

GNS 112 PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. The writer seems to suggest that A. secretary were best trained by retired chief typist B. there was nothing wrong having a male as secretaries C. the ordinary national diploma was sufficient for secretaries D. only graduate who studied abroad were secretaries.
2. The expression "*utter disdain*" as used in the passage means..... A. professional conduct B. undue criticism C. deserved respect D. complete contempt.
3. One of these is not a characteristics of an effective writing A. simplicity B. correctness C. economy D. accessibility
4. The type of reading that is suitable for reading newspaper may be A. scanning B. skimming C. critical reading D. cramming.
5. Listening to a sound without attaching much importance to it, can be said to be listening A. analytical B. marginal C. partial D. appreciative.
6. Vowels can generally be and A. monothongs and diphthongs B. monothongs and voiceless C. voice and diphthongs D. voice and voiceless
7. The primary skill of oracy is A. writing B. speaking C. listening D. reading
8. "The wall were covered with red spot the red army was everywhere on the wall on the floor". This sentence can be written correctly as.....
 - A. The walls were covered with red spot. the red army was everywhere, on the wall, on the floor.
 - B. The wall were covered with red spot. The red army was everywhere on the wall, on the floor.
 - C. The wall were covered with red spot. the red army was everywhereon the wall, on the floor.
 - D. The walls were covered with red spot. The red army was everywhere, on the wall, on the floor.
9. In a formal letter, the recipient's address is situated..... A. top right corner after the writer's address B. top left corner after the writer's address C. top left corner before the writer's address D. top right corner before the writer's address.
10. Is a section of a piece of writing. A. Spacing B. paragraphs C. hyphen D. semi column
11. "The drawback is that it prevent people from thinking for themselves and causes *political hysteria* rather than logical thinking. "The phrase *political hysteria* as used in the passage means..... A. hatred and rivalries

- B. anxiety and misunderstanding C. crisis and confusion D. tension and ill feeling.
12. All These are attribute attached to a formal letters except one A. the last line carries the name of the writer B. the title of the letter are usually written in lower case and not underline C. the body of the letter has 3 structural component D. the body of the letter must contain paragraphs, content and concord.
13. One of these is not a language skills A. studying B. reading C. speaking D. writing.
14. Learning may require all but none of the following activities A. thinking B. relecting C. organizing D. none of the above.
15. Which of these represent the required tools for effective comprehension and practice A. reading skill B. learning skill C. none of the above D. none of the above.
16. Which of these represent a receptive level of language skills A. writing B. speaking C. reading D. Writing skill.
17. The main objective of the library is all of these except..... A. store book B. prevent it from getting stolen C. play with book D. read books
18. We have received from him A. few information B. sufficient information C. an information D. some information.
19. The principal bought..... for the chemistry laboratory A. some equipment B. an equipment C. many equipment D. plenty equipment.
20. I can't attend the dance with you when I haveto do A. many work B. a work C. a great deal of work D. so much work.
21. The recent rainstorm did To our farms. A. much damage B. many damages C. plenty damage D. many more damages.
22. yet about the principal? A. are there news B. are there some news C. is there any news D. is there some news.
23. There is not sense in what that politician has just said A. many B. lot of C. much D. more.
24. Don't listen to any of the A. fool B. fools C. foolses D. fooled.
25. My neighbour's children always make when he is not at home.
A. noises
B. Plenty noise
C. A lot of noise
D. A lot of noises.
26. The expression sincerely, is written at the end of a letter A. your's B. your C. yours D. yours'
27. My work is neater than A. your's B. your C. yours D. yours'.

28. Neither Musa nor Idristhe examination A. fail B. fails C. failed
D.failure.
29. Nigeria, like most other African countries,..... fertile land for A. have
B. has C. had D. is.
30. The evidence of the two witnesses noted by the principle A. were
B. was
31. I will get the train at the next station A. off B. down C. over
D. of.
32. I am disappointed the way he conducted himself at the party A. in
B. by C. at D. on.
33. She can't sing A. is she? B. isn't she? C. can she? D. she
can.
34. He has gone hasn't he? A. no, he hasn't B. yes, he had C. yes, he has D.
yes, he hasn't .
35. He ran than I expect A. fast B. faster C. fastest D.fasts
36. The student..... the story vividly A. narated B. naratted C. narrated
D. narratted.
37. I bid him before I travelled to lagos. A. farewell B. farewel C.
fearwellD.fearwel.
38. was provided for him in the hotel A. accomodation B. accommodation
C. accommdation D. acommodation.
39. A was appointed to discuss the matter A. committee B.
comittee C. commitee D. comitee.
40. // A. market B. Time C. Steel D. Raid.
41. /p/ A. appear B. Photo C. receipt D. coup.
42. /n/ A. King B. harvest C. Having D. Heaven.
43. /j/ A. jest B. unit C. city D grudge .
44. is the key to a library's collection A. catalogue B. artifact C.
cards D. Books.
45. Which of these materials is not found in the library A. fiction B.
newspaper C. reference books D. none of the above.
46. Writing was initially developed in all of these countries except..... A.
Greece B. Babylon C. Ethiopia D. China
47. Library users are not expected to do all of the following in the library
except..... A. make noise B. discuss issue C. keep silence D. don't talk at
all.

48. The 4 language skills are
- Listening, speaking, reading, writing
 - Listening, writing, reading, scanning
 - Speaking, learning, listening, skimming
 - Talking, speaking, listening, hearing
49. Is a phonological unit A. intonation B. sound C. stress D. homophones.
50. All of these except one isn't goal of reading A. listening B. speaking C. communicating D. comprehension
51. is an interaction between author and reader A. writing B. reading C. skills D. sound.
52. One of these is a determinant of effective writing A. audience B. speaker C. Listener D. writer
53. Characteristics of effective writing include
- Audience, sub- matter and purpose
 - Purpose, clarity and correctness
 - Audience, purpose and simplicity
 - Simplicity, clarity and correctness
54. Comprehension has 4 hierarchical levels which are :-
- Inferential, differential, art literature
 - Literal, Inferential, critical, creative
 - Understanding, reading, brainstorm, scanning.
 - none of the above
55. The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in the sentence called
- Headline
 - First sentence
 - First positioned sentence
 - Topic sentence.
56. The topic sentence can take any of the following position in a sentence
- 1st, 2nd and 3rd of a 5 paragraph writing
 - 1st, 2nd and last
 - 2nd, 3rd and 4th of 4 paragraph writing
 - 1st, last and middle
57. The topic sentence and sentence develop into paragraph(s)
- Supporting
 - Appreciating
 - First
 - Last.
58. The topic and supporting sentence develop into a paragraph one of the following

- A. Exemplification
 - B. Differentiation
 - C. Collection
 - D. Writing
59. Four(4) laws/principle guiding paragraph are
- A. Unity, Coherence, Completeness and Emphasis
 - B. Harmony, Coherence, Exaggeration and repetition
 - C. Organization, Grammar, Figures of speech and Language skills
60. should be used to achieve coherence
- A. Linear Structuring
 - B. Space Order
 - C. Comparison
 - D. Transitional Device
61. Writing performs the function of putting in..... visibility the operation of the other 3 skills
- A. Black and blue
 - B. Black and white
 - C. Red and Blue
 - D. Red and White
62. is more concrete in terms of utility than the other
- A. Listening
 - B. Speaking
 - C. Reading
 - D. Writing
63. is a mean of communication through the use of to sensitize a reading audience about a contextual experience
- A. Reading
 - B. Writing
 - C. Listening
 - D. Speaking
64. Organisational pattern and format of writing are dictated by the purpose of the
- A. The choice of a suitable topic or title
 - B. Body
 - C. Conclusion
 - D. type of writing
65. The purpose of writing could be to

- A. Gain fame
 - B. Win Award
 - C. Record
 - D. Laugh
66. Letter writing is a correspondence which could be
- A. Sent and received
 - B. Posted
 - C. Formal, Semi-Formal and Informal
 - D. Thrown to the air
67. Official letter is a correspondence between
- A. Father and son
 - B. First cousin and aunt
 - C. Principal and daughter
 - D. Superior and a subordinate
68. implies a logical discussion of ideas and a sequential arrangement of points
- A. paragraphing
 - B. Body
 - C. Title
 - D. Understanding
69. The content of the letter is dictated by
- A. receiver/recipient
 - B. Body
 - C Address
 - D. A Writing task
70. The Acceptable name in a formal letter is
- A. Writer's surname first and initial then full stop
 - B. Receiver's surname, initials then full stop
 - C. Surname in capital letter
 - D. Initials only
71. letter is a friendly letter without formality
- A. Informal
 - B. Formal
 - C. Semiformal
 - D. Friend Letter.
72. A usually short composition and in prose on any subject is called.....
- A. Story
 - B. Informal
 - C. Essay
 - D. Topic sentence

73. Is a story telling with the use of flashback and foreshadowing
- A. Narrative essay
 - B. Argumentative essay
 - C. Expository essay
 - D. Letter writing
74. What does A, B and C in a narrative essay represents?
- A. A -Future B-Past C-Present
 - B. A- Future B-Present C- Past
 - C. A-Past B-Present C-Future
 - D.A-Present B-past C-Future
75. The purpose of an argumentative essay is to.....
- A. argue
 - B. Provoke an intellectual and emotional discourse within individual
 - C. Know how effective one can support his/her view
 - D. Become a good lawyer in the court of law
76. Expository essay is aimed at.....
- A. Gossiping
 - B. Hidden truth about concept
 - C. Searching for fact
 - D. Revealing an hidden truth about a concept
77.is a type of writing where the writer's imagination is solely at work
- A. Creative writing
 - B. Letter writing
 - C. Essay writing
 - D. Report writing
78. Simple narrative and complex verse are 2 dominant language style adopted by
- A. Story Telling
 - B. Creative Writing
 - C. Essay Writing
 - D. Letter Writing
79. The two dominant languages styles adopted by creative writers are
- A. Simple narrative and complex verse
 - B. Narrative and expository
 - C. Difficult narrative verse and figure of speech
 - D. Simple narrative and complex number
80. Creative writers describe and narrate imaginary event in a story as though they are

A. Dream B. Myth C. Legend D. Real

81. Creative writing in the context of this chapter is a synonym of.....
- A. Biology
 - B. History
 - C. Literature
 - D. Story
82. Creative writing has 3 broad aspect usually artistically referred to as
- A. Genre
 - B. Plot
 - C. Characteristics
 - D. Classification
83. Creative writing genres include.....
- A. Style, Plot and Theme
 - B. Prose, Poetry and Drama
 - C. Story, Imagination and Fiction
 - D. None of the above
84. is an imaginary writing done by means of storytelling method and simple narrative
- A. Prose writing
 - B. Story book
 - C. Poetry
 - D. Drama
85. Stories in prose writing could be.....
- A. Fractional and functional
 - B. Functional and non-function
 - C. Fictional and non-fictional
 - D. Functional and Fictional
86. Stories inare seldom true because they are concerned with
- A. Fiction, biographic
 - B. Function, autobiographies
 - C. Fiction, autobiographies
 - D. Fraction, biography
87. When a story is short, it is referred to as
- A. Short story or novel

- B. Short story or headline
 - C. Topic sentence or head sentence
 - D. Short story or novella
88. When a story is long, it is known as
- A. Novel
 - B. Novella
 - C. Long story or novella
 - D. Short story
89. Novelist who explore thematic option are called
- A. Emergent or emergency authors
 - B. Major characters and emergency
 - C. Emergent or radical authors
 - D. Radical or rascal authors
90. Characteristic of novel include all but one of the following
- A. Style
 - B. Plot Structure
 - C. Theme
 - D. None of the above.
91. The deed of a warrior in poetry is called.....
- A. Elegy
 - B. Sonnet
 - C. Epic
 - D. Ballad
92. Poetry on love is called
- A. Ballad
 - B. Socrates
 - C. Sonnet
 - D. Epic
93. Which of these genres use more comparison than the others
- A. Drama
 - B. Poetry
 - C. Prose
 - D. All of the above
94. Comparison in literature can either be
- A. direct and backward
 - B. indirect and forward
 - C. forward and backward
 - D. direct and indirect
95. Direct comparison is called.....
- A. Simile

B. Exaggeration

C. Smile

D. Metaphor

96. Indirect comparison is called.....

A. Simile

B. Exaggeration

C. Smile

D. Metaphor

97. Poetry use&..... extensively

A. Symbolism and Imagery

B. Picture an Apparatus

C. Symbolism and Apparatus

D. Imagery and Drum

98. Is a genre in which life is represented on stage

A. Prose

B. Poetry

C. Drama

D. Performing Art

99. A Uses his characters to interact and to discuss issues

A. Playwrite

B. Playrite

C. Playright

D. Playwright

100. The 3 convention in drama are

A. Antagonist, protagonist and stage

B. Tragedy, comedy and tragic-comedy

C. Actors, actress and script

D. King, Queen and Palace

101. Protagonist is the.....

A. Minor Character

B. Major Character

C. Playwright

D. Director

102. Tragic-Comedy is a blend of

A. good and success

B. failure and bad luck

C. sadness and bad luck

D. tragedy and comedy

103. The arrow head of a play is the

A. antagonist

- B. actor
- C. Protagonist
- D. All of the above

104. A report cannot be in any of the following form except one

- A. Letter writing
- B. Argumentative
- C. Documentation
- D. Drama

105. One of the following is a purpose of report

- A. Informing
- B. To be current
- C. To become a good reporter
- D. To gain promotion

106. Reports differ from the writings with their

- A. Description
- B. Structure
- C. Record
- D. Arrangement

107. In most cases, reports are written in sentences

- A. Topic
- B. Declarative
- C. Simple
- D. Compound-Complex

108. Sentence type in experimental reports is mostly

- A. Declarative
- B. Simple
- C. Compound
- D. Complex

109. What is today's date using this format mm/yy/dd?

- A. 29/05/2013
- B. 2013/29/05
- C. 05/2013/29
- D. 29/2013/05

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN
GENERAL STUDIES DIVISION
GNS 112: USE OF ENGLISH EXAMINATION 2014/2015 SESSION

SECTION A

TIME: 25 MINUTES

You are to complete the following statements by picking the correct answer from options provided.

1. Writing can be described as---
 - (a) a receptive skill in communication.
 - (b) a receptive skill which can be developed through practice.
 - (c) the primary of the four language skills.
 - * (d) a productive skill in language use

2. A good writing should have a---
 - (a) synthesis of the thesis statement, occasion, style and the conclusion.
 - * (b) synthesis of the audience, occasion, content, form and style.
 - (c) synthesis of the dominant thesis, audience style and conclusion.
 - (d) synthesis of the introduction, topic sentences, audience and conclusion.

3. The process of writing involves---
 - (a) Pre-writing, writing and publishing.
 - (b) Pre-writing, topic selection and post-writing
 - * (c) Pre-writing, writing and editing
 - (d) Pre-writing, topic selection and writing.

4. Which of the following topics would you consider most limited in scope for a class essay?
 - (a) Under development in Nigeria
 - (b) Under development in Third world countries.
 - (c) Under development in Africa : Causes and solution.
 - (d) *The causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria.

5. A topic sentence is the sentence which ----
 - (a) reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter.
 - * (b) contains the central idea of a paragraph
 - (c) defines the scope and purpose of the essay
 - (d) directs the movement and organisation of all ideas in the essay.

6. A good paragraph makes good use of the following combination
 - (a) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers.
 - * (b) Unity, topic sentence, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers
 - (c) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and

(a) Thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and detailed descriptions.
Assume you found the following error in your friend's work. Edit as appropriate picking from the options provided after each of questions 108-112

7. Shade has write the letter.
(a) have wrote (b) have write (c) have written *(d) has written.
8. One of the boys is coming in every day.
(a) come *(b) comes (c) is come (d) are coming.
9. Romeo and Juliet are my best book
(a) has being (b) have being (c) is been *(d) has been.
10. The Vice-chancellor commended the committee for their prompt response.
(a) his (b) it *(c) its (d) it's.
11. When the students got home, they discovering that their room was empty.
(a) discover (b) discovery *(c) discovered (d) disscovered.
12. A request written by your association to the Head of your department seeking the department's financial support should take the form of _____
(a) an essay *(b) a business letter (c) a field report (d) a personal letter
13. The features of a business/public letter are arranged as follows _____
(a) Reference Number, Address and date, the greeting, letter heading, body of The letter and complimentary close
(b) Address and Date, Name/Designation and address of receiver, Reference Number, salutation, letter heading body of the letter and complimentary close
(c) *Address, Date, greeting, main body of letter and complimentary close
(d) Salutation/greeting, address, date, main body of letter and complimentary Close
14. Which of the following is true about reports of meetings?
(a) Every single word spoken at the meeting is included in the report.
*(b) Only main ideas of discussions are reported.
(c) Sections of minutes are not numbered.
(d) Non-verbatim reports do not make use of the reported speech.
15. A fieldwork report has the following features
(a) Introduction, Requirement, Method, Readings, Calculations and Conclusion.
(b) Headlines, Lead, body of the story conclusion and acknowledgement.
*(c) Introduction, Procedure, Observations, Discussion and Evaluation, Conclusion and acknowledgement.
(d) Attendance, Opening, Matters Arising, News Business, Any Other Business and closing.
16. _____ is a type of report which usually has a source and a

headline.

