

(GST 101): USE OF ENGLISH I (LEARNING SKILLS)

Bolded questions are compulsory and other questions are optional

MCQ

Answer all questions

Number of questions to answer: 100

Total Score: 100

Questions

1. Use of English, famously captioned as GST 101, in many higher institutions is a/an _____ course. [1 mark(s)]

A. Elective

B. Compulsory

C. Advisable

D. Considerable

2. According to Charles Lederer (1989), _____ is the most widely spoken language on earth. [1 mark(s)]

A. English

B. Yoruba

C. Spanish

D. French

3. In Nigeria, formal education is acquired in _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Our mother tongue

B. Any indigenous language

C. English

D. French

4. One way to improve your speech and pronunciation is by _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Always carrying a dictionary around

B. Attending all the classes taken at the university

C. Repeating English words after every speaker

D. Listening to model native speakers on the electronic media.

5. All, but one, of the following are advantages of taking Use of English Course. [1 mark(s)]

A. It equips one with the requisite skills for note-taking

B. It equips one with the refinement needed for note-making

C. It makes you look more lovely

D. It aids answering questions.

6. The world's famous language is _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. French

B. English

C. A native speaker's rendition of Yoruba

D. Spanish

7. Two of the most prominent international languages accepted for deliberation at international bodies like African Union (AU) and the United Nations are _____ and _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. French and Yoruba

B. German and English

C. Yoruba and English

D. English and French

8. The Use of English manual is divided into _____ modules. [1 mark(s)]

A. 30

B. 35

C. 15

9. To derive optimum benefit from the Use of English manual, students are encouraged to _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Get the manual, use, and keep for future reference

B. Make it a bed companion

C. Use and pass on to a dear relative

D. Read it aloud, daily.

10. The receptive skills the Use of English course helps students to acquire are _____ and _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Listening and reading

B. Silence and decorum

C. Fluency and friendliness

D. Speaking loudly and independently

11. One of the following is not a function of English in Nigeria. It is the language of _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Public functions

B. The mass media

C. Dance

D. Business interactions

12. Speaking and writing are _____ skills. [1 mark(s)]

A. Productive

B. Adaptation

C. Adaptive

D. Logical

13. According to Charles Lederer (1989), more than _____ percent of international mail is written in English. [1 mark(s)]

A. Ninety

B. Seventy

C. Eighty

D. Ninety-five

14. The patterns of English and most Nigerian languages are _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Similar

B. Exact

C. Miles apart

D. Mutually intelligible

15. For interethnic communication in Nigeria, _____ indigenous language(s) can favourably compete with English. [1 mark(s)]

A. All

B. No

C. Any

D. Two

16. For human beings, _____ has, significantly helped to resolve the problem of memory loss. [1 mark(s)]

A. Writing

B. Listening attentively

C. Listening with empathy

D. The most used speech organ

17. An activity done during study time is termed _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Noting

B. Note

C. Note-taking

D. Note-making

18. _____ is a post-class activity. [1 mark(s)]

A. Note-taking

B. Note-making

C. Listening

D. Making assumption

19. Research has shown that _____ of the information from lectures and reading is lost if not attempt at documentation is made. [1 mark(s)]

A. Less than 20%

B. More than 75%

- D. Over 90%
20. According to research, information obtained from a lecture could be lost _____ if no effort is made to record it. [1 mark(s)]
- A. After 5 years
 - B. Within 2 weeks**
 - C. Around 10 days
 - D. In few minutes
21. Any situation that suggests reading can be labelled _____. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Noting
 - B. The process of writing
 - C. Note-taking
 - D. Note-making**
22. Any situation that requires listening is labelled _____. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Note-making
 - B. Note-made
 - C. Note-taking**
 - D. Note-taken
23. _____ is/are brief record of points or ideas to aid memory. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Notes**
 - B. Jotter
 - C. Attentiveness
 - D. Being studious
24. Students need to take notes so as to _____. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Track down information**
 - B. Be absent in classes
 - C. Skip classes intermittently
 - D. Get approval to write examinations
25. Notes taken/made by different students are bound to be _____. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Similar
 - B. Different**
 - C. Confusing
 - D. Meaningless
26. Your note is your _____ for group discussion and further studies. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Mirror
 - B. Guide**
 - C. Guard
 - D. Enemy
27. You _____ notes during an online lecture. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Thrash
 - B. Make
 - C. Copy
 - D. Take**
28. Notes are _____ during your private reading sessions. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Stolen
 - B. Made**
 - C. Taken
 - D. Copied
29. You _____ notes during a guest lecturer's delivery. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Form
 - B. Steal
 - C. Make
 - D. Take**
30. Note-making and note-taking _____ be used interchangeably. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Can
 - B. Cannot**

- D. Should
31. The success of students in today's Nigerian tertiary institutions depends largely on the _____ of English Language. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Passable knowledge
 - B. Mastery**
 - C. Use
 - D. Recognition
32. The knowledge of GST 101 is meant to help students become excellent in _____ departmental courses. [1 mark(s)]
- A. All**
 - B. Some
 - C. None
 - D. Few
33. Students in England and Canada acquire Education in a/an/their _____ language. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Foreign
 - B. Native**
 - C. Borrowed
 - D. Uncommon
34. Nigerian students acquire education in a/an _____ language. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Indigenous
 - B. Native
 - C. Local
 - D. Foreign**
35. According to Charles Lederer (1989), _____ of the world's radio programs are beamed in English [1 mark(s)]
- A. 0.6**
 - B. 0.9
 - C. 0.75
 - D. 0.8
36. Possessing a good university degree _____ make up for a deficiency in spoken English. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Can
 - B. May
 - C. Should
 - D. Cannot**
37. Charles Lederer (1989) believes that _____ of all computer texts, including all web sites, are stored in English. [1 mark(s)]
- A. 0.65
 - B. 0.9
 - C. 0.75
 - D. 0.8**
38. The language of communication in offices and business establishments in Nigeria is _____. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Yoruba
 - B. Hausa
 - C. Igbo
 - D. English Language**
39. _____ in English is a bonus for job applicants in our society. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Deficiency
 - B. Lack of competence
 - C. Proficiency**
 - D. Accent
40. The rules of English Language must be mastered _____. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Lazily
 - B. Consciously**
 - C. Every Sunday
 - D. Weekly
41. All speakers of English Language _____ be emulated. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Must

C. Cannot

D. Will

42. Native speakers of English Language are _____ model speakers of the language. [1 mark(s)]

A. All

B. Always

C. Not

D. Likely

43. The language of international business and communication in Nigeria is _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. French

B. Latin

C. Yoruba

D. English

44. _____ Nigerian language(s) is/are used officially at the African Union (AU). [1 mark(s)]

A. All

B. Two of

C. No

D. The major

45. The Nigerian mass media uses _____ to reach out to the educated and the young people. [1 mark(s)]

A. Native languages

B. Hausa

C. English Language

D. Igbo

46. One of these is not an information provided by a modern dictionary. [1 mark(s)]

A. Collocation

B. Word Origin

C. Spellings

D. Location

47. A dictionary written basically for translation of languages is called _____ dictionary. [1 mark(s)]

A. Language

B. Bilingual

C. Subject

D. Electronic

48. _____ are texts such as novels, shorts stories, poetry, drama and other related genre. [1 mark(s)]

A. Fiction

B. Fact

C. Printed material

D. Story

49. A dictionary specially designed for specific professions or disciplines is called _____ dictionary. [1 mark(s)]

A. Bilingual

B. Language

C. Professional

D. Subject

50. An information in a dictionary which shows the word class of a word is referred to as _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Collocation

B. Pronunciation

C. Grammar

D. Orthography

51. The full meaning of CAT is _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Content Area Textbook

B. Culture Area Textbook

C. Criminal Area Textbook

D. Comic Area Textbook

52. All these are benefits of Literature in the acquisition of English as a Second Language except _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. the development of critical and analytical skills required for summary and comprehension

B. the enhancement of students' command of English

D. the qualification for a visa to any country to Britain

53. _____ is the way words combine in a language to produce natural sounding speech and writing. [1 mark(s)]

A. Grammar

B. Collocation

C. Word Origin

D. Speech

54. All these are spelt in American English except _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Centre

B. Program

C. Tire

D. Defense

55. The information provided by a dictionary which focuses on the correct spellings of words is called _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Pronunciation

B. Grammar

C. Collocation

D. Orthography

56. The _____ dictionary is very good for students because it is mobile. [1 mark(s)]

A. Language

B. Pocket

C. Electronic

D. Specialised

57. All these spellings are British except _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Centre

B. Color

C. Tyre

D. Traveller

58. German- English dictionary is an example of _____ dictionary. [1 mark(s)]

A. Specialized

B. Language

C. Subject

D. Bilingual

59. Dictionary of Nursing is an example of _____ dictionary. [1 mark(s)]

A. Language

B. Bilingual

C. Subject

D. Electronic

60. Another name for the subject dictionary is _____ dictionary. [1 mark(s)]

A. Language

B. Specialized

C. Electronic

D. Bilingual

61. _____ is the major verbal means of communication among human beings. [1 mark(s)]

A. Sounds

B. Language

C. Symbols

D. Words

62. _____ and _____ are referred to as the channels of communication. [1 mark(s)]

A. Verbal and nonverbal

B. Signs and symbols

C. Sender and receiver

D. Sounds and letters

63. Any type of inhibition or impediment to effective understanding of the message is _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Olfactics

B. Noise

C. Feedback

64. Language is a _____ system of symbols that communicates meaning when a message is passed across. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Sound
- B. Denotative
- C. Structured**
- D. Arbitrary

65. The specific information or news that is passed to someone else from the sender is called _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Sign
- B. Communication
- C. Interaction
- D. Message**

66. The type of communication that takes the form of soliloquy is called _____ communication. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Intrapersonal**
- B. Interpersonal
- C. Group
- D. Mass

67. When noise is due to fatigue or hunger, it is called _____ noise. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Linguistic
- B. Physiological
- C. Physical
- D. Psychological**

68. The initiator of a communication process is called _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Sender**
- B. Speaker
- C. Individual
- D. Receiver

69. _____ is the act of sending information from one person to another. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Feedback
- B. Communication**
- C. Sharing
- D. Interaction

