

Use
of
English 1

FATIMA'S
COPY



✓ Language

- Definition and Uses
- Four language skills
- Reading and types / reasons why we read/ factors affecting reading

✓ Listening Skills

- Factors affecting effective listening
- How to improve listening skills

✓ Note Taking and Note Making

- The purpose of Note taking and making

✓ The Dictionary and its uses

✓ Word Building and processes

- Affixation/ Blending/ Clipping/ Compounding/ Acronyms

✓ Outlining

✓ Writing and Types of Writing

✓ Speaking Skills

- English consonant and vowels
- Speech problem areas of Nigerian students

Division of General studies
University of Abuja-Nigeria
First semester Examination 2017/2018 session
B.A Ed/B.Sc Ed/LLB/B.Sc Management and B.Sc Chemistry degree Examination
Course Title: Use of English
Course Code: GST 101A

Time allowed: 1.20 hours, 1 hour, twenty minutes

Instruction: answer all questions in section A in the OMR paper. Use HB pencil only. Write and shade as appropriate on the OMR and handle carefully. Submit separately. Use The answer booklet to answer one question in section B. and also submit booklet separately.

Group 1

In the following passage, the numbered gaps indicate missing words. From options labeled A-D, choose the word that is most suitable to fill the gaps.

In the library, books are kept in numbered shacks which are sets of numbered 1. Each book, journal or document is 2 according to its subject. It is also numbered according to its place in the library and entered in the 3 of the library. This is a list of all libraries' 4. The catalogue may be written or printed on 5. However, more and more libraries are keeping their catalogue in a 6. Most libraries keep both a 7 and a 8. A person permitted to use a particular library is given a numbered 9.

A

B

C

D

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Tables | benches | shelves | cupboards |
| 2. | Arranged | classified | stocked | put |
| 3. | Order | cabinet | file | catalogue |
| 4. | Materials | books | acquisitions | tables |
| 5. | Books | entry card | library cards | cards |
| 6. | Microfilm | computer memory | library cards | catalogues |
| 7. | Author catalogue | index number | classified | catalogue index |
| 8. | Index | author catalogue | index number | subject catalogues |
| 9. | Index card | catalogue card | library card | subject card |
| 10. | I build iron gates, you know, for only _____ needs them | | | |
| | a) who | b) whom | c) that | d) those |
| | e) whose | | | |
| 11. | _____ is a type of reading | a) skidding | b) extension | c) extended |
| | | d) skimming | | |
| 12. | _____ can affect effective reading negatively | | | |
| | a) reasoning | b) outlining | c) paragraphing | d) regressing |
| | | | | e) rotating |
| 13. | Reading involves _____ | a) assimilation | b) writing | c) examination |
| | | d) noting | e) vocalization | |
| 14. | The following are language skills except _____ | | | |
| | a) reading | b) paraphrasing | c) writing | d) listening |
| | | | | e) speaking |
| 15. | "Kili rali" is an example of word _____ | | | |
| | a) dipping | b) blending | c) compounding | d) inflection |
| | | | | e) phonetic |
| 16. | "shameless" is an example of word with _____ | | | |
| | a) prefix | b) suffixation | c) inflection | d) compounding |
| | | | | e) blending |
| 17. | "internet" is an example of word _____ | | | |
| | a) blending | b) clipping | c) compounding | d) inflection |
| | | | | e) acronym |

