

Realistic Documentation



UNIVERSITY OF JOS

ALUTA CONTINUA
VICTORIA ASCENDA

Let's be Realistic
The emergence of
The epitome of Reality
The the Masses Voice,
The commendable,
The meritorious,
The competent and credible,
The voice of the voiceless,
The Icon of hope and
The Symbol of Unity

VOTE
Haruna
YUSUF ABBA
AS SECRETARY GENERAL

SUG

COURSE CODE: GST 101 TITLE:USE OF ENGLISH

GST 101: Computer-based exam MARCH 2015 FACULTY OF ARTS

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it. Passage A All over the world till lately and in most of the world till today, mankind has been following the course of nature: that is to say, it has been breeding up to the maximum. To let nature take her extravagant course in the reproduction of the human race may have made sense in an age in which we were also letting her take her course in decimating mankind by casualties of war, pestilence and famine. Being human, we have at least revolted against that senseless waste. We have started to impose on nature's heartless play a humane new order of our own but, when once man has begun to interfere with nature; he cannot afford to stop half way. We cannot, with impunity, cut down the death-rate to go on taking nature's course. We must consciously try to establish equilibrium, or sooner or later, famine will stalk abroad again. (1) The author observes that A. War, pestilence and famine were caused by the extravagance of nature. B. Nature was heartless and senseless. (C) There was a time when uncontrolled birth made sense. D. It was wise at a time when mankind did not interfere with normal reproduction. E. Nature was heartless in its reproductive process. (2) Which of these statements does not express the opinion of the author? A. Mankind has started to interfere with the work of nature. B. Many people had died in the past through war and disease. C. Mankind should not have the maximum number of children possible. D. Mankind should take care of its children. (E) Man's present relationship with nature in matters of birth and death is a happy one. (3) 'humane', as used in the passage means A. sensible B. wise

C. human (D) benevolent E. thorough (4) "We must consciously try to establish an equilibrium", implies that mankind must A. realistically find an equation B. strive not to be wasteful C. deliberately try to fight nature D. try to fight nature (E) Purposely find a balance. (5) The main idea of this passage is that A. nature is heartless (B) man should control the birth rate C. mankind will soon perish of starvation. D. pestilence causes more deaths than war. E. Man should change nature's course gradually. PASSAGE B These two factors, the altitude and the weather, tend separately and together to defeat the climber. The height weakens, slows him down, it forces him to spend days and night in the course of his assault on the summit; the weather, besides adding to the demands of his energy and moral fortitude, conspires to deny him the time he needs to complete his mission. Whereas in lower mountains and on easy ground the weather may be no more than a handicap, in the high Himalayas it is decisive, regardless of terrain. The deduction to be drawn from these two factors was clear enough. We must either so fortify ourselves that we could continue, without detriment, to live our being above limit of natural acclimatization, or better still, we must solve the problem of speed. It was desirable, in fact that we should meet both these requirements and thus give to these chosen to attempt the summit and to their supporting teams some measure of ignorance against the vagaries of the weather, for safety in mountain climbing is as much a matter of swiftness as of sureness of foot. Either or both could be achieved only by the administration of oxygen in sufficient quantities to make up for the deficiency in the air, and for the duration of the upward journey above limit of successful acclimatization. (6) The author believes that to overcome the problem of altitude and weather, the climber needs mainly A. courage and speed.

B. energy and moral fortitude. (C) sufficient quantities of oxygen. D. swiftness and sureness of foot E. quick acclimatization. (7)'conspires' (line 7) means A. ruins B. makes secret plans C. takes a wicked action (D) combines E. aggravates (8)'regardless of terrain' (line 12) means A. even on easy ground. (B)despite the nature of the ground. C. because of steeper gradients. D. swiftness and sureness of foot. E. without considering the handicap. (9)'to live and have our being above the limit of natural acclimatization' (Paragraph 2 lines 4 and 5) means (A)to be protected from the effects of the weather. B.to expect no protection from the bad weather C.to survive under unnatural weather conditions. D.limit our natural desires to get acclimatized to the weather. C. none of the above. (10)Which ONE of the following was NOT a reason for using oxygen? (A) It gave them psychological encouragement. A. It fortified them to live above the limit of natural acclimatization. B. It quickened their journey to the summit. C. It helped them to survive the worst effects of the weather. (11) The English is a _____ language in Nigeria (a)First (b)second (c)third (d)fourth € none (12) The person listening to or reading a text is known as (a)writer (b)listener (c)

audience (d) instructor (e) none. (13) The activity of jotting down important points from a text or lecture is known as (a) summary (b) writing (c) note-taking (d) scanning (e) skimming. (14) _____ is the reduction in length of a particular piece of writing (a)skimming (b)scanning (c)summary (d)note-taking. (15) All except _____ are the essentials of a good summary (a) brevity (b) clarity (c)relevance (d) scanning (16) Nigeria is a _____ society (a)monolingual (b) Bilingual (c) multi lingual (d) none (17) The English is an _____ language in the world (a)local (b)regional (c)ethnic (d) international (18) The rise and fall in the voice pitch is known as (a)stress (b) intonation (c) vowels (d) consonants (19) We can identify _____ varieties of English in Nigeria (a)one (b)two (c)three (d) four. (20) The exertion of greater muscular energy in the pronunciation of certain sounds is known as (a)hyphen (b) apostrophe (c)stress (d) intonation (21) The interaction between the reader and the writer is called (a) writing (b)speaking (c)reading (d) listening. (22) The activity of paying attention to and trying to make meaning from something we hear is known as (a)speaking (b)listening (c) writing (d) reading. (23) All the following are transitional markers of addition EXCEPT (a)besides (b)moreover (c)however (d) again. (24) Only one out the following is used to illustrate (a) therefore (b)because (c) for example (d) however. (25) Reading to identify only the main ideas is known as (a) scanning (b) skimming (c) summarizing (d) comprehension (26) When we read slowly and thoroughly we are engaged in (a)intensive reading (b)summary (c) scanning (d) skimming.

(27) SQ3R means (a)shoot, question and read (b) survey, question, read, recall, review (c)survey, question, read, write (d) survey, read, question and answer. (28) Speaking and writing are all directed to the (a) church (b)mosque (c)audience (d)university. (29) The efficient reader should always identify the writers (a)answer (b)habits (c) purpose (d)likes. (30) The process that consolidates memory while reading is known as (a) preview (b)summary (c) note-taking (d)review. (31) All the following are ways by which you can take care of library materials except a Photocopyingb Binding(c) Mutilationd Renovation (32) How many divisions does the University of Jos Library have? (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5 (33) The University of Jos Library uses

which classification scheme – a Dewy Decimal Classification Scheme b Universal Decimal Classification Scheme (c) Library of Congress Classification Scheme d National Classification Scheme (34) Librarians use to group related books together (a) Catalogue cards b Classification scheme c Microfilm d. Retrieval tool (35) The following are reference materials except one a Dictionaries b Encyclopedias c Directory (d) Text Book (36) A directory is not a reference material a. True (b) False (37) The section responsible for registering library users in the library is a Cataloguing b Reserve c Orders (d) Circulation (38) 10. Motion pictures are not a non-book library resources a. True (b) False From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that has the same VOWEL sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined A B C D (39) STARK a. ant b. ward (c) aunt d. cash (40) MARKET a. get (b) lit c. late d. life (41) village a. said b. allege c. beige (d) build (42) look a. fool (b) should c. blood d. boulder (43) best (a) Legal b. regale c. Leopard d. Leone (44) above a. caught (b) cut c. coat d. Couscous

(45) coff a. Come b. Sun c. Son (d) cog (46) worm a. Warm (b) Work c. Worse d. Colt (47) church a. Shot b. Short c. Slurry (d) Burn (48) hoard a. Cold b. Boat (c) oracy d. Boost (39) Study habits do the following in the life of a learner an imposes order b save time c enhance comprehension (d) All of the above (40) To study is to make and earnest effort to know or be informed about a particular subject. (a) True b False. (41) Why do we need to study? a. to be informed b. to sharpen our minds c. to develop our lives and society (d) to develop our lives and society (42) What is the full meaning of this acronym "SQ3R"? a stand, quarrel, report, refuse and repeal b supervise, query, read, report, recall (c) Survey, question, read, revise, recall d none of the above. (43) What are the major components of the study skill? a. Reading and speaking b. Listening and ready (c) Reading, speaking, listening, writing d. Reading speaking and writing (44) What is listening? a. An act of giving attention to sound b. Hearing what other people say c. Hearing and understanding what was said (d) Ability to understand and evaluate what we hear (45) Listening can be said to be difficult because Pick the correct answer from the options below (a) It is a personal activity b. it's a co-operate activity c. it is difficult to listen d. an individual cannot do it. (46) For listening to be effective we need the following Pick the correct answer from the options below

a. Functional mind b. ability to anticipate what the speaker is about to say (b) a & b above d. none of the above (47) What is reading? Pick the correct answer from the options below Ability to run your eyes through a passage a. ability to pronounce words (c) ability to comprehend and recall d. ability to identify and pronounce words. (48) Top-down reading model focuses on (a) the text b the reader c the environment d text and reader. (49) Bottom up model focuses on the (a) reader b text, c text and reader d writer. (50) The interactive model focuses on a writer b text c reader (d) text and reader. (51) Reading is instrumental to ____ a personal development b creative imagination c scientific development (d) a, b and c (52) Skimming is a reading exercise that encourages (a) glancing through rapidly b glancing through slowly c thorough reading d reading quickly. (53) A formal letter has ----- address (es a. three (b) two C. four d. five. (54) A formal letter is a letter a --- a. friend (b) person in authority c. brother d. sister

(55) We have --- types of letters. a. friend (b) person in authority c. brother d. sister a. five b. two

(c) three d. six (56) Another name for formal letter is----- letter (a) official/business b. Informal c. personal d. strange (57) A formal letter contains contracted forms of words ----- a. true (b) false (58) The address(es) of a formal letter could be block or ----- a. curve (b) indented c. straight d. horizontal (59) A formal letter is largely impersonal ----- a. true (b) false (60) A formal letter does not allow exchange of jokes/pleasantries – (a) true b. false (61) The address of the writer is at the----- hand side of the formal letter a. left (b) right c. middle d. centre (62) A formal letter must have a title – (a) true b. false (63) The formal letter ends with –a. yours ever b. yours sincerely © yours faithfully d. yours affectionately. (64) A formal letter must contain the signature of the writer – (a) true b. false (65) A formal letter must have first and surname of the writer -- (a) true b. false. (66) The accepted salutation for formal letter is Dear (a) Sir/Madam b. brother c. Daddy d. Uncle. (67) Informal/Personal letters are also known as ----- letters. a. public b. official © private d. business. (68) Only one out of the following is part of a sentence _____ (a)heading (b)topic (c) clause (d) paragraph. (69) Choose the odd one ____ (a)simple (b)compound (c) complex (d) interaction. (70) The commonest mode of communication in the university is _____ (a) essay (b)letter (c)minutes (d) speech. (71) "Umaru Yaradua is dead" is an example of _____ sentence (a)imperative (b)exclamatory (c) interrogative (d) declarative. (72) "May you prosper" is an example of _____ sentence (a) imperative (b)exclamatory (c)interrogative (d)declarative (73) A group of words that make complete sense is known as ____ (a)clause (b)paragraph (c) essay (d)sentence.

(74) A sentence with only independent clause is known as ____ (a)complex (b)compound (c)simple (d) tough. (75) A sentence with at least one independent clause and other dependent clauses is called a ____ (a)simple (b)complex (c) compound (d) tough. (76) In grammar when two independent clauses are joined together by conjunctions we have _____ sentence (a)compound (b)complex (c) simple (d) essay sentence. (77) The process of reading in which the reader intends to locate specific information is known as _____ (a) comprehension (b)skimming (c) scanning (d) intensive reading. FACULTY OF EDUCATION Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it. Passage A I dare not lift the veil that protects our tribal marriage customs and ceremonies from the eyes of outsiders. There is already too little in this world that is sacred; and what Fatmata and I were required to go through during the next week must absolutely satisfy my parent's choice. Fatmata was as black as a satin, and as soft. She had the teeth and smile of a goddess. The Dopo tutors had done their job well: she was a complete efficient lover and a mother. I brought her home with swelling pride, and began at once to save all I could spare towards the cost of acquiring my second wife. My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum 1. The evidence would seem to indicate that (A)the author adores his wife. B. he disapproves her ways. C. he thinks she is extravagant. D. the author regrets the cause of his debts. E. she had not been properly brought up. 2. The author said 'My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum' (last sentence), he was referring to the fact that A. he did not like polygamy. B. he hated Europeans. C. he did not want to marry another wife. D. he admitted everything about his wife. (E) he revolted against European values 3. It would appear that marriage had turned him into

A. a good worker. B. a faithful husband. C. an incurable debtor. D. a tragic figure (E) a proud husband. 4. Which one of the following is NOT true of the passage? A. The lady was beautiful. B. The marriage cost a lot of money. C. The marriage was according to native law and custom. (D) Fatmata never had an issue. E. The author wanted another wife. 5. 'swelling' (line 13) means A. jovial (B). great C. remarkable D. happy E. growing

