

GES 102

The description of philosophy as a rational enterprise implies \_\_\_\_\_

- Extreme thinking
- Knowledge in general
- Absolute ideology
- \*d. Knowledge of essences
- e. Theoretical knowledge

The relationship between knowledge and reality presupposes the relationship between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ respectively

- Matter and form
- Philosophy and science
- Essence and existence
- Metaphysics and logic
- \*e. Epistemology and metaphysics

Socrates died by \_\_\_\_\_

- Starving himself to death
- Hanging himself
- \*c. Drinking hemlock
- d. Burning himself
- e. Committing suicide

When we reason we carry out one of the following \_\_\_\_\_

- We create facts and truth
- We distill facts and truth
- We draw inference from our reason
- \*d. We necessarily apprehend the truth
- e. We become logicians

Metaphysically, Plato's idealism is opposed to Aristotle's \_\_\_\_\_

- Idealism
- Concretism
- Rationalism
- \*d. Materialism
- Empiricism

Ethical principles differ from ordinary physical laws in that they are \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Laws of nature
- b. Laws of conscience
- Man-made laws
- Divine laws

e. Societal laws

The history of ancient period is divided into \_\_\_\_\_

- Pre-socratic & Medieval
- Socratic & Milesians
- Modern & Contemporary
- Socratic & Classical
- \*e. Pre-socratic & Socratic

The fallacy involved in begging the question is known in Latin as \_\_\_\_\_

- Non Sepuitur
- Ignoratio Elenchi
- \*c. Petitio principii
- d. Argumentum ad hominem
- e. None of the above

Two famous existentialist thinkers are

- Immanuel Kant & Karl Marx
- Fredrick Nietzsche & Socrates
- Descartes & Kant
- Charles Darwin and Ludwig Wittgenstein
- \*e. Soren Kierkegaard & Fredrick Nietzsche

Truth value is a common expression in what branch of philosophy? \_\_\_\_\_

- Epistemology
- Metaphysics
- Ethics
- \*d. Logic
- Aesthetics

Human right is equivalent to which of these?

- Divine right
- \*b. Natural right
- c. Social right
- d. Legal right
- e. Jurial right

One who studies the nature, the origin and purpose of the universe is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- Metaphysician
- Universalist
- Ontologist

- Evolutionist
- \*e. Cosmologist

\_\_\_\_\_ defined philosophy as the logical clarification of thought by \_\_\_\_\_

- Alfred North Whitehead
- Witgenstein
- \*c. Wittgenstein
- d. Bertrand Russell
- Fittgenstein

The contemporary philosophical movement concerned with the elimination of vagueness of ideas is \_\_\_\_\_

- Existentialism
- Linguistic analysis
- \*c. Analytic philosophy
- d. Logical positivism
- Pragmatism

In which period of philosophy was emphasis first laid on reason, science and experimentation?

- \*a. Modern period
- b. Classical period
- c. Medieval period
- d. Contemporary period
- e. Dark Age

The process of moving from premises to conclusion is called \_\_\_\_\_

- Deduction
- Induction
- Analytical
- Premises
- \*e. Inference

Philosopher who was well known for his dialectical method was \_\_\_\_\_

- Plato
- Aristotle
- Rene Descartes
- Thales
- \*e. Socrates

18. The \_\_\_\_\_ argue against innate ideas

- Idealists
- \*b. Empiricists
- Logical Positivists
- Rationalists
- Existentialists

In the Ancient period, the problem of permanence and change was a controversy between philosophers \_\_\_\_

- Parmenides & Cratylus
- Heraclitus & Zeno
- Parmenides & Socrates
- \*d. Parmenides & Heraclitus
- e. Pythagoras & Parmenides

The ontological argument for the existence of God is sometimes called \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_

- a. Aposteriori or a priori argument
- \*b. Cause to effect argument or Apriori argument
- c. Effect to cause argument or Aposteriori argument
- d. A priori argument or effect to cause argument
- e. Cosmological argument or ontological argument

Parmenidean philosophy is a reaction to \_\_\_\_ philosophy

- Rationalist
- Empiricist
- Democritean
- Zenoist
- \*e. Heraclitean

For a group of philosophers, atoms constituted all reality \_\_\_\_

- Socrates and Plato
- Heraclitus and Sophists
- Socrates and Democritus
- \*d. Democritus and Leucippus
- e. Aristotle and the atomists

The famous Sophists in the ancient period who saw knowledge as relative or subjective were \_\_\_\_

- Protagoras, Gorgias and Parmenides
- Pythagoras, Plato and Thrasymachus
- Socrates, Plato and Aristotle
- \*d. Gorgias, Thrasymachus and Protagoras
- e. Protagoras, Gorgias and Pythagoras

The term "cogito ergo sum" is associated with which philosopher in what period of philosophy?

- \*a. Rene Descartes, modern period
- b. John Locke, modern period
- c. Immanuel Kant, modern period
- d. Rene Descartes, medieval period
- e. Francis Minimah, contemporary period

Baruch Spinoza and Rudolf Carnap belong to which periods in the history of philosophy?

- Ancient and medieval
- Medieval and contemporary
- Ancient and modern
- Contemporary and modern
- \*e. Modern and contemporary

The dictum "Might is right, Justice is in the interest of the stronger" is associated with \_\_\_\_\_

- Pythagoras
- \*b. Thrasymachus
- Protagoras
- Plato
- Aristotle

Another name for Aesthetics as a branch of philosophy is \_\_\_\_\_

- Theory of knowledge
- Theory of being
- \*c. The beautiful in things
- d. The science of reasoning
- e. The science of morality

The theory of knowledge is the alternative name for \_\_\_\_\_

- Ethics
- Aesthetics
- \*c. Epistemology
- Logic
- Metaphysics

\_\_\_\_\_ philosophy was to show the quantitative basis of reality

- Thales
- \*b. Pythagoras
- Epicurus
- Democritus
- Socrates

30. One of the major reasons why a man should be moral is because of \_\_\_\_

- a. Natural equality of all
- \*b. Peace and harmony in the society
- c. Legal punishment
- d. Reality of Hell fire
- e. Man is a moral being

One consequence of pragmatism as a philosophical movement in the contemporary period is \_\_\_\_

- a. It leads to objectivity
- \*b. It relativizes truth
- c. it produces good man
- d. It helps us to live harmoniously
- e. Conclusion gives rise to premises

Who among the philosophers developed the "theory of permanence and the indeterminate boundless"?

- Anaximander and Heraclites
- Anaximenes and Democritus
- Thales and Parmenides
- \*d. None of these
- e. Protagoras and Anaximander

The rightness or wrongness of an action can be determined by the quantity of happiness or pain the action produce is associated with;

- a. Kantianism
- \*b. Utilitarianism
- Situationism
- Formalism
- Intuition

According to Kant, objective scientific knowledge is achievable if we limit ourselves to the realm of \_\_\_\_

- Noumena
- \*b. Phenomena
- Ideal
- Abstract
- Reason

The problem that was foremost in the minds of the sophists was \_\_\_\_

The problem of permanence and change

- b. The problem of appearance and reality
- c. Origin of the world
- d. The characteristics of the world
- \*e. Moral questions about man and society

Which of the following philosophers is the immediate predecessor of Aristotle

- Socrates
- Anaximander
- Sophists
- St. Augustine
- \*e. Plato

Philosophy is believed to have started in the city of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_

- Crete in Greece
- Alexandria in Rome
- Croton in Egypt
- Miletus in Africa
- \*e. Miletus in Greece

Prior to the philosophical reflections of the Milesians the classical Greek minds had their source in the \_\_\_\_\_

- Politics
- Society
- The first philosophers
- \*d. Myths
- Socrates

Phenomenic reality can give us an objective knowledge because our mental categories are universal, necessary conditions of knowledge is associated with \_\_\_\_\_

- David Hume
- Ludwig Wittgenstein
- \*c. Immanuel Kant
- d. Thomas Hobbes
- e. Rene Descartes

40. The philosophical movement that tried to make philosophy scientific in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was \_\_\_\_\_

- Rationalism
- Empiricism
- \*c. Vienna circle
- Idealism
- Logical Positivism

If an argument is sound, then \_\_\_\_\_

- It cannot be valid
- All its statements must be false
- Mike is a tree cannot be part of it
- \*d. Its conclusion must logically entail the premises
- e. The argument must be sound

☐ ☐ Which school of thought holds perceptual experience as the primary source of our knowledge of the world?

- \*a. Empiricism
- Empiricism
- Materialism
- Pragmatism
- Idealism

Choose the odd one among these options

- Soren Kierkegaard
- Martin Heidegger
- Jean Paul Sartre
- Frederick Nietzsche
- \*e. None of the above

Choose the odd one among these options

- Speculative
- Critical
- \*c. Experimental
- Analytical
- Logical

Choose the odd one among these options

- Existentialism and logical positivism
- Logical positivism and Analytic philosophy
- \*c. Rationalism and Empiricism
- Analytic philosophy and Existentialism
- Pragmatism and Analytic philosophy

Choose the odd one among these options

Why something instead of nothing?

- \*b. Is there any difference between spiritual or material?
- c. Does God exist?
- d. Is reality essentially spiritual or material?



e. What is the relationship between mind matter?

Choose the odd one among these options

- Sophists
- Aristotle
- Plato
- Socrates
- \*e. Protagoras

Choose the odd one among these options

- Nicholas Copernicus
- Galileo Galilee
- Isaac Newton
- \*d. Rene Descartes
- e. Francis Bacon

Choose the odd one among these options

- Rudolf Carnap and Otto Neurath
- A. J. Ayer and Moritz Schlick
- Frederick Nietzsche and Soren Kierkegaard \*d. John
- Locke and William James
- Jean Paul Sartre and Martin Heidegger

Choose the odd one among these options

- Bertrand Russell
- Soren Kierkegaard
- Moritz Schlick
- \*d. George Berkeley
- e. Charles Sanders Pierce

Which type of sentences is the logician's object of analysis?

- Exclamatory
- Imperative
- Deductive
- Inductive
- \*e. Argumentative

With the emergence of the Sophists and Socrates, Greek Philosophy shifted from cosmology and ontology to the development of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- Man and the world
- Society and reality
- \*c. Man and society

- d. Philosophy and the world
- e. Study of Being

The question of "why" and "how" are the major concerns of which branches of philosophy?

- Logic and Epistemology
- Aesthetics and Metaphysics
- Ethics and Metaphysics
- Epistemology and Logic
- \*e. None of the above

54. The philosopher associated with the theory of innate ideas

- \*a. René Descartes
- Thales
- St. Augustine
- John Locke
- Thomas Hobbes

From the philosophical perspective, morality derives from humankind's

\_\_\_\_\_

- Religious nature
- Political nature
- Economic nature
- \*d. Social nature
- e. Sexual nature.

Conceptualization of human rights in absolute terms is possible only within the sphere of \_\_\_\_\_

- Politics
- Democracy
- Philosophy
- \*d. Law
- Science.

The contents of human rights was first articulated globally in the year \_\_\_\_\_

- 1947
- 1984
- 1960
- 1919
- \*e. 1948

58. A misconception of national development equates development with

- a. Statistical growth
- b. Spiritual growth
- \*c. Structural material growth
- d. Religious growth
- e. Human development

The three famous individuals who stood in complete opposition to the teaching of the Sophists in the Ancient period were\_\_\_\_\_

- Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes
- Plato, Pythagoras, Democritus
- Sophists, Jews, Heraclitus
- \*d. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
- e. Plato, Pythagoras, Democritus

"Truth is what works" is the expression associated with the contemporary philosophical school of thought called Logical Positivism.

