- A. Chomsky
 - B. Anderson
 - C. Fred
 - D. Parsons
466. _____ sees policy as purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with problems.
- A. Anderson
 - B. Chomsky
 - C. Fred
 - D. Parsons
467. A language policy deals with _____.
- A. the breakdown of language management
 - B. the map containing language politicisation
 - C. a road map for the development and utilisation of a language(s) in a country.
 - D. the number of languages spoken in the world
468. _____ defined language policy as the authoritative allocation of resources for the attainment of language status and corpus goals.
- A. Davon Booker
 - B. Christopher Wallace
 - C. Joshua Fishman
 - D. Anthony Nowas
469. One of the three established categories of activities that can constitute language planning includes _____.
- A. status planning
 - B. language death prevention
 - C. English language planning
 - D. English language orientation

470. Language acquisition planning deals with _____
A. the status of use B. teaching and learning
C. developing language orthography D. mastering acquisition theories.
471. _____ refers to the decisions made regarding uses or functions of the language of a nation.
A. Acquisition planning B. Corpus planning
C. Status planning D. None of the above
472. _____ refers to teaching and learning, curriculum designs and implementation, teacher training, and so on.
A. status planning B. corpus planning
C. acquisition planning D. None of the above
473. _____ focuses on language, its codification orthography, phonology, syntax, style, register and so on.
A. Status planning B. Corpus planning
C. Acquisition planning D. None of the above
475. The National Policy on Education was first published in the year _____
A. 1971 B. 1975 C. 1976 D. 1977
476. The NPE provides that every child shall _____
A. learn the language of the immediate environment
B. learn sign language as a speaker
C. avoid language learning
D. All of the above
477. According to NPE, _____ is the second official language in Nigeria.
A. French B. English C. Portuguese D. German
478. According to NPE, French language is compulsory in _____
A. primary and secondary schools
B. primary and senior secondary school
C. primary and junior secondary schools
D. junior and senior secondary schools
479. In primary education, the following languages are listed as parts of the curriculum.
A. language of the environment, English, French, Arabic
B. English, French, Arabic, German
C. English, French, Arabic, Portuguese
D. English, French, Arabic, Swahili

480. The National body responsible for producing the curriculum guiding every school in Nigeria is called _____
A. Nigerian Educational Research Council
B. Nigeria Educational Bureau
C. National Educational Council
D. Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council
481. One of the national goals of education includes _____
A. free and democratic society B. a free religious society
C. a technological super power D. none of the above
482. _____ is the language of instruction from the first half of primary school to the tertiary level in Nigeria.
A. French B. German
C. English D. Language of the immediate community.
483. The following are theories of language acquisition except
A. pragmatism B. behaviourism C. nativism D. interactionism
484. The theory of Nativism was propounded by
A. Patrick Bicker B. Thomas Mann C. Noam Chomsky D. Bryan Manich
485. LAD stands for
A. Language Acquisition Development B. Language Acquisition Device
C. Learning Aculturation Device D. Learning Acquisition Directory
486. The interactionist theory was developed by
A. Frank Jalker B. Bridged Anne C. Alexander Vanar D. Jerome Bruner
487. The behaviourist theory was propounded by
A. B.F. Skinner B. C. O. Okazaki
C. F. N. Chomisky D. P. O. Gates
488. The critical period hypothesis refers to _____
A. the period when language learning is critical.
B. the period when children exhibit huge capacity for language learning.
C. the age when parents should start teaching language to children.
D. the period when a child should learn English and Igbo.
489. The critical period for language acquisition is between _____
A. year one and 3. B. year 2 and 4.
C. year 2 and 20. D. year one and 12.

490. The critical period hypothesis is strongly associated with
A. Krashen's input hypothesis B. nativism
C. behaviourism D. interactionism
491. Interactionists believe that LAD cannot function without
A. LPLP B. NPE C. ESL D. LASS
492. Which language acquisition theory holds the view that experience is the major driver of acquisition?
A. behaviourism B. nativism C. functionalism D. interactionism
493. In which theory is the claim that the human ability to learn a language is biologically encoded in his brain?
A. functionalism B. behaviourism C. nativism D. interactionism
494. A country's language policy can be influenced by ideologies like ----
A. assimilation B. pluralism C. vernacularisation D. all of A, B, and C
495. Which of the following languages is endoglossic in Nigeria?
A. Chinese B. Yoruba C. French D. Efik
496. The policy of standardising, modernizing and adopting a heritage language as an official language of a country is known as
A. herbalism B. vernacularisation C. unilingualism D. internationalism
497. The Use of the criterion of Great Tradition to classify language policies leads to the emergence of policy types
A. two B. three C. four D. five
498. is associated with Great Tradition?
A. Fishman B. Cobarrubias C. Albedo D. Secrets
499. In which African country can you find the policy of bilingualism?
A. Nigeria B. Ghana C. Kenya D. Lesotho
500. The adoption of English as an official language in Nigeria indicates that
A. she lacks Great Tradition
B. she is linguistically homogeneous
C. she believes in linguistic assimilation
D. policy and planning are synonymous concepts