Passage B In many places in the world today, the poor are getting poorer while the rich are getting richer, and the programmes of development planning and foreign aid appear to be unable to reverse this trend. Nearly all the developing countries have a modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are similar to those in developed countries. But they also have a non-modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are not only unsatisfactory, but in many cases are getting worse. What is the typical condition of the poor in developing countries? Their work opportunities are so limited that they cannot work their way out of their situation. They are underemployed, or totally unemployed; when they do find occasional work, their productivity is extremely low. Some of them have land, but often too little land. Many have no land, and no prospect of ever getting any. There is no hope for them in the rural areas and so, they drift into the big cities. But there is no work for them in

the big cities either-and of course no housing. All the same, they flock into the cities because their chances of finding some work appear to be greater there than in the villages-where they are nil. Rural unemployment, then, produces mass-migration into the cities; rural unemployment becomes urban unemployment. The problem can be stated quite simply: what can be done to promote economic growth outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages, which still contain 80 to, 90% of the total population? The primary need is workplaces, literally million of workplaces. (Ray Williams: Panorama) Where are the rich getting richer and the poor poorer? 6. The gap between the rich and the poor widens because there A. are no jobs in the rural areas. B. are no employment opportunities in the city. (C) is no work in the village and the city. D. is low growth rate in productivity. 7. The expression 'work their way out of their situation' means A. walk from one village to another B. migrate from village to city. C. work their way out of their village. (D) change their circumstances. 8. Migration to the city among villagers is caused by A. attractions of the city B. low productivity in the village (C) inadequate job opportunities in the village. D. shortage of land for cultivation. 9. Unemployment among the villagers refers to A. lack of sufficient land for everyone B. low productivity when working (C) fewer people for many jobs D. more people for fewer jobs. 10. Where are the rich getting richer and the poor poorer? A. in nearly all developing countries. (B) in a majority of countries in the world

C. in developing countries with modern sectors. D. in countries with non-modern sectors 11. The kind of reading in which the reader relies on his/her intuition to make meaning from the passage is known as ____ (a) cloze (b) skimming (c) scanning (d) intensive reading. 12. A communication that goes out from one organization to another is known as ____ (a) memo (b) letter (c) speech (d) minutes. 13. A communication that goes from one department of an organisation to another is called ____ (a) essay (b) speech (c) minutes (d) memo. 14. A piece of writing in prose on a particular subject matter is called ____ (a) memo (b) report (c) speech (d)

essay. 15. One whose duty is to write essays is known as ____ (a) Novelist (b) dramatist (c) essayist (d) poet. 16. An essay that talks in favour or disfavour of a topic is known as ____ (a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository (d) narrative. 17. The body of the essay is also known as ____ (a) opening (b) closing (c) development (d) introduction. 18. Choose the odd one (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) dramatic essay (d) expository essay. 19. In grammar a clause that cannot stand on its own to make meaning is known as ____ (a) principal clause (b) subordinate clause (c) independent clause (d) main clause. 20. "While we were shopping, we saw a man" which part of the above sentence is dependent (a) first part (b) second part (c) middle part (d) all the parts. 21. The first sentence in the above quotation is an example of a ____ sentence (a) interrogative (b) declarative (c) exclamatory (d) imperative. 22. The third sentence in the above passage is an example of a ____ sentence (a) complex (b) compound (c) simple (d) naïve. 23. According to the passage Achebe deserves (a) fame (b) honour (c) achievements (d)

shame. 24. „As a young man of twenty-eight" ... is an example of a ____ (a) subordinate clause (b) subordinate clause (c) independent phrase (d) principal clause. 25. According to the passage Achebe is African's leading (a) dramatist (b) poet (c) essayist (d) novelist. 26. The question/interrogative mark is used after a direct question. But it is also used to show ____ (a) confidence (b) aggression (c) doubt (d) suspicion. 27. A punctuation mark used to show omission in a text is called (a) dash (b) Ellipsis (c) caret (d) full stop. 28. ____ is used in writing to show possession (a) hyphen (b) caret (c) Italics (d) apostrophe. 29. ____ is used in editing to show omission (a) parenthesis (b) semi colon (c) caret (d) dash. 30. ____ is the most frequently abused punctuation mark in writing (a) full stop (b) comma (c) colon (d) brackets. 31. 24. Somebody directs you to read a particular chapter of a book, which part of the book will you use to trace the specific chapter? a Index b Glossary (c) Table of content d Appendix. 32. Which of the following can be described as a subject encyclopedia? a The new Colombia encyclopedia b Encyclopedia Britannica (c) The international encyclopedia of social sciences d Encyclopedia Americana. 33. A short description of the life history of Sir Ahmadu Bello can be found in a..... a. Encyclopedia b. Handbook c. Handbook and year book (d) Biographical dictionary. 34. Details of extreme record performance are found in the a. Britannica year book b. Who is who in the world (c) Guinness book of record d. Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the world. 35. Kenya is an African country. Where can one get information about its location and history? a. Maps b. Handbook (c) Gazetteers d. Bibliography.

36. An author's name is James Brown Eric (surname underlined) His name will appear in the author/Title catalogue as; a. Brown, James Eric (b) Eric, James Brown c. James, Eric Brown d. James, Brown Eric. 37. Which part of a book has information on the publishers, edition and date of publication? a. Index b. Table of content c. Frontis piece (d) Title Page. 38. You need a brief description about a town its location and population for your project, which of the following items will you consult? a. Manual b. Data book (c) Gazetteer d. Almanac. 39. Direct aid given to the library user who needs specific information is called? a. Library help b. Client information c. E-mail services (d) Reference services. 40. The University of Jos library catalogue is divided into

two,and..... (a) Author/Title and Subject catalogues (b) Author and Title catalogue (c) Title and subject catalogue (d) All of the above

41. The following are reference materials except
 a. Dictionaries (b) Novels (c) Year book (d) Almanacs

42. A (an) ____ may be developed to balance the two sides of an issue select your answer from the options provided
 a. exposition (b) narration (c) argument (d) description

43. No ____ people can write on the same subject in exactly the same way .select your answer from the options provided
 (a) two (b) three (c) four (d) five

44. Discuss possible ways through which the moral, academic and healthy development of the youth can be encouraged in your country is ____ select your answer from the options provided
 a. narrative (b) creative (c) expository (d) argumentative

45. The subjects of ____ essays include feature articles in newspapers and magazines
 a. narrative (b) descriptive (c) expository (d) descriptive and expository

46. Writing a ____ essay requires imagination
 (a) narrative (b) descriptive (c) expository (d) argumentative

47. An annual address by the president of a youth club reviewing the activities of the past years is called a(an) ____ Pick your answer from the options provided.
 a. essay (b) minutes (c) report (d) argument

48. The ____ follows the order in which events took place, gradually moving the reader to the climax of the story Pick your answer from the options provided.

a. descriptive (b) expository (c) argument (d) narrative

49. Discuss for publication in a national magazine the ideal person you admire most highlighting his/her physical and personal appearance as well as his/her behavior. This essay is ____
 a. narrative (b) descriptive (c) expository (d) argumentative

50. An expository essay is one that requires you, besides telling what a thing is or describing a thing, to explain fully that thing (a) True (b) false

51. The topic "The role of a state in international affairs" is ____ essay
 a. narrative (b) descriptive (c) expository (d) argumentative

52. It does not take two parties to engage in a debate (a) True (b) False

53. A ____ is any kind of account given of any event that has taken place
 a. argument (b) essay (c) writing (d) report

54. The formats for writing a report to your principal and to the police are the same (a) True (b) False

55. The adoption and seconding of minutes of meeting involves ____ people
 a. 6 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 4

56. Before a meeting officially closes, a motion for ____ is moved and seconded
 a. secondment (b) adoption (c) adjournment (d) explanation

57. An opening prayer may not be said before a meeting commences. (c) True or (b) False

58. A roll call of members present is usually taken before a formal meeting commences (a) True (b) False

59. A member who comes late to meeting must be penalized (a) True (b) false

60. A book about someone written by another person is ____
 a. history (b) novel (c) biography (d) pledge

61. In summary writing, a passage, no matter its length is represented by a few sentences (a) True (b) false

62. An application for employment is an informal letter (a) True (b) false

FACULTY OF LAW

PASSAGE A

These two factors, the altitude and the weather, tend separately and together to defeat the climber. The height weakens, slows him down, it forces him to spend days and night in the course of his assault on the summit; the weather, besides adding to the demands of his energy and moral fortitude, conspires to deny him the

time he needs to complete his mission. Whereas in lower mountains and on easy ground the weather may be no more than a handicap, in the high Himalayas it is decisive, regardless of

terrain. The deduction to be drawn from these two factors was clear enough. We must either so fortify ourselves that we could continue, without detriment, to live our being above limit of natural acclimatization, or better still, we must solve the problem of speed. It was desirable, in fact that we should meet both these requirements and thus give to these chosen to attempt the summit and to their supporting teams some measure of ignorance against the vagaries of the weather, for safety in mountain climbing is as much a matter of swiftness as of sureness of foot. Either or both could be achieved only by the administration of oxygen in sufficient quantities to make up for the deficiency in the air, and for the duration of the upward journey above limit of successful acclimatization. 1. The author believes that to overcome the problem of altitude and weather, , the cimber needs mainly A. courage and speed. B. energy and moral fortitude. (C)sufficient quantities of oxygen. D. swiftness and sureness of foot E. quick acclimatization. 2. 'conspires' (line 7) means A. ruins B. makes secret plans C. takes a wicked action (D)combines E. aggravates 3. 'regardless of terrain' (line 12) means D. even on easy ground. (B)despite the nature of the ground. C. because of steeper gradients. D. swiftness and sureness of foot. E. without considering the handicap. 4. 'to live and have our being above the limit of natural acclimatization' (Paragraph 2 lines 4 and 5) means

(A)to be protected from the effects of the weather. B.to expect no protection from the bad weather C.to survive under unnatural weather conditions. D.limit our natural desires to get acclimatized to the weather. E. none of the above. 5. Which ONE of the following was NOT a reason for using oxygen? (A) It gave them psychological encouragement. B. It fortified them to live above the limit of natural acclimatization. C. It quickened their journey to the summit. D. It helped them to survive the worst effects of the weather. PASSAGE B I dare not lift the veil that protects our tribal marriage customs and ceremonies from the eyes of outsiders. There is already too little in this world that is sacred; and what Fatmata and I were required to go through during the next week must absolutely satisfy my parent's choice. Fatmata was as black as a satin, and as soft. She had the teeth and smile of a goddess. The Dupo tutors had done their job well: she was a complete efficient lover and a mother. I brought her home with swelling pride, and began at once to save all I could spare towards the cost of acquiring my second wife. My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum 6. The evidence would seem to indicate that (A)the author adores his wife. B. he disapproves her ways. C. he thinks she is extravagant. D. the author regrets the cause of his debts. E. she had not been properly brought up. 7. The author said 'My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum' (last sentence), he was referring to the fact that A. he did not like polygamy. B. he hated Europeans. C. he did not want to marry another wife. D. he admitted everything about his wife. (E) he revolted against European values 8. It would appear that marriage had turned him into A. a good worker. B. a faithful husband. C. an incurable debtor. D. a tragic figure

E. a proud husband. 9. Which one of the following is NOT true of the passage? A. The lady was beautiful. B. The marriage cost a lot of money. C. The marriage was according to native law and custom. (D)Fatmata never had an issue. E. The author wanted another wife. 10. 'swelling' (line 13) means A. jovial (B). great C. remarkable D. happy E. growing 11. Words used in writing to

give coherence to an essay are known as (a)punctuation marks (b)stress (c)cohesive devices (d) intonation. 12. When the central message of the sentence comes at the end of the sentence it is called a ____ sentence (a)compound (b)complex (c)periodic (d) loose. 13. A fifty-fifty sentence is also known as a ____ sentence (a) complex (b) Balance (c) loose (d) periodic. 14. When the central message comes at the beginning of the sentence it is called a ____ sentence. (a) declarative (b)loose (c) interrogative (d) balance. 15. Which of the following is man"s foremost language skills (a) reading (b) speech (c) writing (d)listening. 16. At wedding and cocktail parties we rely on ____ speech (a) informal (b) formal (c) dramatic speech (d) monologue 17. A speech made by a speaker but no meant for the audience is known as _____(a)dialogue (b)epilogue (c)monologue (d)oration. 18. The art of good speech-making is also referred to as (a)public speech (b)rhetorics (c)epilogue (d) monologue. 19. One of the advantages of a formal speech is that it has some form of (a)arrogance (b)humility (c)permanence (d)fragility.

20. An effective speech is ____ (a)boring (b)goal-oriented (c) arrogant (d)none of the above. 21. All the following EXCEPT are ____ pre-speech activities (a)obtaining information (b) audience analysis (c) gestures (d) organizing your ideas. 22. In speech making the ability to participate in the audience feelings is known as ____ (a)sympathy (b)empathy (c) apathy (d) telepathy. 23. Nervousness" is also known as ____ (a)fear (b)anxiety (c) stage fright (d) diffidence. 24. A good speaker should have a good knowledge of ____ (a)writing (b) reading (c) listening (d)voice and articulation. 25. We have types of sentences at the level of speech making. (a)one (b)two (c)three (d) seven. 26. The following except one are connectors of enumeration (a) firstly (b)thirdly (c) moreover (d)finally. 27. All EXCEPT one are the qualities of a good summary (a)brevity (b) conclusion (c) clarity (d) relevance. 28. "Like a yam tendril in the rainy season" is as example of (a)connector (b)smile (c) personification (d) semantic marker. 29. The pre-writing stage is a time for (a)writing (b)organizing your ideas (c) proof-reading (d) dictation. 30. The letter, memo, reports and essays are all forms ____ (a)language (b)composition (c) listening (d) reading. 31. The inventor of printing and book publishing in the 15th century was a. John Galtungb. Max Weber(c) Johannes Gutenbergd. Robert Dohl 32. is the use of signs and symbols to represent a concept a. Detonator(b) Notationc.Alternatord.Symbolism 33. Library cooperation provides for resource sharing among the participating libraries. (a) True b. False 34. The head of the University library is called a. Chief Librarianb. Director of University Library services(c) University Librarian

d. Library executive officer 35. All the following are functions of the National libraryexcept a. Maintaining union cataloguesb. Maintaining union catalogues c. Bibliographic control(d) Students registration 36. A good example of an academic library is a. National veterinary Research Institute library (NVRI)b. NIPSS library c. National library of Nigeria(d) Jos University library 37. 43. All the following are publication kept in the documents section except..... a. Thesis and dissertations(b) Books for circulationc. Government publications d. Statistical reports 38. All the following are offenses in the library except..... a. Noise makingb. Theft/Books mutilation c. Phone calls(d) Book borrowing 39. All the following are types of entries used in the library except..... a. Author entryb. Subject entry. Title entry(d)