- True
- \*b. False
- True. false
- None of the above
- All of the above

Philosophy's contribution to the concept of national development is mainly on it emphasis on\_\_\_\_\_

- Population growth
- \*b. Human/moral development,
- c. Economic development
- d. Political and social development
- e. Infrastructural development

\_\_\_\_\_ are things in Aristotle's philosophy

- Particulars
- Essence
- Ideas
- \*d. Substances
- Predicament

\_\_\_\_\_ is often regarded as the founder of modern empiricism in Britain

- Fredrick Hegel
- \*b. John Locke
- c. David Hume
- d. Rene Descartes
- e. Francis Minimah

64. The term metaphysics is derived from two Greek words \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Meta and Metaphysical
- \*b. Meta and Physika
- c. Meta and Physical
- d. Episteme and Logos
- e. Mete and Logos

Whose definition of philosophy as "criticism of criticisms" makes philosophy methodologically relevant to every branch of human endeavor?

- a. Karl Marx
- \*b. John Dewey
- c. Francis Bacon
- d. Isaac Newton
- e. William James

A statement is either true or false which law of thought does this statement express

- Law of contradiction
- Law of identity
- \*c. Law of excluded middle
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

67. A Substance for Aristotle is a combination of \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Potentiality, actuality, form & matter
- b. Matter, form, ideas & potentiality
- c. Body, soul, potentiality & actuality
- d. Substance, matter, potentiality & actuality
- e. Substance, existence, form & matter

"The end of a thing is its perfection. Death is the end of life. Therefore, death is the perfection of life." This is an example of which fallacy?

- \*a. Equivocation
- b. Circular reason
- c. Amphiboly
- d. Cartesian fallacy
- e. Begging the question

The English equivalent of "Esse est percipi" is \_\_\_\_\_ while \_\_\_\_\_ is the philosopher associated with it.

- 'I think, therefore I am' and Gorge Berkeley
- 'Blank slate' and David Hume

- \*c. 'To be is to be perceived' and George Berkeley
- d. 'I believe in order that I may understand' and St. Augustine
- e. Rationalist and Rene Descartes

The following attributes except \_\_\_\_\_ distinguishes natural rights from all other rights

- Inviolability
- Immutability
- legality
- \*d. inalienability
- Morality

The role of philosophy in Human Rights discourse is basically \_\_\_\_\_

- To punish those that abuses them
- \*b. To justify through reason the desirability of them
- c. To study the abuse of it
- d. To console those who suffer the abuse of them
- e. To compensate those who respect them

A situation in which premises are affirmed, but the conclusion is negated is called \_\_\_\_\_

- An argument
- An inference
- A universality
- A dilemma
- \*e. A counter example

73. A proposition can be valid or invalid

- True
- \*b. False
- c. True and False
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

The major distinguishing characteristics of medieval philosophy is its emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Scientific method over faith
- b. Understanding God
- c. A Good understanding of the cosmos
- d. Love of Humanity
- e. Rational Method of inquiry

A proposition in which the meaning of the predicate is not contained in the subject is called \_\_\_\_\_

- Synthetic
- \*b. Analytic
- A posteriori
- A priori
- Syndicative

Plato located reality in the world of \_\_\_\_\_

- Matter
- \*b. Universals
- Particular
- Material
- Heaven

Empiricism as a school of thought in the modern period is inconsistent with \_\_\_\_\_

- Sense experience
- \*b. Innate ideas
- Realism
- Materialism
- Idealism

Ethical principles differ from ordinary physical laws in that they are \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Laws of nature
- b. Laws of conscience
- Man-made laws
- Divine laws
- Societal laws

Another name for a premise is \_\_\_\_\_

- Logic
- Affirmation
- Truth
- \*d. Grounds
- Thoughts

According to Aristotle, metaphysics before Socrates erroneous because it conceived reality in terms of \_\_\_\_\_

- gods and goddess
- \*b. Material principles
- Substances
- The one
- Universals

Man is entitled to the fundamental human rights by virtue of being \_\_\_\_\_

- A Philosopher
- A social being
- \*c. A political animal
- d. A rational being
- e. Religious being

The earliest philosopher associated with the formal, material, efficient and final causes of a thing is \_\_\_\_\_

- Thales
- Plato
- \*c. Aristotle
- Socrates
- Pythagoras

\_\_\_\_\_ moves from general to particular proposition

- Arguments
- Inductive argument
- \*c. Deductive argument
- Inference
- None of the above

Who among the following postulated 'atoms' as the primary substance of reality?

- Thales
- Epicurus
- Anaximenes
- \*d. Democritus
- Anaximander

Neither John Dewey nor Charles Pierce is the father pragmatism

- True
- \*b. False
- Unknown
- All of the above

According to \_\_\_\_\_ economic rights should constitute the content of human rights

- Liberal
- Human right activist
- \*c. The universal declaration of rights
- Marxist
- Sociologists

Prior to the philosophical reflections of the Milesians, the classical Greek minds had their source in \_\_\_\_\_

- Polity
- Man
- \*c. Mythology
- Society
- Socrates

The pragmatists who insist that truth is what works are \_\_\_\_\_

- William James and John Locke
- John Locke and Immanuel Kant
- Karl Max and C. S. Peirce
- \*d. John Dewey and William James
- e. Francis Bacon and Bertrand Russell

The process of deriving one statement on the basis of others is \_\_\_\_\_

- Consistency
- Logic
- \*c. Inference
- Thinking
- Epistemology

The cosmological argument for the existence of God is sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_

- Cause to effect argument or *A priori* argument
- \*b. Effect to cause argument or *Apriori* argument
- c. *A priori* argument
- d. Ontological argument
- e. All of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ is the form of government mostly accepted within the context of human right philosophy

- Liberia socialism
- Marxian communism
- Totalitarianism
- \*d. Democracy
- Platonism

The evaluation of validity/soundness of an argument is applicable to \_\_\_\_\_



- \*a. Deduction
- Induction
- Implication
- Conjunction
- Argument

All the charters on human rights agree that \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental human right

- Right to free housing
- Right to vote and be voted for
- \*c. Right to life
- d. Right to health and education
- e. Right to speech

The principle of Logic that maintains that something cannot be said to be and at the same time said not to be is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- The doctrine of being
- The doctrine of being or not-being
- The principle of excluded middle
- The principle of being
- \*e. None of the above

The Ancient dictum "you cannot step twice into the same river" is credited to \_\_\_\_\_

- Aristotle
- Plato
- Parmenides
- \*d. Heraclitus
- Protagoras

The informal fallacy resulting from the use of a word or term which is susceptible to more than one meaning is called \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Equivocation
- Ambiguity
- Appeal to authority
- Attack the man
- Irrelevant conclusion

An invalid argument can be sound? True or False

- True
- \*b. False
- True/False
- Not determinate
- All of the above

Propositions which make straight forward assertions are called\_\_\_\_\_

- Logical
- Definite
- Hypothetical
- \*d. Categorical
- Symbolic

in logic \_\_\_\_\_ can be true or false

- Valid arguments
- Invalid arguments
- Sound arguments
- \*d. Propositions
- Premises

"Truth is what works". Which philosophical school of thought and philosopher are associated with this expression?

- Idealism and Plato
- Materialism and Aristotle
- Existentialism and Soren Kierkegaard
- Pragmatism and Bertrand Russell
- \*e. Pragmatism and John Dewey

An argument with probable conclusion is called\_\_\_\_\_

- Deductive arguments
- Categorical argument
- Disjunctive argument
- \*d. Inductive argument
- e. Valid argument

$P \supset P$  expresses which law of thought?

- Contradiction
- Excluded middle
- \*c. Identity
- Sameness
- None of the above

The phenomenon of sighting a pool of water afar while driving along the high way when there is actually no such a thing is a problem of appearance called\_\_\_\_\_

- Reality
- Deception
- Metaphysics

- \*d. Mirage
- Epistemology

The major characteristic of the medieval period of philosophy was the subordination of reason to \_\_\_\_

- Reason and belief
- Mythology
- Experience
- Faith and reason
- \*e. Faith

Fallacies are broadly divided into \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_

- Sound and unsound
- Valid and invalid
- \*c. Formal and Informal
- d. Fallacies of Relevance and Fallacies of Presumption
- Symbolic fallacies and Non-symbolic fallacies

A argument that has a strong psychological appeal, but logically incorrect is \_\_\_\_

- Falsehood
- Lie
- \*c. Fallacy
- Proposition
- syllogistic fallacy

The earliest logician was \_\_\_\_ while \_\_\_\_ was an existentialist

- Thales and Ludwig Wittgenstein
- Plato and martin Heidegger
- \*c. Aristotle and Gabriel Marcel
- d. Venn and C. S. Peirce
- e. Socrates and Francis Minimah

An argument that premises the acceptance its conclusion on actual or latent force is called \_\_\_\_

- \*a. Ad Baculum
- b. Ad Hominem
- c. Ad Verecundiam
- d. Ad Populum
- e. Appeal to pity

"No case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney" is a variety of the \_\_\_\_ fallacy

- a. Reductio ad absurdum
- \*b. Ad Hominem
- c. No case submission
- d. Tu quoque
- Solicitors'

Employing argumentative devices aimed at appeal to a crowd mentality is an instance of \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Argumentum ad Populum
- b. Populum ad Argumentum
- c. Appeal to Vanity
- d. Mental Derangement
- e. Appeal to Pity

An elephant is an animal. Therefore, a small elephant is a small animal. This argument commits the fallacy of \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Ae Quivocatio
- b. Figura Dictionis
- Amphibolia
- Transitivity
- None of the above

A fallacy in which an arguer distorts the argument of an opponent in order to make it easier to debunk it is called \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Straw man fallacy
- b. Red Herring Fallacy
- c. Ignoratio Elenchi
- Strategem
- Attack on the man

If the conclusion of an inductive inference is based on a certain attribute of a few members of a sampled populations, the argument smacks of \_\_\_\_\_

- Non causa pro causa
- \*b. Converse Accident
- c. Oversimplified cause
- Ignorantiam
- Accident

A black cat ran across a driver on two different occasions and the driver had an accident on both occasions. If we conclude that the black cat was the cause of the accident, we commits the fallacy\_\_\_\_\_

- Non causa pro causa
- \*b. Post hoc ergo propter hoc

- c. Gambler's fallacy
- d. Slippery slope
- e. Straw man fallacy

When an arguer selects one out of multiple "factors" responsible for an effect and represents the selected "cause" as if it were the sole cause of the effect, the arguer commits the fallacy of \_\_\_\_\_

- Weak Induction
- Causal fallacy
- \*c. Oversimplified cause
- d. Slippery slope
- e. Suppressed evidence

When the conclusion of an argument rests on an alleged chain reaction that is not supported by sufficient evidence, the arguer commits the fallacy of \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Slippery slope
- Tautology
- Inductive generalization
- Inconclusivity
- Ad Baculum

"Entity A has attributes w, x, y and z. Entity B has attributes w, x, y, therefore entity B probably has the attribute z". The above argument depicts the structure of the fallacy of \_\_\_\_\_

- Geometry
- Probability
- \*c. Weak Analogy
- d. Gambler's fallacy
- Equivocation

"Immorality is a sin. Therefore, adultery is a sin" The missing premise in the above argument is \_\_\_\_\_

- Sin is immorality
- \*b. Adultery is a form of immorality
- c. Adultery is evil
- d. Sin is evil
- Accident

The fallacy committed when an arguer uses a disjunctive to present two mutually inclusive options as if they were mutually exclusive is called \_\_\_\_\_

- Disjunction
- Either/or
- \*c. False Dichotomy
- d. Complex question

Ambiguity

When an advertorial is constructed in such a way that crucial information is carefully left out, the fallacy committed is called \_\_\_\_\_

- Omission
- \*b. Suppressed Evidence
- c. Circular reasoning
- Ambiguity
- Equivocation

Equivocation, Amphiboly, Accent are fallacies of

- Relevance
- Weak induction
- \*c. Ambiguity
- Emphasis
- Accent

All fallacious statements are untrue and all untrue statements are untrue. This statement is \_\_\_\_\_

- True
- \*b. False
- c. Both true and false
- Valid

Composition and Division are fallacies of \_\_\_\_

- \*a. Grammatical Analogy
- Emphasis
- Amphiboly
- Equivocation
- Ambiguity

Among the pre-socratic philosophers who developed the theory of condensation?