70. The following are functions of group communication EXCEPT [1 mark(s)]

- A. It is used to soliloquize**
- B. It is used to speak to a large group of people
- C. It makes use of print and broadcast media
- D. Information can be disseminated through social media

71. One of the following is NOT a nonverbal medium of communication. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Pictures
- B. Gestures
- C. Radio**
- D. Paintings

72. Language is dynamic because [1 mark(s)]

- A. It changes depending on the society**
- B. It has flexible linguistic rules
- C. It has no signs and symbols
- D. It has varieties

73. One of the following is NOT a function of feedback. [1 mark(s)]

- A. It is the response of the receiver
- B. It triggers further messages from the sender
- C. It shows the success of a communication process
- D. It is the route selected to relay a message**

74. The type of communication between two people is called _____ communication. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Dyadic**
- B. Group
- C. Cyclical
- D. Interactive

- A. Grammatical errors**
B. The ill health of the receiver
C. Fatigue
D. Faulty radio
-
76. Communication that takes place within a speaker is called _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. interpersonal
B. one-man communication
C. singular communication
D. intrapersonal
-
77. The process of communication is _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. repeatedly
B. intrapersonal
C. cyclical
D. double
-
78. _____ is an example of the problems encountered in group communication. [1 mark(s)]
A. expertise
B. social loafing
C. social unity
D. cohesiveness
-
79. _____ is an example of the channel of communication. [1 mark(s)]
A. graphics
B. pictures
C. music
D. verbal
-
80. Eye contact is also known as _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. proxemics
B. haptics
C. oculosics
D. paralanguage
-
81. The internet encapsulates the features of broadcast and _____ media. [1 mark(s)]
A. Facebook
B. Twitter
C. Nonverbal
D. Print
-
82. Verbal communication is usually _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. intrapersonal
B. symbolic
C. interpersonal
D. nonverbal
-
83. A feature of group communication is all but one of the following. [1 mark(s)]
A. interaction
B. commitment
C. expertise
D. intrapersonal
-
84. The message in a communicative event originates from the _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. receiver
B. noise maker
C. sender
D. channel
-
85. _____ is any obstacle to effective understanding in a message. [1 mark(s)]
A. feedback
B. reaction
C. noise
D. olfactics
-
86. Nonverbal communication cannot be tendered in a law court as an evidence. [1 mark(s)]

B. TRUE

C. sometimes

D. seldom

87. Language is the major instrument required for _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. organization

B. communication

C. expertise

D. reaction

88. All but one of the following is an example of nonverbal communication. [1 mark(s)]

A. signs

B. sounds

C. symbols

D. radio

89. Haptics refers to the use of _____ to communicate. [1 mark(s)]

A. smell

B. emblems

C. touch

D. chronemics

90. Nonverbal communication can be used to reinforce the verbal message. [1 mark(s)]

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

C. never

D. unlikely

91. Listening is a deliberate process through which we seek _____ to _____ and _____ aural stimuli. [1 mark(s)]

A. decode and encode

B. decipher and encipher

C. hear and interpret

D. understand and retain

92. Hearing is a _____ process while listening is an _____ process. [1 mark(s)]

A. preventive and attentive

B. passive and active

C. primary and accurate

D. physiological and endocytic

93. One of the following is not an element in the listening process. [1 mark(s)]

A. hearing

B. understanding

C. thinking

D. responding

94. Listening is a/an _____ communication. [1 mark(s)]

A. expressive

B. depressive

C. receptive

D. possessive

95. Active listening enables students to _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. excel in their academic career

B. forget

C. compete with other students

D. speak rashly

96. When we listen, we listen _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. to discover

B. to combat an opponent

C. to ask questions

D. to judge the speaker

97. Hearing is the _____ stage. [1 mark(s)]

A. assessing stage

C. receiving stage

D. acting stage

98. Remembering is the ability to _____ and _____ the message the listener has received. [1 mark(s)]

A. store and recollect

B. receive and respond

C. understand and judge

D. evaluate and criticize

99. The process of assessing the message and judging the credibility of the speaker's intentions is referred to as _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. interpreting

B. interpreting and evaluating

C. examining

D. evaluating

100. In the process of listening, at what stage is meaning assigned to the message? [1 mark(s)]

A. the hearing stage

B. the responding stage

C. the receiving stage

D. the understanding stage

101. Responding is also known as giving _____ to the sender of message. [1 mark(s)]

A. ANSWERS

B. feedback

C. standing ovation

D. a round of applause

102. An excellent student is certainly committed to _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. effective and productive listening

B. passive listening

C. competitive listening

D. fraudulent listening

103. Quality feedback is a proof of _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. active listening

B. pretentious listening

C. combative listening

D. hearing

104. The ability to store and recollect the message the listener has received is a product of _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. comprehension

B. interpretation

C. evaluation

D. competition

105. Hearing occurs automatically, while listening requires _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. no conscious effort

B. a conscious effort

C. partial effort

D. a miracle

106. Hunger is a _____ barrier. [1 mark(s)]

A. physical

B. psychological

C. physiological

D. language related

107. Physiological barriers are otherwise known as _____ noise. [1 mark(s)]

A. external

B. biological

C. electrical

D. internal

108. One of the following helps improve listening skills. [1 mark(s)]

B. listening with empathy

C. eating while listening

D. talking while listening

109. The following are examples of physical barrier except _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. side-talks

B. fatigue

C. hooting of a car

D. coughing

110. A good student looks out for both _____ and _____ signals of a lecturer. [1 mark(s)]

A. physical and spiritual

B. written and spoken

C. verbal and non-verbal

D. internal and external

111. Teaching a 2 year old child with the Use of English manual is what kind of barrier? [1 mark(s)]

A. physiological

B. information overload

C. language related

D. physical

112. _____ listening is most suitable in a debate. [1 mark(s)]

A. competitive

B. passive

C. fraudulent

D. active

113. The kind of listening where the listener pretends to listen is called _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. active

B. passive

C. competitive

D. fraudulent

114. A Yoruba-speaking Nigerian visiting China is most likely to encounter which of the following barriers? [1 mark(s)]

A. information overload

B. physiological

C. speaker's presentation

D. language related

115. Which of the following is a strategy that helps to overcome psychological barrier to active listening? [1 mark(s)]

A. avoiding prejudice

B. being prepared to listen

C. listening with empathy

D. eating before class

116. Information overload can be _____ and _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. time-bound and content-bound

B. external and time-bound

C. time-bound and space-bound

D. time-bound and internal

117. The ringing of a mobile phone in class triggers what kind of barrier? [1 mark(s)]

A. physiological

B. physical

C. psychological

D. internal

118. The following help improve listening skills except _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. borrowing notes and pen in class

B. taking a light meal before class

C. sleeping well before class

D. focusing on the learning encounter

119. A listening driver is likely to discover a mechanical fault faster than a driver who does not have an ear for unusual sounds. [1 mark(s)]

- B. FALSE
C. none of the above
D. all of the above
-
120. A listener who does not seek to verify the authenticity of the information given by the speaker practices what kind of listening? [1 mark(s)]
A. fraudulent
B. b. competitive
C. active
D. passive
-
121. One of these contributes to the poor note-taking skills among students: [1 mark(s)]
A. The pace of the lecturer
B. The religion of the lecturer
C. The language of the lecturer
D. The tribal marks of the lecture
-
122. Going to class without preparation could mean any of these except ____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Going to class without a notebook
B. Going to class without a textbook
C. Going to class without a friend
D. Going to class without a pen
-
123. The library is important in note-taking and note-making because ____ [1 mark(s)]
A. it serves as a place for reading
B. it has materials useful for note-making
C. it is a must that all students must go there
D. the GST manuals are being sold there
-
124. ____ is the act of developing a note during a private time [1 mark(s)]
A. Note-taking
B. Note-development
C. Note-making
D. Jotting
-
125. What differentiates the act of note-taking and note-making is that ____ [1 mark(s)]
A. They are both done in the classroom
B. The former involves reading while the latter involves writing
C. The former is done privately while the latter is done in the class
D. The former is done in a class while the latter is done during study time
-
126. Students who find themselves in a large class are expected ____ for effective note-taking [1 mark(s)]
A. steal other students' notes
B. get a space close to the lecturer
C. leave the class
D. sleep off in class
-
127. It is recommended that a student who wants to meet up with the fast pace of a lecturer should use ____ and ____ [1 mark(s)]
A. abbreviations and capital letters
B. abbreviations and signs
C. abbreviations and symbols
D. abbreviations and codes
-
128. ____ is the act of writing important points given by a lecturer in a classroom [1 mark(s)]
A. Note-taking
B. Note-development
C. Note-making
D. Jotting
-
129. While taking a note, you are expected to include information like ____ and ____ - [1 mark(s)]
A. your name and tribe of the lecturer
B. the date and time of lecture
C. the venue and time of lecture
D. the tribe and religion of the lecturer

- A. arranging the needed books for a class
- B. read the next topic ahead of the class
- C. preparing relevant questions on the topic to be learnt
- D. eating heavy food before the class**

131. One of these is not a step to effective note-taking: [1 mark(s)]

- A. Sitting next to a pal during class**
- B. Comparing your notes with those of your mates
- C. Dealing with internal distractions
- D. Dealing with external distractions

132. All the following are examples of internal distractions except_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Home sickness
- B. Addictions
- C. Amorous relationships
- D. A noisy classroom**

133. All these are examples of external distractions except_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Hunger
- B. A playful pal
- C. A car horn
- D. Nervousness**

134. All these are essentials for note making except _____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. A classmates' note
- B. Journals
- C. Textbooks
- D. Lecturer's timetable**

135. these are essentials for effective note- making except_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. notebook
- B. pen
- C. bottle of chilled drink**
- D. prepared mind

136. All these except _____ are responsible for poor note-taking in Nigerian universities [1 mark(s)]

- A. Overcrowded classrooms
- B. Non availability of microphones
- C. Non availability of enough restaurants on the campuses**
- D. Non availability of regular source of water

137. Past questions are important for all these except ____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. They are essential for cheating during exams**
- B. They provide the foreknowledge that guide in note-making
- C. It enhances the confidences of the student
- D. It enables the student to know how questions are being asked on the course

138. Note -making is important for academic excellence because_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. it makes you visit the library often
- B. it enables you to build your knowledge with additional materials**
- C. it ensures the ownership of a neat notebook
- D. it makes it compulsory for one to own a notebook in class