General entry 40. Motion pictures are not a non-book library resources a. True (b) False 41. The only one thing that distinguishes the memo, report or letter is ____ (a)composition (b)reading (c) re-writing (d) convention. 42. All EXCEPT ____ are parts of the essay (a)body (b)opening (c)conclusion (d)writing. 43. The ____ part of the essay is the most difficult to write (a)concluding (b)summarizing (c)formalizing (d) opening. 44. The English spoken or written in Nigeria is made up of common core features which derive from ____ languages in Nigeria (a)foreign (b) indigenous (c) country (d) teaching 45. In standard British English is the equivalent of Bush meat (a)game (b)house (c) sports (d) volley ball. 46. In standard British English ____ is the equivalent of hot drinks (a)game (b)spirits (c) Goskolo (d)tea. 47. In popular Nigerian English ____ is the equivalent of a light (a)drop (b)climb (c) come (d)pull. 48. In popular Nigerian English ____ is the equivalent of traffic jam (a)stop (b)goslow

(c)movement (d)commotion 49. In Nigerian English ____ refers to washing powder/detergent (a)clothes (b)omo (c)maggi (d) garage. 50. In Nigerian English ____ refers to a visitor/guest (a) stranger (b) lover (c)foreigner (d)father. 51. Choose the odd one ____ (a)simple (b)compound (c) complex (d) interaction. 52. The commonest mode of communication in the university is ____ (a) essay (b)letter (c)minutes (d) speech. 53. "Umaru Yaradua is dead" is an example of ____ sentence (a)imperative (b)exclamatory (c) interrogative (d) declarative. 54. "May you prosper" is an example of ____ sentence (a) imperative (b)exclamatory (c)interrogative (d)declarative 55. A group of words that make complete sense is known as ____ (a)clause (b)paragraph (c) essay (d)sentence. 56. A sentence with only independent clause is known as ____ (a)complex (b)compound (c)simple (d) tough. 57. A sentence with at least one independent clause and other dependent clauses is called a ____ (a)simple (b)complex (c) compound (d) tough. 58. In grammar when two independent clauses are joined together by conjunctions we have ____ sentence (a)compound (b)complex (c) simple (d) essay sentence. 59. The process of reading in which the reader intends to locate specific information is known as ____ (a) comprehension (b)skimming (c) scanning (d) intensive reading. FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES PASSAGE A In many places in the world today, the poor are getting poorer while the rich are getting richer, and the programmes of development planning and foreign aid appear to be unable to reverse this trend. Nearly all the developing countries have a modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are similar to those in

developed countries. But they also have a non-modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are not only unsatisfactory, but in many cases are getting worse. What is the typical condition of the poor in developing countries? Their work opportunities are so limited that they cannot work their way out of their situation. They are underemployed, or totally unemployed; when they do find occasional work, their productivity is extremely low. Some of them have land, but often too little land. Many have no land, and no prospect of ever getting any. There is no hope for them in the rural areas and so, they drift into the big cities. But there is no work for them in the big cities either-and of courses no housing. All the same, they flock into the cities because their chances of finding some work appear to be greater there than in the villages-where they are nil. Rural unemployment, then, produces mass-migration into the cities; rural

unemployment becomes urban unemployment. The problem can be stated quite simply: what can be done to promote economic growth outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages, which still contain 80 to, 90% of the total population? The primary need is workplaces, literally million of workplaces. (Ray Williams: Panorama). 1. The gap between the rich and the poor widens because there A. are no jobs in the rural areas. B. are no employment opportunities in the city. (C) is no work in the village and the city. D. is low growth rate in productivity. 2. The expression 'work their way out of their situation' means A. walk from one village to another B. migrate from village to city. C. work their way out of their village. (D) change their circumstances. 3. Migration to the city among villagers is caused by

A. attractions of the city B. low productivity in the village (C) inadequate job opportunities in the village. D. shortage of land for cultivation. 4. Unemployment among the villagers refers to A. lack of sufficient land for everyone B. low productivity when working (C) fewer people for many jobs D. more people for fewer jobs. 5. Where are the rich getting richer and the poor poorer? A. in nearly all developing countries. (B) in a majority of countries in the world C. in developing countries with modern sectors. D. in countries with non-modern sectors

PASSAGE B If present trends continue, the world would face a major crisis by the end of this century: insufficient cheap, convenient energy. For without such energy, industrial production will fall, agricultural output will drop, transport will ebb restricted, and standard of living in developed countries will plummet. At present, almost all our energy comes from fossil fuels. The earth's reserves of fossil fuels have been formed from organic matter subjected to enormous heat and pressure for millions of years. But such reserves are finite. Because power demand is increasing very rapidly, fossil fuels will be exhausted within a relatively short time. We can estimate the amount of recoverable fuel under the surface of the earth and we know the rate at which it is being extracted. Fairly simple calculations can therefore determine its remaining life. If present trends continue, gas and oil reserves will be exhausted by the middle of the 21st century-about 70 years from now. Similar estimates for coal and wood reserves suggest a projected supply for 250-300 years. Of course, long before fossil fuels are exhausted, demand will greatly exceed supply. For too many years, the world has consumed fossil fuels with little thought for the future. In fact, world energy consumption increased almost 600% between 1900

and 1965 and it is projected to increase by another 450% between 1965 and the year 2000. Crude oil has been pumped out of the ground for about 100 years, but over half of it has been consumed in the past 18 years. Coal has been mined for over 800 years, but over a half of it has been extracted in the past 37 years. In sum, most of the world's consumption of energy from fossil fuels throughout history, has taken place within living memory. (Ray Williams: Panorama). 6. The expression, standard of living in developed countries will plummet, means A. The economy of rich nations will stagnate. B. economic life will improve in rich nations. (C)purchasing power will decline sharply in rich nations. D. people in developed nations will experience boom. 7. The writer warns that the world could A. lose all its oil reserves in a matter of years. B. face energy crisis soon if production is not stepped up. C. experience scarcity and low energy price soon. (D)face low energy supply and poor agricultural output 8. Fossil fuels as

used in the passage include A. wood, kerosene and natural gas. (B) oil, coal and natural gas C. lignite, butane and charcoal. D. wood, coal and oil. 9. The writer seems to suggest that developed nations should A. always calculate a fossil fuel's remaining life. B. reduce industrial and agricultural production (C)reduce dependence on fossil fuels. D. review industrial dependence on energy. 10. From the writer's description of the world energy situation, we may conclude that (A)developing nations will soon experience poverty. B. demand for recoverable fuel will plummet. C. consumption has not affected production consumption D. decline has not affected demand 1. The use of body language in speech making is also known as (a)stage fright (b)gestures (c)movement (d)nodding. 2. All EXCEPT one constitute the formal parts of a speech (a)heading (b)

salutation (c) text (d) address. 3. 2My honey2 or 2sweetie2 could be used in opening the following letters (a)home letters (b)formal letters (c)love letters (d) official letters 4. The plural word for memos is ____ (a)letters (b)memoranda (c) memorandum (d) essay 5. A general term for longer essays written in the university is ____ (a)narratives (b)descriptive (c) thesis (d) arguments. 6. A mother tongue is also referred to as a __ (a)second language (b)first language (c) multiple language (d) Lingua Franca 7. Those who speaks only one language are referred to as ____ (a) Dilingual (b)monolingual (c) Bilingual (d) multilingual. 8. English is a language of inter-ethnic communication in Nigeria but not a lingua franca. (a)yes (b)No (c)None of the above (d)all of the above. 9. The kind of English used when speakers of one language engage in trade with speakers of another is known as ____ (a)standard English (b)pidgin (c) cresle (d) regional. 10. In Nigeria pidgin serves as a lingua franca in some states but as a trade language in some others (a)yes (b)None (c)None 11. The English language is used in Nigeria as a unifying factor among diverse ethnic groups (a)Yes (b)No (c)None. 12. In the University of Jos speech community the word 2crash2 means ____ (a)read (b)sleep (c)write (d) listen. 13. In the University of Jos speech community the word „bang" means ____ (a)write (b)sleep (c)sex (d)play. 14. Which of the following types of speech is extemporaneous. (a)informal (b)formal (c)official (d)jocular. 15. All the following EXCEPT ____ are common goals associated with speech acts (a) inform (b)convince (c) entertain (d) ridicule. 16. When a Nigerian speaker of Igbo language begins a discussion with Igbo and concludes

with English, He/She is said to be ____ (a)communicating (b)code switching (c)namecalling (d)gesticulating. 17. ____ is the equivalent of elder brother in Nigerian English (a)Junior brother (b)senior brother (c) cousin-brother (d)uncle. 18. In the Niger Delta region of Nigeria „well done" is a ____ (a)greeting (b)compliment (c)salutation (d) accolade. 19. Taking the whole of Jos as a speech community the English word „going" refers to ____ (a)tricycle (b)motor bike (c) taxi (d) cab. 20. Ninety percent of University of Jos students speak ____ English on campus. (a)standard (b) colloquial (c) pidgin (d) black. 31. is the systematic arrangement of library materials a. Cataloguing b. Classification (c) Catalogue d. Similarity 32. A document showing a comprehensive list of library materials at a glance is called (a) Catalogueb.File list c.Display d. Register 33. Systematic arrangement of serial materials in the library is achieved through the use of (a) Serial stripdex b.Cards c.Sheaf d. Classification scheme 34. All

the following are types of catalogue except..... a. Sheaf catalogue (b) Pen catalogue c. Card catalogue d. Computer catalogue 35. All the following are types of libraries except a. National library b. Academic library c. Public library (d) Archive 36. Is the full meaning of the acronym OPAC (a) Online Public Access Catalogue b. Online Public Affirm Catalogue c. Original Public Affirm Catalogue d. Original Public Access Catalogue 37. All of the following are types of classification scheme except..... 38. a. Dewey decimal classification scheme (b) General classification scheme c. Library of congress classification scheme d. Universal decimal classification scheme 39. Is a place where both current and retrospective materials are kept for reading and research purposes a. Museum b. Archive c. Library d. Reading room 40. catalogue is an electronically based catalogue

a. Sheet b. Sheaf (c) Computer d. Card 41. All the following are non-printed information resources except (a) Magazines b. CD ROM c. Flash drives d. Diskette 42. All the following are printed sources of information except (a) e-journals b. Journals c. Books d. Newspapers 43. Below ____ is said to be a poor reading speed. Pick the correct answer from the options provided a. 200 words (b) 150 words c. 250 words d. 300 words. 44. A quoted citation means ____ Pick the correct answer from the options provided (a) saying the words of another author b. paraphrasing c. knowing what the writer has written. d. none of the above 45. Main points may be indicated by ____ Pick the correct answer from the options provided a. heading b. subheading c. introduction (d) a and b above. 46. Ability to draw inferences is to ____ _ Pick the correct answer from the options provided a. understand b. say what the passage says (c) make critical analysis d. none of the above. 47. What do you understand by facts Pick the correct answer from the options provided (a) actual events, b. what you think c. what may be true d. none of the above. 48. Opinion is ____ make your choice of answer from the options below (a) belief b. guess

c. truth d. none of the above. 49. "S" of SQ3R means make your choice of answer from the options below A standard b. study (c) survey d. surprise 50. "Q" is SQ3R means make your choice of answer from the options below A Query (b) question c. queen d. none of the above. 51. The first "R" of the "3R" means make your choice of answer from the options below a. .redeem b. repent (c) read d. recall. 52. The second "R" of "3R" means ____ make your choice of answer from the options below (a) recite b. revise c. .read d. redeem 53. The third "R" is ____ make your choice of answer from the options below a. read b. recite (c) revise d. redial. 54. There are ____ basic faulty reading habits a. 6 b. 4 c. 3 (d) 5 55. Head movement when reading refers to ____ _ Pick the correct answer from the options provided

(a) Moving the head from left to right when reading b. moving the head up and down c. none of the above d. all of the above. 56. Pointing at words when reading means ____ Pick the correct answer from the options provided (a) using an object to touch the words b. reading out the letters c. none of the above d. all of the above. 57. Vocalization is a habit that has to do with ____ _ Pick the correct answer from these options a. touching the words while reading (b) saying aloud words while reading c. whispering the words d. none of the above. 58. What is the remedy for vocalization? (a) hold your mouth b. hold your breath c. do not speak d. none of the above. 59.