501. In which century can we say that the English language came to Nigeria?
A. 17th B. 14th C. 16th D. 15th
502. EMT means _____
A. English as a model tongue B. English as a master tongue
C. English as a mother tongue D. English as a mother translation
503. When two or more languages are used in a particular country, it is said to be a
A. monolingual nation B. polylingual nation
C. multilingual nation D. multiple-based nation
504. A person who is skilled in foreign languages is
A. philosopher B. lexicographer C. scholar D. linguist
505. A dialect that a person is exposed from birth that also forms part of the user's culture is
A. first language B. natural language
C. mother tongue D. authentic dialect
506. Every account about the origin of language as well as theories of origins of language is mere speculations.
A. True B. False C. None of the above D. True for some accounts
507. An individual who is proficient in the use of two languages is known as _____.
A. dualingualism B. multilingualism C. bilingualism D. polylingualism
508. Which of the following can be regarded as a foreign language in Nigeria?
A. Hausa B. English C. French D. German
509. Which language is involved when a user is expected to demonstrate the greatest proficiency?
A. national language B. lingua franca
C. second language D. first language
510. In a country with diverse ethnic background, the language used to facilitate communication is called _____.
A. national language B. acceptable language
C. language franca D. official language
511. To some extent, it can be said that abolition of slave trade contributed immensely to the spread of English in West Africa.
A. true B. false C. not exactly D. none of the above

512. Which part of the country first received the highest boost in the development of English in Nigeria?
A. South-east B. South-west C. South-south D. North-west
513. The missionaries' effort to win more converts also helped the spread of English in Nigeria through _____.
A. the use of preachers B. the use of teachers
C. the use of interpreters D. the use of evangelists
514. The placement of English over and above other subjects was enacted in the Education ordinance of _____.
A. 1880 B. 1887 C. 1882 D. 1914
515. Currently the world is advocating that bilingualism is a better language approach.
A. True B. False C. None of the above D. all of the above
516. Which of these countries can be said to be using English as a mother tongue?
A. Australia and New Zealand B. United Kingdom and UAE
C. USA and India D. none of the above
517. A language which is adopted by speakers as a means of communication for convenience and integration is known as _____.
A. Universal language B. lingua franca
C. second language D. popular language
518. The difference between official language and national language in Nigeria is _____.
A. that national languages cannot help Nigeria diversity
B. official language is the only approved language in Nigeria
C. official language is a better language
D. all of the above
519. The following countries use English as a second language except _____.
A. India B. Kenya C. Uganda D. Cameroun
520. What is the full meaning of EAL?
A. English as a approved language B. English as an amended language
C. English as an alternative language D. English as an advanced language
521. Which of these countries use English as a foreign language?
A. Japan B. India C. Australia D. Ghana

522. All common wealth countries have _____ in common.
A. Use English as their second language
B. Britain as their former colonial masters
C. use only two languages including English
D. they don't have anything in common
523. One obvious disadvantage of English as a second language in Nigeria is _____.
A. It is difficult to learn
B. It affects the development of indigenous languages
C. It is against local culture
D. It is also a national language
524. All of these can be regarded as positive impact of English in Nigeria except _____.
A. It is a foremost language in the media industry
B. It is a language of global business
C. It is both national and official language
D. it is a language used in science and technology field
525. Many people believe that the English language has impeded the development of cultural heritage and values in Nigeria.
A. True B. False C. Not in all places D. None of the above
526. When a pidgin is used as a mother tongue of a group of people, it then becomes _____.
A. native language B. creole C. dialect D. sociolect
527. English language performs many functions in Nigeria one of them is _____.
A. language of love and settlement B. language of international discretion
C. language of international diplomacy D. language of commerce and agriculture
528. Nigerian English can be classified in the following way except _____.
A. geography B. education C. medium D. status
529. English language infiltrated Nigeria through _____.
A. British imperialists B. coastal area
C. national reform D. British missionaries
530. The most wide spread language in the world is _____.
A. German B. Chinese C. English D. French
531. One common problem of almost all second language learners outside the native country of the target language is _____.
A. language adaptation B. interference problem
C. determination D. none of the above

