

GST 101: Computer-based exam

MARCH 2015

FACULTY OF ARTS

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Passage A

All over the world till lately and in most of the world till today, mankind has been following the course of nature: that is to say, it has been breeding up to the maximum. To let nature take her extravagant course in the reproduction of the human race may have made sense in an age in which we were also letting her take her course in decimating mankind by casualties of war, pestilence and famine. Being human, we have at least revolted against that senseless waste. We have started to impose on nature's heartless play a *humane* new order of our own but, when once man has begun to interfere with nature; he cannot afford to stop half way. We cannot, with impunity, cut down the death-rate to go on taking nature's course. We must consciously try to establish equilibrium, or sooner or later, famine will stalk abroad again.

- (1) The author observes that
- A. War, pestilence and famine were caused by the extravagance of nature.
 - B. Nature was heartless and senseless.
 - (C) There was a time when uncontrolled birth made sense.
 - D. It was wise at a time when mankind did not interfere with normal reproduction.
 - E. Nature was heartless **in its reproductive process.**
- (2) Which of these statements does not express the opinion of the author?
- A. Mankind has started to interfere with the work of nature.
 - B. Many people had died in the past through wand and disease.

- C. Mankind should not have the maximum number of children possible.
- D. Mankind should take care of its children.
- (E) Man's present relationship with nature in matters of birth and death is a happy one.
- (3) 'humane', as used in the passage means
- A. sensible
 - B. wise
 - C. human
 - (D) benevolent
 - E. thorough
- (4) "We must consciously try to establish an equilibrium", implies that mankind must
- A. realistically find an equation
 - B. strive not to be wasteful
 - C. deliberately try to fight nature
 - D. try to fight nature
 - (E) Purposely find a balance.
- (5) The main idea of this passage is that
- A. nature is heartless
 - (B) man should control the birth rate
 - C. mankind will soon perish of starvation.
 - D. pestilence causes more deaths than war.
 - E. Man should change nature's course gradually.

PASSAGE B

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

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

The deduction to be drawn from these two factors was clear enough. We must either so fortify ourselves that we could continue, without detriment, *to live our being above limit of natural acclimatization*, or better still, we must solve the problem of speed. It was desirable, in fact that we should meet both these requirements and thus give to these chosen to attempt the summit and to their supporting teams some measure of ignorance against the vagaries of the weather, for safety in mountain climbing is as much a matter of swiftness as of sureness of foot. Either or both could be achieved only by the administration of oxygen in sufficient quantities to make up for the deficiency in the air, and for the duration of the upward journey above limit of successful acclimatization.

(6)The author believes that to overcome the problem of altitude and weather, the climber needs mainly

- A. courage and speed.
- B. energy and moral fortitude.
- (C) sufficient quantities of oxygen.
- D. swiftness and sureness of foot
- E. quick acclimatization.

(7)'conspires' (line 7) means

- A. ruins
- B. makes secret plans
- C. takes a wicked action
- (D) combines
- E. aggravates

(8)'*regardless of terrain*' (line 12) means

- A. even on easy ground.
- (B) despite the nature of the ground.
- C. because of steeper gradients.
- D. swiftness and sureness of foot.
- E. without considering the handicap.

(9) 'to live and have our being above the limit of natural acclimatization' (Paragraph 2 lines 4 and 5) means

- (A) to be protected from the effects of the weather.
- B. to expect no protection from the bad weather
- C. to survive under unnatural weather conditions.
- D. limit our natural desires to get acclimatized to the weather.
- C. none of the above.

(10) Which ONE of the following was NOT a reason for using oxygen?

- (A) It gave them psychological encouragement.
- A. It fortified them to live above the limit of natural acclimatization.
- B. It quickened their journey to the summit.
- C. It helped them to survive the worst effects of the weather.

(11) The English is a _____ language in Nigeria (a) First (b) **second** (c) third (d) fourth (e) none

(12) The person listening to or reading a text is known as (a) writer (b) listener (c) **audience** (d) instructor (e) none.

(13) The activity of jotting down important points from a text or lecture is known as (a) summary (b) writing (c) **note-taking** (d) scanning (e) skimming.

(14) _____ is the reduction in length of a particular piece of writing (a) skimming (b) scanning (c) **summary** (d) note-taking.

(15) All except _____ are the essentials of a good summary (a) brevity (b) clarity (c) relevance (d) **scanning**

(16) Nigeria is a _____ society (a) monolingual (b) Bilingual (c) **multi lingual** (d) none

(17) The English is an _____ language in the world (a) local (b) regional (c) ethnic (d) **international**

- (18) The rise and fall in the voice pitch is known as (a)stress (b) **intonation** (c) vowels (d) consonants
- (19) We can identify _____ varieties of English in Nigeria (a)one (b)two (c)**three** (d) four.
- (20) The exertion of greater muscular energy in the pronunciation of certain sounds is known as (a)hyphen (b) apostrophe (c)**stress** (d) intonation
- (21) The interaction between the reader and the writer is called (a) writing (b)speaking (c)**reading** (d) listening.
- (22) The activity of paying attention to and trying to make meaning from something we hear is known as (a)**speaking** (b)listening (c) writing (d) reading.
- (23) All the following are transitional markers of addition EXCEPT (a)besides (b)moreover (c)**however** (d) again.
- (24) Only one out the following is used to illustrate (a) therefore (b)because (c) **for example** (d) however.
- (25) Reading to identify only the main ideas is known as (a) scanning (b) **skimming** (c) summarizing (d) comprehension
- (26) When we read slowly and thoroughly we are engaged in (a)**intensive reading** (b)summary (c) scanning (d) skimming.
- (27) SQ3R means (a)shoot, question and read (b) **survey, question, read, recall, review** (c)survey, question, read, write (d) survey, read, question and answer.
- (28) Speaking and writing are all directed to the (a) church (b)mosque (c)**audience** (d)university.
- (29) The efficient reader should always identify the writers (a)answer (b)habits (c) **purpose** (d)likes.
- (30) The process that consolidates memory while reading is known as (a) **preview** (b)summary (c) note-taking (d)review.
- (31) All the following are ways by which you can take care of library materials except
a Photocopyingb Binding(c) Mutilationd Renovation
- (32) How many divisions does the University of Jos Library have?
(a) 4 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 5
- (33) The University of Jos Library uses which classification scheme –
a Dewy Decimal Classification Scheme
b Universal Decimal Classification Scheme
(c) Library of Congress Classification Scheme
d National Classification Scheme

- (34) Librarians use to group related books together
 (a) Catalogue cards b Classification scheme c Microfilm d. Retrieval tool
- (35) The following are reference materials except one
 a Dictionaries b Encyclopediac Directory (d)Text Book
- (36) A directory is not a reference material a. True(b) False
- (37) The section responsible for registering library users in the library is
 a Cataloguing b Reserve c Orders (d) Circulation
- (38) 10. Motion pictures are not a non-book library resources
 a. True (b) False

From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that has the same VOWEL sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| (39) ST <u>AR</u> K | a. ant | b. ward | (c) aunt | d. cash |
| (40) MAR <u>KE</u> T | a. get | (b) lit | c. late | d. life |
| (41) villag <u>e</u> | a. said | b. allege | c. beige | (d) build |
| (42) l <u>oo</u> k | a. fool | (b) should | c. blood | d. boulder |
| (43) b <u>e</u> st | (a) Legal | b. regale | c. Leopard | d. Leone |
| (44) ab <u>o</u> ve | a. caught | (b) cut | c. coat | d.Couscous |
| (45) c <u>o</u> ff | a. Come | b. Sun | c. Son | (d) cog |
| (46) w <u>o</u> rm | a. Warm | (b) Work | c. Worse | d. Colt |
| (47) ch <u>u</u> rch | a. Shot | b. Short | c. Slurry | (d) Burn |
| (48) h <u>o</u> ard | a. Cold | b. Boat | (c) oracy | d. Boost |

- (39) Study habits do the following in the life of a learner
 an imposes order

b save time

c enhance comprehension

(d) All of the above

- (40) To study is to make and earnest effort to know or be informed about a particular subject.
 (a) True b False.

- (41) Why do we need to study?
- a.to be informed b.to sharpen our minds c. to develop our lives and society
 - (d) to develop our lives and society
- (42) What is the full meaning of this acronym "SQ3R"?
- a stand, quarrel, report, refuse and repeal
 - b supervise, query, read, report, recall
 - (c) Survey, question, read, revise, recall
 - d none of the above.
- (43) What are the major components of the study skill?
- a. Reading and speaking
 - b.Listening and ready
 - (c) Reading, speaking, listening, writing
 - d. Reading speaking and writing
- (44) What is listening?
- a. An act of giving attention to sound
 - b. Hearing what other people say
 - c. Hearing and understanding what was said
 - (d)Ability to understand and evaluate what we hear
- (45) Listening can be said to be difficult because
- Pick the correct answer from the options below
- (a) It is a personal activity
 - b.it's a co-operate activity
 - c.it is difficult to listen
 - d. an individual cannot do it.
- (46) For listening to be effective we need the following
- Pick the correct answer from the options below
- a. Functional mind
 - b. ability to anticipate what the speaker is about to say
 - (b) a & b above

d. none of the above

(47) What is reading?

Pick the correct answer from the options below

Ability to run your eyes through a passage

a. ability to pronounce words

(c) ability to comprehend and recall

d. ability to identify and pronounce words.

(48) Top-down reading model focuses on

(a) the text

b the reader

c the environment

d text and reader.

(49) Bottom up model focuses on the

(a) reader

b text,

c text and reader

d writer.

(50) The interactive model focuses on

a writer

b text

c reader

(d) text and reader.

(51) Reading is instrumental to _____

a personal development

b creative imagination

c scientific development

(d) a, b and c

(52) Skimming is a reading exercise that encourages

(a) glancing through rapidly

b glancing through slowly

c thorough reading

d reading quickly.

- (53) A formal letter has ----- address (es a. three (b) two C. four d. five.
- (54) A formal letter is a letter a ---- a. friend (b) person in authority c. brother d. sister
- (55) We have --- types of letters. a. friend (b) person in authority c. brother d. sister
a. five b. two (c) three d. six
- (56) Another name for formal letter is----- letter (a) official/business b. Informal
c. personal d. strange
- (57) A formal letter contains contracted forms of words ----- a. true (b) false
- (58) The address(es) of a formal letter could be block or ----- a. curve (b) indented
c. straight d. horizontal
- (59) A formal letter is largely impersonal ----- a. true (b) false
- (60) A formal letter does not allow exchange of jokes/pleasantries – (a) true b. false
- (61) The address of the writer is at the----- hand side of the formal letter a. left
(b) right c. middle d. centre
- (62) A formal letter must have a title – (a) true b. false
- (63) The formal letter ends with --a. yours ever b. yours sincerely © yours faithfully
d. yours affectionately.
- (64) A formal letter must contain the signature of the writer – (a) true b. false
- (65) A formal letter must have first and surname of the writer --- (a) true b. false.
- (66) The accepted salutation for formal letter is Dear (a) Sir/Madam b. brother c.
Daddy d. Uncle.
- (67) Informal/Personal letters are also known as ----- letters. a. public b. official ©
private d. business.
- (68) Only one out of the following is part of a sentence _____ (a)heading (b)topic (c) **clause**
(d) paragraph.
- (69) Choose the odd one ____ (a)simple (b)compound (c) complex (d) **interaction**.
- (70) The commonest mode of communication in the university is _____ (a) **essay** (b)letter
(c)minutes (d) speech.

- (71) “Umaru Yaradua is dead” is an example of _____ sentence (a)imperative (b)exclamatory (c) interrogative (d) **declarative**.
- (72) “May you prosper” is an example of _____ sentence (a) **imperative** (b)exclamatory (c)interrogative (d)declarative
- (73) A group of words that make complete sense is known as _____ (a)clause (b)paragraph (c) essay (d)**sentence**.
- (74) A sentence with only independent clause is known as _____ (a)complex (b)compound (c)**simple** (d) tough.
- (75) A sentence with at least one independent clause and other dependent clauses is called a _____ (a)simple (b)**complex** (c) compound (d) tough.
- (76) In grammar when two independent clauses are joined together by conjunctions we have _____ sentence (a)**compound** (b)complex (c) simple (d) essay sentence.
- (77) The process of reading in which the reader intends to locate specific information is known as _____ (a) comprehension (b)skimming (c) **scanning** (d) intensive reading.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Passage A

I dare not lift the veil that protects our tribal marriage customs and ceremonies from the eyes of outsiders. There is already too little in this world that is sacred; and what Fatmata and I were required to go through during the next week must absolutely satisfy my parent's choice. Fatmata was as black as a satin, and as soft. She had the teeth and smile of a goddess. The Doyo tutors had done their job well: she was a complete efficient lover and a mother. I brought her home with *swelling* pride, and began at once to save all I could spare towards the cost of acquiring my second wife. *My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum*

1. The evidence would seem to indicate that
 - (A) the author adores his wife.
 - B. he disapproves her ways.
 - C. he thinks she is extravagant.
 - D. the author regrets the cause of his debts.
 - E. she had not been properly brought up.
2. The author said '*My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum*' (last sentence), he was referring to the fact that
 - A. he did not like polygamy.
 - B. he hated Europeans.
 - C. he did not want to marry another wife.
 - D. he admitted everything about his wife.
 - (E) he revolted against European values
3. It would appear that marriage had turned him into
 - A. a good worker.
 - B. a faithful husband.

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

Passage B

In many places in the world today, the poor are getting poorer while the rich are getting richer, and the programmes of development planning and foreign aid appear to be unable to reverse this trend. Nearly all the developing countries have a modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are similar to those in developed countries. But they also have a non-modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are not only unsatisfactory, but in many cases are getting worse.