How do we overcome head movement while reading? (a) keep our head in a fixed position
b.stop looking round c.none of the above d.all of the above. 60. What is sub vocalization
_____ select the correct answer from the options provided a.speaking aloud (b) whispering
physically c.pronouncing words in the mind d.none of the above. 61. State the remedy for sub
vocalization. select the correct answer from the options provided (a) avoid reading internally b.
don't read aloud c. avoid touching the words

d.none of the above 62. Regression is a process of ____ select the correct answer from the
options provided (a) going back to an earlier state b. lack of concentration c.wasting time
d.none of the above. 63.Effective reading can be said to be of utmost importance
because.....select the correct answer from the options provided (a) it aids comprehension and
recall b. it makes a reader feel good c.it helps one to read words effectively d.none of the above.
64. Writing is the ability to keep ____ communication (a) unbroken written b.line of c. trend of
d.none of the above. 65.Writing skill like any other skill is ____ and ____select the correct answer
from the options provided a.acquired and kept (b) acquired and perfected c. acquired and
discarded d. acquired and made use of. 66. The following are examples of continuous writing
____ a. essay b.letters c.report (d) all of the above. 67. In writing, a writer uses words strung
together to form phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraph (A) true B false 68. The essay is
basically written using ____ (a) word b clauses c phrases

d sentences 69. The following are examples of ____ word, phrase, clause, sentence etc Pick the
correct answer from these options (a) grammatical unit b.grammatical category c .grammatical
tense d .grammatical sentence 70. How many parts of a sentence do we have? a.4 b.3 (c) 2 d.1
FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES PASSAGE A If present trends continue, the world would face
a major crisis by the end of this century: insufficient cheap, convenient energy. For without such
energy, industrial production will fall, agricultural output will drop, transport will ebb restricted,
and standard of living in developed countries will plummet. At present, almost all our energy
comes from fossil fuels. The earth's reserves of fossil fuels have been formed from organic
matter subjected to enormous heat and pressure for millions of years. But such reserves are
finite. Because power demand is increasing very rapidly, fossil fuels will be exhausted within a
relatively short time. We can estimate the amount of recoverable fuel under the surface of the
earth and we know the rate at which it is being extracted. Fairly simple calculations can
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Crude oil has been pumped out of the ground for about 100 years, but over half of it has been
consumed in the past 18 years. Coal has been mined for over 800 years, but over a half of it has
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fossil fuels throughout history, has taken place within living memory. (Ray Williams: Panorama)

1. The expression, standard of living in developed countries will plummet, means A. The economy of rich nations will stagnate. B. economic life will improve in rich nations. (C)purchasing power will decline sharply in rich nations. D. people in developed nations will experience boom. 2. The writer warns that the world could A. lose all its oil reserves in a matter of years. B. face energy crisis soon if production is not stepped up. C. experience scarcity and low energy price soon. (D)face low energy supply and poor agricultural output 3. Fossil fuels as used in the passage include A. wood, kerosene and natural gas. (B) oil, coal and natural gas C. lignite, butane and charcoal. D. wood, coal and oil. 4. The writer seems to suggest that developed nations should A. always calculate a fossil fuel's remaining life. B. reduce industrial and agricultural production (C) reduce dependence on fossil fuels. D. Review industrial dependence on energy. 5. From the writer's description of the world energy situation, we may conclude that (A)Developing nations will soon experience poverty. B. demand for recoverable fuel will plummet. C. consumption has not affected production consumption D decline has not affected demand Passage B When Thomas Jefferson wrote in the American Declaration Independence that 'all men are created equal', he was not seeking to describe men's endowments,

but their political and legal rights. He was not saying that men do not differ from one another in the powers and dimensions of their bodies, minds and characters. He was asserting that, despite variations and differences, they all possessed the right to equal political and legal treatment. we must, however, ask of what real value are political and legal equality to a man who has no bread to eat, no clothes to wear, no roof to shelter him, no chance to earn a livelihood? What we understand as a democratic society must provide for its citizen's minimum status as a member of that society, that keeps him from becoming a beggar, outcast or outlaw and that offers him some protection in his deprivation, losses and fears. In our time, the nations of the democratic world have installed elaborate systems of social security and welfare, ranging from compensation for industrial accidents to subsidized housing, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, psychiatric care and national health services. It is encouraging that the democratic nations are making a serious effort to provide against the characteristic losses and disasters of human life. The evolving status of the negro in America is attracting the attention of the champions of equality. Much has been written on the wrongs, injustices and inequalities of the coloured citizen of the USA and much remains to be said, because the history of this struggle for human rights is still unfolding. (John Coghlan) 6. A suitable title for the passage is A. Democracy B. discrimination (C) Equality D. Freedom 7. One of the social services provided by democratic nations is A. catering for beggars and outcasts. (B) social welfare schemes. C. protection from human rights abuses. D. security against national disasters. 8. According to the passage, a democratic nation is one which A. arranges welfare packages for every citizen. B. absorbs the negro into its political structure

C. grants equality to all citizens (D)ensures socio-political and legal equality for every citizen 9. It could be deduced from the passage that A. citizens have equal political and legal treatment in

America. B. the nations of the democratic world have no political and legal hierarchy. (C)democratic nations are expanding the provision of social welfare. D. equality obliterates differences and variations among races and nations. 10. From the passage, it is obvious that (A)there is a hierarchy of rights B. all men possess the right to equal political affiliations C. there is deprivation in the society D. the negro in America are champions of equality. 11. Study in institutions is the activity of ____ from books and lectures (a)teaching (b)lecturing (c) assigning (d) learning. 12. It is important to develop good study skills by having ____ and ____ (a)long and short term goals (b) study time and study habits (c) assignment book and study time (d) study habits and study setting/area 13. A good study area must be ____ (a)without distractions (b) without light (c) without comfort (d) without ill-equipment 14. Organizing one"s study time is a ____ (a)listening skills (b) reading skills (c) study skills (d) language skills. 15. Note taking is the writing down of ____ and ____ we heard or read from lectures and textbooks. (a) major points and details (b) minor points and important details (c) points and details (d) major points and important details 16. Methods of taking notes from lectures can be taken two ways other by ____ or ____ (a)verbatum or word for word (b)long, hand or short hand (c) skipping or skimming (d) summarizing or outlining 17. ____ and ____ are to be made use of to enhance our speed in note taking during lecture (a) tables and diagrams (b) abbreviations and symbols (c) headings and enumeration (d) illustrations and main points 18. The three reasons taken in a lecture are to serve ____, ____ and ____

(a) revision, remembrance and revising (b) for summary, revision and concentration (c) writing, jotting and permanence (d) listening, illustration and abbreviation 19. Abbreviation in note taking can be used in three different ways ____, ____ and ____ (a)subject, title and private (b) general, subject and personal (c) symbols, signs and letters (d) specific, subject and public 20. In taking notes during lecture, the listener must have a ____ purpose (a) varied (b) unplanned (c) definite (d) indefinite 21. The most important thing about summary writing is that it must be written in one"s own ____ (a)hand (b) writing (c) words (d)note 22. Summary writing is basically concerned with producing a ____ version of a text (a) lengthy (b) clear (c) shortened (d) relevant 23. Requirements of a good summary are ____, ____, ____ and ____ (a) detailed, vague, extraneous and touches on all points (b) brief, opaque, current and encompassing (c) short, ambiguous, perspicuous and reflecting original views (d) brevity, clarity, relevance and satisfactory coverage. 24. Summary seeks is test your ability to ____ information in clear, concise language (a) extract relevant (b) re-hash relevant (c) prime relevant (d) writing relevant. 25. In summary writing, it is important to note that the essay is made up of ____ (a)sentences (b) words (c) paragraphs (d) discourse. 26. A paragraph deals with ____ (a) two ideas (b) one idea (c) many ideas (d) few ideas 27. The most important sentence in a paragraph is the ____ sentence (a) title (b) proponent (c) topic (d) heading 28. Apart from the most important sentence, other sentence in a paragraph are called ____ sentences (a)subordinating (b)conjuncting (c) supporting (d) organising 29. Outlining involves the arrangements of ideas into some ____ order (a) spatial (b) chorological (c) logical (d) temporal 30. An outline is the main ideas or facts of something without ____ (a) planning (b)

processing (c) details (d) principle 31. An outline serves as a kind of ____ device (a) mnemonic (b) organisation (c) learning (d) writing. 32. The basic principle in outlining is (a) clarity (b) lucidity (c) accuracy (d) currency 33. An outline is formal because it is constructed according to very ____ rules (a) unspecified (b) inchoate (c) detailed (d) specific 34. The purpose of an outline is to show at a glance both the ____ and their ____ to one another in a selection (a) points and order (b) major ideas and step (c) ideas and relationship (d) ideas and resemblance 35. There is an exact formula for labelling the various ____ of the outline (a) structures (b) sections (c) segment (d) divisions 36. The ideas in an outline are ordered from the ____ to the ____ (a) main, minor (b) general, specific (c) deductive, inductive (d) difficult, simple 37. The system of notation in an outline is as follows ____, ____, ____ and ____ (a) Small letter alphabet, capital letter alphabet, roman numerals and Arabic numerals (b) Capital letter alphabet, small letter, Arabic numerals and roman numerals. (c) Arabic numerals, capital letter alphabet, small letter alphabet and roman numerals (d) Roman numerals, capital letter alphabet, Arabic numerals and small letter alphabet. 38. The two ways of making outlines are called ____ and ____ (a) moderated and informal (b) formal and changed (c) modified and formal (d) formal and moderated 39. We use ____ outline to take notes while listening or reading (a) moderated (b) formal (c) modified (d) informal 40. We use ____ outline to arrange ideas when preparing a major written or oral assignments. (a) modified (b) moderated (c) formal (d) informal 41. are current publications that are published after a certain period of time a. Books b. Retrospective materials (c) Periodicals d. Text Books

42. All the following are examples of serial materials except a. Newspapers b. Magazines c. Journals (d) Books 43. library have the most diverse information resources for wide range of users (a) Academic b. School c. Public d. National 44. Materials provides direct and accurate answers to users queries a. Non-book b. Printed (c) Referenced. Reserve 45. Text books that are very current but usually scarce are kept in the ... section of the library a. Shelf b. Cataloguing (c) Reserved. Documents 46. The following materials can be found in a library a. Books b. Journals c. Microfiche (d) All of the above 47. The earliest development of the library was in – a. Libya b. Syria c. Japan (d) Egypt 48. The method of preservation of knowledge was revolutionized by the invention of – a. Computers b. Google (c) Printing press d. Facebook 49. 65. Libraries that provide services to higher education institutions are known as – (a) Academic libraries b. Public libraries c. Special libraries d. Private libraries 50. The bibliographic control of all publications in Nigeria is the responsibility of – a. Academic libraries b. Public libraries (c) National library d. Historical society libraries 51. The following are book forms except – (a) CD ROM Databases b. Serials c. Theses and Dissertations d. Government publications 52. Declarative and imperative are examples of ____ Pick the correct answer from these options a. sentence part b. sentence type (c) sentence kinds d. none of the above. 53. Compound – complex sentence mean a. one single idea b. two independent ideas c. one independent and one dependent (d) two independent and many dependent clauses 54. *A simple sentence has ____ number information a. 4

b. 2 c. 3 (d) 1 55. *Compound sentence may be separated into 2 simple sentences (a) true b. false.

56. *The subject of a sentence can be said to be..... Pick the correct answer from these options (a) doer of action b. action c. object d. complement 57. *The word concord means..... Pick the correct answer from these options a. together (b) agreement c.unite d. disagree. 58. There are ___ types of nouns (a) 4 b.3 c.2 d.1 59. Nouns can be classified into _____ categories a.4 b.3 c.1 (d) 2 60. Plural derivation for countable nouns can be done in ___ number of ways a. 4 b.3 c.2 (d) 5 61. Uncountable nouns can be counted by the use of ___ words.Pick the correct answer from these options a. singular b.plural (c) assisting

d. connecting 62. What makes verbs regular in form.....Pick the correct answer from these Options (a)Past and past participle formed the same way b.past different from past participle c. present and past forms the same d.present and past participle forms the same. 63. There are ___ forms of verb a.7 (b) 5 c.8 d.10 64. Verbs that cannot stand on their own but assist others are called ___ a.main verb b.regular verb (c) auxiliary verb d. transitive verb 65. Personal pronoun is speaker inclusive (a) true b.false. 66. Close passages are passages where ___ a.options are provided (b)no options are provided c.answers are not needed d. none of the above. 67. Summarizing means producing _____and more version of a text or a talk. a.long, expanded (b) short, concise c.all of the above d.none of the above 68. Which of the following is not a typical narrative essay format----- a. novel b. anecdote c. autobiography (d) travel writing 69. Which of the following is not among the main continuous writing a. narrative

(b)E-mail c. descriptive d. argumentative 70. The usefulness of keeping a personal time table is-----Select the correct answer from the options provided a attend lectures b. To know your free time (c) to plan your study and personal life d. All of the above. 71. A formal letter has ----- address(es). Attempt this question from the options provided a. three (b) two c. four d. five. 72. A formal letter is a letter a --- Attempt this question from the options provided. a. friend (b) person in authority c. brother d. sister 73. .We have --- types of letters. Attempt this question from the options provided. a. friend (b) person in authority c. brother d. sister a. five b. two (c) three d. six 74. Another name for formal letter is----- letter (a) official/business b. Informal c. personal d. strange FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES PASSAGE A Umonyok is the oldest woman in my village. Women of her age-group have either died or are near their graves. But Umonyok is nearly as strong and as smart as a teenager. Her small stature has given her this advantage. And what is funny about her is that she claims to be a teenager and attempts to behave like one. She professes that her righteous dealings with man and Nature have made her "share" with many younger generations, and that she has to explore this blessing to the fullest by taking part in the modern fashion and by doing what the young girls do. That makes old Umonyok's behavior in the village not only unique but also comic. During the community festival, Umonyok did not only adorn herself in a girl's dancing costume but was also dancing among the young girls. The moving crowd ignored the other group of dancers and mobbed the group of young girls among which Umonyok was dancing. The word Oldest in the first paragraph is 1. Which of these is not true of Umonyok?

a. She was an old woman b. She had a small stature (c) She was young and beautiful 2. To „Share“ with many younger generations“ means a. to advise the young ones (b) to belong to any generation at a time c. to rule over younger generations. 3. What happened during the community festival? a. Umonyok was with her age mates b. Umonyok was found standing aloof (c) Umonyok danced with a group of young girls. 4. What made the crowd to ignore the other group of dancers? a. To admire the young girls (b) To have a look at Umonyok as she danced. c. To see who was the best dancer 5. The word Oldest in the first paragraph is a. A noun b. An adverb (c) An adjective 6. In an outline each level is _____ more than the preceding level (a) dent (b) aligned (c) blocked (d) indented 7. A rule in constructing an outline is that all enters on any given level of division in the outline must be _____ in structure (a)parallel (b)unparalleled (c) different (d) symmetrical 8. An outline must have the same _____ form (a)lexical (b) pragmatic (c) semantic (d) grammatical 9. An outline can also be an important step in _____ (a) organizing (b) processing (c) summarizing (d) paragraphing 10. Outlining is a _____ and should _____ all writing (a)plan, precede (b) structure proceed (c) plan, proceed (d) structure precede 11. The system of notation in outlining for major divisions is _____ (a)small letter alphabet (b) Arabic numeral (c) capital letter alphabet (d) roman numeral 12. Listening is the _____ receptive component of language skills (a) ducal (b)auditory (c) oral (d) aural. 13. The language skills are _____, _____, _____ and _____

