

USE OF ENGLISH

COMPILED FOR 100L STUDENTS

GST 101 USE OF ENGLISH

- Effective communication and writing.
- English study skills.
- Listening during lectures; Note taking; Reading; Comprehension
- The use of mnemonics.
- Effective speaking: elements of basic phonetics vowels, consonants and syllabus in English.
 - Public speaking & Oral Communication: Seminar presentation, shorts duration talk etc .

WE INFORMATION ON THES COURSE CALL 0802 - 7054840

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL & REMEDIAL STUDIES FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2009/2010 SESSION COURSE CODE: GST 101A (Use of English)

SECTION A: Reading Comprehension:

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B

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Inter.

Read the following passage carefully and answe the question set on it. The two most remarkable things about the musical plays of Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II are their seriousness and their success. About their success there can be on doubt. In the spring of 1954, for the first time in the more than ten years since Oklahoma had opened at the St. James Theatre on April 1, 1943, there was no Rodgers and Hammerstein musical on Broadway; the respite was brief, however, for a revival of Carousel was warmly welcomed and held over for an extended summer run. About the final seriousness of these plays there may be some room for disagreement. Certainly, they deal, at least tangentially, with solemn subjects - racial intolerance in south pacific, international understanding in the king and 1, the choice of the life of service over that of luxury in Allegro, unhealthy sexual proclivities in Oklahoma and in me and Juliet marital unhappiness in Carousel. There has been so much insistence on the importance of these ideas that they cannot be considered accidental, either to the musical plays or to their success; during its 1953 run in Atlanta, two members of the Georgia state legislature considered the ideational content of south pacific so important that they proposed the banning of the play because of the song "you've Got o Be Taught" which suggests that racial intolerance is socially acquired. The commercial success of musicals such as Kismet and Can, can throwbacks to San Toy and Flora Dora and sustenance for the now – proverbial tired businessman, indicates that a musical does not have to flirt with serious themes to receive a top rating on the cash register. Yet the reputations of these two hits do not approach that of even the leas successful Rodgers and Hammerstein production, Allegro, and the shows themselves do not receive the popular adoration – as against simple attendance – and critical praise bestowed on the Rodgers and Hammerstein pieces. Obviously, Hammerstein has heightened the attractiveness of his musicals by treating ideas that have current popularity as problems. The American who goes into the theatre, like the American who goes into the bookstore, unless he is blatantly seeking escape, carries with him an image of himself as an intelligent and reasonably liberal man who is undeniably interested in the problem of his time. The author or the playwright who can indulge him in this picture, without interfering with his entertainment, becomes not simply a successful author, but one who is worthy of great esteem. Thus, a few years ago Sinclair Lewis' melodramatic Kings blood Royal could become a best - seller, although few of Lewis' readers had the time or the inclination to look at Gunnar Myrdal's gigantic study of the Negro in American society.

Question on the passage

Answer the questions by choosing the letter bearing the correct answer in case.

(i) According to the author, that the plays of Rodgers and Hammerstein have been successful is:

a) doubtful *b* a certainty c) not remarkable d) fantastic e) controversial (ii) The article notes that one could not see a Rogers and Hammerstein play on Broadway



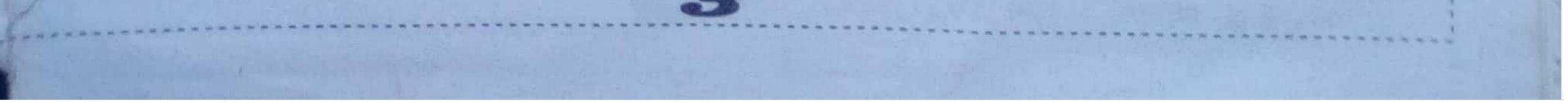


- a) prior to 1943
 b) during the spring of 1954
 c) from spring of 1943 until spring of 1954
 d) after 1943
 e) both A and C
- (iii) The musical plays of Rogers and Hammerstein are consistent in that they
 a) are usually frivolous
 b) are solemn to the point of tragedy
- c) have as their main purpose the teaching of a moral
- all touch upon a serious problem
- e) are considered serious by some, and frivolous by other
- (iv) The author notes that south pacific considers problems of
- a) international understanding
 b) marital unhappiness
 c) marital happiness
 d) the south
 b) racial intolerance
- (v) Based on his comparison with other musicals, the author concludes that Rogers and Hammerstein musicals are successful partly because they are not preoccupied with serious problem b) are very popular a) treat currently popular ideas as problems d) receive critical acclaim e) both A and B et (vi) The passage points out the south pacific was unacceptable to some people because it included a song which a) advocated racial integration indicated that racial intolerance was acquired c) stressed marital discord d) was morally offensive e) had too much ideational content The author says that the financial success of Kismet and Can can indicated that (vii) musicals do not have to touch on serious themes to draw large audiences 2 tired businessmen resist musicals with serious themes b) musicals which have no "message" are preferable to most people c) businessmen thrive on plays with serious themes d) Rodgers and Hammerstein musicals are overrated e) (viii) The article stated that the American who goes into the theater a) is an intelligent man is seeking escape thinks of himself as an intelligent man who is aware of current problems thinks of himself as a dilettante unconcerned with current problems

e) wants only to be entertained.

The author says that a playwright is held in esteem if he (\mathbf{X}) Write about serious themes even though the public is not interested a) Preserves the playgoer's image of himself and entertains him too b) Indulges himself in the movies d) Writes escapist plays which are entertaining Is true to the image he has of himself. e) Implied but not stated: X) kings blood Royal would have made a good musical play. a. Few of Lewis; readers read Myrdal's book. b.-Melodramatic novels are more popular than nonfiction. 8 Gunner Myrdal's book was not entertaining to most people. Sinclair Lewis's book was a best - seller. а.

SECTION B: WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH 2(a) Suffixation at times changes the grammatical class of a word. illustrate this with five examples. Make sure you put down, in brackets, the class of each word you write,.





otherwise you lose the marks for this number.(b) Supply one example each to demonstrate the following:(i) Acronym(ii) blending(iii) clipping

- (iv) Compounding (v) double prefixation
- (c) Sometimes in the process of compounding, the new word formed has no semantic relationship with the words that formed it. illustrate this with five examples.

SECTION C: BASIC PHONETICS

3. (a) Some Nigerian have problems with some English consonants and this causes confusion of words. Example with Yoruba speakers:

/tJ/confused with /J/ Resulting in cheap sounding like sheepUse six example of this nature to show six different consonant Problems associated with theHausa speaker of English.

(b) Indicate the <u>contrasting sounds</u> in the following pairs of words:
 iii) think , sink
 iii) fleas , please ii) taught , thought

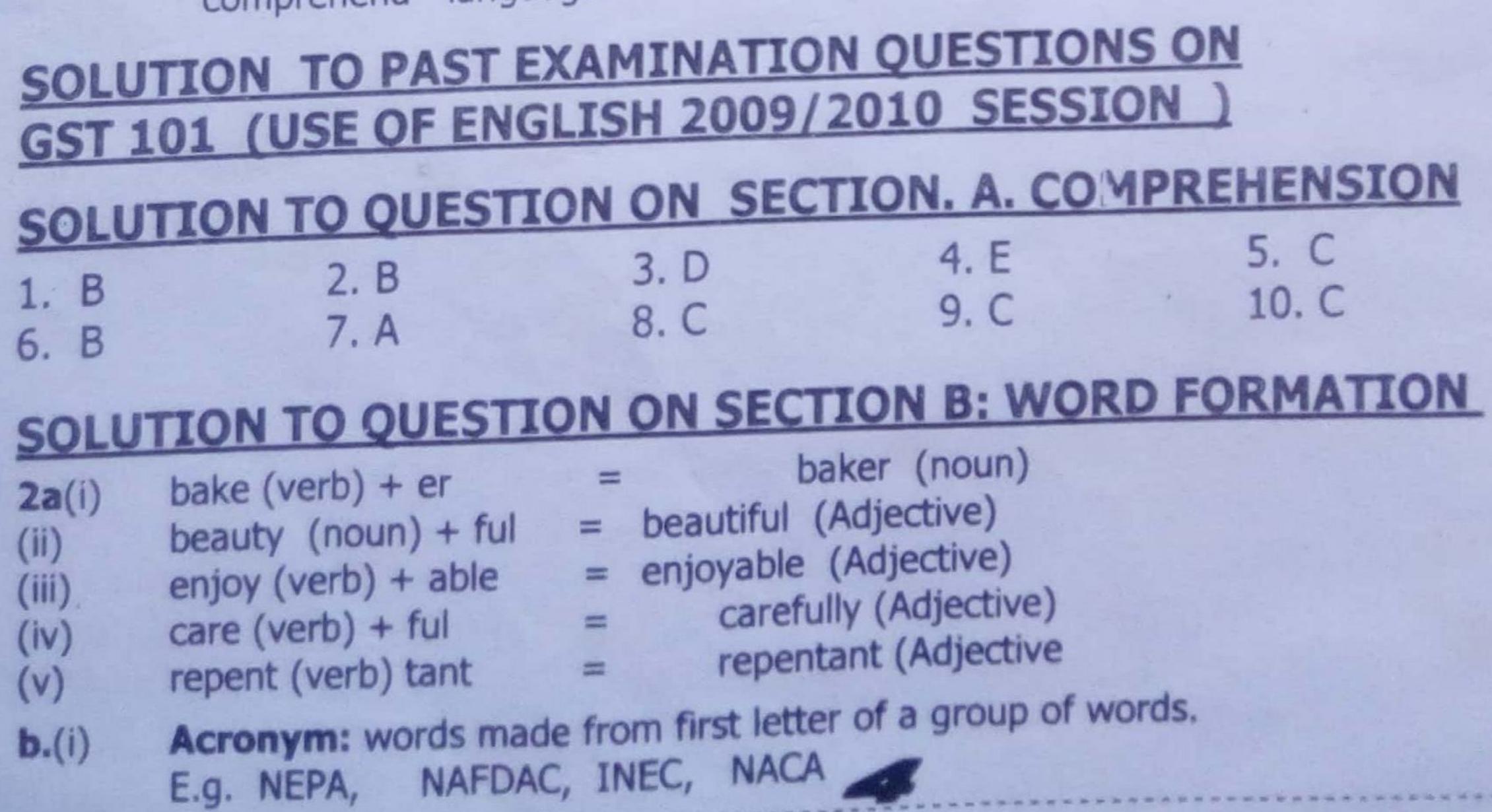
- iv) den , then v) soap , soup
- (c) Write down five words in which the letter "p" is present in the spelling but the "p" performs no function in the pronunciation of the words.