What is the typical condition of the poor in developing countries? Their work opportunities are so limited that they cannot *work their way out of their situation*. They are underemployed, or totally unemployed; when they do find occasional work, their productivity is extremely low. Some of them have land, but often too little land. Many have no land, and no prospect of ever getting any. There is no hope for them in the rural areas and so, they drift into the big cities. But there is no work for them in

the big cities either-and of courses no housing. All the same, they flock into the cities because their chances of finding some work appear to be greater there than in the villages-where they are nil. Rural unemployment, then, produces mass-migration into the cities; rural unemployment becomes urban unemployment.

The problem can be stated quite simply: what can be done to promote economic growth outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages, which still contain 80 to, 90% of the total population? The primary need is workplaces, literally million of workplaces. (*Ray Williams: Panorama*)Where are the rich getting richer and the poor poorer?

6. The gap between the rich and the poor widens because there
 - A. are no jobs in the rural areas.
 - B. are no employment opportunities in the city.
 - (C) is no work in the village and the city.
 - D. is low growth rate in productivity.
7. The expression 'work their way out of their situation' means
 - A. walk from one village to another
 - B. migrate from village to city.
 - C. work their way out of their village.
 - (D) change their circumstances.
8. Migration to the city among villagers is caused by
 - A. attractions of the city
 - B. low productivity in the village
 - (C) inadequate job opportunities in the village.
 - D. shortage of land for cultivation.
9. Unemployment among the villagers refers to
 - A. lack of sufficient land for everyone
 - B. low productivity when working
 - (C) fewer people for many jobs

- D. more people for fewer jobs.
10. Where are the rich getting richer and the poor poorer?
- A. in nearly all developing countries.
- (B) in a majority of countries in the world
- C. in developing countries with modern sectors.
- D. in countries with non-modern sectors
11. The kind of reading in which the reader relies on his/her intuition to make meaning from the passage is known as _____ (a)**cloze** (b) skimming (c) scanning (d) intensive reading.
12. A communication that goes out from one organization to another is known as _____ (a)memo (b)**letter** (c) speech (d) minutes.
13. A communication that goes from one department of an organisation to another is called _____ (a) essay (b)speech (c) minutes (d)**memo**.
14. A piece of writing in prose on a particular subject matter is called _____ (a)memo (b) report (c) speech (d) **essay**.
15. One whose duty is to write essays is known as _____ (a) Novelist (b) dramatist (c) **essayist** (d) poet.
16. An essay that talks in favour or disfavour of a topic is known as _____ (a)descriptive (b) **argumentative** (c)expository (d) narrative
17. The body of the essay is also known as _____ (a)opening (b) closing (c)**development** (d)introduction.
18. Choose the odd one (a)narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) **dramatic essay** (d) expository essay.
19. In grammar a clause that cannot stand on its own to make meaning is known as ____ (a) principal clause (b) **subordinate clause** (c) independent clause (d) main clause.
20. “While we were shopping, we saw a man” which part of the above sentence is dependent (a)**first** part (b) second part (c) middle part (d) all the parts.
21. The first sentence in the above quotation is an example of a _____ sentence (a)interrogative (b)**declarative** (c) exclamatory (d) imperative.
22. The third sentence in the above passage is an example of a _____ sentence (a)**complex** (b) compound (c) simple (d) naïve.
23. According to the passage Achebe deserves (a)fame (b)**honour** (c) achievements (d) shame.

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

37. Which part of a book has information on the publishers, edition and date of publication?
a. Index b. Table of contents c. Frontis piece (d) Title Page
38. You need a brief description about a town its location and population for your project, which of the following items will you consult?
a. Manual b. Data book (c) Gazetteer d. Almanac
39. Direct aid given to the library user who needs specific information is called?
a. Library help b. Client information c. E-mail services (d) Reference services
40. The University of Jos library catalogue is divided into two, and
(a) Author/Title and Subject catalogues b. Author and Title catalogue
c. Title and subject catalogue d. All of the above
41. The following are reference materials except
a. Dictionaries (b) Novels c. Year book d. Almanacs
42. A (an) ____ may be developed to balance the two sides of an issue select your answer from the options provided a. exposition b. narration (c) argument d. description.
43. No ____ people can write on the same subject in exactly the same way .select your answer from the options provided (a) two b. three c. four d. five.
44. Discuss possible ways through which the moral, academic and healthy development of the youth can be encouraged in your country is ____ select your answer from the options provided a. narrative b. creative (c) expository d. argumentative
45. The subjects of ____ essays include feature articles in newspapers and magazines a. narrative b. descriptive c. expository (d) descriptive and expository.
46. Writing a ____ essay requires imagination (a) narrative b. descriptive c. expository d. argumentative.
47. An annual address by the president of a youth club reviewing the activities of the past years is called a (an) ____ Pick your answer from the options provided.
a. essay b. minutes (c) report d. argument.

48. The ____ follows the order in which events took place, gradually moving the reader to the climax of the story Pick your answer from the options provided.
a. descriptive b. expository c. argument (d) narrative.
49. Discuss for publication in a national magazine the ideal person you admire most highlighting his/her physical and personal appearance as well as his/her behavior. This essay is ____ a. narrative b. descriptive (c) expository d. argumentative.
50. An expository essay is one that requires you, besides telling what a thing is or describing a thing, to explain fully that thing (a)True b. false.
51. The topic "The role of a state in international affairs" is ____ essay a. narrative b. descriptive (c) expository d. argumentative.
52. It does not take two parties to engage in a debate a. True (b) False.
53. A ____ is any kind of account given of any event that has taken place a. argument b. essay c. writing (d) report.
54. The formats for writing a report to your principal and to the police are the same a. True (b) False.
55. The adoption and seconding of minutes of meeting involves ____ people
a. a.6 b.3 (c)2 d. 4
56. Before a meeting officially closes, a motion for ____ is moved and seconded
b. secondment b. adoption (c)adjournment d. explanation.
57. An opening prayer may not be said before a meeting commences.
c. True or (b)False.
58. A roll call of members present is usually taken before a formal meeting commences a .True (b)False.
59. A member who comes late to meeting must be penalized a.True (b>false.
60. A book about someone written by another person is ____ a. history b. novel (c) biography d. pledge.
61. In summary writing, a passage, no matter its length is represented by a few sentences (a) True b. false

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

FACULTY OF LAW

PASSAGE A

These two factors, the altitude and the weather, tend separately and together to defeat the climber. The height weakens, slows him down, it forces him to spend days and night in the course of his assault on the summit; the weather, besides adding to the demands of his energy and moral fortitude, *conspires* to deny him the time he needs to complete his mission. Whereas in lower mountains and on easy ground the weather may be no more than a handicap, in the high Himalayas it is decisive, *regardless of terrain*.

The deduction to be drawn from these two factors was clear enough. We must either so fortify ourselves that we could continue, without detriment, *to live our being above limit of natural acclimatization*, or better still, we must solve the problem of speed. It was desirable, in fact that we should meet both these requirements and thus give to these chosen to attempt the summit and to their supporting teams some measure of ignorance against the vagaries of the weather, for safety in mountain climbing is as much a matter of swiftness as of sureness of foot. Either or both could be achieved only by the administration of oxygen in sufficient quantities to make up for the deficiency in the air, and for the duration of the upward journey above limit of successful acclimatization.

1. The author believes that to overcome the problem of altitude and weather, , the climber needs mainly
 - A. courage and speed.
 - B. energy and moral fortitude.
 - (C)sufficient quantities of oxygen.
 - D. swiftness and sureness of foot
 - E. quick acclimatization.
2. '*conspires*' (line 7) means
 - A. ruins
 - B. makes secret plans

- C. takes a wicked action
(D)combines
E. aggravates
3. *'regardless of terrain'* (line 12) means
D. even on easy ground.
(B)despite the nature of the ground.
C. because of steeper gradients.
D. swiftness and sureness of foot.
E. without considering the handicap.
4. *'to live and have our being above the limit of natural acclimatization'*
(Paragraph 2 lines 4 and 5) means
(A)to be protected from the effects of the weather.
B.to expect no protection from the bad weather
C.to survive under unnatural weather conditions.
D.limit our natural desires to get acclimatized to the weather.
E. none of the above.
5. Which ONE of the following was NOT a reason for using oxygen?
(A) It gave them psychological encouragement.
B. It fortified them to live above the limit of natural acclimatization.
C. It quickened their journey to the summit.
D. It helped them to survive the worst effects of the weather.

PASSAGE B

I dare not lift the veil that protects our tribal marriage customs and ceremonies from the eyes of outsiders. There is already too little in this world that is sacred; and what Fatmata and I were required to go through during the next week must absolutely satisfy my parent's choice. Fatmata was as black as a satin, and as soft. She had the teeth and smile of a goddess. The Dupo tutors had done

their job well: she was a complete efficient lover and a mother. I brought her home with *swelling* pride, and began at once to save all I could spare towards the cost of acquiring my second wife. *My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum*

6. The evidence would seem to indicate that
 - (A)the author adores his wife.
 - B. he disapproves her ways.
 - C. he thinks she is extravagant.
 - D. the author regrets the cause of his debts.
 - E. she had not been properly brought up.
7. The author said '*My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum*' (last sentence), he was referring to the fact that
 - A. he did not like polygamy.
 - B. he hated Europeans.
 - C. he did not want to marry another wife.
 - D. he admitted everything about his wife.
 - (E) he revolted against European values
8. It would appear that marriage had turned him into
 - A. a good worker.
 - B. a faithful husband.
 - C. an incurable debtor.
 - D. a tragic figure
 - E. a proud husband.
9. Which one of the following is NOT true of the passage?
 - A. The lady was beautiful.
 - B. The marriage cost a lot of money.
 - C. The marriage was according to native law and custom.
 - (D)Fatmata never had an issue.
 - E. The author wanted another wife.

10. 'swelling' (line 13) means
- A. jovial
 - (B). great
 - C. remarkable
 - D. happy
 - E. growing
11. Words used in writing to give coherence to an essay are known as (a)punctuation marks (b)stress (c)**cohesive devices** (d) intonation.
12. When the central message of the sentence comes at the end of the sentence it is called a _____ sentence (a)compound (b)complex (c)**periodic** (d) loose.
13. A fifty-fifty sentence is also known as a _____ sentence (a) complex (b) **Balance** (c) loose (d) periodic.
14. When the central message comes at the beginning of the sentence it is called a _____ sentence. (a) declarative (b)**loose** (c) interrogative (d) balance.
15. Which of the following is man's foremost language skills (a) reading (b) **speech** (c) writing (d)listening.
16. At wedding and cocktail parties we rely on _____ speech (a) **informal** (b) formal (c) dramatic speech (d) monologue
17. A speech made by a speaker but no meant for the audience is known as _____ (a)dialogue (b)epilogue (c)**monologue** (d)oration.
18. The art of good speech-making is also referred to as (a)public speech (b)**rhethorics** (c)epilogue (d) monologue.
19. One of the advantages of a formal speech is that it has some form of (a)arrogance (b)humility (c)**permanence** (d)fragility.
20. An effective speech is _____ (a)boring (b)goal-oriented (c) **arrogant** (d)none of the above.
21. All the following EXCEPT are _____ pre-speech activities (a)obtaining information (b) audience analysis (c) **gestures** (d) organizing your ideas.
22. In speech making the ability to participate in the audience feelings is known as _____ (a)sympathy (b)**empathy** (c) apathy (d) telepathy.
23. Nervousness' is also known as _____ (a)fear (b)anxiety (c) **stage fright** (d) diffidence.
24. A good speaker should have a good knowledge of _____ (a)writing (b) reading (c) listening (d)**voice and articulation.**

25. We have types of sentences at the level of speech making. (a)one (b)two (c)**three** (d) seven.
26. The following except one are connectors of enumeration (a) firstly (b)thirdly (c) **moreover** (d)finally.
27. All EXCEPT one are the qualities of a good summary (a)brevity (b) **conclusion** (c) clarity (d) relevance.
28. “Like a yam tendril in the rainy season” is as example of (a)connector (b)**smile** (c) personification (d) semantic marker.
29. The pre-writing stage is a time for (a)writing (b)**organizing your ideas** (c) proof-reading (d) dictation.
30. The letter, memo, reports and essays are all forms ____ (a)language (b)**composition** (c) listening (d) reading.
31. The inventor of printing and book publishing in the 15th century was
a. John Galtungb. Max Weber(c) Johannes Gutenbergd. Robert Dohl
32. is the use of signs and symbols to represent a concept
a. Detonator(b) Notationc.Alternatord.Symbolism
33. Library cooperation provides for resource sharing among the participating libraries.
(a) True b. False
34. The head of the University library is called
a. Chief Librarianb. Director of University Library services(c) University Librarian
d. Library executive officer
35. All the following are functions of the National libraryexcept
a. Maintaining union cataloguesb. Maintaining union catalogues
c. Bibliographic control(d) Students registration
36. A good example of an academic library is
a. National veterinary Research Institute library (NVRI)b. NIPSS library
c. National library of Nigeria(d) Jos University library
37. 43. All the following are publication kept in the documents section except.....
a. Thesis and dissertations(b) Books for circulationc. Government publications
d. Statistical reports
38. All the following are offenses in the library except.....
a. Noise makingb. Theft/Books mutilation c. Phone calls(d) Book borrowing
39. All the following are types of entries used in the library except.....
a. Author entryb. Subject entryc. Title entry(d) General entry

40. Motion pictures are not a non-book library resources
a. True (b) False
41. The only one thing that distinguishes the memo, report or letter is ____ (a)composition (b)reading (c) re-writing (d) **convention**.
42. All EXCEPT ____ are parts of the essay (a)body (b)opening (c)conclusion (d)**writing**.
43. The ____ part of the essay is the most difficult to write (a)concluding (b)summarizing (c)formalizing (d) **opening**.
44. The English spoken or written in Nigeria is made up of common core features which derive from ____ languages in Nigeria (a)foreign (b) **indigenous** (c) country (d) teaching
45. In standard British English is the equivalent of Bush meat (a)**game** (b)house (c) sports (d) volley ball.
46. In standard British English _____ is the equivalent of hot drinks (a)game (b)**spirits** (c) Gaskolo (d)tea.
47. In popular Nigerian English ____ is the equivalent of a light (a)**drop** (b)climb (c) come (d)pull.
48. In popular Nigerian English ____ is the equivalent of traffic jam (a)stop (b)**goslow** (c)movement (d)commotion
49. In Nigerian English ____ refers to washing powder/detergent (a)clothes (b)**omo** (c)maggi (d) garage.
50. In Nigerian English ____ refers to a visitor/guest (a) **stranger** (b) lover (c)foreigner (d)father.
51. Choose the odd one ____ (a)simple (b)compound (c) complex (d) **interaction**.
52. The commonest mode of communication in the university is _____ (a) **essay** (b)letter (c)minutes (d) speech.
53. "Umaru Yaradua is dead" is an example of ____ sentence (a)imperative (b)exclamatory (c) interrogative (d) **declarative**.
54. "May you prosper" is an example of _____ sentence (a) **imperative** (b)exclamatory (c)interrogative (d)declarative
55. A group of words that make complete sense is known as ____ (a)clause (b)paragraph (c) essay (d)**sentence**.
56. A sentence with only independent clause is known as ____ (a)complex (b)compound (c)**simple** (d) tough.

