

**GST. 211 COMMUNICATIONS IN ENGLISH II**  
**E-EXAM DATA BASE QUESTIONS**

1. A word used to name a person, a place, a thing, an idea or quality of the mind is:
  - a. Pronoun
  - b. Noun**
  - c. Adjective
2. Words used to modify, describe, or qualify nouns and pronouns are known as:
  - a. Abstract ideas
  - b. Adverbs
  - c. Adjectives**
3. A word that can take the position of noun is known as:
  - a. Pronoun**
  - b. Preposition
  - c. Conjunction
4. A verb is used to express:
  - a. Action, existence and meaning
  - b. Condition, adverbs and action
  - c. Condition, existence and action**
5. She speaks English quite well. The underlined word is an example of an adverb modifying:
  - a. Adverb**
  - b. Adjective
  - c. Verb
6. A word used to explain the relationship between two grammatical words is:
  - a. Conjunction
  - b. Preposition**
  - c. Interjections
7. He tried hard but he failed in his attempt. 'But' functions in this sentence as:
  - a. Conjunction**
  - b. Preposition
  - c. Interjection
8. Interjections are words which express:
  - a. Sudden feeling**
  - b. Exclamations
  - c. The Marvelous
9. I had got a job before I completed my graduation.
  - a. Conjunction**
  - b. Noun
  - c. Preposition
10. I saw her before.
  - a. Adverb**
  - b. Preposition
  - c. Adjective
11. I applied for a bank Loan.

- a. **Adjective**  
b. Noun  
c. Verb
12. We went round Lagos in a Taxi.  
a. Verb  
b. **Preposition**  
c. Noun
13. Her eyes were filled with wonder.  
a. **Noun**  
b. Verb  
c. Adjective
14. You must use your common sense in a critical situation.  
a. Verb  
b. Adjective  
c. **Noun**
15. I had met Janet before her marriage.  
a. **Preposition**  
b. Adverb  
c. Conjunction
16. I had a sweet dream yesterday.  
a. **Noun**  
b. Verb  
c. Adjective
17. I dreamt about marrying Ruth.  
a. Noun  
b. **Verb**  
c. Adjective
18. Poets live in a dream world.  
a. Noun  
b. Verb  
c. **Adjective**
19. Grace is my better half.  
a. **Adjective**  
b. Adverb  
c. Verb
20. I tried better to help her.  
a. **Adverb**  
b. Verb  
c. Noun
21. We must try to better our abilities.  
a. **Verb**  
b. Noun  
c. Adjective
22. I did my better to succeed in life.

- a. **Noun**
  - b. Adverb
  - c. Verb
23. John booked a car to tour Jos.
- a. **Verb**
  - b. Adjective
  - c. Noun
24. Bitrus went to the book-fair held in Biu.
- a. **Adjective**
  - b. Verb
  - c. Noun
25. Books are created by mighty minds.
- a. **Noun**
  - b. Adjective
  - c. Verb
26. Jumai eyed me with admiration.
- a. Adjective
  - b. **Verb**
  - c. Noun
27. My mother often goes to the eye clinic.
- a. **Adjective**
  - b. Verb
  - c. Noun
28. "That your car is very beautiful". Should correctly be:
- a. Your that car is very beautiful.
  - b. **That car of yours is very beautiful.**
  - c. Is very beautiful that your car.
29. Name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind is known as:
- a. Proper noun
  - b. **Common noun**
  - c. Collective noun
30. A proper noun is the name of some particular place or thing.
- True / False**
31. Which of these groups is a good example of collective noun?
- a. Boy, Officer, Poet and Town
  - b. Mary, Kano, Gambia and Achebe
  - c. **Team, jury, cattle and galaxy of stars**
32. A concrete noun is the name of a thing that can be touched or seen like:
- a. **Sun, boy and car**
  - b. Sorrow, joy and truth
  - c. Childhood, admission and liberty
33. An abstract noun is the name of a:
- a. **Quality, action or state**
  - b. Liberty, thought and freedom