*(a) Media report (b) Field report (c) Laboratory report (d) Report of meetings

17. The natural order of the acquisition of language skills is _____
(a) Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking
(b) Reading, Listening, Writing and Speaking
(c) Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking
*(d) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing
18. _____ is regarded as the most primary of the four language skills?
(a) Writing (b) Reading (c) Speaking *(d) Listening
19. What type of listening takes place when we listen to messages like music with a view to evaluating it?
(a) Attentive listening (b) Appreciative listening *(c) Analytic listening
(d) Marginal listening
20. What type of listening is required when listening to lectures, debates and discussions within the academic setting?
*(a) Attentive listening (b) Marginal listening (c) Appreciative listening
(d) Analytic listening
21. The listening process involves _____
(a) Recording sound, Focusing, accepting and responding
*(b) Receiving, Focusing, Deciphering, Accepting and Storing
(c) Receiving, Deciphering, Recording, Accepting and Responding
(d) Receiving, Accepting, Storing, Recalling and Responding
22. A speaker who pauses/maintains silence in order to drive home a point makes use of
(a) implicit cue (b) explicit cue (c) verbal cue *(d) non-verbal cue
23. _____ is a pre-listening tip.
(a) Taking notes (b) Anticipating words or phrases a lecture will use
(c) Asking relevant questions *(d) Preparing questions on a topic
24. Procedural tips of listening can be categorized as _____
(a) Aural, situational, electronic and tactile
(b) Orientation towards listening task, subject, speaker and self
*(c) Pre-listening, during listening and post-listening
(d) Aural, situational, electronic and note taking
25. _____ logically follows in the acquisition of communication skills.
(a) Writing *(b) Speaking (c) Reading (d) Hearing

26. A seminar presentation would require
 (a) an impromptu delivery (b) a memorized delivery
 (c) discussion delivery *(d) reading delivery
27. Which of the following strategies would you adopt when giving an impromptu speech in front of all your lecturers?
 (a) Standing confidently, speaking clearly and lowering your gaze
 (b) Standing confidently, lowering your gaze and making your speech long
 *(c) Standing confidently, maintaining eye contact and speaking clearly
 (c) Lowering your gaze, speaking clearly and making your speech long
28. The following are effective delivery strategies except
 (a) comportment (b) statement of purpose
 (c) eye contact *(d) jerky sentence
29. _____ is not an organ of speech.
 (a) Pharyngeal cavity *(b) Maxilla cavity (c) Nasal cavity
 (d) Oral cavity
30. The following are principles that can be adopted in persuasive speaking except
 (a) Creating a vivid picture (b) Keeping to one theme
 *(c) Use of abstract phrases (d) Generating true emotion
31. Amina did her wedding anniversary last week should be
 (a) Amina do her wedding anniversary last week
 (b) Amina is doing her wedding anniversary last week
 (c) Amina performed her wedding anniversary last week
 *(d) Amina celebrated her wedding anniversary last week
32. I washed a nice show at the tiata should be
 (a) I watch a nice show at the thearte
 (b) I wash a nice show at the theatre
 *(c) I watched a nice show at the theatre
 (d) I washed a nice show at the theatre

Choose from the options provided to complete the sentences in numbers 33- 42

33. Share this ice cream _____ three of you
 *(a) among (b) between (c) amongst (d) in-between
34. Ijeoma is always asking
 (a) 'When will you come visit me?'
 *(b) 'When will you visit me?'

- (c) When are you to visit me?
 (d) When are you visiting your?
35. Every man, woman and child _____ requested to assemble in the departure lounge
 *(a) is (b) are (c) were (d) was
36. My lecture asked us to try _____ do better
 (a) and *(b) to (c) for (d) by
37. You and _____ are going to represent the class
 (a) me *(b) I (c) mine (d) us
38. If I _____ you I would refuse to go
 (a) was *(b) were (c) am (d) be
39. Mr. Jatto say that he _____ swimming
 (a) disliked *(b) dislikes (c) mislike (d) disliking
40. Can you sit on this _____?
 (a) stood *(b) stool (c) stand (d) stake
41. Bola cannot see you because she is _____
 (a) traveled *(b) traveling (c) travelled (d) travelling
42. AbdulGafar watches movies _____ his wife depends on them.
 (a) like *(b) as if (c) as like (d) like as

By putting the correct punctuation in the space provided, make each of the sentences below clearer:

43. The job having been finished _____ the men went home
 (a) full stop (b) colon (c) semi-colon *(d) comma.
44. To what extent does the present political dispensation in Nigeria relevant to the proletariat

 (a) comma *(b) question mark (c) colon (d) exclamation.
45. Providing reasons for, or proof of statement made in the topic sentence _____ this means that the topic sentence needs modification
 (a) full stop (b) question mark *(c) semi-colon (d) invited comma
46. Alas _____ the evil was hatched
 (a) full stop *(b) exclamation mark (c) comma (d) colon
47. Socialisation is a desirable tenet of all humans in a civilized setting _____

- (a) semi-colon *(b) full stop (c) question mark (d) exclamation mark

From numbers 48 – 52, respond to the statements that follow by picking any of the options that fill the gaps

48. A topic sentence is _____
*(a) an expression of main idea (b) a negation of a concept
(c) the fulfillment of the thesis (d) an answer to a call.
49. A sentence is an element of a _____
(a) body *(b) paragraph (c) stem (d) point
50. A paragraph is _____
(a) a combination of sentences (b) an abridged version of a topic
*(c) a unit in a larger set of ideas (d) an indirect speech.
51. One of the functions of a paragraph is to _____
*(a) transit one idea to another (b) to negate an existing concept
(c) multiply ideas (d) maintain status quo.
52. The length of a paragraph is largely determined by its _____
(a) load (b) precision (c) scope *(d) purpose.

Answer questions 53 – 58 by choosing the correct options below them.

53. What is salutation in Letter Writing?
*(a) formal way of addressing the reader (b) an acknowledgement
(c) a complementary statement (d) the stem of the letter.
54. What role does the subject heading play in letter?
(a) An eye-opening (b) helpful to guide the writer
*(c) helpful to direct the reader towards the writer's direction
(d) redundancy.
55. How familiar are the writer and the recipient of a formal letter?
*(a) not familiar at all (b) very familiar
(c) closely related (d) just familiar
56. Mention the common denominators of the three types of letter.
(a) Mechanical accuracy (b) salutation (c) rubrics *(d) Formal features.
57. How many formal features does a formal letter has?
(a) two *(b) six (c) ten (d) four
58. What are those distinguishing features of a formal from an informal letter?

- (a) two versus three features for formal and informal respectively
- (b) four versus five features for formal and informal respectively
- (c) six versus four features for formal and informal respectively
- *(d) one versus ten features for formal and informal respectively.

SECTION B TIME: 15 MINUTES

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE

Advances in technology which is used broadly here to mean the application of knowledge to an activity offer, at least, a partial way out of our predicament. In most cases, “appropriate” technologies will no longer be engineering schemes, techniques, or methods that enable us to claim more of nature’s resources but, instead, systems that allow us to benefit more from the resources we already have. As long as the resulting gains are directed toward bettering the environment and the lives of the less fortunate instead of toward increased consumption by the rich, such efforts will reduce human impacts on the earth.

The power of technology to help meet human needs was a critical missing piece in the world-view of Thomas Malthus, the English curate whose famous 1798 essay postulated that the growth of human population would outstrip the earth’s food-producing capabilities. His prediction was a dire one—massive famine, diseases, and death. But a stream of agricultural advances combined with the productivity leaps of the Industrial Revolution made the Malthusian nightmare fade for much of the world.

Without question, technological advances have steadily enhanced our capacity to raise living standards. They not only helped to boost food production – the main concern of mothers – they also increased our access to sources of water, energy, timber and minerals.

As a society, however, we have failed to discriminate between technologies that meet our needs in a sustainable way and those that harm the earth. We have largely let the market dictate which technologies move forward, without adjusting for its failure to take proper account of environmental damages. Now that we have exceeded the Planet’s carrying capacity and are rapidly running down its natural capital, such a correction is urgently needed.

In the area of food supply, it remains an open question whether technological advances will continue to raise crop yields fast enough to meet rising demand, and whether such gains will be sustainable. Given the extent of cropland and rangeland degradation and the slowdown in irrigation expansion, it may be difficult to sustain the past pace of yield increases. Indeed, per capital grain production in 1992 was 7 percent lower than the historic peak in 1984. Whether this is a short term phenomenon or the onset of a longer-term trend will depend on what new crop varieties and technologies reach farmer’s field and whether they can overcome the yield-suppressing effect of environmental degradation. Another factor is whether agricultural policies and prices will encourage farmers to invest in raising land productivity further.

In many agricultural regions-including northern China, parts of India, Mexico, the Western United States, and much of the Middle East-water may be more of a constraint to future food production than land, crop yield potential, or most other factors. Developing and distributing technologies and practices that improve water management is critical to sustaining the food production capability we now have, much less to increasing it for the future.

Matching the need for sustainable gains in land and water productivity is the need for improvements in the efficiency of wood use and reductions in wood and paper waste, in order to reduce pressures on forests and woodlands. A beneficial timber technology is no longer one that improves logging efficiency – the number of trees cut per hour – but rather one that makes each log harvested go further. Raising the efficiency of forest product manufacturing in the United States, the world’s largest wood consumer, roughly to Japanese levels would reduce timber needs by about one-fourth, for instance. Together, available methods of reducing water, increasing manufacturing efficiency, and recycling more paper could cut U.S. wood consumption in half; a serious effort to produce new wood-saving techniques would reduce it even more.

(Extracted from Finsterbusch Kurf’s essay on *Environment and Society*. “Sociology” 96/97 pages 209-210)

Questions

59. A suitable title for the passage is
*(a) redirecting technology (b) wood management
(c) harvesting techniques (d) foreign agriculture
60. According to the passage, technological advances:
(a) raise crop yields *(b) raise living standard and harm the earth
(c) cause industrial revolution (d) reduce human impact on earth
61. For sustainable yields -----must withstand challenges
(a) crop varieties and policies (b) farmers and technologies
© farmers and crop yields (d) farmers and crop varieties.
62. Wood-saving policy is gaining popularity globally.
*(a) True (b) False (c) True and false (d) Not entirely.
63. The writer is of the opinion that:
(a) Technology will increase waste
*(b) Technological advances must protect the earth
© Technological advances must destroy the wastes
(d) Recycling will adversely affect the earth.

64. In which paragraph are the two sentences that summarise the advantages of technological advances to food supply?
 (a) Paragraph 4 *(b) Paragraph 5 (c) Paragraph 6 (d) Paragraph 3
65. The passage is an example of -----
 (a) an illustration (b) a narration *(c) an exposition (d) an argumentation
66. The actual writing stage is carried out under -----
 (a) speaking publicly (b) listening *(c) writing correspondences
 (d) reading skills.
67. One of the basic requirements of writing is -----
 (a) proofreading (b) cementing (c) reviewing *(d) crafting
68. A paragraph must have-----
 (a) a concrete statement *(b) a Thesis statement (c) active words
 (d) passive statements

From the options provided in each of the question below, choose the one which is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

69. David has an intimidating voice which he uses to good advantage.
 (a) frightful (b) fainting *(c) frightening (d) circuitous
70. Our motor dealers have stopped selling fake spare parts to their customers knowingly.
 (a) crude *(b) non-genuine (c) drake (d) crude
71. Escalating prices have been a source of concern to most Nigerian consumers
 *(a) soaring (b) deepening (c) unfair (d) devious
72. The needy should be helped by the rich whenever possible.
 (a) peasants (b) those in position (c) government *(d) wealthy
73. The signature on the cheque appeared blurred.
 (a) blank *(b) unclear (c) bold (d) reasonable
74. It is ominous for the dog to bark at night.
 (a) contagious (b) condemnable (c) horrible *(d) fearful

In questions 75-80 choose the word from the options lettered A-D one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined items.

75. It is now time to alleviate the suffering of the masses.

(a) eliminate (b) distort (c) encourage *(d) aggravate

76. His compliments after the match meant nothing to Adamu.

*(a) disregard (b) gifts (c) insults (d) flattery

77. His English is impeccable, you will take him for a native speaker.

*(a) clear (b) dialectal (c) faulty (d) sinful

78. It is malicious to speak evil of him.

(a) dubious (b) false (c) deceitful *(d) honest

79. John is too erratic to represent the school in the tournament.

(a) careless (b) unintelligent (c) irresponsible *(d) careful

80. Snakes are repulsive.

(a) wicked (b) poisonous (c) ugly *(d) beautiful

In questions 81 – 86, select from the options lettered A-D the one that best fills each gap.

81. I started this exercise-----.

(a) since five minutes (b) during five minutes *(c) five minutes ago
(d) five minutes since.

82. Susan would have liked ----the story about magic.

(a) believing (b) believed *(c) to believe (d) believed

83. -----I would like to go to England, but I cannot.

(a) usually *(b) naturally (c) frequently (d) seldom.

84. The police had no evidence to go ----- so they released the suspect.

*(a) through (b) on (c) under (d) upon

85. Although he ran quickly-----

*(a) but he did not win the race (b) he won the race
(c) because he won the race (d) he will not win the race

86. He did not want to go to school-----

(a) so that he had done his home work (b) because he had done his home work
*(c) because he had not done his home work
(d) even he had not done his home work

Choose the best options to fill the gaps below.

87. The armed robber removed the pistol from the-----before shooting the man.

*(a) holster (b) wallet (c) sack (d) case

88. The -----was torn, so the sword cut the hunter
 (a) hogshead (b) bag (c) case *(d) scabbard
89. When she got the road, she got a free-----
 (a) lift (b)help *(c) ride (d) drive
90. Skating is to -----as swimming is to water
 (a) berg *(b) ice (c) sea (d) vapour
91. Arm is to elbow as door is to -----
 (a) knob (b) frame (c) post *(d) hinge

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

92. In the match against the uplanders team, the submariners turned out to be the dark horse.
 (a) played most brilliantly (b) played below their usual form.
 *(c) won unexpectedly (d) lost as expected
93. Only the small fry get punished for such social misdemeanours
 (a) small boys *(b) unimportant people (c) frightened people
 (d) frivolous people
94. He spoke with his heart in his mouth
 (a) courageously (b) with such unusual cowardice
 (c) with a lot of confusion in his speech *(d) with fright and agitation
95. This bill has to wait as we are now insolvent.
 (a) overworked *(b) bankrupt (c) unsettled (d) affluent

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences making use of the best of the five options.

96. The telephone ----- in the nineteenth century and is now used in most countries in the world.
 (a) had been invented *(b) was invented (c) would have been invented
 (d) has been invented.
97. By the end of this semester, he-----his university education.
 *(a) would have completed (b) will be completing (c) shall have completed
 (d) must complete
98. The horse is a winner-----
 (a) you can take that from me (b) you can say I say so
 *c) you can take my word for it. (d) you may or may not believe it.

99. If we went to any European country, -----Britain, we should need a substantial amount of money to pay our way.
*(a) like (b) let us say (c) like say (d) like say

100. You should show some consideration-----the feeling of others
(a) with * (b) for (c) about (d) to

Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word underlined.

101. To most people last Christmas was an austere period.
*(a) prosperous (b) harsh (c) severe (d) stern

102. Chide is naturally taciturn
(a) friendly (b) cheerful *(c) garrulous (d) lively

103. He is loved for his altruism
(a) benevolence *(b) selfishness (c) sincerity (d) kindness

104. This card entitles you to attend the Glosgow.
*(a) disqualifies (b) discourages (c) disenchant (d) proclaims

105. This is an abridged edition of Oliver Twist
(a) reprinted *(b) enlarged (c) outdated (d) banned

106. Our government is making determined efforts to eradicate illiteracy
(a) compulsory *(b) ineffective (c) innocent (d) unreliaible

107. Makerere University has a large intake of students each year.
(a) rejection *(b) turnout (c) product (d) output

108. He accepts a mundane task without hesitation
*(a) great (b) lowly (c) menial (d) moderate

109. The doctor tried to alleviate his patient's pain
(a) relieve *(b) worsen (c) kill (d) cure

110. These two books are identical
(a) equal (b) similar *(c) different (d) alike

Select the options that best explain the information conveyed in the sentences.