57. A sentence with at least one independent clause and other dependent clauses is called a ____ (a) simple (b) **complex** (c) compound (d) tough.
58. In grammar when two independent clauses are joined together by conjunctions we have ____ sentence (a) **compound** (b) complex (c) simple (d) essay sentence.
59. The process of reading in which the reader intends to locate specific information is known as ____ (a) comprehension (b) skimming (c) **scanning** (d) intensive reading.

FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES

PASSAGE A

In many places in the world today, the poor are getting poorer while the rich are getting richer, and the programmes of development planning and foreign aid appear to be unable to reverse this trend. Nearly all the developing countries have a modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are similar to those in developed countries. But they also have a non-modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are not only unsatisfactory, but in many cases are getting worse.

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

The problem can be stated quite simply: what can be done to promote economic growth outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages, which still contain 80 to, 90% of the total population? The primary need is workplaces, literally million of workplaces. (*Ray Williams: Panorama*).

1. The gap between the rich and the poor widens because there
 - A. are no jobs in the rural areas.
 - B. are no employment opportunities in the city.
 - (C) is no work in the village and the city.
 - D. is low growth rate in productivity.
2. The expression 'work their way out of their situation' means

- A. walk from one village to another
 - B. migrate from village to city.
 - C. work their way out of their village.
 - (D) change their circumstances.
3. Migration to the city among villagers is caused by
- A. attractions of the city
 - B. low productivity in the village
 - (C) inadequate job opportunities in the village.
 - D. shortage of land for cultivation.
4. Unemployment among the villagers refers to
- A. lack of sufficient land for everyone
 - B. low productivity when working
 - (C) fewer people for many jobs
 - D. more people for fewer jobs.
5. Where are the rich getting richer and the poor poorer?
- A. in nearly all developing countries.
 - (B) in a majority of countries in the world
 - C. in developing countries with modern sectors.
 - D. in countries with non-modern sectors

PASSAGE B

If present trends continue, the world would face a major crisis by the end of this century: insufficient cheap, convenient energy. For without such energy, industrial production will fall, agricultural output will drop, transport will ebb restricted, and *standard of living in developed countries will plummet*. At present, almost all our energy comes from fossil fuels. The earth's reserves of fossil fuels have been formed from organic matter subjected to enormous heat and pressure for

millions of years. But such reserves are finite. Because power demand is increasing very rapidly, *fossil fuels* will be exhausted within a relatively short time. We can estimate the amount of recoverable fuel under the surface of the earth and we know the rate at which it is being extracted. Fairly simple calculations can therefore determine its remaining life. If present trends continue, gas and oil reserves will be exhausted by the middle of the 21st century-about 70 years from now. Similar estimates for coal and wood reserves suggest a projected supply for 250-300 years. Of course, long before *fossil fuels* are exhausted, demand will greatly exceed supply. For too many years, the world has consumed *fossil fuels* with little thought for the future. In fact, world energy consumption increased almost 600% between 1900 and 1965 and it is projected to increase by another 450% between 1965 and the year 2000. Crude oil has been pumped out of the ground for about 100 years, but over half of it has been consumed in the past 18 years. Coal has been mined for over 800 years, but over a half of it has been extracted in the past 37 years. In sum, most of the world's consumption of energy from *fossil fuels* throughout history, has taken place within living memory. (Ray Williams: *Panorama*).

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

- (B) oil, coal and natural gas
- C. lignite, butane and charcoal.
- D. wood, coal and oil.
9. The writer seems to suggest that developed nations should
- A. always calculate a fossil fuel's remaining life.
- B. reduce industrial and agricultural production
- (C) reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
- D. review industrial dependence on energy.
10. From the writer's description of the world energy situation, we may conclude that
- (A) developing nations will soon experience poverty.
- B. demand for recoverable fuel will plummet.
- C. consumption has not affected production consumption
- D. decline has not affected demand
1. The use of body language in speech making is also known as (a) stage fright (b) gestures (c) movement (d) nodding.
2. All EXCEPT one constitute the formal parts of a speech (a) heading (b) salutation (c) text (d) address.
3. My honey or sweetheart could be used in opening the following letters (a) home letters (b) formal letters (c) love letters (d) official letters
4. The plural word for memos is ____ (a) letters (b) memoranda (c) memorandum (d) essay
5. A general term for longer essays written in the university is ____ (a) narratives (b) descriptive (c) thesis (d) arguments.
6. A mother tongue is also referred to as a ____ (a) second language (b) first language (c) multiple language (d) Lingua Franca
7. Those who speak only one language are referred to as ____ (a) Dilingual (b) monolingual (c) Bilingual (d) multilingual.
8. English is a language of inter-ethnic communication in Nigeria but not a lingua franca. (a) yes (b) No (c) None of the above (d) all of the above.
9. The kind of English used when speakers of one language engage in trade with speakers of another is known as ____ (a) standard English (b) pidgin (c) creole (d) regional.

10. In Nigeria pidgin serves as a lingua franca in some states but as a trade language in some others (a)yes (b)None (c)None
11. The English language is used in Nigeria as a unifying factor among diverse ethnic groups (a)Yes (b)No (c)None.
12. In the University of Jos speech community the word 2crash2 means ____ (a)read (b)sleep (c)write (d) listen.
13. In the University of Jos speech community the word 'bang' means ____ (a)write (b)sleep (c)sex (d)play.
14. Which of the following types of speech is extemporaneous. (a)informal (b)formal (c)official (d)jocular.
15. All the following EXCEPT ____ are common goals associated with speech acts (a) inform (b)convince (c) entertain (d) ridicule.
16. When a Nigerian speaker of Igbo language begins a discussion with Igbo and concludes with English, He/She is said to be ____ (a)communicating (b)code switching (c)name-calling (d)gesticulating.
17. ____ is the equivalent of elder brother in Nigerian English (a)Junior brother (b)senior brother (c) cousin-brother (d)uncle.
18. In the Niger Delta region of Nigeria 'well done' is a ____ (a)greeting (b)compliment (c)salutation (d) accolade.
19. Taking the whole of Jos as a speech community the English word 'going' refers to ____ (a)tricycle (b)motor bike (c) taxi (d) cab.
20. Ninety percent of University of Jos students speak ____ English on campus. (a)standard (b) colloquial (c) pidgin (d) black.
31. is the systematic arrangement of library materials
a. Cataloguing b. Classification (c) Catalogue d. Similarity
32. A document showing a comprehensive list of library materials at a glance is called
(a) Catalogue b. File list c. Display d. Register
33. Systematic arrangement of serial materials in the library is achieved through the use of
(a) Serial stripdex b. Cards c. Sheaf d. Classification scheme
34. All the following are types of catalogue except.....
a. Sheaf catalogue (b) Pen catalogue c. Card catalogue d. Computer catalogue
35. All the following are types of libraries except
a. National library b. Academic library c. Public library (d) Archive

36. Is the full meaning of the acronym OPAC
 (a) Online Public Access Catalogue b. Online Public Affirm Catalogue c. Original Public Affirm Catalogue d. Original Public Access Catalogue
37. All of the following are types of classification scheme except.....
38. a. Dewey decimal classification scheme (b) General classification scheme
 c. Library of congress classification scheme d. Universal decimal classification scheme
39. Is a place where both current and retrospective materials are kept for reading and research purposes
 a.Museum b. Archive c.Library d. Reading room
40. catalogue is an electronically based catalogue
 a. Sheetb.Sheaf (c) Computer d. Card
41. All the following are non-printed information resources except
 (a) Magazines b. CD ROM c.Flash drives d. Diskette
42. All the following are printed sources of information except
 (a) e-journals b. Journals c.Books d. Newspapers
43. Below ____ is said to be a poor reading speed. Pick the correct answer from the options provided
 a.200 words
 (b) 150 words
 c . 250 words
 d. 300 words.
44. A quoted citation means ____ Pick the correct answer from the options provided
 (a) saying the words of another author
 b. paraphrasing
 c. knowing what the writer has written.
 d. none of the above
45. Main points may be indicated by ____ Pick the correct answer from the options provided
 a.heading

b.subheading

c.introduction

(d) a and b above.

46. Ability to draw inferences is to _____. Pick the correct answer from the options provided

a. understand

b. say what the passage says

(c) make critical analysis

d. none of the above.

47. What do you understand by factsPick the correct answer from the options provided

(a) actual events,

b. what you think

c. what may be true

d. none of the above.

48. Opinion is _____ make your choice of answer from the options below

(a) belief

b guess

c truth

d none of the above.

49. "S" of SQ3R means make your choice of answer from the options below

A standard

b study

(c) survey

d. surprise

50. "Q" is SQ3R means.....make your choice of answer from the options below

A Query

(b) question

c queen

d none of the above.

51. The first “R” of the “3R” means.....make your choice of answer from the options below

a .redeem

b. repent

(c) read

d. recall.

52.The second “R” of “3R” means _____ make your choice of answer from the options below

(a) recite

b.revise

c .read

d.redeem

53.The third “R” is_____ make your choice of answer from the options below

a. read

b.recite

(c) revise

d. redial.

54. There are _____ basic faulty reading habits

a.6

b. 4

c.3

(d) 5

55. Head movement when reading refers to ____ _ Pick the correct answer from the options provided

(a)Moving the head from left to right when reading

b.moving the head up and down

- c. none of the above
 - d.all of the above.
56. Pointing at words when reading means ____ Pick the correct answer from the options provided
- (a) using an object to touch the words
 - b. reading out the letters
 - c .none of the above
 - d. all of the above.
57. Vocalization is a habit that has to do with ____ _ Pick the correct answer from these options
- a.touching the words while reading
 - (b) saying aloud words while reading
 - c.whispering the words
 - d. none of the above.
58. What is the remedy for vocalization?
- (a) hold your mouth
 - b.hold your breath
 - c.do not speak
 - d.none of the above.
59. How do we overcome head movement while reading?
- (a) keep our head in a fixed position
 - b.stop looking round
 - c.none of the above
 - d.all of the above.
60. What is sub vocalization _____ select the correct answer from the options provided
- a.speaking aloud
 - (b) whispering physically

c.pronouncing words in the mind

d.none of the above.

61. State the remedy for sub vocalization. select the correct answer from the options provided

(a) avoid reading internally

b. don't read aloud

c. avoid touching the words

d.none of the above

62. Regression is a process of ____ select the correct answer from the options provided

(a) going back to an earlier state

b. lack of concentration

c.wasting time

d.none of the above.

63.Effective reading can be said to be of utmost importance because.....select the correct answer from the options provided

(a) it aids comprehension and recall

b. it makes a reader feel good

c.it helps one to read words effectively

d.none of the above.

64. Writing is the ability to keep ____ communication

(a) unbroken written

b.line of

c. trend of

d.none of the above.

65.Writing skill like any other skill is ____ and ____ select the correct answer from the options provided

a.acquired and kept

- (b) acquired and perfected
- c. acquired and discarded
- d. acquired and made use of.

66. The following are examples of continuous writing ____

- a. essay
- b. letters
- c. report
- (d) all of the above.

