

GST101 USE OF ENGLISH AND COMMUNICATIONS SKILLS I SUMMARY

A_____is anybody who is capable of listening to anything said and possibly participate in what listened to demands to be done.

listener

A listener is anybody who is capable of listening to anything said and possibly_____in what listened to demands to be done.

Participate

Even if you are deaf, you still listen via_____.

sign language

Even if you are deaf, you still listen via_____language

sign

You as a listener must listen because_____

listening is a day to day activity

You listen to your friends talking, may be in your_____or English.

language

You listen to your friends talking, may be in your language or_____.

English

You listen to_____when you are lost or new in a place.

directions

You listen to_____, which are delivered by specialists in a field.

lectures

You listen to lectures, which are delivered by_____in a field.

Specialists

You listen to lectures, which are delivered by specialists in a_____.

field

The kind of listening we are interested in here is listening for_____purposes.
specific

Listening is a_____day to day Listening is a compulsory__activity
Day to day

Listening is a compulsory day to day activity
True

A is anybody who is capable of listening to anything said, and possibly, participates in what he listened to and what is demanded to be done.

Listener

The kind of listening we are interested in here is listening for_____.
specific purposes

Anybody who is capable of listening to anything said and possibly participates in what he listened to and what is demanded to be done is called a _____

Listener

You as a listener must listen because_____

Listening is a day to day activity

You listen to_____when you are lost or new to a place.

Directions

You listen to lectures which are delivered by_____in a field.

Specialists

You listen to_____which are delivered by specialists in a field.

Lectures

Listening activities can be divided into_____major parts

Two

Listening activities can be divided into two major parts, namely: **listening in general, social setting and listening for specific purposes.**

Listening to gather information is listening for _____ purposes
Specific

Listening to gather information, for directions, listening to academic lectures, to process involved in doing something, or listening to critically evaluate what a speaker is saying is for _____
Specific purposes

Your concern in this study is listening in _____.
English

Indeed, _____ is the medium of instruction.
English

Indeed, English is the medium of _____.
Instruction

The following are requirements for active listening:

- functioning ears
- concentration
- ability to think along with the speaker
- ability to anticipate what the speaker is about to say
- ability to note important signposts that keep the listening activity going

Anybody with a functioning ear can listen.
True

Anybody with a functioning _____ can listen.
ear

Anybody with a functioning ear can _____.
listen

Effective listening is difficult in the midst of _____.
interruption

_____ is an important component of effective listening.

Concentration

The deaf listen by means of _____ from sign language.

Signals

The deaf listen by means of signals from _____ language.

Sign

The third listening enabling skill is _____

ability to think along with the speaker and anticipate what the speaker is about to say

The deaf listen by means of signals from sign language.

True

Of course, if you have listening defects listening ability will be _____.

Difficult

Indeed, ability to _____ can assist you in good listening

anticipate

The fourth listening enabling skill is _____.

Relationship

_____ comes into listening when expression such as I said before, on the one hand, consequently, in other words, etc, are said by the speaker.

Relationship

_____ facilitate effective listening.

Anticipation and important signposts

_____ and important signposts facilitate effective listening.

Anticipation

Anticipation and important _____ facilitate effective listening.

Signposts

Listening ability will be difficult if you have listening _____

Defects

The third listening enabling skill is _____ and anticipate what the speaker is about to say.

Ability to think along with the speaker

You cannot think along with the speaker if your mind goes astray.

True

The speaker says...	You anticipate...
First of all...	Secondly
In the past...	Now...
Areas of strength...	Areas of weakness
The most important...	The less

Indeed, ability to anticipate can assist you in good listening.

The fourth listening enabling skill is_____

Relationship

The ability to relate or connect what was said before with what the speaker is saying now is called_____

Relationship

_____ comes into listening when expressions such as “as I said before”, “on the one hand”, “consequently”, “in other words” are said by the speaker.

Relationship

_____ and important signposts facilitate effective listening.

Anticipation

Anticipation and important_____ facilitate effective listening.

Signposts

Anticipation and important signposts facilitate effective_____.

Listening

Listening is closely related to comprehension.

True

Listening is useless if there is no comprehension.

True

Listening is useless if there is no_____

Comprehension

_____ is at different levels during the art of listening.

Comprehension

Comprehension is at different levels during the art of listening.

True

Some speeches are to be comprehended superficially because _____

The points are not too important

Some speeches require proper attention because _____

What is to be discussed is very important

The following are factors affecting comprehension

- Not being familiar with the topic
- Lack of concentration
- Lack of interest
- Limited language and vocabulary of the subject matter
- Inability to think deeply

_____ is central to all listening activities.

Comprehension

Comprehension is _____ to all listening activities.