- c. Life, justice and death
34. Student, photograph, table and man are not good examples of countable nouns.  
True /**False**
35. Things that cannot be counted or divided into singular and plural are categorized in English as:
- Material Nouns
  - Uncountable nouns**
  - Liquid and gas nouns
36. A material noun is the name of a ..... or .....out of which things are made.
- Material or substance**
  - Glass or wood
  - Wool or copper
37. Provide the noun form of the adjective “Able”..... (Ability)
38. Provide the noun form of the adjective “True”..... (Truth)
39. Provide the noun form of the adjective “Ignorant”..... (Ignorance)
40. Provide the noun form of the adjective “Novel”..... (Novelty)
41. Provide the noun form of the adjective “Fertile”..... (Fertility)
42. Provide the noun form of the adjective “Wise”..... (Wisdom)
43. Provide the noun form of the adjective “Honest”..... (Honesty)
44. Provide the noun form of the adjective “Vain”..... (Vanity)
45. Provide the noun form of the adjective “Generous”..... (Generosity)
46. Provide the noun form of the adjective “Ignorant”..... (Ignorance)
47. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Admit”..... (Admission)
48. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Exist”..... (Existence)
49. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Believe”..... (Belief)
50. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Deny”..... (Denial)
51. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Heal”..... (Health)
52. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Wed”..... (Wedding)
53. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Marry”..... (Marriage)
54. Provide the noun form of the Verb “perform”..... (Performance)
55. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Judge”..... (Judgement)
56. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Think”..... (Thought)
57. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Narrate”..... (Narrator)
58. Provide the noun form of the Verb “Live”..... (Life)
59. Sounds such as /p/, /b/, /m/ and /w/ produced when the two lips come together are called:
- Labio-dental sound
  - Alveolar sound

**c. Bilabial sound**

60. /f/ and /v/ are examples of:

**a. Labio-dental sound**

b. Velar sound

c. Palatal sound

61. /t/, /d/, /s/ and /z/ are all referred to as:

a. Velar sound

**b. Alveolar sound**

c. Bilabial sound

62. When the middle of tongue makes contact with the soft-palate..... Sound is produced.

**a. Palatal**

b. Nasal

c. Dental

63. /k/, /g/ and /ŋ/ are called:

**a. Velar**

b. Palatal

c. Alveolar

64. Plosives sounds are sounds produced with an explosion of air trapped in the .....

**(Mouth)**

65. There is ..... correspondence between sound and spelling in English.

**(No)**

66. There exist differences between British and American English.

**(True / False)**

67. Our English pronunciation tends to be orthographic rather than phonetic.

**(True / False)**

68. How many Phonemes (sounds) are there in English.

**(44)**

79. There are ..... consonants sound in English.

**(24)**

80. There are ..... Vowel sounds in English.

**(20)**

81. Vowels are classified into: Monothong , ..... Triphthong.

**(Diphthong)**

82. /c/ is sometimes pronounced as [s] and [k].

**(True / False)**

83. Tense and Lax is used to describe: ..... and ..... Vowels.

**(Long and Short)**

84. The vocabulary of English is one of the richest in the world.

**(True / False)**

85. Most English words are largely borrowed from French.

**(True / False)**

86. Borrowing from French is a direct by-product of the colonization of England by the French.

**(True / False)**

87. /s/ is sometimes pronounced as [z] and [ʃ]

**(True / False)**

88. /k/ is sometimes pronounced as [x] [q] and [c]

**(True /False)**

89. /f/ is sometimes pronounced as [ph] and [gh]

**(True / False)**

90. /k/ and /w/ are ..... when they preceded /n/ and /r/

**(Not pronounced)**

91. Sounds that are produced with an obstruction of air as a result of contact of the vocal organs are called: ..... **(Consonant Sounds)**

92. Helen is **an apple of discord**.

a. **Cause of contention or quarrel.**

b. Trouble shooter

c. Loves imported apples.