67. In writing, a writer uses words strung together to form phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraph

(A) true B false

68. The essay is basically written using _____

- (a) word
- b clauses
- c phrases
- d sentences

69. The following are examples of ____ word, phrase, clause, sentence etc Pick the correct answer from these options

- (a) grammatical unit
- b. grammatical category
- c . grammatical tense
- d . grammatical sentence

70. How many parts of a sentence do we have?

- a. 4
- b. 3
- (c) 2
- d. 1

FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

PASSAGE A

If present trends continue, the world would face a major crisis by the end of this century: insufficient cheap, convenient energy. For without such energy, industrial production will fall, agricultural output will drop, transport will ebb restricted, and *standard of living in developed countries will plummet*. At present, almost all our energy comes from fossil fuels. The earth's reserves of fossil fuels have been formed from organic matter subjected to enormous heat and pressure for millions of years. But such reserves are finite. Because power demand is increasing very rapidly, *fossil fuels* will be exhausted within a relatively short time. We can estimate the amount of recoverable fuel under the surface of the earth and we know the rate at which it is being extracted. Fairly simple calculations can therefore determine its remaining life. If present trends continue, gas and oil reserves will be exhausted by the middle of the 21st century-about 70 years from now. Similar estimates for coal and wood reserves suggest a projected supply for 250-300 years. Of course, long before *fossil fuels* are exhausted, demand will greatly exceed supply. For too many years, the world has consumed *fossil fuels* with little thought for the future. In fact, world energy consumption increased almost 600% between 1900 and 1965 and it is projected to increase by another 450% between 1965 and the year 2000. Crude oil has been pumped out of the ground for about 100 years, but over half of it has been consumed in the past 18 years. Coal has been mined for over 800 years, but over a half of it has been extracted in the past 37 years. In sum, most of the world's consumption of energy from *fossil fuels* throughout history, has taken place within living memory. (Ray Williams: *Panorama*)

1. The expression, *standard of living in developed countries will plummet*, means
 - A. The economy of rich nations will stagnate.
 - B. economic life will improve in rich nations.

- (C)purchasing power will decline sharply in rich nations.
D. people in developed nations will experience boom.
2. The writer warns that the world could
- A. lose all its oil reserves in a matter of years.
B. face energy crisis soon if production is not stepped up.
C. experience scarcity and low energy price soon.
(D)face low energy supply and poor agricultural output
3. *Fossil fuels* as used in the passage include
- A. wood, kerosene and natural gas.
(B) oil, coal and natural gas
C. lignite, butane and charcoal.
D. wood, coal and oil.
4. The writer seems to suggest that developed nations should
- A. always calculate a fossil fuel's remaining life.
B. reduce industrial and agricultural production
(C) reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
D. Review industrial dependence on energy.
5. From the writer's description of the world energy situation, we may conclude that
- (A)Developing nations will soon experience poverty.
B. demand for recoverable fuel will plummet.
C. consumption has not affected production consumption
D decline has not affected demand

Passage B

When Thomas Jefferson wrote in the American Declaration Independence that 'all men are created equal', he was not seeking to describe men's endowments, but their political and legal rights. He was not saying that men do not differ from one

another in the powers and dimensions of their bodies, minds and characters. He was asserting that, despite variations and differences, they all possessed the right to equal political and legal treatment. we must, however, ask of what real value are political and legal equality to a man who has no bread to eat, no clothes to wear, no roof to shelter him, no chance to earn a livelihood? What we understand as a democratic society must provide for its citizen's minimum status as a member of that society, that keeps him from becoming a beggar, outcast or outlaw and that offers him some protection in his deprivation, losses and fears.

In our time, the nations of the democratic world have installed elaborate systems of social security and welfare, ranging from compensation for industrial accidents to subsidized housing, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, psychiatric care and national health services. It is encouraging that the democratic nations are making a serious effort to provide against the characteristic losses and disasters of human life.

The evolving status of the negro in America is attracting the attention of the champions of equality. Much has been written on the wrongs, injustices and inequalities of the coloured citizen of the USA and much remains to be said, because the history of this struggle for human rights is still unfolding. (*John Coghlan*)

6. A suitable title for the passage is
 - A. Democracy
 - B. discrimination
 - (C) Equality
 - D. Freedom
7. One of the social services provided by democratic nations is
 - A. catering for beggars and outcasts.
 - (B) social welfare schemes.
 - C. protection from human rights abuses.
 - D. security against national disasters.

8. According to the passage, a democratic nation is one which
- A. arranges welfare packages for every citizen.
 - B. absorbs the negro into its political structure
 - C. grants equality to all citizens
 - (D)ensures socio-political and legal equality for every citizen
9. It could be deduced from the passage that
- A. citizens have equal political and legal treatment in America.
 - B. the nations of the democratic world have no political and legal hierarchy.
 - (C)democratic nations are expanding the provision of social welfare.
 - D. equality obliterates differences and variations among races and nations.
10. From the passage, it is obvious that
- (A)there is a hierarchy of rights
 - B. all men possess the right to equal political affiliations
 - C. there is deprivation in the society
 - D. the negro in America are champions of equality.
11. Study in institutions is the activity of ____ from books and lectures (a)teaching (b)lecturing (c) assigning (d) **learning**.
12. It is important to develop good study skills by having ____ and ____ (a)long and short term goals (b) **study time and study habits** (c) assignment book and study time (d) study habits and study setting/area
13. A good study area must be ____ (a)**without distractions** (b) without light (c) without comfort (d) without ill-equipment
14. Organizing one's study time is a ____ (a)listening skills (b) reading skills (c) **study skills** (d) language skills.
15. Note taking is the writing down of ____ and ____ we heard or read from lectures and textbooks. (a) major points and details (b) minor points and important details (c) points and details (d) **major points and important details**
16. Methods of taking notes from lectures can be taken two ways other by ____ or ____ (a)verbatum or word for word (b)long, hand or short hand (c) skipping or skimming (d) **summarizing or outlining**

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

32. The basic principle in outlining is (a) clarity (b) lucidity (c) **accuracy** (d) currency
33. An outline is formal because it is constructed according to very ____ rules
(a) unspecified (b) inchoate (c) detailed (d) **specific**
34. The purpose of an outline is to show at a glance both the ____ and their ____ to one another in a selection (a) points and order (b) major ideas and step (c) **ideas and relationship** (d) ideas and resemblance
35. There is an exact formula for labelling the various ____ of the outline (a) structures (b) sections (c) segment (d) **divisions**
36. The ideas in an outline are ordered from the ____ to the ____ (a) main, minor (b) **general, specific** (c) deductive, inductive (d) difficult, simple
37. The system of notation in an outline is as follows ____, ____, ____ and ____
(a) Small letter alphabet, capital letter alphabet, roman numerals and Arabic numerals
(b) **Capital letter alphabet, small letter, Arabic numerals and roman numerals.**
(c) Arabic numerals, capital letter alphabet, small letter alphabet and roman numerals
(d) Roman numerals, capital letter alphabet, Arabic numerals and small letter alphabet.
38. The two ways of making outlines are called ____ and ____ (a) moderated and informal (b) formal and changed (c) **modified and formal** (d) formal and moderated
39. We use ____ outline to take notes while listening or reading (a) moderated (b) formal (c) **modified** (d) informal
40. We use ____ outline to arrange ideas when preparing a major written or oral assignments. (a) modified (b) moderated (c) **formal** (d) informal
41. are current publications that are published after a certain period of time
a. Books b. Retrospective materials (c) Periodicals d. Text Books
42. All the following are examples of serial materials except
a. Newspapers b. Magazines c. Journals (d) Books
43. library have the most diverse information resources for wide range of users
(a) Academic b. School c. Public d. National
44. Materials provides direct and accurate answers to users queries
a. Non-book b. Printed (c) Referenced. Reserve
45. Text books that are very current but usually scarce are kept in the ... section of the library

- a. Shelfb. Cataloguing(c) Reserved. Documents
46. The following materials can be found in a library
a. Booksb. Journalsc. Microfiche(d) All of the above
47. The earliest development of the library was in –.....
a. Libyab. Syriac. Japan(d) Egypt
48. The method of preservation of knowledge was revolutionized by the invention of -----
a. Computersb. Google(c) Printing pressd. Facebook
49. 65. Libraries that provide services to higher education institutions are known as –
(a) Academic librariesb. Public librariesc. Special librariesd. Private libraries
50. The bibliographic control of all publications in Nigeria is the responsibility of –
a. Academic librariesb. Public libraries(c) National library
d. Historical society libraries
51. The following are book forms except –
(a) CD ROM Databasesb. Serialsc. Theses and Dissertations
d. Government publications
52. Declarative and imperative are examples of ____ Pick the correct answer from these options
a. sentence part
b. sentence type
(c) sentence kinds
d. none of the above.
53. Compound – complex sentence mean
a. one single idea
b. two independent ideas
c. one independent and one dependent
(d) two independent and many dependent clauses
54. *A simple sentence has ____ number information
a. 4
b. 2
c. 3
(d) 1

55. *Compound sentence may be separated into 2 simple sentences
(a) true
b.false.
56. *The subject of a sentence can be said to be..... Pick the correct answer from these options
(a) doer of action
b. action
c. object
d. complement
57. *The word concord means..... Pick the correct answer from these options
a. together
(b) agreement
c.unite
d. disagree.
58. There are ____ types of nouns
(a) 4
b.3
c.2
d.1
59. Nouns can be classified into _____ categories
a.4
b.3
c.1
(d) 2
60. Plural derivation for countable nouns can be done in ____ number of ways
a. 4
b.3
c.2
(d) 5

61. Uncountable nouns can be counted by the use of ____ words. Pick the correct answer from these options
- a. singular
 - b. plural
 - (c) assisting
 - d. connecting
62. What makes verbs regular in form..... Pick the correct answer from these Options
- (a) Past and past participle formed the same way
 - b. past different from past participle
 - c. present and past forms the same
 - d. present and past participle forms the same.
63. There are ____ forms of verb
- a. 7
 - (b) 5
 - c. 8
 - d. 10
64. Verbs that cannot stand on their own but assist others are called ____
- a. main verb
 - b. regular verb
 - (c) auxiliary verb
 - d. transitive verb
65. Personal pronoun is speaker inclusive
- (a) true
 - b. false.
66. Close passages are passages where ____
- a. options are provided
 - (b) no options are provided
 - c. answers are not needed

- d. none of the above.
67. Summarizing means producing _____ and more version of a text or a talk.
 a. long, expanded
 (b) short, concise
 c. all of the above
 d. none of the above
68. Which of the following is not a typical narrative essay format-----
 a. novel
 b. anecdote
 c. autobiography
 (d) travel writing
69. Which of the following is not among the main continuous writing
 a. narrative
 (b) E-mail
 c. descriptive
 d. argumentative
70. The usefulness of keeping a personal time table is-----Select the correct answer from the options provided
 a. attend lectures
 b. To know your free time
 (c) to plan your study and personal life
 d. All of the above.
71. A formal letter has ----- address(es). Attempt this question from the options provided a. three (b) two c. four d. five.
72. A formal letter is a letter a ---- Attempt this question from the options provided.
 a. friend (b) person in authority c. brother d. sister
73. .We have --- types of letters. Attempt this question from the options provided.
 a. friend (b) person in authority c. brother d. sister a. five b. two (c) three d. six

74. Another name for formal letter is----- letter (a) official/business b. Informal
c. personal d. strange

FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

PASSAGE A

Umonyok is the oldest woman in my village. Women of her age-group have either died or are near their graves. But Umonyok is nearly as strong and as smart as a teenager. Her small stature has given her this advantage. And what is funny about her is that she claims to be a teenager and attempts to behave like one. She professes that her righteous dealings with man and Nature have made her “share” with many younger generations, and that she has to explore this blessing to the fullest by taking part in the modern fashion and by doing what the young girls do. That makes old Umonyok’s behavior in the village not only unique but also comic. During the community festival, Umonyok did not only adorn herself in a girl’s dancing costume but was also dancing among the young girls. The moving crowd ignored the other group of dancers and mobbed the group of young girls among which Umonyok was dancing.

The word Oldest in the first paragraph is

1. Which of these is not true of Umonyok?
 - a. She was an old woman
 - b. She had a small stature
 - (c) She was young and beautiful
2. To ‘Share’ with many younger generations’ means
 - a. to advise the young ones
 - (b) to belong to any generation at a time
 - c. to rule over younger generations.
3. What happened during the community festival?
 - a. Umonyok was with her age mates
 - b. Umonyok was found standing aloof
 - (c) Umonyok danced with a group of young girls.
4. What made the crowd to ignore the other group of dancers?

- a. To admire the young girls
 - (b) To have a look at Umonyok as she danced.
 - c. To see who was the best dancer
5. The word Oldest in the first paragraph is
- a. A noun
 - b. An adverb
 - (c) An adjective
6. In an outline each level is _____ more than the preceding level (a) dent (b) aligned (c) blocked (d) **indented**
7. A rule in constructing an outline is that all enters on any given level of division in the outline must be ____ in structure (a)**parallel** (b)unparalleled (c) different (d) symmetrical
8. An outline must have the same _____ form (a)lexical (b) pragmatic (c) semantic (d) **grammatical**
9. An outline can also be an important step in _____ (a) organizing (b) processing (c) **summarizing** (d) paragraphing
10. Outlining is a ____ and should _____ all writing (a)**plan, precede** (b) structure proceed (c) plan, proceed (d) structure precede
11. The system of notation in outlining for major divisions is ____ (a)small letter alphabet (b) Arabic numeral (c) capital letter alphabet (d) **roman numeral**
12. Listening is the ____ receptive component of language skills (a) ducal (b)**auditory** (c) oral (d) aural.
13. The language skills are _____, _____, _____ and _____
- (a) **listening, speaking, reading and writing**
 - (b) Hearing talking reciting and writing
 - (c) Listening, speech, read and writing
 - (d) Speaking listening dictating and writing
14. Listening requires an understanding of the language _____ being used. (a) sign (b)symbol (c) **code** (d) signs and symbols.