Central

Comprehension is central to all listening activities.

True

Listening without comprehension is useless.

True

You must always strive for _____ whenever you listen.

Comprehension

_____ is an impossible situation made tolerable by unselfishness.

Marriage

Matching for _____ is trivial consideration.

Size

Age is a _____ process

Biological

_____ is a factor overlooked in considering a marriage partner because most of us take health for granted.

Good health

Listening and comprehension are related.

True

You listen to _____.

Comprehend

Comprehension is at different levels - **superficial** and **deep**

The concentration you give to any listening activity depend on _____

The importance of what is listened to

_____ means taking notes from lectures or speeches.

Note-taking

Note-taking means the art of taking notes from lectures or _____.

Speeches

You should always take notes while listening to a speech, talk or a lecture no matter the medium of delivery.

True

The rules take notes from lectures are the following

- Listen carefully to the lecture
- Understanding
- Put down the summary of the main points of the lecture.
- Use abbreviations where necessary and possible
- Use symbols where necessary or important

The common note-taking abbreviations are listed in the box below.

i.e	=	that is	V	=	verb
b/4	=	before	Prep	=	
		preposition/preparation			
i/c	=	in charge	Pro	=	pronoun/pronounce,
etc	=	and so on			syn = synonyms
viz	=	namely	idm	=	idom
sb	=	somebody	sgm	=	symbol, symbiotic
sth	=	something	fig	=	figure
abr	=	abbreviations	BrE	=	British English
b/c	=	because/became	Nig	=	Nigeria/Nigerian
			Afr	=	African/Africa
			Conj	=	conjunction

Do not write full sentences in note-taking.

True

Science and technology students use more symbols than the humanities students.

True

Some of the symbols you can use in note-taking are presented in the next box.

=	equals	& = and
≠	does not equal	# example on telephones/addresses
≈	approximately equal to	... omission from extract/sentences
>	more	" ditto/same as above
<	less than	
∴	therefore	
∵	because	@ at
✓	Correct/tick	% percentage
X	incorrect	♂ Naira
*	Important point/asterisk	
¶	paragraph	① information
" "	boundaries	♂ Male
		♀ Female

Fig. 3.2: Symbols for Note-Taking

Leave plenty of _____ between different headings and sub-headings when taking notes.

Space

Academic life is full of different kinds of _____.

Information

_____ life is full of different kinds of information.

Academic

_____ are vital information that place you in proper perspectives regarding: location, situation, time and place

Directions

You need _____ in order to function effectively in real life.

Directions

_____ are regarded as true information

Facts

Facts are regarded as _____ information

True

_____are real events, not fable or untrue story.

Facts

The most difficult task in listening-comprehension is_____

To be able to distinguish facts from fables, facts from opinions, true from untrue facts

Do the following to gain general impression in listening activities

- listen and understand the lecture very well
- take down notes on the major points raised in the lecture
- use the major points of the notes to form your own impression
- present your general impressions in clear terms

A lot of information is stored in_____form

Data

_____ are a collection of information in a computer or a research document.

Data

A collection of information in a computer or a research document is called_____

Data

Huge data collected across period of time are stored in form of_____

data bank

Data can be stored in form of figures.

True

_____ are representations of information in form of drawings, paintings, sketches or other forms of illustrations.

Figures or scores

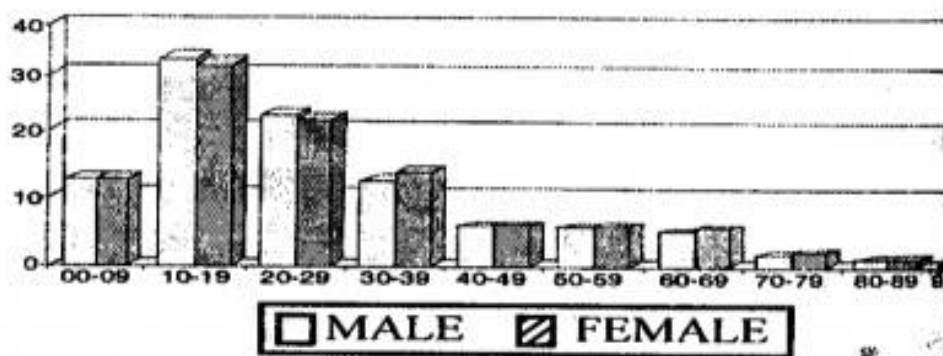


Fig. 1: Score class interval

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was created in _____
1958

The most important aspect of listening-comprehension is to be able to determine **the main idea of a lecture, seminar or tutorial.**

These are ways in which speakers or lecturers can convey main ideas

- By announcing the main idea in the title of the talk or lecture
- By calling attention to the main idea in the body of the lecture or talk
- By constant repetition
- By identifying the speech patterns of the speaker

Listening for interpretation and critical evaluation is the type of skills that can enable you to be the real master of what the speaker is saying.