SECTION D: <u>NOTE – TAKING AND SUMMARIZATION</u> 4.(a) Think of a lecture you really enjoyed in your area of specialization. Indicating the

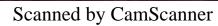
4.(a) Think of a lecture you really enjoyed in your bar and the provided in th

SECTION E: MISCELLANEOUS

- 5. (a) Mention five bad reading habits known to you.
 - (b) Itemize the importance of tutorials and seminars.
 - Mention three points to not about the meanings of words
 - Mention three points to not about the include of the
 - comprehend language.



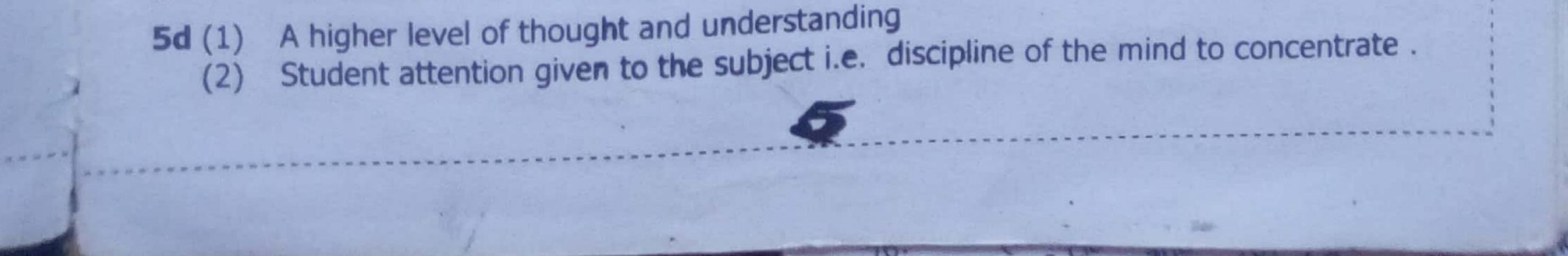




Compounding : what is usually referred to as a compound word e.g. headmaster, policemen, blackboard etc. Blending: a mixture of two words e.g. Afro – American Pan American iii psychoanalytical. Clipping:- similar to compounding, but have different collation iv. e.g. . ear + ring = earringwrist + watch = wristwatch stem of a Double prefixation: a two prefix word attached to a root word. Or V word e.g. In surb ordination, un re turn, Unreturned. grown and up = grownup House and wife = Housewife 11 chairman iv Chair and man = Photo and graph = Photograph iii Kingship king and ship = Section C. Basic phonetics rizigini /n / resignation is pronounced risiginition 3 egizæmpn / example is pronounced egsampul teibul / table is pronounced teibul iii milik / Milk is pronounced milik iv FrasIdan / President is pronounced fresident sIn / thing is pronounced zing vi zeu / though is pronounced zough vii /p/ please fleas / f / (i) thought 101 taught / t / (ii) Sink 151 think / t / (iii) TSI Then den / d / I(v)Soup / u: / Soap /du / (v) Photo, iii Psalm, Psychology, C. Phase Physic V IV

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SECTION E: MISCELLANEOUS Five bad reading habits а. iii Vocalization ii Pointing at words Head movement, v Sub-vocalization iv Regression Itemize the importance of tutorials and seminars. b. It brings about discoveries It build up self conference and conscious of the importance of the subject. It helps to discover students abilities and levels of understanding of topics being iii. presented. It also help to educate, teach and build up individuals It assist in teaching as well as encourage teacher/ student participation in learning. iv It helps students/teacher to look at a subject/ topic or an issue from different angles. V VI Word meaning : Three things to note 5c The value attach to the words shows its meaning The common agreement given the words by those who use the word languages. The historical attachment given the word and not what they represent. ii . iii



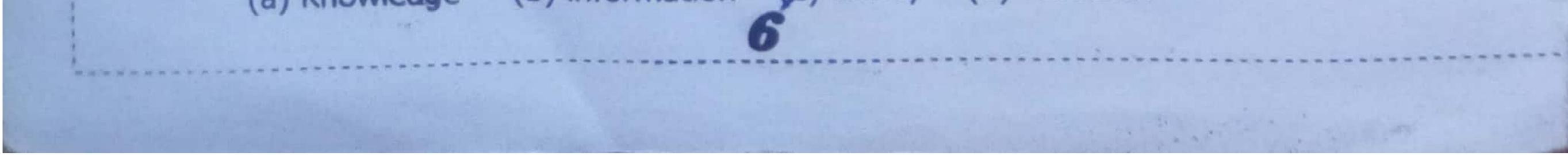
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES 2008/2009 SESSION 1st SEM. EXAMINATION **GST 101A- USE OF ENGLISH INSTRUCTIONS: ATTERMPT ALL QUESTIONS**

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION INSTRUCTION: Read the following passage and answer all questions on it.. Most people would agree that, although our age far surpasses all previous ages in knowledge, there has been no correlative increase in wisdom. But agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define 'wisdom' and consider means of promoting it. I want to ask There are several factors that contribute to wisdom. Of these I should put first a sense of proportion: The capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight. This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the specialized knowledge required of various kinds of technicians. Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine. The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your intellectual energy. You have not time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed (let us say) as modem medicine has succeeded, in enormously lowering the infant death rate, not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia and Africa. This has the entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the populous parts of the world. To take an even more spectacular example, which is in everybody's mind at the present time: You study the composition of the aim from a disinterested desire for knowledge, and incidentally place in the hands of powerful lunatics the means of destroying the human race? In such ways the pursuit of knowledge may become harmful unless it is combined with wisdom; and wisdom in the sense of comprehensive vision is not necessarily present in specialists in the pursuit The essence of wisdom is emancipation, as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and now,. We cannot help the egoism of our senses. Sight and sound and touch are bound up with our own bodies and cannot be made impersonal. Our emotions start similarly from ourselves, an infant feels hunger or discomfort, and is unaffected except by his own physical condition. Gradually, with the years, his horizon widens, and in proportion as his thoughts and feelings become less personal and less concerned with his own physical state, he achieves growing wisdom. No one can view the word with complete impartiality; and if anyone could, he would hardly be able to remain alive. But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality: on the one hand, by knowing things somewhat remote in time or space; and, on the other hand, by giving such things their due weight in our feelings. It is this approach towards impartially that constitutes growth in wisdom.