15. The temporary cause of hearing loss may be any of these (a) **bore damage** (b) nerve damage (c) wax (d) ear damage
16. The basic demands of any listening experience are ____, ____, ____ and ____
(a) **Hear, attend, understand the language and have a purposeful**
(b) Her, attention, comprehend the language and a purpose
17. Listening is more than a language experience, it is an experience in ____ as well (a) reading (b) writing (c) speaking (d) **thinking**
18. Listening involves a combination of ____, ____ and ____ factors.
(a) Hearing, reading and writing
(b) Seeing, speaking and reading
(c) Attentive, comprehension, assimilation
(d) **Physical, mental and attitudinal**
19. In order to listen, a person must first (a) see (b) read (c) write (d) **hear**
20. Some of the things that can affect our maintaining attention while listening are ____
(a) noise, physical and mental and thought
(b) --
(c) **Nose, physical and emotional and overt social behavior**
(d) ----
21. A student who has a short attention span in listening class has a ____ problem (a) **reading** (b) speaking (c) **listening** (d) writing
22. Types of listening are ____, ____, ____ and ____
(a) **Complex, understanding, appreiative and critical**
(b) Simple, attentive, appreciative and critical-creative
(c) Simple, attentive, critical and creative
(d) Simple, attentive, appreciative and creative
23. _____ is the lowest level of listening in the types of listening
(a) appreciative (b) creative (c) **simple** (d) creative
24. Which type of listening is an important skill for the student's daily functioning in the lecture room (a) simple (b) appreciative (c) **attentive** (d) critical creative.
25. _____ is a type of listening where we listen with intellectual and emotional involvement (a) attentive (b) appreciative (c) creative (d) **critical-creative.**
26. Which of these words in a dictation is correct? (a) architecture (b) acheitecture (c) **architecture** (d) akitecture

27. Which is the correctly spelt (a)definition (b) **definition** (c)definention (d)definition
28. _____ is receptive aspect of language skills through the eyes (a)**listening** (b)reading (c)writing (d)speaking
29. Getting meaning from text is the aim of _____ (a)listening (b)speaking (c) **reading** (d)writing.
30. Underlying the basic processes of reading and listening is _____ (a)meaning (b)**thinking** (c)attending (d)understanding
31. A reader that can read well but fails to grasp the main idea or draw conclusion has no reading problem, but _____ problem (a)emotional (b)**thinking** (c)hearing (d)sight.
32. Of _____ is a deficiency in reading (a)attention (b) retention (c) **recognition** (d) listening
33. _____ is a type of deficiency in reading (a)**subvocalization** (b) looking (c) recognition (d) attention
34. _____ is a type of reading skills (a)**skimming** (b) skimming (c) skamming (d) skaming
35. _____ is a way of reading a text quickly to discover the main ideas in a text. (a)scanning (b) intensive (c) **skimming** (d) cloze
36. A list of author's names and title of their publications contained in a book is called –
a. Frontis piece
b. Verso page
(c) Bibliography
d. Glossary notes
37. A classification scheme provides –
a. Subject lists of books
b. Table of contents of books
(c) A systematic arrangement of books
d. History of all books
38. The University of Jos Library uses which classification scheme –
a. Dewy Decimal Classification Scheme
b. Universal Decimal Classification Scheme
(c) Library of Congress Classification Scheme
d. National Classification Scheme
39. A Call Mark contains –
a. Location mark

- b. Class Mark
 - c. Author number and year of publication
 - (d) All of the above
40. A catalogue is a – _____
- a. A book containing all subject fields
 - (b) A systematic arrangement of items in alphabetical order
 - c. A serial publication
 - d. A textbook in library science
41. The stand in which serial collections are recorded and kept is called –
- a. Catalogue stand
 - b. Shelf stand
 - (c) Kardex
 - d. Pamphlet box
42. Reference services include the following –
- a. Providing answers to inquiries requiring specific information
 - b. Guiding students on how to use the library in their research
 - c. Locating materials for users where ever they may be in the library
 - (d) All of the above
43. Encyclopedias, dictionaries, handbooks, yearbooks and manuals are classified as –
- a. Special materials
 - b. Electronic materials
 - (c) Reference materials
 - d. Special collections
44. The Circulation section of the library is responsible for -----
- a. Stamping books
 - (b) Controlling the circulation of materials
 - c. Keeping periodical materials
 - d. Photocopying materials
45. The invention of printing in the 15th century is attributed to -----
- a. John Dewey
 - (b) Johannes Gutenberg
 - c. Ranganathan
 - d. Howard Shaw
46. Legal deposit materials are the responsibility of – _____

- a. Academic libraries
 - b. Special libraries
 - (c) National library
 - d. Public libraries
47. Choose the correct form of the word -----a. comprehension b.
Komprehension (c) Comprehension
 48. Understanding requires -----(a) Concentration b. Forgetting c. Looking
 49. Words of similar meanings are called----- (a) Synonyms b. Antonyms
c. Cinomims
 50. Words of opposite meaning are -----a. Acronyms b. Synonyms
(c) Antonyms
 51. Saying out words while reading is-----a. Reading (b) Vocalization
c. Localization
 52. Reading is aimed ata. Talking (b) Understanding c. Touching\
 53. Whispering is a feature of ----- (a) Vocalization c. Reading c.
Touching
 54. One of these is a feature of vocalization-----a. Sleeping b.
Comprehension (c) Lip movement
 55. The interaction between an individual and a text means-----a. Watching
(b) Reading c. Looking
 56. Head movement while reading is -----(a) Bad habit b. Good action
c. Understanding
 57. One of these is not a feature of good reading habit----- (a) Pointing to words
b. Reading silently c. Reading with attention
 58. Lack of concentration in reading leads to ----- a. Good conclusion (b) Poor
understanding c. Fast reading
 59. Interest in a material can lead to -----(a) Good understanding b. Over
generalization c. Poor understanding
 60. One of the following can lead to poor understanding-----a. Attention (b)
Discomfort c. Interest.

61. One of these leads to better understanding-----a. Bad environment (b) Curiosity c. Regression
62. To preview a material means to-----a. Conclude b. Write (c) To have a first look
63. Preview is thestep in reading (a) First b. Final c. Semi-final
64. Reading for only main ideas is an act of-----a. Scanning (b) Skimming c. Sighting
65. Scanning means to -----(a) Look for specific information b. Have a general view c. Look for details
66. The following are features of reading except ----- a. Scanning (b) Looking c. Skimming
67. To look back and examine a passage means to ----- (a) Review b. Preview c. Test

FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Passage A

All over the world till lately and in most of the world till today, mankind has been following the course of nature: that is to say, it has been breeding up to the maximum. To let nature take her extravagant course in the reproduction of the human race may have made sense in an age in which we were also letting her take her course in decimating mankind by casualties of war, pestilence and famine. Being human, we have at least revolted against that senseless waste. We have started to impose on nature's heartless play a *humane* new order of our own but, when once man has begun to interfere with nature; he cannot afford to stop half way. We cannot, with impunity, cut down the death-rate to go on taking nature's course. We must consciously try to establish equilibrium, or sooner or later, famine will stalk abroad again.

1. The author observes that
 - a. War, pestilence and famine were caused by the extravagance of nature.
 - b. Nature was heartless and senseless.
 - (c) There was a time when uncontrolled birth made sense.
 - d. It was wise at a time when mankind did not interfere with normal reproduction.
 - e. Nature was heartless **in its reproductive process.**

2. Which of these statements does not express the opinion of the author?
 - a. Mankind has started to interfere with the work of nature.
 - b. Many people had died in the past through war and disease.
 - c. Mankind should not have the maximum number of children possible.

- d. Mankind should take care of its children.
 - (e) Man's present relationship with nature in matters of birth and death is a happy one.
3. 'humane', as used in the passage means
- a. sensible
 - b. wise
 - c. chuman
 - (d)benevolent
 - e. thorough
4. "We must consciously try to establish an equilibrium", implies that mankind must
- a. realistically find an equation
 - b. strive not to be wasteful
 - c. deliberately try to fight nature
 - d. try to fight nature
 - (e) Purposely find a balance.
5. The main idea of this passage is that
- a. nature is heartless
 - (b)man should control the birth rate
 - c. mankind will soon perish of starvation.
 - d. pestilence causes more deaths than war.
 - e. Man should change nature's course gradually.

PASSAGE B

The Endeavour to maintain proper standards of fairness in journalism must be pursued. It is fatally easy for the journalist to deviate from the straight path. There is his natural desire to 'make a story' and *insidious* temptation to twist facts to square

with his paper's policy. Both are indefensible as the framing of misleading headlines for the sake of effect. The conscientious journalist must check any tendency bias, and guard against the dangers inherent in personal antipathies or friendship, a traditional opposition between rivals schools of thought. When a political opponent, whose stupidity habitually provokes attack, makes an effective speech, honesty requires that he be given credit for it. Where personal relationships might make it easier and more congenial to keep silent than to criticize, the journalist must never forget his duty to the public and the supreme importance of recording truth.

6. When may a journalist have to act against his own inclination?

- (A) When his friends act stupidly
- B. When he becomes weak and decrepit
- C. When his enemies make a mistake.
- D. When his political opponents frame misleading headlines.
- E. After he has been given a bribe.

7. A journalist would be able to uphold the tenets of his profession if

- A. he seeks publicity
- B. he tries to achieve popularity
- (C) he resists temptation to bias
- D. he can manipulate his story to please his employers.
- E. He tries to protect his friends.

8. '*Insidious*' (italised) means

- A. subtle
- (B) wicked
- C. natural
- D. unusual
- E. wild

9. A dutiful journalist must

- A. read widely

- B. have political acumen
- C. make no enemies but friends.
- D. be able to make an effective speech.
- (E) be able to recognize merit wherever found.

10. The duty of a journalist to public entails

- A. giving credit to his political enemies
- B. keeping quiet when necessary
- C. trying to 'make a story'.
- (d) telling the truth
- E. defending the weak

11. _____ is a type of listening where we listen with intellectual and emotional involvement

- (a) attentive (b) appreciative (c) creative (d) **critical-creative.**

12. Which of these words in a dictation is correct? (a) architecture (b) acheitecture (c)

- architecture** (d) akitecture

13. Which is the correctly spelt (a) defination (b) **definition** (c) definetion (d) definition

14. _____ is receptive aspect of language skills through the eyes (a) **listening**

- (b) reading (c) writing (d) speaking

15. Getting meaning from text is the aim of _____ (a) listening (b) speaking (c) **reading**

- (d) writing.

16. Underlying the basic processes of reading and listening is _____ (a) meaning

- (b) **thinking** (c) attending (d) understanding

17. A reader that can read well but fails to grasp the main idea or draw conclusion has no

reading problem, but _____ problem (a) emotional (b) **thinking** (c) hearing (d) sight.

18. Of _____ is a deficiency in reading (a) attention (b) retention (c) **recognition** (d)

listening

19. _____ is a type of deficiency in reading (a) **subvocalization** (b) looking (c)

recognition (d) attention

20. _____ is a type of reading skills (a) **skimming** (b) skiming (c) skamming (d)

skaming

21. _____ is a way of reading a text quickly to discover the main ideas in a text.

- (a) scanning (b) intensive (c) **skimming** (d) cloze

22. _____ is a way of reading a text for the purpose of locating specific information
(a)skimming (b) cloze (c) **scanning** (d) intensive
23. _____ is a kind of reading where you are expected to provide missing information
(a)skimming (b) scanning (c) intensive (d) **cloze**
24. _____ method is a reading skill for study reading (a)3S3R (b)SQ4R
(c)SQ2R (d)**SQ3R**
25. Which kind of connector is the word 'first' in the listing of items in writing.
(a)summation (b) **enumeration** (c) reformulation (d) illustration
26. Connectors are also known as _____ (a)**semantic markers** (b) semantic signs (c)
semantic codes (d) semantic helpers
27. _____ is a connector used to say one thing in another way
(a)Enumeration (b) **Reformulation** (c) Summation (d) Illustration.
28. Which kind of connector is the word 'for instance' (a)Enumeration (b) Reformulation
(c) Summation (d) **Illustration**
29. _____ is a type of connector that shows contrastive information (a)
notwithstanding (b) for example (c) by and large (d) moreover.
30. The duty of _____ is to show the reader the writer's train of thought and how that
thought is developing (a)paragraph (b) reading (c) **connectors** (d) summation
31. _____ the first form of language, is a basic component of language skills (a)writing
(b) reading (c) **speech** (d) listening
32. The National Union Catalogue of a country should list - _____
(a) All books published in the country
b. All archival materials
c. All CD ROM databases
d. None of the above
33. Which of the following is the primary source of information?
a. Bibliography
b. Encyclopedia
(c)Handwritten articles
d. Dictionary
34. What type of information sources is most useful?
a. Reference sources
b. Non documentary sources
(c) Documentary sources

- d. Both (a) and (b)
- 35. What is library literature?
 - a. Indexing Journal
 - b. List of books of library science
 - c. Abstracting Periodicals
 - (d) Directory of sources of Library Science
- 36. Abstracting service provides...
 - (a) Abstract of articles
 - b. Whole bibliographic description of articles
 - c. Whole bibliographic description along with abstracts of article
 - d. Whole bibliographic sources
- 37. The term 'Information Service' is an improvised name for.....
 - a. Administration
 - b. Documentation
 - c. Bibliography
 - (d) Reference Service
- 38. Information is a part of....
 - (a) Information Science
 - b. Scientific achievement
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. Communication
- 39. What does 'Communication of Information' mean?
 - a. Process of transmitting information
 - (b) Process of disseminating information
 - c. Process of retrieving information
 - d. Process of scanning information
- 40. Information is
 - (a) Raw data
 - (b) Processed data
 - (c) Input data
 - (d) Organized data
- 41. is a process of information
 - a. Books
 - b. CD-ROM

(c) Computers

d. None of the above

42. Reviewing a text is the ----- (a) Analysis b. Judgment c. Conclusion
43. One of these is an act of memory -----a. Preview (b) Retaining c. Calling
44. The act of recalling is an aspect of _____a. Review (b) Memory c. Review
45. Taking down notes helps in -----(a) Recalling b. Reading c. Recording
46. To paraphrase a sentence means to ----- (a) Say it in your own words b. Change the meaning c. Say it exactly as it is
47. Reporting an utterance word for word is----- a. Correction (b) Direct quotation c. Short form
48. An outline is theof a text(a) Main sketch b. Final part c. First section
49. The sketch of an essay is the ----- a. Beginning (b) Outline c. The middle
50. The main idea in a paragraph is contained in----- a. The first word (b) The topic sentence c. The last word
51. The topic sentence contains the.....a. Final part (b) Main idea c. First expression
52. Head movement means-----a. Dancing b. Nodding your head (c) Moving your head to follow the line of sentence
53. With proper concentration, there will be----- (a) Understanding b. regression c. Nothing
54. Flexibility refers to----- a. Reading very fast (b) Varying the pace of reading c. Slow reading
55. Purposes of reading include the following except----- a. Information b. Entertainment (c) Disappointment
56. Reading for entertainment is the same as ----- (a) Leisure reading b. faster reading c. Careless reading
57. Speed in reading depends on the following except----- (a) Age of the reader b. Difficulty of lightness of the material c. Author's style.