- Anaximander
- Pythagoras
- \*c. Anaximenes
- Heraclitus
- Parmenides

Logic is not concerned with just 'bare facts' but with the \_\_\_\_\_ of one fact to another

Similarity

Resemblance  
e \*c.  
Relation  
Contiguity  
Flexibility

Which part of the Ancient period witnessed the rise of ethical questions?

Ancient period  
\*b. Socratic period  
c. Modern period  
Pre-socratic period  
Contemporary period

The Logical Positivist movement was founded under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_

Rudolf Carnap  
Jean Paul Sartre  
Frederick Nietzsche  
\*d. Moritz Schlick  
e. René Descartes

The "indubitable truth" of Descartes must be \_\_\_\_\_

Factual and clear  
indubitable and concise  
Verifiable and systematic  
\*d. Clear and distinct  
e. Systematic and coherent

The quality of a categorical proposition refers to \_\_\_\_\_

Whether the assertion is true or false  
Whether the assertion is sound or unsound  
\*c. Whether the assertion is affirmed or denied  
d. Whether the assertion is denied  
e. Whether the assertion is sound

Epistemology does not answer one of the following questions

What can we know?  
How do we know?  
How do we know that we know?  
\*d. What can be thought of?  
e. Is it possible for us to know at all?

The term that acts as the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Middle term
- \*b. Major term
- c. Terminal term
- d. Minor term
- e. Conditional term

In a standard form categorical syllogism, the premise in which the major and middle terms occur is called \_\_\_\_

- \*a. Major premise
- Major-middle premise
- Middle premise
- Minor premise
- None of the above

What is the literal meaning of ignoratio Elenchi

- \*a. Irrelevant conclusion
- b. Appeal to force
- c. Appeal to authority
- d. Exclusive disjunction
- e. Equivocation

134. Whatever is true is true. Which law of thought defined this way?

- a. The law of truth
- b. The law of contradiction
- c. The law of excluded middle
- \*d. The law of identity
- e. The law of thought

While Cosmology is the study of the origin of the world, ontology is the study of \_\_\_\_

- The origin of the world
- The structure of the world
- The movement of the world
- The nature of the cosmos
- \*e. The characteristics of the world

The classical philosopher associated with the doctrine of potentiality and actuality as characteristics of substance is \_\_\_\_

- Immanuel Kant
- Socrates
- Plato
- Heraclitus
- \*e. Aristotle



The three basic laws of thought are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- Identity, validity and excluded middle
- Contradiction, excluded middle and laws of nature
- \*c. Excluded middle, contradiction and identity
- d. Certainty, laws of thought and excluded middle
- e. Middle term, major term and minor term

138. \_\_\_\_\_ was the reason for Aristotelian rejection of Plato's philosophy

- Essences
- \*b. Substances
- Materialism
- Idealism
- Instrument

The home town of Protagoras was \_\_\_\_\_

- Miletus
- Greece
- Egypt
- \*d. Abdera
- Samos

According to \_\_\_\_\_, virtue, truth and beauty are determined by human interest

- Socrates
- Plato
- Aristotle
- \*d. Sophists
- e. St. Augustine

Before the first philosophers, the classical Greek minds did not believe in a mythological explanation of reality

- True
- \*b. False
- True or False
- Not sure
- None of the above

Logic is a field of study that deals with \_\_\_\_\_

- Instrument
- \*b. Reasoning
- Statement
- Truth
- Correctness

What are the two types of arguments in logic?

- Valid and True
- Positive and Negative
- \*c. Deductive and Inductive
- d. Assertive and Corrective
- e. Sensible and insensible

144. To say that an argument is sound is to say that it is \_\_\_\_\_

- Solid
- \*b. True
- c. Sweet
- d. Valid
- e. Clear

An argument is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_ where one is asserted on basis of the others.

- \*a. Propositions
- Predicates
- Commands
- Sentences
- Conclusions

Does the validity of arguments depend on the truth values of statements used?

- \*a. No
- yes
- None of the above
- All of the above
- No & Yes

Inductive arguments arrive at conclusions that are \_\_\_\_\_

- Valid
- Sound
- Irrelevant
- \*d. Probable
- Good

The *Critique of Pure Reason* is the famous work of \_\_\_\_\_

- Plato
- Rene Descartes
- William James

- d. John Locke
- \*e. Immanuel Kant

The search for an absolute/comprehensive grasps of reality via critical and rational model is \_\_\_\_\_

- Scientific
- Critical
- Rational
- \*d. Pure philosophical
- Irrational

The strict application of logic in philosophical analysis could be technically described as the principle of \_\_\_\_\_

- Logic
- \*b. Analysis
- Impartiality
- Consistency
- Completeness

Which of the following is the odd one out?

- \*a. Knowledge
- Opinion
- Belief
- Rumour
- Hearsay

John Locke's concept of "Tabula Rasa" is associated with \_\_\_\_\_

- Minds with innate ideas
- \*b. Minds with no previous ideas
- c. Minds and matter
- d. Substance with form and matter
- e. Human mind

Which of the following is out of place?

- Existentialism
- Positivism
- Analytic philosophy
- Pragmatism
- \*e. Empiricism

The quantifier that refers to a determinate portion of the subject - term of a categorical proposition is \_\_\_\_\_

- Partial
- Holistic
- \*c. Particular
- Average
- Universal

The least that philosophy does to people is to make them\_\_\_\_\_

- Creditable
- Skeptical
- \*c. Dogmatic
- Irrational
- All of the above

What branch of philosophy deals with the science of human actions?

- Psychology
- Sociology
- Logic
- \*d. Ethics
- e. None of the above

"Being is, nonbeing is not" is associated with which philosopher?

- Plato
- Democritus
- Pythagoras
- Aristotle
- \*e. Parmenides

One of these is a property of atoms

- Condensation
- Evolution
- Networking
- \*d. Infinity
- e. None of the above

159. \_\_\_\_\_ gives a clear cut demarcation of the history of philosophy

- \*a. Ideas
- Systems
- Moral issues
- Philosophers
- All of the above

Who is Poseidon in Greek philosophy?

Philosopher  
Scientist  
t \*c. god  
Politician  
King

Skepticism is a philosophical position that accepts the possibility of knowledge \_\_\_\_\_

True  
True/False  
\*c. False  
d. None of the above  
e. All of the above

162. The pursuit of philosophy is the pursuit \_\_\_\_\_

\*a. Of the love of wisdom  
b. Love of the wise  
c. Of science of wisdom and knowledge  
d. Of the wise individuals  
e. Of the lover of wisdom

163. The ought questions are not the distinctive features of ethics

True  
\*b. False  
True/False  
None of the above  
All of the above

The following are the main branches of philosophy except

The Science of Being  
\*b. The method of correct reasoning  
c. Philosophy of Science  
d. None of the above  
e. All of the above

The strict application of logic in philosophical discourse could be technically describe as the principle of \_\_\_\_\_

\*a. Analysis  
Impartiality  
Ethics  
Philosophy  
Logic

Which characteristic of the fundamental human right depicts its timelessness?

- \*a. Inviolability
- Immutability
- Trans-culturality
- Inalienability
- Acceptability

Among the famous Sophists were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- Thrasymachus, Plato and Aristotle
- Thales, Protagoras and Gorgias
- Thales, Anaximander and Anaximenes
- Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz
- \*e. Thrasymachus, Gorgias and Protagoras

The two main theories concerning the origin of ethics are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- The contract theory and cosmological theory
- The ontological and Greco-Christian theory
- The cause-effect theory and evolutionary theory
- \*d. The contract theory and the Greco-Christian theory
- e. The contractor theory of Business and Creationism

Ethical objectivism \_\_\_\_\_

- Sees morality as derived from society
- Argues that is concerned with the analysis of objective propositions
- \*c. Sees morality as an objective value
- Sees morality as subjective values
- Sees the universe as created by an objective God

One of these is not a contemporary ethical theory

- Ethical Skepticism
- Intuitive theories
- Metaphysical theories of value
- Psychological value theories
- \*e. Epistemological theories of value

Morality is founded on the very nature of \_\_\_\_\_

- Things
- Animals
- God
- World and man
- \*e. Man

\_\_\_\_\_ was taken by pre-philosophic Greeks as the reason for every event

- Poets
- Mortal beings
- Philosophers
- Homer & Hesiod
- \*e. gods

One of these is not a type of logical proposition

- Disjunctive Proposition
- Categorical proposition
- Conjunctive proposition
- Conditional proposition
- \*e. Hypothetical proposition

A proposition in which the truth value of one part is determined by the truth value of the other is called \_\_\_\_\_

- Conjunctive proposition
- Categorical proposition
- \*c. Conditional Proposition
- d. Congruent proposition
- e. Composite proposition

\_\_\_\_\_ proposition is always expressed in indicative mood, a particular sense and the predicate is separated from the subject by a copula

- At least one hypothetical proposition
- Every conditional proposition
- All conjunctive proposition
- \*d. Every categorical proposition
- e. Every inductive proposition

The affirmation or denial of a predicate to the subject of a proposition is a condition for the determination of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the proposition

- Truth
- Falsity
- Truth and Falsity
- Quantity
- \*e. Quality

When a predicate is denied or affirmed of all members of the subject class, then the subject term is said to be \_\_\_\_\_

- Universal
- Particular
- \*c. Distributed

Undistributed  
Open to all

\_\_\_\_\_ is a type of inference in which a conclusion is drawn from one premise alone.

- Emergency inference
- Direct inference
- \*c. Immediate inference
- d. Mediate inference
- e. Singular inference

The opposition of the A and the E proposition having the same subject and predicate terms give rise to \_\_\_\_\_

- Contrarieties
- Contradictories
- \*c. Contraries
- Alternation
- Contradiction

"Some UNIPORT students are brilliant persons" and "some UNIPORT students are not brilliant persons" taken together give rise to \_\_\_\_\_

- Contraries
- Subaltern
- \*c. Subcontraries
- Altern
- Super altern

Given that the O proposition is True; A is false; E is undetermined, what is the value of the I proposition?

- False
- True
- \*c. Undetermined
- Determined
- None of the above

What is the converse of "some unicorns are not mammals?"