QUESTIONS ON THE PASSAGE

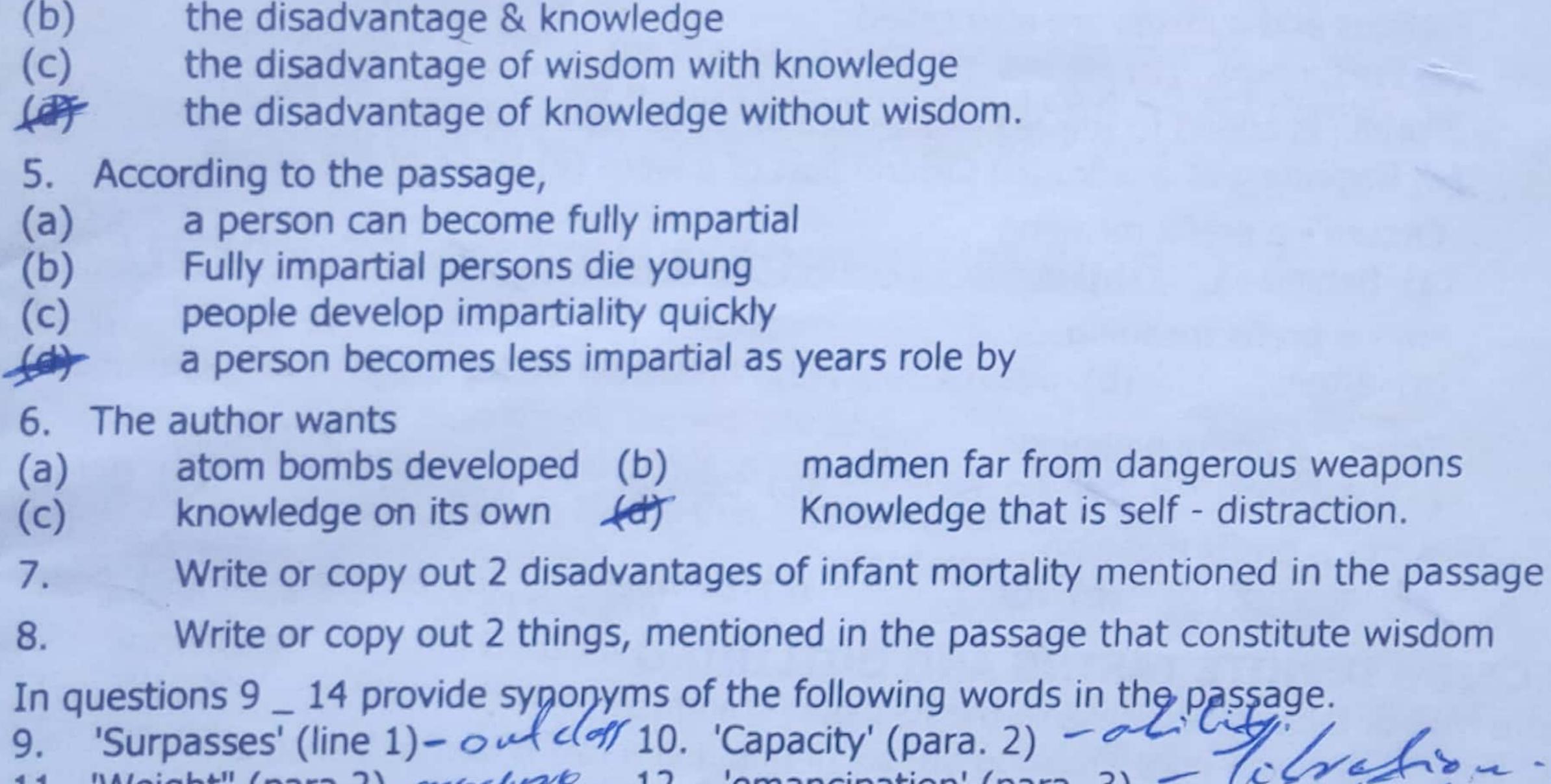
For the multiple choice numbers, only write down the letters bearing the correct answer in each case.

According to the passage the most important quality of wisdom is (a) Knowledge (b) information (c) liberty (d) research





2. In the passage, the author states that (a) Wisdom like knowledge has grown fastest in our time (b) all agree that wisdom in this age far surpasses all other ages (c) we all agree on the managing of wisdom (d) there are divergent opinions on the meaning of wisdom. 'Sense of proportion' is harder to use now because People have grown less sensible (a)Problems have grown in number (b) (2) Specialist knowledge has become more sophisticated (d) The proportions have increased. 4. Examples given in the passage are on the disadvantage of wisdom (a)



- 11. 'Weight" (para.2)-measure 12. 'emancipation' (para. 3) libration 13. 'tyranny' (para.3) cruely 14. 'continual' (para:.3) persistent Section B Phonetics and phonology Write the appropriate phonetic symbols for the letter(s) underlined below: 15.
- (b) found (a). Chew (g) timing (f) gentle (k) love (I) sugar

(ii)

(v)

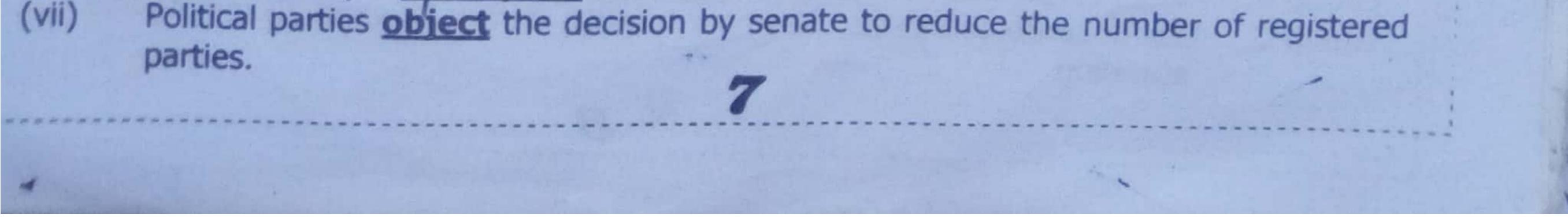
(vi)

(c) polish (h) women (m) teacher (n) together

(d) favour (i) rough

(e) those (j) ask

- 16. Place the stress marks on the appropriate syllables of the underlined words in the following sentences
- The increase in salaries is long over due (i)
 - We need to increase our level of commitment to academic matters
- (iii) The rebels have divided the country into factions (iv)
 - It is unfortunate that he often rebels against authority
 - Transport fares have gone up since the Easter period
 - It is necessary to transport crude oil to the refineries





The <u>refuse</u> attracts this around the house We <u>refuse</u> to be intimidated Do you know what it takes to fulfill a <u>promise</u>? <u>Promise</u> me that you won't be late The <u>present</u> situation is rather unfortunate <u>Present</u> the matter to the Chairman politely. She has her father's <u>consent</u> to marry early.

Section C Word Formation

(viii)

(ix)

(X)

(xi)

(xii)

(xiii)

(xiv)

Identify the word process used in the formation of the following 17. (a) Rainbow, b) harmattan, (c) piano d) UNESCO, (e) ASUU, . g) Televangelism, h) Apartheid (i) camcorder (f) Bus (j) Xerox Prefixes and suffixes are also called 18. (a) Presurfixes (b) Affixes (c) surprexes (d) Apprexation A prefix is added to the (a) Middle of a word (b) End of a word 19. Beginning of a word (d) Central part of a word (e) None of the above Circum - a prefix meaning 20. (e) under (d) around (c) between (a) behind (b) inside Pre - a prefix meaning 21. (e) inside (d) before (c) between (a) after (b) against Trans - a prefix meaning 22. (e) Before (J) Between (a) Without (b) Across (c) Behind ... 23. Anti - a prefix meaning (e) near (d) across (b) for (c) between D. NOTE TAKING AND OUTLINING Write true or false in response to the following statements 24 Note taking and note - making are six of one and a half dozen of the other 25. The use of sparse language through short forms of sentences and words is not the General principle of taking or making notes. 26 Any note from a book or article should not include all information required for appropriate reference. T 27 Summarization is not just the precise rephrasal of the substance 28 Summarization does not always eliminate irrelevance in discourse. 29 Style and usage are as important as etymology and meaning to a dictionary 7 30 Word attack is not a way of finding the meaning of words in a dictionary 31 An outline must be written in correct sentences F32 A good outline is an indication of a quality essay. 33 The basis of a good outline is the major and secondary ideas. **SECTION E. Miscellaneous** Match the following groups of items to their respective activities listed in nos. 34 - 38 for

example 21 = A or 23 = C etc
Group A: Preview, Select, Read, Record, Report.
Group B: Head movement, pointing at words, vocalization, sub -vocalization, Regression
Group C. Use of cardboard cards, Cardboard music, Phrase Reading, Skimming and scanning

Group D:

The individual builds up cumulative representations of the subject matter The representations form a store of knowledge on the subject matter The individual forms expectations concerning what may happen to the information he has stored up

Group E:

34.

Increases one's reading efficiency and comprehension Serves as an effective way of increasing one's reading speed. It is a source of entertainment.

It is also one of the best ways to increase one's vocabulary power.

The importance of extensive reading D 35.

Guidelines on how to develop extensive reading ability A 36.