58. One of these is a source of reading----- (a) Books b. Pictures c. Crafts
59. A novel provides the following except----- a. Information b. Entertainment (c) Abuses
60. Literary works include the following except----- a. Drama b. Poetry (c) Letter writing
61. Which of the following can be turned to a song?----- (a) Poetry b. Novel c. Letter
62. A novella is a type of----- a. Poetry b. Drama (c) Prose
63. A play let is a type of----- (a) Drama b. Prose c. Letter
64. Genres of literature include the following except----- (a) Text messages b. Poetry c. Prose
65. Drama is one of theof literature. a. Bodies b. Names (c) Branches
66. Poetry is written in----- a. Vast (b) Verse c. Vase
67. Which of the following is designed to be acted?----- a. Prose b. Poetry (c) Play
68. Reading a piece of literature requires----- a. Playing (b) Attention c. Disappointment
69. Reading generally increases..... a. Boredom (b) Knowledge c. Pain
70. Good reading can be enhanced by----- (a) Constant practice b. Slow action c. Staying idle.
71. Practice brings aboutin reading. a. Failure (b) Proficiency c. Boredom
72. Three P's in reading are ----- a. Prose, poetry, and preview b. Preview, plot and poetry (c) Preview, purpose and pace

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

PASSAGE A

I dare not lift the veil that protects our tribal marriage customs and ceremonies from the eyes of outsiders. There is already too little in this world that is sacred; and what Fatmata and I were required to go through during the next week must absolutely satisfy my parent's choice. Fatmata was as black as a satin, and as soft. She had the teeth and smile of a goddess. The Dupo tutors had done their job well: she was a complete efficient lover and a mother. I brought her home with *swelling* pride, and began at once to save all I could spare towards the cost of acquiring my second wife. *My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum*

1. The evidence would seem to indicate that
 - (A) the author adores his wife.
 - B. he disapproves her ways.
 - C. he thinks she is extravagant.
 - D. the author regrets the cause of his debts.
 - E. she had not been properly brought up.
2. The author said '*My anti-Western revolt was gaining momentum*' (last sentence), he was referring to the fact that
 - A. he did not like polygamy.
 - B. he hated Europeans.
 - C. he did not want to marry another wife.
 - D. he admitted everything about his wife.
 - (E) he revolted against European values
3. It would appear that marriage had turned him into
 - A. a good worker.
 - B. a faithful husband.

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

PASSAGE B

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

21st century-about 70 years from now. Similar estimates for coal and wood reserves suggest a projected supply for 250-300 years. Of course, long before *fossil fuels* are exhausted, demand will greatly exceed supply. For too many years, the world has consumed *fossil fuels* with little thought for the future. In fact, world energy consumption increased almost 600% between 1900 and 1965 and it is projected to increase by another 450% between 1965 and the year 2000. Crude oil has been pumped out of the ground for about 100 years, but over half of it has been consumed in the past 18 years. Coal has been mined for over 800 years, but over a half of it has been extracted in the past 37 years. In sum, most of the world's consumption of energy from *fossil fuels* throughout history, has taken place within living memory. (Ray Williams: *Panorama*).

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

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

From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that has same vowel sound as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 14. <u>Se</u> at: | Sit | Cite | set | <u>key</u> |
| 15. <u>Free</u> : | wind | <u>police</u> | fry | nee |
| 16. <u>Jeop</u> ardy: | People | gudgeon | <u>bury</u> | halt |
| 17. <u>Suite</u> : | <u>sweet</u> | survey | suitor | suit |

From the words lettered A to D, choose the word that has the same consonant sound(s) as the one represented by the letter(s) underlined

- | | A | B | C | D |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------|-------------|
| 18. Vice: | cat | <u>dress</u> | show | chalk |
| 19. Seize: | <u>sees</u> | cease | rush | talks |
| 20. Athlete: | let | breathe | bell | <u>both</u> |
21. In speech making the opening greeting is referred to as _____ (a)opening (b)salutary (c)salutation (d) remarks
22. _____, _____, _____, and _____ are types of speeches
 (a) Prompt, prepared, recitation and manuscript
 (b) Immediate, unprepared, memorized and read
 (c) Impromptu, extemporaneous, memorized and manuscript
 (d) Impromptu, prepared, read and recited
23. It is mandatory that a speech bears a _____ (a)place(b)date (c)title (d) signature
24. For a speech write to succeed, he must consider the following:
 (a) The purpose, audience and occasion
 (b) The people, audience and situation
 (c) Title, method and occasion
 (d) Situation audience and occasion
25. _____ is a stage for gathering release with which to write about in writing skills
 (a)writing (b) post writing (c) pre-writing (d) brain storming
26. _____ is stage for putting your ideas on paper (a) pre-writing (b) writing (c) post-writing (d) developing
27. _____ is a piece of writing in prose on a particular topic (a) column (b) communication (c) essay (d) summary
28. _____ is a type of essay that aims principally at telling stories (a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository (d) narrative
29. _____ is the kind of essay you are expected to take sides in your topic
 (a)descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository (d) narrative
30. Essay parts are made up mainly of _____, _____ and _____
 (a) Closing, conclusion and development
 (b) Introduction, development and conclusion
 (c) Opening, introduction and development
 (d) Introduction, body and development

Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each of the following sentence.

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

36. His jail terms were to run Concurrently.
A. Simultaneously
B. Uniformly
C. Laboriously
D. Consecutively
E. Judiciously
37. The English is a _____ language in Nigeria (a)First (b)second (c)third (d)fourth (e) none
38. The person listening to or reading a text is known as (a)writer (b)listener (c) audience (d) instructor (e) none.
39. The activity of jotting down important points from a text or lecture is known as (a) summary (b) writing (c) note-taking (d) scanning (e) skimming.
40. _____ is the reduction in length of a particular piece of writing (a)skimming (b)scanning (c)summary (d)note-taking.
41. All except _____ are the essentials of a good summary (a) brevity (b) clarity (c)relevance (d) scanning
42. Nigeria is a _____ society (a)monolingual (b) Bilingual (c) multi lingual (d) none
43. The English is an _____ language in the world (a)local (b)regional (c)ethnic (d) international
44. The rise and fall in the voice pitch is known as (a)stress (b) intonation (c) vowels (d) consonants
45. We can identify _____ varieties of English in Nigeria (a)one (b)two (c)three (d) four.
46. The exertion of greater muscular energy in the pronunciation of certain sounds is known as (a)hyphen (b) apostrophe (c)stress (d) intonation
47. The interaction between the reader and the writer is called (a) writing (b)speaking (c)reading (d) listening.
48. The activity of paying attention to and trying to make meaning from something we hear is known as (a)speaking (b)listening (c) writing (d) reading.
49. All the following are transitional markers of addition EXCEPT (a)besides (b)moreover (c)however (d) again.
50. Only one out the following is used to illustrate (a) therefore (b)because (c) for example (d) however.
51. Reading to identify only the main ideas is known as (a) scanning (b) skimming (c) summarizing (d) comprehension

52. When we read slowly and thoroughly we are engaged in (a)**intensive reading** (b)summary (c) scanning (d) skimming.
53. SQ3R means (a)shoot, question and read (b) **survey, question, read, recall, review** (c)survey, question, read, write (d) survey, read, question and answer.
54. Speaking and writing are all directed to the (a) church (b)mosque (c)**audience** (d)university.
55. The efficient reader should always identify the writers (a)answer (b)habits (c) **purpose** (d)likes.
56. The process that consolidates memory while reading is known as (a) **preview** (b)summary (c) note-taking (d)review.
57. Only one out of the following is part of a sentence _____ (a)heading (b)topic (c) **clause** (d) paragraph.
58. Choose the odd one ____ (a)simple (b)compound (c) complex (d) **interaction**.
59. The commonest mode of communication in the university is _____ (a) **essay** (b)letter (c)minutes (d) speech.
60. “Umaru Yaradua is dead” is an example of _____ sentence (a)imperative (b)exclamatory (c) interrogative (d) **declarative**.
61. “May you prosper” is an example of _____ sentence (a) **imperative** (b)exclamatory (c)interrogative (d)declarative
62. A group of words that make complete sense is known as ____ (a)clause (b)paragraph (c) essay (d)**sentence**.
63. A sentence with only indepdnent clause is known as ____ (a)complex (b)compound (c)**simple** (d) tough.
64. A sentence with at least one independent clause and other dependent clauses is called a ____ (a)simple (b)**complex** (c) compound (d) tough.
65. In grammar when two independent clauses are joined together by conjunctions we have _____ sentence (a)**compound** (b)complex (c) simple (d) essay sentence.
66. The process of reading in which the reader intends to locate specific information is known as ____ (a) comprehension (b)skimming (c) **scanning** (d) intensive reading.
67. What type of information sources is most useful?
 - a. Reference sources
 - b. Non documentary sources
 - (c) Documentary sources
 - d. Both (a) and (b)

68. What is library literature?
- a. Indexing Journal
 - b. List of books of library science
 - c. Abstracting Periodicals
 - (d) Directory of sources of Library Science
69. Abstracting service provides...
- (a) Abstract of articles
 - b. Whole bibliographic description of articles
 - c. Whole bibliographic description along with abstracts of article
 - d. Whole bibliographic sources
70. The term 'Information Service' is an improvised name for.....
- a. Administration
 - b. Documentation
 - c. Bibliography
 - (d) Reference Service
71. Information is a part of....
- (a) Information Science
 - b. Scientific achievement
 - c. Knowledge
 - d. Communication
72. What does 'Communication of Information' mean?
- a. Process of transmitting information
 - (b) Process of disseminating information
 - c. Process of retrieving information
 - d. Process of scanning information
73. Information is
- (a) Raw data
 - (b) Processed data
 - (c) Input data
 - (d) Organized data
74. is a process of information
- a. Books
 - b. CD-ROM
 - (c) Computers

- d. None of the above
75. What is intellectual Property?
- (a) Books
 - b. All reading materials
 - c. Intellectual thoughts
 - d. All of the above
76. The word Library is made of the word
- a. Liber
 - (b) Libra
 - c. Libre
 - d. Liberae

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Passage A

In many places in the world today, the poor are getting poorer while the rich are getting richer, and the programmes of development planning and foreign aid appear to be unable to reverse this trend. Nearly all the developing countries have a modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are similar to those in developed countries. But they also have a non-modern sector, where the patterns of living and working are not only unsatisfactory, but in many cases are getting worse.

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

The problem can be stated quite simply: what can be done to promote economic growth outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages, which still contain 80 to, 90% of the total population? The primary need is workplaces, literally million of workplaces. (*Ray Williams: Panorama*)

1. The gap between the rich and the poor widens because there
 - A. are no jobs in the rural areas.
 - B. are no employment opportunities in the city.
 - (C) is no work in the village and the city.
 - D. is low growth rate in productivity.

2. The expression 'work their way out of their situation' means
 - A. walk from one village to another
 - B. migrate from village to city.
 - C. work their way out of their village.
 - (D) change their circumstances.
3. Migration to the city among villagers is caused by
 - A. attractions of the city
 - B. low productivity in the village
 - (C) inadequate job opportunities in the village.
 - D. shortage of land for cultivation.
4. Unemployment among the villagers refers to
 - A. lack of sufficient land for everyone
 - B. low productivity when working
 - (C) fewer people for many jobs
 - D. more people for fewer jobs.
5. Where are the rich getting richer and the poor poorer?
 - A. in nearly all developing countries.
 - (B) in a majority of countries in the world
 - C. in developing countries with modern sectors.
 - D. in countries with non-modern sectors

PASSAGE B

If present trends continue, the world would face a major crisis by the end of this century: insufficient cheap, convenient energy. For without such energy, industrial production will fall, agricultural output will drop, transport will ebb restricted, and *standard of living in developed countries will plummet*. At present, almost all our energy comes from fossil fuels. The earth's reserves of fossil fuels have been formed from organic matter subjected to enormous heat and pressure for millions of years.