554. ... is the process where a child picks language unconsciously.
A. Language learning B. Language acquisition
C. Language adoption D. Language reproduction
555. One of the following does not influence language learning.
A. Environment of the learner B. Prior linguistic knowledge
C. Teaching strategies D. None of the above.
556. What is the age of babbling in language acquisition process?
A. 1-6 months B. 6-8 months C. 9-11 months D. 1 year
557. What is the first thing that a child learns in a language?
A. Sound B. Word C. Phrase D. Clause.
558. Pick the odd from the series.
A. Listening B. Word C. Writing D. Reading
559. The primary aim of communication is to....
A. pass information B. advertise a product
C. maintain friendship D. preach the gospel
560. How many basic principles of language do we have?
A 5 B 6 C 7 D 8
561. In language learning, the first and most important organ to be used is....
A. the nose B. the eye C. the mouth D. the ear
562. How many persons are involved in the process of language learning?
A. 2 B 10 C. The universe D. A community
563. The characteristics of language that gave birth to a situation where Old English, New English and Modern English exist can be termed as
A. dynamic B. social C. vocal D. fading
564. What is Mother Tongue?
A. Language of one's mother B. Language of the spirit
C. language which one has proficiency in D. Language that its people are very old.
565. One who can speak two languages perfectly is called a....
A. linguist B. bilingual C. multilingual D. polyglot
566. A specialist in the learning of languages is called....
A. linguistics B. linguagist C. learner D. linguist

567. One of the following is not a strategy for overcoming English language learning challenges.
A. Converse in the language B. Keep diary of English
C. Listening to news in English language D. Be indifferent towards the language
568. The stock of words available in the brain or mind of a person is known as....
A. diction B. dictionary C. vocabulary D. lexis
569. Studying in the classroom setting helps one to develop one's
A. Mother Tongue B. L1 C. domestic language D. target language
570. The primary environment where language can be acquired is in the
A. home B. school C. market D. church
571. Pick the odd from the series.
A. Sound B. Word C. Sentence D. Mother Tongue
572. Language learning can be discouraged by all but one.
A. Poverty B. Lack of motivation C. Self interest D. Scholarship
573. The art of speaking one language is called....
A. monolingualism B. bilingualism
C. multilingualism D. polylingualism
574. The process of communication using graphic symbols is known as
A. reading B semiotics C. speaking D. writing
575. Identify the correct spelling below.
A Occasion B. Ocassion C. Ocation D. Occation
576. One of the advantage of spoken communication is that it
A. requires immediate response B. it saves energy
C. it saves time D. all of the above.
577. One of the following is not a tool for language analysis.
A. Morphology B. Syntax C. Reading D. Semantics
578. Which of one of the following is not an example of non- verbal language?
A. Sitting posture B. Eye contact C. song D. Hand shake
579. One of the disadvantages of oral language is....
A. it cannot be preserved for long B. it cannot be used for formal agreement
C. it can lead to quick and wrong decision D. all of the above.

580. Forms of language is different from types of language?
A. Yes B. No C. Not certain D. Sometimes.
581. What is the purpose of study skills?
A. To memorize information
B. To develop effective learning strategies
C. To finish assignments quickly
D. All of the above
582. Which of the following is not a time management technique?
A. Creating a to-do list B. Setting a goal
C. Prioritising tasks D. None of the above
583. Why do learners engage in active reading?
A. To skim the text quickly
B. To passively read without annotation
C. To engage with the material for optimum comprehension
D. To read silently without comprehension
584. When setting a study goal, what does "Specific" mean in the SMART criteria?
A. Clearly defined and unambiguous B. Broad and open-ended
C. Suggestive and vague D. Unimportant
585. What is the main advantage of active learning in the classroom?
A. It minimizes student engagement
B. It enhances critical thinking and retention
C. It encourages passive listening
D. It relies solely on traditional teaching methods
586. Which active learning strategy involves students working together to solve a problem or complete a task?
A. Case studies B. Concept mapping
C. Group discussion D. Seminars
587. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of collaborative learning?
A. Enhanced communication skills B. Improved critical thinking
C. Reduced engagement D. Sharing of ideas
588. What is the primary goal of inquiry-based learning?
A. To help students memorise facts
B. To encourage students to ask questions and explore topics
C. To complete assignments in isolation
D. To discourage independent research