- Some unicorns are mammals
- All unicorns are mammals
- No unicorns are mammals
- Some unicorns are not mammals
- \*e. None of the above

A deductive argument consisting of three propositions and a conclusion is called \_\_\_\_\_



- a. Categorical argument
- b. Disjunctive argument
- \*c. Syllogism
  - Obversion
  - Square of opposition

The verification principle is famous with which group of philosophers\_\_\_\_\_

- Rationalists
- Empiricists
- Analytic school
- \*d. Vienna circle
- Existentialists

Which historical epoch shifted the concern of philosophy to the supernatural? \_\_\_\_\_

- Ancient
- Contemporary
- \*c. Medieval
- Modern
- All of the above

Which of the following options best describes the philosophical method?\_\_\_\_\_

- Criticality
- Systematic
- Logicality
- Analytical
- \*e. All of the above

Which of these philosophers belongs to the existentialist school of philosophizing?\_\_\_\_\_

- Rudolf Carnap
- Morntz Schlick
- Bertrand Russell
- Rene Descartes
- \*e. Gabriel Marcel

Immanuel Kant and Bertrand Russell belong to which periods in the history of philosophy?\_\_\_\_\_

- Ancient and modern
- Contemporary and modern
- Medieval and modern
- Modern and medieval

\*e. Modern and contemporary

189. The philosopher that announced the 'obituary' of God is \_\_\_\_

- a. Charles Darwin
- \*b. Frederick Nietzsche
- c. St. Augustine
- d. Bishop George Berkeley
- e. William James

\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ were contemporaries

- Socrates, Plato and Thales
- Descartes, Locke and Aristotle
- Hume, Berkeley and Socrates
- \*d. Plato, Socrates and Aristotle
- e. Bacon, Galileo and Spinoza

Whereas the criterion of truth in the natural science is empirical possibility, in metaphysics, the criterion of truth is \_\_\_\_

- Scientific verifiability
- Systematic coherency
- \*c. Rationally defensibility
- Methodological
- Logicality and experimentalism

According to Aristotle, a substance is a composite of \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_

- Form, matter, actuality and ideas
- \*b. Actuality, potentiality, matter and ideas
- c. Form, matter, potentiality and ideas
- d. Matter, form, ideas and actuality
- e. Spirit, matter, form and particulars

\_\_\_\_ brought human problems of society to the realm of philosophy

- Socrates
- Plato
- Aristotle
- \*d. The Sophists
- e. Thales of Miletus

194. \_\_\_\_ is not an abuse of human right

- a. Unemployment
- \*b. Beating of children by parents

- c. Lack of educational facilities
- d. Judicial murder
- e. Denial of voting rights

Skepticism is a philosophical position that upholds the possibility of knowledge \_\_\_\_\_

- True
- \*b. False
- True/False
- None of the above
- All of the above

The classification of essential and accidental change is associated with which philosopher?\_\_\_\_\_

- Parmenides
- Zeno
- Heraclitus
- \*d. Aristotle
- Plato

René Descartes, Baruch Spinoza and John Locke are rationalists

- True
- \*b. False
- True/False
- None of the above
- All of the above

One major problem of pragmatism is\_\_\_\_\_

- It leads to objectivity
- \*b. It destroys objectivity
- c. It is not a very good theory
- d. It doesn't work
- e. It is not a practical truth

The focus of the existentialist philosophy is the return to the concrete existence of God and the individual

- True
- \*b. False
- c. True/False
- d. None of the above
- e. All of the above

For Plato, the particular world are those eternal non-material essences of which the objects of experiences are the originals

- True
- \*b. False
- True/False
- None of the above
- All of the above

For Aristotle, something is possible when its existence is conceivable while it is impossible when its existence is \_\_\_\_\_

- A reality
- It undergoes change
- True
- Conceivable
- \*e. Inconceivable

The ultimate stuff or primary substance to which everything in the universe could be traced is described by the following philosophers. Choose the odd one out.

- a. Thales water
- \*b. Anaximenes' Apeiron
- c. Pythagoras number
- d. Democritus' Atoms
- e. Anaximander's the indeterminate boundless

\_\_\_\_\_ was the first to propound the doctrine of Being

- Anaximander
- Anaximenes
- \*c. Parmenides
- Thales
- Heraclitus

The theory that considers truth in terms of its cash value

- Phenomenology
- Existentialism
- Logical positivism
- Analytic philosophy
- \*e. Pragmatism

Which Ancient Philosopher is credited with the maxim "Nothing exists. If anything exists, we cannot know it, and even if we can know it, we cannot communicate it" \_\_\_\_\_

- Gorgias
- Aristotle
- Protagoras
- Socrates

\*e. Thrasy Machus

Contemporary history of philosophy is remarkable for its shift from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

- Rationalism to materialism
- Religion to science
- Idealism to Positivism
- \*d. Idealism to materialism
- e. Materialism to Idealism

The noumena and phenomena are the pillars of whose philosophy? \_\_\_\_\_

- David John Locke
- Isaac Newton
- David Hume
- \*d. Immanuel Kant
- e. Rene Descartes

In contrast to the speculative approach of philosophy, the approach of the physical sciences to knowledge could be described as \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Absolutist, universal and logical
- \*b. Descriptive and methodical
- c. Foundational and systematic
- d. Newtonian and calculus
- e. Normative and descriptive

## GES 100

1. Studying can be described as \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Going seriously through text to obtain material and information
- b. Choosing study venues and discussion groups
- c. Taking notes during lectures
- d. Reading aloud in class

The methods of accomplishing one's aims of studying is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- Reading technique
- Lecture technique
- \*c. Study technique
- Audio-visual equipment

An effective study involves one \_\_\_\_\_

- Making good friends
- \*b. Choosing a regular venue
- c. Buying recommended textbooks
- d. Being a teacher in the study group

A good study venue has the following characteristics EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_

- is located in a noiseless area
- has seats
- \*c. has lying facilities
- d. must not be lonely

The following definitions fit a study group EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_

- A group of not more than six people of like interest for the purpose of helping one another academically
- \*b. A group with amorous friends so that they can read and understand
- A group in which each member participates actively
- A group in which members are not expected to sit together during exam

The ability of one to listen to, speak, read and write a language in an efficient or effective manner is called \_\_\_\_\_

- Communication
- \*b. Competence
- Language
- skills

Listening, reading, speaking and writing are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- a. micro skills
- \*b. language skills
- c. teaching skills
- d. learning skills

8. Writing and speaking are the \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. encoding skills
- b. decoding skills
- c. expressive skills
- d. impressive skills

9. Listening and reading are called the \_\_\_\_\_

- a. encoding skills
- \*b. decoding skills
- c. expressive skills
- d. impressive skills

The art of recording graphically the main points or issues raised in a lecture is called \_\_\_\_\_

- listening
- recording
- studying
- \*d. note-taking

A long talk given to people or a class on a particular subject is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Lecture
- teaching
- Preaching
- note-taking

The three major stages in note-taking are \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Preparatory, note-taking proper and re-organization
- Listening, note-taking proper and reading
- Coming to class, listening and taking note
- None of the above

Note-taking involves \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. receptive skills of listening
- b. productive skill of listening
- c. getting every word of your lecturer
- d. reading from textbooks

14. Good notes should be \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. accurate, clear and concise
- b. detailed, clear and reflective
- c. long, clear and receptive
- d. concise, verbose and automatic

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is to reading what \_\_\_\_\_ is to speaking.

- Note-taking/note-making
- \*b. Note-making/note-taking
- Production/reception
- Eye/brain

Pre-note-taking activities involve \_\_\_\_\_

- mental, physical and emotional preparedness \*b.
- mental, physical and psychological readiness
- financial & emotional readiness
- muscular and cognitive preparedness

A good note-taker prepares himself/herself \_\_\_\_\_

- Psychologically, socially and mentally
- \*b. Physically, mentally and psychologically c.
- Culturally, beautifully and psychologically d.
- Physically, socially and mentally

Proper physical preparation for note-taking requires that you do all of the following, EXCEPT

- dress and sit comfortably during lectures
- sit near enough to be able to see and hear the lecturer
- \*c. have loose sheets and pencil for jotting down
- d. have good biro and notebook while in class

When you are in a good emotional state, you are \_\_\_\_\_ prepared for note-taking.

- physically
- socially
- \*c. psychologically
- mentally

Clear understanding of lecture comes from \_\_\_\_\_



- a. teachers line of argument
- \*b. attentive and intensive listening
- c. Positive attitude
- d. Use of Abbreviations

When you must have read, tackled and familiarized yourself with the topic prior to the lecture, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- Socially ready
- physically ready
- psychologically ready
- \*d. mentally ready

The orderly arranged list of books and other materials in a library is called \_\_\_\_\_

- references
- \*b. catalogue
- c. electronic
- formatting d. card set

In every library, there are both \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. online and offline resources
- b. softline and online resources
- c. books and offline resources
- d. online and catalogue resources

The commonest type of catalogue is the \_\_\_\_\_

- book catalogue
- online public access catalogue
- \*c. card catalogue
- d. subject catalogue

Where the library stock records are held in form of printed books is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. book catalogue
- b. online public access catalogue
- c. card catalogue
- d. subject catalogue

26. Where, on the main entry card, is the call number of a book located?

- a. Right bottom corner
- \*b. top left corner
- c. top right corner

d. bottom left corner

Another name for a call number is \_\_\_\_\_

- call location
- call identity
- \*c. call mark
- d. call index

28. On the same line with a call number could be seen a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- a. location symbol
- \*b. accession number
- c. call mark
- d. author's name

ISBN stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- Internal Straight Book Number
- International Standing Bibliography Number
- \*c. International Standard Book Number
- Indent Series Book Names

ISSN means \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. International Standard Serial Number
- b. International Standing Subject Number
- c. International Standard Source Number
- d. Indent Series Standard Names

31. Added entries in a catalogue are entered in \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Arabic numerals
- b. Roman Numerals
- figures
- words

The set of numbers at the spine of a book is called \_\_\_\_\_

- Number mark
- \*b. Call
- c. show symbol
- d. shelf location

\_\_\_\_\_ contains a generalized body of information on various subjects

- \*a. Reference material

dictionary  
cataloguing  
Abstracts

During shelving of books, collections are put to correspond with their

- location symbol
- accession number
- \*c. call mark
- d. author's name

\_\_\_\_\_ are periodic publications arranged in volumes and numbers and having specific dates of publication?

- a. Books
- \*b. Journals
- Almanacs
- Indexes

When books have "REF" written on top of their call marks, that means

\_\_\_\_\_

- Referred volume
- Reservation reference
- general reference
- \*d. reference material

A book of list of names and facts arranged in alphabetical order is called a \_\_\_\_\_

- gazette
- dictionary
- handbook
- \*d. Directory

A list of names of places printed as a dictionary or as a list at the end of a book of maps is known as a \_\_\_\_\_

- map
- directory
- handbook
- \*d. gazette

When information in the library is not stored in print and microform and is accessible by computers, it is said to be in a \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. digital library
- b. store

networking  
public library

Browsing the internet can also be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. surfing the internet
- b. snuffing the internet
- c. visiting the internet
- facebooking

The part of a book where you can find information about the publisher and copyright date is the \_\_\_\_\_

- glossary
- index
- \*c. title page
- d. table of contents

42. The publication location of a book is \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. the place where the book was printed
- b. the location/address of the author
- c. the place where the dealer lives
- d. the home of the distributor

43. The centre of a community information service is known as a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- a. academic library
- \*b. public library
- c. digital library
- d. community library

A library established in an institution of higher learning is an example of a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. academic library
- b. public library
- c. digital library
- d. community library

Libraries often located in hospitals are called \_\_\_\_\_

- hospital libraries
- special libraries
- \*c. medical libraries
- d. health libraries

Types of libraries include all EXCEPT

- Public libraries
- Medical libraries
- Academic libraries
- \*d. Recovery libraries

Libraries established in organizations, companies and establishments are known as \_\_\_\_\_

- organizational libraries
- libraries of establishment
- \*c. special libraries
- d. Scholarly libraries

A library-on-wheels, driven from place to place is a \_\_\_\_\_

- Vehicular library
- Book library
- \*c. Book mobile
- d. Wheels library

The part of a book found near the front of the book which lists the chapters and their titles is the \_\_\_\_\_

- Index
- Title
- Copyright section
- \*d. Table of Contents

50. The outer covering that protects the book from dust or harm is \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Dust jacket
- cover
- False page
- Bastard page

The page where all the information about the copyrighting is located is the \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Verso page
- b. Content page
- Index
- Abstract

One major social difference between animals and human beings is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. the use of legs
- b. the use of hands
- \*c. the use of language
- d. The use of power

The levels of language are \_\_\_\_\_

- phonetics, word, morphology, semantics and morpheme
- Syllable, phonology, morphology, sentence and pragmatics
- word, phonology, syllable, semantics and pragmatics
- \*d. phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics

The task or purpose for which language is used in conversation is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- a. language form,
- \*b. language function
- c. language code
- communication

The four language skills are \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. listening, speaking, reading, writing
- b. reading, fluency, writing, memorizing
- c. fact finding, abbreviation, speaking and writing
- d. reading, memorizing speaking and writing

56. There are \_\_\_\_\_ letters in the English alphabet.

- \*a. twenty-six
- twenty
- forty-four
- twenty-four

Which of these expressions is correct?