18. "phone" is an example of word _____.
a) clipping b) blending c) compounding d) phonology e) prefixation
19. The building _____ because of weak structural foundation
a) tumbled b) succumbed c) collapsed d) caved e) somersaulted
20. Many people reacted to brutal murder of the popular journalist with strong
a) indignation b) demonstration c) mobilization d) condemnation
21. Since the writer did not indicate his name, the editor decided not to publish such _____ article
a) a discourteous b) a libelous c) a cowardly d) an anonymous
22. The challenger was crude and inexperienced in contrast to the champion who was _____.
a) great b) exposed c) refined d) celebrated
23. What should have been a source of motivation for him proved a terrible source of _____.
a) failure b) harm c) discouragement e) uncertainly
24. Too many theories will not help us, we need to be _____.
a) bookish b) shrewd c) practical d) critical
25. Joseph is very pessimistic about our chances of success
a) sad b) despondent c) worried d) hopeful
26. "conditionality" is an example of word with _____.
a) double suffixation b) double prefixation d) suffixation e) prefixation
27. Please, let me _____ you in your own car to the railway station
a) go with b) move with c) follow d) ride
28. That is not your book, it is _____. a) John's b) Johns c) Johnes d) for John's
29. Intensive reading requires _____. a) full concentration b) relaxation c) jotting d) paraphrasing
30. Note-taking involves the use of _____. a) abbreviation b) biro c) concentration d) paragraphing
31. Note-taking is an academic exercise that takes place during _____.
a) private reading b) lectures d) meeting
32. Intensive reading is a _____ type of reading
a) purposeful b) entertaining c) progressive d) concerned
33. "forex" is an example of word formation process called _____.
a) blending b) compounding c) clipping d) inflexing
34. "gas" is a word formation process called _____.
a) clipping b) phonetics c) blending d) conforming
35. "in, anti, un, pre, post" are typical examples of _____.
a) suffixes b) clipping c) prefixes d) skimming
36. _____ is a basic skill of writing; a) organization b) reading c) paragraphing d) selecting
37. _____ is a major characteristics of a good outline
a) brevity b) compounding c) selecting d) reading
38. _____ is a type of writing a) descriptive b) paragraphing c) sentences d) wording
39. Note taking can be done _____.
a) in classroom b) in the market c) in a seminar d) in a meeting
40. "WUO" is an example of _____. a) clipping b) reduction c) acronym d) blending
41. A personal timetable can be useful when you use it _____.
a) occasionally b) judiciously c) everyday d) every weekend

42. _____ is a natural and passive process which requires little or no conscious effort
a) listening b) writing c) reading d) hearing
43. Listening involves receiving constructing meaning from, and _____ to spoken and or non-verbal messages a) adjusting b) adopting c) amounting d) responding
44. The three basic steps in listening include hearing, understanding and _____
a) judging b) acquisition c) playing d) arresting
45. All of these tools can be use for retaining information during listening process except _____
a) paraphrasing b) repetition c) adaptation d) visualization
46. The ability to decipher clear relationship among ideas, important points from illustrations _____
a) critical thinking b) discretion c) sieving d) classification
47. _____ relates to your ability to understand any spoken or written material because you are able to use the language of communication effectively a) psychological factor b) physiological factor
c) linguistic factor d) environmental factor
48. An English dictionary helps you to do the following except one _____ a) listen to lectures
b) learn accurate spelling c) learn accurate pronunciation d) know appropriate meaning of words
49. _____ is a bad listening habit
a) repeating the speech b) taking notes c) taking questions d) criticizing the speaker's delivery
50. Listening with a purpose involves _____
a) lazy listening b) absurd listening c) active listening d) abstract listening

Section B: Theory

Answer question 1 or question 2. Use the answer booklet and submit separately

1. A) What is reading?
B) State five factors that affect effective reading.
C) What is blending?
2. A) What is clipping?
B) State five factors that can affect intensive reading
C) What is word compounding?

GST101 2017/2018 SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

SECTION A

1. C	11. E	21. D	31. C	41. B
2. A	12. E	22. C	32. A	42. D
3. D	13. A	23. C	33. A	43. D
4. A	14. B	24. C	34. A	44. B
5. C	15. B	25. B	35. C	45. D
6. B	16. B	26. A	36. C	46. C
7. A	17. A	27. A	37. C	47. C
8. D	18. A	28. B	38. B	48. A
9. C	19. C	29. A	39. A	49. D
10. A	20. D	30. A	40. C	50. C

SECTION B

1a) Reading can be defined as an active process of constructing meaning of words. Reading with a purpose helps the reader to direct information towards a goal and focuses their attention.

b.) Five factors that affect effective reading includes:

i.) Regression ii) Sub-vocalization iii) Vocalization iv) Head movement v) Pointing at words.

c.) Blending involves taking two words together not on morpheme structure but on sound structure eg. Brunch, Televangelism, Camcorder etc.

2.a) Clipping is a type of abbreviation of a word in which one part is clipped off the rest, and the remaining word now means essentially the same as what the whole words means or meant eg. Piano, Riffle, Bus, Gas etc.

b.) Five factors that can affect intensive reading includes:

i) Pointing at words ii) Regression iii) Sub-vocalization iv) Head movement v) Vocalization

c.) Word compounding form a word out of two or more root morpheme eg. Ice-cream, Riff-Raff, mailman, fireplug, fireplace etc.