139. One of the advantages of not delaying the note-making process is that_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. it enables a student to have enough notes to copy from
- B. it is compulsory for all students
- C. vital information will be remembered vividly**
- D. there is always a prize for those who make notes

140. The acronym OPAC stands for_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Online Private Access Catalogue
- B. Offline Public Access Catalogue
- C. Online People's Access Catalogue
- D. Online Public Access Catalogue**

141. A student who is unable to make a comprehensive note in class is advised to [1 mark(s)]

- B. compare his or her note with other notes after the class**
C. pretend to listen and leave after the class
D. shout down the lecturer
-
142. Classmates may be advantageous in note-taking because___ [1 mark(s)]
A. they always write notes faster
B. they could offer their notes for corrections
C. they are helpful for a gist during class
D. they always understand the lecturer's language
-
143. Classmates may not be harmful in note-making because___ [1 mark(s)]
A. they could serve as sources of distraction
B. they could help one to write notes
C. they always go to class with phones
D. they always sit in front of the class
-
144. All these are examples of external distractions except___ [1 mark(s)]
A. a playful classmate
B. the tone of a ringing phone
C. aroma of food
D. anxiety on the result of a test
-
145. All these are examples of internal distractions except___ [1 mark(s)]
A. dizziness
B. anxiety
C. car horns
D. anger
-
146. The internet is beneficial to note-making because___ [1 mark(s)]
A. you can get different games on it
B. you can get more materials from it
C. you can get more friends from it
D. you can get more songs from it
-
147. In the note-making process, students should ask themselves questions on all these except ___ [1 mark(s)]
A. how to tackle past questions on a topic
B. if the lecturer has said all that the student need to know
C. if the time of lecture is not clashing with the lunch time
D. the possible angles to use in talking the topic
-
148. All these are information to note from journals articles during note-making except___ [1 mark(s)]
A. the time of study
B. the name of the author
C. the page number
D. the year of publication
-
149. All these are more necessary for effective note-making except___ [1 mark(s)]
A. a class notebook
B. a pen
C. an internet –enabled phone
D. a headphone
-
150. All these are commonly used for note-taking except___ [1 mark(s)]
A. a tape recorder
B. a notebook
C. a pen
D. a course manual
-
151. Reading is one of the two productive skills of language. [1 mark(s)]
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
C. True and false
D. None of the above
-
152. Reading is an oracy skill. [1 mark(s)]
A. FALSE

- C. True and false
- D. None of the above

153. One can read without being able to write. [1 mark(s)]

- A. TRUE**
- B. FALSE
- C. True and false
- D. All of the above

154. Reading is a literacy skill because_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. It is acquired through formal education**
- B. It is easy
- C. It is difficult
- D. It prevents understanding

155. Reading and _____are the receptive skills of language. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Listening**
- B. Speaking
- C. Researching
- D. Evaluating

156. Name the two processes involved in reading [1 mark(s)]

- A. Physical and mental**
- B. Psychological and physical
- C. Mental and psychological
- D. Physiological and philosophical

157. Another word for reading deficiency is_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Defect**
- B. Effect
- C. Efficiency
- D. Accuracy

158. The two main stages involved in reading are_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Learning to read and reading to learn**
- B. Learning to write and writing to learn
- C. Learn to speak and speaking to learn
- D. Learning to teach and teaching to learn

159. Reading of the words, phrases and sentences that are not actually there in the passage is referred to_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Insertion**
- B. Omission
- C. Regression
- D. Deletion

160. Glancing back and re-reading words, phrases and sentences that had earlier been read is referred to as_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Repetition**
- B. Vocalization
- C. Insertion
- D. Omission

161. One of the major causes of repetition and omission in reading is_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Lack of concentration**
- B. Lack of ideas
- C. Ability to comprehend quickly
- D. Head movement

162. The number of words the eyes can see at a fixation on a print is_____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Recognition pan
- B. Recognition eye
- C. Recognition span**
- D. Quick recognition

163. The way the eyes move across the line of the print is_____ [1 mark(s)]

- B. Recognition span
C. Difficult movement
D. Rhythmic head movement
-
164. Reading defects include_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Vocalization and sub-vocalisation
B. Head movement and leg movement
C. Pointing to words and pointing to people
D. Regression and progression
-
165. The acronym SQ3R represent_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Survey, question, read, recall and review
B. Survey, query, read, recall and review
C. Survey, query, revise, recall and review
D. Search, question, read, recall and review
-
166. The normal speed of reading is_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. 250 words per minute
B. 350 words per second
C. 450 words per minute
D. 250 words per second
-
167. The fastest reading speed is_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Scanning
B. Skimming
C. Skipping
D. Surveying
-
168. The purpose of skimming is_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. The location of the main ideas of the text
B. To read 250 words per minute
C. To locate the name of the author
D. To practice quick assimilation
-
169. The effect of reading deficiency on the reader is_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Difficult comprehension
B. Quick comprehension
C. Easy assimilation
D. Academic excellence
-
170. What does SQ3R mean? [1 mark(s)]
A. It is a study reading technique
B. It is a writing strategy
C. It enhances listening
D. It builds speech confidence
-
171. Vocalization refers to _____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Whispering the words you are reading to yourself
B. Saying the words you are reading to another person
C. Singing while reading
D. Talking while reading
-
172. Chewing gum is a remedy for_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Vocalization and sub-vocalisation
B. Regression
C. Insertion
D. Omission
-
173. The levels of reading comprehension are [1 mark(s)]
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 2
-
174. Literal reading comprehension is referred to as_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Reading at the surface level

- C. Critical reading
D. Creative level of reading
-
175. One of the importance of reading is_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. It deepens your knowledge in your area of specialization
B. It gives room for laziness
C. It limits reading comprehension
D. It hinders academic excellence
-
176. In surveying a book, you must take note of the following, except, [1 mark(s)]
A. The aesthetic design of the book
B. Title page
C. Preface
D. Author's remarks and introduction and table of contents
-
177. One of the tips for remembering key details while reading is_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Reading in a conducive environment
B. Reading aloud
C. Reading an incomplete note
D. Reading in a noisy environment
-
178. Note-making is a required skill for effective reading [1 mark(s)]
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
C. True and false
D. All of the above
-
179. _____ is the first of the three Rs in the acronym SQ3R [1 mark(s)]
A. Read
B. Review
C. Recall
D. Research
-
180. The second R of the three Rs in the acronym SQ3R is_____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Review
B. Recall
C. Read
D. Research
-
181. Glancing back while reading is known as _____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Vocalization
B. Repetition
C. Regression
D. Rhythmic eye movement
-
182. _____ is the fastest reading speed [1 mark(s)]
A. Skimming
B. Glancing
C. Scanning
D. Normal reading speed
-
183. The S IN SQ3R stands for _____ [1 mark(s)]
A. Study
B. Survey
C. Scan
D. Skim
-
184. The normal speed for reading is _____ words per minute [1 mark(s)]
A. 150
B. 350
C. 125
D. 250
-
185. _____ is the skill used for searching main ideas in the text [1 mark(s)]
A. Insertion
B. Skimming

D. Glancing

186. The whole essence of study reading is _____ [1 mark(s)]

A. Recalling

B. Question

C. Reviewing

D. Listening

187. _____ is a device for remembering facts and details [1 mark(s)]

A. Abbreviation

B. Code

C. Mnemonic

D. Survey

188. The second R in SQ3R stands for [1 mark(s)]

A. Remember

B. Read

C. Reread

D. Recall

189. Understanding when reading is being able to _____ what has been read [1 mark(s)]

A. Reproduce

B. Scan

C. Reread

D. Skim

190. Recalling is the _____ of study reading [1 mark(s)]

A. Climax

B. Creativity

C. Background

D. Conclusion

191. All of the following except one is checked when surveying a book [1 mark(s)]

A. Title page

B. Table of contents

C. Foreword

D. Body of the book

192. Reviewing includes surveying the whole material again from the beginning [1 mark(s)]

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

C. Sometimes

D. Never

193. Scanning is a skill used when searching for a/an _____ in a dictionary [1 mark(s)]

A. Idea

B. Word

C. Meaning

D. Example

194. The entire material is read during the _____ reading speed [1 mark(s)]

A. Skimming

B. Normal

C. Selective reading

D. Scanning

195. _____ slows down reading speed [1 mark(s)]

A. SQ3R

B. Regression

C. Scanning

D. Skimming

196. There are _____ identified speeds of reading [1 mark(s)]

A. Four

B. Six

C. Five

197. The Q in SQ3R stands for _____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Query
- B. Quack reading
- C. Quest

D. Question

198. The use of mnemonic while reading helps to _____ what has been read [1 mark(s)]

A. Master

- B. Forget
- C. Discover

D. Reread

199. The mental aspect of reading has to do with _____ of meaning of words, phrases, clauses and sentence [1 mark(s)]

A. Decoding

- B. Forgetting
 - C. Questioning
 - D. Recognizing
-

200. Reading is a literacy skill that is acquired through _____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Informal education
- B. Religious education
- C. Semi-formal education

D. Formal education

201. Speaking is an activity that is supposed to be a much _____ activity than reading [1 mark(s)]

- A. Faster
 - B. Slower**
 - C. Quicker
 - D. Mental
-

202. Reading in a peaceful and conducive atmosphere helps to stay _____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Distracted
 - B. Focused**
 - C. Fresh
 - D. Disturbed
-

203. Skimming is reading _____ for the main points [1 mark(s)]

- A. Slowly
 - B. Normal
 - C. Rapidly**
 - D. Progressively
-

204. Scanning is reading rapidly to find _____ [1 mark(s)]

- A. Specific information**
 - B. Techniques
 - C. Puzzles
 - D. Hidden meaning
-

205. The mastery of one subject will lead to the mastery of another [1 mark(s)]

- A. FALSE
 - B. TRUE**
-

206. SQ3R is a strategy for _____ reading speed [1 mark(s)]

- A. Survey
 - B. Review
 - C. Normal
 - D. Study**
-

207. Surveying helps to establish the purpose of reading [1 mark(s)]

- A. TRUE**
 - B. FALSE
 - C. Never
 - D. Seldom
-

208. Chewing of gum while reading is a remedy for _____ reading defect [1 mark(s)]

- A. Regression

C. Insertion

D. Vocalization

209. The remedy for omission reading defect is _____ [1 mark(s)]

A. Reading in a noisy environment

B. Chewing gum

C. Improved reading concentration.

D. Placing a large eraser in the mouth

210. The third R in the formula SQ3R stands for [1 mark(s)]

A. Remember

B. Review

C. Recall

D. Read

211. _____ is any impediment to efficient reading. [1 mark(s)]