111. People may not pick flowers in this park.
(a) people can pick flowers (b) people may not wish to pick
*(c) people are prohibited from picking (D) people cannot pick flowers

112. Tom ought not to have told me.
 (a) Tom did not tell me but he should
 (b) Perhaps Tom was wrong to have told me
 *(c) Tom told me but it was wrong of him
 (d) It was necessary for Tom not to tell me.
113. Most of the time, their presence is a menace.
 (a) Their presence is always meaningful
 (b) Their presence seldom bothers
 *(c) Their presence is frequently a threat
 (d) Their presence is usually of great concern.
114. The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.
 (a) God has a mill where every material in life is thoroughly ground.
 *(b) Even though God is never in a hurry, He achieves all things.
 (c) God may seem slow in actions, but He adequately rewards every bit of injustice.
 (d) The world is a factory where God takes His time in grinding all raw materials properly.
115. People are not interested in who rules.
 (a) People who are not interested in the ruled.
 (b) The rulers are not indifferent about the ruled.
 *(c) People are indifferent about the rulers.
 (d) People are not ruled by the people they are interested in.
116. A very popular ruler is at the -----
 (a) helms of affair (b) helm of affair (c) realm of affair *(d) helm of affairs

Read the following passage carefully and from the options lettered A – D, choose to fill in the blank spaces correctly.

Martha was on her way to the 117 when her friend Amina 118 to tell her to buy 119 for her GSM 120. She could not 121 the call, as there was no 122 at the place she was. Her friend then sent her a 123 message eventually she was in position to receive. She tried to 124 but her friend had already 125 in order to 126 the set's battery that was very low.

- | | A | B | C | D |
|------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 117. | post | postage | office | post office* |
| 118. | ringing | called* | talked | dialed |
| 119. | chargeable | flash | card | recharged card* |
| 120. | handset | telephone | cellular | hand-set* |
| 121. | answer | receive* | reply | handle |
| 122. | recharge card | flash | network coverage* | cover |
| 123. | written | text* | hand | urgent message |

124.	reply	answer	talk*	flash
125.	stopped*	called off	shut down	switch
126.	awaken	switch on	reactivate*	recharge

Choose from the options lettered A – D the words that most suitably complete the numbered gaps in the text.

The government decides how much it is going to spend in the 127 year and later considers the methods of generating the required 128 to take care of the planned 129. The 130 policy of government, which is concerned with the methods of raising 131 and the patterns of government expenditure comes into full focus in the 132 budget. Historically, the budget is a 133 statement of the revenue 134 and expenditure of government.

In recent years, however, it has become an important economic 135 where the different aspects of the national 136 and future prospects on a 137 basis are presented and 138. In democratically managed economies, the budget is 139 in parliament or the National Assembly every year. Sometimes, government plans to spend more than its revenue, it has a budget 140, but when it spends less than its revenue, it has a budget 141. But is balanced when revenue is equal to expenditures.

	A	B	C	D
127.	current	new*	financial	present
128.	fund*	overheads	turnover	revenue
129.	capitals	commitments	activities	programme*
130.	budget	economic*	fiscal	spending
131.	income	loans	capital*	money
132.	approved*	financial	overall	annual
133.	financial	formal	government	clear*
134.	amount	collections	sharings	allocated*
135.	gazette*	papers	textbook	document
136.	economic	business	commerce	policy*
137.	bi-monthly	monthly	yearly*	weekly
138.	analyzed	criticized	implemented*	approved
139.	debated*	examined	drafted	prepared
140.	excess	credit	surplus	deficit*
141.	losses	surplus*	debit	shortage

In questions 142-155, identify the wrongly spelt words from the options A-D.

	A	B	C	D
142.	revenue	expantiate*	congratulate	scarce
143.	convenant*	deficit	container	consume
144.	secretariat*	speculate	spark	secrecy
145.	democratic	vote	fraudulent	fiscscal*

146.	reveal	refer	remedial*	risk
147.	patriotic*	patrol	patron	peak
148.	survey	security	surveillance*	surety
149.	artificial*	art	attention	native
150.	asylum	serum	select*	seduce
151.	prospect	prosperity*	postulate	persevere
152.	computerized	computed*	comprise	comprice
153.	declaration*	decade	disease	disease
154.	expatriate*	experience	expansive	expatiate
155.	generous	genuine	quiete*	genius

Complete each of the following sentences by choosing from the options lettered A – D.

156. -----is not part of the writing process.
 (a) gathering the material (b) self-editing
 *(c) developing appropriate vocabulary (d) outlining
157. The -----guides the writer from the beginning to the end of essay writing.
 (a) topic sentence *(b) thesis statement (c) transitional paragraph
 (d) cohesive devices.

Read the following passage:

Most people are a bit apprehensive about going to the dentist. Some are positively panic-stricken at the thought of a visit to their dentist. The prospect of sitting helplessly in a large mechanical chair while at the mercy of the dentist keeps some people away. These especially fearful people cancel appointment; they delay getting check-ups. Some frightened people ignore dentists. Some of these people suffer from a dental phobia; they have an irrational fear of the dentist.

No one can promise that a visit to the dentist will be painless; however, modern technology has made dental treatment much more comfortable. Many people fear the pain of the needle that delivers the anesthetics. Now, some anesthetics can be injected into gums in a jet of air. The old image of a leering dentist with a huge drill in hand is a common one; today's dentist uses high-speed, water-cooled drills which are fast and virtually painless.

Such sophisticated equipment and techniques do not help to calm all fear. Therefore, dentists have adopted additional techniques for soothing patients. Some dentists give patients headphones for listening to music during treatment; others distract patients with video tapes. Getting patients to do relaxing exercises at the beginning of an appointment sometimes works; other dentists use hypnosis to relax their patients. People who fear dental treatment should tell the dentist of their apprehensions so that the dentist can then explain the treatment step by step in order to reduce some of the fear.

From the options labeled A – D, choose the nearest that can answer the following questions.

158. A suitable title to the above passage is
 (A) strategies in dental treatment (B) dental care (C) dental pains
 *(D) dental fear.
159. The writer, according to the passage, acknowledges that treating teeth could be
 *(A) painful and fearful (B) painless and fearless (C) painful but fearless
 (D) fearless but painful
160. According to the passage, modern dental practice has helped
 (A) in eliminating all fears *(B) in curbing most fears (C) at increasing fears
 (D) in perpetuating the old fears.
161. The function of anesthetics is to
 (A) stop blood flow *(B) kill nerves (C) relief pain (D) induce pain

From the options given, choose the one that is nearest in meaning to given word as used in the passage.

162. Soothing:
 (A) to shoot *(B) to make calm (C) to make quiet (D) to make interesting
163. Phobia:
 *(A) unreasonable fear (B) unreasonable confidence (C) reasonable fear
 (D) unreasonable confidence.
164. Irrational:
 (A) based on feelings (B) not based on feelings (C) based on reason
 *(D) not based on reason
165. Leering:
 (A) laugh pleasantly (B) smile horribly *(C) laugh/smile unpleasantly
 (D) smile pleasantly.
166. Sophisticated:
 (A) knowledgeable *(B) complex (C) simple (D) real
167. Apprehension:
 *(A) fear (B) confidence (C) surety (D) relaxation

Pick the correct option that best completes each of the following sentences

168. The ring leader with all his disciples-----escaped
 (a) have (b) were *(c) has (d) was

169. Patients often -----not believe they need surgery
*(a) do (b) did (c) does (d) have
170. As an Arts student, neither Mathematics nor Physics-----me.
(a) interested (b) interesting (c) interest *(d) interests
171. The bulk of the laboratory equipment ----- purchased in Nigeria.
(a) would (b) were (c) are *(d) was
172. None of you ----- invited
(a) were *(b) is (c) are (d) may not be
173. An essay is
*(a) continuous prose work (b) continuous broken communication
(c) continuous expression of interest (d) discontinuous prose work
174. The three stages of writing are expressed by one of the following
(a) writing, post-writing reading (b) reading, writing, researching
*(c) pre-writing, writing, post-writing (d) researching, writing, post-writing
175. “The heat of summer was mellow and produced sweet scents which lay in the air so damp and rich...” Is an example of
*(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) expository essays
(d) persuasive essays
176. Chronological accounts pertain to
(a) expository essays (b) persuasive essays (c) descriptive structure
*(d) narrative structure
177. Analogy is typical of one of the following essay types.
(a) persuasive structures (b) descriptive structures *(c) expository structures
(d) narrative structures
178. Paragraphs in an essay can be linked through
(a) illustrations of TS *(b) giving coherent assertions (c) association of ideas
(d) obeying writing laws
179. The structure of a letter is determined largely by its
*(a) purpose (b) destination (c) sender (d) contents
180. In a formal letter, a writer’s language is required to be
(a) factual *(b) courteous (c) impressive (d) short
181. One of these is not essential to an informal letter.
(a) outside address *(b) side address (c) inside addresses (d) writer’s address

182. Placing addresses, salutation and complimentary close on the left margin of the paper is known as
 (a) half block (b) full block *(c) left block (d) page block
183. The writing stage is the----in the essay writing process
 (a) first (b) third *(c) second (d) last
184. Planning an essay involves taking a decision on
 *(a) type and purpose of essay (b) method and type of essay
 (c) purpose and length of essay (d) style and aim of essay
185. The following sentence: ‘As nearly as science can tell, the approximate age of the earth is 2 billion years old’, belongs to----
 (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) persuasive essay
 *(d) expository essay
186. In an essay, TS means----
 (a) Typical sentence *(b) topic sentence (c) topic statement
 (d) topical statement.
187. In an unmarked paragraph, the TS is often found at the
 (a) end (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) anywhere
188. In science reports, paragraphs may not contain a TS but a:
 *(a) statement of intent (b) narrow and broad generalization
 (c) categorical statement generalization (d) general statement

Instruction

In the following passage, there are gaps numbered 189 – 198. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option to fill each gap.

Passage

Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of 189 (a) consuming *(b) eating (c) swallowing (d) taking good food. The major reason for this lack of 190 *(a) awareness (b) seriousness (c) sense of responsibility (d) determination is to be 191 *(a) seen (b) acknowledged (c) discovered (d) found in the pattern of spending 192 (a) recurring (b) usual (c) frequent *(d) common among the people of this country. This pattern is characterized by lack of 193 (a) thinking (b) saving *(c) planning (d) controlling, which is evident in the wasteful spending habit of Nigerians, a good number of whom are quite 194 (a) arrogant (b) stingy (c) crazy *(d) extravagant, when it comes to buying clothes. This 195 *(a) desire (b) anticipation (c) aversion (d) regret, for expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that it is appearance that 196 (a) produces (b) records *(c) determines (d) decides, the type of person

one is. But it is important to realize that good food 197 (a) lends *(b) gives (c) makes (d) rewards, one 198 (a) immunization *(b) immunity (c) release (d) retreat, from diseases.

Passage

There are one or two things this country can teach others, one of which is the art of writing obituaries. One suspects that the reason why some of our newspapers still manage to break even is the great amount of revenue they derive from obituaries. It is not unusual for about one quarter of the volume of an average daily to be constituted of obituaries and immemorial alone. One possible explanation for this, it has been argued, is that Nigerians value their dead greatly. And there is a saying among us that you do not say evil things against the dead. This is obviously the philosophy behind the large dose of encomiums with which our dead are bestowed. From the evidence of these obituaries and immemorial, every dead Nigerian must have been something of a saint while alive.

This would explain why the death of most Nigerians is attributed to the evil machinations of the wicked. Only very few people in our country die natural death, and even when they do, the obituaries, always give the impression that such deaths constitute the saddest loss to befall the deceased's family. And that is why writers of these obituaries and their allied advertisements are experts on "mortuary stylistics" This "mortuary stylistics", the study in the art of eulogising the dead and making their loss sound so heart-breaking, is one of the commodities we can export to other countries.

Instructions

Tick the most accurate option in each of the questions 198-202.

The tone of this passage is

198. (a) angry *(b) satirical (c) non-committal (d) pleasant

199. The title of the passage is

(a) stylistics (b) obituary stylistics *(c) writing obituaries (d) the dead

200. The kind of passage above is

*(a) personal report (b) expository report (c) critical report
(d) incidental report

201. The focus of the passage is on

(a) an object *(b) an abstract concept (c) an event (d) a general proposition

202. The approach taken by the writer of the passage is

(a) descriptive *(b) analytical (c) chronological (d) polemical

In each of the questions 203 – 207, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase underlined.

203. All the accident victims are bleeding profusely

- (a) slowly *(b) excessively (c) diffusely (d) clearly
204. The prosecutor was accused of obstructing justice.
(a) hindering *(b) retarding (c) countering (d) interrupting
205. The man preaches egalitarianism without a match-up action
*(a) salvation (b) dedication (c) kindness (d) equality
206. Before embarking on his current research, the professor carried out a feasibility study of the area
(a) thorough (b) perfectibility (c) complete *(d) practicability
207. The Faculty Officer insisted that I show him my credentials before I could be registered.
(a) papers *(b) qualifications (c) testimonials (d) identities

In questions 208 to 222, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

208. After two years of courtship, he is finally-----
(a) being married to *(b) marrying (c) married to (d) being married) Janet next Saturday.
209. I am -----
(a) seeking on *(b) seeking for (c) seeking at (d) seeking) admission to the University this year.
210. The old man's speech has become completely----
(a) uncomprehensible (b) unconprehensive (c) incomprehensive
*(d) incomprehensible.
211. The freed robber expressed his gratitude in a ----
*(a) spurious (b) spasmodic (c) spontaneous (d) sporadic
212. By twelve midnight, we will be-----
(a) airbourned *(b) airborne (c) air borned (d) airbourne
213. They were all behaving like a bunch of-----
*(a) querulous (b) quarrulous (c) querulous (d) quarrelous) children.
214. Mrs. Dauda was one of----
*(a) the first two enlightened young ladies (b) the two first enlightened young ladies (c) the two first young enlightened ladies
(d) the first two young enlightened ladies) in my village.
215. Kallah was suspended from work because he showed no----

- (a) love (b) interest (c) character *(d) finesse) in dealing with the customers.
216. The visitor was very uncomfortable because of his ----
 (a) runny *(b) running (c) watery (d) flowing) nose
217. The Vice-chancellor expressed his----when the students broke the rules----
 (a) anger/everyday *(b) frustration/time and again ((c) disappointment/understandably (d) powerlessness/occasionally) and he didn't know how to stop them.
218. Immediately I entered the house, I could----
 (a) feel (b) hear *(c) detect (d) smell) the smell of gas from the kitchen.
219. The accident was due to-----
 (a) negligence (b) negligible *(c) negligent (d) neglectable) driving by the defendant.
220. Aggrieved persons are free to seek----
 (a) reparation *(b) redress (c) consolation (d) acquittal) in the court of law.
221. His chances in the games----
 *(a) have been (b) has been (c) have being (d) has being) seriously jeopardized.
222. You would be well---
 (a) informed *(b) advised (c) reminded (d) warned) to listen to what the teacher says.

From the words or groups of words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.

223. The slap on his face -----him
 (a) stunted (b) stoned *(c) stunned (d) stinted
224. Because his father hated him, by the time he had become a man, father and son were completely-----
 (a) divorced *(b) alienated (c) aggravated (d) disjointed
225. Having been drenched by the rain for an hour, I was -----with cold when I got home.
 *(a) shivering (b) breaking (c) agitating (d) convulsing
226. If you go to seek the judge in his chambers, he may consider your action as-----.

- (a) infectious (b) conservative (c) extravagant *(d) improper
227. Writing includes the following language skills except-----
(a) speaking (b) listening *(c) playing (d) reading
228. Which two of the four language skills are receptive skills?-----
(a) listening and speaking (b) reading and writing *(c) listening and reading
(d) writing and speaking
229. Speaking and writing are described as -----in which the writer graphically and conventionally expresses and represents his thoughts, feelings and ideas.
(a) receptive language skills *(b) productive language skills
(c) conversational language skills (d) expressive language skills.
230. The most difficult, tasking and demanding of the four language skills is-----
(a) reading (b) listening *(c) writing (d) speaking
231. The cognitive process involved in writing is reflected in what the writer eventually----
*(a) produces (b) processes (c) projects (d) professes
232. A good writer is that person who is able to --- all the major activities involved in effective writing.
(a) analyze (b) substantiate (c) obliterate *(d) synthesize
233. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind of----
(a) joy (b) anger *(c) anguish (d) argument
234. The process of composing and producing a written text, can be likened to -----.
*(a) a pregnant women in travail (b) a good soldier on active duty
(c) a driver in travail (d) a farmer in the field.
235. The writer needs-----in conceiving an idea that will be exciting
(a) ambition *(b) imagination (c) allegiance (d) attentiveness
236. Like the over- joyous mother who first sees her new baby, a writer is usually ----- when he sees that his new writing is roundly applauded by the readers.
(a) encumbered *(b) excited (c) unmoved (d) enraged
237. Writing is ----- between the writer and reader(s).
*(a) interaction (b) process (c) composition (d) disposition

238. Writing is a -----.
(a) purpose *(b) process (c) litigation (d) mitigation
239. Perceiving writing as interaction is an emphasis on writing as ----
(a) pre-occupation (b) process *(c) communication (d) deliberation.
240. All these are pre-writing activities except ----
(a) choosing a topic (b) selecting and organizing ideas
*(c) proof-reading (d) brainstorming.
241. Editing is the post-writing activity of ----- to ensure an error-free piece.
*(a) proof-reading (b) drafting (c) thinking (d) organizing
242. A good writer must be a good -----.
(a) looking (b) *observer (c) educator (d) historian
243. Writing can be characterized as a ----- activity in which the writer moves backwards and between drafting and revising, with stages of re-planning in between.
(a) resource *(b) recursive (c) collaborative (d) strait-jacket
244. Writing can also be seen as a ----- process that leads to clarity.
*(a) messy (b) clean (c) reading (d) gathering
245. Which of the following is not an order-related pre-writing activity?
*(a) determining essay type and style (b) organizing
(c) outlining and integrating information, facts and ideas (d) classifying
246. Some of the advantages of effective pre-writing activities include all these except -----
(a) sharpening a writers imagination (b) ensuring an efficient write-up
*(c) structuring and crafting (d) ensuring precision and proper explanation.
247. The two most important activities with which every writing task begins are-----
*(a) choosing and limiting of topic (b) gathering and noting key points
(c) outlining and integrating information (d) conducting interview and discussions.
248. Pre-requisite to writing effectively include all except---
(a) thinking broadly and deeply (b) creative imagination
(c) knowing register and suitable language for audience and occasion
*(d) commendation.
249. The many purposes of writing can be all the following except ----
(a) to express an opinion (b) to explain how something is done
(c) to explore your feelings *(d) to question a topic.