_____ involves looking at the merits and demerits (pros and cons) of what is heard.

Critical analysis

_____ and evaluation involve passing value judgements, making generalisations and drawing conclusions after careful analysis.

Critical analysis

A listener with a critical mind is an _____ listener.

Intelligent

A listener with a _____ mind is an intelligent listener.

Critical

How to read effectively

- Decide the purpose of reading a book, article, newspaper or any other reading material
- Decide what to read
- Get the overview of what is to be read
- Ask yourself specific questions connected with the material

The slowest speed is called _____ for proper understanding of what you read.

Study speed

_____ speed is used for books or reading materials that are important and require intensive reading and comprehension but that are easier than textbooks.

Average reading speed

A large number of novels are read at _____

Average speed

_____ is a reading speed is used when you do not need high level of comprehension.

Skimming

_____ is used to get a general idea, impression, overview or gist of the reading materials.

Skimming

_____ requires rapid reading which is often used when you want to obtain idea quickly.

Skimming

_____ means screening the passage very rapidly to locate important information within a large chunk of reading materials.

Scanning

In scanning, the eyes are not necessarily moving from left to right.

True

A _____ is any software that allows two or more people to work together as a group without necessarily being present in the same physical (geographical) location.

Groupware

The term _____encompasses several types of technology that facilitate e-mail, electronic bulletin boards, online meetings, discussion groups, group calendaring and scheduling, knowledge management and workflow.

Groupware

The_____is a simple personalised interface (window) through which an individual can access and utilise the various information sources within or outside his/her organisation.

enterprise portal

_____is a system for sending messages and files between computers.

Electronic mail

The **calendaring and scheduling** functionality is very useful for managing time and setting up appointments and meetings.

_____ensures the capture, storage and dissemination of ideas, skills and knowledge of an organisation's workforce.

Knowledge management

_____is a generic term given to the tasks, the steps, the people and tools involved in each step of a business process.

Workflow

According to Edward Fry, a good reader achieves _____% comprehension while skimming and scanning at more than 800 words per minute.

50

For you to read at an average speed, you must be reading 250-500 words per minutes for 70% comprehension.

If you are reading at 300 words per minute with 30-40% comprehension, you are not reading with adequate comprehension rate.

Note-making from books is not the same as taking notes from lectures

True

In a slow study type reading, you should ensure that you read at least _____ words per minute.

200-300

For a poor reader to achieve a comprehension rate of 80-90%, the study speed will be as low as 60 - 125 words per minutes.

_____ and their meanings are powerful.

Words

To increase your word power in _____ is to be proficient in the language.

English

To increase your word power in English is to be _____ in the language.

Proficient

By _____ we mean words that are similar related or familiar to the words that we are trying to determine their meanings.

Lexical familiarisation

The categories of words that cut across all fields are called _____ words.

Common-core

The sets of words that are specific to a particular field is called the _____ of the field.

Register

The following are vocabulary items associated with psychology

Complement	Entirely	Environment	Intercultural
Competence	Mental	Conducted	Hypothesis
Assessment	Eccentric	Resemble	Numerous
Categorise	Account	Formulated	Inferred
Manipulated	Identical	Degree	Precisely
Unrelated	Discrepancies	Variation	Relevant
Deter	Reared	Accounted for	Factors
Comparative	Attributable	Experts	Adopted

Narrative texts are common because _____

they tell stories and many people like interesting stories

Stories that are written in form of novels are called _____

Long stories

Those stories written in short forms are called _____

Short stories

The experiences portrayed by stories often develop in form of the _____ of the story or novel.

Theme

Reading of _____ can increase your vocabulary power.

Stories

Reading of stories can increase your _____ power.

Vocabulary

Reading of stories can increase your vocabulary power.