A. Noise

B. Reading Deficiency

C. Critical Reading

D. Literal reading

212. One of the following is not a reading defect [1 mark(s)]

A. Head movement

B. Vocalisation

C. Repetition

D. Progression

213. Reading word by word within yourself without engaging the vocal chords is called [1 mark(s)]

A. Sub-vocalisation

B. Vocalisation

C. Omission

D. Insertion

214. One of the following is not a remedy for head movement [1 mark(s)]

A. Rhythmic eye movement

B. Recognition span

C. Improved reading concentration

D. Advanced training in word attack

215. Reading deficiency is also referred to as the following except [1 mark(s)]

A. Reading faults

B. Reading defects

C. Pitfalls in Reading

D. Reading stages

216. Glancing back and re-reading words, phrases and sentences that has already been read is called [1 mark(s)]

A. Regression

B. Repetition

C. Insertion

D. Omission

217. _____ is when a reader unconsciously skips words, phrases or sentences in the course of reading a text. [1 mark(s)]

A. Vocalization

B. Pointing to words

C. Omission

D. Regression

218. One of the major causes of repetition and omission in reading is called _____ [1 mark(s)]

A. Lack of concentration

B. Word by word reading

C. Lack of confidence

D. Whispering the words

219. _____ refers to the number of words that the eyes can capture at a fixation on a printed material. [1 mark(s)]

A. Recognition span

B. Reading speed

- D. Eye movement
-
220. The way in which the eyes move across the lines of printed material is called [1 mark(s)]
- A. Head movement
 - B. Reading mistake
 - C. Rhythmic eye movement**
 - D. Concentration span
-
221. Reading deficiency called insertion is often as a result of the following except [1 mark(s)]
- A. Lack of concentration
 - B. Previous knowledge
 - C. Uncoordinated eye movement
 - D. Slow reading speed**
-
222. The movement of the head along the lines of a script is called [1 mark(s)]
- A. Head movement**
 - B. Eye movement
 - C. Face movement
 - D. Recognition span
-
223. Head movement in reading is unnecessary because of the following reasons except [1 mark(s)]
- A. It slows down reading speed
 - B. It reduces comprehension
 - C. It helps concentration**
 - D. One word is read at a time
-
224. _____ is the most effective approach to reading comprehension [1 mark(s)]
- A. Reading aloud
 - B. Silent reading**
 - C. Vocalization
 - D. Literal reading
-
225. _____ is whispering or saying the words you are reading to yourself. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Repetition
 - B. Insertion
 - C. Regression
 - D. Vocalization**
-
226. The fastest reading speed is called _____ [1 mark(s)]
- A. Scanning**
 - B. Skimming
 - C. Literal
 - D. Survey
-
227. An average person reads _____ words per minute [1 mark(s)]
- A. 350
 - B. 255
 - C. 125
 - D. 250**
-
228. The type of reading speed used to locate ideas in a text is called _____ [1 mark(s)]
- A. Study reading speed
 - B. Normal reading speed
 - C. Skimming**
 - D. Scanning
-
229. _____ is the skill used when looking for a word in a dictionary, textbook or encyclopedia. [1 mark(s)]
- A. Scanning**
 - B. Repetition
 - C. Skimming
 - D. Insertion
-
230. The best type of reading speed for academic excellence is [1 mark(s)]
- A. Skimming
 - B. Scanning
 - C. Normal

231. The most popular and effective mnemonic for the study reading technique is [1 mark(s)]

- A. OK4R
- B. EVOKER
- C. PQ4R
- D. SQ3R**

232. _____ is the formula that outlines the strategy for study reading. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Q3RS
- B. SQ3R**
- C. SQR3
- D. 3RSQ

233. Read is the first of the three Rs. It refers to [1 mark(s)]

- A. Reading word by word
- B. Reading the text once
- C. Careful and critical reading**
- D. Reading at the literal level of comprehension

234. Survey in the study reading technique does not include the following except [1 mark(s)]

- A. Read the text critically
- B. Recalling the main points in the text
- C. Re-reading selected parts of the text
- D. Taking note of the table of content**

235. SQ3R in study reading means [1 mark(s)]

- A. Survey Question Read Recall Review**
- B. Source Question Recall Read Review
- C. Survey Question Review Recall Read
- D. Survey Questionnaire Read Recall Review

236. One of the following is not a tip to remembering key details [1 mark(s)]

- A. Learn by association
- B. Concentrate fully on the material
- C. Read in a noisy environment**
- D. Jot down key details

237. It is recommended that ____ percent of study time should be spent recalling what was read. [1 mark(s)]

- A. 25
- B. 60
- C. 55
- D. 50**

238. A good survey on a book helps you to know the following except [1 mark(s)]

- A. The relevance of the book for use
- B. The coverage of the book and its contents
- C. The scope and purpose of the book
- D. The main ideas in the book**

239. The following are reading defects except [1 mark(s)]

- A. Vocalization
- B. Repetition
- C. Insertion
- D. Scanning**

240. The following are remedies to reading deficiency except [1 mark(s)]

- A. Chewing gum
- B. Improved reading concentration
- C. Pointing to words**
- D. Rhythmic eye movement

241. The total set of the words that constitute a language is called a _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Affixation
- B. Lexis**
- C. Morpheme
- D. Inflection

- A. Suffix
- B. Monofix
- C. Prefix**
- D. Infix

243. A process of cutting off parts of words to make the words shorter, but retain their meanings is called _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Blends
- B. Acronyms
- C. Conversion
- D. Clipping**

244. A morpheme is _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. the shortest word in a sentence
- B. the smallest meaningful unit in an essay
- C. the smallest meaningful unit in a language**
- D. the shortest sound in a language

245. _____ prefixes indicate an unfavourable or a demeaning assessment of an entity, an idea or situation. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Pejorative**
- B. Attitudinal
- C. Negative
- D. Unfavourable

246. 'Tick-tock' is an example of _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Clipping
- B. Reduplication**
- C. Conversion
- D. Prefixation

247. 'un-' in the word 'undress' is a _____ prefix while in 'unhappy' is a _____ prefix. [1 mark(s)]

- A. repeat and reversative
- B. pejorative and repeat
- C. negative and pejorative
- D. reversative and negative**

248. 'fore-' in the word 'foretold' is a _____ prefix. [1 mark(s)]

- A. time and order**
- B. attitudinal
- C. degree and size
- D. locative

249. 'mono-' in the word 'monolingual' is a _____ prefix. [1 mark(s)]

- A. number**
- B. repeat
- C. degree and size
- D. time and order

250. The word formation process evident in the word 'danced' is _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Conversion
- B. Prefixation
- C. Inflection**
- D. Suffixation

251. 'mal-' in the word 'malpractice' is a _____ prefix. [1 mark(s)]

- A. pejorative**
- B. reversative
- C. negative
- D. opposite

252. '-ar' in the word 'spectacular' is a _____ suffix. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Noun-to-Noun
- B. Adjective-to-Noun
- C. Noun-to-Adjective**
- D. Adjective-to-Verb

253. The joining together of two or more words to function as one word is called _____. [1 mark(s)]

B. Compounding

- C. Clipping
- D. Categorisation

254. UNESCO is an example of _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Capitalisation
- B. Inflection

C. Acronym

- D. Conversion

255. The process of creating a new word from an existing one through the addition of a morpheme in the final position is called _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Finalisation
- B. Metamorphosis

C. Suffixation

- D. Prefixation

256. 'handwriting' is an example of _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Reduplication
- B. Inflection
- C. Blends

D. Compounding

257. The creation of the word 'phone' from 'telephone' is an example of _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Compounding
- B. Acronym
- C. Blends

D. Clipping

258. 'er' in the word 'londoner' is a _____ suffix. [1 mark(s)]

A. Noun-to-Noun

- B. Verb-to-Noun
- C. Adjective-to-Noun
- D. Noun-to-Adjective

259. Which of the following is a repeat prefix? [1 mark(s)]

- A. di
- B. re**
- C. mis
- D. non

260. The formation of a new word through the joining together of fragments or parts of different words is called _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Acronym
- B. Blends**
- C. Clipping
- D. Differentiation

261. Identify the kind of conversion the underlined words have gone through.

Existing word: Feyi loves her job.

Derived word: Her love is genuine.

[1 mark(s)]

- A. Noun-to-Verb Conversion
- B. Adjective-to-Noun Conversion
- C. Verb-to-Noun Conversion**
- D. Adjective-to-Verb Conversion

262. Identify the kind of conversion the underlined words have gone through. Existing word: I bought a bottle of water.

Derived word: I bottled some water this morning.

[1 mark(s)]

- A. Noun-to-Verb Conversion**
- B. Adjective-to-Noun Conversion
- C. Verb-to-Noun Conversion
- D. Adjective-to-Verb Conversion

263. Identify the kind of conversion the underlined words have gone through. Existing word: The kids love reading comic

Derived word: This magazine is acomic.

[1 mark(s)]

- A. Noun-to-Verb Conversion
- B. Adjective-to-Noun Conversion**
- C. Verb-to-Noun Conversion
- D. Adjective-to-Verb Conversion

264. Identify the kind of conversion the underlined words have gone through. Existing word: That man is always wearing a mask.

Derived word: He masks his face every time.

[1 mark(s)]

- A. Noun-to-Verb Conversion**
- B. Adjective-to-Noun Conversion
- C. Verb-to-Noun Conversion
- D. Adjective-to-Verb Conversion

265. Identify the kind of conversion the underlined words have gone through. Existing word: Sunlight barely penetrated the dirty windows.

Derived word: Don't dirty your clothes when you play outside.