250. Proper understanding of topic enables the writer to know all the listed except-----
 (a) register (b) tense (c) scope *(d) your lecturer
251. Which of the following are sources of materials available to the writer? -----
 (a) the library (b) interpersonal and group discussion (c) brain storming
 *(d) all of the above
252. A writer's information must be all except -----
 (a) correct (b) current *(c) subjective (d) large
253. An important skill needed in gathering information from multiple sources is the skill of ----- information.
 (a) separating *(b) synthesizing (c) categorizing (d) analyzing
254. All these are essential features of proper planning for effective and purposeful writing except -----
 (a) having a purpose in writing (b) knowing your audience
 (c) keeping your purpose in view throughout *(d) crafting.
255. Which of the following is not a common misconception that interferes with the writer's ability?
 (b) I can't write as well as a native English speaker
 (c) Good writers are made*
 (d) I don't need a writing course since my future profession doesn't require writing (d) I get poor mark because the lecturer doesn't agree with my ideas.
256. An individual does not have the benefit of his audience's responses in-----
 (a) speaking (b) listening (c) reading *(d) writing
257. -----English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal.
 *(a) written (b) pidgin (c) broken (d) negro
258. Written academic English will not contain all the following except-----
 (a) contractions (b) hesitation fillers *(c) impersonal pronouns
 (d) personal pronouns.
259. Several advantages of a journal writing include all except -----
 (a) improving your writing (b) helping you to relax about writing
 (c) increasing your perception of the world *(d) dwelling on surface description event.
260. The most difficult part of writing a journal is the -----
 (a) ending (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) body
261. The purpose of journal writing is to -----

- (a) entertain your friends *(b) explore and develop yourself
(c) explain how to fix a tire (d) express your opinion.
262. The thesis statement is the -----sentence that reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter and moulds the overall structure of the essay.
(a) interrogative (b) exclamatory *(c) declarative (d) imperative
263. Knowing the audience, context and purpose before writing allows the writer to convey the ----- to the readers.
(a) writer's point of view *(b) message (c) attitude (d) opinion.
264. The dominant thesis is often the ---- sentence of the introductory paragraph or the introductory section if the introduction is more than one paragraph.
*(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth
265. Qualities of a good dominant thesis include----
(a) containing a central idea (b) being concise and precise
(c) being lucid and incisive *(d) all of the above.
266. The outline is the -----format of an essay.
*(a) skeletal (b) fleshy (c) bonafide (d) regular
267. The proper organization of content of a written text is almost as ----(if not more) than the content itself.
(a) technical (b) credulous *(c) important (d) unimportant
268. Points for essay writing can be organized in any of the following sequences:----
(a) climax or emphasis (b) chronologically (c) spatial *(d) all of the above.
269. -----is one of the basic language skills.
(a) swimming *(b) writing (c) singing (d) laughing
270. Writing is ---- in nature.
(a) inactive (b) secretive (c) inventive *(d) interactive
271. Whichever type of writing one is involved in, ----- before writing is crucial.
(a) revising *(b) planning (c) organizing (d) editing.
272. All these are characteristics of a narrative essay except -----
*(a) it aims at influencing the reader to agree with one's point of view in an issue
(b) it gives account of what has already taken place.
(c) it presents human characters through dialogue and description
(d) it shows characters in action.
273. A presentation of facts in such a way that neither the writer nor the reader is

- emotionally involved is referred to as an ----- description
(a) argumentative *(b) objective (c) imaginative (d) expository
274. A descriptive writing is regarded as ---- when the author depends largely on imagination and personal response.
*(a) subjective (b) objective (c) narrative (d) argumentative
275. Scientific descriptions must be -----
(a) imaginative (b) argumentative *(c) objective (d) subjective
276. -----is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an object.
*(a) exposition (b) narration (c) description (d) argumentation.
277. Writing can be defined as
(a) a lower level of human consciousness
*(b) the highest level of human consciousness
(c) a higher level of human consciousness
(d) the lowest level of human consciousness
278. The use of orthographic symbols to express one's awareness abstraction and grammatical control is:
(a) essay writing (b) letter writing (c) narrative essay *(d) writing
279. One of the writing type is:
(a) persuasive type (b) initiative type *(c) minutes of meetings
(d) thoughts and ideas.
280. The audience in writing is the
*(a) reader (b) writer (c) consumer (d) marketer
281. The subject of our writing explains our:
(a) identity *(b) objective (c) type of writing (d) scope of writing
282. A media strategy in writing is:
*(a) classification (b) demonstration (c) visualization (d) comprehension
283. The cause of an event must produce:
(a) problem (b) inflation (c) conflict *(d) effect
284. Competence in writing includes:
(a) voice and mail *(b) tone and stress (c) knowledge (d) message
285. Context is the
(a) topic (b) address *(c) situation (d) title
286. Negation is the opposite of

- (a) stipulation *(b) synthesis (c) exemplification (d) contrasts
287. Definition is:
(a) understanding an element (b) describing an element
*(c) isolating an element from things that physically look like it
(d) comparing an element.
288. The process of good writing is:
(a) planning, choosing a topic, brainstorming, drafting, editing
*(b) topic, brainstorming, collating information, planning, outlining etc
(c) reviewing, drafting, outlining, final copy
(d) editing, reviewing, choosing a topic, planning etc.
289. Writing could be formal or informal.
*(a) True (b) False
290. Letters are classified into these types:
(a) formal, informal and semiformal
(b) formal, middle formal and semiformal
*(c) formal, semi-formal and informal
(d) familiar, unfamiliar and friendship.
291. Application for employment is categorized under:
(a) semi-formal *(b) formal (c) informal (d) familiar
292. A letter to one's uncle is a:
(a) semi-formal *(b) informal letter (c) formal letter (d) unfamiliar letter
293. A letter of invitation to a ceremony is:
*(a) semi-formal (b) formal (c) informal (d) informal and formal
294. The type of letter with two addresses is known as:
(a) informal *(b) formal (c) semiformal (d) impromptu

THE MOSQUE EXAMINATION C.B.T

COURSE: GNS 112

“in time past in Nigeria, being a secretary was perceived with the **utter disdain** by many people . Other professionals such as teachers, lawyers, engineers, surveyors, estate officers and architect were revered”

1. The writer seems to suggest that A. secretary were best trained by retired chief typist **B. there was nothing wrong having a male as secretaries** C. the ordinary national diploma was sufficient for secretaries D. only graduate who studied abroad were secretaries.
2. The expression “**utter disdain**” as used in the passage means..... A. professional conduct B. undue criticism C. deserved respect **D. complete contempt.**
3. One of these is not a characteristics of an effective writing A. simplicity B. correctness C. economy **D. accessibility**
4. The type of reading that is suitable for reading newspaper may be A. scanning **B. skimming** C. critical reading D. cramming.
5. Listening to a sound without attaching much importance to it, can be said to be listening A. analytical **B. marginal** C. partial D. appreciative.
6. Vowels can generally be and **A. monothongs and diphthongs** B. monothongs and voiceless C. voice and diphthongs D. voice and voiceless
7. The primary skill of oracy is A. writing **B. speaking** C. listening D. reading
8. “The wall were covered with red spot the red army was everywhere on the wall on the floor”. This sentence can be written correctly as.....
A. The walls were covered with red spot. the red army was everywhere, on the wall, on the floor.
B. The wall were covered with red spot. The red army was everywhere on the wall, on the floor.
C. The wall were covered with red spot. the red army was everywhere on the wall, on the floor.
D. The walls were covered with red spot. The red army was everywhere, on the wall, on the floor.
9. In a formal letter, the recipient’s address is situated..... A. top right corner after the writer’s address **B. top left corner after the writer’s address** C. top left corner before the writer’s address D. top right corner before the writer’s address.
10. Is a section of a piece of writing. A. Spacing B. paragraphs **C. hyphen** D. semi column
11. “The drawback is that it prevent people from thinking for themselves and causes **political hysteria** rather than logical thinking. “The phrase **political hysteria** as used in the passage means..... A. hatred and rivalries B. anxiety and misunderstanding C. crisis and confusion **D. tension and ill feeling.**
12. All These are attribute attached to a formal letters except one A. the last line carries the name of the writer **B. the title of the letter are usually written in lower case and not underline** C. the body of the letter has 3 structural component D. the body of the letter must contain paragraphs, content and concord.
13. One of these is not a language skills **A. studying** B. reading C. speaking D. writing.
14. Learning may require all but none of the following activities A. thinking B. relecting C. organizing **D. none of the above.**
15. Which of these represent the required tools for effective comprehension and practice A. reading skill B. learning skill **C. none of the above** D. none of the above.
16. Which of these represent a receptive level of language skills A. writing **B. speaking** C. reading D. Writing skill.
17. The main objective of the library is all of these except..... A. store book B. prevent it from getting stolen **C. play with book** D. read books

18. We have received from him A. few information **B. sufficient information** C. an information D. some information.
19. The principal bought..... for the chemistry laboratory **A. some equipment** B. an equipment C. many equipment D. plenty equipment.
20. I can't attend the dance with you when I haveto do A. many work B. a work **C. a great deal of work** D. so much work.
21. The recent rainstorm did To our farms. **A. much damage** B. many damages C. plenty damage D. many more damages.
22. yet about the principal? A. are there news B. are there some news **C. is there any news** D. is there some news.
23. There is not sense in what that politician has just said A. many B.lot of **C. much** D. more.
24. Don't listen to any of the **A. fool** B. fools C. foolses D. fooled.
25. My neighbour's children always make when he is not at home.
A. noises
B. Plenty noise
C. A lot of noise
D. A lot of noises.
26. The expression sincerely, is written at the end of a letter A. your's B. your **C. yours** D. yours'
27. My work is neater than A. your's B. your **C. yours** D. yours'.
28. Neither Musa nor Idristhe examination A. fail B. **fails** C. failed D.failure.
29. Nigeria, like most other African countries,..... fertile land for A. have **B. has** C. had D. is.
30. The evidence of the two witnesses noted by the principle A. were **B. was**
31. I will get the train at the next station **A. off** B. down C. over D. of.
32. I am disappointed the way he conducted himself at the party A. in B. by **C. at** D. on.
33. She can't sing A. is she? B. isn't she? **C. can she?** D. she can.
34. He has gone hasn't he? A. no, he hasn't B. yes, he had **C. yes, he has** D. yes, he hasn't .
35. He ran than I expect A. fast **B. faster** C. fastest D.fasts
36. The student..... the story vividly A. narated B. naratted **C. narrated** D. narratted.
37. I bid him before I travelled to lagos. **A. farewell** B. farewel C. fearwell D.fearwel.
38. was provided for him in the hotel A. accomodation **B. accommodation** C. accommdation D. accommodation.
39. A was appointed to discuss the matter **A. committee** B. comittee C. commitee D. comitee.
40. /l/ **A. market** B. Time C. Steel D. Raid.
41. /p/ **A. appear** B. Photo C. receipt D. coup.
42. /n/ A. King B. harvest C. Having **D. Heaven.**
43. /j/ A. jest **B. unit** C. city D grudge .
44. is the key to a library's collection **A. catalogue** B. artifact C. cards D. Books.
45. Which of these materials is not found in the library A. fiction B. newspaper C. reference books **D. none of the above.**
46. Writing was initially developed in all of these countries except..... A. Greece B. Babylon **C. Ethiopia** D. China
47. Library users are not expected to do all of the following in the library except..... A. make noise B. discuss issue **C. keep silence** D. don't talk at all.

48. The 4 language skills are
- Listening, speaking, reading, writing**
 - Listening , writing , reading, scanning
 - Speaking, learning, listening, skimming
 - Talking, speaking, listening, hearing
49. Is a phonological unit A. intonation B. sound **C. stress** D. homophones.
50. All of these except one isn't goal of reading A. listening B. speaking C. communicating **D. comprehension**
51. is an interaction between author and reader A. writing **B. reading** C. skills D. sound.
52. One of these is a determinant of effective writing **A. audience** B. speaker C. Listener D. writer
53. Characteristics of effective writing include
- Audience, sub- matter and purpose
 - Purpose, clarity and correctness
 - Audience, purpose and simplicity
 - Simplicity, clarity and correctness**
54. Comprehension has 4 hierarchical levels which are :-
- Inferential, differential, art literature
 - Literal, Inferential, critical, creative**
 - Understanding, reading, brainstorm, scanning.
 - none of the above
55. The central idea of a paragraph is summed up in the sentence called
- Headline
 - First sentence
 - First positioned sentence
 - Topic sentence.**
56. The topic sentence can take any of the following position in a sentence
- 1st, 2nd and 3rd of a 5 paragraph writing
 - 1st, 2nd and last
 - 2nd, 3rd and 4th of 4 paragraph writing
 - 1st, last and middle**
57. The topic sentence and sentence develop into paragraph(s)
- Supporting**
 - Appreciating
 - First
 - Last.
58. The topic and supporting sentence develop into a paragraph one of the following
- Exemplification**
 - Differentiation
 - Collection
 - Writing
59. Four(4) laws/principle guiding paragraph are
- Unity, Coherence, Completeness and Emphasis**
 - Harmony, Coherence, Exaggeration and repetition
 - Organization, Grammar, Figures of speech and Language skills

60. should be used to achieve coherence
- A. Linear Structuring
 - B. Space Order
 - C. Comparison
 - D. Transitional Device**
61. Writing performs the function of putting in..... visibility the operation of the other 3 skills
- A. Black and blue
 - B. Black and white**
 - C. Red and Blue
 - D. Red and White
62. is more concrete in terms of utility than the other
- A. Listening
 - B. Speaking
 - C. Reading
 - D. Writing**
63. is a mean of communication through the use of to sensitize a reading audience about a contextual experience
- A. Reading
 - B. Writing**
 - C. Listening
 - D. Speaking
64. Organisational pattern and format of writing are dictated by the purpose of the
- A. The choice of a suitable topic or title
 - B. Body
 - C. Conclusion
 - D. type of writing
65. The purpose of writing could be to
- A. Gain fame
 - B. Win Award
 - C. Record**
 - D. Laugh
66. Letter writing is a correspondence which could be
- A. Sent and received
 - B. Posted
 - C. Formal, Semi-Formal and Informal**
 - D. Thrown to the air
67. Official letter is a correspondence between
- A. Father and son
 - B. First cousin and aunt
 - C. Principal and daughter
 - D. Superior and a subordinate**
68. implies a logical discussion of ideas and a sequential arrangement of points
- A. paragraphing**
 - B. Body
 - C. Title
 - D. Understanding

69. The content of the letter is dictated by
- A. receiver/recipient
 - B. Body
 - C Address
 - D. A Writing task**
70. The Acceptable name in a formal letter is
- A. Writer's surname first and initial then full stop**
 - B. Receiver's surname, initials then full stop
 - C. Surname in capital letter
 - D. Initials only
71. letter Is a friendly letter without formality
- A. Informal**
 - B. Formal
 - C. Semiformal
 - D. Friend Letter.
72. A usually short composition and in prose on any subject is called.....
- A. Story
 - B. Informal
 - C. Essay**
 - D. Topic sentence
73. Is a story telling with the use of flashback and foreshadowing
- A. Narrative essay**
 - B. Argumentative essay
 - C. Expository essay
 - D. Letter writing
74. What does A, B and C in a narrative essay represents?
- A. A –Future B-Past C-Present
 - B. A- Future B-Present C- Past
 - C. A-Past B-Present C-Future**
 - D.A-Present B-past C-Future
75. The purpose of an argumentative essay is to.....
- A. argue
 - B. Provoke an intellectual and emotional discourse within individual**
 - C. Know how effective one can support his/her view
 - D. Become a good lawyer in the court of law
76. Expository essay is aimed at.....
- A. Gossiping
 - B. Hidden truth about concept
 - C. Searching for fact
 - D. Revealing an hidden truth about a concept**
77.is a type of writing where the writer's imagination is solely at work
- A. Creative writing**
 - B. Letter writing
 - C. Essay writing
 - D. Report writing