589. is the primary purpose of note-taking during a lecture.
- A. To write down every word the instructor says
 - B. To create a verbatim transcript of the lecture
 - C. To record the main ideas, key points, and relevant details
 - D. None of the above
590. Procrastination means -----.
- A. Prioritizing tasks effectively
 - B. Delaying or postponing tasks unnecessarily
 - C. Multitasking
 - D. Creating a to-do list
591. Keeping your study goals SMART means -----.
- A. To set goals that are impossible to achieve
 - B. To create goals that are vague and ambiguous
 - C. To set goals that are achievable
 - D. To set goals with no specific criteria
592. One of the following is a possible cause of procrastination.
- A. Setting clear goals
 - B. Strong self-discipline
 - C. Lack of motivation
 - D. Effective time management
593. To overcome procrastination, what is a recommended strategy for handling distractions?
- A. Embrace distractions to break up work
 - B. Create a distraction-free study space
 - C. Continuously checking social media during tasks
 - D. Ignore all notifications and avoid breaks
594. Which of the following statements is true about overcoming procrastination?
- A. It is essential to have rigid schedules with no flexibility.
 - B. Self-awareness and understanding the reasons for procrastination are key.
 - C. Procrastination is a sign of high productivity.
 - D. Avoiding any form of break during work is the most effective approach.
595. Which of the following strategies can help one to overcome procrastination when faced with a challenging task?
- A. Shift the task until the last minute
 - B. Breaking the task into smaller, manageable steps
 - C. Getting enough rest to relieve stress
 - D. Setting unrealistic deadlines.

596. What is the term used for the process of acquiring, storing, and retrieving information in human mind?
- A. Memory loss B. Memory development
C. Memory degradation D. Memory distortion
597. Which type of memory is responsible for the immediate, brief storage of sensory information?
- A. Short-term memory B. Long-term memory
C. Sensory memory D. Working memory
598. An effective technique for improving memory when trying to remember a list of items is -----.
- A. Repeating the first item several times B. Focusing only on the last item
C. Using a mnemonic device D. Ignoring the list and relying on intuition
599. Which of the following is a common symptom of procrastination?
- A. Setting clear goals and deadlines B. Strong self-discipline
C. Delaying important tasks D. Effective time management
600. What is self-motivation in the context of study skills?
- A. It is the forceful imposition of tasks and goals.
B. It is the ability to stay motivated without external influences.
C. It relies solely on rewards and incentives.
D. It depends on constant supervision by teachers.
601. Which of the following is a key benefit of self-motivation in studying?
- A. It makes external rewards unnecessary.
B. It relies solely on external motivation.
C. It hampers focus and concentration.
D. It increases reliance on teachers.
602. Which of the following is true about setting clear and specific goals while studying?
- A. Clear goals create a rigid and inflexible study plan.
B. Specific goals help decrease self-motivation.
C. Clear goals provide a sense of purpose and direction.
D. Specific goals are unnecessary for self-motivation.
603. Memories are created by -----.
- A. cramming study material
B. proper management of study time
C. creating a study schedule
D. connecting new knowledge to residual knowledge.

604. One of the following statements is true about self-discipline with regard to effective study.
- A. Self-discipline hinders motivation.
 - B. Self-discipline is not related to self-motivation.
 - C. Self-discipline ensures focused and commitment to study goals.
 - D. All of the above.
605. Which lifestyle factor can negatively affect memory if not properly managed?
- A. Adequate sleep
 - B. Regular physical exercise
 - C. Balanced nutrition
 - D. Stress
606. Which of the following is NOT a common memory improvement technique?
- A. Note taking
 - B. Repeatedly cramming information
 - C. Chunking
 - D. Mnemonics
607. Why are study skills important?
- A. They make studying more challenging and time-consuming
 - B. They are used to impress teachers and peers
 - C. They enhance learning and academic performance
 - D. None of the above.
608. In what ways can effective study skills enhance critical thinking and problem-solving abilities?
- A. By discouraging analytical thinking
 - B. By promoting passive learning
 - C. By encouraging active engagement with reading material
 - D. By avoiding complex tasks
609. Which of the following is NOT a strategy for overcoming procrastination?
- A. Setting clear and specific goals
 - B. Building self-discipline
 - C. Creating a structured schedule
 - D. None of the above
610. ----- is a potential benefit of joining an active study group.
- A. Improved understanding of study material
 - B. Increased Isolation and reduced motivation
 - C. Less engagement in the learning process
 - D. Reduced study time
611. What distinguishes public speaking from interpersonal communication is
- A. Presence of a speaker and a listener.
 - B. The use of idiomatic expressions.
 - C. Absence of good content.
 - D. A multitude of live addressees.