- I couldn't eat much of the food because it too pepperish
- \*b. I couldn't eat much the food because it too peppery
- I liked the meal because it was very sweet
- It is high time we unite to fight corruption in this country

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the output skills.

- Listening/speaking
- Speaking/reading
- \*c. Speaking/writing
- d. Listening/reading

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the input skills.

- Listening and speaking
- Speaking and reading
- Speaking and writing
- \*d. Listening and reading

The forms of language will include all of these EXCEPT

- sentence types
- speech
- writing
- \*d. question mark

61. \_\_\_\_\_ is a way by which words are connected to meaning

- \*a. Form in language
- Phrase
- Clause
- Code

The form of language could be viewed from two dimensions \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. typologically and structurally
- b. systematically and vertically
- c. hierarchically and horizontally
- d. none of the above

63. The typological forms of language include all of these EXCEPT

- a. spoken language
- \*b. reading
- c. written language
- d. body language

64. Another name for encoder is

- message
- \*b. sender
- receiver
- channel

Another name for decoder is

- message
- sender

- \*c. receiver  
channel

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are basic to oral communication.

- Reading/writing
- Viewing/reading
- \*c. Listening/speaking
- d. Viewing and visual representation

67. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are basic to written communication.

- \*a. Reading/writing
- Viewing/reading
- Listening/speaking
- Viewing/visual representation

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are basic to visual communication.

- Reading/writing
- viewing/reading
- Listening/speaking
- \*d. Viewing/visual representation

69. Ways of receiving information include all of these except

- \*a. Speaking
- Listening
- Reading
- Viewing

Ways of conveying information include all of the following, EXCEPT

- \*a. Listening
- Speaking
- Writing
- Visual representation

The paralinguistic activities that sometimes accompany spoken language can be called \_\_\_\_\_

- spoken language
- \*b. body language
- c. sign language face movement
- callisthenics

Which of the following is the correct order?



- \*a. word, phrase, clause, sentence
- b. phrase, clause, word, sentence
- c. sentence, word, clause, phrase
- d. clause, word, phrase, sentence

Which of these is NOT true?

Forms are the tools for creating the organizational patterns of language used to communicate.

Mastery of forms allows full participation in communication by enabling someone put words together and express himself in a wide range of ways.

The same form may be used to convey multiple linguistic functions.  
 \*d. The language function plays no role in determining the grammatical forms and sentence structures.

The three basic functions of language are \_\_\_\_\_

- causal, alternative, emotional
- \*b. expressive, directive, informational
- c. invitational, opinion, permissive d.
- causal, representational, talking

75. Scanning entails looking over a text quickly for specific information. Thus, it is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ skill.

- \*a. locational
- recreational
- vocational
- enumerational

is done to get an overview of a book.

- Scanning
- Speed reading
- Sub-vocalizing
- \*d. Skimming

Which is NOT an outcome of recreational reading?

- proficiency in English
- gaining general knowledge
- getting an insight into human conditions
- \*d. developing faulty eye sweep

The following are non-verbal components of speaking skills except

- a. proxemics
- \*b. vocalization
- c. eye contact
- d. facial expression

Which of these is NOT a verbal component of speaking skills?

- volume
- pronunciation
- pitch
- \*d. posture

80. Language that is used in a ritual way can be said to be performing a

- \*a. ceremonial function
- b. performative function
- c. phatic function
- d. conative Function

The language function that engages the addressee and is illustrated by imperatives, vocatives and apostrophes is the

- ceremonial function
- performative function
- phatic function
- \*d. conative Function

Which function of language is for interaction, greetings and casual discussion?

- Ceremonial function
- Performative function
- \*c. Phatic function
- d. Conative Function

When language is used to discuss or describe itself, it is said to be performing a

- a. ceremonial function
- \*b. metalingual function
- c. phatic function
- d. conative Function

The \_\_\_\_\_ function of language affirms or denies propositions, and is used to describe the world or reason about it, and also has truth value.

- \*a. informative
- b. referential

expressive  
directive

When language is used to express mental states, report feelings or attitudes or evoke these feelings in the reader/listener, it is said to be performing a/an \_\_\_\_\_ function.

informative  
referential  
\*c. expressive  
directive

The \_\_\_\_\_ function of language corresponds to the factor of context and describes a situation, object or mental state.

ceremonial  
metalingual  
\*c. referential  
conative

The \_\_\_\_\_ function of language is used to direct other people and to cause or prevent actions, such as in commands or requests.

informative  
referential  
expressive  
\*d. Directive

When a language does the action it reports, it is said to be carrying out a \_\_\_\_\_ function.

ceremonial  
\*b. performative  
phatic  
conative

The first acquired language skill is

reading  
speaking  
\*c. listening  
writing

\_\_\_\_\_ is a complex process that is learnt consciously

reading  
speaking  
\*c. listening

writing

The type of listening that requires the listener to understand what is being said is called

- political listening
- aesthetic listening
- hypothetical listening
- \*d. critical listening

When children are taught to differentiate between sounds in the language, they are engaging in

- \*a. discriminative listening
- b. aesthetic listening
- c. hypothetical listening
- d. critical listening

The four main types of listening are

- aesthetic, gist, attention and critical listening
- hypothetical, reflective, critical and powerful listening
- discriminative, comprehensive, empathic and gist listening
- \*d. critical, empathic, appreciative and reflective listening

A listener who can interact with the speaker, and negotiate the content of the interaction is said to be involved in

- discriminative listening
- \*b. reciprocal listening
- non-reciprocal listening
- critical listening

The type of listening that involves tasks such as listening to the radio or formal lectures where the transfer of information is in one direction only, that is, from the speaker to the listener is called

- discriminative listening
- reciprocal listening
- \*c. non-reciprocal listening
- d. critical listening

Listening comprehension involves

- the vocal cords and the oral cavity
- the nose and olfactory nerves
- \*c. the optic nerves, tongue and mouth
- d. Nasal cavity and pulmonary veins

\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of giving thoughtful attention to another person's speech and comprehending what is heard.

- \*a. Listening
- Speaking
- Reading
- Writing

Two major skills employed in listening comprehension are

- \*a. tuning in and switching off
- b. tuning in and insulation
- c. thinking and evaluation
- d. insulation and devaluation

99. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the vibration of sound waves on the eardrums and the impulses that are then sent to the brain.

- Speaking
- \*b. Hearing
- c. Comprehension
- d. Composition

Two major skills employed in listening comprehension are

- \*a. tuning in and switching off
- b. tuning in and insulation
- c. thinking and evaluation
- d. insulation and devaluation

The type of listening that is otherwise known as divided attention is \_\_\_\_\_

- Intermittent listening
- Biased listening
- Uncritical listening
- \*d. Half listening

102. One of these is not an example of non-verbal cues in communication

- \*a. Word of mouth
- b. Manner of speaking
- c. Attitude of speaking
- d. Frown

A person involved in an extensive listening is \_\_\_\_\_

- listening for an interview
- fully interested in the subject matter
- \*c. not fully involved in the speech
- d. very attentive to the speech

104. All these are purposes of listening except \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. for symbol and prominence
- b. for retaining information
- c. to understand ideas
- d. to construct meaning

105. The approaches to listening are dependent on the \_\_\_\_\_ of listening.

- context
- \*b. purpose
- understanding
- logic

The ability to identify and correctly interpret words which the printed symbols represent is called

- Listening
- speaking
- \*c. reading
- writing

\_\_\_\_\_ is the third of the four language skills

- listening
- speaking
- \*c. reading
- speaking

A complex cognitive process of decoding symbols in order to construct or derive meaning is \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. reading comprehension
- reading
- listening comprehension
- listening

The essential means by which we can access, process, understand, decode or decipher information from books, graphs, journals, diagrams, illustrations and charts is called

- Listening
- speaking
- \*c. reading
- writing

The two kinds of reading are

- \*a. intensive and extensive
- b. print and spoken
- c. reading aloud and reading silently
- d. print and recreational reading

111. One of these is not a type of reading

- a. Skimming
- \*b. Researching
- Scanning
- Extensive reading

A detailed reading in your disciplines for information is known as

---

- critical reading
- disciplinary reading
- \*c. intensive reading
- d. extensive reading

A quick glance through a text in order to locate specific information (say, a date, name, person or character) is called

- reading
- \*b. scanning
- c. skimming
- d. eyeing

Reading comprehension can be seriously affected by

- \*a. poor eyesight
- b. impaired hearing
- c. poor acoustics
- d. poor environment

Context clues help to

- define reading purpose
- identify sentence structure
- \*c. infer meaning of words
- read and write legibly

Being flexible as a reader means adjusting your reading speed to match your reading \_\_\_\_\_

- calculatio
- n \*b. purpose
- intuition
- process

Pick out the odd item from this list:

- skimming
- \*b. star-gazing
- scanning
- speed reading

The following factors affect reading comprehension except

- vocalization
- \*b. comprehending
- c. finger pointing
- d. faulty eye sweep

\_\_\_\_\_ has to do with going back over words and phrases already read.

- vocalization
- \*b. regression c.
- eye fixation d.
- finger pointing

Scanning entails looking over a text quickly for specific information. Thus, it is a \_\_\_\_\_ skill.

- \*a. locational
- recreational
- vocational
- enumerational

\_\_\_\_\_ is done to get an overview of a book.

- scanning
- speed reading
- sub-vocalizing
- \*d. skimming

122. Which is NOT an outcome of recreational reading?



- a. proficiency in English
- b. gaining general knowledge
- c. getting an insight into human conditions
- \*d. developing faulty eye sweep

Reading involves the following skills except

- the ability to decode unfamiliar words
- having the motivation to read
- \*c. subvocalization
- d. the skills to understand phonemes and speech sounds

When you seek to gather the most important information/main ideas of a text, you are

- \*a. skimming
- b. doing an intensive reading
- c. doing an extensive reading
- scanning

\_\_\_\_\_ is used to find a particular/specific piece of information.

- skimming
- doing an intensive reading
- doing an extensive reading
- \*d. scanning

The following are reading faults except

- regression
- pointing at words
- recognition span
- \*d. fluency

The reading deficiency that has to do with the number of words a reader can apprehend while his eyes are fixed at a point is known as

- \*a. regression
- b. pointing at words
- c. recognition span
- fluency

"Decoding", "fluency", "vocabulary" and "comprehension" are examples of which of the following?