(a) listening, speaking, reading and writing (b) Hearing talking reciting and writing (c) Listening, speech, read and writing (d) Speaking listening dictating and writing 14. Listening requires an understanding of the language _____ being used. (a) sign (b)symbol (c) code (d) signs and symbols. 15. The temporary cause of hearing loss may be any of these (a)bore damage (b) nerve damage (c) wax (d) ear damage 16. The basic demands of any listening experience are _____, _____, _____ and _____ (a) Hear, attend, understand the language and have a purposeful (b) Her, attention, comprehend the language and a purpose 17. Listening is more than a language experience, it is an experience in _____ as well (a) reading (b)writing (c) speaking (d) thinking 18. Listening involves a combination of _____, _____ and _____ factors. (a) Hearing, reading and writing (b) Seeing, speaking and reading (c) Attentive, comprehension, assimilation (d) Physical, mental and attitudinal 19. In order to listen, a person must first (a)see (b)read (c)write (d) hear 20. Some of the things that can affect our maintaining attention while listening are _____ (a) noise, physical and mental and thought (b) – (c) Nose, physical and emotional and overt social behavior (d) --- 21. A student who has a short attention span in listening class has a _____ problem (a) reading (b) speaking (c) listening (d) writing 22. Types of listening are _____, _____, _____ and _____ (a) Complex, understanding, appreiative and critical (b) Simple, attentive, appreciative and critical-creative (c) Simple, attentive, critical and creative (d) Simple, attentive, appreciative and creative 23. _____ is the lowest level of listening in the types of listening (a)appreciative (b) creative (c) simple (d) creative 24. Which type of listening is an important skill for the student“s daily functioning

in the lecture room (a)simple (b) appreciative (c) attentive (d) critical creative. 25. _____ is a type of listening where we listen with intellectual and emotional involvement (a)attentive (b)

appreciative (c) creative (d) critical-creative. 26. Which of these words in a dictation is correct? (a) architecture (b) acheitecture (c) architecture (d) akitecture 27. Which is the correctly spelt (a) definition (b) defininition (c) definetion (d) definition 28. _____ is receptive aspect of language skills through the eyes (a) listening (b) reading (c) writing (d) speaking 29. Getting meaning from text is the aim of _____ (a) listening (b) speaking (c) reading (d) writing. 30. Underlying the basic processes of reading and listening is _____ (a) meaning (b) thinking (c) attending (d) understanding 31. A reader that can read well but fails to grasp the main idea or draw conclusion has no reading problem, but _____ problem (a) emotional (b) thinking (c) hearing (d) sight. 32. Of _____ is a deficiency in reading (a) attention (b) retention (c) recognition (d) listening 33. _____ is a type of deficiency in reading (a) subvocalization (b) looking (c) recognition (d) attention 34. _____ is a type of reading skills (a) skimming (b) skimming (c) skamming (d) skaming 35. _____ is a way of reading a text quickly to discover the main ideas in a text. (a) scanning (b) intensive (c) skimming (d) cloze 36. A list of author's names and title of their publications contained in a book is called – a. Frontis piece b. Verso page (c) Bibliography d. Glossary notes 37. A classification scheme provides – a. Subject lists of books b. Table of contents of books (c) A systematic arrangement of books d. History of all books 38. The University of Jos Library uses which classification scheme – a. Dewy Decimal Classification Scheme b. Universal Decimal Classification Scheme (c) Library of Congress Classification Scheme d. National Classification Scheme 39. A Call Mark contains – a. Location mark b. Class Mark c. Author number and year of publication (d) All of the above 40. A catalogue is a – _____ a. A book containing all subject fields (b) A systematic arrangement of items in alphabetical order c. A serial publication d. A textbook in library science 41. The stand in which serial collections are recorded and kept is called – a. Catalogue stand b. Shelf stand (c) Kardex d. Pamphlet box 42. Reference services include the following – a. Providing answers to inquiries requiring specific information b. Guiding students on how to use the library in their research c. Locating materials for users where ever they may be in the library (d) All of the above 43. Encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, yearbooks and manuals are classified as – a. Special materials b. Electronic materials (c) Reference materials d. Special collections 44. The Circulation section of the library is responsible for – a. Stamping books (b) Controlling the circulation of materials c. Keeping periodical materials d. Photocopying materials 45. The invention of printing in the 15th century is attributed to – a. John Dewey (b) Johannes Gutenberg c. Ranganathan d. Howard Shaw 46. Legal deposit materials are the responsibility of – a. Academic libraries b. Special libraries (c) National library d. Public libraries 47. Choose the correct form of the word ----- a. comprehension b. Komprehension (c) Comprehension

48. Understanding requires ----- (a) Concentration b. Forgetting c. Looking 49. Words of similar

meanings are called----- (a) Synonyms b. Antonyms c. Cinomims 50. Words of opposite meaning are -----a. Acronyms b. Synonyms (c) Antonyms 51. Saying out words while reading is-----a. Reading (b) Vocalization c. Localization 52. Reading is aimed ata. Talking (b) Understanding c. Touching\ 53. Whispering is a feature of ----- (a) Vocalization c. Reading c. Touching 54. One of these is a feature of vocalization-----a. Sleeping b. Comprehension (c) Lip movement The interaction between an individual and a text means-----a. Watching (b) Reading c. Looking Head movement while reading is -----(a) Bad habit b. Good action c. Understanding One of these is not a feature of good reading habit----- (a) Pointing to words b. Reading silently c. Reading with attention Lack of concentration in reading leads to ----- a. Good conclusion (b) Poor understanding c. Fast reading Interest in a material can lead to ----- ----(a) Good understanding b. Over generalization c. Poor understanding

One of the following can lead to poor understanding-----a. Attention (b)

55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. Discomfort c. Interest. 61. On of these leads to better understanding----- ----a. Bad environment (b) Curiosity c. Regression 62. To preview a material means to-----a. Conclude b. Write (c) To have a first look 63. Preview is thestep in reading (a) First b. Final c. Semi-final 64. Reading for only main ideas is an act of-----a. Scanning (b) Skimming c. Sighting 65. Scanning means to ----- (a) Look for specific information b. Have a general view c. Look for details 66. The following are features of reading except ----- a. Scanning (b) Looking c. Skimming 67. To look back and examine a passage means to ---- (a) Review b. Preview c. Test FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES COMPREHENSION PASSAGES Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it. Passage A All over the world till lately and in most of the world till today, mankind has been following the course of nature: that is to say, it has been breeding up to the maximum. To let nature take her extravagant course in the reproduction of the human race may have made sense in an age in which we were also letting her take her course in decimating mankind by casualties of war, pestilence and famine. Being human, we have at least revolted against that senseless waste. We have started to impose on nature's heartless play a humane new order of our own but, when once man has begun to interfere with nature; he cannot afford to stop half way. We cannot, with impunity, cut down the death-rate to go on taking nature's course.

We must consciously try to establish equilibrium, or sooner or later, famine will stalk abroad again. 1. The author observes that a. War, pestilence and famine were caused by the extravagance of nature. b. Nature was heartless and senseless. (c) There was a time when uncontrolled birth made sense. d. It was wise at a time when mankind did not interfere with normal reproduction. e. Nature was heartless in its reproductive process. 2. Which of these statements does not express the opinion of the author? a. Mankind has started to interfere with the work of nature. b. Many people had died in the past through wand and disease. c. Mankind should not have the maximum number of children possible. d. Mankind should take care of its children. (e) Man's present relationship with nature in matters of birth and death is a happy one. 3. 'humane', as used in the passage means a. sensible b. wise c. chuman (d) benevolent e. thorough 4. "We must consciously try to establish an equilibrium", implies that mankind must a.

realistically find an equation b. strive not to be wasteful c. deliberately try to fight nature d. try to fight nature (e) Purposely find a balance. 5. The main idea of this passage is that a. nature is heartless (b)man should control the birth rate

c. mankind will soon perish of starvation. d. pestilence causes more deaths than war. e. Man should change nature's course gradually. PASSAGE B The Endeavour to maintain proper standards of fairness in journalism must be pursued. It is fatally easy for the journalist to deviate from the straight path. There is his natural desire to 'make a story' and insidious temptation to twist facts to square with his paper's policy. Both are indefensible as the framing of misleading headlines for the sake of effect. The conscientious journalist must check any tendency bias, and guard against the dangers inherent in personal antipathies or friendship, a din traditional opposition between rivals schools of thought. When a political opponent, whose stupidity habitually provokes stack, makes an effective speech, honesty requires that he be given credit for it. Where personal relationships might make it easier and more congenial to keep silent than to criticize, the journalist must never forget his duty to the public and the supreme importance of recording truth. 6. When may a journalist have to act against his own inclination? (A)When his friends act stupidly B. When he becomes weak and decrepit C. When his enemies make a mistake. D. When his political opponents frame misleading headlines. E. After he has been given a bribe. 7. A journalist would be able to uphold the tenets of his profession if A. he seeks publicity B. he tries to achieve popularity (C) he resists temptation to bias D. he can manipulate his story to please his employers. E. He tries to protect his friends.

8. 'Insidious' (italised) means A. subtle (B)wicked C. natural D. unusual E. wild 9. A dutiful journalist must A. read widely B. have political acumen C. make no enemies but friends. D. be able to make an effective speech. (E)be able to recognize merit wherever found. 10. The duty of a journalist to public entails A. giving credit to his political enemies B. keeping quiet when necessary C. trying to 'make a story'. (d)telling the truth E. defending the weak 11. ____ is a type of listening where we listen with intellectual and emotional involvement (a)attentive (b) appreciative (c)creative (d) critical-creative. 12. Which of these words in a dictation is correct? (a)architecture (b) acheitecture (c) architecture (d) akitecture 13. Which is the correctly spelt (a)defination (b) definition (c)definetion (d)definition 14. _____ is receptive aspect of language skills through the eyes (a)listening (b)reading (c)writing (d)speaking 15. Getting meaning from text is the aim of _____ (a)listening (b)speaking (c) reading (d)writing. 16. Underlying the basic processes of reading and listening is ____ (a)meaning (b)thinking (c)attending (d)understanding 17. A reader that can read well but fails to grasp the main idea or draw conclusion

has no reading problem, but ____ problem (a)emotional (b)thinking (c)hearing (d)sight. 18. Of ____ is a deficiency in reading (a)attention (b) retention (c) recognition (d) listening 19. _____ is a type of deficiency in reading (a)subvocalization (b) looking (c) recognition (d) attention 20. _____ is a type of reading skills (a)skimming (b) skiming (c) skamming (d) skaming 21. _____ is a way of reading a text quickly to discover the main ideas in a text. (a)scanning (b) intensive (c) skimming (d) cloze 22. ____ is a way of reading a text for the purpose of locating

specific information (a)skimming (b) cloze (c) scanning (d) intensive 23. _____ is a kind of reading where you are expected to provide missing information (a)skimming (b) scanning (c) intensive (d) cloze 24. _____ method is a reading skill for study reading (a)SSSR (b)SQ4R (c)SQ2R (d)SQ3R 25. Which kind of connector is the word „first“ in the listing of items in writing. (a)summation (b) enumeration (c) reformulation (d) illustration 26. Connectors are also known as _____ (a)semantic markers (b) semantic signs (c) semantic codes (d) semantic helpers 27. _____ is a connector used to say one thing in another way (a)Enumeration (b) Reformulation (c) Summation (d) Illustration. 28. Which kind of connector is the word „for instance“ (a)Enumeration (b) Reformulation (c) Summation (d) Illustration 29. _____ is a type of connector that shows contrastive information (a) notwithstanding (b) for example (c) by and large (d) moreover. 30. The duty of _____ is to show the reader the writer's train of thought and how that

thought is developing (a)paragraph (b) reading (c) connectors (d) summation 31. _____ the first form of language, is a basic component of language skills (a)writing (b) reading (c) speech (d) listening 32. The National Union Catalogue of a country should list - _____ (a) All books published in the country b. All archival materials c. All CD ROM databases d. None of the above 33. Which of the following is the primary source of information? a. Bibliography b. Encyclopedia (c)Handwritten articles d. Dictionary 34. What type of information sources is most useful? a. Reference sources b. Non documentary sources (c) Documentary sources d. Both (a) and (b) 35. What is library literature? a. Indexing Journal b. List of books of library science c. Abstracting Periodicals (d) Directory of sources of Library Science 36. Abstracting service provides... (a) Abstract of articles b. Whole bibliographic description of articles c. Whole bibliographic description along with abstracts of article d. Whole bibliographic sources 37. The term „Information Service“ is an improvised name for..... a. Administration b. Documentation c. Bibliography (d) Reference Service 38. Information is a part of....

(a) Information Science b. Scientific achievement c. Knowledge d. Communication 39. What does „Communication of Information“ mean? a. Process of transmitting information (b) Process of disseminating information c. Process of retrieving information d. Process of scanning information 40. Information is (a) Raw data (b) Processed data (c) Input data (d) Organized data 41. is a process of information a. Books b. CD-ROM (c) Computers d. None of the above 42. Reviewing a text is the ----- (a) Analysis b. Judgment c. Conclusion 43. One of these is an act of memory -----a. Preview (b) Retaining c. Calling 44. The act of recalling is an aspect of _____a. Review (b) Memory c. Review 45. Taking down notes helps in -----(a) Recalling b. Reading c. Recording 46. To paraphrase a sentence means to ----- (a) Say it in your own words b. Change the meaning c. Say it exactly as it is 47. Reporting an utterance word for word is----- a. Correction (b) Direct quotation c. Short form 48. An outline is theof a text(a) Main sketch b. Final part c. First section 49. The sketch of an essay is the ----- a. Beginning (b) Outline c. The middle 50. The main idea in a paragraph is contained in----- - a. The first word (b) The topic sentence c. The last word 51. The topic sentence contains the.....a. Final part (b) Main idea c.