93. Priscilla is an apple of my eye.

a. The black spot on my eye.

b. **Very dear to me.**

c. Very beautiful to my eyes

94. In idiom **animal spirits** means:

- a. **Having vigour and health**
  - b. A person that is wicked
  - c. A person who acts like animal
95. You should dress your bed in **apple pie order**.
- a. To make it dear to your friend.
  - b. To look the shape of an apple.
  - c. To look **neat and clean**
96. The lion is **a beast of prey**.
- a. **Lives by killing and eating other animals**
  - b. Is a violent animal
  - c. The lion could be a dangerous animal
97. **A bull in a china shop** is a person:
- a. **Who is unnecessary or evil.**
  - b. A strong man in the shop of a Chinese.
  - c. A terrorist in glass shops.
98. He killed his friend in **Dutch courage**.
- a. He was encouraged by Dutch people to kill his friend.
  - b. **He killed his friend by courage excited by wine.**
  - c. He killed his friend to show the pride of being a Dutch..
99. A cock and bull story means:
- a. A story about cocks and bulls
  - b. Afd folktale involving eating of cocks and bulls
  - c. **Simply a false story.**
100. Soyinka is **a man of letters**.
- a. **A literary artist.**
  - b. He writes letters for every communication
  - c. He is a poet.
101. **A big gun** means.
- a. A person who handles guns efficiently.
  - b. Any gun bigger than the pistol.
  - c. **A person of great importance.**
102. Rhoda is **a blue stocking**.
- a. **A lady who pretends to have literary taste.**

- b. Rhoda likes blue stockings
  - c. A woman who is fond of the blue colour.
103. We should be aware of **black sheep** in society.
- a. An odd man in society.
  - b. A controversial person
  - c. **An evil person**
104. My husband is **a chicken hearted fellow**.
- a. **A cowardly person**
  - b. An evil person
  - c. He likes chicken.
105. A close fisted man:
- a. **dislikes spending**
  - b. is a cowardly person
  - c. beats his children often
106. His protest against injustice proved to be **a cry in the wilderness**.
- a. one among many others
  - b. like a lone tree in the desert
  - c. **a useless attempt**
107. It is no use living in **a fool's paradise**.
- a. **an imaginary happiness**
  - b. heaven for the fools
  - c. a weak point of a person
108. **Evil genius** refers to a person:
- a. who is keen at doing harm or mischief
  - b. who is interested in destruction
  - c. **all the above**
109. We are at **the fag end** of the terrorism menace.
- a. **the close of the ...**
  - b. height of the ...
  - c. involved in the ...
110. He got a job by paying **hush money**.
- a. **bribe**
  - b. tax
  - c. levy



111. Bukar is **a laughing stock**.
- a. people often laugh at him
  - c. **a funny person**
  - c. a boastful person
112. Null and void means:
- a. **illegal**
  - b. empty
  - c. blank
113. Flesh and blood means:
- a. **human nature**
  - b. flesh of living things
  - c. feeble beings
114. **The rank and file** attended Rhoda's wedding.
- a. **all sections of people**
  - b. those for and against
  - c. legal sections of a department
115. God is high and low.
- a. **God is everywhere**
  - b. God is of the heaven and earth
  - c. God made the high and the low
116. She comes to me **ever and anon**.
- a. **now and then**
  - b. ones in a while
  - c. continuously
117. His merits as president are **few and far between**.
- a. **very rare or small in number**
  - c. very far from the people
  - d. very small if shared among the people
118. The **first and foremost** duty of a student is to pursue his education.
- a. **the most important duty...**
  - b. the most serious duty...
  - c. the first duty ...
119. John is a newly appointed secretary. He is very keen at taking down dictation and typing it neatly. It is evident that a **new broom sweeps clean**.

- a. **a new employee works with zeal.**
  - b. a new employee dresses neatly
  - c. a new employee keeps his table clean.
120. I felt **ill at ease** at the interview.
- a. **restless**
  - b. comfortable
  - c. disturbed
121. **A feather in one's cap** means:
- a. **new honour.**
  - b. new chieftaincy title
  - c. additional bird's feather in his red cap
122. 'The best people of the earth' can be described in idiom as:
- a. **the salt of the earth**
  - b. the sugar of the earth
  - c. Highwaymen of the earth
123. The police put him **on the rack** to extract the truth from him.
- a. in chains
  - b. **tormented**
  - c. handcuffed
123. Buba is a **man of parts**.
- a. **talented**
  - b. multitalented
  - c. belongs to many parts
124. The villagers ran **helter- skelter** on seeing the insurgents.
- a. in random direction
  - b. **in confusion**
  - c. one after the other
125. **First water** in idiom means:
- a. First rain of the year
  - b. an extravert student
  - c. **Highest grade**
126. I feel like living in the **seventh heaven**.
- a. **A place of extreme happiness.**
  - b. The heaven after the heavens