78. Simple narrative and complex verse are 2 dominant language style adopted by
- A. Story Telling
 - B. Creative Writing**
 - C. Essay Writing
 - D. Letter Writing
79. The two dominant languages styles adopted by creative writers are
- A. Simple narrative and complex verse**
 - B. Narrative and expository
 - C. Difficult narrative verse and figure of speech
 - D. Simple narrative and complex number
80. Creative writers describe and narrate imaginary event in a story as though they are
- A. Dream
 - B. Myth
 - C. Legend
 - D. Real**
81. Creative writing in the context of this chapter is a synonym of.....
- A. Biology
 - B. History
 - C. Literature**
 - D. Story
82. Creative writing has 3 broad aspect usually artistically referred to as
- A. Genre**
 - B. Plot
 - C. Characteristics
 - D. Classification
83. Creative writing genres include.....
- A. Style, Plot and Theme
 - B. Prose, Poetry and Drama**
 - C. Story, Imagination and Fiction
 - D. None of the above
84. is an imaginary writing done by means of storytelling method and simple narrative
- A. Prose writing**
 - B. Story book
 - C. Poetry
 - D. Drama
85. Stories in prose writing could be.....
- A. Fractional and functional
 - B. Functional and non-function
 - C. Fictional and non-fictional**
 - D. Functional and Fictional
86. Stories inare seldom true because they are concerned with
- A. Fiction, biographic
 - B. Function, autobiographies
 - C. Fiction, autobiographies**
 - D. Fraction, biography

87. When a story is short, it is referred to as
- A. Short story or novel
 - B. Short story or headline
 - C. Topic sentence or head sentence
 - D. Short story or novella**
88. When a story is long, it is known as
- A. Novel**
 - B. Novella
 - C. Long story or novella
 - D. Short story
89. Novelist who explore thematic option are called
- A. Emergent or emergency authors
 - B. Major characters and emergency
 - C. Emergent or radical authors**
 - D. Radical or rascal authors
90. Characteristic of novel include all but one of the following
- A. Style
 - B. Plot Structure
 - C. Theme
 - D. None of the above.**
91. The deed of a warrior in poetry is called.....
- A. Elegy
 - B. Sonnet
 - C. Epic**
 - D. Ballad
92. Poetry on love is called
- A. Ballad
 - B. Socrates
 - C. Sonnet**
 - D. Epic
93. Which of these genres use more comparison than the others
- A. Drama
 - B. Poetry**
 - C. Prose
 - D. All of the above
94. Comparison in literature can either be
- A. direct and backward
 - B. indirect and forward
 - C. forward and backward
 - D. direct and indirect**
95. Direct comparison is called.....
- A. Simile**
 - B. Exaggeration
 - C. Smile
 - D. Metaphor

96. Indirect comparison is called.....
- A. Simile
 - B. Exaggeration
 - C. Smile
 - D. Metaphor**
97. Poetry use&..... extensively
- A. Symbolism and Imagery**
 - B. Picture an Apparatus
 - C. Symbolism and Apparatus
 - D. Imagery and Drum
98. Is a genre in which life is represented on stage
- A. Prose
 - B. Poetry
 - C. Drama**
 - D. Performing Art
99. A Uses his characters to interact and to discuss issues
- A. Playwrite
 - B. Playrite
 - C. Playright
 - D. Playwright**
100. The 3 convention in drama are
- A. Antagonist, protagonist and stage
 - B. Tragedy, comedy and tragic-comedy**
 - C. Actors, actress and script
 - D. King, Queen and Palace
101. Protagonist is the.....
- A. Minor Character
 - B. Major Character**
 - C. Playwright
 - D. Director
102. Tragic-Comedy is a blend of
- A. good and success
 - B. failure and bad luck
 - C. sadness and bad luck
 - D. tragedy and comedy**
103. The arrow head of a play is the
- A. antagonist
 - B. actor
 - C. Protagonist**
 - D. All of the above
104. A report cannot be in any of the following form except one
- A. Letter writing
 - B. Argumentative
 - C. Documentation**
 - D. Drama

105. One of the following is a purpose of report
- A. Informing**
 - B. To be current
 - C. To become a good reporter
 - D. To gain promotion
106. Reports differ from the writings with their
- A. Description
 - B. Structure**
 - C. Record
 - D. Arrangement
107. In most cases, reports are written in sentences
- A. Topic
 - B. Declarative**
 - C. Simple
 - D. Compound-Complex
108. Sentence type in experimental reports is mostly
- A. Declarative**
 - B. Simple
 - C. Compound
 - D. Complex
109. What is today's date using this format mm/yy/dd?
- A. 29/05/2013
 - B. 2013/29/05
 - C. 05/2013/29**
 - D. 29/2013/05

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN
GENERAL STUDIES DIVISION
GNS 112: USE OF ENGLISH EXAMINATION 2010/2011, SESSION

SECTION A

TIME: 15 MINUTES

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE

Advances in technology which is used broadly here to mean the application of knowledge to an activity offer, at least, a partial way out of our predicament. In most cases, “appropriate” technologies will no longer be engineering schemes, techniques, or methods that enable us to claim more of nature’s resources but, instead, systems that allow us to benefit more from the resources we already have. As long as the resulting gains are directed toward bettering the environment and the lives of the less fortunate instead of toward increased consumption by the rich, such efforts will reduce human impacts on the earth.

The power of technology to help meet human needs was a critical missing piece in the world-view of Thomas Malthus, the English curate whose famous 1798 essay postulated that the growth of human population would outstrip the earth’s food-producing capabilities. His prediction was a dire one—massive famine, diseases, and death. But a stream of agricultural advances combined with the productivity leaps of the Industrial Revolution made the Malthusian nightmare fade for much of the world.

Without question, technological advances have steadily enhanced our capacity to raise living standards. They not only helped to boost food production – the main concern of mothers – they also increased our access to sources of water, energy, timber and minerals.

As a society, however, we have failed to discriminate between technologies that meet our needs in a sustainable way and those that harm the earth. We have largely let the market dictate which technologies move forward, without adjusting for its failure to take proper account of environmental damages. Now that we have exceeded the Planet’s carrying capacity and are rapidly running down its natural capital, such a correction is urgently needed.

In the area of food supply, it remains an open question whether technological advances will continue to raise crop yields fast enough to meet rising demand, and whether such gains will be sustainable. Given the extent of cropland and rangeland degradation and the slowdown in irrigation expansion, it may be difficult to sustain the past pace of yield increases. Indeed, per capital grain production in 1992 was 7 percent lower than the historic peak in 1984. Whether this is a short term phenomenon or the onset of a longer-term trend will depend on what new crop varieties and technologies reach farmer’s field

and whether they can overcome the yield-suppressing effect of environmental degradation. Another factor is whether agricultural policies and prices will encourage farmers to invest in raising land productivity further.

In many agricultural regions-including northern China, parts of India, Mexico, the Western United States, and much of the Middle East-water may be more of a constraint to future food production than land, crop yield potential, or most other factors. Developing and distributing technologies and practices that improve water management is critical to sustaining the food production capability we now have, much less to increasing it for the future.

Matching the need for sustainable gains in land and water productivity is the need for improvements in the efficiency of wood use and reductions in wood and paper waste, in order to reduce pressures on forests and woodlands. A beneficial timber technology is no longer one that improves logging efficiency – the number of trees cut per hour – but rather one that makes each log harvested go further. Raising the efficiency of forest product manufacturing in the United States, the world’s largest wood consumer, roughly to Japanese levels would reduce timber needs by about one-fourth, for instance. Together, available methods of reducing water, increasing manufacturing efficiency, and recycling more paper could cut U.S. wood consumption in half; a serious effort to produce new wood-saving techniques would reduce it even more.

(Extracted from FinsterbuschKurf’s essay on Environment and society. “Sociology” 96/97 pages 209-210)

Questions

1. A suitable title for the passage is
*(a) redirecting technology (b) wood management
(c) harvesting techniques (d) foreign agriculture
2. According to the passage, technological advances:
(a) raise crop yields *(b) raise living standard and harm the earth
(c) cause industrial revolution (d) reduce human impact on earth
3. For sustainable yields -----must withstand challenges
(a) crop varieties and policies (b) farmers and technologies
© farmers and crop yields (d) farmers and crop varieties.
4. Wood-saving policy is gaining popularity globally.
*(a) True (b) False (c) True and false (d) Not entirely.
5. The writer is of the opinion that:
(a) Technology will increase waste
*(b) Technological advances must protect the earth
© Technological advances must destroy the wastes

- (d) Recycling will adversely affect the earth.
6. In which paragraph are the two sentences that summarise the advantages of technological advances to food supply?
 (a) Paragraph 4 *(b) Paragraph 5 (c) Paragraph 6 (d) Paragraph 3
7. The passage is an example of -----
 (a) an illustration (b) a narration *(c) an exposition (d) an argumentation
8. The actual writing stage is carried out under -----
 (a) speaking publicly (b) listening *(c) writing correspondences
 (d) reading skills.
9. One of the basic requirements of writing is -----
 (a) proofreading (b) cementing (c) reviewing *(d) crafting
10. A paragraph must have-----
 (a) a concrete statement *(b) a Thesis statement (c) active words
 (d) passive statements

Choose the best options to fill the gaps below.

11. The armed robber removed the pistol from the-----before shooting the man.
 *(a) holster (b) wallet (c) sack (d) case
12. The -----was torn, so the sword cut the hunter
 (a) hogshead (b) bag (c) case *(d) scabbard
13. When she got the road, she got a free-----
 (a) lift (b) help *(c) ride (d) drive
14. Skating is to -----as swimming is to water
 (a) berg *(b) ice (c) sea (d) vapour
15. Arm is to elbow as door is to -----
 (a) knob (b) frame (c) post *(d) hinge

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

16. In the match against the uplanders team, the submariners turned out to be the dark horse.

- (a) played most brilliantly (b) played below their usual form.
*(c) won unexpectedly (d) lost as expected

17. Only the small fry get punished for such social misdemeanours
(a) small boys *(b) unimportant people (c) frightened people
(d) frivolous people

18. He spoke with his heart in his mouth
(a) courageously (b) with such unusual cowardice
(c) with a lot of confusion in his speech *(d) with fright and agitation

19. This bill has to wait as we are now insolvent.
(a) overworked *(b) bankrupt (c) unsettled (d) affluent

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences making use of the best of the five options.

31. The telephone ----- in the nineteenth century and is now used in most countries in the world.
(a) had been invented *(b) was invented (c) would have been invented
(d) has been invented.

32. By the end of this semester, he-----his university education.
*(a) would have completed (b) will be completing (c) shall have completed
(d) must complete

33. The horse is a winner-----
(a) you can take that from me (b) you can say I say so
*(c) you can take my word for it. (d) you may or may not believe it.

34. If we went to any European country, -----Britain, we should need a substantial amount of money to pay our way.
*(a) like (b) let us say (c) like say (d) like say

35. You should show some consideration-----the feeling of others
(a) with *(b) for (c) about (d) to

Choose the option opposite in meaning to the word underlined.

36. To most people last Christmas was an austere period.
*(a) prosperous (b) harsh (c) severe (d) stern

37. Chide is naturally taciturn
(a) friendly (b) cheerful *(c) garrulous (d) lively

38. He is loved for his altruism

(a) benevolence *(b) selfishness (c) sincerity (d) kindness

39. This card entitles you to attend the Glosgow.
*(a) disqualifies (b) discourages (c) disenchants (d) proclaims

40. This is an abridged edition of Oliver Twist
(a) reprinted *(b) enlarged (c) outdated (d) banned

41. Our government is making determined efforts to eradicate illiteracy
(a) compulsory *(b) ineffective (c) innocent (d) ubnreliable

42. Makarere University has a large intake of students each year.
(a) rejection *(b) turnout (c) product (d) output

43. He accepts a mundane task without hesitation
*(a) great (b) lowly (c) menial (d) moderate

44. The doctor tried to alleviate his patient's pain
(a) relieve *(b) worsen (c) kill (d) cure

45. These two books are identical
(a) equal (b) similar *(c) different (d) alike

Select the options that best explain the information conveyed in the sentences.

46. People may not pick flowers in this park.
(a) people can pick flowers (b) people may not wish to pick
*(c) people are prohibited from picking (D) people cannot pick flowers

47. Tom ought not to have told me.
(a) Tom did not tell me but he should
(b) Perhaps Tom was wrong to have told me
*(c) Tom told me but it was wrong of him
(d) It was necessary for Tom not to tell me.

48. Most of the time, their presence is a menace.
(a) Their presence is always meaningful
(b) Their presence seldom bothers
*(c) Their presence is frequently a threat
(d) Their presence is usually of great concern.

49. The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.
(a) God has a mill where every material in life is thoroughly ground.
*(b) Even though God is never in a hurry, He achieves all things.
(c) God may seem slow in actions, but He adequately rewards every bit of

injustice.

(d) The world is a factory where God takes His time in grinding all raw materials properly.

50. People are not interested in who rules.

(a) People who are not interested in the ruled.

(b) The rulers are not indifferent about the ruled.

***c) People are indifferent about the rulers.**

(d) People are not ruled by the people they are interested in.

51. A very popular ruler is at the -----

(a) helms of affair (b) helm of affair (c) realm of affair *(d) helm of affairs

From the options provided in each of the question below, choose the one which is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

77. David has an intimidating voice which he uses to good advantage.

(a) frightful (b) fainting *(c) frightening (d) circuitous

78. Our motor dealers have stopped selling fake spare parts to their customers knowingly.

(a) crude *(b) non-genuine (c) drake (d) crude

79. Escalating prices have been a source of concern to most Nigerian consumers

***(a) soaring (b) deepening (c) unfair (d) devious**

80. The needy should be helped by the rich whenever possible.

(a) peasants (b) those in position (c) government *(d) wealthy

81. The signature on the cheque appeared blurred.

(a) blank *(b) unclear (c) bold (d) reasonable

82. It is ominous for the dog to bark at night.

(a) contagious (b) condemnable (c) horrible *(d) fearful

In questions 25-30 choose the word from the options lettered A-D one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined items.

83. It is now time to alleviate the suffering of the masses.

(a) eliminate (b) distort (c) encourage *(d) aggravate

84. His compliments after the match meant nothing to Adamu.
*(a) disregard (b) gifts (c) insults (d) flattery
85. His English is impeccable, you will take him for a native speaker.
*(a) clear (b) dialectal (c) faulty (d) sinful
86. It is malicious to speak evil of him.
(a) dubious (b) false (c) deceitful *(d) honest
87. John is too erratic to represent the school in the tournament.
(a) careless (b) unintelligent (c) irresponsible *(d) careful
88. Snakes are repulsive.
(a) wicked (b) poisonous (c) ugly *(d) beautiful

In questions 89 – 94, select from the options lettered A-D the one that best fills each gap.

89. I started this exercise-----.
(a) since five minutes (b) during five minutes *(c) five minutes ago
(d) five minutes since.
90. Susan would have liked -----the story about magic.
(a) believing (b) believed *(c) to believe (d) believed
91. -----I would like to go to England, but I cannot.
(a) usually *(b) naturally (c) frequently (d) seldom.
92. The police had no evidence to go ----- so they released the suspect.
*(a) through (b) on (c) under (d) upon
93. Although he ran quickly-----
*(a) but he did not win the race (b) he won the race
(c) because he won the race (d) he will not win the race
94. He did not want to go to school-----
(a) so that he had done his home work (b) because he had done his home work
*(c) because he had not done his home work
(d) even he had not done his home work.

In questions 95-108, identify the wrongly spelt words from the options A-D.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| 95. | revenue | expantiate* | congratulate | scarce |

96.	convenant*	deficit	container	consume
97.	secretariat*	speculate	spark	secrecy
98.	democratic	vote	fraudulent	fisccal*
99.	reveal	refer	remedial*	risk
100.	patriotic*	partrol	patron	peak
101.	survey	security	surveillance*	surety
102.	artifitial*	art	attention	native
103.	asylum	serum	select*	seduce
104.	prospect	prosparity*	postulate	persevere
105.	computerized	computed*	comprise	comprice
106.	declaration*	decade	disease	
	disease			
107.	expatriate*	experience	expansive	expatiate
108.	generous	genuine	quiete*	genius

Complete each of the following sentences by choosing from the options lettered A – D.