- components of writing
- components of listening

- \*c. components of reading
- d. components of speaking

The timing of a reading activity and the pace at which a reader accomplishes a given task is known as

- a. reading task
- \*b. Reading rate
- c. reading activity
- d. reading comprehension

When there are variations in the speed with which you read different parts of the same material, there is said to be a/an

- partial adjustment
- overall adjustment
- skimming
- \*d. internal adjustment

The basic rate at which an entire article is read is known as

- partial adjustment
- internal adjustment
- skimming
- \*d. overall adjustment

132. What determines a reading speed is \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. reading purpose and difficulty of material
- b. reading rate and number of words
- c. intensive and extensive reading
- d. extensive and critical reading

133. The appropriate reading rate for adults is

- \*a. 150-800wpm
- 2000wpm
- 100wpm
- 200-500wpm

Reading for learning is done at the rate of

- 200-400wpm
- \*b. 100-200wpm
- c. fewer than 100wpm
- d. 400-700wpm

135. The rate for reading for memorization is

- \*a. 200-400wpm
- 100-200wpm
- fewer than 100wpm
- 400-700wpm

The reading rate for skimming is

- 200-400wpm
- 100-200wpm
- fewer than 100wpm
- \*d. 400-700wpm

A skilled reader should

- adjust reading rate to suit the material
- understand the purpose of reading
- \*c. all of the above
- d. none of the above

Another name for reading rate is

- Adjustment
- reading goal
- \*c. reading speed
- d. scan reading

The defining factors that enable readers to fine-tune their thoughts before, during and after reading is

- reading task
- Reading rate
- reading activity
- \*d. reading purposes

The two broad categories of reading purposes are

- reading for gist and reading for learning
- reading for general and specific purposes
- reading for enjoyment and scanning
- \*d. reading for literary and informational purposes

141. The three stages of reading are

- a. critical, intensive and casual reading
- \*b. pre-reading, active reading and post-reading
- c. previewing, skimming and post-reading

pre-reading, scanning and extensive reading

Two important skills at the pre-reading stage are

- scanning and skimming
- \*b. previewing and skimming
- pre-reading and scanning
- none of the above

The reader is expected to do all these at the pre-reading stage except

- examine the title and cover
- look at chapter headings and graphic support
- \*c. read some chapters
- d. read the book blurb

Critical reading means

- reading with pleasure
- silent reading
- \*c. active reading
- d. passive reading

When you mark your text, take notes and discuss as you read, you are doing one of these

- reading with pleasure
- silent reading
- \*c. active reading
- d. passive reading

What reading strategy will you use when reading a newspaper/magazine quickly to get the general idea?

- \*a. Skimming
- Scanning
- Intensive reading
- Extensive reading

When you say or write something that has been read or heard using different words, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. paraphrasing
- b. doing intensive reading
- c. reading for gist/global understanding
- d. guessing meaning from context

When you read to understand the general meaning of a text, without paying attention to specific details, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- paraphrasing
- doing intensive reading
- \*c. reading for gist/global understanding
- d. guessing meaning from context

When you read or listen by focusing only on how language is used in the text, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- a. paraphrasing
- \*b. doing intensive reading
- c. reading for gist/global understanding
- d. guessing meaning from context

When you try to work out the meaning of an unknown/difficult word by using the other words around the word to help, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- paraphrasing
- doing intensive reading
- reading for gist/global understanding
- \*d. guessing meaning from context

151. When you read a text quickly to get a general idea of what it is about, you are \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*a. skimming
- predicting
- scanning
- summarizing

When you use clues such as headlines or pictures or general knowledge about the text or topic to make it easier to understand what you read, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- skimming
- \*b. predicting
- scanning
- summarizing

When you read a text quickly in order to pick out specific information, e.g. finding a phone number in a phone book, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- skimming
- predicting
- \*c. scanning
- d. summarizing

When you take out the main points of a long text, and rewrite or retell them in a short, clear way, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- skimming
- predicting
- scanning
- \*d. summarizing

When you try to decipher how a writer or speaker feels about something from the way that they speak or write, rather than from what they openly say or the words they use, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. inferring attitude/feeling/mood
- predicting
- reading for detail
- summarizing

When you read a text in order to understand most of what it says or particular information well, you are \_\_\_\_\_

- inferring attitude/feeling/mood
- predicting
- \*c. reading for detail
- summarizing

When reading material is structured from A-Z it is said to be

- textual information
- \*b. alphabetical information
- non-alphabetical information
- chronological information

158. \_\_\_\_\_ is information arranged in time or numerical order.

- A. Textual information
- B. Alphabetical information
- Non-alphabetical information
- \*D. Chronological information

Television listing and auto parts catalogue can be said to be arranged in a

- a. textual information
- b. alphabetical information
- \*c. non-alphabetical information
- d. chronological information

The reading fault whereby the reader reads and re-reads is known as

- a. head movement

- sub-vocalization
- inattentive reading
- \*d. regression

When a reader hears the sounds of the words he is reading, the reading fault is called

- head movement
- \*b. sub-vocalization
- c. inattentive reading
- regression

The following are reading comprehension strategies except

- \*a. SQ3R
- OK4R
- 3S3R
- SQ3R

SQ3R stands for

- \*a. survey, question, read, revise, review
- b. study, question, speed read, review
- c. select, quest, question review and reflect
- d. none of the above

English has \_\_\_\_\_ speech sounds.

- 36
- 26
- \*c. 44
- 20

The pure vowels of English are known as

- diphthongs
- triphthongs
- \*c. monophthongs
- monosyllabic

/tʃ/ is the sound found in

- \*a. machine
- measure
- stomach
- thief

There are \_\_\_\_\_ consonant sounds in English

- 18
- 20
- 26
- \*d. 24

/eɪ, aɪ, ɔɪ/ are examples of

- monosyllabic
- bithongs
- monophthongs
- \*d. diphthongs

The following are active articulators except the

- lips
- tongue
- \*c. hard palate
- d. vocal cord

169. The airstream necessary for speech production is known as

- \*a. pulmonic egressive
- b. pulmonic ingressive
- non-egressive
- lung-ingressive

Phonatory system explains

- the manner of articulation
- \*b. the state of the glottis
- the place of articulation
- nasal sounds

/m, n, ŋ/ are known as

- fricative sounds
- affricate sounds
- \*c. nasal sounds
- d. plosive sounds

When there is the vibration of the vocal cords \_\_\_\_\_ sounds are produced.

- palato-alveolar
- \*b. voiced
- c. voiceless



alveolar

Sounds accompanied by no vibration of the vocal cords are said to be

\_\_\_\_\_.

- stops
- voiced
- \*c. voiceless
- alveolar

The sounds known as approximants in English are

- \*a. /w/ and /j/,
- b. /r/ and /l/,
- c. /d/ and /g/
- d. /w/ and /r/

175. The nasal sounds are

- a. /m, n, w/
- \*b. /m, n, ŋ/
- c. /h, w, n/
- d. /f, m, t/

The sounds whose pronunciations are accompanied by the vibration of the vocal cords are said to be

- Vocalic sounds
- Vibration sounds
- \*c. Voiced sounds
- d. Voiceless sounds

The three branches of phonetics are

- instrumental phonetics, auditory phonetics, speaking phonetics
- \*b. articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics, auditory phonetics
- phoneme, acoustic phonetics, voiced sounds
- experimental phonetics, vocal tract, auditory phonetics

Sounds produced without friction in the vocal tract are known as

- vocalic sounds
- \*b. voiceless sounds
- c. voiced sounds
- d. voiced vibration

179. The following are non-verbal components of speaking skills except

- a. proxemics
- \*b. vocalization
- c. eye contact
- d. facial expression

180. The English alphabet comprises \_\_\_\_\_ letters.

- \*a. twenty-six
- forty-four
- twenty-four
- forty-six

Which of these is NOT a verbal component of speaking skills?

- volume
- pronunciation
- pitch
- \*d. posture

182. Vowel sounds are categorized into

- \*a. monophthongs and diphthongs
- b. pure vowels and monophthongs
- c. vowel glides and diphthongs
- d. diphthongs and consonants

The vowel /ə/ is technically referred to as the

- oblique
- ash
- \*c. schwa
- diacritic

\_\_\_\_\_ is the breath-force with which a syllable is pronounced.

- Articulation
- \*b. Stress
- Syllable
- Intonation

Which is the sound represented by the underlined letter in the word Corn?

- /j/
- \*b. /k/
- /ɔ̃/
- /θ/

Which is the sound represented by the underlined letter in the word Yacht?

- \*a. /j/
- /k/
- /g/
- /θ/

Which is the sound represented by the underlined letters in the word Suggest?

- /j/
- /k/
- \*c. /g/
- /θ/

Which is the sound represented by the underlined letters in the word Mouth?

- /j/
- /k/
- /g/
- \*d. /θ/

189. The sounds /p, b, t, d, k, g/ are referred to as

- Nasals
- \*b. Plosives
- Fricative
- Affricates

A collective name for the lips, teeth, tongue, and teeth ridge in speech production is

- articulation
- \*b. organs of speech
- obstructions
- passive articulators

IPA stands for

- Internal Phonetic Alphabets
- International Phonological Alphabet
- \*c. International Phonetic Alphabet
- none of the above

/I:, I, e, æ/ are called

- diphthongs
- central vowels
- back vowels
- \*d. front vowels

193. A common name for the vowels /ə:, ə, ʌ/ is

- a. diphthongs
- \*b. central vowels
- c. back vowels
- d. front vowels

194. The diphthongs are divided into two, namely \_\_\_\_.

- a. front and closing
- b. back and centring
- \*c. centring and closing
- d. front and back

Another name for impure vowels is

- monophthongs
- front vowels
- \*c. diphthongs
- d. back vowels

All diphthongs that glide to /ə/ are called

- closing diphthongs
- back diphthongs
- \*c. centring diphthongs
- d. front diphthongs

197. All diphthongs that glide to /I/ or /ʊ/ are called

- \*a. closing diphthongs
- b. back diphthongs
- c. centring diphthongs
- d. front diphthongs

Which sound represents the underlined letters in the words Air and Care?

- /eI/
- /ɔI/
- /əʊ/
- \*d. /eə/

Which sound represents the underlined letters in the words Home and Go?

- /eI/
- /ɔI/
- \*c. /əʊ/
- /eə/

Which sound represents the underlined letters in the words Coin and Boy?

- /eI/
- \*b. /ɔI/
- /ɔ/
- /eə/

Which sound represents the underlined letters in the words Tape and Same?

- \*a. /eI/
- /e/
- /əʊ/
- /eə/

Lateral, nasal and plosive describe

- place of articulation
- state of the glottis
- Phonetic alphabet
- \*d. Manner of articulation

How does the *Chambers English Dictionary* define words?

- a. a combination of sentences
- \*b. a unit of spoken language
- c. a unit of sound
- d. a combination of sounds

A word can be seen as

- the action of pronouncing correctly
- the action of speaking correctly
- \*c. the basic unit of expression that is assigned to a specific class and has some semantic implication
- d. none of the above

205. The parts of a word include:

- a. morpheme, prefix, infix
- b. prefix, circumcircle, infix
- c. prefix, affix, suffix
- \*d. prefix, infix, suffix

206. The basic meaningful unit of any grammatical analysis is called

- \*a. a morpheme
- b. a root
- c. a syllable
- d. a word

207. The underlined part of the word "disappointment" is an example of

- a. a syllable
- \*b. a prefix
- c. a root
- d. a word

The underlined part of the word "happiness" is an example of

- a syllable
- a prefix
- \*c. a suffix
- d. a word

The root of the word "naturalization" is

- natural
- naturalize
- ization
- \*d. nature

The dictionary meaning of a word can be called its

- associated meaning
- realistic meaning
- figurative meaning
- \*d. denotative meaning

211. How many grammatical categories do we have in English?

- 10
- \*b. 7
- c. 8
- d. 5

212. The open class items include

- \*a. noun, adjective, verb, adverb
- b. conjunction, preposition, pronouns, determiners
- c. prepositions, adjective, pronouns, quantifiers
- d. conjunctions, proper nouns, preposition, interjection

213. The closed class items include

- a. noun, adjective, verb, adverb
- \*b. conjunction, preposition, pronouns, determiners
- c. prepositions, adjective, pronouns, quantifiers
- d. conjunctions, proper nouns, preposition, interjection

214. Identify the clause elements (SVOCA) in the sentence - "Beauty fades."

- SVC
- \*b. SV
- c. SO
- d. SVO

Identify the clause elements (SVOCA) in the sentence - "The judge found Obi guilty."