True

These are the characteristics of narrative texts

- Narrative texts range from the ones written in an extremely informal style, full of slangs and colloquialisms, to the semiformal or less formal ones
- All narratives are to follow a storyline
- A good narrative keeps the reader in suspense
- A narrative follows a sequential order.
- Explanation does not form the major part of a story
- Vividness, clarity, interesting episodes, imagination are all qualities of a story
- In storytelling, exaggerations, untrue events, fables are acceptable

Explanation does not form the major part of a story

True

Narrative texts are informal

True

Expository texts are more formal than narrative texts.

True

These are the characteristics of expository texts

- Expository texts are more formal than narrative texts.
- Expository texts do not tell stories.
- Expository texts are organised in logical, sequential order.
- Expository texts are supposed to be factual

Reading is not only all words.

True

Figures, formulae and tables are called _____ reading materials.

non-verbal or concrete

The world is a _____ world.

Science

This age is popularly referred to as a _____

Scientific age

The proportion above may be converted to an equation on multiplication by a constant G, which is called the _____.

gravitational constant

Scientific texts are usually a mixture of verbal and non-verbal forms.

Verbal suggests words. Non-verbal forms are figures, diagrams, formulae, tables, etc.

The periodic table was proposed independently by Meyer and by Mendeleev in _____

1869

The characteristics of scientific texts

- scientific texts have their own peculiar structure and style
- scientific texts integrate verbal and non-verbal forms
- some scientific texts are more formal than the other
- scientific texts can be loaded with information
- some scientific texts are more highly technical than others

Reading for interpretation and critical evaluation demands thorough understanding of the passages you are reading.

Reading for interpretation is in stages. The first stage is reading and understanding the passage very well.

To be able to grasp the complexities of reading passages with tables,

Your language must be highly developed

_____ does not form the major part of a narrative text.

Explanation

The _____ portrayed in narrative texts often help us understand the theme of the novel.

Experiences

When you start reading an interesting novel, you find it difficult to stop because _____

You want the suspense created to be unfolded

Technical terms are known to be common features of _____ texts

Scientific

In _____ texts all points are to be supported with concrete evidences

Expository

In expository texts all points are to be supported with concrete _____

Evidences

In reading and interpreting _____, you should pay attention to the language and figures presented.

Tables

_____ passages can be difficult if you are not familiar with the words used in the passage.

Expository

It has been observed that the language of _____ text is diverse and specific

Scientific

The most intense or exciting part of a story is the _____

Climax

Reading different types of materials with pleasure and comprehension is an indication that you are reading at _____ speed

Average

The slowest reading speed is utilized in _____ situation

Study

Critical thinking is the hardest work we do while reading. Hence the slogan 'A critical mind is an _____

Intelligent mind

_____ skill is important when you are doing study reading

note making

For a poor reader to achieve a comprehension rate of 80 - 90%, the study speed may be as low as _____

60 - 125 words/min

Your comprehension rate in a study type reading should be about _____

80 - 90%

It is recommended that in a slow study type reading you should read at least _____ words per minute

200 - 300

The slowest type of reading is usually done _____

When you read in a study type manner

The _____ needs high concentration and particular attention to specific details.

study reading speed

Reading at the fastest speed needed when you want to _____

Locate information quickly

One important way of increasing your vocabulary is to _____

read intensively and extensively

In most cases narratives are _____ in terms of style

Informal

The art of receiving information from stored information in the multi-media system is called _____

Retrieval

During study time, the activity of jotting down notes from textbooks, journals or study text is called _____

note-making

When we listen to lectures or speeches and jot down important points, we are performing _____

note-taking

Listening is disabled when one _____

encounters noise

One cannot be said to have listened when one does not _____

Comprehend

_____ includes figures, formulae and tables that are read in a comprehension passage

concrete materials

In listening comprehension, the most important thing a listener should determine is the _____

main idea of the speech event

A text that explains an issue, a theory, a concept or plan is called _____ text

an expository

Vital information that reveal truth or reality are called _____

Facts

Listening as an activity can be divided into _____ and _____

listening in general and for specific purposes

The type of listening skills that can enable you to master what the speaker is saying is _____

Listening for interpretation and critical evaluation

Comprehension basically means _____

Understanding

A good listener must participate _____ in the communication process

Actively

When you listen to gather information, for directions, you are listening for _____ purpose

Specific

Active listening ability one should include _____

Concentration

You need _____ skill to comprehend information conveyed to you as a student

Listening

Listening is said to be useless if there is no _____

Comprehension

Listening comprehension as it relates to information retrieval from data, figures, diagrams and tables tend to be _____ to academic purposes.

more specific and directed

A listening activity where you listen and link all details to the topic and form your own overall impression is known as _____

listening for general impression

_____ are words that are similar, related or familiar to the words that we are trying to determine their meaning.

Lexical familiarization

When a speaker speaks 'above your head', he or she is said to be discussing a _____ topic

Difficult

In a listening activity, your ability to connect what was said before with what the speaker is saying now is called _____

Relationship

Listening comprehension as an interactive process involves the interpretative and the _____ of the listener.

