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BOWEN UNIVERSITY, IWO, OSUN STATE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
2018/2019 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE TITLE: USE OF ENGLISH I
COURSE CODE: GST 101
DATE: TUESDAY, 8 JANUARY, 2019.
TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: There are TWO sections in this paper. Answer ALL QUESTIONS in Section A (45 marks) and ALL questions in Section B (25 marks).

CANDIDATE'S MATRIC NO: _____

DEPARTMENT: _____

PROGRAMME: _____

SECTION A

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION: *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow*

Parents and teachers have asserted for years that children “under the influence” of sugar exhibit hyperactive behaviour. **Some studies on the effect of sugar on the behaviour of some children have corroborated these claims**, and many others have challenged them; much more study still needs to be done before the relationship between sugar and behaviour, if any, is fully understood.

In the meantime, there are plenty of reasons to restrict the amount of sugar your toddler consumes. For one, sugar is totally without nutritional values—it provides no vitamins, no minerals, nothing but calories. For another, sugar often keeps bad company; it is frequently found in combination with other nutritional undesirables—unhealthy ingredients, such as fats and refined grains—in largely nutritionally “empty” foods. For yet another, sugar and sugary foods contribute significantly to tooth decay and may contribute to obesity (many of the foods that contain sugar are fattening without being either filling or nutritious). Sugar may also be used to improve the taste of third-rate ingredients (in a tomato sauce, for example, when the tomatoes lack flavour of their own); and ingredients lacking taste are often also lacking in nutrition. And because it increases the body’s need for chromium, which is involved in the way the body handles sugar, sugar may also be indirectly implicated in the development of diabetes. But possibly the best reason to keep sugar out of the mouth of your babe—as much as possible—is to help him or her avert a lifelong struggle with a demanding sweet tooth and the problems that come with it. Research shows that children who eat a lot of sugary foods early on are more likely to grow into sugar-craving adults.

In order to minimize the sugar in your toddler’s diet, you need to know where to look for it. Sugar goes by many names, including brown sugar, raw sugar, turbinado sugar, fructose, glucose, honey, maple syrup, corn syrup, corn syrup solids, high-fructose corn syrup, corn sweeteners, dextrose and sucrose. Avoid these when shopping for ready-made foods (particularly if they rank high on an ingredients list or if two or more of them are anywhere on a list) and when cooking for your toddler at home. Save exceptions for when there’s no other choice—at birthday parties, for instance.

Restricting sugar doesn’t have to mean restricting sweets entirely, however. Sweets made with fruit-juice concentrates and fruit sweeteners can just be as satisfying to a toddler as treats made with

sugar. Make your own fruit-sweetened treats or look for ready-made ones in your supermarket or health food store. A not insignificant bonus: fruit-sweetened cakes, cookies, and muffins are much more likely to incorporate nutritious ingredients (such as whole-grain flours) than other commercially prepared sweets.

1. Which of the following is true?
 - A. The writers are not persuaded that sugar is associated with children's hyperactive behaviour.
 - B. The writers are persuaded that sugar is associated with children's hyperactive behaviour.
 - C. The writers assume that sugar is associated with children's hyperactive behaviour.
 - D. The writers presume that sugar is associated with children's hyperactive behaviour.

2. If parents are able to abide by the writers' advice concerning their children's sugar intake, they will be able to
 - A. discourage nonchalant desire for sugar in their children's adult lives.
 - B. avert nonchalant crave for sugar in their children's adult lives.
 - C. enhance earnest desire for sugar in their children's adult lives.
 - D. forestall earnest desire for sugar in their children's adult lives.

3. One major advice of the writers is that
 - A. parents must not buy well-scrutinized ready-made foods for their wards.
 - B. parents need not buy well-scrutinized ready-made foods for their children.
 - C. parents may buy well-scrutinized ready-made foods for their wards.
 - D. parents will buy well-scrutinized ready-made foods for their children.

From your understanding of the passage, which of the following is true of 5 - 8?

4.
 - A. Sugar is rarely used with ready-made food.
 - B. Sugar is presumably used with ready-made food.
 - C. Sugar is seldom used with ready-made food.
 - D. Sugar is often used with ready-made food.

5.
 - A. Sugar is liable for the development of diabetes.
 - B. Sugar may be liable for the development of diabetes.
 - C. Sugar will be liable for the development of diabetes.
 - D. Sugar cannot be liable for the development of diabetes.

6.
 - A. Sugar is entirely avoidable in children's diets.
 - B. Sugar may not be entirely avoidable in children's diets.
 - C. Sugar must not be entirely avoided in children's diets.
 - D. Sugar will be entirely avoided in children's diets.

7.
 - A. Fruit-sweetened cakes are presumably dangerous.
 - B. Fruit-sweetened cakes are presumably nutritious.
 - C. Fruit-sweetened cakes are seldom nutritious.
 - D. Fruit-sweetened cakes are actually nutritious.

8. The structural name of the sentence "Make your own fruit-sweetened treats or look for ready-made ones in your supermarket or health food store" is _____.

9. The functional name of the sentence in 8 above is _____.
10. How many clauses are in sentence 8 above? List them.
11. Identify the components of the clause "Some studies on the effect of sugar on the behaviour of some children have corroborated these claims" in terms of subject, verb, complement, adjective, and object as you may deem appropriate.
12. The clause in 11 above can best be described as what type of functional sentence?
13. As a structural sentence, the clause in 11 above can best be described as a(n) _____ sentence.
14. "Hyperactive" as used in the passage belongs to what class of word (part of speech)?
15. The phrase "without nutritional values" can be described as _____ phrase.
16. The name of the phrase "other nutritional undesirables" is _____.

Fill the gaps in Nos. 17-25.

17. Kinesics is a type of communication achieved through?
(A) gestures (B) standing (C) writing (D) singing
18. Chronemics is communication involving
(A) food (B) dress (C) time (D) objects.
19. Nonverbal communication can be misconstrued. TRUE/FALSE.
20. Reading is one of the two productive skills of language. TRUE/FALSE.
21. Reading is an oracy skill. TRUE/FALSE.
22. One can read without being able to write. TRUE/FALSE.
23. The number of words the eyes can see at a fixation on a print is
(A) attention span (B) recognition span (C) cornea span (D) sight span
24. What does SQ3R mean?
25. SQ3R is a _____ technique.

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From the options lettered A - E, choose the word class of the underlined words in 26 - 31.

A. ADJECTIVE (B) NOUN (C) VERB (D) ADVERB (E) PRONOUN

26. I love nice things.

27. Love is my younger sister.

28. She read a nice love letter from her man.

29. She sang lovingly.

30. Do you have a very sharp table knife?

31. You can table the matter before the king.

From the options lettered A - F, identify the functions of the underlined noun phrases in the sentences in 32-37.

(A) SUBJECT (B) SUBJECT COMPLEMENT (C) DIRECT OBJECT (D) INDIRECT OBJECT
(E) OBJECT COMPLEMENT (F) PREPOSITIONAL COMPLEMENT

32. The house is without any significant architecture.

33. The leader of the group has run away.

34. She gave our lecturer a book.

35. They commended the students.

36. They elected Dayo their new chairman.

37. Bola is an industrious nurse.

SECTION B

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION: Answer ALL questions from this section on this page and overleaf.

1. Mention and briefly explain four pieces of information you can get from a dictionary. (12 marks)
2. Give two reasons why the Use of English course is compulsory in Nigerian tertiary institutions. (4 marks)
3. With two examples for each, explain the difference between a main clause and a subordinate clause. (9 marks)