Division of General studies
University of Abuja-Nigeria
First semester Examination, 2016/2017 session
B.A Ed/B.Sc Ed/LLB/B.Sc Management and B.Sc chemistry degree examination

COURSE TITLE: use of English

COURSE CODE: GST 101A

Time allowed: 1.20 hours, 1 hour, twenty minutes

Instruction: answer all questions in section A in the OMR paper. Use HB pencil only. Write and shade as appropriate on the OMR and handle carefully. Submit separately. Use The answer booklet to answer one question in section B. and also submit booklet separately.

Group 1

Read the passage below carefully and choose the most appropriate options to complete the blank spaces.

The 1 at which student fail the Senior School Certificate English Language Examination is very alarming. 2 the past ten years, less than 20 percent of the 3 number of those who sat for the examination achieved a credit pass. What are the 4 of the mass failure? One of the 5 factor is the inadequate number of teachers in 6 schools, a teacher of English Language teaches over two hundred student everyday, 7 this condition no thorough 8 can be done consequently, the 9 are poor every year. For student to 10 able to acquire useful skills in the 11 of English, they must be given assignment which must be marked to enable them to correct their mistakes.

- | | A | B | C | D | E |
|-----|--|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1. | Reate | credit | grade | instance | rate |
| 2. | During | on | inn | for | in |
| 3. | Total | overall | complete | all | sum |
| 4. | Courses | causes | results | ratio | percentage |
| 5. | Sign | major | measure | adequate | maijor |
| 6. | Every | moist | all | most | social |
| 7. | For | with | instance | under | behind |
| 8. | Learning | lesson | teaching | impact | teaching |
| 9. | Performances | products | results | goals | result |
| 10. | Be | bee | been | not | being |
| 11. | Use | uses | assignment | art | peach |
| 12. | "photos" is an example of a) clipping b) blending c) compounding d) suffixation
e) borrowing | | | | |
| 13. | "televangelism" is an example of a) prefixation b) borrowing c) blending d) clipping
c) prefixatuon d) blending | | | | |
| 14. | "brunch" is an example of a) borrowing b) clipping c) suffixation d) compounding | | | | |
| 15. | "Email" is an example of a) blending b) clipping c) originality of ideas | | | | |
| 16. | The four cardinal rules of writing include a) unity b) coherence c) originality of ideas
d) all of the above | | | | |

17. Intensive reading is used when reading for _____
a) pleasure b) promotion c) examination d) spirituality
18. _____ is the act of getting meaning from printed or written materials
a) reading b) speaking c) writing d) listening
19. A fleet of cars is an example of _____
a) an abstract noun b) a common noun c) a collective noun
20. Those men helped Samuel and _____ a) myself b) me c) I d) we
21. "this boot is mine" is an example of a _____
a) a demonstrative pronoun b) a personal pronoun
c) a reflective pronoun d) a possessive pronoun
22. The man has atoned _____ his sins a) upon b) in c) on d) for
23. The little boy is suffering _____ jaundice a) of b) with c) for d) from
24. Give me that black _____ I hate the blue _____ a) one/ones b) one/both c) one/once d) ones/one
25. _____ we waited for Yetunde to read the letter over again a) while b) wher c) where d) why
26. Peter has been asked to desist from his _____ of action a) cause b) case c) curse d) course
27. The chairman _____ his speech by his members well.
a) rounded on b) rounded off c) rounded up d) stopped
28. Corruption is one social evil that must be _____ from our society
a) remored b) withdrawn c) eradicated d) condemned
29. The boy is _____ his father a) nearly as tall as twice b) nearly twice as tall as c) as tall
nearly twice as d) twice as tall as nearly
30. It is pretty difficult to choose _____ those three boys
a) between b) over c) among d) within
31. Zig zag, cup-holder, mail-carrier and wall-paper are all example of
a) word combination b) compound words c) blending d) affixation
32. Content, organization, mechanical accuracy and expression are the basic skills of _____
a) reading b) writing c) speaking d) listening
33. The following are types of writing except
a) narration b) exposition c) description d) paraphrasing
34. When he lost his father, we all _____ with him
a) consoled b) regretted c) mourned d) comforted
35. You need to _____ for the lost ground a) make in b) make by c) make up
d) make on
36. One of the invited guest _____ just arrived a) have b) has c) had d) is
37. I have no doubt at all that Kelvin _____ to pass the examination a) can be able
c) will be able d) is be able
38. If I were you, I _____ report the matter to the police
a) will b) shall c) could d) would
39. It took him a longtime to think _____ a good answer a) for b) to c) with d) of
40. The machine keeps breaking down I can't rely _____ it a) with b) on c) in
41. Purposeful reading is a _____ type of reading
a) passive b) serious c) bulky d) lengthy
42. An example of a suffix is _____ a) I b) ness c) pre
Someone has arranged _____ cold drinks a) for b) with c) on