- c. A dream world
127. Highwayman is a:
- a. Federal Road Safety official
  - b. Police Highway patrol man
  - c. **A robber**
128. A blockhead is:
- a. **a dull person**
  - b. Evil minded person
  - c. a alented person
129. It is **high time** that you gave up smoking.
- a. **it is already late**
  - b. this is the right time
  - c. the has come
130. Stella is a **black-hearted** girl.
- a. a sadist
  - b. **evil minded**
  - c. dark-skinned
131. I missed **the flower** of the poem because the language was too difficult for me to understand.
- a. the beauty of the poem
  - b. the rhyming scheme of the poem
  - c. **the best part of the poem**
132. Visiting the Bahamas still remains an **eldorado** in my life.
- a. **an unattainable thing or aim**
  - b. the best achievement of my life
  - c. the best thing I want to achieve
133. My mother is a **Good Samaritan**.
- a. she loves and helps the poor
  - b. she is always ready to help
  - c. **all of the above**
134. A poet is a **lotus eater**.
- a. lives in a dream world
  - b. creates fanciful things and lives in them
  - c. **all of the above**

135. A valuable thing which proves to be an evil is described in idiom as:
- a. **Pandora's box**
  - b. panacea
  - c. arcadia
136. The president tried to find out **a panacea** for all political problems in Nigeria.
- a. **a universal remedy**
  - b. a point of consensus
  - c. a simple solution
137. The economic freedom for women is nothing but an utopia.
- a. a universal remedy to family problems
  - b. a remedy without any choice at all
  - c. **an imaginary (perfect) model or plan**
138. A place of natural beauty and simple life in idiom is:
- a. **Arcadia**
  - b. panacea
  - c. Utopia
139. The collapse of the house was a colossal loss.
- a. **huge loss**
  - b. strange loss
  - c. serious loss
140. My uncle is a Don Quizote.
- a. He does not know how to behave himself.
  - b. His habits are very peculiar
  - c. **His actions are foolish**
141. A She has only a Hobson's choice.
- a. **no choice at all**
  - b. relating to pleasures
  - c. a strange choice
142. I have no zeal for an epicurean life.
- a. **relating to pleasures**
  - c. life of fantasy
  - d. life of pride
143. A mentor is an experienced and trusted adviser.
- True / False**

144. There are generally **two types of uses** of adjectives:
- a. Attributive and superlative
  - b. Comparative and Predicative
  - c. **Attributive and predicative**
145. An adjective used with a noun is known as:
- a. **attributive**
  - b. predicative
  - c. comparative
146. An adjective used with a verb is known as:
- a. **predicative use**
  - b. attributive
  - c. comparative
147. “She is afraid” is a good example of:
- Predicative** or attributive adjective
148. Every adjective has three degrees of comparison: positive degree, ..... degree and Superlative degree. (**Comparative**)
149. An adjective used to talk about the quality of a person, place or thing is known as:
- a. **positive degree**
  - b. comparative degree
  - c. superlative degree
150. //He is a brave man.// is an example of:
- a. **positive degree**
  - b. comparative degree
  - c. superlative degree
151. An adjective used to compare two persons or things or their qualities is known as:
- a. positive degree
  - b. **comparative degree**

c. superlative degree

152.//She is more beautiful than her sister.// is an example of:

a. positive degree

**b. comparative degree**

c. superlative degree

153. An adjective used in comparing more than two persons or things or their qualities is known as:

a. positive degree

b. comparative degree

**c. superlative degree**

154.//She is the most beautiful of all her sisters// is an example of:

a. positive degree

b. comparative degree

**c. superlative degree**

155. **Than** is added to in the:

a. positive degree

**b. comparative degree**

c. superlative degree

156. The definite article **the** is placed in the:

a. positive degree

b. comparative degree

**c. superlative degree**

157. Most adjectives form their comparative by adding 'er' and their superlative by adding ..... to the positive. **'est'**