Critical mind

One of the high-order skills you need to perform creditably well while listening to a lecturer is the _____

ability to interpret a speaker's viewpoint

Figures, formulae, and tables found in a reading comprehension passage are called _____ or concrete reading material.

non-verbal

In terms of the reading comprehension tasks you may perform in all academic contexts, reading for _____ will probably be the most difficult.

Interpretation

A narrative essay follows a _____ order.

Sequential

A _____ essay follows a sequential order

Narrative

A _____ follows a sequential order

narrative essay

A narrative _____ follows a sequential order

Essay

_____ is at different levels during the art of listening.

Comprehension

Some speeches are to be comprehended superficially because _____

the points are not too important

_____ in the art of listening and comprehension is therefore very important.

Flexibility

Some speeches need proper attention because _____

what is to be discussed is very important

In fact, _____ is more than getting all the words or expressions in a listening passage.

Comprehension

You need more than _____ to comprehend.

words

You need more than words to comprehend.

True

You need the _____ of what you are comprehending.

general knowledge

The more familiar with the topic the better the comprehension.

True

_____ is central to all listening activities.

Comprehension

Comprehension is _____ to all listening activities.

Central

Comprehension is central to all _____ activities.

Listening

As you listen to lectures, seminars and tutorials in your study centre, make sure you _____ barriers that can hinder comprehension.

avoid

As you listen to lectures, seminars and tutorials in your study centre, make sure you avoid barriers that can hinder _____.

comprehension

You must always strive for _____ whenever you listen.

comprehension

You must always strive for comprehension whenever you _____.

listen

You must always strive for _____ whenever you _____.

comprehension, listen

_____ without comprehension is useless.

Listening

Listening without _____ is useless.

comprehension

Listening without comprehension is useless.

True

_____ is an impossible situation made tolerable by unselfishness.

Marriage

_____ takes two completely different individuals and places them in a position to spend the rest of their lives together in the most intimate relationship we can imagine.

Marriage

Good health is a factor overlooked in considering a marriage partner because _____

most of us take health for granted

Comprehension is at different levels: _____ and deep comprehension.

superficial

Comprehension is at different levels: superficial and _____ comprehension.

deep

_____ in listening activities is important.

Flexibility

When taking notes from lectures, _____ the summary of the main points of the lecture.

Put down

Some students start writing even before the points are made.

True

Most of the things students study as notes today are irrelevancies because _____

proper notes are not taken

Do not write full _____ in notetaking.

Sentences

Do not write full sentences in_____.

Notetaking

Understand what the_____is saying before attempting to take notes.

speaker

Understand what the speaker is saying before attempting to_____.

take notes

_____when you understand the point.

Take notes

Take notes when you_____the point.

Understand

In note taking, use_____where necessary and possible.

Abbreviations

_____save time during note taking.

Abbreviations

_____plenty of space between different headings and sub-headings when taking notes.

Leave

Leave plenty of space between different _____and sub-headings when taking notes.

headings

Leave plenty of space between different headings and_____when taking notes.

sub-headings

Leave plenty of space between different headings and sub-headings when_____.

taking notes

The_____are to be used for writing additional information or facts that you may discover after the lectures or during your own private study.

Spaces

_____key words, phrases, sentences and ideas by use of capitalization, underlining, colouring, asterisks, etc.

Emphasize

Emphasize key words, phrases, sentences and ideas by use of____, underlining, colouring, asterisks, etc.

capitalization

Emphasize key words, phrases, sentences and ideas by use of capitalization, _____, colouring, asterisks, etc.

Underlining

Emphasize key words, phrases, sentences and ideas by use of capitalization, underlining,_____, asterisks, etc.

colouring

Emphasize key words, phrases, sentences and ideas by use of capitalization, underlining, colouring,_____, etc.

asterisks

Emphasize key words, phrases, sentences and ideas by use of_____

capitalization, underlining, colouring, and asterisks

The_____your notes, the more attractive and the more you would like to read them.

neater

The first thing in note-taking from lecture is_____

to be able to identify heading and sub-headings

Do not write everything the lecturer says.