- \*a. SVOC
- SV
- SO
- SVO

Identify the clause elements (SVOCA) in the sentence - "Ojo ate the meal quickly."

- SVC
- SV
- SO
- \*d. SVOA

A Statement is a/an

- imperative sentence
- \*b. declarative sentence
- interrogative sentence
- none of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ expresses emotion or strong feelings.

- A polar sentence
- An imperative sentence

- \*c. An exclamatory sentence
- d. An emotional sentence

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "I bought a beautiful dress at the mall."

- preposition
- n \*b.
- adjective
- noun
- pronoun

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "What did she ask you to do?"

- preposition
- adjective
- noun
- \*d. pronoun

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "I left my shoes under the kitchen table."

- \*a. preposition
- adjective
- noun
- pronoun

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "If we finish our work quickly, we can go to the movies."

- preposition
- \*b. adverb
- noun
- adjective

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "On Sundays, I work from ten to four."

- preposition
- adjective
- adverb
- \*d. verb

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "University education is very expensive."



- pronoun
- \*b. noun
- c. adjective
- d. verb

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "I'm sure I have met your girlfriend before."

- \*a. verb
- Preposition
- interjection
- adverb

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "Andy knocked on the door, but nobody answered."

- \*a. conjunction
- interjection
- preposition
- adverb

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "Well, all I'm saying is that I'm tired of your interference."

- conjunction
- \*b. interjection
- preposition
- adverb

Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in the sentence "**After** launch, let's go visit her at the hospital."

- adverb
- adjective
- \*c. preposition
- conjunction

The underlined word in the sentence "Swimming is a good exercise" is an example of

- A pronoun
- \*b. a gerund
- c. an Infinitive
- d. verb

The underlined words in the sentence "To err is human and to forgive is divine" represent

- A pronoun
- a gerund
- \*c. an infinitive
- verb

Identify the structure of the expression "before the storm"

- Dependent clause
- Independent clause
- \*c. Phrase
- Subject

Identify the structure of the expression "while she was playing golf"

- \*a. Dependent clause
- b. Independent clause
- Phrase
- Subject

Identify the structure of the expression "Henry who is a sailor"

- \*a. Dependent clause
- b. Independent clause
- Phrase
- Subject

Identify the structure of the expression "He gave a dazzling performance"

- Dependent clause
- \*b. Independent clause
- Phrase
- Subject

Identify the structure of the expression "Millions have cable television"

- Dependent clause
- \*b. Independent clause
- Phrase
- Subject

Identify the structure of the expression "Over the rainbow"

- a. Dependent clause
- b. independent clause
- \*c. phrase  
subject

Identify the structure of the expression "He completed his work"

- Dependent clause
- \*b. Independent clause
- Phrase
- Subject

Which of the following is NOT a word formation process?

- Back formation
- \*b. Word division
- Affixation
- Compounding

Compound words are usually formed by joining which of the following components?

- One word and one bound morpheme
- \*b. Two words with/without hyphen
- c. Two words with the hyphen
- d. Two words without the hyphen

"Motel", "brunch" "infotainment" and "informatics" are examples of which of the following?

- \*a. blended words
- b. compounded words
- c. converted words
- d. coined words

"T-shirt", "V-neck", and "A-student" are examples of which of the following?

- a. Blended words
- \*b. Compounded words
- c. Converted words
- d. Coined words

242. Which of the following is a complex word?

- \*a. Descry
- Humid
- Chide

Maimed

Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- exam
- \*b. degree
- plane
- lab

Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- network
- \*b. luckily
- gridlock
- D. cupboard

"Matricide" means

- a. to gain admission
- b. to lose admission
- \*c. to kill one's own mother
- d. to destroy material with chemical

"Infantilism" means

- the study of childhood
- child soldiers
- \*c. childish behaviour
- d. the study of infantry

"Regicide" means

- chemical that kills regi
- insect killers
- to kill many people in a region
- \*d. to kill someone of royalty

"Edutainment" means

- attain maturity
- higher qualification
- make the audience to laugh
- \*d. entertain people while teaching

"Ambidextrous" means a.

- giving out ambience

- b. ambitious skills
- c. having dual ambitions
- \*d. skilled in the use of both hands

250. Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- a. In addition
- \*b. However
- also
- Moreover

The period (.), the question mark (?) and the exclamation mark (!) are jointly known as:

- common punctuation marks
- punctuation marks that show pause
- \*c. terminal punctuation marks
- d. punctuation marks with dots

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "What about books you promised me?"

- \*a. those
- this
- that
- them

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Everybody in this class        books."

- have
- is having
- have had
- \*d. has

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Neither the coaches nor the team captains        here for training."

- is
- \*b. are
- c. showed
- d. their

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Every university celebrates outstanding staff and students."

- \*a. her
- b. their

his  
some of

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "The students sat quietly and watched \_\_\_\_\_ teaching."

- himself
- him
- \*c. his
- hissself

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Former President Jonathan and President Buhari contested the 2015 election before \_\_\_\_\_ defeated him."

- a. he
- b. he/she
- c. one
- \*d. the latter

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "The public image of a firm may be boosted bycommunity development projects."

- their
- \*b. its
- c. a d.
- his

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Since the government administered the vaccines, no one \_\_\_\_\_ contracted the Ebola virus again."

- \*a. has
- have
- hasn't
- haven't

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "My sister \_\_\_\_\_ injections while I prefer oral drugs."

- \*a. prefers
- prefer
- want
- like

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "The University Council members divided on where to site the hostel project."

- was  
\*b. were  
have  
have been

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Mary started the course before us, \_\_\_\_\_ she earned the lowest score."

- since  
and  
if  
\*d. yet

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "He promised to marry her \_\_\_\_\_ he fulfilled his promise."

- althoug  
h \*b. and  
c. but  
d. only

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Every student \_\_\_\_\_ a school bag."

- \*a. has  
b. had her  
have  
have their

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Neither Ahmed nor the other students \_\_\_\_\_ completed the assignment."

- has  
\*b. have  
c. will not  
had

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Roasted corn and pear \_\_\_\_\_ now common in our townships."

- \*a. is  
are  
were  
was

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Donald smokes and drinks more than \_\_\_\_\_ in the family."

- any
- another
- \*c. anyone else
- d. other families

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "Everybody in the class \_\_\_\_\_ the correct answer."

- \*a. knows
- know
- understand
- understanding

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "The jury \_\_\_\_\_ divided on what verdict to give the accused."

- have
- had
- \*c. was
- were

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "A majority of the students \_\_\_\_\_ term papers to spot tests and quizzes."

- want
- like
- prefers
- \*d. prefer

271. The pronoun that expresses a two-way relationship is called

- \*a. reciprocal pronoun
- b. reflexive pronoun
- c. demonstrative pronoun
- d. interrogative pronoun

272. Which of the following is NOT a word formation process?

- a. Back formation
- \*b. Hyphenation
- Affixation
- Compounding

Complex words are usually formed through which of the following processes?

Clipping



- Borrowing
- \*c. Affixation
- Blending

"Gas", "Fan", "phone" and "plane" are examples of which of the following?

- blended words
- \*b. clipped words
- c. converted words
- d. coined words

"Brunch", "motel", and "telecast" are examples of which of the following?

- \*a. Blended words
- b. Compounded words
- c. Converted words
- d. Coined words

Which of the following word formation process combines two independent words to form a new word?

- a. Blending
- \*b. Compounding
- Affixation
- Abbreviation

Which of the following is NOT a word formation process?

- Back formation
- \*b. Word division
- Affixation
- Compounding

Compound words are usually formed by joining which of the following components?

- One word and one bound morpheme
- \*b. Two words with/without hyphen
- c. Two words with the hyphen
- d. Two words without the hyphen

279. Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- network
- \*b. luckily
- c. gridlock

cupboard

Which one of options A-D best completes the sentence "The jury \_\_\_\_\_ divided on what verdict to give the accused."

- have
- had
- \*c. was
- were

Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- landlord
- headstrong
- \*c. freedom
- bookworm

Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- unarmed
- luckily
- freedom
- \*d. cupboard

Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- within
- before
- \*c. they
- into

Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- lady
- girlfriend
- \*c. people
- sister

Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- \*a. cat
- tiger
- cheetah
- jackal

What kind of error is present in the sentence "He was hunted, caught, and they sent him to jail."?

- \*a. shift in voice
- b. shift in tense
- c. shift in pronoun
- d. shift in aspect

What kind of error is present in the sentence "They ran after the criminal, caught him and was sentenced to death."?

- \*a. shift in voice
- b. shift in tense
- c. shift in pronoun
- d. Shift in aspect

What kind of error is present in the sentence "The man called the girl, and she was killed."?

- \*a. shift in voice
- b. shift in tense
- c. shift in pronoun
- d. shift in aspect

What kind of error is present in the sentence "We were warned, scolded, and they starved us."?

- \*a. shift in voice
- b. shift in tense
- c. shift in pronoun
- d. shift in aspect

What kind of error is present in the sentence "When the battle is over, we should wear a crown."?

- a. shift in voice
- \*b. shift in tense
- c. shift in pronoun
- d. shift in aspect

What kind of error is present in the sentence "He told me then that he is my father."?

- a. shift in voice
- \*b. shift in tense
- c. shift in pronoun
- d. shift in aspect

Jane and Janice were discussing their pets, and Jane said, "My pet is the best of the two". She should have rather said,

- \*a. "... better than yours"
- b. "... best than yours"
- c. "... the best of all"
- d. "... more better than yours"

Which of the following is errant?

- I must excel in this examination.
- I hate continuous writing.
- \*c. I love English language.
- d. I prefer tests to examinations.

Which of the following is NOT errant?

- Late Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe is great nationalist.
- When we looked at sky, we saw earoplane.
- \*c. The University of Lagos is in West Africa.
- d. I was at the bookshop to buy book.

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "He makes \_\_\_\_\_ comments."?

- insultive
- insaltive
- \*c. insulting
- insoltive

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "You areto Port Harcourt!"?

- welcomed
- \*b. welcome
- wellcome
- wellcomed

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "Did you register for \_\_\_\_\_ level studies?"?

- advance
- \*b. advanced
- c. advansed
- d. advanse

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "Mr Barido is a \_\_\_\_\_ student."?

- a. matured

- \*b. mature
- matures
- maturity

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "I hate \_\_\_\_\_ remarks."?

- derogatry
- derogative
- \*c. derogatory
- derogational

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "Tolu and Joy \_\_\_\_\_ together."?

- eats
- \*b. eat
- eating
- has eaten

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "The young doctor \_\_\_\_\_ in our hospital."?

- work
- \*b. works
- working
- have worked

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "A number of the visitors \_\_\_\_\_ entertained by the singers."?

- \*a. were
- was
- will
- is

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "Those animals \_\_\_\_\_ here."?

- feeds
- \*b. feed
- feeded
- has been feeding

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "Many a citizen \_\_\_\_\_ frustrated."?

- \*a. is

were  
will  
have been

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "These girls\_\_\_\_\_ice creams."?