Faulty reading habits B

37. Techniques to improve reading speed and comprehension € 38. The thought process for recollecting information on a subject matter. 1In reading techniques for academic purposes SQ4R means 39 (SOLUTION TO SECTION A: COMPREHENSION 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. d 6. d 7. Two disadvantage of infant mortality rates are: a) It , makes food supply inadequate and b) It lowers the standard of life in the populous parts of the world From the passage the two things that constitutes wisdom are: 8. a) sense of proportion and b) Impartiality word synonym word synonym Surpasses 9. Outclass 10. Capacity Ability 11. Weight Measure 12. emancipation liberation 13. tyranny Cruelty 14. Continual persistent

SOLUTION TO QUESTION ON SECTION B: PHONETICS & PHONOLOGY 15.

Un	derlined Word	Phonetic Symbol	Underlin	ed Word	Phonetic Symphese
a.)	Chew	1151	b)	found	Phonetic Symbol / u: /
c)	polish	151	d)	favour	/ ei /
c)	those	121	f)	gentle	/ 1/
g)	timing	/n/	h)	women	/1/
i) k)	rough	/ / /	j)	ask	/ a: /
m)	love teacher	$/\Lambda/$	1)	sugar	/ u/
)	Contraction 1	/ 1) /	n)	together	1X1

16. 'increase in'crease 11. 'transport V, VI. tran'sport re'fuse ix. 'promise ×. xiii, pre'sent XIV. 'consent

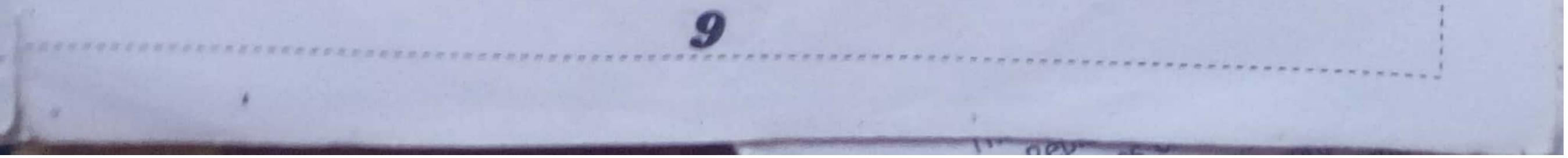
iii. 'rebels ob'ject VII. pro'mise xi. con'sent XV.

re'bels 'refuse 'present

IV.

viii.

xii.





SOLUTION TO OUESTION ON SECTION C: WORD FORMATION Word Word formation process 17. Rainbow, a) Compounding morphology b). Harmattan, Borrowing (Afrikaans) Piano Clipping UNESCO, d) Acronyms e) ASUU, Acronyms Bus Clipping Televangelism, (g) Blending Apartheid (h)Borrowing (Dukky/Africaans) Camcorder Blending Xerox Compounding morphology 18. a 19. C

 18. a
 19. c
 20. d
 21. d
 22. b
 23. a

 SOLUTION TO OUESTION ON SECTION D: NOTE TAKING & OUTLINING

 24.
 25. False
 26. True
 27. False 28. True
 29. True

 30. False
 31. False
 32. True
 33. True
 29. True

 SOLUTION TO QUESTION ON SECTION E: MISCELLANEOUS

 34 = D
 35 = A
 36 = B
 37 = E
 38 = C

 39.
 (SQ4R) - S for Survey Q for Question , The 4R : R1 stands for Read , R2 stands for Recall , R3 stands for Review and R4 stands for React

 DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES 2007/2008 SESSION

 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

 COURSE CODE: GST 101A : USE OF ENGLISH

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS SECTION A : READING COMPREHENSION

Instructions: read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below: When I got a car of my own and began to drive it, I brought to the enterprises a <u>magnificent</u> ignorance of the workings of a petrol engine and a profound disinterest in its oily secrets: On several occasions worried friends of a <u>mechanical turn of mind</u> attempted to explain the nature of petrol engines to me, but they succeeded only in <u>loosing me in</u> a maze of mechanical terms. I developed the notion that the petrol engine was more soundly constructed than I was.

Once, when the battery of my car had <u>run down</u> in a vinage twenty knometers notify destination, I asked a young mechanic in a recovery van to <u>give me a tow</u> for a few meters to start the engine of the car, I was supposed to let the clutch in and out (or out and in which ever it is) while the car was moving. It is a method as old as the motorcar itself; any child or old lad can do it.

So, off we went. I kept letting the clutch out and in (or in and out) mostly but nothing happened. The mechanic kept stopping every five hundred meters or so and coming back to look at me. He was profoundly puzzled. It was further than he had ever dragged a car in his life. We must have gone about ten kilometers in this disheartening manner. Finally, he got out for the twentieth time and said to me "what gear have you got her in?" I told him I

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had not got her in any gear; she was in neutral. The exasperated mechanic cursed me soundly for not having got the car in any gear.

QUESTIONS

- 1. Give for each of the following a word or phrase that could take it place in the passage.
 - Magnificent ii. Of a mechanical turn of mind iii. Loosing me in iv. Rundown v. Give me a tow vi. off we went vii. Profoundly puzzled
- 2. Why could the author not understand why his car worked?
- 3. Quote the phrase that describes how the author compared the petrol engine to himself
- 4. Why was the mechanics "profoundly puzzled" by the author's inability to get his car started?
- 5. What should the author have done to start the engine?
- 6. What-figure of speech is involved in the use of "Her" and "she" referring to the car?
- 7. Give a suitable title of these text not exceeding six words.

SECTION B: BASIC PHONETIC SYMBOLS

Identify the phonetic symbols underlined in the following words.

13. Television 14. Question 15 Surgery 18. Women 19. Foetus 20. Village 23 Ask: 24: Womb 25 Love

8. Rough 9. Three 10. Method 11. Father.

16. King 21. Axe 26 Ear

12. Champagne 17. University' 22. Flood 27. Air

SECTION C WORD FORMATION

Identify the word process used in the formation of the following:, Apartheid 29. Internet 30. Photos 28. 31. Fridge 32. Televangelism 33. Chimp 34. Motionless 35. Brunch

SECTION D OUTLNING NOTE AND SUMMARIZATION Write true or false

- The basis of a good outline is the major and secondary ideas. ! 36.
- A good outline is an indication of a quality essay. 37.
- A good outline should be brief and accurate. 38.
- Ease to recall is a characteristic of a good outline. 39.
- World attack is not a way of finding the meaning of worlds in a dictionary 40.
- The two uses of a good outline are: writing and Sunce 41.
- 42.
- Note taking is synonymous with summarization. The major purposes of note-taking are needed and when 43.
- --- is writing in clear, accurate and shorter form what has been read in a longer 44. Two major ways of taking notes are ---- and 5015 of carned salue text. Sumairelise.
- 45.

SECTION E MISCELLANEOUS

47. In-developing intensive reading skills" SQ4R means 46. Four major types of reading are:-49. Four faulty reading habits are:-48. Mention five uses of a dictionary. 50. Three major speech problems area of learners of English as a second language are:-51. Two functions of seminars and tutorials are: 52. Two techniques of exemplification are:-54. Two importance of extensive reading are:-53. Mention four reasons for academic reading. 55. Two factors that effect effective listening are:-



SOLUTION TO PAST EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ON GST 101A

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION (Solution to Section A not Proffered) SECTION B

8. Rough ----- /f / 11. Father. ----/5 14. Question ----/ nj/ 17. University ---/ u: / 20. Village ----/ d3 / 23 Ask: ----/ a: / 26 Ear -----/ i2 /

SECTION C Word

9. Three -----/ θ / 12. Champagne- - ----/ // 15 Surgery ----- / 3: / 18. Women -----/ I / 21. Axe -----/ ae / 24: Womb -----/ u: / 27. Air -----/ed /

10. Method -----/ θ / 13. Television----/ 3 / 16. King ----- / n j / 19. Foetus -----/ i: / 22: Flood ----- / /\ / 25 Love ----- / /\ /

word formation process Borrowing (Dukky/Africaans)

28. Apartheid
29. Internet
30. Photos
31. Fridge
32. Televangelism
33. Chimp
34. Motionless
35. Brunch

Clipping Clipping Blending Clipping Derivational morphology Blending

SECTION D

40. False 38. True 39 True 37. True 36 True The outline is useful in (i) writing and (ii) summarization 41. 43. Research purposes and examination purposes. Note- taking 42. 45. (i) Outline form and series of connected sentences. Summarization 44.