44. In scanning as a type of reading you read for _____
a) specific details b) examination c) revision d) acquisition of knowledge
45. _____ is a natural and passive process of learning which requires little or no conscious effort
a) speaking b) listening c) reading d) writing
46. _____ is a language skill that is acquired naturally
a) speaking b) writing c) reading d) repetition
47. Note taking is an academic exercise that takes place during _____
a) lectures b) private reading c) public listening d) paraphrasing
48. "phone" is an example of _____ a) blending b) reduction c) clipping d) abbreviation
49. INEC, WAEC, UNESCO, ATM and USA are examples of _____
a) acronyms b) abbreviations c) initials d) deletion
50. I object _____ the way he keeps calling me a "youngfellow"
a) to b) for c) in d) with

Section B: Theory

Answer question 1 or question 2.

1. a) state five uses of a good dictionary b) mention two factors that can affect effective listening
2. a) state two factors that can affect effective reading b) state three uses of note taking

2016/2017 SUGGESTED SOLUTION

SECTION A

1. E	11. A	21. D	31. B	41. B
2. D	12. A	22. D	32. B	42. B
3. A	13. C	23. D	33. D	43. A
4. B	14. D	24. A	34. C	44. A
5. B	15. B	25. A	35. C	45. B
6. D	16. D	26. D	36. B	46. A
7. D	17. C	27. B	37. D	47. A
8. C	18. A	28. C	38. D	48. C
9. A	19. C	29. B	39. D	49. C
10. A	20. C	30. C	40. B	50. A

SECTION B

1a.) Five uses of a good dictionary includes:

- It is used to find the meaning of words
- It is used to find a word's translation
- It is used to know the correct spelling of a word
- It is used to hear or see the right pronunciation of a word
- It is used to find that crossword (online dictionary)

b.) Two factors that can affect effective listening are:

1. Lack of interest
2. Noise

2a.) Below are two factors that can affect effective reading

- Regression
- Vocalization

b.) The following are three uses of Note-Taking

- It improves focus and attention to detail
- It promote active learning
- It is used for reference purpose

Division of General Studies
University of Abuja
First semester Examination, 2014/2015 session
B.A Ed/B.Sc Ed/LLB/B.Sc Management and B.Sc chemistry degree examination
Course title: use of English
Course code: GST 101A

Time allowed: 1.20 hours, 1 hour, twenty minutes

Instruction: answer all questions in section A in the OMR paper. Use HB pencil only. Write and shade as appropriate on the OMR and handle carefully. Submit separately. Use

The answer booklet to answer one question in section B. and also submit booklet separately.

Section A: reading comprehension

Are you superstitious? No, of course not. Do you believe in magic, luck, charms and elves or gremlins? Certainly, but if I should greet you with the usual "how's business?" you will answer "on just so so", yet your health is better than it's ever been and your business is booming. Or when you are successful in some venture and you are complimented, you knock on wood and say you were just lucky, yet you know it was probably due to your ability and hard work, why? Playing down good health and making light of good fortune stems from a desire to avoid the envy and enmity of the gods who may be listening. You attribute your success to luck, or knock on wood and you knock on wood because wood was once a tree and there is primitive belief that protective gods inhabits trees and knocking on woods attracts their attention so they may be credited with your successes.

If I should sneeze, only the strongest of you could refrain from saying "God bless you" why bless this insanitary rudeness? Our ancestors believed that a sneeze opened the body to invasion by devils and invoking the name of God made the devil get out in a hurry. You may not realize it, but you can express the same devil invasion when you say "the young star acts possessed" or "whatever must have gotten into that child". Although they may no longer be believed, evidences of superstitions that have had their origins in the primitive fear of the unknown still exists in modern language and gestures.