First expression 52. Head movement means-----a. Dancing b. Nodding your head (c)
 Moving your head to follow the line of sentence 53. With proper concentration, there will be-----
 ----- (a) Understanding b. regression c. Nothing 54. Flexibility refers to----- a. Reading very
 fast (b) Varying the pace of reading c. Slow reading 55. Purposes of reading include the
 following except----- a. Information b. Entertainment (c) Disappointment 56. Reading for
 entertainment is the same as ----- (a) Leisure reading b. faster reading c. Careless reading 57.
 Speed in reading depends on the following except----- (a) Age of the reader b. Difficulty of
 lightness of the material c. Author"s style. 58. One of these is a source of reading----- (a)
 Books b. Pictures c. Crafts 59. A novel provides the following except----- a. Information b.
 Entertainment (c) Abuses 60. Literary works include the following except----- a. Drama b.
 Poetry (c) Letter writing 61. Which of the following can be turned to a song?----- (a) Poetry
 b. Novel c. Letter 62. A novella is a type of----- a. Poetry b. Drama (c) Prose 63. A play let is
 a type of----- (a) Drama b. Prose c. Letter 64. Genres of literature include the following
 except----- (a) Text messages b. Poetry c. Prose 65. Drama is one of theof
 literaturea. Bodies b. Names (c) Branches 66. Poetry is written in-----a. Vast (b) Verse c. Vase
 67. Which of the following is designed to be acted?----- a. Prose b. Poetry (c) Play 68.
 Reading a piece of literature requires----- a. Playing (b) Attention c. Disappointment 69.
 Reading generally increases..... a. Boredom (b) Knowledge c. Pain 70. Good reading can be
 enhanced by----- (a) Constant practice b. Slow action c. Staying idle.

71. Practice brings aboutin readinga. Failure (b) Proficiency c. Boredom 72. Three P"s in
 reading are ----- a. Prose, poetry , and preview b. Preview, plot and poetry (c) Preview,
 purpose and pace FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES Read each passage carefully and
 answer the questions that follow it. PASSAGE A I dare not lift the veil that protects our tribal
 marriage customs and ceremonies from the eyes of outsiders. There is already too little in this
 world that is sacred; and what Fatmata and I were required to go through during the next week
 must absolutely satisfy my parent's choice. Fatmata was as black as a satin, and as soft. She
 had the teeth and smile of a goddess. The Dopo tutors had done their job well: she was a
 complete efficient lover and a mother. I brought her home with swelling pride, and began at
 once to save all I could spare towards the cost of acquiring my second wife. My anti-Western
 revolt was gaining momentum 1. The evidence would seem to indicate that (A)the author
 adores his wife. B. he disapproves her ways. C. he thinks she is extravagant. D. the author
 regrets the cause of his debts. E. she had not been properly brought up. 2. The author said 'My
 anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum' (last sentence), he was referring to the fact that A.
 he did not like polygamy. B. he hated Europeans. C. he did not want to marry another wife. D. he
 admitted everything about his wife. (E) he revolted against European values 3. It would appear
 that marriage had turned him into A. a good worker. B. a faithful husband. C. an incurable debtor.
 D. a tragic figure

(E) a proud husband. 4. Which one of the following is NOT true of the passage? A. The lady was
 beautiful. B. The marriage cost a lot of money. C. The marriage was according to native law and
 custom. (D) Fatmata never had an issue. E. The author wanted another wife. 5. 'swelling' (line 13)

means A. jovial (B)great C. remarkable D. happy E. grow

PASSAGE B If present trends continue, the world would face a major crisis by the end of this century: insufficient cheap, convenient energy. For without such energy, industrial production will fall, agricultural output will drop, transport will ebb restricted, and standard of living in developed countries will plummet. At present, almost all our energy comes from fossil fuels. The earth's reserves of fossil fuels have been formed from organic matter subjected to enormous heat and pressure for millions of years. But such reserves are finite. Because power demand is increasing very rapidly, fossil fuels will be exhausted within a relatively short time. We can estimate the amount of recoverable fuel under the surface of the earth and we know the rate at which it is being extracted. Fairly simple calculations can therefore determine its remaining life. If present trends continue, gas and oil reserves will be exhausted by the middle of the

21st century-about 70 years from now. Similar estimates for coal and wood reserves suggest a projected supply for 250-300 years. Of course, long before fossil fuels are exhausted, demand will greatly exceed supply. For too many years, the world has consumed fossil fuels with little thought for the future. In fact, world energy consumption increased almost 600% between 1900 and 1965 and it is projected to increase by another 450% between 1965 and the year 2000.

Crude oil has been pumped out of the ground for about 100 years, but over half of it has been consumed in the past 18 years. Coal has been mined for over 800 years, but over a half of it has been extracted in the past 37 years. In sum, most of the world's consumption of energy from fossil fuels throughout history, has taken place within living memory. (Ray Williams: Panorama).

6. The expression, standard of living in developed countries will plummet, means A. The economy of rich nations will stagnate. B. economic life will improve in rich nations. (C)purchasing power will decline sharply in rich nations. D. people in developed nations will experience boom. 7. The writer warns that the world could A. lose all its oil reserves in a matter of years. B. face energy crisis soon if production is not stepped up. C. experience scarcity and low energy price soon. (D)face low energy supply and poor agricultural output 8. Fossil fuels as used in the passage include A. wood, kerosene and natural gas. (B) oil, coal and natural gas C. lignite, butane and charcoal. D. wood, coal and oil. 9. The writer seems to suggest that developed nations should A. always calculate a fossil fuel's remaining life.

B. reduce industrial and agricultural production (C)reduce dependence on fossil fuels. D. review industrial dependence on energy. 10. From the writer's description of the world energy situation, we may conclude that (A)developing nations will soon experience poverty. B. demand for recoverable fuel will plummet. C.consumption has not affected production consumption D. decline has not affected demand 11. We use the air that escapes from the lungs in ____ production (a) sign (b) symbol (c) sound (d) wave. 12. The organs of articulation that shape vocal sound to make speech are ____, ____, ____ and ____ (a) Lung, mouth, throat and air (b) Lips, tongue, teeth and palate (c) Lips, saliva, trachea and plate (d) Lung, air, saliva and mouth 13. The speech sounds of English can be divided into two main groups ____ and ____ (a)vowel and consonance (b) vowels and consonants (c) vowels and consonant (d) vowels and consonants From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that has same vowel

sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined A B C D 14. Seat: Sit Cite set key 15. Free: wind police fry nee 16. Jeopardy: People gudgeon bury halt 17. Suite: sweet survey suitor suit From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that has the same consonant sound(s) as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined A B C D 18. Vice: cat dress show chalk

19. Seize: sees cease rush talks 20. Athlete: let breathe bell both 21. In speech making the opening greeting is referred to as ____ (a) opening (b) salutary (c) salutation (d) remarks 22. ____, ____, ____, and ____ are types of speeches (a) Prompt, prepared, recitation and manuscript (b) Immediate, unprepared, memorized and read (c) Impromptu, extemporaneous, memorized and manuscript (d) Impromptu, prepared, read and recited 23. It is mandatory that a speech bears a ____ (a) place (b) date (c) title (d) signature 24. For a speech write to succeed, he must consider the following: (a) The purpose, audience and occasion (b) The people, audience and situation (c) Title, method and occasion (d) Situation audience and occasion 25. ____ is a stage for gathering release with which to write about in writing skills (a) writing (b) post writing (c) pre-writing (d) brain storming 26. ____ is stage for putting your ideas on paper (a) pre-writing (b) writing (c) postwriting (d) developing 27. ____ is a piece of writing in prose on a particular topic (a) column (b) communication (c) essay (d) summary 28. ____ is a type of essay that aims principally at telling stories (a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository (d) narrative 29. ____ is the kind of essay you are expected to take sides in your topic (a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository (d) narrative 30. Essay parts are made up mainly of ____, ____ and ____ (a) Closing, conclusion and development (b) Introduction, development and conclusion (c) Opening, introduction and development (d) Introduction, body and development Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each

of the following sentence. 31. In the match against the uplanders team, the sybmbariners turned out to be the dark horse A. Played most brilliantly B. Played below their usual form C. Won unexpectedly D. Lost as expected E. Won as expected 32. Only the small fry get punished for such social misdemeanours. A. Small boys B. Unimportant people C. Frightened people D. Frivolous people E. Inexperienced people 33. He spoke with his hert in his mouth A. Courageously B. With such unusual cowardice C. With a lot of confusion in his speech. D. Without being able to make up his mind E. With fright and agitation 34. The leader in today"s issue of our popular newspaper focuses on inflation A. President B. Headline C. Editorial D. Columnist E. Proprietor 35. From the way my friends talks, you can see he is such a bore. A. Rude B. Brilliant C. Uninteresting D. Doverbearing E. Humorous 36. His jail terms were to run Concurrently. A. Simultaneously

B. Uniformly C. Laboriously D. Consecutively E. Judiciously 37. The English is a ____ language in Nigeria (a) First (b) second (c) third (d) fourth € none 38. The person listening to or reading a text is known as (a) writer (b) listener (c) audience (d) intructer (e) none. 39. The activity of jotting down important points from a text or lecture is known as (a) summary (b) writing (c) note-taking (d) scanning (e) skimming. 40. ____ is the reduction in length of a particular piece of writing (a) skimming (b) scanning (c) summary (d) note-taking. 41. All except

_____ are the essentials of a good summary (a) brevity (b) clarity (c) relevance (d) scanning 42. Nigeria is a _____ society (a) monolingual (b) Bilingual (c) multi lingual (d) none 43. The English is an _____ language in the world (a) local (b) regional (c) ethnic (d) international 44. The rise and fall in the voice pitch is known as (a) stress (b) intonation (c) vowels (d) consonants 45. We can identify _____ varieties of English in Nigeria (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four. 46. The exertion of greater muscular energy in the pronunciation of certain sounds is known as (a) hyphen (b) apostrophe (c) stress (d) intonation 47. The interaction between the reader and the writer is called (a) writing (b) speaking (c) reading (d) listening. 48. The activity of paying attention to and trying to make meaning from something we hear

is known as (a) speaking (b) listening (c) writing (d) reading. 49. All the following are transitional markers of addition EXCEPT (a) besides (b) moreover (c) however (d) again. 50. Only one out the following is used to illustrate (a) therefore (b) because (c) for example (d) however. 51. Reading to identify only the main ideas is known as (a) scanning (b) skimming (c) summarizing (d) comprehension 52. When we read slowly and thoroughly we are engaged in (a) intensive reading (b) summary (c) scanning (d) skimming. 53. SQ3R means (a) shoot, question and read (b) survey, question, read, recall, review (c) survey, question, read, write (d) survey, read, question and answer. 54. Speaking and writing are all directed to the (a) church (b) mosque (c) audience (d) university. 55. The efficient reader should always identify the writers (a) answer (b) habits (c) purpose (d) likes. 56. The process that consolidates memory while reading is known as (a) preview (b) summary (c) note-taking (d) review. 57. Only one out of the following is part of a sentence _____ (a) heading (b) topic (c) clause (d) paragraph. 58. Choose the odd one _____ (a) simple (b) compound (c) complex (d) interaction. 59. The commonest mode of communication in the university is _____ (a) essay (b) letter (c) minutes (d) speech. 60. "Umaru Yaradua is dead" is an example of _____ sentence (a) imperative (b) exclamatory (c) interrogative (d) declarative. 61. "May you prosper" is an example of _____ sentence (a) imperative (b) exclamatory

(c) interrogative (d) declarative 62. A group of words that make complete sense is known as _____ (a) clause (b) paragraph (c) essay (d) sentence. 63. A sentence with only independent clause is known as _____ (a) complex (b) compound (c) simple (d) tough. 64. A sentence with at least one independent clause and other dependent clauses is called a _____ (a) simple (b) complex (c) compound (d) tough. 65. In grammar when two independent clauses are joined together by conjunctions we have _____ sentence (a) compound (b) complex (c) simple (d) essay sentence. 66. The process of reading in which the reader intends to locate specific information is known as _____ (a) comprehension (b) skimming (c) scanning (d) intensive reading. 67. What type of information sources is most useful? a. Reference sources b. Non documentary sources (c) Documentary sources d. Both (a) and (b) 68. What is library literature? a. Indexing Journal b. List of books of library science c. Abstracting Periodicals (d) Directory of sources of Library Science 69. Abstracting service provides... (a) Abstract of articles b. Whole bibliographic description of articles c. Whole bibliographic description along with abstracts of article d. Whole bibliographic sources 70. The term „Information Service" is an improvised name for..... a. Administration b.

Documentation c. Bibliography

(d) Reference Service 71. Information is a part of.... (a) Information Science b. Scientific achievement c. Knowledge d. Communication 72. What does „Communication of Information“ mean? a. Process of transmitting information (b) Process of disseminating information c. Process of retrieving information d. Process of scanning information 73. Information is (a) Raw data (b) Processed data (c) Input data (d) Organized data 74. is a process of information a. Books b. CD-ROM (c) Computers d. None of the above 75. What is intellectual Property? (a) Books b. All reading materials c. Intellectual thoughts d. All of the above 76. The word Library is made of the word a. Liber (b) Libra c. Libre d. Liberae FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES Passage A In many places in the world today, the poor are getting poorer while the rich

are getting richer, and the programmes of development planning and foreign aid appear to be unable to reverse this trend. Nearly all the developing countries have a modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are similar to those in developed countries. But they also have a non-modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are not only unsatisfactory, but in many cases are getting worse. What is the typical condition of the poor in developing countries? Their work opportunities are so limited that they cannot work their way out of their situation. They are underemployed, or totally unemployed; when they do find occasional work, their productivity is extremely low. Some of them have land, but often too little land. Many have no land, and no prospect of ever getting any. There is no hope for them in the rural areas and so, they drift into the big cities. But there is no work for them in the big cities either-and of courses no housing. All the same, they flock into the cities because their chances of finding some work appear to be greater there than in the villages-where they are nil. Rural unemployment, then, produces mass-migration into the cities; rural unemployment becomes urban unemployment. The problem can be stated quite simply: what can be done to promote economic growth outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages, which still contain 80 to, 90% of the total population? The primary need is workplaces, literally million of workplaces. (Ray Williams: Panorama) 1. The gap between the rich and the poor widens because there A. are no jobs in the rural areas. B. are no employment opportunities in the city.