But such reserves are finite. Because power demand is increasing very rapidly, *fossil fuels* will be exhausted within a relatively short time. We can estimate the amount of recoverable fuel under the surface of the earth and we know the rate at which it is being extracted. Fairly simple calculations can therefore determine its remaining life. If present trends continue, gas and oil reserves will be exhausted by the middle of the 21st century-about 70 years from now. Similar estimates for coal and wood reserves suggest a projected supply for 250-300 years. Of course, long before *fossil fuels* are exhausted, demand will greatly exceed supply. For too many years, the world has consumed *fossil fuels* with little thought for the future. In fact, world energy consumption increased almost 600% between 1900 and 1965 and it is projected to increase by another 450% between 1965 and the year 2000. Crude oil has been pumped out of the ground for about 100 years, but over half of it has been consumed in the past 18 years. Coal has been mined for over 800 years, but over a half of it has been extracted in the past 37 years. In sum, most of the world's consumption of energy from *fossil fuels* throughout history, has taken place within living memory. (Ray Williams: *Panorama*)

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

- (B) oil, coal and natural gas
- C. lignite, butane and charcoal.
- D. wood, coal and oil.
9. The writer seems to suggest that developed nations should
- A. always calculate a fossil fuel's remaining life.
- B. reduce industrial and agricultural production
- (C) reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
- D. review industrial dependence on energy.
10. From the writer's description of the world energy situation, we may conclude that
- (A) developing nations will soon experience poverty.
- B. demand for recoverable fuel will plummet.
- C. consumption has not affected production consumption
- D. decline has not affected demand
11. The process of reading in which the reader intends to locate specific information is known as ____ (a) comprehension (b) skimming (c) **scanning** (d) intensive reading.
12. The kind of reading in which the reader relies on his/her intuition to make meaning from the passage is known as ____ (a) **close** (b) skimming (c) scanning (d) intensive reading.
13. A communication that goes out from one organization to another is known as ____ (a) memo (b) **letter** (c) speech (d) minutes.
14. A communication that goes from one department of an organisation to another is called ____ (a) essay (b) speech (c) minutes (d) **memo**.
15. A piece of writing in prose on a particular subject matter is called ____ (a) memo (b) report (c) speech (d) **essay**.
16. One whose duty is to write essays is known as ____ (a) Novelist (b) dramatist (c) **essayist** (d) poet.
17. An essay that talks in favour or disfavour of a topic is known as ____ (a) descriptive (b) **argumentative** (c) expository (d) narrative

18. The body of the essay is also known as _____. (a) opening (b) closing (c) **development** (d) introduction.
19. Choose the odd one (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) **dramatic essay** (d) expository essay.
20. In grammar a clause that cannot stand on its own to make meaning is known as ____ (a) principal clause (b) **subordinate clause** (c) independent clause (d) main clause.
21. “While we were shopping, we saw a man” which part of the above sentence is dependent (a) **first** part (b) second part (c) middle part (d) all the parts.

Read the following passage carefully to answer questions 41 – 45.

Chinwa Achebe is well known as a writer throughout Africa and even beyond. His fame rests on solid personal achievements. As a young man of twenty-eight he brought honour to his native Nigeria by writing Things Fall Apart, the first novel of unquestioned literary merit from English speaking West Africa. Critics tend to agree that no African novelist writing in English has yet surpassed Achebe's achievement in Things Fall Apart, except perhaps Achebe himself.

22. The first sentence in the above quotation is an example of a _____ sentence (a) interrogative (b) **declarative** (c) exclamatory (d) imperative.
23. The third sentence in the above passage is an example of a _____ sentence (a) **complex** (b) compound (c) simple (d) naïve.
24. According to the passage Achebe deserves (a) fame (b) **honour** (c) achievements (d) shame.
25. ‘As a young man of twenty-eight’ ... is an example of a _____ (a) **subordinate clause** (b) subordinate clause (c) independent phrase (d) principal clause.
26. According to the passage Achebe is Africa's leading (a) dramatist (b) poet (c) essayist (d) **novelist**.
27. The question/interrogative mark is used after a direct question. But it is also used to show ____ (a) confidence (b) aggression (c) **doubt** (d) suspicion.
28. A punctuation mark used to show omission in a text is called (a) dash (b) **Ellipsis** (c) caret (d) full stop.
29. _____ is used in writing to show possession (a) hyphen (b) caret (c) Italics (d) **apostrophe**
30. _____ is used in editing to show omission (a) parenthesis (b) semi colon (c) **caret** (d) dash.

31. _____ is the most frequently abused punctuation mark in writing (a)full stop (b) **comma** (c) colon (d) brackets.
32. Words used in writing to give coherence to an essay are known as (a)punctuation marks (b)stress (c)**cohesive devices** (d) intonation.
33. When the central message of the sentence comes at the end of the sentence it is called a _____ sentence (a)compound (b)complex (c)**periodic** (d) loose.
34. A fifty-fifty sentence is also known as a _____ sentence (a) complex (b) **Balance** (c) loose (d) periodic.
35. When the central message comes at the beginning of the sentence it is called a _____ sentence. (a) declarative (b)**loose** (c) interrogative (d) balance.
36. Which of the following is man's foremost language skills (a) reading (b) **speech** (c) writing (d)listening.
37. At wedding and cocktail parties we rely on _____ speech (a) **informal** (b) formal (c) dramatic speech (d) monologue
38. A speech made by a speaker but not meant for the audience is known as _____ (a)dialogue (b)epilogue (c)**monologue** (d)oration.
39. The art of good speech-making is also referred to as (a)public speech (b)**rhethorics** (c)epilogue (d) monologue.
40. One of the advantages of a formal speech is that it has some form of (a)arrogance (b)humility (c)**permanence** (d)fragility.
41. All the following are ways by which you can take care of library materials except
a Photocopying
b Binding
(c) Mutilation
d Renovation
42. How many divisions does the University of Jos Library have?
(a) 4
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 5
43. The University of Jos Library uses which classification scheme –
a Dewy Decimal Classification Scheme
b Universal Decimal Classification Scheme
(c) Library of Congress Classification Scheme

d National Classification Scheme

44. Librarians use to group related books together
- (a) Catalogue cards
 - b Classification scheme
 - c Microfilm
 - d. Retrieval tool
45. The following are reference materials except one
- a Dictionaries
 - b Encyclopedia
 - c Directory
 - (d)Text Book
46. A directory is not a reference material
- a. True (b) False
47. The section responsible for registering library users in the library is
- a Cataloguing
 - b Reserve
 - c Orders
 - (d) Circulation
48. Motion pictures are not a non-book library resources
- a. True (b) False
49. One of the main characteristics of a speech is oracy -- (a) true b. false
50. A speaker must have an----- Select the correct answer from the options provided (a) audience b. a reporter c. a writer d. a guest.
51. A speech usually has opening greetings --- (a) true b. false
52. Debate is an example of speech delivery – (a) true b. false
53. A good speaker must summarize his/her speech neatly – (a) true b. false.
54. ----- is an example of essay type. Select the correct answer from the options provided a letter (b) narrative c. grammar d. paragraph
55. There are ---- types of essays a. two b. three © four d. five
56. A ----- is typically a story of something that happened or imagined---- Select the correct answer from the options provided (a) narrative b. debate c. verb d. poem

57. A good story must have a clearly defined ----- Select the correct answer from the options provided a. flat b. rhyme c. rhythm (d). plot
58. A story must have a beginning, climax and----- a. essay b. length c. conclusion d. line
59. A --- text gives a vivid description Select the correct answer from the options provided of an object. --- a. argumentative b. narrative c. reader (d) descriptive.
60. To write a good description, one has to be a good ----- a. reader b. writer c. observer d. novelist.
61. A descriptive passage is ----- a. disorderly b. awkward c. straight (d) sequential.
62. The essay that expects an explanation of how something is done or operated is - -- a. descriptive (b) expository c. narrative d. none of the above
63. A report of an experiment is a typical example of ---- a. narration (b) exposition c. description d. argumentation
64. An argumentative essay has --- opposing sides --- a. three b. four c. five (d) two
65. Salutation is typical of argumentation --- (a) true (b) false
66. A debater takes two stand -- a. true (b) false
67. The use of rhetorical question is allowed in debates ----- (a) true b. false
68. Argumentation is also known as ----- a. song b. fight c. story (d) debate.
69. A summary is a ----- version of a passage – a. long (b) short c. wide d. narrow
70. A non-print material is one you can open from page to page
a. True (b) False

FACULTY

PASSAGE L

Soli learnt how to mould building blocks at an early age; his mother died when he was 19 and a year later, his father died, leaving the responsibility for the entire household on the young man's shoulders. He started work as an apprentice in a small block industry near his house. They molded building blocks made from mixture of clay and water with a simple locally-made wooden molding tool. Three semi-skilled workers and seven labourers were employed. Soli worked hard and was soon promoted to a semi-skilled labourer and was thus involved in actually making the bricks for a period of two years.

At this stage, Soli left the factory in order to set up his own unit in a nearby village.

1. The word 'semi-skilled' as used in the passage is
 - a. He was hardworking
 - b. He loved the job
 - (c) He had lost his parents
2. Soli started as
 - a. a semi-skilled worker
 - (b) a labourer
 - c. a manager
3. Soli was promoted because
 - (a) He was hardworking
 - b. He was lucky
 - c. He loved promotion
4. Why did Soli leave the factory?
 - a. To go to school
 - b. To go and rest
 - (c) To start his own enterprise
5. The word 'semi-skilled' as used in the passage is
 - a. A preposition
 - (b) Adjective

- c. Pronoun

PASSAGE M

Marriage as a human institution is facing its greatest threat ever in this century. Never, since the first man and woman were joined together, has the institution been beset by as many problems as it is now. And this trend, which started in the western world, has spread and is fast spreading to all parts of the globe.

The most disturbing problem is the high rate of divorce. It is no longer a social stigma for woman to fill in forms indicating that they are divorced. Men, too, proclaim their 'liberty' from 'shackles' of matrimony somehow with pride. Little wonder that young couples resort to separation and eventually divorce, at the slightest disagreement.

The word 'slightest' in the passage is

6. The threat to marriage as stated in this passage is
 - a. its joy
 - b. its holiness
 - (c) its instability
7. The most common feature of the problem is
 - a. love
 - (b) divorce
 - c. courtship
8. It is no longer a social stigma' means that
 - a. Women are repentant
 - b. Women no longer attend social gatherings
 - (c) Women are no longer ashamed of divorce
9. According to the passage, men are
 - (a) Also not bothered
 - b. Worried
 - c. Ashamed

10. The word 'slightest' in the passage is
 - a. an adjective
 - (b) an adverb
 - c. a conjunction
11. A summary must be ----- a. long b. vague © brief d. tight
12. A summary must be written in the writer's ----- a. language b. style c. place
(d) sentences
13. Identification of main ideas is the primary focus of summary writing --- (a) true
b. false
14. A person who writes a book is a --- a. playwright (b) author c. dramatist d.
genre
15. A poet is a person that writes a ----- (a) poem b. drama c. novel d. essay
16. One who writes a play is ----- a. poet b. author c. novelist (d) play Wright
17. The predominant tense in narrative texts is----- tense a. present b. future c.
present perfect (d) past.
18. Letter writing is a ----- of communication –(a) medium b. style c. type d.
measure
19. A letter is divided into three main parts namely: the introduction, the – and the
conclusion. a. hand b. leg c. head (d.) body
20. A formal letter is a written message concerning some business or --- matter. a.
personal b. individual c. everybody (d) official
21. An example of salutation in a formal letter is ----- a. Dear John b. Dear friend
c. Dear Uncle (d) Dear Sir/Madam.
22. In a formal letter, the signature appears – a. before the complementary close b.
after the writer's name (c) after the complementary close d. at the beginning of
the letter.
23. ----- is an example of a formal letter. -- a. letter to one's presents (b) letter of
application for employment c. letter to a close friend d. letter to one's brother.
24. One of the qualities of a good story is the ability to maintain --- (a) suspense b.
writing c. adage d. proverbs.