612. An organized writing expressing thoughts cannot qualify as speech except it is _____.
A. Interpreted. B. Vocalized.
C. Receives approval. D. Subjected to assessment.
613. The content of a public speech is mostly of _____ concern.
A. private B. criminal C. undue D. public
614. The listeners at a public speaking event are always made of _____ people.
A. Familiar B. Heterogenous audience
C. Friends D. Family
615. A familiar situation of public speaking in the political world are the following except _____.
A. Rallies. B. house to house campaigns.
C. town hall meetings. D. distribution of flyers.
1. Which of the following is not a public listening occasion
A. School lectures. B. Farewell address.
C. Asking someone for a phone number. D. Conference presentation.
 2. The reason for speaking at an inaugural lecture is to _____.
A. Inform B. Alarm C. Surprise D. Revolt
 3. People who speak at political rallies do so to _____.
A. Incite B. Mutiny C. Persuade D. Provoke people
 4. One of the qualities of a good speech is _____.
A. Relatability B. Confinement C. Ambiguity D. Complexity
616. The use of _____ creates entertainment in a public speaking event.
A. Brutality B. Jargon C. Humor D. Preaching
617. Indecent dressing by a public speaker creates the problem of _____.
A. Distraction B. Thirst C. Headache D. Hunger
618. Boldness is an attribute of a good speaker which creates an impression of _____ about the speaker.
A. Indolence B. Denseness C. Cleverness D. Competence
619. The quality of a speaker which enables him to solve conflicts in the course of presentation is _____.
A. Good dressing B. Clarity C. Adaptability D. Brevity

620. A type of public speaking that demands the use of elevated language is _____.
A. Informal type B. Extemporal type C. Normal type D. Formal type
621. Another term for informal type of public speech presentation is _____.
A. Standard type B. Impromptu speech
C. Collective type D. Formal type
622. The unique feature of the informal type of public speaking is that the speaker _____.
A. Looks forward to it B. Prepares for it
C. Plans for it D. Is unprepared for it
623. Formal speech gives room for _____.
A. Preparation B. fear C. clumsiness D. loss of confidence
624. The most effective way of preparing for a formal speech is by _____.
A. Playing with friends B. Drinking at saloons
C. Research D. Going for a picnic
625. Formal type of public speech presentation has the spoken as well as the _____ form.
A. Whispered B. complex C. Written D. Ambiguous
626. The type of speech style that uses highly elevated and impersonal language is _____.
A. Casual style B. Consultative style
C. Defamatory style D. Frozen style
627. Public speech delivered at "A night of Thousand Laughters" is mainly for _____.
A. Examination B. Job application C. Entertainment D. Information
628. Such an event as no 21 above is known as _____ type of public listening.
A. Serious B. Casual C. consultative D. Formal
629. One of the advantages of the consultative style of public speaking is that it is _____.
A. Oppressive B. Opinionative C. Interactive D. Beguiling
630. One of the principles public speaking is _____.
A. Deliverance B. Preoccupation C. Murmurings D. Awareness
631. Converting ideas, opinions and knowledge into words to convey meaning to others is known as _____.
A. Decoding B. Building C. Encoding D. Revelation
632. The pathway through which messages are conveyed from one person to another is called _____.
A. Airplane B. Channel C. Funnel D. Tunnel