(C) is no work in the village and the city. D. is low growth rate in productivity. 2. The expression ‘work their way out of their situation’ means A. walk from one village to another B. migrate from village to city. C. work their way out of their village. (D) change their circumstances. 3. Migration to the city among villagers is caused by A. attractions of the city B. low productivity in the village (C) inadequate job opportunities in the village. D. shortage of land for cultivation. 4. Unemployment among the villagers refers to A. lack of sufficient land for everyone B. low productivity when working (C) fewer people for many jobs D. more people for fewer jobs. 5. Where are the rich getting richer and the poor poorer? A. in nearly all developing countries. (B) in a majority of countries in the world C. in developing countries with modern sectors. D. in countries with non-modern sectors PASSAGE B If present trends continue, the world would face a major crisis by the end of this century: insufficient cheap, convenient energy. For without such

energy, industrial production will fall, agricultural output will drop, transport will ebb restricted, and standard of living in developed countries will plummet. At present, almost all our energy comes from fossil fuels. The earth's reserves of fossil fuels have been formed from organic matter subjected to enormous heat and pressure for millions of years. But such reserves are finite. Because power demand is increasing very rapidly,

fossil fuels will be exhausted within a relatively short time. We can estimate the amount of recoverable fuel under the surface of the earth and we know the rate at which it is being extracted. Fairly simple calculations can therefore determine its remaining life. If present trends continue, gas and oil reserves will be exhausted by the middle of the 21st century-about 70 years from now. Similar estimates for coal and wood reserves suggest a projected supply for 250-300 years. Of course, long before fossil fuels are exhausted, demand will greatly exceed supply. For too many years, the world has consumed fossil fuels with little thought for the future. In fact, world energy consumption increased almost 600% between 1900 and 1965 and it is projected to increase by another 450% between 1965 and the year 2000. Crude oil has been pumped out of the ground for about 100 years, but over half of it has been consumed in the past 18 years. Coal has been mined for over 800 years, but over a half of it has been extracted in the past 37 years. In sum, most of the world's consumption of energy from fossil fuels throughout history, has taken place within living memory. (Ray Williams: Panorama) 6. The expression, standard of living in developed countries will plummet, means A. The economy of rich nations will stagnate. B. economic life will improve in rich nations. (C) purchasing power will decline sharply in rich nations. D. people in developed nations will experience boom. 7. writer warns that the world could A. lose all its oil reserves in a matter of years. B. face energy crisis soon if production is not stepped up.

C. experience scarcity and low energy price soon. (D) face low energy supply and poor agricultural output 8. Fossil fuels as used in the passage include A. wood, kerosene and natural gas. (B) oil, coal and natural gas C. lignite, butane and charcoal. D. wood, coal and oil. 9. The writer seems to suggest that developed nations should A. always calculate a fossil fuel's remaining life. B. reduce industrial and agricultural production (C) reduce dependence on fossil fuels. D. review industrial dependence on energy. 10. From the writer's description of the world energy situation, we may conclude that (A) developing nations will soon experience poverty. B. demand for recoverable fuel will plummet. C. consumption has not affected production consumption D. decline has not affected demand 11. The process of reading in which the reader intends to locate specific information is known as ____ (a) comprehension (b) skimming (c) scanning (d) intensive reading. 12. The kind of reading in which the reader relies on his/her intuition to make meaning from the passage is known as ____ (a) cloze (b) skimming (c) scanning (d) intensive reading. 13. A communication that goes out from one organization to another is known as ____ (a) memo (b) letter (c) speech (d) minutes. 14. A communication that goes from one department of an organisation to another is called ____ (a) essay (b) speech (c) minutes (d) memo. 15. A piece of writing in prose on a particular subject matter is called ____ (a) memo (b) report (c) speech (d) essay.

16. One whose duty is to write essays is known as ____ (a) Novelist (b) dramatist (c) essayist (d) poet. 17. An essay that talks in favour or disfavour of a topic is known as ____ (a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository (d) narrative. 18. The body of the essay is also known as ____ (a) opening (b) closing (c) development (d) introduction. 19. Choose the odd one (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) dramatic essay (d) expository essay. 20. In grammar a clause that cannot stand on its own to make meaning is known as ____ (a) principal clause (b) subordinate clause (c) independent clause (d) main clause. 21. "While we were shopping, we saw a man" which part of the above sentence is dependent (a) first part (b) second part (c) middle part (d) all the parts. Read the following passage carefully to answer questions 41 – 45. Chinwa Achebe is well known as a writer throughout Africa and even beyond. His fame rests on solid personal achievements. As a young man of twenty-eight he brought honour to his native Nigeria by writing *Things Fall Apart*, the first novel of unquestioned literary merit from English speaking West Africa. Critics tend to agree that no African novelist writing in English has yet surpassed Achebe's achievement in *Things Fall Apart*, except perhaps Achebe himself. 22. The first sentence in the above quotation is an example of a ____ sentence (a) interrogative (b) declarative (c) exclamatory (d) imperative. 23. The third sentence in the above passage is an example of a ____ sentence (a) complex (b) compound (c) simple (d) naïve. 24. According to the passage Achebe deserves (a) fame (b) honour (c)

achievements (d) shame. 25. „As a young man of twenty-eight“ ... is an example of a ____ (a) subordinate clause (b) subordinate clause (c) independent phrase (d) principal clause. 26. According to the passage Achebe is African's leading (a) dramatist (b) poet (c) essayist (d) novelist. 27. The question/interrogative mark is used after a direct question. But it is also used to show ____ (a) confidence (b) aggression (c) doubt (d) suspicion. 28. A punctuation mark used to show omission in a text is called (a) dash (b) Ellipsis (c) caret (d) full stop. 29. ____ is used in writing to show possession (a) hyphen (b) caret (c) Italics (d) apostrophe. 30. ____ is used in editing to show omission (a) parenthesis (b) semi colon (c) caret (d) dash. 31. ____ is the most frequently abused punctuation mark in writing (a) full stop (b) comma (c) colon (d) brackets. 32. Words used in writing to give coherence to an essay are known as (a) punctuation marks (b) stress (c) cohesive devices (d) intonation. 33. When the central message of the sentence comes at the end of the sentence it is called a ____ sentence (a) compound (b) complex (c) periodic (d) loose. 34. A fifty-fifty sentence is also known as a ____ sentence (a) complex (b) Balance (c) loose (d) periodic. 35. When the central message comes at the beginning of the sentence it is called a ____ sentence. (a) declarative (b) loose (c) interrogative (d) balance. 36. Which of the following is man's foremost language skills (a) reading (b)

speech (c) writing (d) listening. 37. At wedding and cocktail parties we rely on ____ speech (a) informal (b) formal (c) dramatic speech (d) monologue. 38. A speech made by a speaker but not meant for the audience is known as ____ (a) dialogue (b) epilogue (c) monologue (d) oration. 39. The art of good speech-making is also referred to as (a) public speech (b) rhetorics (c) epilogue (d) monologue. 40. One of the advantages of a formal speech is that it has some form of (a) arrogance (b) humility (c) permanence (d) fragility. 41. All the following are ways by

which you can take care of library materials except a Photocopying b Binding (c) Mutilation d Renovation 42. How many divisions does the University of Jos Library have? (a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5 43. The University of Jos Library uses which classification scheme – a Dewy Decimal Classification Scheme b Universal Decimal Classification Scheme (c) Library of Congress Classification Scheme d National Classification Scheme 44. Librarians use to group related books together (a) Catalogue cards b Classification scheme c Microfilm d. Retrieval tool 45. The following are reference materials except one

a Dictionaries b Encyclopedia c Directory (d)Text Book 46. A directory is not a reference material a. True (b) False 47. The section responsible for registering library users in the library is a Cataloguing b Reserve c Orders (d) Circulation 48. Motion pictures are not a non-book library resources a. True (b) False 49. One of the main characteristics of a speech is oracy -- (a) true b. false 50. A speaker must have an----- Select the correct answer from the options provided (a) audience b. a reporter c. a writer d. a guest. 51. A speech usually has opening greetings --- (a) true b. false 52. Debate is an example of speech delivery – (a) true b. false 53. A good speaker must summarize his/her speech neatly – (a) true b. false. 54. ---- is an example of essay type. Select the correct answer from the options provided a letter (b) narrative c. grammar d. paragraph 55. There are --- types of essays a. two b. three © four d. five 56. A ----- is typically a story of something that happened or imagined--- Select the correct answer from the options provided (a) narrative b. debate c. verb d. poem 57. A good story must have a clearly defined ---- --- Select the correct answer from the options provided a flat b. rhyme c. rhythm (d). plot 58. A story must have a beginning, climax and----- a. essay b. length © conclusion d. line 59. A --- text gives a vivid description Select the correct answer from the options provided of an object. -- - a. argumentative b. narrative c. reader (d) descriptive. 60. To write a good description, one has to be a good ---- a. reader b. writer b write (c) observer d. novelist.

61. A descriptive passage is ----- a. disorderly b. awkward c. straight (d) sequential. 62. The essay that expects an explanation of how something is done or operated is - -- a. descriptive (b) expository c. narrative d. none of sthe above 63. A report of an experiment is a typical example of --- a. narration (b) exposition c. description d. argumentation 64. An argumentative essay has --- opposing sides --- a. three b. four c. five (d) two 65. Salutation is typical of argumentation --- (a) true (b) false 66. A debater takes two stand – a. true (b) false 67. The use of rhetorical question is allowed in debates ----- (a) true b false 68. Argumentation is also known as ----- a. song b. fight c. story (d) debate. 69. A summary is a ----- version of a passage – a. long (b) short c. wide d. narrow 70. A non-print material is one you can open from page to page a. True (b) False FACULTY PASSAGE L Soli learnt how to mould building blocks at an early age; his mother died when he was 19 and a year later, his father died, leaving the responsibility for the entire household on the young man"s shoulders. He started work as an apprentice in a small block industry near his house. They molded building blocks made from mixture of clay and water with a simple locally-made wooden molding tool. Three semi- skilled workers and seven labourers were employed. Soli worked hard and was soon promoted to a semi-skilled labourer and was thus involved in actually making the bricks for a period of two years. At this stage, Soli left the

factory in order to set up his own unit in a nearby village. 1. The word „semi-skilled“ as used in the passage is a. He was hardworking b. He loved the job (c) He had lost his parents

2. Soli started as a. a semi-skilled worker (b) a labourer c. a manager 3. Soli was promoted because (a) He was hardworking b. He was lucky c. He loved promotion 4. Why did Soli leave the factory? a. To go to school b. To go and rest (c) To start his own enterprise 5. The word „semi-skilled“ as used in the passage is a. A preposition (b) Adjective c. Pronoun
PASSAGE M
Marriage as a human institution is facing its greatest threat ever in this century. Never, since the first man and woman were joined together, has the institution been beset by as many problems as it is now. And this trend, which started in the western world, has spread and is fast spreading to all parts of the globe. The most disturbing problem is the high rate of divorce. It is no longer a social stigma for woman to fill in forms indicating that they are divorced. Men, too, proclaim their „liberty“ from „shackles“ of matrimony somehow with pride. Little wonder that young couples resort to separation and eventually divorce, at the slightest disagreement. The word „slightest“ in the passage is 6. The threat to marriage as stated in this passage is a. its joy b. its holiness (c) its instability 7. The most common feature of the problem is a. love

(b) divorce c. courtship 8. It is no longer a social stigma“ means that a. Women are repentant b. Women no longer attend social gatherings (c) Women are no longer ashamed of divorce 9. According to the passage, men are (a) Also not bothered b. Worried c. Ashamed 10. The word „slightest“ in the passage is a. an adjective (b) an adverb c. a conjunction 11. A summary must be ----- a. long b. vague © brief d. tight 12. A summary must be written in the writer"s ----- a. language b. style c. place (d) sentences 13. Identification of main ideas is the primary focus of summary writing --- (a) true b. false 14. A person who writes a book is a --- a. playwright (b) author c. dramatist d. genre 15. A poet is a person that writes a ---- (a) poem b. drama c. novel d. essay 16. One who writes a play is ---- a. poet b. author c. novelist (d) play Wright 17. The predominant tense in narrative texts is----- tense a. present b. future c. present perfect (d) past. 18. Letter writing is a ----- of communication --(a) medium b. style c. type d. measure 19. A letter is divided into three main parts namely: the introduction, the -- and the conclusion. a. hand b. leg c. head (d.) body 20. A formal letter is a written message concerning some business or --- matter. a. personal b. individual c. everybody (d) official 21. An example of salutation in a formal letter is ----- a. Dear John b. Dear friend c. Dear Uncle (d) Dear Sir/Madam. 22. In a formal letter, the signature appears -- a. before the complementary close b. after the writer"s name (c) after the complementary close d. at the beginning of

the letter. 23. ----- is an example of a formal letter. -- a. letter to one"s presents (b) letter of application for employment c. letter to a close friend d. letter to one"s brother. 24. One of the qualities of a good story is the ability to maintain --- (a) suspense b. writing c. adage d. proverbs. 25. A good story must appeal to one"s --- a. organs (b) senses c. styles d. fashion 26. In letter writing, the addressee is also known as the ---- a. writer b. reader (c) recipient d. poet 27. A written report of robbery to the police is an example of --- report. (a) official b. private c. business d. open. 28. To write a good essay, you should do the following. a scatter your ideas (b) arrange ideas in sequential order c. mix up ideas d. none of the above. 29. Speech presentation

requires one to greet the officials at the occasion as well as other members of the audience (a) True b. false 30. Drawing up an outline enables one to write a clear and coherent essay (a) True b. false 31. A non-print material is one you can open from page to page a. True (b) False 32. The combination of the class mark, the author's cutter number and the year of publication is called a Book number (b) Call mark c Standard number d Cutter number 33. On the left hand side of a catalogue card..... number is written on the card a Tracing b Date of publication c Series (d) Call Mark 34. To check whether the library has a book written by a particular author, the user

should check using. a Added entry name b First name c Middle name (d) Surname 35. What is the full meaning of the acronym WWW as used in the internet? a wide wide web b Word wide web (c) world wide web d wireless world web 36. The books of university of Jos are classified using..... classification scheme? a Dewey Decimal b Universal Decimal (c) Library of Congress d All of the above 37. To prepare a short Subject Bibliography, one should use the..... a Author's catalogue b Title catalogue c Author/Title catalogue (d) Subject catalogue 38. Thesis and dissertation are kept in the..... section of the library (a) Document b Cataloguing c Serial d Circulation 39. Reprographic services are available to students at the Section (a) Photocopying b Documents c Reserve d Cataloguing. 40. An effective speech is ____ (a) boring (b) goal-oriented (c) arrogant (d) none of the above. 41. All the following EXCEPT are ____ pre-speech activities (a) obtaining information (b)

audience analysis (c) gestures (d) organizing your ideas. 42. In speech making the ability to participate in the audience feelings is known as ____ (a) sympathy (b) empathy (c) apathy (d) telepathy. 43. Nervousness" is also known as ____ (a) fear (b) anxiety (c) stage fright (d) diffidence. 44. A good speaker should have a good knowledge of ____ (a) writing (b) reading (c) listening (d) voice and articulation. 45. We have types of sentences at the level of speech making. (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) seven. 46. The following except one are connectors of enumeration (a) firstly (b) thirdly (c) moreover (d) finally. 47. All EXCEPT one are the qualities of a good summary (a) brevity (b) conclusion (c) clarity (d) relevance. 48. "Like a yam tendril in the rainy season" is as example of (a) connector (b) simile (c) personification (d) semantic marker essays are all forms ____ (a) language (b) composition (c) listening (d) reading. 49. The only one thing that distinguishes the memo, report or letter is ____ (a) composition (b) reading (c) re-writing (d) convention. 50. All EXCEPT ____ are parts of the essay. 51. The pre-writing stage is a time for (a) writing (b) organizing your ideas (c) proof-reading (d) dictation. 52. The letter, memo, reports and 53. (a) body (b) opening (c) conclusion (d) writing. 54. The ____ part of the essay is the most difficult to write (a) concluding (b) summarizing (c) formalizing (d) opening.