25. A good story must appeal to one's ----
a. organs (b) senses c. styles d. fashion
26. In letter writing, the addressee is also known as the ----
a. writer b. reader (c) recipient d. poet
27. A written report of robbery to the police is an example of --- report. (a) official
b. private c. business d. open.
28. To write a good essay, you should do the following. a scatter your ideas (b)
arrange ideas in sequential order c. mix up ideas d. none of the above.
29. Speech presentation requires one to greet the officials at the occasion as well
as other members of the audience (a)True b. false
30. Drawing up an outline enables one to write a clear and coherent essay (a) True
b. false
31. A non-print material is one you can open from page to page
a. True (b) False
32. The combination of the class mark, the author's cutter number and the year of publication is
called
a Book number
(b) Call mark
c Standard number
d Cutter number
33. On the left hand side of a catalogue card..... number is written on the card
a Tracing
b Date of publication
c Series
(d) Call Mark
34. To check whether the library has a book written by a particular author, the user should check
using.
a Added entry name
b First name
c Middle name
(d) Surname

35. What is the full meaning of the acronym WWW as used in the internet?
a wide wide web
b Word wide web
(c) world wide web
d wireless world web
36. The books of university of Jos are classified using..... classification scheme?
a Dewey Decimal
b Universal Decimal
(c) Library of Congress
d All of the above
37. To prepare a short Subject Bibliography, one should use the.....
a Author's catalogue
b Title catalogue
c Author/Title catalogue
(d) Subject catalogue
38. Thesis and dissertation are kept in the..... section of the library
(a) Document
bCataloguing
c Serial
d Circulation
39. Reprographic services are available to students at the Section
(a) Photocopying
b Documents
c Reserve
d Cataloguing.
40. An effective speech is ____ (a)boring (b)goal-oriented (c) **arrogant** (d)none of the above.
41. All the following EXCEPT are ____ pre-speech activities (a)obtaining information (b) audience analysis (c) **gestures** (d) organizing your ideas.
42. In speech making the ability to participate in the audience feelings is known as ____
(a)sympathy (b)**empathy** (c) apathy (d) telepathy.
43. Nervousness' is also known as ____ (a)fear (b)anxiety (c) **stage fright** (d) diffidence.
44. A good speaker should have a good knowledge of ____ (a)writing (b) reading (c) listening (d)**voice and articulation.**

45. We have types of sentences at the level of speech making. (a)one (b)two (c)**three** (d) seven.
46. The following except one are connectors of enumeration (a) firstly (b)thirdly (c) **moreover** (d)finally.
47. All EXCEPT one are the qualities of a good summary (a)brevity (b) **conclusion** (c) clarity (d) relevance.
48. “Like a yam tendril in the rainy season” is as example of (a)connector (b)**smile** (c) personification (d) semantic markeressays are all forms ____ (a)language (b)**composition** (c) listening (d) reading.
49. The only one thing that distinguishes the memo, report or letter is ____ (a)composition (b)reading (c) re-writing (d) **convention**.
50. All EXCEPT ____ are parts of the essay.
51. The pre-writing stage is a time for (a)writing (b)**organizing your ideas** (c) proof-reading (d) dictation.
52. The letter, memo, reports and
53. (a)body (b)opening (c)conclusion (d)**writing**.
54. The ____ part of the essay is the most difficult to write (a)concluding (b)summarizing (c)formalizing (d) **opening**.
55. The English spoken or written in Nigeria is made up of common core features which derive from ____ languages in Nigeria (a)foreign (b) **indigenous** (c) country (d) teaching
56. In standard British English is the equivalent of Bush meat (a)**game** (b)house (c) sports (d) volley ball.
57. In standard British English _____ is the equivalent of hot drinks (a)game (b)**spirits** (c) Guskolo (d)tea.
58. In popular Nigerian English _____ is the equivalent of a light (a)**drop** (b)climb (c) come (d)pull.
59. In popular Nigerian English _____ is the equivalent of traffic jam (a)stop (b)**goslow** (c)movement (d)commotion
60. In Nigerian English ____ refers to washing powder/detergent (a)clothes (b)**omo** (c)maggi (d) garage.
61. In Nigerian English ____ refers to a visitor/guest (a) **stranger** (b) lover (c)foreigner (d)father.

FACULTY

PASSAGE M

Marriage as a human institution is facing its greatest threat ever in this century. Never, since the first man and woman were joined together, has the institution been beset by as many problems as it is now. And this trend, which started in the western world, has spread and is fast spreading to all parts of the globe.

The most disturbing problem is the high rate of divorce. It is no longer a social stigma for woman to fill in forms indicating that they are divorced. Men, too, proclaim their 'liberty' from 'shackles' of matrimony somehow with pride. Little wonder that young couples resort to separation and eventually divorce, at the slightest disagreement.

1. The threat to marriage as stated in this passage is
 - a. its joy
 - b. its holiness
 - (c) its instability
2. The most common feature of the problem is
 - a. love
 - (b) divorce
 - c. courtship
3. It is no longer a social stigma' means that
 - a. Women are repentant
 - b. Women no longer attend social gatherings
 - (c) Women are no longer ashamed of divorce
4. According to the passage, men are
 - (a) Also not bothered
 - b. Worried

- c. Ashamed
5. The word 'slightest' in the passage is
- a. an adjective
 - (b) an adverb
 - c. a conjunction

PASSAGE N

There were fifty men in all. I was the odd man in the group in many respects. They were all seasoned hunters in garbs of hunting and armed to the teeth. They carried dame-guns, except for fire men who carried automatic rifles. They also had sheathed machetes, hunting bags slung on their shoulders containing slugs, spices, herbs and gun powder. In contrast I was unarmed, so it appeared to them, for I had concealed my stolen pistol in my side pocket. The camera I had carried meant nothing to them. I was a child in comparison to their ages. This was why my presence was strongly opposed. But for the timely and strong persuasion by the head hunter, my uncle, I would have missed the expedition altogether. The head hunter is a stout short man but that day he had doubled his height overnight. He was a fearful sight. Today, they had all determined to kill this man-eating beast, the buffalo that had done great havoc to the village and the neighbouring ones.

6. 'This man-eating beast' is-----
- a. About to assemble for a village meeting
 - (b) About to go hunting
 - c. About to go to farm
7. Why did the writer feel he was odd in the group?
- a. He was educated
 - b. He was a stranger
 - (c) He didn't carry any of the things the men were carrying
8. Why was his presence strongly opposed?
- a. Because he had a pistol
 - (b) Because he was too young

- c. Because he came late
9. Who intervened to save the writer from being sent away?
- (a) The head hunter
- b The old men
- c. His friend
10. 'This man-eating beast' is-----
- a. a verb phrase
- b. an adjectival phrase
- (c) a noun phrase
11. Study in institutions is the activity of ____ from books and lectures (a)teaching (b)lecturing (c) assigning (d) **learning**.
12. It is important to develop good study skills by having ____ and ____ (a)long and short term goals (b) **study time and study habits** (c) assignment book and study time (d) study habits and study setting/area
13. A good study area must be ____ (a)**without distractions** (b) without light (c) without comfort (d) without ill-equipment
14. Organizing one's study time is a ____ (a)listening skills (b) reading skills (c) **study skills** (d) language skills.
15. Note taking is the writing down of ____ and ____ we heard or read from lectures and textbooks. (a) major points and details (b) minor points and important details (c) points and details (d) **major points and important details**
16. Methods of taking notes from lectures can be taken two ways other by ____ or ____ (a)verbatim or word for word (b)long, hand or short hand (c) skipping or skimming (d) **summarizing or outlining**
17. ____ and ____ are to be made use of to enhance our speed in note taking during lecture (a) tables and diagrams (b) **abbreviations and symbols** (c) headings and enumeration (d) illustrations and main points
18. The three reasons taken in a lecture are to serve ____, ____ and ____ (a) revision, remembrance and revising (b) **for summary, revision and concentration** (c) writing, jotting and permanence (d) listening, illustration and abbreviation

19. Abbreviation in note taking can be used in three different ways _____, _____ and _____ (a) subject, title and private (b) **general, subject and personal** (c) symbols, signs and letters (d) specific, subject and public
20. In taking notes during lecture, the listener must have a _____ purpose (a) varied (b) unplanned (c) **definite** (d) indefinite
21. The most important thing about summary writing is that it must be written in one's own _____ (a) hand (b) writing (c) **words** (d) note
22. Summary writing is basically concerned with producing a _____ version of a text (a) lengthy (b) clear (c) **shortened** (d) relevant
23. Requirements of a good summary are _____, _____, _____ and _____ (a) detailed, vague, extraneous and touches on all points (b) brief, opaque, current and encompassing (c) short, ambiguous, perspicuous and reflecting original views (d) **brevity, clarity, relevance and satisfactory coverage.**
24. Summary seeks to test your ability to _____ information in clear, concise language (a) **extract relevant** (b) re-hash relevant (c) prime relevant (d) writing relevant.
25. In summary writing, it is important to note that the essay is made up of _____ (a) sentences (b) words (c) **paragraphs** (d) discourse.
26. A paragraph deals with _____ (a) two ideas (b) **one idea** (c) many ideas (d) few ideas
27. The most important sentence in a paragraph is the _____ sentence (a) title (b) proponent (c) **topic** (d) heading
28. Apart from the most important sentence, other sentences in a paragraph are called _____ sentences (a) subordinating (b) **conjunction** (c) **supporting** (d) organising
29. Outlining involves the arrangements of ideas into some _____ order (a) spatial (b) chronological (c) **logical** (d) temporal
30. An outline is the main ideas or facts of something without _____ (a) planning (b) processing (c) **details** (d) principle
31. An outline serves as a kind of _____ device (a) **mnemonic** (b) organisation (c) learning (d) writing.
32. The basic principle in outlining is (a) clarity (b) lucidity (c) **accuracy** (d) currency
33. An outline is formal because it is constructed according to very _____ rules (a) unspecified (b) inchoatic (c) detailed (d) **specific**
34. The purpose of an outline is to show at a glance both the _____ and their _____ to one another in a selection (a) points and order (b) major ideas and step (c) **ideas and relationship** (d) ideas and resemblance

35. There is an exact formula for labeling the various _____ of the outline (a) structures (b) sections (c) segment (d) **divisions**
36. The ideas in an outline are ordered from the _____ to the _____ (a) main, minor (b) **general, specific** (c) deductive, inductive (d) difficult, simple
37. The system of notation in an outline is as follows _____, _____, _____ and _____
- Small letter alphabet, capital letter alphabet, roman numerals and Arabic numerals
 - Capital letter alphabet, small letter, Arabic numerals and roman numerals.**
 - Arabic numerals, capital letter alphabet, small letter alphabet and roman numerals
 - Roman numerals, capital letter alphabet, Arabic numerals and small letter alphabet.
38. The two ways of making outlines are called _____ and _____ (a) moderated and informal (b) formal and changed (c) **modified and formal** (d) formal and moderated
39. We use _____ outline to take notes while listening or reading (a) moderated (b) formal (c) **modified** (d) informal
40. We use _____ outline to arrange ideas when preparing a major written or oral assignments. (a) modified (b) moderated (c) **formal** (d) informal
41. Current information can be obtained from
- Internet
 - World of learning
 - Annual registers of world events
 - Europe year book 1982
42. is the location mark for a journal publication in the University of Jos library
- (3)Ref
 - REF
 - (6)Ref
 - (8)Ref
43. Which notation symbol is used to locate non-borrowable books in the lending section of the University of Jos library?
- 7
 - 8
 - 2
 - 3

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

- b Table of content
- c Frontis piece
- (d) Title Page

Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each of the following sentences.

51. The new Minister was a dark horse in politics.
- A. A known figure
 - B. An important figure
 - (C) an unknown figure
 - D. An unimportant figure
 - E. None of the above.
52. Only the small fry get punished for such social misdemeanours.
- A. Small boys
 - (B)Unimportant people
 - C. Frightened people
 - D. Frivolous people
 - E. Inexperienced people
53. He spoke with his heart in his mouth.
- A. Courageously.
 - B. With such unusual cowardice.
 - C. With a lot of confusion with his speech.
 - D. Without being able to make up his mind.
 - (E)With fright and agitation.
54. The leader in today's issue of our popular newspaper focuses on inflation.
- A. president
 - B. headline
 - (C) editorial
 - D. columnist
 - E. proprietor

55. From the way my friend talks, you can see he is such a bore.
- A. rude
 - B. brilliant
 - (C)uninteresting
 - D. overbearing
 - E. humorous
56. His jail terms were to run concurrently.
- (A)simultaneously
 - B. uniformly
 - C. laboriously
 - D. consecutively
 - E. judiciously
57. There is some obvious symmetry in the whole presentation.
- A. confusion
 - B. hesitation
 - C. excitement
 - (D) orderliness
 - E. dissatisfaction
58. The bill has to wait as we are now insolvent.
- A. overworked
 - (B) bankrupt
 - C. unsettled
 - D. insoluble
 - E. affluent
59. All his plans fell through.
- (A)failed
 - B. were accomplished
 - C. had to be reviewed
 - D. were rejected

- E. fell
60. The balance sheet at the end of the business year showed that we broke even.
- A. loss heavily
 - B. made profit
 - (C)neither loss nor gained
 - D. has no money to continue business
 - E. were heavily indebted to our bankers

Choose the option that best conveys the meaning of the underlined portion in each of the following sentences.

61. He was appointed specifically to put the recruits through.
- (A) assign them to work
 - B. Train them
 - C. discipline them
 - D. assist them at work
 - E. supervise them at work
62. The result of his experiment represents a breakthrough in medical science.
- (A) an outstanding success
 - B. catastrophe
 - C. an end to such experiments
 - D. a breaking point
 - E. a colossal failure.
63. Being an optimist, our professor always sees the bright side of most things
- A. charming
 - B. illumined
 - C. brilliant
 - (D) Pleasing
 - E. cheerful

64. The state Governor appointed a commission of inquiry to go into the community's complaints carefully and without prejudice.
- (A) investigate
 - B. search
 - C. look for
 - D. account for
 - E. ascertain.
65. The traffic situation in Lagos can lead to disastrous consequences: a man lost a very lucrative job because he was held up by it.
- A. confused
 - (B) delayed
 - C. annoyed
 - D. intrigued
 - E. obstructed.
66. Mrs. Dada has been deserted by her husband because he feels she has a heart of stone.
- A. she has a heavy heart
 - B. she has little warmth of feeling
 - C. she has a hard heart
 - (D) she is hard-hearted
 - E. she has a strong heart
67. Mr. Jack could be a successful businessman if he paid more attention to the more intricate aspect of his account
- A. Mr. Jack will undoubtedly succeed.
 - B. Mr. Jack cannot succeed.
 - (C) Mr. Jack will have a very good chance of succeeding.
 - D. Mr. Jack will find it difficult to succeed.
 - E. Mr. Jack will succeed in spite of all odds.
68. If my father had not arrived, I would have starved. This sentence means

- A. My father did arrive and I didn't starve.
 - B. I had to starve because my father didn't come.
 - C. My father didn't arrive and I didn't
 - D. I should have starved but I didn't.
 - E. I had starved before my father arrived.
69. The two sprinters were running neck and neck.
- (A) exactly level
 - B. very slowly
 - C. very fast
 - D. with their necks together
 - E. together.
70. He stared at her.
- A. glanced
 - B. peeped
 - C. looked
 - (D) gazed
 - E. fixed.