Questions

1. Provide a suitable title for the passage
2. The author a) believes that most people are superstitious b) believe that few are superstitious c) is superstitious d) believes that evidence of superstition still linger in our speech and action.
3. According to the author when people are asked "how business" they a) always say 'good' b) readily admit success c) are reluctant to admit that it's too good d) will always say terrible
4. This article suggest that, actually success is due to a) luck b) influence c) supernatural causes d) hard work
5. Some people may be reluctant to take credit for their own success because a) b) they realize they don't deserve to take credit c) they fear their taxes will go up d) of the ancient belief that the gods will be envious

6. Knocking on wood stems from
 b) gods lived in trees c) wood was sacred d) knocking frightened devils
 a) primitive belief that trees were gods
7. The author states that sneezing is
 a) devilish b) unsanitary c) caused by devil
 d) both b & c
- 7a in the "God bless you" was
 a) meaningless b) a command c) an invocation d)
 actually profane
8. When a person says I wonder what possessed me? It expresses a belief in
 a) primitive gods
 b) gremlins c) devils d) knock on wood
9. Superstition had their origin
 a) commands from gods b) fear of the unknown
 c) confirmed evidence of what actually happened d) psychological studies
10. One could conclude from reading this article that
 a) what we call superstitions today were once
 primitive beliefs b) most people today are as superstitious as their primitive ancestors c)
 this age of scientific progress superstition no longer exist d) superstitions people are possessed

Identify the phonetics symbol underlined in the following words

11. Luck, cup
 12. Blood, flood
 13. Could
 14. Shoe
 15. Face
 16. Machine
 17. Bull, pull

Section C: Word formation

18. Showing
 19. Uneventful
 20. De population
 21. Motel
 22. Email
 23. Internet
 24. Matter

Handwritten notes and diagrams in blue ink, including a large 'X' and various arrows and lines, likely indicating phonetic symbols or word formation processes.

2014/ 2015 SUGGESTED SOLUTION

1. Primitive Superstitions
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. A

SECTION B

Identify the phonetics symbol underline in the following words

11. Luck, cup - /[^]/
12. Blood, Flood - /[^]/
13. Could - /u/
14. Shoe - /sh/
15. Face - /e/
16. Machine - /ch/
17. Bull pull - /u/

SECTION C

Word formation

18. Showing - Suffix
19. Uneventful - Double fixation
20. Depopulation - Prefix
21. Motel - Blending
22. Email - Blending
23. Internet - Blending
24. Math - Clipping

Handwritten signature/initials in blue ink.

Division of General studies

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Comprehension

I quite remember my first close encounter with our principal known to us as "the lion of Aye Hill". He was a most feared human being. The popular saying was that no other lion ever roared on aye hill on which the school was situated. So when the senior prefect informed me that the principal wanted to see me, I was particularly terrified. My friends too were concerned for few students were sent for unless they had committed some various offences, indeed some had had their dismissal or suspension announced to them in the principal's office without the ritual of investigation and defense.

As I trudged along towards the principal's office, I tried to remember what I had done wrong in the process; I assured myself that he must have seen me stealing out of the dormitory two days ago before I had crept out stealthily early in the evening to see my uncle who, as my only guardian in town always had some money for me. I had got some money from him and hurried back just before "light out" bell. It was uneventful and I had assumed that nobody saw me. But now, here I was sent for.

I knocked feebly and the principal answered within "come in". I entered on shaky legs and bowed him, he answered without looking up from the paper on which he was writing, without looking up still, he motioned me to sit down. This surprised me, for available reports had it that he never allowed student such luxury. I sat down and waited for the storm to break, for minutes I waited.

Finally, he finished the task and looked up "my boy" he said "what were you doing in town so late in the evening two days ago?" I told him the truth, for I know the futility of trying to tell a lie. He said calmly "I am aware you have lost your father and that your uncle is all you have, you want to take some money, however, in future, just come over to me and you will have all you need. That way you will not have to break school rules and your good records.

Before I could recover from the shock he took out some currency notes and put them in my hand. Smiling calmly, he bade me, good afternoon I was speechless and hot tears rolled down my cheeks.

Questions

1. Why was the boy afraid when he was told the principal wanted to see him?
2. What offence had the boy apparently committed?
3. Why was he surprised when the principal told him to sit down?
4. Why do you think the principal treated the boy the way he did?