True

Do use abbreviations during note-taking.

True

Do not write notes on loose_____which are improperly kept.

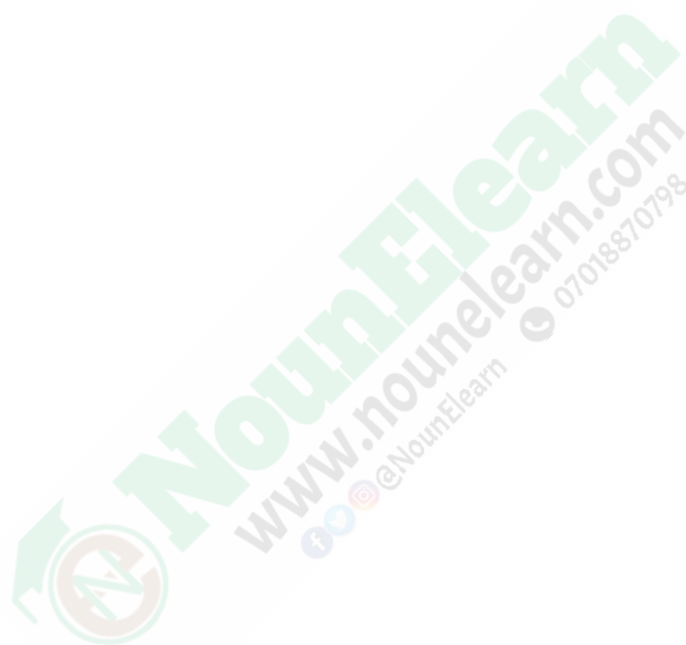
sheets

Write notes in_____or on sheets that are well filed.

exercise books

Write notes in exercise books or on sheets that are well_____.

Filed



Health is _____

Wealth

_____ is Wealth

Health

_____ is caused by typhoid bacteria.

Typhoid fever

Typhoid fever is caused by_____.

typhoid bacteria

The best preventive measure against typhoid is preventing_____.

Contamination

_____ are widely used in banking for processing cheques.

Computers

Which of the following may not be true of expository text?

Expository texts are not as formal as narrative texts

A text that explains an issue, a theory, a concept or plan is call_____ text.

an expository

Which of the following may not be true of narratives?

Explanations often form some major parts of some narratives.

_____ does not form the major past of a narrative text.

Explanation

When you start reading an interesting novel, you find it difficult to stop because _____

you want the suspense created to be unfolded.

The most intense or exciting part of a story is the _____

climax

In most cases narratives are_____ in terms of style

informal

The experiences portrayed in narrative texts often help us understand the _____ of the novel.

theme

In reading and interpreting _____, you should pay attention to the language and figures presented.

tables

_____ includes figures, formulae and tables that are read in a comprehension passage.

Non-verbal or concrete materials

Which of the following skills is not necessary for tackling expository texts?

Note-taking ability

Which of the following may not make your understanding of an expository passage difficult?

Having a well-developed vocabulary

_____ passages can be difficult if you are not familiar with the words used in the passage.

Expository texts do not tell stories

Expository text sometimes follow a particular storyline and could be vivid and imaginative.

False

In _____ texts all points are to be supported with concrete evidences.

Expository texts explain ideas in clear-cut terms

Which of the following statements may not be true concerning scientific texts?

Scientific texts do not integrate verbal and non-verbal forms

It has been observed that the language of _____ is diverse and specific

scientific texts

It has been observed that the language of scientific texts is _____ and specific

diverse

It has been observed that the language of scientific texts is diverse and _____

specific

Technical terms are known to be common features of _____

scientific texts

Which of these tasks may not help you read and comprehend passages with tables easily?

Skimming the passage

To be able to grasp the complexities of reading passages with tables, _____

Your language must be highly developed

The type of listening skills that can enable you to master what the speaker is saying is _____

Listening for interpretation and critical evaluation

In listening comprehension, the most important thing a listener should determine is the _____

main idea of the speech event

The sentence "APC governed states are not ready for a change in government" is an example of _____

opinion

Vital information that reveal truth or reality are called _____

facts

The art of receiving information from stored information in the multi-media system is called _____

retrieval

Which of the following may not help the listener who is trying to take notes from a lecture _____?

use of passages

During study time, the activity of jotting down notes from textbooks, journals or study text is called _____

note-making

When we listen to lectures or speeches and jot down important points, we are performing _____

note-taking

All but one of these affects comprehension _____
rate of breathing

Comprehension basically means _____
understanding

One cannot be said to have listened when one does not _____
comprehend

A good listener must participate _____ in the communication process
actively

Listening is disabled when one _____
encounters noise

Choose the alternative that gives the meaning of the indicated word: His staff has been 'assiduous' at providing constituent services.
Diligent