[1 mark(s)]

- A. Noun-to-Verb Conversion
- B. Adjective-to-Noun Conversion
- C. Verb-to-Noun Conversion
- D. Adjective-to-Verb Conversion**

266. 'motel' is an example of _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Inflection
- B. Clipping
- C. Blend**
- D. Acronym

267. 'en' in 'deafen' is a _____ suffix. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Verb-to-Noun
- B. Adjective-to-Verb**
- C. Noun-to-Noun
- D. Adjective-to-Noun

268. 'ment' in 'government' is a _____ suffix. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Noun-to-Noun
- B. Verb-to-Noun**
- C. Noun-to-Adjective
- D. Adjective-to-Noun

269. Identify the odd one out of the following. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Childlike
- B. Rider
- C. Kindness
- D. Improve**

270. Identify the odd one out of the following. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Illegal
- B. Twin**
- C. Postgraduate
- D. Cooperate

271. Identify the odd one out of the following. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Dislocate**
- B. Bimonthly
- C. Unilateral
- D. Tricycle

272. Identify the odd one out of the following. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Archangel
- B. Superhuman
- C. Rewrite**
- D. Hyperactive

- A. Heroic
- B. Kingdom
- C. Handful
- D. Internet**

274. Which of the following is an example of clipping? [1 mark(s)]

- A. Seesaw
- B. Earthquake
- C. ECOWAS

D. Photo

275. Which of the following is an example of inflection? [1 mark(s)]

- A. Dances**
- B. Pattern
- C. Dancer
- D. Socialist

276. Which of the following is an example of blend? [1 mark(s)]

- A. Discussion
- B. Processes
- C. Brunch**
- D. Application

277. Which of the following is an example of reduplication? [1 mark(s)]

- A. Sunrise
- B. Seesaw**
- C. Minty
- D. Tankful

278. Which of the following is not an example of prefixation? [1 mark(s)]

- A. International
- B. Polygamous
- C. Decide**
- D. Semicircle

279. Sub-concepts under affixation are _____ and _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. lexis and morpheme
- B. prefixation and inflection
- C. morpheme and suffixation
- D. prefixation and suffixation**

280. _____ prefixes indicate the repeat of an action. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Flashback
- B. Reversative
- C. Repeat**
- D. Attitudinal

281. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'unfaithfulness' in the following. [1 mark(s)]

- A. un-faith-fulness
- B. un-faith-ful-ness**
- C. un-faithful-ness
- D. unfaithful-ness

282. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'interchangeableness' in the following. [1 mark(s)]

- A. inter-change-able-ness**
- B. in-ter-change-able-ness
- C. interchange-able-ness
- D. inter-changeable-ness

283. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'misappropriation' in the following. [1 mark(s)]

- A. mis-ap-proprate-ion
- B. mis-appro-priate-ion
- C. misappropriate-ion
- D. mis-appropriate-ion**

284. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'reconfiguration' in the following. [1 mark(s)]

- B. re-configure-ation**
C. re-con-figure-at-ion
D. re-configuration
-
285. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'misunderstanding' in the following. [1 mark(s)]
A. mis-un-der-stand-ing
B. mis-under-stand-ing
C. mis-understand-ing
D. mis-under-standing
-
286. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'reflectively' in the following. [1 mark(s)]
A. reflect-ive-ly
B. re-flect-ive-ly
C. reflective-ly
D. re-flective-ly
-
287. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'institutionalisation' in the following. [1 mark(s)]
A. institution-al-ise-ation
B. institutional-ise-ation
C. institutionalise-ation
D. institute-ion-al-ise-ation
-
288. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'organisationally' in the following. [1 mark(s)]
A. organise-ation-ally
B. organise-ation-al-ly
C. organisation-al-ly
D. organise-at-ion-al-ly
-
289. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'cooperativeness' in the following. [1 mark(s)]
A. co-operate-ive-ness
B. co-operative-ness
C. cooperate-ive-ness
D. cooperative-ness
-
290. Identify the correct morphological breakdown of the word 'constitutionally' in the following. [1 mark(s)]
A. con-stitute-ional-ly
B. constitute-ional-ly
C. constitute-ion-al-ly
D. constitute-aion-ally
-
291. All these are examples of countable nouns except _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. breeze
B. table
C. bible
D. textbook
-
292. All the following are rightly spelt except _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. Bowen University
B. Chirstmas
C. New yam Festival
D. English
-
293. The plural form of the word "criterion" is _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. criterias
B. criterions
C. criteriases
D. criteria
-
294. The plural form of the word "commander-in-chief" is _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. Commanders-in-Chief
B. Commander-in-Chiefs
C. Commander-ins-Chief
D. Commanders-in-Chiefs
-
295. One of these is an odd spelling: [1 mark(s)]
A. Wolves

- C. Loaves
- D. Dynamo

296. The plural form of the word "memorandum" is _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Memorandums
- B. Memorandumses
- C. Memorandas

D. Memoranda

297. Pick the odd form of spelling in the following words: [1 mark(s)]

- A. Dozens**
- B. Corps
- C. Species
- D. Civics

298. Pick the odd one out of the following: [1 mark(s)]

- A. Tea
- B. Sand
- C. Butter

D. Sheeps

299. Pick the odd one out of the following: [1 mark(s)]

- A. Love
- B. Car**
- C. Length
- D. Success

300. Pick the odd one out of the following: [1 mark(s)]

- A. Clergy
- B. Poultry
- C. Doctor**
- D. Jury

301. Sandra and Yemi cooked the food _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. each other
- B. one another
- C. theirselves

D. themselves

302. I need any book from you. The underlined word is an example of ___ pronoun. [1 mark(s)]

- A. reciprocal
- B. indefinite**
- C. reflexive
- D. subject

303. These are my bags. The underlined word is an example of ___ pronoun. [1 mark(s)]

- A. object
- B. subject
- C. demonstrative**
- D. demonstration

304. Pick the correct sentence in the following: [1 mark(s)]

- A. We and Sade are coming.
- B. Sade and We are coming.**
- C. Sade are coming with we.
- D. We, Sade are coming.

305. Pick out the odd one in these sentences: [1 mark(s)]

- A. Tosin gave the book to we
- B. Tosin gave the book to I
- C. Tosin gave the book to us**
- D. Tosin gave the book to he

306. He climbed the stairs herself. The underlined word is a ___ pronoun. [1 mark(s)]

- A. reflexive**
- B. reciprocal

D. demonstrative

307. They are ours. The underlined word is a ____ pronoun. [1 mark(s)]

A. demonstrative

B. possessive

C. indefinite

D. reflexive

308. The girl who came here is a banker. The underlined word is a ____ pronoun. [1 mark(s)]

A. reflexive

B. reciprocal

C. object

D. relative

309. Pick the correct sentence in the following: [1 mark(s)]

A. They gave you and I a box

B. They gave I and you a box

C. They gave me and you a box

D. They gave you and me a box

310. All these are examples of the subject pronoun except _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. her

B. you

C. I

D. It

311. All these are examples of main verbs except _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. eat

B. am

C. sleep

D. cry

312. I write books. The verb is an example of ____ verb. [1 mark(s)]

A. intransitive

B. auxiliary

C. transitive

D. reflexive

313. She plays. The verb is an example of ____ verb. [1 mark(s)]

A. transitive

B. intransitive

C. possessive

D. auxiliary

314. I kicked the ball. The verb in the sentence is an example of ____ verb. [1 mark(s)]

A. regular

B. irregular

C. auxiliary

D. intransitive

315. We are playing a game. This shows the use of a/an ____ verb. [1 mark(s)]

A. main

B. demonstrative

C. auxiliary

D. future

316. I eat bread sometimes. The underlined verb is a ____ verb. [1 mark(s)]

A. auxiliary

B. main

C. past

D. future

317. The word "burst" is an example of a/an ____ verb. [1 mark(s)]

A. regular

B. transitive

C. irregular

318. I will be eating when you come in the afternoon. This shows the use of a ____ tense. [1 mark(s)]

- A. simple present
- B. future perfect
- C. future continuous**
- D. past perfect

319. I am eating in the room. This shows the use of a ____ tense. [1 mark(s)]

- A. present continuous**
- B. present perfect
- C. present simple
- D. past perfect

320. "I had drunk tea before he came in". This shows the use of a ____ tense. [1 mark(s)]

- A. past simple
- B. past continuous
- C. past perfect**
- D. past repetitive

321. Last night, I found my baby. The underlined word is an example of a/an _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. verb
- B. adjective
- C. adverb**
- D. noun

322. She is smart but Lade is _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. smartest
- B. more smart
- C. smarter**
- D. more smart

323. Tochi is sleeping in the room. The underlined words are used as a/an ____ in the sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. verb
- B. conjunction
- C. adjective
- D. adverb**

324. Temmy is weak, Tope is weaker but Ahmed is the ____ of them all. [1 mark(s)]

- A. weak
- B. more weak
- C. more weakest
- D. weakest**

325. Pick out the odd one: [1 mark(s)]

- A. gang
- B. bouquet
- C. friend**
- D. crew

326. "I will bake cake today". The verb shows the use of ____ tense. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Future simple**
- B. Future continuous
- C. Past simple
- D. Past perfect

327. Mr Baker is eating. The underlined verb is a/an ____ verb. [1 mark(s)]

- A. main
- B. auxiliary**
- C. future
- D. irregular

328. Do you have butter? I need some. The underlined word is an example of ____ pronoun. [1 mark(s)]

- A. reflexive
- B. demonstrative
- C. indefinite**
- D. object

- A. subject
- B. indefinite
- C. reciprocal
- D. reflexive**

330. he shop is his. The underlined word is an example of ____ pronoun. [1 mark(s)]

- A. possessive**
- B. demonstrative
- C. indefinite
- D. relative

331. ick the odd one out of the following: [1 mark(s)]

- A. read**
- B. play
- C. kick
- D. listen

332. ick the odd one out of the following: [1 mark(s)]

- A. Eat
- B. Catch
- C. Bake**
- D. Drink

333. he present perfect form of the sentence "I eat rice" is _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. I ate rice
- B. I am eating rice
- C. I have eaten rice**
- D. I had eaten rice

334. he future continuous form of the sentence "I will send your number" is _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. I am sending your number
- B. I will be sending your number**
- C. I will have sent your number
- D. I will have send your number

335. he past continuous tense form of the sentence "I drink tea" is _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. I had drank tea
- B. I will have drank tea
- C. I am drinking tea
- D. I was drinking tea**

336. yobami and his two sisters love _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. each other
- B. themselves
- C. one another**
- D. himself

337. he two brothers kept the secret between _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. themselves
- B. one another
- C. each other**
- D. Anybody