109. -----is not part of the writing process.
 (a) gathering the material (b) self-editing
 *(c) developing appropriate vocabulary (d) outlining
110. The -----guides the writer from the beginning to the end of essay writing.
 (a) topic sentence *(b) thesis statement (c) transitional paragraph
 (d) cohesive devices.
- From the options given, choose the one that is nearest in meaning to given word as used in the passage.
115. Soothing:
 (A) to shoot *(B) to make calm (C) to make quiet (D) to make interesting
116. Phobia:
 *(A) unreasonable fear (B) unreasonable confidence (C) reasonable fear
 (D) unreasonable confidence.
117. Irrational:
 (A) based on feelings (B) not based on feelings (C) based on reason
 *(D) not based on reason

118. Leering:

- (A) laugh pleasantly (B) smile horribly *(C) laugh/smile unpleasantly
(D) smile pleasantly.

119. Sophisticated:

- (A) knowledgeable *(B) complex (C) simple (D) real

120. Apprehension:

- *(A) fear (B) confidence (C) surety (D) relaxation

Study the following passage and use the correct options from the table given to complete the blank slots.

The four girls – 13-9 -, there is no doubt about it. – 140 – the girls, Aishat is the – 141 – serious at studies. Others – 142 – away – 143 – themselves in trivial matters.

	A	B	C	D
139	Ourselves	each other	one another*	their selves
140	Between	Among*	For	From
141	More	Best	much	Most*
142	Idled	Idling	Idle*	were idling
143	Engaging*	Engage	Engaged	were engaging

Pick the correct option that best completes each of the following sentences

144. The ring leader with all his disciples-----escaped

- (a) have (b) were *(c) has (d) was

145. Patients often -----not believe they need surgery

- *(a) do (b) did (c) does (d) have

146. As an Arts student, neither Mathematics nor Physics-----me.

- (a) interested (b) interesting (c) interest *(d) interests

147. The bulk of the laboratory equipment ----- purchased in Nigeria.

- (a) would (b) were (c) are *(d) was

148. None of you ----- invited

- (a) were *(b) is (c) are (d) may not be

149. An essay is

- *(a) continuous prose work (b) continuous broken communication**
(c) continuous expression of interest (d) discontinuous prose work
- 150. The three stages of writing are expressed by one of the following**
(a) writing, post-writing reading (b) reading, writing, researching
*** (c) pre-writing, writing, post-writing (d) researching, writing, post-writing**
- 151. “The heat of summer was mellow and produced sweet scents which lay in the air so damp and rich....” Is an example of**
***(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) expository essays**
(d) persuasive essays
- 152. Chronological accounts pertain to**
(a) expository essays (b) persuasive essays (c) descriptive structure
*** (d) narrative structure**
- 153. Analogy is typical of one of the following essay types.**
(a) persuasive structures (b) descriptive structures *(c) expository structures
(d) narrative structures
- 154. Paragraphs in an essay can be linked through**
(a) illustrations of TS *(b) giving coherent assertions (c) association of ideas
(d) obeying writing laws
- 155. The structure of a letter is determined largely by its**
*** (a) purpose (b) destination (c) sender (d) contents**
- 156. In a formal letter, a writer’s language is required to be**
(a) factual *(b) courteous (c) impressive (d) short
- 157. One of these is not essential to an informal letter.**
(a) outside address *(b) side address (c) inside addresses (d) writer’s address
- 158. Placing addresses, salutation and complimentary close on the left margin of the paper is known as**
(a) half block (b) full block *(c) left block (d) page block
- 158. The writing stage is the----in the essay writing process**
(a) first (b) third *(c) second (d) last

159. Planning an essay involves taking a decision on
 *(a) type and purpose of essay (b) method and type of essay
 (c) purpose and length of essay (d) style and aim of essay
160. The following sentence: ‘As nearly as science can tell, the approximate age of the earth is 2 billion years old’, belongs to----
 (a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay (c) persuasive essay
 *(d) expository essay
161. In an essay, TS means----
 (a) Typical sentence *(b) topic sentence (c) topic statement .
 (d) topical statement.
162. In an unmarked paragraph, the TS is often found at the
 (a) end (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) anywhere
163. In science reports, paragraphs may not contain a TS but a:
 *(a) statement of intent (b) narrow and broad generalization
 (c) categorical statement generalization (d) general statement

Instruction

In the following passage, there are gaps numbered 164 – 173. Immediately following each gap, four options are provided. Choose the most appropriate option to fill each gap.

Passage

Many Nigerians are yet to appreciate the importance of 164 (a) consuming *(b) eating (c) swallowing (d) taking good food. The major reason for this lack of 165 *(a) awareness (b) seriousness (c) sense of responsibility (d) determination is to be 166 *(a) seen (b) acknowledged (c) discovered (d) found in the pattern of spending 167 (a) recurring (b) usual (c) frequent *(d) common among the people of this country. This pattern is characterized by lack of 168 (a) thinking (b) saving *(c) planning (d) controlling, which is evident in the wasteful spending habit of Nigerians, a good number of whom are quite 169 (a) arrogant (b) stingy (c) crazy *(d) extravagant, when it comes to buying clothes. This 170 *(a) desire (b) anticipation (c) aversion (d) regret, for expensive clothes has been brought about by the belief that it is appearance that 171 (a) produces (b) records *(c) determines (d) decides, the type of person one is. But it is important to realize that good food 172 (a) lends *(b) gives (c) makes (d) rewards, one 173 (a) immunization *(b) immunity (c) release (d) retreat, from diseases.

In each of the questions 179 – 183, choose the option nearest in meaning to the word(s) or phrase underlined.

179. All the accident victims are bleeding profusely
(a) slowly *(b) excessively (c) diffusely (d) clearly
180. The prosecutor was accused of obstructing justice.
(a) hindering *(b) retarding (c) countering (d) interrupting
181. The man preaches egalitarianism without a match-up action
*(a) salvation (b) dedication (c) kindness (d) equality
182. Before embarking on his current research, the professor carried out a feasibility
study of the area
(a) thorough (b) perfectibility (c) complete *(d) practicability
183. The Faculty Officer insisted that I show him my credentials before I could be
registered.
(a) papers *(b) qualifications (c) testimonials (d) identities

In questions 184 to 198, fill each gap with the most appropriate option from the list provided.

184. After two years of courtship, he is finally-----
(a) being married to *(b) marrying (c) married to (d) being married) Janet
next Saturday.
185. I am -----
(a) seeking on *(b) seeking for (c) seeking at (d) seeking) admission to
the
University this year.
186. The old man's speech has become completely----
(a) uncomprehensible (b) unconprehensive (c) incomprehensive
*(d) incomprehensible.
187. The freed robber expressed his gratitude in a ----
*(a) spurious (b) spasmodic (c) spontaneous (d) sporadic
188. By twelve midnight, we will be-----

(a) airbourned *(b) airborne (c) air borned (d) airbourne

189. They were all behaving like a bunch of-----

*(a) querulous (b) quarrulous (c) querulous (d) quarrelous)
children.

190. Mrs. Dauda was one of----

*(a) the first two enlightened young ladies (b) the two first enlightened young ladies (c) the two first young enlightened ladies (d) the first two young enlightened ladies) in my village.

191. Kallah was suspended from work because he showed no----

(a) love (b) interest (c) character *(d) finesse) in dealing with the customers.

192. The visitor was very uncomfortable because of his ----

(a) runny *(b) running (c) watery (d) flowing) nose

193. The Vice-chancellor expressed his----when the students broke the rules----

(a) anger/everyday *(b) frustration/time and again (c) disappointment/understandably (d) powerlessness/occasionally) and he didn't know how to stop them.

194. Immediately I entered the house, I could----

(a) feel (b) hear *(c) detect (d) smell) the smell of gas from the kitchen.

195. The accident was due to-----

(a) negligence (b) negligible *(c) negligent (d) neglectable) driving by the defendant.

196. Aggrieved persons are free to seek----

(a) reparation *(b) redress (c) consolation (d) acquittal) in the court of law.

197. His chances in the games----

*(a) have been (b) has been (c) have being (d) has being) seriously jeopardized.

198. You would be well---

(a) informed *(b) advised (c) reminded (d) warned) to listen to what the

teacher says.

From the words or groups of words lettered A to D, choose the word or group of words that best completes each of the following sentences.

199. The slap on his face -----him
(a) stunted (b) stoned *(c) stunned (d) stinted
200. Because his father hated him, by the time he had become a man, father and son were completely-----
(a) divorced *(b) alienated (c) aggravated (d) disjoined
201. Having been drenched by the rain for an hour, I was -----with cold when I got home.
*(a) shivering (b) breaking (c) agitating (d) convulsing
202. If you go to seek the judge in his chambers, he may consider your action as-----.
(a) infectious (b) conservative (c) extravagant *(d) improper
203. Writing includes the following language skills except-----
(a) speaking (b) listening *(c) playing (d) reading
204. Which two of the four language skills are receptive skills?-----
(a) listening and speaking (b) reading and writing *(c) listening and reading
(d) writing and speaking
205. Speaking and writing are described as -----in which the writer graphically and conventionally expresses and represents his thoughts, feelings and ideas.
(a) receptive language skills *(b) productive language skills
(c) conversational language skills (d) expressive language skills.
206. The most difficult, tasking and demanding of the four language skills is----
-
(a) reading (b) listening *(c) writing (d) speaking
207. The cognitive process involved in writing is reflected in what the writer eventually----
*(a) produces (b) processes (c) projects (d) professes
208. A good writer is that person who is able to --- all the major activities involved in

effective writing.

(a) analyze (b) substantiate (c) obliterate *(d) synthesize

209. Writing, particularly in a second language context, is considered a kind of----
(a) joy (b) anger *(c) anguish (d) argument
210. The process of composing and producing a written text, can be likened to -----.
*(a) a pregnant women in travail (b) a good soldier on active duty
(c) a driver in travail (d) a farmer in the field.
211. The writer needs-----in conceiving an idea that will be exciting
(a) ambition *(b) imagination (c) allegiance (d) attentiveness
212. Like the over-joyous mother who first sees her new baby, a writer is usually ----- when he sees that his new writing is roundly applauded by the readers.
(a) encumbered *(b) excited (c) unmoved (d) enraged
213. Writing is ----- between the writer and reader(s).
*(a) interaction (b) process (c) composition (d) disposition
214. Writing is a -----.
(a) purpose *(b) process (c) litigation (d) mitigation
215. Perceiving writing as interaction is an emphasis on writing as ----
(a) pre-occupation (b) process *(c) communication (d) deliberation.
216. All these are pre-writing activities except ----
(a) choosing a topic (b) selecting and organizing ideas
*(c) proof-reading (d) brainstorming.
217. Editing is the post-writing activity of ----- to ensure an error-free piece.
*(a) proof-reading (b) drafting (c) thinking (d) organizing
218. A good writer must be a good -----.
(a) looking (b) *observer (c) educator (d) historian
219. Writing can be characterized as a ----- activity in which the writer moves backwards and between drafting and revising, with stages of re-planning in between.
(a) resource *(b) recursive (c) collaborative (d) strait-jacket
220. Writing can also be seen as a ----- process that leads to clarity.
*(a) messy (b) clean (c) reading (d) gathering

221. Which of the following is not an order-related pre-writing activity?
 *(a) determining essay type and style (b) organizing
 (c) outlining and integrating information, facts and ideas (d) classifying
222. Some of the advantages of effective pre-writing activities include all these except -----
 (a) sharpening a writers imagination (b) ensuring an efficient write-up
 *(c) structuring and crafting (d) ensuring precision and proper explanation.
223. The two most important activities with which every writing task begins are-----
 *(a) choosing and limiting of topic (b) gathering and noting key points
 (c) outlining and integrating information (d) conducting interview and discussions.
224. Pre-requisite to writing effectively include all except---
 (a) thinking broadly and deeply (b) creative imagination
 (c) knowing register and suitable language for audience and occasion
 *(d) commendation.
225. The many purposes of writing can be all the following except ----
 (a) to express an opinion (b) to explain how something is done
 (c) to explore your feelings *(d) to question a topic.
226. Proper understanding of topic enables the writer to know all the listed except-----
 (a) register (b) tense (c) scope *(d) your lecturer
227. Which of the following are sources of materials available to the writer? ----
 -
 (a) the library (b) interpersonal and group discussion (c) brain storming
 *(d) all of the above
228. A writer's information must be all except -----
 (a) correct (b) current *(c) subjective (d) large
229. An important skill needed in gathering information from multiple sources is the skill of ----- information.
 (a) separating *(b) synthesizing (c) categorizing (d) analyzing
230. All these are essential features of proper planning for effective and purposeful

writing except -----

- (a) having a purpose in writing (b) knowing your audience
(c) keeping your purpose in view throughout *(d) crafting.

231. Which of the following is not a common misconception that interferes with the

writer's ability?

- (a) I can't write as well as a native English speaker
(b) Good writers are made*
(c) I don't need a writing course since my future profession doesn't require writing (d) I get poor mark because the lecturer doesn't agree with my ideas.

232. An individual does not have the benefit of his audience's responses in-----

- (a) speaking (b) listening (c) reading *(d) writing

233. -----English in the same way as spoken English may be formal or informal.

- *(a) written (b) pidgin (c) broken (d) negro

234. Written academic English will not contain all the following except-----

- (a) contractions (b) hesitation fillers *(c) impersonal pronouns
(d) personal pronouns.

235. Several advantages of a journal writing include all except -----

- (a) improving your writing (b) helping you to relax about writing
(c) increasing your perception of the world *(d) dwelling on surface description event.

236. The most difficult part of writing a journal is the -----

- (a) ending (b) middle *(c) beginning (d) body

237. The purpose of journal writing is to -----

- (a) entertain your friends *(b) explore and develop yourself
(c) explain how to fix a tire (d) express your opinion.

238. The thesis statement is the -----sentence that reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter and moulds the overall structure of the essay.

- (a) interrogative (b) exclamatory *(c) declarative (d) imperative

239. Knowing the audience, context and purpose before writing allows the writer

to convey the ----- to the readers.

- (a) writer's point of view *(b) message (c) attitude (d) opinion.

240. The dominant thesis is often the ---- sentence of the introductory paragraph or the introductory section if the introduction is more than one paragraph.
 *(a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth
241. Qualities of a good dominant thesis include----
 (a) containing a central idea (b) being concise and precise
 (c) being lucid and incisive *(d) all of the above.
242. The outline is the -----format of an essay.
 *(a) skeletal (b) fleshy (c) bonafide (d) regular
243. The proper organization of content of a written text is almost as ----(if not more)
 than the content itself.
 (a) technical (b) credulous *(c) important (d) unimportant
244. Points for essay writing can be organized in any of the following sequences:----
 (a) climax or emphasis (b) chronologically (c) spatial *(d) all of the above.
245. -----is one of the basic language skills.
 (a) swimming *(b) writing (c) singing (d) laughing
246. Writing is ---- in nature.
 (a) inactive (b) secretive (c) inventive *(d) interactive
247. Whichever type of writing one is involved in, ----- before writing is crucial.
 (a) revising *(b) planning (c) organizing (d) editing.
248. All these are characteristics of a narrative essay except -----
 *(a) it aims at influencing the reader to agree with one's point of view in an issue
 (b) it gives account of what has already taken place.
 (c) it presents human characters through dialogue and description
 (d) it shows characters in action.
249. A presentation of facts in such a way that neither the writer nor the reader is
 emotionally involved is referred to as an ----- description
 (a) argumentative *(b) objective (c) imaginative (d) expository
250. A descriptive writing is regarded as ---- when the author depends largely on

imagination and personal response.

***(a) subjective (b) objective (c) narrative (d) argumentative**

251. Scientific descriptions must be -----

(a) imaginative (b) argumentative *(c) objective (d) subjective

252. -----is a type of writing which explains an idea, a term or defines an object.

***(a) exposition (b) narration (c) description (d) argumentation.**

253. Writing can be defined as

(a) a lower level of human consciousness

***(b) the highest level of human consciousness**

(c) a higher level of human consciousness

(d) the lowest level of human consciousness

254. The use of orthographic symbols to express one's awareness abstraction and grammatical control is:

(a) essay writing (b) letter writing (c) narrative essay *(d) writing

255. One of the writing type is:

(a) persuasive type (b) initiative type *(c) minutes of meetings

(d) thoughts and ideas.