SECTION E

(ii) Extensive reading Reading for speed 46. (i) (iv) Reading for critical analysis (iii) Intensive reading for specific information 47. (SQ4R) - S for Survey Q for Question, The 4R : R1 stands for Read R2 stands for Recall , R3 stands for Review and R4 stands for React (iii) writing

48. T	The dictionary is used for (i) Listening (ii) Speaking (iii) Writing (iv) Reading (v) knowing meaning of words
49. Fi	ve bad reading habits i. Head movement, iv Regression ii Pointing at words, v Sub-vocalization iii Vocalization
50.	(i) Consonants sounds (ii) Voicing (iii) Vowels sounds
51.	 (i) Consonants sounds (ii) Volcing (ii) Volcing (ii) Seminars and tutorials (iii) Volcing (iii) Volcing<!--</td-->
	knowledge in topics chosen. (ii) It enables one to go into deep research that may lead to discoveries.
52.	 (i) Listing (ii) Illustrations (i) To acquire new knowledge (ii) to answer questions in class or examination (ii) To acquire new knowledge (iii) to answer questions intellectual growth
53.	(i) To acquire new knowledge (ii) to answer questions in clease of a growth (iii) For acquisition of information , instructions, advice , intellectual growth
	and nourichmont
	(iv) For support, guidance and application of learned materials to real life or
	day to day life situations
54.	(i) It increases one's reading efficiency and comprehension
	 (ii) It helps increases a student vocabulary (ii) Lack of concentration (ii) Distraction and disturbance.
55	(i) Lack of concentration 12 (ii) Distraction and disturbance.





REMEDIAL AND GENERAL STUDIES UNIT FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2010/2011 SESSION COURSE CODE : GST 101A (USE OF ENGLISH) TIME : 2 1/2 HRS **INSTRUCTIONS:** Attempt all Questions in all sections

SECTION A: READING COMPREHENSION (15 MARKS)

We knew truth, not only by the reason, but also by the heart, and it is in this last way that we know first principles; and reason, which has no part in it, tries in vain to impugn them. The skeptics, who have only this for their object, labour to no purpose. We know that we do not dream and however impossible it is for us to prove it by reason, this inability demonstrates only the weakness of our reason, but not, as they affirm, the uncertainty of all our knowledge. For the knowledge of first principles, as space, time, motion, number, is as sure as any of those which we get from reasoning. And reason must trust these intuitions of the heart, and must base on them every argument. (We have intuitive knowledge of the tri-dimensional nature of space, and of the infinity or number, and reason then shows that there are no two square numbers one of which is double the other. Principles. are intuited, propositions are inferred, all with certainty, though in different ways.) And it is as useless and absurd for reason to demand from the heart proofs of the first principles, before admitting them, as it would be for the heart to demand from reason an intuition of all demonstrated propositions before accepting them. This inability ought, then, to serve only to humble reason, which would judge all, but not to impugn our certainty, as if only reason were capable of instructing us. Would to God, on the contrary, that we had never need of it, and that we knew everything by instinct and intuition! But nature has refused us this boon. But on the contrary, she has given us but very little knowledge of this kind; and all the rest can be acquired only by reasoning.

Therefore, those to whom God has imparted religion by intuition are very fortunate, and justly convinced. But to those who do not have it, we can give it only by reasoning, waiting for God to give them spiritual insight, without which faith is only human, and useless for salvation.

(1) QUESTIONS ON THE PASSAGE

- i) The author, Pascal, believes that
- A. it is impossible to know the truth
- E. there is no such thing as absolute truth.

B. truth is known by reason and by the heart C. truth can be known .only through reason D. truth can be known .only by the heart

- ii). First principles, as space, time, motion, number, are known by A. the heart alone K reason alone; C no .one; D God .only; E Reason and the heart iii). A skeptic, as the ward is used here, is one who
- denies the existence .of reason; B denies the existence of Gad A.
- believes that first principles can be known intuitively
- tries to impugn first principles which cannot be known through reason D
- believes that man is not a rational animal. E
- IV). The inability to prove a principle by reason, according to Pascal,
- proves the principle to be untrue; A.
- demonstrates the uncertainty of all our knowledge; B
- demonstrates the weakness .of .our reason
- proves that the skeptics are right; D



E demonstrates the complete absence of man's reason. v). Man knows the tri-dimensional nature of space B. by reason C. through supernatural revelation A. intuitively D. through experimentation E. by means of theology. vi). "There are no two square numbers .one of which is double the other" is A. a first principle . known intuitively C. an inferred proposition D. an absurd statement E. both A and B. vii). Pascal fervently wishes that A. we could know everything by reason reason would impugn all intuitive knowledge Β. we could know everything by instinct and intuition £. D. God had not revealed anything to man

- E. The first_principles could be known by reason instead of by the heart
- viii). Mast of man's knowledge, in the author's opinion, is acquired
 - A. Intuitively B. supernaturally C. as beasts acquire knowledge
 - D. rationally E. by faith.
- ix). Faith acquired .only by reason, lacking spiritual insight, is
 - A. only human B. useless far salvation C. sufficient for salvation
 - E. bath A and B D. absurd

x). Implied but not stated:

- Those to wham God has imparted religion by intuition are very fortunate A.
- Reason alone cannot lead man to salvation. B.
- God's greatest gift to man is the power to reason.
- Unfortunately, man can be instructed by reason alone. D.
- With spiritual insight, faith is something more than human. E.

SECTION B: WORD FORMATION (15 MKS).

I). Indicate the word formation processes involved in the building of the following words. iii). Camcorder iv). hippo ii). disgraceful v). snafu i). kaput vi). Telethon vii) nuke speak viii). Michelle ix). Psychopath x). INEC.

- 2). Provide one example each of the following
- a). Backformation b) Triple root c). double prefixation + root + suffix
- d) conversion e) root + suffix + double root f) Blending g) clipping j). derivation h) compounding i). Acronym
- 3.) Provide another word that suggests the meaning of each of the following prefixes, and supply one example each to demonstrate the word formed from that prefix. Another Word Example Prefix
- mal i). Circum ii). iii). Pre

iv).

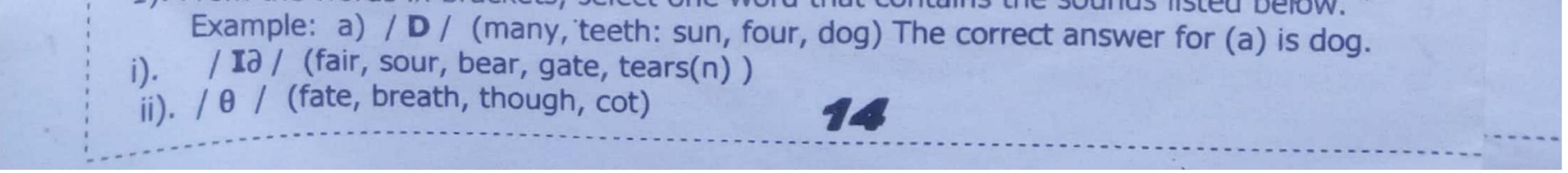
V).

Un

post

SECTION C: BASIC PHONETICS (15 MKS)

1). From the words in brackets, select one word that contains the sounds listed below. "





- iii). / ∂u / (about, Doubt, know, fowl)
 iv). / 3: / (part, count, girl, sail)
 v). / 3 / (chew, vision, swing, June, mission).
- following words. Provide the phonetic symbol for the underlined sounds in the 2). shampooing (v)(iv) wreath ptarmigan forth (ii) (iii) squeak i). pull (xi) alone (X) Champaign (ix) youth (vi)(vii) love lean (xvi) fool cake (xiii) tatch (xiv) legs (XV)(xii) sure (xix) fight $(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X})$ (xviii) goal (xvii) peg
- 3). Using stress marks, indicate how stress can be used to identify the grammatical class for the following pairs of words:
 i). export (v) export (n) (ii). Interest (n) interest (v) (iii).Comfort(n) comfort(v)
- iv). increase (v) increase(n)_ (v) express (adj) express (v).

SECTION D: MISCELLANEOUS (15 MKS) Write down only the answers that can fill the fifteen blank spaces below. Do not copy the

passage. -

The Use of English course is basically a <u>1</u>. skills programme. The basic Language skills are <u>2</u>. <u>3</u>, <u>4</u> and <u>5</u>. While the mnemonic for effective listening is <u>6</u>, the one for reading comprehension is <u>7</u>. The fastest reading technique is called <u>8</u> but when one reads intensively for specific information, one is said to be <u>9</u> However, wide reading for pleasure is described as <u>10</u>. When we speak English, we should make the correct <u>11</u> and <u>12</u> the appropriate syllables as well as apply the right <u>13</u> patterns in our utterances. The words we write must be <u>14</u>: correctly and our sentences should be well <u>15</u>

SOLUTION TO PAST EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ON GST 101A (USE OF ENGLISH 2010/2011 SESSION

SECTION	A: COMPREHE	NSION		
1. B	2. B	3. D	4. C	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. A	9. E	10. B