Choose the alternative that gives the meaning of the indicated word: Instead of being 'benevolent' stewards of creation, we have been relentless destroyers of it.
Generous

Choose the alternative that gives the meaning of the indicated word: The use of seatbelt is 'compulsory' in Lagos.
Requisite

effective listening is difficult when there is _____
lack of interest in topic

Listening activities can be divided into general and _____ purposes
specific

_____ is an important component of effective listening
Concentration

Active listening ability requires ones ability to think along with speaker, anticipate what is about to be said and _____
Concentration

From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Psychology

eccentric

From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Medicine
procedure

From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Law
libel

From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Journalism
proofreading

From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Communication
pronunciation

From the option provided, select the correct register that will correctly complete the sentence: There was a _____ car accident along the Okene-Lagos road.

Ghastly

From the option provided, select the correct register that will correctly complete the sentence: The captain announced that there was a ship _____ off the Atlantic coast.

Wreck

From the option provided, select the correct register that will correctly complete the sentence: The plane taxied down the _____ before it finally stopped.

Runway

One of the high-order skills you need for an outstanding performance while listening to a lecturer is the _____

ability to interpret a speaker's viewpoints

Your ability to connect what was said before with what is been said now in a listening activity is called _____

relationship

A reader's speed is expected to vary according to the _____ only

purpose of reading

_____ is the term that refers to words that are similar, related or familiar to the words whose meaning you are trying to determine.

Lexical familiarization

In English lexicon, words that cut across all fields are called _____
common-core words

A listening activity where you listen and link all details to the topic and form your own overall impression is known as _____

listening for general impression

The idea of finding the meaning of words using word ATTACK technique will involve _____

breaking a difficult word into divisible parts and finding the meaning of each component

Looking at the merits and demerits of what is heard will involve _____
critical analysis

_____ are representations of information in the form of drawings, paintings or sketches.

Figures or scores

Listening is said to be useless if there is no _____
Comprehension

A speaker is said to be speaking „above your head" , if the speaker is _____
discussing a difficult topic

As an interactive process, listening comprehension will involve the interpretative and the _____ of the listener.

Critical mind

Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: She was DIFFIDENT about stating her opinion.

Unassertive

Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: Dr. Galadima is a gentleman and URBANE host of elegant dinner parties.

suave

Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: The pastor of the blue roofed church is quite CHARISMATIC.

charming

Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: The praying child is said to be equally CLAIRVOYANT

extrasensory

Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: Capable lawyers with business ACUMEN are valuable to any firm.

ingenuity

Listening comprehension as it relates to information retrieval from data, figures, diagrams and tables tend to be _____ to academic purposes.

more specific and directed

Reading at the fastest speed is needed when you want to _____

locate information quickly

In order to read for _____ you must be able to decide how relevant the information provided is.

critical analysis and evaluation

Which of the following skill is important when you are doing study reading?

note making

One important way of increasing your vocabulary is to _____

read intensively and extensively

Reading at an average speed suggests _____

reading a material that is not so difficult

To be effective in your academic life, it is recommended that you _____

Interpret, evaluate and critically analyse all reading materials

The _____ needs high concentration and particular attention to specific details.

study reading speed

For a poor reader to achieve a comprehensive rate of 80 – 90%, the study speed may be as low as _____

60 – 125 words/min

Your comprehension rate in a study type reading should be about _____
80 – 90%

It is recommended that in a slow study type reading you should read at least _____ words per minute.
200 – 300

The slowest type of reading is usually done _____
when you read in a study type manner

According to what you have studied, the first stage in reading for interpretation is _____
reading and understanding the passage very well

When you increase your word power in any language, you are said to be _____ in the language.
proficient

Complete the slogan; 'A critical mind is _____
an intelligent mind

Note making is an activity done during _____
study time

Some speeches are to be comprehended _____ because the points are not too important.
Superficially

You can _____ a seemingly long and difficult word by breaking it into discussible parts such as prefixes, root, and suffixes.
Attack

In listening, your ability to relate or connect what was said before with what the speaker is saying now is called _____
relationship

For active listening ability, you need functioning ears, ability to anticipate and think along with the speaker, noting important signposts and _____
Concentration

A narrative follows a _____ order.
sequential

_____strategy is often used by the writer to give the reader sufficient words that will lead to sufficient understanding of the meaning of the newly introduced term

lexical familiarization

As a student, you need the skill of_____accurately to comprehend what is conveyed to you as information.