633. _____ is a process through which a listener elicits meaning from a speech.
A. Encoding B. Creation C. Decoding D. Appreciation
634. The interlocutors at a public speaking event are _____.
A. Connectors and denotators B. Speakers and listeners
C. Buyers and sellers D. Shareholders and spectators
635. The entire interpretable linguistic, paralinguistic contents and aids presented to the listeners during public speaking is known as _____.
A. Apparatus B. Teaching aids C. Message D. Tools
636. Anything that obstructs the smooth flow of messages from the speaker to the listener during public speaking is called _____.
A. Surprises B. Aberration C. Sound D. Noise
636. _____ refers to the responses a speaker receives from the listeners about the speech.
A. Protest B. Affability C. feedback D. Criticism
637. The _____ is the section of the speech where the speaker lets the listeners know the intentions of the speech.
A. Conclusion B. Introduction C. End D. Body
638. A good conclusion must be _____.
A. Impactful B. Debatable C. Complex D. Dismissive
639. The amount of time spent on thoughts, preparation, planning and practice before presentation imbues in the speaker _____.
A. Energy and stamina B. Patience and endurance
C. Power and aggression D. Cause and effect
640. The following are problems of public speaking except _____.
A. Bias and prejudice B. Environmental factors
C. Noise D. Mobility
641. _____ can be a serious impediment to the functioning of electronic gadgets at public speaking situations in Nigeria.
A. High cost B. Inconsistent power supply
C. Distance D. Time
642. _____ helps speech to a great extent in public speech delivery.
A. Paralinguistic features B. Violence
C. Prejudice D. Faith

643. The paralinguistic feature which signals audience disinterestedness in the topic of discussion is _____.
A. Clapping B. Giggling C. A good number of sleepers D. Laughter
644. The best way a listener can comprehend much of the speech delivered is by
A. Listening and writing
B. Clapping and cheering
C. Paying more attention on the speaker's mannerism than his speech.
D. Identifying the physical deficiencies of the speaker.
645. Public speaking is a good situation for a speaker to _____ his/her qualities/capabilities to an employer.
A. Conceal B. Advertise C. Program D. Disclaim
646. Online learning brought a shift away from student to a more interactive and collaborative approach to learning.
A. participatory B. non-participatory
C. active D. passive
647. Online learning is made possible by the inception of
A. World Wide Web B. distance learning
C. e-learning D. internet learning
648. Online learning can be and
A. synchronous/asynchronous B. active/blended
C. e-learning/cyber learning D. active/passive
649.online education refers to cases where all teaching and learning are done via internet.
A. Fully B. Active C. Wholly D. All of the above
650.is a broader concept that encompasses any instruction where the learner and the teacher are physically separated.
A. E-learning B. Distance learning
C. Cyber learning D. Internet learning
651.learning refers to a situation where combination of face to face and online learning experiences are involved.
A. Mixed B. Double C. Internet D. Blended
752. Online education offers great opportunities for students who may not have had opportunities to face to face classroom learning.
A. unconventional B. traditional
C. modern D. collaborative

653. Pacing aspect of the design features has option(s).
A. one B. two C. three D. four

654. Which aspect of design features is concerned with the particular way learning is organized?
A. pacing B. modality C. field of use D. sensory capability

655. is designed to determine if the learner is ready to move to new content.
A. Grade B. Guide C. Adaptive guides D. Assessment

656. Students' experience/outcome is to a large extent depended on how the course is
A. designed B. implemented in practice
C. adopted D. none of the above

657. Decisions about implementation of a course can be made by.....
A. schools B. teachers C. students D. all of the above

658. learning system is designed as such that it gives learners the sense of being in the classroom.
A. Traditional classroom B. E-learning
C. Synchronous D. Asynchronous

659.learning system requires instructors to post the instructional materials online and learners to work on them at their convenience.
A. Online B. Asynchronous C. Synchronous D. Blended

660.education occurs when teaching and learning are done at the same time.
A. Synchronous B. Asynchronous C. Face to face D. Same-time

661. Which of these below is not among a dimension of online teaching and learning.
A. Outcomes B. Design features
C. Implementation D. None of the above

662. Individualized learning can as well be calledlearning.
A. practical B. self-paced C. adaptive D. analytics

663. The four major trends in online teaching and learning by Means et al. (2014) are all but one of the following below.
A. Self-paced B. Adaptive instruction
C. Learning analytics D. Learning program

664. Implementation dimension of online teaching and learning include and
A. learning location/student-content B. primary/secondary
C. feedback/learning mechanisms D. pacing/learning program