338. he four boys shared the stories among _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. each other
- B. one another**
- C. him
- D. theirselves

339. e gave the book to _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. they
- B. you**
- C. he
- D. she

340. Pick the odd one out in the following: [1 mark(s)]

B. Machinery

C. Beddings

D. Poetry

341. There is plenty of room for _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. I

B. Me

C. We

D. A and B

342. Tayo and _____ disturb everyone. [1 mark(s)]

A. Her

B. She

C. Us

D. Them

343. Neither the Adebayos nor _____ will sell our land. [1 mark(s)]

A. Us

B. We

C. Her

D. Him

344. Francis told _____ and _____ entirely different stories. [1 mark(s)]

A. Them/us

B. She/he

C. We/them

D. They/us

345. _____ and _____ were the only ones who knew. [1 mark(s)]

A. He and me

B. Him and me

C. He and I

D. Him and I

346. Two girls, Debby and _____ did most of the artwork. [1 mark(s)]

A. Her

B. She

C. Him

D. He

347. It should have been _____ who were penalised. [1 mark(s)]

A. They

B. She

C. Them

D. He

348. Our grandparents insist on _____ spending the weekend with them. [1 mark(s)]

A. Our

B. Us

C. She

D. Ourselves

349. Just suppose it was _____ who were starving. [1 mark(s)]

A. We

B. Us

C. She

D. He

350. Fatima and _____ are going for a walk. [1 mark(s)]

A. Us

B. Ourselves

C. We

D. Myself

351. The first ones to arrive were Joseph and _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. She

- C. He
- D. Herself

352. Sola and _____ refereed the match. [1 mark(s)]

- A. He**
- B. Him
- C. Themselves
- D. Himself

353. _____ boys were not allowed to enter the hall. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Them
- B. Us
- C. We**
- D. Themselves

354. The gate-keeper has warned _____ but _____ boys never listen. [1 mark(s)]

- A. We but us
- B. Us but we**
- C. Us but us
- D. Us but them

355. This is the man _____ gave me a book. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Who**
- B. Which
- C. Whose
- D. Whom

356. *Put in the correct preposition:*

Who is that man standing _____ the window? [1 mark(s)]

- A. by**
- B. on
- C. in
- D. with

357. *Put in the correct preposition:*

I managed to put the fire out _____ a fire extinguisher. [1 mark(s)]

- A. by
- B. on
- C. in
- D. with**

358. *Put in the correct preposition:*

The plane was badly damaged _____ lightning. [1 mark(s)]

- A. by**
- B. on
- C. in
- D. with

359. *Put in the correct preposition:*

These photographs were taken _____ a friend of mine. [1 mark(s)]

- A. by**
- B. on
- C. in
- D. with

360. *Put in the correct preposition:*

I don't mind going _____ car but I don't want to go _____ your car. [1 mark(s)]

- A. by/on
- B. on/by
- C. in/on
- D. by/in**

361. *Put in the correct preposition:*

Shall we get a taxi or shall we go _____ foot. [1 mark(s)]

- A. by**
- B. on

D. with

362. *Put in the correct preposition:*

What's that music? I know it's _____ Okosun but I can't remember what it's called. [1 mark(s)]

A. By

B. On

C. In

D. With

363. *Put in the correct preposition:*

Our team lost the game only because of a mistake _____ one of our players. [1 mark(s)]

A. By

B. On

C. In

D. With

364. *Put in the correct preposition:*

Did you come _____ the train. [1 mark(s)]

A. By

B. On

C. In

D. With

365. *Put in the correct preposition:*

Those photographs were taken _____ a new camera. [1 mark(s)]

A. with

B. on

C. in

D. by

366. *Pick out the prepositions in the sentences below:*

My hat is quite different _____ yours. [1 mark(s)]

A. by

B. to

C. From

D. in

367. *Pick out the prepositions in the sentences below:*

The goats ran _____ the field. [1 mark(s)]

A. in

B. Across

C. with

D. for

368. *Pick out the prepositions in the sentences below:*

The explorers died _____ malaria. [1 mark(s)]

A. on

B. with

C. Of

D. by.

369. *Pick out the prepositions in the sentences below:*

The man was angry _____ his sons. [1 mark(s)]

A. at

B. on

C. With

D. in

370. *Pick out the prepositions in the sentences below:*

Please wait _____ me. [1 mark(s)]

A. For

B. on

C. across

D. by

371. *Insert the omitted article in the following sentences:*

A. An

B. The

C. A

D. That

372. *Insert the omitted article in the following sentences:*

You may take bus at _____ Agbowo road. [1 mark(s)]

A. An

B. The

C. A

D. And B

373. *Insert the omitted article in the following sentences:*

A friend in need is _____ friend indeed. [1 mark(s)]

A. An

B. A

C. The

D. That

374. *Insert the omitted article in the following sentences:*

_____ friend of mine works in a secretariat. [1 mark(s)]

A. A

B. The

C. An

D. A and C

375. *Insert the omitted article in the following sentences:*

_____ Federal Government has approved bursary for all students. [1 mark(s)]

A. A

B. An

C. The

D. That

376. *Fill in a, an, the, those, that, this or these where necessary in the sentence:*

_____ are my brother and sister. [1 mark(s)]

A. This

B. These

C. That

D. Those

377. *Fill in a, an, the, those, that, this or these where necessary in the sentence:*

_____ lion is a brave animal. [1 mark(s)]

A. The

B. A

C. An

D. These

378. *Fill in a, an, the, those, that, this or these where necessary in the sentence:*

Everest is _____ highest mountain in the world [1 mark(s)]

A. A

B. The

C. This

D. That

379. *Fill in a, an, the, those, that, this or these where necessary in the sentence:*

_____ cars are expensive. [1 mark(s)]

A. That

B. This

C. Those

D. A

380. *Fill in a, an, the, those, that, this or these where necessary in the sentence:*

There is _____ university in Ile-Ife. [1 mark(s)]

A. A

B. The

D. Those

381. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

Neither the girl _____ the boy has the book. [1 mark(s)]

A. Nor

B. Or

C. And

D. But

382. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

I will not go _____ I am invited. [1 mark(s)]

A. And

B. for

C. Unless

D. So

383. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

It is so hot _____ she cannot go out. [1 mark(s)]

A. And

B. That

C. When

D. Whether

384. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

He cannot see _____ he is blind. [1 mark(s)]

A. But

B. And

C. For

D. Or

385. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

He played _____ the rain stopped. [1 mark(s)]

A. Until

B. For

C. If

D. Or

386. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

Either John _____ James sang yesterday. [1 mark(s)]

A. Neither

B. Nor

C. Or

D. And

387. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

She said _____ her book was lost. [1 mark(s)]

A. That

B. Or

C. Nor

D. Either

388. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

Peter _____ Paul came here yesterday. [1 mark(s)]

A. And

B. But

C. If

D. So

389. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

He failed the test _____ he was careless. [1 mark(s)]

A. That

B. Because

C. If

D. While

390. *Insert the appropriate conjunction in the following sentences:*

- A. And
B. Because
C. If
D. Unless
-
391. there are _____ grammatical units in English. [1 mark(s)]
A. five
B. two
C. six
D. seven
-
392. The smallest grammatical unit is the _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. Noun
B. Phrase
C. Pronoun
D. Morpheme
-
393. The sentence is the _____ unit in English. [1 mark(s)]
A. Highest
B. Lowest
C. Middle
D. Intermediate
-
394. The word _____ is synonymous with phrase. [1 mark(s)]
A. Group'
B. Element'
C. Bit'
D. Noun'
-
395. The composite structure of the nominal group is easily summarised as _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. m(h)q
B. (m)h(q)
C. mh(q)
D. mhq
-
396. A group is usually determined by the criterion of _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. Function
B. Positioning
C. Headedness
D. Toughness
-
397. The obligatory element(s) in the structure of the nominal group is/are _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. The headedness and the head
B. The heading
C. The headline
D. The headword
-
398. In the structure of the nominal group, the 'm' stands for _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. The missing item
B. The modifier
C. The morpheme
D. The method
-
399. The modifier in the structure of the nominal group is also called the _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. Semi-modifier.
B. Pre-modifier
C. In-modifier
D. None of the above
-
400. In the structure of the nominal group, 'q' stands for _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. Quantifier
B. Quadric
C. Qualifier
D. Qualification
-
401. The nominal group is also known as the _____ . [1 mark(s)]

B. The noun clause

C. The noun phrase

D. The phrase

402. The headword in a nominal group is usually _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. A noun

B. An adjective

C. Anything

D. None of the above

403. In the structure of the nominal group, _____ is the name given to whatever comes after the headword. [1 mark(s)]

A. Life of the structure

B. Head

C. Quantifier

D. Qualifier

404. What is the grammatical name of the part written in bold in the expression?

The old man in the house is very generous. [1 mark(s)]

A. A noun

B. A phrase

C. A noun clause

D. A noun phrase

405. What is the grammatical function of the underlined part?

The boys bought their mother a book. [1 mark(s)]

A. Direct object of the verb 'bought'

B. Indirect object of the verb 'bought'

C. Complement of the verb 'bought'

D. Compliment of the verb 'bought'

406. An adjectival phrase is a group of words that qualifies a/an _____ or a/an _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Noun/pronoun

B. Adjective/verb

C. Noun/verb

D. Pronoun/adverb

407. The grammatical name for the expression 'quite sound' is _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. A nominal group

B. A noun phrase

C. An adverbial phrase

D. An adjectival phrase

408. _____ is the grammatical unit that modifies a verb. [1 mark(s)]