SECTION B: WORD FORMATION

Word word formation process i. Kaput => Borrowing ii disgraceful => iii camcorder => Blending iv hippo => v gnafu => Acronyms => Acronyms vi telethon => Analogy => Analogy vii nuke speak => Analogy viii Michelle => ix psychopath => Blending x INEC => Acronyms 2a Back formation => Automation ~ automatic eavesdropper ~ eavesdrop b triple root => c double prefixation root + suffix => undenominational d conversion => serve (verb) => servant (noun)	
 iii camcorder => Blending iv hippo => v snafu => Acronyms vi telethon => Analogy vii nuke speak => Analogy viii Michelle => viii Michelle => Blending x Dsychopath => Blending x INEC => Acronyms 2a Back formation => Automation ~ automatic eavesdropper ~ eavesdrop b triple root => father in-law c double prefixation root + suffix => undenominational 	Affixation
v snafu => Acronyms vi telethon => Analogy vii nuke speak => Analogy viii Michelle => Analogy viii Michelle => Blending ix psychopath => Blending x INEC => Acronyms 2a Back formation => Automation ~ automatic eavesdropper ~ eavesdrop b triple root => father in-law c double prefixation root + suffix => septiant (noun)	clipping
vi telethon => Analogy vii nuke speak => Analogy viii Michelle => ix psychopath => Blending x INEC => Acronyms 2a Back formation => Automation ~ automatic eavesdropper ~ eavesdrop b triple root => father in-law c double prefixation root + suffix => undenominational	
vii nuke speak => Analogy viii Michelle => Blending ix psychopath => Blending x INEC => Acronyms 2a Back formation => Automation ~ automatic eavesdropper ~ eavesdrop b triple root => father in-law c double prefixation root + suffix => septrant (noun)	
viii Michelle => Blending ix psychopath => Blending x INEC => Acronyms 2a Back formation => Automation ~ automatic eavesdropper ~ eavesdrop b triple root => father in-law c double prefixation root + suffix => septiant (noun)	
ix psychopath => Blending x INEC => Acronyms 2a Back formation => Automation ~ automatic eavesdropper ~ eavesdrop b triple root => father in-law c double prefixation root + suffix => undenominational	
 X INEC => Acronyms 2a Back formation => Automation ~ automatic eavesdropper ~ eavesdrop b triple root => father in-law c double prefixation root + suffix => undenominational 	
b triple root => father in-law c double prefixation root + suffix => undenominational	
c double prefixation root + suffix => undenominational	
c double prefixation root + suffix => undenominational	
e root + suffix + double root = > mothers inlaw.	
f. Blending => Telecast 15	

pro orbs

010

ICALES THREE II

14

3.

ii

iii

iv

ne

clipping => ear + ring = earring, wrist + watch = Wristwatch compounding => policeman, Headmaster Acronyms- ECOWAS, NAFDAC, INEC Derivation: = > Derm (derived from skin) Chateau = > large house (in France)

Prefix mal Mal Circum Pre Pre Un

Another

adjust nutrition Spect Vent dict Para known example maladjust malnutrition Circumspect Circumvent predict prepare Unknown

V	. Un paid		em	unpaid post mortem post-war		
		bear ii / 0		/ Ju / known	iv. / 3: / girl	v. 131 vision
 2.	i jiji	Forth ptarmigan	1 >: 1	li iv	Sgueak wrea <u>the</u>	/k/ /0/

6.		1 UI UI	1			
	iii	ptarmigan	1 1	ív	wreathe	/0
	V	shampooing	/n/	VÍ	youth	/ 0
	vii	Champaign	/tj/	ix	love	11
	×	alone	101	×i	pull	/ u
	xii	cake	/ ei /	×iii	tatch	/ t)
	xiv	legs	151	XV	fool	/ u
	xvi	lean	/ I: /	xvii	peg	/e
	xviii	gaol	/g/	xix	fight	/ ai
	XX	sure	151			

SECTION D: MISCELLANEOUS

- 1. Communication 2. Reading
- 3. Listening 4. Writing
- 5. Speaking
- 6. FCT Functioning ear, Concentration, and Thinking along with the speaker
- 7. (SQ4R) S for Survey Q for Question, The 4R : R1 stands for Read, R2 stands for Recall, R3 stands for Review and R4 stands for React
- 8. Intensive Reading
 - Reading for a purpose/ more material
- 10. Extensive reading
- 11. Pronunciation
- 12 Use

9.

- 13. Stress
- 14. Spelt
- 15. Co-coordinated





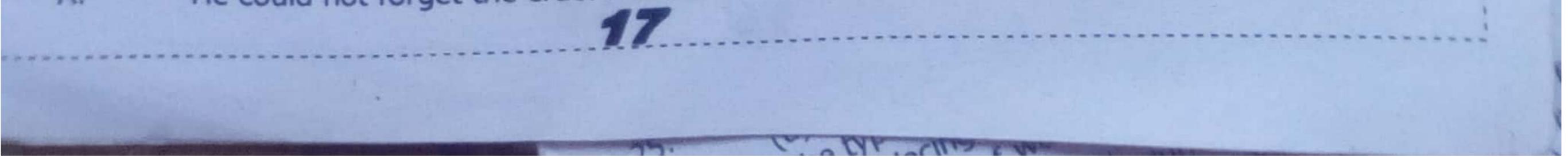
DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES First Semester Examination 2005/2006 Session COURSE: GST 101A [USE OF ENGLISH **INSTRUCTION**]: Read the passage below and answer the questions set on it. As soon as he entered Tukuyan territory, Jangidi was robbed and attacked; and at this point his faithful servants declared that they could go no farther for fear of being taken as slaves. "I tried by all means in my power", writes Jangidi, " to persuade them to go on, but they remained obstinate, and, fearing some further attack from the Tukus, I decided to go on alone. Accordingly the next morning, about three 0 'clock, I departed. It was moonlight, but the roaring of the wild beasts made it necessary to proceed with caution" Had Jangidi's servants departed straight away they might have reached safely, but they delayed

and were captured. Nor could their former master help them. For by this time he too had been captured and was being dragged back along the route he had followed from the border. For the rest of his life Jangidi used sometimes to dream that once again he was a prisoner of the Tukus, for they treated him with the utmost cruelty. He tells how on one occasion he begged for water at a well, and an old woman drew up a bucketful: "But" writes Jangidi, "as I was about to take hold of it, she remembered I was a Christian and fearing that her bucket might be dirtied by my lips she threw the water into a trough and told me to drink from that. Though the trough was small, and three cows were already drinking in it, I decided to get my share and kneeling down, pushed my head between two of the cows and drank with great pleasure, until the water was nearly exhausted, and the cows began to struggle with each other for the last mouthful". In spite of all the petty persecutions he was forced to endure and the knowledge that for their faith in him his servants might, still be free, Jangidi never lost control of his temper. But he was in constant danger of death, and had it not been for the kindness of some of the women he might well have died from starvation, if not by murder. The one thing about him he records, which the Tukus appeared to respect was his magnificent red beard. "I think", he writes, "that they thought it too good a beard for a Christian:.

QUESTIONS

- i) Why did Jangidi's servants wish to leave him?
- They were obstinate men. Α.
- They knew that he had been robbed and attached. Β.

They did not wish to leave him, because they were faithful. They were afraid of being captured and made slaves. D. They did not wish to leave their own territory. E. Why had Jangidi to proceed with caution? ii) He could not see the way very clearly. Α. He feared that the Tukus would notice him in the daylight. Β. He could hear wild animals in the neighborhood. . He knew that his servants had turned against him. D. He was lonely and afraid. E. What caused his servants to be captured? HI) They had no master to lead them to safety. A. They had wasted time by not leaving the place at once. Β. They had made their departure too hurriedly. They were following the route from the border. D. Their master, having been captured, told the Tukus where they were. Ε. iv) Why did Jangidi often dream about being a prisoner of the Tukus? He could not forget the cruel treatment he had received. Α.





- He was capture again and again during the rest of his life. He thought it was a wonderful adventure.
- They forced him to go in the opposite direction from the one he wanted. He way ad at the fate of his servants.
- v) Why would the old woman not allow Jangidi to drink from her bucket? She thought Jangidi had an infections disease of the mouth. Α. 8. She did not like strangers. C.
 - She did not want any contact with a Christian whom she considered impure.
 - She was afraid that the Tukus would punish her.
 - She wanted to make joke against the prisoner.

Β.

D.

E.

D.

Ε.