256. The audience in writing is the

***(a) reader (b) writer (c) consumer (d) marketer**

257. The subject of our writing explains our:

(a) identity *(b) objective (c) type of writing (d) scope of writing

258. A media strategy in writing is:

***(a) classification (b) demonstration (c) visualization (d)**

comprehension

259. The cause of an event must produce:

(a) problem (b) inflation (c) conflict *(d) effect

260. Competence in writing includes:

(a) voice and mail *(b) tone and stress (c) knowledge (d) message

261. Context is the

(a) topic (b) address *(c) situation (d) title

262. Negation is the opposite of

(a) stipulation *(b) synthesis (c) exemplification (d) contrasts

263. Definition is:
 (a) understanding an element (b) describing an element
 *(c) isolating an element from things that physically look like it
 (d) comparing an element.
264. The process of good writing is:
 (a) planning, choosing a topic, brainstorming, drafting, editing
 *(b) topic, brainstorming, collating information, planning, outlining etc
 (c) reviewing, drafting, outlining, final copy
 (d) editing, reviewing, choosing a topic, planning etc.
265. Writing could be formal or informal.
 *(a) True (b) False
266. Letters are classified into these types:
 (a) formal, informal and semiformal
 (b) formal, middle formal and semiformal
 *(c) formal, semi-formal and informal
 (d) familiar, unfamiliar and friendship.
267. Application for employment is categorized under:
 (a) semi-formal *(b) formal (c) informal (d) familiar
268. A letter to one's uncle is a:
 (a) semi-formal *(b) informal letter (c) formal letter (d) unfamiliar letter
269. A letter of invitation to a ceremony is:
 *(a) semi-formal (b) formal (c) informal (d) informal and formal
270. The type of letter with two addresses is known as:
 (a) informal *(b) formal (c) semiformal (d) impromptu

**UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN
 GENERAL STUDIES DIVISION
 GNS 112: USE OF ENGLISH EXAMINATION 2009/2010 SESSION**

**SECTION B
 MINUTES**

TIME: 25

1. The order of presentation of a formal letter is:
 *(a) salutation, title, body (b) title, salutation, body (c) body, title, salutation

- (d) body, salutation, title
2. A letter of complaints is :
*(a) formal (b) informal (c) semiformal (d) formal and informal
 3. An Article is :
(a) a letter (b) a memo (c) an essay *(d) none of the above.
 4. One of the following is not an essay type:
(a) narrative essay (b) descriptive essay *(c) referee essay (d) expository essay
 5. Paragraphing is one of the writing devices that aid:
(a) continuity (b) explanation (c) spacing *(d) structuring
 6. Stories and accounts are in:
*(a) narrative essays (b) descriptive essays (c) argumentative essays
(d) expository essays
 7. Expository essays are:
(a) processes (b) explanations (c) mechanisms *(d) instructions and directions
 8. Events and observations are better presented in:
(a) argumentative essays (b) visual essays *(c) descriptive essays
(d) circulatory essays.
 9. All essays must have one of the following:
(a) long experience *(b) introduction, body, conclusion (c) title, body, conclusion
(d) title, introduction and body.
 10. There are two types of outlining:
(a) specimen and specific (b) frase and sentence *(c) phrase and sentence
(d) clause and morpheme
 11. One of the following essays involve two voices
*(a) argumentative essays (b) voiceless essays (c) narrative essays
(d) clause essays
 12. An application for a post will require
(a) apology *(b) curriculum vitae (c) argument (d) explanation
 13. A report is:

***(a) narrative (b) explanatory (c) descriptive (d) businesslike**

14. Full name and signature is not required in:

(a) an address * (b) informal letter (c) an article (d) an application for job

15. Apart from writing, other skills of language are:

***(a) listening, reading and dancing (b) reading, writing and listening
(c) writing, reading and listening (d) speaking, listening and reading.**

16. A paragraph must have:

***(a) unity, coherence, completeness and emphasis
(b) language, punctuation, writing and thoughts
(c) unity, style, punctuation and ideas
(d) coherence, strength clarity and prominence**

17. The following are types of reports except---

**(a) laboratory experiments
(b) day-to-day events
(c) information disseminated in the media
*(d) letter to a friend**

18. A minute must contain all of the following except----

(a) opening (b) matters arising *(c) guess what (d) attendance

19. An account of a laboratory experiment is written in:

**(a) present tense *(b) past tense (c) present continuous tense
(d) present perfect tense**

20. Newspaper headlines use -

***(a) comma instead of the conjunction 'and' (b) lies and fabrications
(c) source acknowledgement (d) surface layer reporting**

21. Which of the following can be regarded as writing in academic technical disciplines: `

**(a) philosophy, story-time, English and Yoruba
*(b) humanities, social sciences, law, Science and Technology
(c) Mass Communications, Accounting, Sociology and Political Science
(d) Physics, Engineering, Linguistics and Arabic**

22. The Gods are not to Blame by Ola Rotimi is an example of writing in:

***(a) Humanities (b) Religions (c) Linguistics (d) History**

23. Social Science is also known as:-

**(a) human science (b) core science *(c) behavioural science
(d) medical science**

24. 'Prima facie' is a terminology belongs to:
 (a) business administration *(b) law (c) accounting (d) sociology
25. Discussions on laser fever belongs to:
 (a) pure science (b) applied science *(c) medical science (d) behavioural science
26. The tone in a printed work can be recognized through:
 (a) italics and bold prints (b) formality or informality of the writer's words
 (c) diction used by the writer *(d) all of the above.
27. Mistakes are caused by
 (a) lack of mastery of the subject (b) ignorance *(c) carelessness (d) selfishness
28. The purpose for a written material can be:
 *(a) self-expressive, persuasive and expository
 (b) explanatory, involving and dialogue
 (c) entertaining, enlightening and educating
 (d) informing, advancing and educating
29. 'I am doing my birthday' should be:
 (a) I am performing my birthday *(b) I am celebrating my birthday
 (c) I am attending to my birthday (d) All of the above
30. "The woman always quarrels her husband" should be:
 (a) The woman always quarrels with her husband
 (b) The woman always quarrel her husband
 *(c) The woman always quarrel with her husband
 (d) The woman alway quarrels with her husband
31. 'I have completed all the exercises on chemistry' should be:
 *(a) I have completed all the exercises in chemistry
 (b) I have completed all the exercise in chemistry
 (c) I have completed all the exercise on chemistry
 (d) I have completed all exercise in chemistry
32. 'Should in case you see her, tell her that I came' should be:
 (a) Should you see her, tell her that I came
 (b) Incase you see her, tell her that I came
 *(c) a and b.
33. 'Every one attended the meeting' should be:

- *(a) Everyone attended the meeting (b) Every one attends the meeting
(c) Every one attend the meeting (d) Everyone attend the meeting**

You are expected to choose from the list provided to complete the sentences

in Nos. 34 - 44.

- 34. I want the -----size (a) large *(b) largest**
- 35. He is the ----- person I know (a) happier *(b) happiest**
- 36. The goat is very ---- (a) sturbon *(b) stubborn**
- 37. She is a ---- writer (a) proficent *(b) proficient**
- 38. Nobody is ---- *(a) indispensable (b) indispensible**
- 39. What is the ---- (a) title *(b) title) of the novel**
- 40. The bride and groom love ---- (a) themselves *(b) each other**
- 41. He met the door ---- (a) open *(b) opened**
- 42. It's time we ---- for our rights (a) stand *(b) stood**
- 43. I ---- my wristwatch on the table (a) kept *(b) placed**
- 44. The examination has been ---- to a latter date (a) postponed *(b) shifted**
- 45. Productive writing skill involves:**
**(a) writing and listening (b) listening and speaking
(c) writing and speaking (d) writing and reading**
- 46. Which of these best describes the writing process?**
***(a) an interactive activity (b) transfer of knowledge
(c) a one-way traffic (d) a frivolous venture**
- 47. The process of writing require the following activities in (1) Editing
(2) Pre-writing (3) Writing in what order:**
(a) 1,2,3 *(b) 2,3,1 (c) 3,2,1 (d) 3,1,2
- 48. The thesis statement refers to ---**
(a) the first sentence in a paragraph (b) the last sentence in a paragraph
***(c) the most important sentence in the entire essay
(d) the light sentence in a paragraph.**
- 49. A good dominant thesis must contain----**
***(a) a central idea for other ideas to radiate from
(b) weak points to be strengthened by the writer
(c) confusing ideas (d) subjective views of the writer**
- 50. A visit to Owu fall can be written using---**
**(a) narrative strategy (b) persuasive strategy (c) descriptive strategy
*(d) a and c only**
- 51. A writer engages in expository writing when he ----**
(a) writes in support of or against a given issue

- (b) narrates his experience at a particular place
 *(c) explains a process or procedure
 (d) gives a vivid description of how to get to the teaching hospital
52. Apart from writing, other language skills include
 (a) reading, jotting and cramming *(b) reading, listening and speaking
 (c) reading, looking and listening (d) reading, receiving and imagining
53. Writing is the most difficult of the language skill because it involves
 (a) thinking, dreaming and looking (b) thinking, observing and evaluating
 (c) thinking, drafting and editing *(d) thinking, organizing and writing
54. Writing skill is
 (a) a receptive skill (b) a pro-active skill *(c) a productive skill
 (d) a passive skill
55. The intellectual and emotional investment of the writers depicts their
 (a) knowledge (b) interest (c) excitement *(d) personality
56. A necessary pre-requisite a writer needs is
 *(a) sense of purpose and sense of audience
 (b) sense of purpose and sense of language
 (c) sense of purpose and sense of environment
 (d) sense of purpose and sense of writing
57. Basic requirements for good writing include the following except:
 (a) composing *(b) knowing (c) communicating (d) crafting
58. A writer can source material from all the following avenues except:
 (a) performing experiment (b) using questionnaire *(c) through classroom work
 (d) doing field work
59. The thesis statement is a declarative statement that reveals
 (a) writer's personality (b) writers argumentative skill
 (c) writers communicative process *(d) writers attitude and mould overall structure of the essay
60. Writing can not be organized in one of the following ways:
 *(a) horizontally (b) chronologically (c) spatially (d) cause and effect
61. Information contained in a writing must be
 (a) large (b) correct (c) objective *(d) outdated

62. All but one of the following are characteristic of a paragraph
 (a) unity (b) completeness *(c) verbosity (d) coherence
63. In communicating through writing, you must not
 (a) choose the appropriate register and style (b) determine the essay type
 (c) unite audience, purpose, content and form
 *(d) use big vocabularies to show your skill
64. Proper planning in writing does not require
 *(a) having a dictionary around you (b) having purpose of writing
 (c) establishing a direction (d) keeping your purpose in view throughout
65. Writing in favour of dress code can be done
 (a) via descriptive writing (b) via expository writing
 *(c) via argumentative writing (d) via narrative writing
66. One of the following writing strategies combines the characteristics of others a lot
 *(a) descriptive writing (b) narrative writing (c) argumentative writing
 (d) expository writing
67. Purpose of expository writing include all but
 (a) informing *(b) exposing (c) defining (d) explaining
68. Another name for a business letters is
 (a) commercial letters *(b) deal letters (c) public letters (d) conventional letters
69. A typical personal letter must have
 (a) address, salutation, introduction, body and ending
 (b) address, addressee, introduction, body and ending
 (c) address, salutation, greetings, body and ending
 *(d) address, date, salutation, body and ending
70. Apart from academic writing, which of the following is also common form of writing?
 *(a) letter writing (b) report writing (c) news writing (d) story writing
71. Academic and technical disciplines include
 *(a) science and technology, humanities, social science and law
 (b) science and technology, agriculture, humanities and social science

- (c) science and technology, medicine, humanities and law
- (d) science and technology, engineering, social sciences and law

72. Which of the following is a correct statement
- (a) report of writing must contain all spoken words
 - (b) field work report must contain all data collected
 - (c) laboratory report must be written in present tense
 - * (d) a media report employ cliches
73. Coveat Emptor is a register in
- (a) science and technology
 - * (b) law
 - (c) humanities
 - (d) social sciences
74. A minutes of a meeting must not contain one of the following
- (a) attendance
 - * (b) riddles and jokes
 - (c) matter arising
 - (d) opening
75. Emphasis in paragraph cannot be achieved with
- * (a) morally
 - (b) importantly
 - (c) chiefly
 - (d) mainly
76. Any but the following can be used as transition
- (a) for this reason
 - (b) as a result
 - * (c) as you like it
 - (d) on the whole

Choose from the options A-D answer Question 176 – 180

77. I did not like here at all, because she was as ---- ice
- * (a) cold as
 - (b) cold like
 - (c) cold with
 - (d) cold for
78. Of all the rivers in Nigeria, the Niger is ----
- (a) the long
 - * (b) the longest
 - (c) the longer
 - (d) long
79. Tunde isn't -----continue his education
- (a) determine enough to
 - (b) determining enough to
 - * (c) determined enough to
 - (d) determinism enough to
80. Ade is ----- than Bola
- (a) hardworking
 - (b) most hardworking
 - * (c) more hardworking
 - (d) far hardworking
81. Saraki is ---- person I have ever met
- (a) rich
 - (b) richer
 - (c) most rich
 - * (d) the richest
82. From the reader's view point, revising is ----
- (a) critical reconstruction of the whole substance of writing
 - (b) critical critique of the note substance of the writing
 - * (c) critical review of the whole substance of the writing
 - (d) critical rejection of the whole substance of the writing

83. Revision of the first draft can be done along the following lines:
 (a) texture, sentences purpose and organization
 (b) texture, vocabularies purpose and organization
 *(c) texture, tone, purpose and organization
 (d) texture, words, purpose and organization
84. Listening, as a language skill, requires
 (a) unconscious effort (b) semiconscious effort *(c) conscious effort
 (d) comatose effort
85. In Marginal Listening, students are
 (a) creatively listening (b) consciously listening (c) attentively listening
 *(d) partially listening
86. Which of the following is not a part of listening process?
 (a) receiving (b) focusing *(c) articulating (d) decepting
87. To cultivate good listening habit, student should focus on the following cues but
 *(a) facial cue (b) verbal cues (c) non-verbal cues (d) implicit cue
88. All the following aids assist students' listening except
 (a) mechanical aids (b) biological aids (c) psychological aids
 *(d) procedural aids
89. Which of the following represents English sound system?
 *(a) vowels, consonants, stress and intonation
 (b) vowels, vocabularies, stress and intonation
 (c) vowels, grammar stress and intonation
 (d) vowels, speech, stress and intonation
90. Which of the following is not a part in organs of speech?
 (a) nasal cavity (b) oral cavity *(c) maxilla cavity (d) pharyngeal cavity
91. Extemporaneous delivery entails....
 (a) speech delivered without preparation
 (b) speech delivered via deliberations
 (c) speech delivered through reading
 *(d) speech that speaks to the points in the outline
92. The police finally arrested the ---- criminal
 (a) famous (b) renowned (c) respectable *(d) notorious
93. Should UNILORIN wish to attract worker, it ought to ----the pay

- (a) lower (b) rise *(c) raise (d) spread
94. I ---- whether our competitor will make profit
(a) doubted (b) doubting *(c) doubt (d) on doubt
95. He has recently ---- driving to make himself relaxed
*(a) relinguished (b) relinguish (c) relinguishing (d) relinguisten
96. Brushing teeth using toothpaste will ---- then from decaying
(a) guard (b) defer *(c) protect (d) avoid
97. Common symptoms associated with fever --- sleepleness, headache and tiredness
(a) includes (b) included *(c) include (d) including
98. Are we sure that she will be able to ---- the shock
(a) take up *(b) get over (c) get through (d) get up
99. It takes years to ---- as a teacher
(a) qualified (b) qualifying (c) qualification *(d) qualify
100. Hormones are chemicals which ---- by the body to control various functions
(a) produce (b) are producing *(c) are produced (d) were produced
101. The accident would have been averted but the driver had been ---
(a) negligence (b) neglecting *(c) negligent (d) neglected

You are to complete the following statements by picking the correct answer from options provided.

102. Writing can be described as----
(a) a receptive skill in communication.
(b) a receptive skill which can be developed through practice.
(c) the primary of the four language sills.
*(d) a productive skill in language use
103. A good writing should have a----
(a) synthesis of the thesis statement, occasion, style and the conclusion.
*(b) synthesis of the audience, occasion, content, form and style.
(c) synthesis of the dominant thesis, audience style and conclusion.
(d) synthesis of the introduction, topic sentences, audience and conclusion.
104. The process of writing involves---
(a) Pre-writing, writing and publishing.
(b) Pre-writing, topic selection and post-writing

- *(c) Pre-writing, writing and editing**
- (d) Pre-writing, topic selection and writing.**

105. Which of the following topics would you consider most limited in scope for a class essay?

- (a) Under development in Nigeria**
- (b) Under development in Third world countries.**
- (c) Under development in Africa : Causes and solution.**
- (d)*The causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria.**

106. A topic sentence is the sentence which ----

- (a) reveals the writer's attitude to the subject matter.**
- * (b) contains the central idea of a paragraph**
- (c) defines the scope and purpose of the essay**
- (d) directs the movement and organisation of all ideas in the essay.**

107. A good paragraph makes good use of the following combination

(a) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers.

*** (b) Unity, topic sentence, completeness, emphasis, coherence, transitional markers**

(c) Unity, thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and

(d) Thesis statement, completeness, emphasis, coherence and detailed descriptions.

Assume you found the following error in your friend's work. Edit as appropriate picking from the options provided after each of questions 108-112

108. Shade has write the letter.

(a) have wrote (b) have write (c) have written *(d) has written.

109. One of the boys is coming in every day.

(a) come *(b) comes (c) is come (d) are coming.

110. Romeo and Juliet are my best book

(a) has being (b) have being (c) is been *(d) has been.