55. The English spoken or written in Nigeria is made up of common core features which derive from ____ languages in Nigeria (a) foreign (b) indigenous (c) country (d) teaching 56. In standard British English is the equivalent of Bush meat (a) game (b) house (c) sports (d) volley ball. 57. In standard British English _____ is the equivalent of hot drinks (a) game (b) spirits (c) Gaskolo (d) tea. 58. In popular Nigerian English ____ is the equivalent of a light (a) drop (b) climb (c) come (d) pull. 59. In popular Nigerian English ____ is the equivalent of traffic jam (a) stop

(b)goslow (c)movement (d)commotion 60. In Nigerian English ____ refers to washing powder/detergent (a)clothes (b)omo (c)maggi (d) garage. 61. In Nigerian English ____ refers to a visitor/guest (a) stranger (b) lover (c)foreigner (d)father. FACULTY PASSAGE M Marriage as a human institution is facing its greatest threat ever in this century. Never, since the first man and woman were joined together, has the institution been beset by as many problems as it is now. And this trend, which started in the western world, has spread and is fast spreading to all parts of the globe. The most disturbing problem is the high rate of divorce. It is no longer a social stigma for woman to fill in forms indicating that they are divorced. Men, too, proclaim their „liberty" from „shackles" of matrimony somehow with pride. Little wonder that young couples resort to separation and eventually divorce, at the slightest disagreement.

1. The threat to marriage as stated in this passage is a. its joy b. its holiness (c) its instability 2. The most common feature of the problem is a. love (b) divorce c. courtship 3. It is no longer a social stigma" means that a. Women are repentant b. Women no longer attend social gatherings (c) Women are no longer ashamed of divorce 4. According to the passage, men are (a) Also not bothered b. Worried c. Ashamed 5. The word „slightest" in the passage is a. an adjective (b) an adverb c. a conjunction PASSAGE N There were fifty men in all. I was the odd man in the group in many respects. They were all seasoned hunters in garbs of hunting and armed to the teeth. They carried dame-guns, except for fire men who carried automatic rifles. They also had sheathed machetes, hunting bags slung on their shoulders containing slugs, spices, herbs and gun powder. In contrast I was unarmed, so it appeared to them, for I had concealed my stolen pistol in my side pocket. The camera I had carried meant nothing to them. I was a child in comparison to their ages. This was why my presence was strongly opposed. But for the timely and strong persuasion by the head hunter, my uncle, I would have missed the expedition altogether. The head hunter is a stout short man but that day he had doubled his height overnight. He was a fearful sight. Today, they had all determined to kill this man-eating beast, the buffalo that had done

great havoc to the village and the neighbouring ones. 6. „This man-eating beast" is----- a. About to assemble for a village meeting (b) About to go hunting c. About to go to farm 7. Why did the writer feel he was odd in the group? a. He was educated b. He was a stranger (c) He didn't carry any of the things the men were carrying 8. Why was his presence strongly opposed? a. Because he had a pistol (b) Because he was too young c. Because he came late 9. Who intervened to save the writer from being sent away? (a) The head hunter b The old men c. His friend 10. „This man-eating beast" is----- a. a verb phrase b. an adjectival phrase (c) a noun phrase 11. Study in institutions is the activity of ____ from books and lectures (a)teaching (b)lecturing (c) assigning (d) learning. 12. It is important to develop good study skills by having ____ and ____ (a)long and short term goals (b) study time and study habits (c) assignment book and study time (d) study habits and study setting/area 13. A good study area must be _____ (a)without distractions (b) without light (c) without comfort (d) without ill-equipment 14. Organizing one"s study time is a _____ (a)listening skills (b) reading skills (c) study skills (d) language skills.

15. Note taking is the writing down of ____ and ____ we heard or read from lectures and textbooks. (a) major points and details (b) minor points and important details (c) points and details (d) major points and important details 16. Methods of taking notes from lectures can be taken two ways other by ____ or ____ (a) verbatim or word for word (b) long, hand or short hand (c) skipping or skimming (d) summarizing or outlining 17. ____ and ____ are to be made use of to enhance our speed in note taking during lecture (a) tables and diagrams (b) abbreviations and symbols (c) headings and enumeration (d) illustrations and main points 18. The three reasons taken in a lecture are to serve ____, ____ and ____ (a) revision, remembrance and revising (b) for summary, revision and concentration (c) writing, jotting and permanence (d) listening, illustration and abbreviation 19. Abbreviation in note taking can be used in three different ways ____, ____ and ____ (a) subject, title and private (b) general, subject and personal (c) symbols, signs and letters (d) specific, subject and public 20. In taking notes during lecture, the listener must have a ____ purpose (a) varied (b) unplanned (c) definite (d) indefinite 21. The most important thing about summary writing is that it must be written in one's own ____ (a) hand (b) writing (c) words (d) note 22. Summary writing is basically concerned with producing a ____ version of a text (a) lengthy (b) clear (c) shortened (d) relevant 23. Requirements of a good summary are ____, ____, ____ and ____ (a) detailed, vague, extraneous and touches on all points (b) brief, opaque, current and encompassing (c)

short, ambiguous, perspicuous and reflecting original views (d) brevity, clarity, relevance and satisfactory coverage. 24. Summary seeks to test your ability to ____ information in clear, concise language (a) extract relevant (b) re-hash relevant (c) prime relevant (d) writing relevant. 25. In summary writing, it is important to note that the essay is made up of ____ (a) sentences (b) words (c) paragraphs (d) discourse. 26. A paragraph deals with ____ (a) two ideas (b) one idea (c) many ideas (d) few ideas 27. The most important sentence in a paragraph is the ____ sentence (a) title (b) proponent (c) topic (d) heading 28. Apart from the most important sentence, other sentences in a paragraph are called ____ sentences (a) subordinating (b) conjunction (c) supporting (d) organising 29. Outlining involves the arrangements of ideas into some ____ order (a) spatial (b) chronological (c) logical (d) temporal 30. An outline is the main ideas or facts of something without ____ (a) planning (b) processing (c) details (d) principle 31. An outline serves as a kind of ____ device (a) mnemonic (b) organisation (c) learning (d) writing. 32. The basic principle in outlining is (a) clarity (b) lucidity (c) accuracy (d) currency 33. An outline is formal because it is constructed according to very ____ rules (a) unspecified (b) inchoatic (c) detailed (d) specific 34. The purpose of an outline is to show at a glance both the ____ and their ____ to one another in a selection (a) points and order (b) major ideas and step (c) ideas and relationship (d) ideas and resemblance 35. There is an exact formula for labeling the various ____ of the outline (a) structures (b) sections (c) segment (d) divisions 36. The ideas in an outline are ordered from the ____ to the ____ (a) main, minor

(b) general, specific (c) deductive, inductive (d) difficult, simple 37. The system of notation in an outline is as follows ____, ____, ____ and ____ a. Small letter alphabet, capital letter alphabet, roman numerals and Arabic numerals b. Capital letter alphabet, small letter, Arabic

numerals and roman numerals. c. Arabic numerals, capital letter alphabet, small letter alphabet and roman numerals d. Roman numerals, capital letter alphabet, Arabic numerals and small letter alphabet. 38. The two ways of making outlines are called ____ and ____ (a)moderated and informal (b) formal and changed (c) modified and formal (d) formal and moderated 39. We use ____ outline to take notes while listening or reading (a)moderated (b)formal (c)modified (d)informal 40. We use ____ outline to arrange ideas when preparing a major written or oral assignments. (a)modified (b) moderated (c) formal (d) informal 41. Current information can be obtained from (a) Internet b World of learning c Annual registers of world events d Europe year book 1982 42.is the location mark for a journal publication in the University of Jos library (a) (3)Ref b REF c (6)Ref d (8)Ref 43. Which notation symbol is used to locate non-borrowable books in the lending section of the University of Jos library? (a) 7

(b) 8 (c) 2 (d) 3 44. Somebody directs you to read a particular chapter of a book, which part of the book will you use to trace the specific chapter? a Index b Glossary (c) Table of content d Appendix 45. Which of the following can be described as a subject encyclopedia? a The new Colombia encyclopedia b Encyclopedia Britannica (c) The international encyclopedia of social sciences d Encyclopedia Americana 46. A short description of the life history of Sir Ahmadu Bello can be found in a..... a Encyclopedia b Handbook c Handbook and year book (d) Biographical dictionary 47. Details of extreme record performance are found in the a Britannica year book b Who is who in the world (c) Guinness book of record d Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the world 48. Kenya is an African country. Where can one get information about its location and history? a Maps b Handbook (c) Gazetteers d Bibliography 49. An author's name is James Brown Eric(surname underlined) His name will appear in the author/Title catalogue as;

a Brown, James Eric (b) Eric, James Brown c James, Eric Brown d James, Brown Eric 50. Which part of a book has information on the publishers, edition and date of publication? a Index b Table of content c Frontis piece (d) Title Page Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each of the following sentences. 51. The new Minister was a dark horse in politics. A. A known figure B. An important figure (C) an unknown figure D. An unimportant figure E. None of the above. 52. Only the small fry get punished for such social misdemeanours. A. Small boys (B)Unimportant people C. Frightened people D. Frivolous people E. Inexperienced people 53. He spoke with his heart in his mouth. A. Courageously. B. With such unusual cowardice. C. With a lot of confusion with his speech. D. Without being able to make up his mind. (E)With fright and agitation. 54. The leader in today's issue of our popular newspaper focuses on inflation. A. president

B. headline (C) editorial D. columnist E. proprietor 55. From the way my friend talks, you can see he is such a bore. A. rude B. brilliant (C)uninteresting D. overbearing E. humorous 56. His jail terms were to run concurrently. (A)simultaneously B. uniformly C. laboriously D. consecutively E. judiciously 57. There is some obvious symmetry in the whole presentation. A. confusion B.

hesitation C. excitement (D) orderliness E. dissatisfaction 58. The bill has to wait as we are now insolvent. A. overworked (B) bankrupt C. unsettled D. insoluble E. affluent 59. All his plans fell through. (A) failed B. were accomplished C. had to be reviewed D. were rejected

E. fell 60. The balance sheet at the end of the business year showed that we broke even. A. loss heavily B. made profit (C) neither loss nor gained D. has no money to continue business E. were heavily indebted to our bankers Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each of the following sentences. 61. He was appointed specifically to put the recruits through. (A) assign them to work B. Train them C. discipline them D. assist them at work E. supervise them at work 62. The result of his experiment represents a breakthrough in medical science. (A) an outstanding success B. catastrophe C. an end to such experiments D. a breaking point E. a colossal failure. 63. Being an optimist, our professor always sees the bright side of most things A. charming B. illumined C. brilliant (D) Pleasing E. cheerful 64. The state Governor appointed a commission of inquiry to go into the community's complaints carefully and without prejudice. (A) investigate B. search C. look for

D. account for E. ascertain. 65. The traffic situation in Lagos can lead to disastrous consequences: a man lost a very lucrative job because he was held up by it. A. confused (B) delayed C. annoyed D. intrigued E. obstructed. 66. Mrs. Dada has been deserted by her husband because he feels she has a heart of stone. A. she has a heavy heart B. she has little warmth of feeling C. she has a hard heart (D) she is hard-hearted E. she has a strong heart 67. Mr. Jack could be a successful businessman if he paid more attention to the more intricate aspect of his account A. Mr. Jack will undoubtedly succeed. B. Mr. Jack cannot succeed. (C) Mr. Jack will have a very good chance of succeeding. D. Mr. Jack will find it difficult to succeed. E. Mr. Jack will succeed in spite of all odds. 68. If my father had not arrived, I would have starved. This sentence means A. My father did arrive and I didn't starve. B. I had to starve because my father didn't come. C. My father didn't arrive and I didn't D. I should have starved but I didn't. E. I had starved before my father arrived. 69. The two sprinters were running neck and neck. (A) exactly level B. very slowly C. very fast

D. with their necks together E. together. 70. He stared at her. A. glanced B. peeped C. looked (D) gazed E. fixed.