- Why did Jangidi push his head between two of the cows? vi) He was nearly exhausted and needed their support. Α. He needed some of the water and decided to take his share. 8.
 - He wanted to prevent them struggling with each other,

He did not want them to take a share of the little water there was Ε. He did not want the old woman to see him drinking. vii) What saved Jangidi from dying of starvation? He endured the petty persecutions cheerfully. A. Β. He never lost control of his temper. C, His servants still had great faith in him. Some of the women were kind to him. D. E. The Tukus were afraid of his red beard viii) The word "border" here could be replaced by the word A. Edge B. Frontier C. Barrier D. Coast E. Margin ix) What is a "trough" here? A. ditch by the roadside B. kind of basin for animals to drink from C. hole in the ground D. A pool of water E. Farmyard. x) Replace the word "persecution" with one of the following. A. Tenderness B. Kindness C. Punishment D. Tiredness E. Danger. SECTION B: BASIC PHONETICS Identity the contrasting sound in the listed pairs of words:

a.	fees,	peas	b.	thought,	
с.	sink,	think .			den
e.	choose,	shoes	f.	you,	Jew
g.		dear	h.	park,	pack

2. List only the underlined word in each of the following sentences and place stress mark on its appropriate syllable.

a. I shall present a gift to you on your birthday. b. This is a promise.

c. You have my consent to organize the party d. You may wish to conduct your friends.

e. This contract is hereby signed and sealed. f. This course requires more contact hours. We are not satisfied with the present situation. Q.

SECTION C: WORD FORMATION

- 1. (a) Provide 5 derivational morphemes. 1. (b) Give 5 examples in each case of: (i) Triple root + suffix. (ii) Derivation + inflection.
- 2. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences.
 - a. Bound morphemes are also called ------
 - b. Another name for word formation is-----





- c. Another name for word formation
- d. Absogoddamnlutely is a typical example of --
- e. We study how ------ come together to form ----- in word formation

SECTION D. OUTLINING.

- Draw up an outline of any format of your choice on "The need for a convocation of a 1a) sovereign national conference in Nigeria" or.
- "Corruption: problems and suggestion of ways by which it can be eradicated in Nigeria". 1(b)

SECTION E: MISCELLANEOUS

- Provide 5 cognitive skills of comprehension.
- Provide 5 points to note while pondering on the meaning of a word.
- In one sentence define word attack.
- Provide 5 things to avoid In a good public presentation. 4)
- Provide the 5 major steps in developing extensive reading ability.
- In one sentence define extensive reading. 6)

Name the 2 main purposes of note taking.

SOLUTION TO PAST EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ON GST 101A (USE OF ENGLISH 2005/2006 SESSION

SECTION A: COMPREHENSION (Solution to Section A not Proffered) **BASIC PHONETICS** SECTION **B**:

b. thought, taught c. sink, peas 1a. fees, /0/ /t/ /s/ / p/ /f/ choose, shoes dene. d. then, /i// / d/

park, h. g. die, dear /p/ / d/ a. pre'sent b. 'promise 2. f. 'contact e. 'contract

pack / p/ c. 'consent g 'present

f. you,

/ i/

1 d3/

Jew

think .

Jes rut

d. con'duct

SECTION C: WORD FORMATION

1a Five derivational morphemes 1) correct + able = correctable

inform + form = 2) in childhood + child 4) hood =

3) friend + ship = friendship + proof = waterproof 5) water 5 examples of triple root + suffix. **1b** (i) father-in-law's Father- in- law + s = Great grandchildren Great grand child + ren = 2) Mother-in-laws Mother - in - law + s 3) Son-in-laws Son - in - law + s 4) Daughter-in-laws Daughter - in - law + s 5) Derivation + inflection. (11) bigger + er big 2) = boys boy + s 1) come + ed came = sleeping 3) sleep + ing = Nigerian 5) Niger + ian c. infixes b. morphology 2. a. affixes

dahoma and mining

4.

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

SECTION E: MISCELLANEOUS The competent reader - the fully literate person- uses not one skill but many, which have been acquired through specific practice. . Among the cognitive skills of comprehension are: ability to enticipate both the form. and the content. ability to identify the main idea(s); (i) ability to recognize and recall specific details; ability to recognize the relationship between the main idea(s) and their expansion, (ii) (iii) ability to follow sequenced events, instructions, stages of an argument; (iv)ability to infer from the test (reading between the lines); (v)ability to draw conclusions; and (vi)ability to recognize the writer's purpose and attitude. (vii) 2. Things to Note while pondering on the Meanings of Words in Context' When you come across a word whose meaning you do not know, always try to These are some of the many suggestions one could use while pondering on the word. Look at the. function of the word in the context. See whether the word is playing the role of a noun, a verb, an adjective, an adverb, and so on. See whether the word is shedding light on another word in its surrounding or whether another word or expressions in the (i) surrounding can shed light on the word. Look for its grammatical form. Is the word in a past, present or future tense? Is it in -ing form ending in -Iy, -sm or -ty? (ii) Use all clues available in the context to determine the meaning of the Relate the meaning of the word to the context so that the meaning first, into the passage (iii) (iv)Insist on only one meaning of the word that fits into the passage rather than listing different meanings, all of them guess-work, thinking one of them will be correct. **(v)** When reading a novel or reading extensively, complete a whole passage or paragraph before trying to deduce, the meaning of an unfamiliar word. The wider the context in (vi) which you look at the word the more readily you may be able to deduce its meaning. Word attack - implies the breaking down of words into divisible components parts such as suffixes and affixes for the purpose of deducing it meaning. 3.

- **Shortcomings in Public Presentation** Failing to round off or sum up a speech so that it seems complete and final is a shortcoming. Inappropriate too long, and anti-climatic conclusions spoil any speech presentation. A speech that does .not gain a response suitable to the purpose for which it was presented, is not a success.
 - A speech that finishes too long before the time limit or too far beyond the time limit is not a success.
 - Flowery and slaggy 'Language spoil a presentation of any speech as no adequate communication is made since the audience may not comprehend ideas presented. However, dull words can also undermine the seriousness of the topic or occasion. Lack of originality and unnecessary repetition are speech killers. A shaky voice, uncontrolled breathing, lack of vocal flexibility and pitch variation make a poor speech. A speaker who is not audible all times will not carry his audience through. A speaker who does not use facial! expressions (who keeps a still expression throughout) does not demonstrate with parts of his body in order to convey meaning may end up making his presentation veryboring and dull.





A speaker's appearance if shabby can make the audience have a sort of bias against him. Lack of enthusiasm, forcefulness and humor' also make a speech lose color. Lack of skill on the part of the speaker to attract audience attention at all times and being aggressive and insultive will spoil the presentation of a speech.

Note that when discussing sensitive issues like birth control for instance where people have different opinions, words should be well chosen, so that people with different opinions are not offended. In discussing a topic about false prophecies or prophets for instance, it will be unwise to say "Many prophets nowadays are liars".

Instead you may say "Prophesies of prophets nowadays are not accurate as most of their prophesies are not fulfilled". Careful selection of words therefore is important.

How to Develop Extensive Reading Ability

The first thing to note is that no extensive reading can take place without materials to read. You should throw yourself inside books and be willing and ready to read them when they come your way. As should be noted , one need to visit the library regularly, form your own private library and read anything that comes your way. The following are guidelines to assist a reader in developing these desirable extensive reading habits. These are suggested in the form of Five major steps: PREVIEW, SELECT, READ FAST, RECORD AND REPORT. Each of these steps are discussed below: **Preview :-** This is the first step in developing extensive reading ability. In this step you should expose yourself to as many books in various subjects as available in schools and public libraries, as well as bookshops. Preview is an effective method of familiarizing yourself with books that are suitable for you. Before you ever select these books, there must be an accurate assessment of them. If previewing is done correctly. you should be able to

(i)

ii)

4.

(iii)

(iv)

- i) determine whether or not the book is interesting, uninteresting, difficult, or too easy;
- ii) summarize the gist of the general content of the book;
- iii) build up a kind of broad outline of the material contained in the book: and
- iv) suggest the approximate time the actual reading of the book will be completed. Select :- This is the second stage of developing an extensive reading culture. After previewing a variety of books, you should select the most suitable one. The following are the suggested selection criteria.
- The book should not be too difficult or too easy for your level.
 - The book should be captivating, interesting and well laid out.
- 3. It should be written in standard English; a book written in pidgin or slang expressions may not be appropriate at this level, since the goal is to develop in you proficiency in standard English.
- It should not be too long or in tiny prints, at the initial. Stage of your extensive reading development.

Read :- This is the third stage in extensive reading development. In order to be able to read one book per week (which is an ideal prescription for you), you should read fast Your reading speed should certainly be more than the one you use for reading a textbook, but less than skimming. You should read groups of words', phrases, 'Or short sentences at once, rather than word by word reading. You normally get through the material very quickly if the story is an exciting one. A dull story will kill your reading interest, so select an appropriate story.

An excellent speed for an entertainment reading is about 350 – 400 words per minute. Many are able to read faster. As a rough guide, most pages of a novel have 350 - 400 words in them. It means, therefore, that you should get through a page in a minute.

I am aware of the fact that you may not attain this speed immediately, but with constant practice, it is an attainable goal. Remember fast reading with no comprehension is as good as not reading at all. Speed and accuracy is the watchword.