Listening

The Language of instruction we listen to for this course is_____

English

When you listen attentively, it is possible to convert what you hear into _____or figure form.

Pictorial

_____is at different levels during the art of listening.

Comprehension

The abbreviation 'abr' in note taking means _____

Abbreviation

The abbreviation 'viz' in notetaking means _____

namely

A collection of information in a computer or a research document is called

Data

Directions are vital information that place you in proper perspective regarding location, situation, time and _____

Place

Listening is useless if there is no_____

Comprehension

It is possible to skim and scan at the same time depending on the_____and the information you are searching for.

Purpose

_____ is used to screen a passage very rapidly to locate important information within a large chunk of reading materials.

Scanning

_____ is the fastest reading speed and is used to get a general overview or gist of the reading materials.

Skimming

The Listening enabling skill that lets you connect what was said before with what the speaker is saying now is _____

Relationship

All narratives are usually expected to follow a _____ starting with the background to the story.

story line

A deaf person can still listen via _____

sign language

When listening to a tutorial or lecture, you need the _____ to be able to determine the major point to be put down as notes.

main idea

The reading speed that is ideal for reading materials that are important and require intensive reading and comprehensive is called _____

average

A listening comprehension type which is not restricted to instruction, direction or facts is one that focuses on getting the _____ of what the speaker says.

general impression

The most difficult task in listening comprehension is to be able to distinguish facts from fables or facts from _____

opinions

When you hear sentences beginning with verbs such as 'do', 'do not', 'leave', 'petition', know that a useful information in form of _____ is about to be given.

instructions

Reading materials are not to be read the same way, the same time, in all _____
purposes

Listening activities can be divided into two parts: (a) listening in general, social setting and listening for _____
specific purposes

The first thing you should do when trying to take note from a lecture is to _____ to the lecturer.
listen carefully

The number of words a reader can take in at a glance is referred to as _____
recognition span

Retrievable information is called _____
data

The productive language skills are: _____ and _____
speaking and writing

Reading is a _____ language skill.
Secondary

Informational listening encompasses: _____, _____ and _____
instruction, directions, and facts

The levels of comprehension are: _____ and _____
superficial comprehension and deep comprehension

Listening enabling skills are: Think along with the speaker, Relate, anticipate, interpret], comprehend and _____
relate

Being perceptive of hidden meanings in texts could be regarded as _____
reading between the lines

_____ texts integrate verbal and nonverbal forms their presentation.
Scientific

Manuals are examples of _____
scientific texts

Some reasons for reading scientific texts include: _____ to operate by-products of scientific invention.

to utilize scientific knowledge

Critical analysis and evaluation involves the giving of: _____

value judgment

The processes of interpretation are: deduction, observation, and _____

giving meaning to utterances

The ability to think along with the speaker is needed for _____

active listening

We listen for _____ in order to meet particular and special needs.

specific purpose

Aural means of getting meaning from a speech act is called _____

listening

Texts that explain concepts are called _____

expositions

A narrative is _____ when it is not true to life.

fiction

The most intense part of a story is called _____

climax

The story line of a narrative is referred to as _____

plot

A narrative that tells a sad story is _____

a tragedy

In what form are long stories written? _____

word

The categories of words that cut across all fields are called _____

common core words

What is lexical familiarization? _____

words that are similar

When words around a word give us a clue to its meaning, this is called _____
context of meaning

You could increase your vocabulary power through reading _____ and extensively.

Intensively

Mention one activity that note forming and note making share in common.

study reading speed

What is the slowest reading speed? _____

Study reading

A person that reads and understands easily can be called _____ reader.

Efficient

The reading skill required when preparing for your examination can be called _____

study reading

Reading for information and pleasure are two reading _____

skimming

We read effectively to _____

to receive information

_____ involves high level of mental ability in reading.

critical/analytical reading

_____ is the general review of a reading material.

skimming

The topic sentence in a paragraph contains _____

main idea

_____ kind of reading skills improves one's reading skills?

extensive reading

Reading for private study purpose and for classroom work can be referred to as_____

intensive reading

In communication,_____is a receptive skill.

listening

Debate, discussion, and lecture could be given as examples of _____

speech event

The commonest type of listening is_____

listening for specific purposes

A step in communication that occurs when a listener ask a question is called_____

Feedback

Generally, novels are to be read for_____.

pleasure