A. A verbal group

B. An adverbial phrase

C. A nominal group

D. None of the above

409. A prepositional phrase is a group of words that is made up of _____ parts. [1 mark(s)]

A. Five

B. Three

C. Six

D. Two

410. For the structure of a prepositional phrase, all the parts are compulsory. [1 mark(s)]

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

C. Once in a while

D. I do not know

411. The headword of a prepositional phrase is usually a _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Noun

B. Pronoun

C. Preposition

D. Verb

- A. Pronoun
B. Preposition
C. Verb
D. noun
413. The nominal group following the preposition in the structure of a prepositional phrase is called the _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. Completed
B. Prepend
C. Compound
D. Completive
414. What is the grammatical name of the part of the sentence written in bold?
The nurse walked very sluggishly yesterday. [1 mark(s)]
A. An adverbial phrase
B. A noun phrase
C. An adverbial clause
D. A noun clause
415. The verbal group is also known as the _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. Verb
B. Action word
C. Predicator
D. None of the above
416. What is the verbal group in the expression? I should have eaten my food. [1 mark(s)]
A. I
B. Should
C. Should have
D. Should have eaten
417. The verbal group is headed by a main verb, which is usually the _____ item in the group. [1 mark(s)]
A. First
B. Middle
C. Last
D. None of the above
418. The grammatical name of the part written in bold is a/an _____.
He is my best friend. [1 mark(s)]
A. Auxiliary verb
B. Nominal group
C. Main verb
D. Verbal group
419. A _____ is larger than a phrase but smaller than a sentence. [1 mark(s)]
A. Clause
B. Word
C. Part of speech
D. Word class
420. There are _____ main types of clauses in English. [1 mark(s)]
A. Five
B. Four
C. Three
D. Two
421. A main clause is synonymous with a/an _____. [1 mark(s)]
A. Beta clause
B. Adjectival clause
C. One-man clause
D. Independent clause
422. The type of clause that expresses a complete meaning, on its own, is a/an _____ clause. [1 mark(s)]
A. Dependent
B. Subordinate
C. Main

423. A main clause can also be a _____ sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Complex
- B. Simple**
- C. Compound
- D. Compound-complex

424. A dependent clause is synonymous with a/an _____ clause. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Intermediary
- B. Main
- C. Alpha
- D. Subordinate**

425. For its completeness, a dependent clause depends on a/an _____ clause. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Adjectival
- B. Subordinate
- C. Intermittent
- D. None of the above**

426. A dependent clause is usually introduced by a _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Subordinating conjunction**
- B. Coordinating conjunction
- C. A word class
- D. All of the above

427. There are _____ types of subordinate clauses in English. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Two
- B. Three**
- C. Four
- D. Five

428. A/an _____ clause can be introduced by any of the following: that, who, how, whether, what, when and where. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Prepositional
- B. Verbal
- C. Noun**
- D. Adjectival

429. An adjectival clause is also called a _____ clause. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Friendly
- B. Close
- C. Relative**
- D. Distant

430. The grammatical name for the part written in bold is _____.

I know that my best friend respects me. [1 mark(s)]

- A. An adjectival phrase
- B. An adjectival clause
- C. A noun clause**
- D. A noun phrase

431. There are _____ noun phrases in the expression.

The lady who won the competition is my best friend. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Two
- B. Three**
- C. Four
- D. Five

432. The part written in bold is a _____, performing the function of _____.

What the woman said annoyed the contractor. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Noun clause/headword
- B. Adjectival clause/object of the verb 'annoyed'
- C. Adverbial clause/first item in the sentence
- D. Noun clause/subject of the verb 'annoyed'**

433. The main clause in the expression The girl that came late to school is rude is _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. That came late

C. The girl is rude

D. That came late to school

434. The grammatical name of the part written in bold is _____.

The new bag which you gave me is very expensive. [1 mark(s)]

A. A noun clause

B. A prepositional phrase

C. An adjectival clause

D. An adverbial phrase.

435. The adjectival clause is often introduced a/an _____ pronoun. [1 mark(s)]

A. Personal

B. Demonstrative

C. Indefinite

D. Relative

436. A/an _____ clause is one that cannot stand on its own to make a complete sense. [1 mark(s)]

A. Independent

B. Main

C. Subordinate

D. Ultimate

437. Once the main verb in a verbal group is identified, the other items in this group are referred to as _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Lexical verbs

B. Auxiliary verbs

C. Assistant verbs

D. VIPs

438. The grammatical function of the part written in bold is _____.

The pen under the table is mine. [1 mark(s)]

A. Modifier of 'pen'

B. Quantifier of 'the pen'

C. Qualifier of 'the pen'

D. Complement of an adjective

439. The part written in bold is an adverbial clause of _____.

I saw him when he was eating. [1 mark(s)]

A. Place

B. Decision

C. Time

D. Condition

440. A sentence can be divided into _____ main parts. [1 mark(s)]

A. 5

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

441. There are _____ elements of a sentence. [1 mark(s)]

A. 5

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

442. Complex transitive verbs must take _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. An object complement and an adverbial

B. Direct and indirect object

C. Subject complement and an adverbial

D. Direct object and an object complement

443. A simple sentence contains _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. 2 subordinate clauses

B. 1 main clause

C. 1 main clause and 1 subordinate

D. 2 main clause

- A. Complement
- B. Verb
- C. Subject**
- D. Object

445. The sentence is the _____ grammatical unit. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Smallest
- B. Average
- C. Largest**
- D. Minutest

446. The subject can be realised by all of the following except [1 mark(s)]

- A. Noun
- B. Gerund
- C. Pronoun
- D. Adverb**

447. A simple sentence is equal to _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. 1 main clause**
- B. 1 main clause and 1 subordinate clause
- C. 2 main clauses
- D. 1 subordinate clause

448. Compound sentences are joined together with _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Subordinating conjunctions
- B. Coordinating conjunctions**
- C. Additive conjunctions
- D. Compounding conjunctions

449. Polar questions are _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Open class questions
- B. Alternative questions
- C. Yes/no questions**
- D. Declarative questions

450. The following are q-words except _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. How
- B. Whom
- C. Whose
- D. Was**

451. WH-questions are _____ questions. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Open class**
- B. Alternative
- C. Yes/no
- D. Polar

452. The sentence - "Although, Nelson Mandela is above 80 years, he is quite active for his age and he is still as charming as a youth" is a _____ sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Complex
- B. Compound
- C. Compound-complex**
- D. Imperative

453. "The first attends Bowen University; the other is a student of Covenant University". This is an example of a _____ sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Complex
- B. Compound**
- C. Simple
- D. Compound complex

454. The sentence, "I am worried about the Nigerian female child". This is an example of a _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Positive declarative sentence**
- B. Positive imperative sentence
- C. Negative declarative sentence

455. Ditransitive verbs require a _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. direct object and adverbial
- B. direct object and complement
- C. indirect object and direct object**
- D. indirect object, complement and adverbial

456. There are _____ types of transitive verbs. [1 mark(s)]

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 3**
- D. 1

457. Hauwa called Segun a liar. 'called' in this sentence is a _____ verb. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Monotransitive
- B. Ditransitive**
- C. Intransitive
- D. Complex transitive

458. Tunde sang noisily. 'noisily' in this sentence is a _____ verb. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Monotransitive
- B. Intransitive**
- C. Complex transitive
- D. Ditransitive

459. The complement gives more information about the _____ in the sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Verb and adverb
- B. Adverb and object
- C. Object and subject**
- D. Subject and verb

460. In the middle of the night, the man screamed. _____ is the adverbial in this sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Of the night
- B. In the middle of the night**
- C. The man
- D. Screamed

461. The tag question contains two parts. They are _____ and tag. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Rhetorical question
- B. Declarative question
- C. Operator
- D. Declarative statement**

462. In a tag question, when the declarative part is negative, the tag is positive the answer is _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Negative**
- B. Positive
- C. Sometimes negative
- D. Sometimes positive

463. The tag part in a tag question consists of _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Nouns and pronouns
- B. Tag and pronouns
- C. Operator and pronoun**
- D. Operator and tag

464. When a rhetorical question is negative, it has a strong negative assertion. [1 mark(s)]

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE**
- C. Sometimes true
- D. Sometimes false

465. Alternative questions are _____ questions. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Open class
- B. Close class**
- C. Yes/no
- D. Rhetorical

A. 1 main clause and 1 subordinate clause

B. 2 main clauses and 1 subordinate clause

C. 2 main clauses

D. 1 main clause

467. Depending on the type of verb in a sentence, there are _____ types of objects. [1 mark(s)]

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

468. Monotransitive verbs require _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. An object and an adverbial

B. Two objects

C. One object

D. An object and a complement

469. The complement is usually equal to the subject or _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Verb

B. Adverbial

C. Object

D. Complement

470. Imperative sentences usually have _____ as their implied subjects. [1 mark(s)]

A. We

B. You

C. I

D. They

471. _____ sentences give information and state facts. [1 mark(s)]

A. Declarative

B. Imperative

C. Exclamatory

D. Interrogative

472. _____ can be used to join two main clauses to form a compound sentence. [1 mark(s)]

A. Comma

B. Semi-colon

C. Full stop

D. Inverted comma

473. The sentence, "when we walk with God, He will provide for us" is an example of a _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Compound sentence

B. Compound complex sentence

C. Complex compound sentence

D. Complex sentence

474. Bolade is brilliant. Brilliant in this sentence is a/an _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Object

B. Adverbial

C. Predicator

D. Complement

475. Shut up and get out is a _____ sentence. [1 mark(s)]

A. Simple sentence/imperative

B. Compound complex sentence/interrogative

C. Compound sentence/imperative

D. Compound complex/declarative

476. _____ is the adverbial in this sentence. David gave him a slap on the cheek. [1 mark(s)]

A. David

B. Him

C. On the cheek

D. A slap

477. _____ is the subject of this sentence. Tomorrow, at noon, mum should arrive. [1 mark(s)]

- B. At noon
- C. Should arrive

D. Mum

478. There are _____ sentence types according to their functions. [1 mark(s)]

- A. 4**
- B. 8
- C. 5
- D. 2

479. "What a surprise that you visited me today even though we had a quarrel!" is a _____ sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Compound sentence/interrogative sentence
- B. Complex sentence/exclamatory sentence**
- C. Compound complex sentence/exclamatory sentence
- D. Complex sentence/interrogative

480. There are _____ sentence types according to structure. [1 mark(s)]

- A. 8
- B. 4**
- C. 5
- D. 2

481. The following are characteristics of adverbials except _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Mobility
- B. Immobility**
- C. Optionality
- D. Unrestricted in number

482. _____ is the subject in this sentence, "to succeed in life is my utmost goal." [1 mark(s)]

- A. Succeed
- B. In life
- C. Utmost goal
- D. To succeed in life**

483. We called him a thief. 'a thief' in this sentence is the _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Subject complement
- B. Object complement**
- C. Indirect object
- D. Direct object

484. She asked him a question. 'him' in this sentence is the _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Object
- B. Indirect object**
- C. Direct object
- D. Complement