665. The dimension of context that looks into the kind of people involved in the learning process whether primary/secondary or university students is
A. field of use B. nature of the learner
C. breath of learning D. provider type
666. dimension considers the certificate type aimed at on the completion of a course.
A. Breadth of the online offering B. Design feature
C. Field of study D. Provider type
667. The adoption of individualized and mastery-based approaches to learning leads to
A. competency-based approach B. adaptive instruction
C. data mining D. blended
668. harnesses the power of advances in data mining for better understanding of the students' need.
A. Data mining B. Learning analytics
C. Flipped learning D. Mastery learning
669. The approach of online education that is mostly concerned with competency attainment is called.....
A. adaptive competency B. competency-based learning
C. quality learning D. none of the above
670. determines both a student's place in an education program and at the completion of the program.
A. Personalized learning B. Adaptive learning
C. Competency-based learning D. Self-paced
671. MOOCs stands for
A. multiple operational online courses B. multiple operative online courses
C. massive open online courses D. mass order online courses
672. provides a strategy for dealing with more open-ended assignments.
A. Learning analytics B. Data mining
C. Adaptive instruction D. MOOCs
673. helps in identifying students' risk on the basis of up-to-date information.
A. Learning analytics and data mining B. Outcomes
C. Nature of the assessment D. Pacing
674. Teacher-led instruction and resources designed to instruct are two kinds of aspect of design features.
A. nature of the instructor B. introduction
C. instructional design D. none of the above

675. Constant notifications from social media platforms such as facebook, whatapp and others can cause during online education.
A. distraction B. inconsistency
C. lag D. inadequacy
676. ISP stands for.....
A. instant service provider B. integral source protocol
C. instant source protocol D. internet service provider
677. One of the tips to overcoming online learning challenges is.....
A. feeling of isolation B. data privacy and insecurity issues
C. unreliable resource tools D. priorities clearness
678. When more than one sets of people are involved in online education, the resource design to be employed is.....
A. mixed field of study B. mixed field of use
C. design analytics D. pacing
679. The dimension of context that should be firstly considered is
A. nature of the learner B. field of use
C. field of study D. breadth of online offering
680. takes on the role of an instructor when there is no online instructor.
A. A robot B. Online facilitator
C. Co-located instructor D. An automated avatar
681. Which online learning approach holds the level of mastery constant and vary learning time.
A. Self-analytic learning B. Self-motivated learning
C. Self-paced learning D. Self-initiated learning
682. Which learning approach allows higher institutions to harness some advantages of online education without completely disrupting the normal course structure and departmental roles?
A. Asynchronous learning B. Synchronous learning
C. Analytic learning D. Blended learning
683. Successful online teaching and learning is as a result of both teachers and students'.
A. utilization of the resource tools afforded to them.
B. being effective time managers
C. toleration of challenges
D. all of the above

684. Which kind of online education gives learners the sense of being in the classroom?
A. Synchronous B. Asynchronous C. Active D. Passive
685. Traditional classroom system of education operates.....
A. synchronously and asynchronously B. asynchronously
C. actively D. synchronously
686. Literally, a sophomore is a ---.
A. freshman B. junior C. wise fool D. senior
687. Logic denotes ---.
A. Success B. reasonableness C. thinking D. sense
688. A trickster can be logically consistent.
A. True B. False C. partially true D. partially false
689. A conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning is ---.
A. meaning B. result C. inference D. statement
690. One word that captures the science of correct reasoning is ---.
A. correct B. reason C. judgement D. logic
691. The University of Nigeria's philosophy is premised on ---.
A. man B. restoration C. dignity D. truth
692. --- is key when one talks about reasoning.
A. Deduction B. Induction C. Good judgement D. Abductive reasoning
693. When one reasons from general ideas to specific ideas, such a person is said to be --- in reasoning.
A. deductive B. inductive C. reasonable D. thoughtful
694. Critical thinking is a product of ---.
A. logic B. reasoning C. thinking D. logic and reasoning
695. Inductive reasoning entails ---.
A. reasoning from premises to a conclusion
B. reasoning from particular facts to a general conclusion
C. reasoning from cause to effect
D. reasoning that shows critical thinking
696. The most important critical thinking skill is showcased in ---.
A. making judgements B. reaching conclusion