158. Provide the missing degree of comparison of the adjective  
Tall..... Taller .....  
..... (**Tallest**)
159. Provide the missing degree of comparison of the adjective Kind  
..... Kindest  
(**kinder**)
160. In comparison of adjectives, when the positive ends with 'e', only '.....' and '.....' are added to form the comparative and superlative. (**'r' and 'st'**)
161. Provide the missing degree of comparison of the adjective Brave  
..... Braver .....  
(**Bravest**)
162. Provide the missing degree of comparison of the adjective Large  
..... Largest (**larger**)
163. In comparison of adjectives when the positive ends with '.....' and has a consonant before it '.....' is changed into 'i' and 'er' and 'est' are added.
- 'y'**
  - 't'**
  - 'ch'**
164. In comparison of adjectives sometimes the last letter of the positive is doubled and '.....' and '.....' are added.
- 'er' and 'est'**
  - 'ch' and 'ies'**
  - 'est' and 'er'**
165. Adjectives like ..... and ..... form their comparative and superlative by adding 'more' and 'most' before them.
- Beautiful and Courageous**
  - Tall and Kind
  - Good and Well
166. Some adjectives have no fixed rules to form their comparative and superlative forms. In the study of grammar such adjective forms are known as .....

- a. **Irregular forms.**
  - b. Adjectival forms
  - c. The exceptional forms
167. Complete the degree of comparison of the adjective 'well'
- a. Weller wellest
  - b. More well, Most Well
  - c. **Better, Best**
168. Complete the degree of comparison of the adjective 'ill'
- a. Iller illest
  - b. **Worse, worst**
  - c. More ill, most ill
169. Complete the degree of comparison of the adjective 'little'
- a. Less, least
  - b. Lesser, least
  - c. **All of the above**
170. Complete the degree of comparison of the adjective 'late'
- a. Later, latest
  - b. Latter, last
  - c. **All of the above**
171. Complete the degree of comparison of the adjective 'up'
- a. Upper, uppermost
  - b. Upper, upmost
  - c. **All of the above**
172. Figures of speech are used in poetry to express the ideas and feelings in an:
- a. **Impressive manner**
  - b. Extensive manner
  - c. Effective manner
173. A figure of speech which is used to compare two different things having the same quality is known as a:
- a. **Simile**
  - b. Metaphor
  - c. Personification



174. "Life is a dream". This is an implied simile in which the two things (life and dream) are treated as one. Therefore the entire statement is a:
- a. Simile
  - b. Metaphor**
  - c. Personification
175. "Death lays his icy hands on kings" is a good example of:
- a. Simile
  - b. Metaphor
  - c. Personification**
176. A figure of speech which is used to address a lifeless object or an abstract idea as if it were a living being is known as an:
- a. Apostrophe.**
  - a. Metaphor
  - b. Personification
177. A figure of speech which is used to make a fact exaggeration is known as:
- a. Hyperbole**
  - a. Apostrophe
  - b. Oxymoron
178. "He has fallen asleep" (dead) is an example of:
- a. Hyperbole
  - c. Euphemism**
  - d. Oxymoron
179. "Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice" is a good example of:
- a. Hyperbole
  - b. Apostrophe
  - c. Antithesis**
180. A figure of speech which is used to express two contradictory qualities of the same thing is known as:
- a. Hyperbole
  - b. Euphemism
  - c. Oxymoron**
181. "Language is the art of concealing thought" is an example of:
- a. Hyperbole
  - b. Epigram**

c. Oxymoron

182. When the opposite meaning is expressed which is different from the real meaning as in,

“You are a pretty fellow”, the figure of is therefore an:

a. Hyperbole

**b. Irony**

c. Oxymoron

183. “An ambassador is an honest man who lies abroad for the good of his country.” This is an example of:

a. Hyperbole

b. Euphemism

**c. Pun**