- \*a. love
- loves
- loving
- has been loving

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "The man and his wife \_\_\_\_\_ twins."?

- likes
- \*b. like
- liking
- has been liking

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "You \_\_\_\_\_ here every day."?

- comes
- \*b. come
- comed
- has been coming

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "I am wondering\_\_\_\_\_to ask."?

- who
- whose
- \*c. whom
- who's

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "This is \_\_\_\_\_appointment."?

- temporal
- \*b. temporary
- tempera
- temporary

Which one of options A-D best fills the gap in the sentence "       you should go with us."?

Irregardless,

Regarding,  
\*c. Nonetheless  
Regard

Which of the sentences below has a rising tune?

Boma bought a new car.  
\*b. Is she coming?  
He scored a hat-trick.  
Don't touch it!

The act of communication in which information is transferred from a transmitter to a receiver is called

\*a. writing  
reading  
speaker  
decoding

The central idea in a paragraph is usually captured in a

\*a. topic sentence  
b. thesis statement  
c. concluding paragraph  
d. context clue

314. Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

Organizatio  
n \*b.  
Paragraph  
Content  
Mechanical accuracy

Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

Hanging paragraph  
\*b. Headed paragraph  
c. Indented paragraph  
d. Block paragraph

Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

Unity  
sentence variation  
Focus  
\*d. Sentence fragments

317. Pick out the odd item from the following list of words:

- a. In addition
- \*b. However
- Also
- Moreover

Where may topic sentences occur in paragraphs?

- only at the beginning
- only at the end
- \*c. anywhere
- d. only at the middle

Which of the following may be used in paragraph development?

- personal experience
- experience from history
- illustrations
- \*d. all of the above

320. Which paragraph format is reserved for citing longer texts from sources?

- \*a. Hanging paragraph
- b. Short paragraph
- c. Indented paragraph
- d. Block paragraph

Which variety of language does speechwriting require?

- colloquial
- semi-formal
- \*c. formal
- mixed

Which variety of language is required in a letter to an acquaintance?

- \*a. colloquial
- semi-formal
- formal
- mixed

Which of the following will be odd in an introductory paragraph?

- Thesis statement only
- Developing ideas only
- \*c. Repetition and Developing ideas only



d. Thesis statement, Background of topic and Courting audience interest

Which of the following represents qualities of effective writing?

- Conciseness and Complexity only
- Verbosity only
- Conciseness only
- \*d. Economy, Simplicity, and Conciseness only

What variety of language is used in the sentence "Two guys came to see my dad last night."?

- formal
- semi-formal
- mixed variety
- \*d. informal

What variety of language is used in the sentence "They had a really long talk about the whole thing."?

- formal
- semi-formal
- mixed variety
- \*d. informal

What variety of language is used in the sentence "The government has sorted out a new peace deal with the whole militants."?

- formal
- semi-formal
- mixed variety
- \*d. informal

What variety of language is used in the sentence "The government has brokered a new peace deal with the militants."?

- \*a. formal
- semi-formal
- mixed variety
- informal

What variety of language is used in the sentence "We considered lots of options but we've got to take only one, and we did."?

- formal
- semi-formal

- c. mixed variety
- \*d. informal

What variety of language is used in the sentence "A decision was finally reached, but not before we had considered several options."?

- \*a. formal
- semi-formal
- mixed variety
- informal

What variety of language is used in the sentence "I spent my last Easter holidays with my best friend, George, and his parents."?

- \*a. formal
- semi-formal
- mixed variety
- informal

To which of the following sensory organs should a good descriptive text appeal to?

- skin and ear only
- tongue only
- \*c. eye and ear
- d. eye, nose and skin

Which of the following activities is NOT involved in pre-writing?

- Interviews
- Library research
- Field work
- \*d. Editing

334. Paragraph is best described as a chunk of thought in a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- Comprehension
- \*b. Composition
- Concentration
- Information

\_\_\_\_\_ is usually a group of related sentences that express one major idea.

- Essay
- Article
- Topic sentence
- \*d. Information

336. One of the following is not a quality of a good paragraph.

- \*a. Eligibility
- Unity
- Coherence
- Completeness

Words combine to form \_\_\_\_\_ which in turn combine to form a paragraph.

- Phrases
- Grammar
- \*c. Sentences
- Narration

\_\_\_\_\_ is when the sentences in a paragraph are all clearly related and closely connected to the main idea.

- Legibility
- Cohesion
- \*c. Unity
- d. Adequate development

The smooth progression of ideas from one sentence to another is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Coherence
- Cohesion
- Completeness
- Competition

The following are types of paragraph except \_\_\_\_\_

- Introductory paragraph
- Transitional Paragraph
- Concluding paragraph
- \*d. Compositional

It is through paragraphing that \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are provided in any composition.

- \*a. Organization/focus
- Academic/writing
- Topic/sentence
- Thesis/statement

According to Ojo and Umera-Okeke, the following are parts of a paragraph except

- Topic sentence
- Supporting details
- \*c. Manageable chunks
- d. Concluding sentence

The topic sentence is the sentence which contains the \_\_\_\_\_ idea of a paragraph.

- Comprehension
- \*b. Controlling
- Indented
- Developing

Which of these is TRUE of the length of a paragraph?

- The length is as important as the sense
- The best length should be five lines or sentences
- \*c. No rule legislates the number of sentences
- Verbosity determines the length of a paragraph

The topic sentence is also called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- Thesis statement
- \*b. Kernel sentence
- c. Terminal position
- d. Supporting sentence

There is nothing wrong with locating your topic sentence in the middle of a paragraph.

- \*a. True
- False
- Maybe
- None of the above

Regardless of your department, \_\_\_\_\_ is the chief means by which you will be examined by your lecturer.

- Reading
- \*b. Writing
- Listening
- Speaking

Academic papers come in such forms as long essays, seminars, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Letter writing
- b. Departmental courses
- c. Composition variety
- \*d. Term papers

A \_\_\_\_\_ is an academic essay of medium length for which a topic has been assigned or chosen?

- Semester paper
- Topical issue
- \*c. Term paper
- Post-graduate test

In any piece of composition, the pre-writing stage entails \_\_\_\_\_.

- \*a. Brainstorming on a topic and outlining points
- b. Getting a topic and writing the first draft
- c. Drawing up a table of content and proofreading
- d. Editing the draft and polishing it

351. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage of Term Paper Writing is where you put pen to paper.

- Concludin
- g \*b.
- Writing
- Pre-writing
- Rewriting

The Post-writing stage of Term Paper Writing is otherwise called the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

- Free- writing
- \*b. Re-writing
- Pre- writing
- Real-writing

354. \_\_\_\_\_ simply means to steal someone else's ideas and pass them off as your own.

- \*A. Plagiarism
- Malapropism
- Tautology
- Pleonasm

Academic writing can take any of the following forms except \_\_\_\_\_

- Seminars
- Term papers
- Dissertations
- \*d. Report cards

In any academic writing, it is advisable for the writer to use evidence that is reliable, accurate and \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Objective
- Biased
- Unverifiable
- Comprehension

Sources of information for academic writing are broadly divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ sources.

- \*a. Print/electronic
- Academic/non-academic
- Grammar/spelling
- Communication/skills

Academic journals are usually \_\_\_\_\_

- Peer-revealed
- \*b. Peer-reviewed
- Peer- review
- Peer- received

In academic writing, information is grouped into \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. Primary, secondary and tertiary
- b. Memoirs, comprehension and oral histories
- c. Newsreels, videotapes and audiotapes
- d. Public and private

358. Which of the sentences below is true?

- \*a. Pitch modulation carries extra-linguistic meanings.
- B Intonation is not necessary for a proper English speech.
- C. There is only one acceptable definition for intonation.
- D. Intonation is another word for stress.

The statement, "No language is spoken in monotones" means:

- a. All languages use pitch modulations to convey extra-linguistic nuances.
- \*b. No language uses monotone pitch modulations.
- c. No language uses mono-thongs alone.
- d. No two languages are the same.

Commands or imperative sentences take a \_\_\_\_\_

- a. rising tune
- \*b. falling tune
  - rise-fall tune
  - flat tune

The intonation tune for the tag question, "He does not like driving, does he?" will be a/an

- rising/falling tune,
- steady/falling tune
- \*c. falling/rising tune
- standing/running

The language of the literature of knowledge is expository and

- metaphorical
- ironical
- \*c. denotative
- d. puny

363. Literature of knowledge deals with \_\_\_\_\_ and figures, as in History, Economics, Biology and Chemistry

- fair
- freedom
- m \*c.
- facts
- free

The language of the literature of power is mainly

- \*a. connotative
- expository
- narrative
- denotative

Literature of power is simply

- \*a. imaginative literature
- b. critical literature
- c. physical literature
- d. knowledge literature

Another phrase for imaginative literature is

- literature of Achebe
- literature of Elechi Amadi
- \*c. Literature of power

d. Literature of knowledge

\_\_\_\_\_ has to do with the style of writing in literature.

- \*A. Genre
- B. poetry
- C. fiction
- D. drama

\_\_\_\_\_ literature is what gave birth to modern African literature

- Singing
- Talking
- Dancing
- \*d. Oral

Modern African literature evolved from the following, EXCEPT

- story-telling
- rituals
- incantations
- \*d. farming

369. The primary functions of literature is \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. entertainment
- praises
- worship
- correction

370. Literature of power educates and \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. amuses
- scares
- frightens
- congratulates

Prose fiction includes such forms as the following EXCEPT

- the novel
- the short story
- \*c. the dirge
- d. the novella

372. Autobiography is more of a \_\_\_\_\_ narrative than prose fiction

- \*a. historical
- political
- geographical



chemical

Which is the odd one out?

- Things Fall Apart*
- Arrow of God*
- \*c. *The Ascent Stone*
- d. *The Famished Road*

Which is not part of the outline for reading narrative fiction?

- context
- plot overview
- \*c. suspense
- d. character analysis

375. One unique feature of narrative fiction is that it communicates through the use of \_\_\_\_\_

- \*a. stories
- songs
- dancing
- protocol

\_\_\_\_\_ is like the element that enables the writer of narrative fiction and drama to achieve order or pattern in his/her work.

- \*a. plot
- story
- novel
- syllables

\_\_\_\_\_ is the soul of a work of fiction or play.

- theme
- point of view
- \*c. plot
- characterization

One way to identify the characters in a work of fiction is to ask the question

- \*a. Who?
- What?
- How?
- Where?

379. What a character says is either called monologue or

- apologue \*b.
- dialogue c.
- alliteration d.
- euphony

380. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the main character in a work of narrative fiction.

- antagonist
- villain
- \*c. protagonist
- hero

"The sheets hanging on the clothesline danced in the wind" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

- hyperbole
- \*b. personification
- metonymy
- metaphor

Which of the following is an example of hyperbole?

- The wind grabbed my arm.
- The water is shiny.
- \*c. I have a million things to do today.
- d. The vibrating washer caused the house to shake.

383. Which of the following best exemplifies an alliteration?

- \*a. The slimy snake slithered slowly sideways.
- b. The snake was very slow and fat.
- The frog jumped forward and landed upside-down.
- The big bear had soft fur that was long and shaggy.

The sentence "He was a tornado, blasting his way through the opposing team" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_

- simile
- personification
- \*c. metaphor
- d. none of the above

"The baby's skin was like a rose petal." What does this simile say to you?

- \*a. The baby's skin is very soft and delicate.
- b. The baby's skin is rough.
- c. The baby's skin is dry.
- d. The baby's skin is sticky.

A good study group is made up of

- 10-15 students
- 1-10 students
- \*c. not more than 6 students
- d. 15-20 students

SURE 'A' GES QUESTION BANK