C. reaching an agreement D. forming an alliance

697. Logical reasoning is said to be a skill because ---.
A. it can be taught B. it can be learnt C. it is innate D. it is environmental
698. Fallacies are also known as ---.
A. faults B. errors C. disagreement D. common errors
699. Everyone is capable of reasoning well.
A. True B. False C. Partially true D. Partially false
700. Fuzzy thinking exemplifies ---.
A. clarity B. cohesion C. uncritical thinking D. correctness
701. When we think, we --- to ourselves.
A. talk B. read C. point D. juggle
702. --- makes it easier for one to think accurately.
A. A full stomach B. A good dictionary C. A rich vocabulary D. A thesaurus
703. --- is a form of deductive argument where the conclusion follows from the truth of two or more premises.
A. Logic B. Reasoning C. Critical thinking D. Syllogism
704. An argument is sound only when all premises are true.
A. False B. True C. Unsure D. None of the above
705. Logic, Reasoning and Critical thinking belong to the --- word class.
A. Adjective B. verb C. noun D. adverb
706. Restaurant : Menu
A. Journal : Newspaper B. Library : Catalogue
C. Book : Encyclopaedia D. College : Account
707. In a certain code, MAIN is encoded '9364' and DEAR '8532'. Identify MEND.
A. 9548 B. 9458 C. 9538 D. 9528
708. Cricket : Pitch
A. Ship : Dock B. Boat : Harbour C. Wrestling : Track D. Boxing : Ring
709. Which number comes after the series - 8, 28, 116, 584,
A. 3504 B. 3507 C. 3508 D. 3509

710. If PINK is 1691411, then RED will be ---.
A. 1963 B. 1854 C. 1853 D. 1954

711. The odd word from the given is ---
A. Driving B. swimming C. diving D. sailing

712. Marathon is to race as hibernation is to ---.
A. winter B. summer C. sleep D. bear

713. The day before yesterday was Saturday. What will be the day after tomorrow?
A. Thursday B. Monday C. Friday D. Wednesday

Instruction: Read the following statements carefully and respond accordingly.

Statement 1: John runs faster than George.

Statement 2: Tom runs faster than John.

Statement 3: George runs faster than Tom.

714. If statements 1 & 2 are true, statement 3 will be ---.
A. true B. uncertain C. false D. none of the above

715. The most connected sequence of the following will be ---.
(i) Frog (ii) grass (iii) grasshopper (iv) eagle (v) snake
A. ii, iii, i, v, iv B. iii, ii, i, iv, v C. ii, i, iii, iv, v D. iv, v, i, iii, ii

Statement:

It is suggested to enroll a child in a school at the age of 4.

Assumptions:

(i) Schools do not admit children after the age of 4.
(ii) At this age, the child is ready to learn new things.

716. A. Assumption (i) is true B. Assumption (ii) is true
C. Both assumptions (i) & (ii) are true D. Neither assumption (i) nor (ii) is true.

717. Looking at the portrait of a man, Charles said, "His mother is the wife of my father's son and I have no brother and sister." At whose portrait was Charles looking?
A. His step-brother's B. His son's C. His cousin's D. His nephew's

718. In an archery match, Peter's team got more scores than David's team but not as many as Smith's team. Smith's team got more scores than Tony's team. Tony's team got less scores than David's team. Which team is in second place in the descending order of scores?
A. Smith's B. Tony's C. Peter's D. David's

719. Dan says "Kay's mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is Kay related to Dan?
A. Brother B. Father C. Nephew D. Uncle
720. Which of the following pairs of words are differently related?
A. Kind : Cruel B. Slow : Sluggish C. Stale : Fresh D. Truth : Lie
721. The missing letters in the series BKK, DMM, FOO, ---, JSS are?
A. HTT B. HRR C. HQQ D. HPP
722. According to a new linguistic coding, 'Aries' means 'air', 'Taurus' means 'light', 'Libra' means 'water' and 'Scorpio' means 'earth'. What would one drink?
A. Aries B. Taurus C. Libra D. Scorpio
723. Choose the word which is least like the others in the group.
A. Volcano B. Tsunami C. Avalanche D. Explosion
724. Choose the conclusion which logically follows from the given statement.
Statement: All beggars are not poor.
A. Some beggars may not be poor.
B. If A is not rich, then A is not a beggar.
C. All those who are poor are beggars.
D. If A is rich, then A is not a beggar.
725. A key learning outcome of *Communication in English* in the light of the Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards of the National Universities Commission is the application of ----- for meaningful presentations.
A. speaking skill B. reading skill
C. listening and writing skills D. logical and critical reasoning skills
726. Forbes' report on *Relevance in the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)* makes a case for rethinking education in order to advance ---.
A. Interdisciplinarity B. research C. communication D. studies