485. A compound sentence is equal to _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. 2 subordinate clauses
- B. 2 main clauses**
- C. 1 subordinate clause
- D. 2 subordinate clauses

486. A simple sentence expresses _____ idea(s). [1 mark(s)]

- A. Many
- B. Few
- C. A single**
- D. An incomplete

487. "The President gave the order, signed the letter and sent it" is a _____ sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Compound sentence**
- B. Complex sentence
- C. Compound complex sentence
- D. Simple sentence

488. 'In whom do you trust?' is an example of a _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Polar question

C. Wh-question

D. Tag question

489. The dress isn't bad, is it? _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Yes, it is

B. No, it is

C. No, it isn't

D. Yes, she is

490. One of the following is not a type of sentence according to function. [1 mark(s)]

A. Declarative sentence

B. Imperative sentence

C. Simple sentence

D. Exclamatory sentence

491. One of the following is not a type under interrogative sentences. [1 mark(s)]

A. Alternative question

B. Polar question

C. Rhetorical question

D. Declarative sentence

492. _____ is a type of interrogative sentence that states two or more propositions and requires the addressee to make a choice amongst the propositions. [1 mark(s)]

A. Alternative question

B. Polar question

C. Declarative question

D. Tag question

493. Which of the following types of interrogative sentences are referred to as closed-class questions? [1 mark(s)]

A. Alternative question and polar question

B. Rhetorical question and tag question

C. Wh-question and declarative question

D. Declarative question and Wh-question

494. _____ is a type of sentence that state facts or give information. [1 mark(s)]

A. Imperative sentence

B. Declarative sentence

C. Interrogative sentence

D. Exclamatory sentence

495. The type of sentence that expresses a speaker's emotion or feeling is called _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Interrogative sentence

B. Declarative sentence

C. Imperative sentence

D. Exclamatory sentence

496. A/an _____ sentence issues a request or gives a command. [1 mark(s)]

A. Interrogative

B. Declarative

C. Imperative

D. Exclamatory

497. All of the following are subtypes of interrogative sentences except [1 mark(s)]

A. Polar question

B. Imperative sentence

C. Tag question

D. Wh-question

498. A tag question contains _____ and _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. A declarative statement and a question

B. An imperative statement and a question

C. An exclamatory sentence and a question

D. An interrogative statement and a question

499. _____ sentence demands linguistic responses and information from the hearer. [1 mark(s)]

A. Imperative

C. Exclamatory

D. Interrogative

500. _____ occurs when a modifier describes a word in a sentence other than the word it is supposed to describe. [1 mark(s)]

A. Misplaced modifier

B. Sentence fragments

C. Worthiness

D. Faulty parallelism

501. When a sentence lacks a verb, it results to _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Dangling modifier

B. Sentence fragment

C. Wordiness

D. Run on sentences

502. _____ occurs when ideas expressed in a sentence do not have similar grammatical structures. [1 mark(s)]

A. Sentence fragments

B. Comma splice

C. Wordiness

D. Faulty parallelism

503. Lack of the subject in a sentence shows _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Wordiness

B. Sentence fragments

C. Comma splice

D. Misplaced modifier

504. _____ error occurs when independent clauses are not separated with coordinating conjunctions. [1 mark(s)]

A. Comma splice

B. Misplaced modifier

C. Dangling modifier

D. Run on sentence

505. Wordiness in sentence construction is when [1 mark(s)]

A. a writer uses more words than necessary to express the ideas in a sentence.

B. two main clauses are joined together

C. ideas do not have similar grammatical structures

D. a sentence lacks verbs

506. Lack of verbs and lack of subjects in sentence constructions are examples of [1 mark(s)]

A. Comma splice

B. Faulty parallelism

C. Sentence fragments

D. Wordiness

507. When a phrase is treated like an independent clause, _____ is bound to occur. [1 mark(s)]

A. Run-on sentence

B. Sentence fragment

C. Comma splice

D. Faulty parallelism

508. What type of error is in 'It focuses on why a writer writes in a particular way or why has an author decided to foreground a particular element in a text.' [1 mark(s)]

A. Dangling modifier

B. Sentence fragment

C. Run-on sentence

D. Faulty parallelism

509. 'He solicited support in all cities that he badly needed' is an example of what type of sentence error? [1 mark(s)]

A. Misplaced modifier

B. Sentence fragment

C. Wordiness

D. Comma splice

510. 'Get up and shut the door' is what type of functional sentence? [1 mark(s)]

B. Imperative sentence

C. Interrogative sentence

D. Exclamatory sentence

511. Choose the correct form of this sentence 'am sure you know that am in love with Jesus' [1 mark(s)]

A. I'm sure you know that am in love with Jesus

B. I am sure you know that I am in love with you

C. Am sure you know that I'm in love with Him

D. I am sure you know that I am in love with Jesus

512. She is friendly and a likeable personality' is an example of what type of sentence error [1 mark(s)]

A. Faulty parallelism

B. Wordiness

C. Comma splice

D. Run-on sentence

513. As a result of the undeniable fact that she is overweight, she failed to be selected for the training.' is an example of [1 mark(s)]

A. Wordiness

B. Comma splice

C. Faulty parallelism

D. Dangling modifier

514. What a day yesterday was!' is an example of a/an _____. [1 mark(s)]

A. Declarative sentence

B. Imperative sentence

C. Interrogative sentence

D. Exclamatory sentence

515. _____ is when independent clauses are joined together with a comma rather than a coordinating conjunction. [1 mark(s)]

A. Comma splice

B. Wordiness

C. Faulty parallelism

D. Run-on sentence

516. Nigeria is currently in recession, their leaders are yet to learn to be prudent in spending' is an example of [1 mark(s)]

A. Wordiness

B. Run-on sentence

C. Comma splice

D. Faulty parallelism

517. I always love to take a stroll on a moonlight night when the moon is clearly observable in the sky' is an example of wordiness and can be, correctly, written as [1 mark(s)]

A. I always love to stroll on a moonlit night.

B. Always love to stroll on a moonlit night

C. I always love to stroll at night

D. I don't always stroll on a moonlit night

518. Would you run or simply watch when a pickpocket attempts to rob a stranger?' is what type of functional sentence? [1 mark(s)]

A. Imperative

B. Declarative

C. Exclamatory

D. Interrogative

519. One of the following is not a type under interrogative sentences. [1 mark(s)]

A. Polar question

B. Rhetorical question

C. Closed question

D. Alternative question

520. All of the following can be used to correct a run-on sentence except [1 mark(s)]

A. Full stop

B. Coordinating conjunction

C. Conjunction

521. While going to school, the rain started' is an example of an error in sentence construction known as _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Wordiness
- B. Dangling modifier**
- C. Sentence fragment
- D. Misplaced modifier

522. When reading at night, provide adequate lighting' is an error in sentence construction which could be corrected as [1 mark(s)]

- A. When reading at night, you must provide adequate lighting
- B. When you are reading at night, provide adequate lighting
- C. When you are reading, you must provide adequate light
- D. When you are reading at night, you must provide adequate lighting**

523. He remembered Joseph the dreamer in the prison whom he had forgotten' is an error in sentence construction called _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Misplaced modifier**
- B. Worthiness
- C. Sentence fragment
- D. Comma splice

524. He remembered Joseph the dreamer in the prison whom he had forgotten' is an error which is corrected as _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. He remembered Joseph whom he had forgotten the dreamer in the prison.
- B. He remembered whom he had forgotten Joseph the dreamer in the prison.
- C. In the prison, he remembered whom he had forgotten Joseph the dreamer.
- D. He remembered Joseph the dreamer whom he had forgotten in the prison.**

525. You are in class?' is an example of _____ sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. declarative
- B. exclamatory
- C. Interrogative**
- D. Imperative

526. Davidson likes football, snookers and to play chess.' This sentence has the error known as _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Comma splice
- B. Wordiness
- C. Faulty parallelism**
- D. Sentence fragments

527. Have come again' is an error which is corrected as [1 mark(s)]

- A. I've come around.
- B. I have come.
- C. Have come right now.
- D. I've come again.**

528. Which of the blouses do you prefer? Blue, yellow or mint? Is an example of an interrogative sentence called _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Tag question
- B. Alternative question**
- C. Rhetorical question
- D. Wh-question

529. One of the following is classified as open-class question. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Wh-question**
- B. Polar question
- C. Alternative question
- D. Yes/no question

530. _____ is a forceful statement which is asked not for the response but to challenge the hearer. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Rhetorical question**
- B. Declarative statement
- C. Tag question
- D. Yes/no question

531. Whenever you cough, cover your mouth and leave the room' is an example of a/an _____. [1 mark(s)]

- C. Exclamatory sentence
- D. Interrogative sentence

532. The following are types of sentence according to functions except [1 mark(s)]

- A. Compound sentence**
- B. Exclamatory sentence
- C. Imperative sentence
- D. Interrogative sentence

533. 'I bought a pair of shoes' is an example of a/an _____ sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Interrogative
- B. Imperative
- C. Declarative**
- D. Compound

534. _____ is when a writer uses more words than necessary to express the ideas in a sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Sentence fragments
- B. Comma splice
- C. Faulty parallelism
- D. Wordiness**

535. 'Nigeria is a multi-ethnic nation each ethnic group has its peculiarity' is an example of ____ error. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Run-on sentence**
- B. Wordiness
- C. Comma splice
- D. Sentence fragments

536. 'She could not make the training because she is short and her weight is another problem' is a sentence which shows the error of _____. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Wordiness
- B. Sentence fragments
- C. Faulty parallelism**
- D. Run-on sentence

537. 'What a sad and sorrowful day it was!' is an example of a/an _____ sentence. [1 mark(s)]

- A. Imperative
- B. Exclamatory**
- C. Interrogative
- D. Declarative

538. 'We need good schools we also need good teachers' can be corrected in the following ways except [1 mark(s)]

- A. We need good schools, we also need good teachers.**
- B. We need good schools; we also need good teachers.
- C. We need good schools. We also need good teachers.
- D. We need good schools and we also need good teachers.

539. 'My parents are financially stable, I work forty hours a week.' can be corrected in the following ways except [1 mark(s)]

- A. My parents are financially stable yet I work forty hours a day.
- B. Although my parents are financially stable, I work forty hours a day.
- C. My parents are financially stable. I work forty hours a day.
- D. My parents are financially stable I work forty hours a day.**