- (iv) Record :- This is the fourth stage in extensive reading development exercise. You should open a reading diary today. Record in this diary the novel or book you have read, the time it took you to complete this novel, the title of the book the new words and expressions you have gain, and the summary of the novel in TEN sentences only.
 - **Report:** This is the last stage in the development of extensive reading ability. In order -to fully utilize your extensive reading knowledge, you must be ready to talk to people about the book you have read. Tell the story of the novel or play you have read to a friend or friends. Record the name of the friend(S) you told the story to in your reading diary. Encourage the friend to read the same story. **Remember, To Build A Library Of Your Own Is A Task That Must Be**
 - Accomplished.
- 6) Extensive Reading. :- extensive reading involves reading for pleasure and not for specific information as is the case with intensive reading and literary reading in which the reader is expected to digest all details. In extensive reading you are expected to skim, scan and read very fast, only getting the tone and, gist of the materials being read.

7) The two purposes of note taking.

(i) For research purposes

(v)

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

(ii) Examination purposes.

DRACTICE QUESTION DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, 2015/2016 COURSE CODE: GST 101 COURSE TITLE: USE OF ENGLISH TIME ALLOWED: 1HR 30MINS

Instruction: Answer All Questions. Write your Registration Number and Departmental/ Programme Code and shade carefully using HB Pencil Only. Handle the OMR Sheet very carefully; completely erase incorrect answers and avoid curling or folding the OMR. Submit the OMR as directed at the Examination Halls.

Section A-Read the questions below and choose the correct option from A-E

In the word "unlucky" the prefix "UN' means

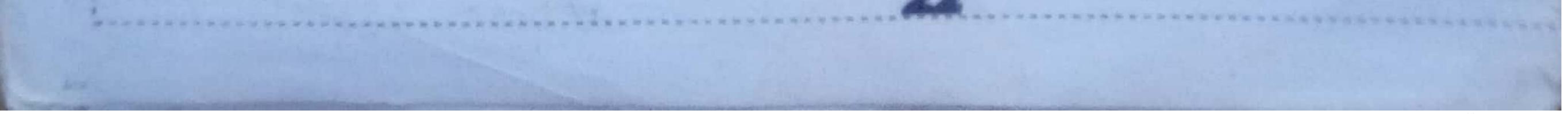
(a) Not (b)Before (c) In (d) Wrong (e) After The prefix "IN " and "IM" means (a) Not (b)Middle (c) Above (d) Is (e) Are If I use the prefix "DIS' and the base "LIKE" what is the new word (a) Liked (b) Disliked (c) Unlike (d) Likeness (e) likeable Which of the word means "NOT TO" in the following

(a) Approved (b) Unapproved (c) Disapprove (d) Disallowed (e) Pre approved Even when he realizes that he is wrong, our boss is too big-headed to change his mind:

the underlined work is an example

(a) Prefixes (b) Suffixes (c) Blending (d) Compounding (e) Clipping Note taking involves the use of (a) Abbreviation (b) labeling (c) picking (d) deleting (e) extracting

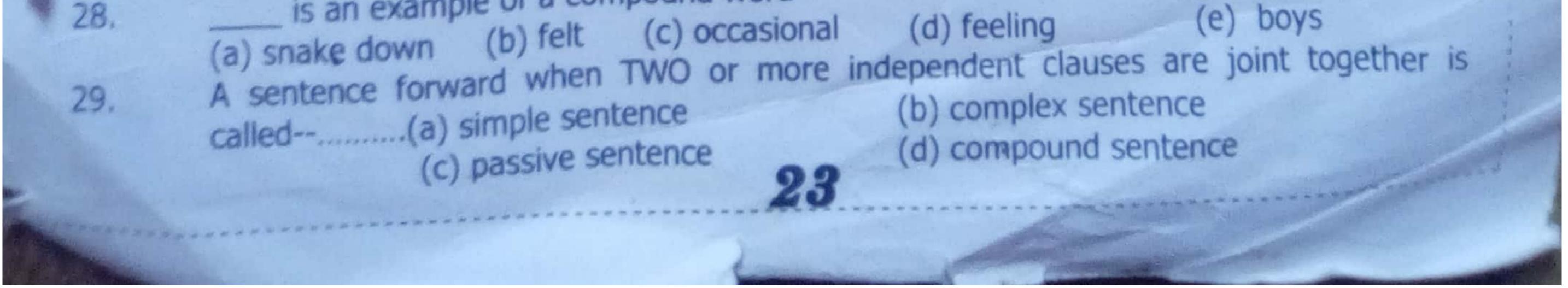
Effective reading involves (a) Moderation and extractions (b) Assimilation and comprehension (c) information (d) exchanging (e) planning





(b) in the library Note making can take place (a) In the classroom 8. (e) in the market (c) in your room (d) all of the above One of the basic steps in effective listening is: 9. (a) Gossiping (b) fighting (c) understanding (d) responding (e) adjusting 10. spoken and/or non verbal message. (a) Amounting (b) adapting (c) adjusting (d) responding (e) resolving Section B- Read the questions below and choose the correct option from A-D The three basic steps in listening include hearing, understanding and 11. (a) Judging (b) acquitting (c) arresting (d) playing All these tolls can be used for retaining information curing listening process except 12. (b) paraphrasing (c) repetition (d) visualization (a) Paragraphingis a bad listening habit 13. (b) Asking questions (a) Taking notes (c) Repeating the speech (d) Criticizing the speakers delivery A good speech presentation should include an introduction, a body and a 14. (a) paragraph (b) conclusion (c) middle (d) end is the act of getting meaning from printed or written works 15. (a) speaking (b) writing (c) listening (d) reading In extensive reading, you read mainly for 16. I (a) details (b) assignments (c) pleasure (d) examination In skimming, you read mainly to get 17. (a) specific details (b) sleep (c) examination (d) pleasure Intensive reading is used when reading for 18. (a) examination (b) listening (c) pleasure (d) feedback Paragraph connectors include-----19. (a) moreover (b) in addition (c) in sum (d) all of the above Regression causes reader to -----20. (b) move the finger (a) move the mouth (c) go back always to read what has been read before (d) point to words The four cardinal rules of writing is -----21.

(a) unity (b) coherence (c) originality of idea (d) all the above. The following are types of writing except------22. (a) Narration (b) exposition (c) argumentation (d) paragraphing The type of summary writing that restricts you to specific instructions based on words is 23. (b) guided summary (a) guarded summary (d) empty summary (c) graded summary except" A good summary must be 24. (a) original (b) brief (c) divided, (d) straight to the point The smallest meaningful unit of language is called 25. (b) root (c) morpheme (d) base (a) free The type of morphemes that can change the classification of words is called _ (a) Replacing (b) inflectional (c) derivational (d) root 26. The classes of words that belong to grammatical words includes articles, determiners, 27. pronouns and (d) adjectives (b) conjunctions (c) nouns (a) verbs is an example of a compound word



Types of sentences according to function include 30. (a) interrogative sentence (b) a compound (c) a complex sentence (d) a simple sentence This is the girl who danced very well at the party. This is 31. (a) Compound sentence (b) Complex sentence (c) Simple sentence (d) an active sentence 32. A fleet of cars is an example of (a) an abstract noun (b) a common noun a collective noun (d) a proper noun This book is mine" is an example of (a) Demonstrative pronoun (b) Personal pronoun (c) Reflexive pronoun (d) Possessive Pronoun Those men helped Dupe and, 34. (a) Myself (b) Me (c) I 35. Give me the black _____. I hate the yellow _____. (d) We (a) One/Ones (b) One/Both (c) One/None (d) One/One

 While the worshippers closed their eyes in prayers, a thiefwith their collection (a) made out (b) made away (c) made through (d) made out 37. Kola bought abag 	1
(a) A large, white leather (b) leather white leave	
(c) leather white, large 38. (c) leather white, large (d) large leather white music	
(a) for (b) in music	
40. I never knew I could be so fast I entered the race	all was a set
41. (a) of (b) when (c) while (d) until Her little boy is suffering jaundice	
42. (a) of (b) with (c) for (d) from His sins (a) upon (b) in (c) on (d) for	
	Sin's
Section C. Carefully read the passage and answer the questions below.	

take out -43- insurance so that should he die young, his wife and children will receive some income after his death. When he is earning more money, this should be -44- to a 10, 15 or 20 year -45- insurance policy, under this, not only would his family receive an income should he die before the policy -46- but he, the - 47- holder, would receive a lump -48- if still alive at the end of the 10, 15 or 20 year period. This is the one kind of insurance with which you cannot lose. For, while you may live to be a hundred, never be robbed or have your house destroyed, you are certain to get your money on the -49- date of such a policyprovided, that is, the particular company you are -50- with does not go bankrupt in the

43. Life 44. Modified 45. Health life 46. Matures 47. Premium 48. Cash 49. Maturity 50. Dealing

A

33.

Store P

Accident converted endowment expires insurance money expiry

B

Death conveyed endowed finishes endowment payment expiring

D Health changed family ends policy Sum