111. The Vice-chancellor commended the committee for their prompt response.

(a) his (b) it *(c) its (d) it's.

112. When the students got home, they discovering that their room was empty.

(a) discover (b) discovery *(c) discovered (d) disscovered.

113. A request written by your association to the Head of your department seeking the

department's financial support should take the form of _____

(a) an essay *(b) a business letter (c) a field report (d) a personal letter

114. The features of a business/public letter are arranged as follows

-
- (a) Reference Number, Address and date, the greeting, letter heading, body of
The letter and complimentary close
 - (b) Address and Date, Name/Designation and address of receiver, Reference
Number, salutation, letter heading body of the letter and complimentary close
 - (c) *Address, Date, greeting, main body of letter and complimentary close
 - (d) Salutation/greeting, address, date, main body of letter and complimentary
Close

115. Which of the following is true about reports of meetings?

- (a) Every single word spoken at the meeting is included in the report.
- *(b) Only main ideas of discussions are reported.
- (c) Sections of minutes are not numbered.
- (d) Non-verbatim reports do not make use of the reported speech.

116. A fieldwork report has the following features

- (a) Introduction, Requirement, Method, Readings, Calculations and Conclusion.
- (b) Headlines, Lead, body of the story conclusion and acknowledgement.
- *(c) Introduction, Procedure, Observations, Discussion and Evaluation, Conclusion and acknowledgement.
- (d) Attendance, Opening, Matters Arising, News Business, Any Other Business
and closing.

117. _____ is a type of report which usually has a source and a headline.

- *(a) Media report (b) Field report (c) Laboratory report (d) Report of meetings

118. The natural order of the acquisition of language skills is

-
- (a) Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking
 - (b) Reading, Listening, Writing and Speaking
 - (c) Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking
 - *(d) Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing

119. _____ is regarded as the most primary of the four language skills?
(a) Writing (b) Reading (c) Speaking *(d) Listening
120. What type of listening takes place when we listen to messages like music with a view to evaluating it?
(a) Attentive listening (b) Appreciative listening *(c) Analytic listening
(d) Marginal listening
121. What type of listening is required when listening to lectures, debates and discussions within the academic setting?
*(a) Attentive listening (b) Marginal listening (c) Appreciative listening
(d) Analytic listening
122. The listening process involves _____
(a) Recording sound, Focusing, accepting and responding
*(b) Receiving, Focusing, Deciphering, Accepting and Storing
(c) Receiving, Deciphering, Recording, Accepting and Responding
(d) Receiving, Accepting, Storing, Recalling and Responding
123. A speaker who pauses/maintains silence in order to drive home a point makes use of
(a) implicit cue (b) explicit cue (c) verbal cue *(d) non-verbal cue
124. _____ is a pre-listening tip.
(a) Taking notes (b) Anticipating words or phrases a lecture will use
(c) Asking relevant questions *(d) Preparing questions on a topic
125. Procedural tips of listening can be categorized as _____
(a) Aural, situational, electronic and tactile
(b) Orientation towards listening task, subject, speaker and self
*(c) Pre-listening, during listening and post-listening
(d) Aural, situational, electronic and note taking
126. _____ logically follows in the acquisition of communication skills.
(a) Writing *(b) Speaking (c) Reading (d) Hearing
127. A seminar presentation would require
(a) an impromptu delivery (b) a memorized delivery
(c) discussion delivery *(d) reading delivery
128. Which of the following strategies would you adopt when giving an impromptu

speech in front of all your lecturers?

- (a) Standing confidently, speaking clearly and lowering your gaze
- (b) Standing confidently, lowering your gaze and making your speech long
- *.(c) Standing confidently, maintaining eye contact and speaking clearly
- (c) Lowering your gaze, speaking clearly and making your speech long

129. The following are effective delivery strategies except

- (a) comporment (b) statement of purpose
- (c) eye contact *(d) jerky sentence

130. _____ is not an organ of speech.

- (a) Pharyngeal cavity *(b) Maxilla cavity (c) Nasal cavity
- (d) Oral cavity

131. The following are principles that can be adopted in persuasive speaking except

- (a) Creating a vivid picture (b) Keeping to one theme
- * (c) Use of abstract phrases (d) Generating true emotion

132. Amina did her wedding anniversary last week should be

- (a) Aminado her wedding anniversary last week
- (b) Amina is doing her wedding anniversary last week
- (c) Amina performed her wedding anniversary last week
- * (d) Amina celebrated her wedding anniversary last week

133. I washed a nice show at the tiata should be

- (a) I watch a nice show at the thearte
- (b) I wash a nice show at the theatre
- * (c) I watched a nice show at the theatre
- (d) I washed a nice show at the theatre

Choose from the options provided to complete the sentences in numbers 13 4-143

134. Share this ice cream _____ three of you

- * (a) among (b) between (c) amongst (d) in-between

135. Ijeoma is always asking

- (a) 'When will you come visit me'?
- * (b) 'When will you visit me?'
- (c) When are you to visit me?
- (d) When are you visiting your?

136. Every man, woman and child _____ requested to assemble in the departure lounge

*** (a) is (b) are (c) were (d) was**

**137. My lecture asked us to try _____ do better
(a) and *(b) to (c) for (d) by**

**138. You and _____ are going to represent the class
(a) me *(b) I (c) mine (d) us**

**139. If I _____ you I would refuse to go
(a) was *(b) were (c) am (d) be**

**140. Mr. Jatto say that he _____ swimming
(a) disliked *(b) dislikes (c) dislike (d) disliking**

**141. Can you sit on this _____?
(a) stood *(b) stool (c) stand (d) stake**

**142. Bola cannot see you because she is _____
(a) traveled *(b) traveling (c) travelled (d) travelling**

**143. AbdulGafar watches movies _____ his wife depends on them.
(a) like *(b) as if (c) as like (d) like as**

(A) *By putting the correct punctuation in the space provided, make each of the sentences below clearer:*

**144. The job having been finished _____ the men went home
(a) full stop (b) colon (c) semi-colon *(d) comma.**

**145. To what extent does the present political dispensation in Nigeria relevant to the proletariat _____
(a) comma *(b) question mark (c) colon (d) exclamation.**

**146. Providing reasons for, or proof of statement made in the topic sentence - _____ this means that the topic sentence needs modification
(a) full stop (b) question mark *(c) semi-colon (d) invited comma**

**147. Alas _____ the evil was hatched
(a) full stop *(b) exclamation mark (c) comma (d) colon**

**148. Socialisation is a desirable tenet of all humans in a civilized setting _____
(a) semi-colon *(b) full stop (c) question mark (d) exclamation mark**

(B) From numbers 149 – 153, respond to the statements that follow by picking any of the options that fill the gaps

- 149. A topic sentence is _____**
*(a) an expression of main idea (b) a negation of a concept
(c) the fulfillment of the thesis (d) an answer to a call.
- 150. A sentence is an element of a _____**
(a) body *(b) paragraph (c) stem (d) point
- 151. A paragraph is _____**
(a) a combination of sentences (b) an abridged version of a topic
*(c) a unit in a larger set of ideas (d) an indirect speech.
- 152. One of the functions of a paragraph is to _____**
*(a) transit one idea to another (b) to negate an existing concept
(c) multiply ideas (d) maintain statuesque.
- 153. The length of a paragraph is largely determined by its _____**
(a) load (b) precision (c) scope *(d) purpose.

(C) Answer questions 154 – 159 by choosing the correct options below them.

- 154. What is salutation in Letter Writing?**
*(a) formal way of addressing the reader (b) an acknowledgement
(c) a complementary statement (d) the stem of the letter.
- 155. What role does the subject heading play in letter?**
(a) An eye-opening (b) helpful to guide the writer
*(c) helpful to direct the reader towards the writer's direction
(d) redundancy.
- 156. How familiar are the writer and the recipient of a formal letter?**
*(a) not familiar at all (b) very familiar
(c) closely related (d) just familiar
- 157. Mention the common denominators of the three types of letter.**
(a) Mechanical accuracy (b) salutation (c) rubrics *(d) Formal features.
- 158. How many formal features does a formal letter has?**
(a) two *(b) six (c) ten (d) four

164. (a) name *(b) signature (c) initials (d) closing.

Using options a – d, replace the underlined words and phrases in the passage.

174. Castings

*(a) fabricatings (b) makings (c) producing (d) doings

175. Forgings

(a) mouldings *(b) shapings (c) drawings (d) makings

176. Machined

(a) manufactured *(b) mechanized (c) monitored (d) molded.

177. Operators

*(a) detectives (b) destructors (c) developers (d) drillers

178. Stop

(a) hanger *(b) suspension (c) pretension (d) handler

179. The right length

*(a) exact measurement (b) approximation (c) measurement (d) size

180. Fitted

(a) prepared (b) hanged *(c) connected (d) corroborated

181. a fixture

*(a) confiner (b) definer (c) restricting (d) limited.

182. drilling

(a) sewing *(b) ridging (c) digging (d) coercing

183. Similar operations

(a) the same thing (b) synonymous things *(c) related activities
(d) exact operations.

184. 'Jigs'

(a) handler *(b) holders (c) benders (d) turners.

185. a guide hole

(a) an opening (b) an opener *(c) a leading opening (d) a drainage.

186. the operator

*(a) the handler (b) the officer (c) the manager (d) the driver

187. 'Machine menders'
 (a) Machine operator *(b) Machine's attendant (c) Machine repairer
 (d) Machine maintenance
188. turning out
 (a) up turning *(b) producing (c) manufacturing (d) releasing
189. Knack
 (a) Knock (b) Knight *(c) skill (d) consistency
190. the finish of the work
 (a) the conclusion of the work (b) production, *(c) the completion of the
 work
 (d) finality.
191. set up
 (a) organize *(b) prepare (c) roll (d) release
192. working speed
 *(a) check limit (b) reduction time (c) duration (d) extent
193. different ability
 (a) various energy *(b) different potential (c) limitation (d) inability.
194. The problems of developing nations are inexhaustible (synonym)
 (a) Abundant (b) limited (c) many *(d) numerous (e) restricted
195. Though the later chief _____ just a small piece of land from his father
 he bequeathed many hectares to his children (synonym)
 (a) acquired (b) a massed *(c) inherited (d) recovered (e) withdrew.
196. Education develops an individual as a person and therefore _____
 him to get more out of life
 (a) enable (b) enabled (c) enabling *(d) enables (e) enablely
197. The twin brothers love each other, just as the triplet love
 (a) each others (b) everyone *(c) one another (d) others (e) themselves
198. The _____ hostel appears to be neglected by the school authority
 (a) girl (b) girls (c) girl's *(d) girls' (e) girls's
199. The boy is humble, and the entire community admire him for his
 (a) humbument (b) humbleness (c) humbles (d) humbling *(e)
 humility.
200. Our step-brothers are generous to us

(a) are they? *(b) aren't they? (c) didn't they (d) is it? (e) Isn't it?

The ----201---- exchange is a ----202----- where ----203---- are bought and sold. Any member of the public who wishes to buy ----204---- must get it from the ----205---- through a -----206----- . Shares of popular ----207---- that have good profile and stable prospects are always on ----208---- demand while the shares of companies that are unprofitable drop.

	A	B	C	D	E
201	Bank	bulk	foreign	insurance	Stock*
202	Field	ground	Market*	pavilion	place
203	Goods	Monies*	notes	securities	Services
204	Commodities	goods	investments	items	Shares*
205	Agent*	broker	cashier	Clerk	jobber
206.	Bear	Broker*	bull	jobber	Receptionist
207	Firms	individuals	industries	institutions	*Organizations
208	Adequate	Frequent	*High	Low	Moderate

209. French along with English --- to be passed.

*(a) is (b) are (c) have (d) none

210. Although my father --- a house in Cope Coast, he --- his holiday in Badagry.

(a) have/have (b) have/has *(c) has/had (d) has/have

211. More people--- to learn Arabic these days.

(a) begin *(b) are beginning (c) beginning (d) none

212. It is a useful language because many people in West Africa _____ it.

*(a) speak (b) are speaking (c) speaking (d) spoke

213. Then end of the world _____ at a time which we do not expect.

*(a) will come (b) comes (c) will be coming (d) is coming

214. I've never --- anyone --- so much money before', thought the policeman.

(a) seen/loose (b) saw/lose *(c) seen/lose (d) saw/loose

215. Which of these transitional markers is used to indicate resumption.

(a) moreover *(b) as I was saying (c) furthermore (d) nevertheless

216. The two language skills concerned with literacy are

*(a)reading/writing (b)reading/listening(c)writing/speaking
(d)listening/speaking

217. "The boy drove the car recklessly" has these sentence elements

(a) SPC (b) SPA *(c) SPCA (d) SCA

218. He is a nice man is a/an _____ sentence
 (a) imperative (b) exclamatory (c) interrogatory *(d) declarative.
219. “Are you okay?” is---
 (a) imperative sentence (b) declarative sentence (c) exclamatory sentence
 *(d) interrogatory sentence.
220. “But”, “Are” “or” are examples of
 (a) subordinators (b) correlatives *(c) co-ordinators (d) none
221. Essay writing involves _____ structural parts
 (a) five (b) six *(c) three (d) one
222. An essay that involves relating one’s experience is referred to as
 (a) descriptive (b) argumentative (c) expository *(d) narrative
223. Mechanical accuracy involves only one of the followings
 *(a) punctuations (b) pronunciation (c) calligraphy (d) reading
224. An acronym that captures the criteria for making an essay is
 (a) COE (b) SAP (c) 3RQ^S *(d) COEMA
225. Brainstorming is a ___ activity
 (a) writing *(b) pre-writing (c) post writing (d) proof reading
226. Comprehension basically aims at testing students’
 (a) pronunciation *(b) meaning understanding (c) spelling (d) reading
227. A written transaction between a former employee and his employer is an example of _____ letter.
 (a) informal (b) semi-formal *(c) formal (d) none
228. Students and not their lecturer _____ involved
 (a) is *(b) are (c) has (d) none.
229. Though Physics may not seem interesting to you, if you want to understand space exploration, a little physics will be helpful.
 (a) simple (b) compound *(c) complex (d) compound-complex
230. Although your study schedule is broken into separate and individual courses, you are not leaning isolated information or ideas
 (a) compound (b) simple (c) compound-complex *(d) complex
231. Interest depends upon understanding.
 (a) compound-complex (b) compound (c) complex *(d) simple

232. Students should study properly for their examinations
 (a) Isn't it? (b) Shouldn't it? *(c) shouldn't they? (d) should they?
233. I wont go there would I?
 (a) Yes I would *(b) No, I wont (c) Yes, I won (d) No, I would.
234. He was _____ when the prophecy came true
 (a) amaze *(b) amazed (c) amazing (d) amazingly
235. Are you _____ for the dance?
 (a) already *(b) all ready (c) all read (d) none
236. Government is ready to _____ monetization policy.
 (a) compliment (b) complement *(c) impliment (d) implement
237. The lady as well as her mother _____ cooking.
 (a) hate *(b) hates (c) love (d) none
238. Neither Ade nor his brothers _____ attending the play next week
 (a) is (b) was *(c) are (d) were

For two hundred years after the Norman conquest, French remained the language of intercourse among the upper class in England. England witnessed a bilingual situation of its dwellers. England, now a language of the conquered. French, a language of the conqueror. The fusion of the two races became possible, as both forgot the agony of defeat and euphoria of victory.

239. What parts of speech do “conquest” and “conquered” belong to?
 (a) Noun/noun (b) verb/verb *(c) noun/verb (d) verb/noun
240. The pair of agony/euphoria is an example of
 *(a) antonym (b) synonym (c) homophone (d) homonym
241. The antonym of victory is _____
 (a) fusion (b) conquest *(c) defeat (d) dwellers
242. ‘Dwellers’ in the passage means
 (a) fighters (b) conquerors *(c) inhabitants (d) doers
243. “Its” is an example of
 *(a) possessive pronoun (b) contraction (c) personal pronoun
 (d) none
244. He was so convinced that people were driven by ---- motives that he could not believe that anyone could be unselfish
 (a) selfless (b) personal *(c) ulterior (d) altruistic
245. No hero of ancient or modern times can surpass the Indian with his lofty contempt of death and the --- with which he sustained the cruelest affliction

(a) guile (b) concern (c) reverence *(d) fortitude

246. The concept of ---- grouping of people with similar interests and abilities was very popular among educators.
(a) segregated (b) integrated *(c) homogeneous (d) heterogeneous
247. His theories were so ---- that few could see what he was trying to establish
(a) logical (b) erudite (c) scholarly *(d) nebulous
248. An individual who is ----- is incapable of ----
*(a) fettered - flight (b) ambitious – failure (c) modest - shame
(d) militant - fear
249. We do not mean to be disrespectful when we refuse to follow the advice of our ---- leader
(a) famous (b) dynamic (c) gracious *(d) venerable
250. After several ---- attempts to send the missile into space, the spacecraft was finally launched successfully.
(a) difficult (b) excellent *(c) abortive (d) preliminary