

## gst101 List of Questions

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**Q1 Which of the following may not be true of expository text?**

- ☐ Expository texts do not tell stories
- ☐ Expository texts are organised in logical sequential order.
- ☐ Expository texts explain ideas in clear-cut terms.
- ☐ Expository texts are not as formal as narrative texts.

**Q2 A text that explains an issue, a theory, a concept or plan is call \_\_\_\_\_ text.**

- ☐ a descriptive
- ☐ a narrative
- ☐ an expository
- ☐ a theoretical

**Q3 Which of the following may not be true of narratives?**

- ☐ All narratives tend to follow a story line.
- ☐ Narratives follow a sequential order of narration.
- ☐ Explanations often form some major parts of some narratives.
- ☐ Some narratives have characters who speak in a formal style.

**Q4 \_\_\_\_\_ does not form the major past of a narrative text.**

- ☐ A sequential order
- ☐ A chronological order of events
- ☐ Explanation
- ☐ Order of importance

**Q5 when you start reading an interesting novel, you find it difficult to stop because \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ the story is captivating
- ☐ you want the suspense created to be unfolded.
- ☐ of the writer's style of writing
- ☐ the novel may be a best seller

**Q6 The most intense or exciting part of a story is the \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ beginning
- ☐ suspense
- ☐ climax
- ☐ plot

**Q7 In most cases narratives are \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of style**

- ☐ formal
- ☐ semi-formal
- ☐ informal
- ☐ superimposed

**Q8 The experiences portrayed in narrative texts often help us understand the \_\_\_\_\_ of the novel.**

- ☐ theme
- ☐ plot
- ☐ structural development
- ☐ narrative technique

**Q9 In reading and interpreting \_\_\_\_\_, you should pay attention to the language and figures presented.**

- ☐ graphs
- ☐ tables
- ☐ configurations
- ☐ diagrams

**Q10 \_\_\_\_\_ includes figures, formulae and tables that are read in a comprehension passage.**

- ☐ verbal forms
- ☐ Non-verbal or concrete materials.
- ☐ arithmetical materials
- ☐ programmed reading material

**Q11 Which of the following skills is not necessary for tackling expository texts?**

- ☐ Note-making ability
- ☐ Thinking along with the writer as you read.
- ☐ Note-taking ability
- ☐ Reading speed and accuracy.

**Q12 Which of the following may not make your understanding of an expository passage difficult?**

- ☐ lack of vocabulary of the field
- ☐ lack of organization in the passage
- ☐ lack of familiarly with the concept being discussed
- ☐ Having a well-developed vocabulary

**Q13 \_\_\_\_\_ passages can be difficult if you are not familiar with the words used in the passage.**

- ☐ Expository texts do not tell stories
- ☐ Descriptive
- ☐ Narrative
- ☐ Argumentative

**Q14 Expository text sometimes follow a particular storyline and could be vivid and imaginative.' This statement is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ partially true

- ☐ not true
- ☐ genuine
- ☐ completely acceptable

**Q15 In \_\_\_\_\_ texts all points are to be supported with concrete evidences.**

- ☐ narrative
- ☐ descriptive
- ☐ Expository texts explain ideas in clear-cut terms.
- ☐ argumentative

**Q16 Which of the following statements may not be true concerning scientific texts?**

- ☐ Scientific texts have their own peculiar structure and style
- ☐ Scientific texts do not integrate verbal and non-verbal forms
- ☐ Some scientific texts are more formal than others
- ☐ Some scientific texts are more highly technical than others

**Q17 It has been observed that the language of \_\_\_\_\_ is diverse and specific**

- ☐ expository texts
- ☐ narrative texts
- ☐ scientific texts
- ☐ tables and figures texts

**Q18 Technical terms are known to be common features of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Narrative texts
- ☐ expository texts
- ☐ scientific texts
- ☐ figures and tables texts.

**Q19 Which of these tasks may not help you read and comprehend passages with tables easily?**

- ☐ Scanning the passage
- ☐ Skimming the passage
- ☐ Being able to relate the table and content of the passage together.
- ☐ Being familiar with the concept being discussed.

**Q20 To be able to grasp the complexities of reading passages with tables, \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ you most learn to avoid the distraction that the table may pose to reading comprehension.
- ☐ You must be very favourably disposed to the concept being discussed.
- ☐ You must make sure that the connections between the tables and the passage are clear.
- ☐ Your language must be highly developed.

**Q21 The type of listening skills that can enable you to master what the speaker is saying is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ class listening
- ☐ Listening for specific information
- ☐ Listening for interpretation and critical evaluation
- ☐ general listening

**Q22 In listening comprehension, the most important thing a listener should determine is the \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Learning of everything mentioned
- ☐ main idea of the speech event
- ☐ Supporting detail of lectures.
- ☐ study of one's notes

**Q23 The sentence "APC governed states are not ready for a change in government" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ fact
- ☐ fable
- ☐ fallacy
- ☐ opinion

**Q24 Vital information that reveal truth or reality are called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ fiction
- ☐ facts
- ☐ fallacies
- ☐ assumptions

**Q25 The art of receiving information from stored information in the multi-media system is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ retrieval
- ☐ adaptation
- ☐ storage
- ☐ reception

**Q26 Which of the following may not help the listener who is trying to take notes from a lecture \_\_\_\_\_?**

- ☐ use of abbreviations
- ☐ Putting down summary of main points
- ☐ Understanding what a speaker says
- ☐ use of passages

**Q27 During study time, the activity of jotting down notes from textbooks, journals or study text is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ note-writing
- ☐ note-usage
- ☐ note-making
- ☐ note-taking

**Q28 When we listen to lectures or speeches and jot down important points, we are performing \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ note-taking

- ☐ note-making
- ☐ note-forming
- ☐ drafting

**Q29 All but one of these affects comprehension \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ unfamiliarity with the topic
- ☐ rate of breathing
- ☐ inability to think deeply
- ☐ lack of interest

**Q30 Comprehension basically means \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ assistance
- ☐ hearing
- ☐ understanding
- ☐ development

**Q31 One cannot be said to have listened when one does not \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ misunderstand
- ☐ comprehend
- ☐ hear
- ☐ interpret

**Q32 A good listener must participate \_\_\_\_\_ in the communication process**

- ☐ actively
- ☐ passively
- ☐ inactively
- ☐ unconsciously

**Q33 Listening is disabled when one \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ Notes important sign post
- ☐ encounters noise
- ☐ thinks
- ☐ anticipates

**Q34 Choose the alternative that gives the meaning of the indicated word: His staff has been 'assiduous' at providing constituent services.**

- ☐ Silent
- ☐ Cursory
- ☐ Successful
- ☐ Diligent

**Q35 Choose the alternative that gives the meaning of the indicated word: Instead of being 'benevolent' stewards of creation, we have been relentless destroyers of it.**

- ☐ Generous
- ☐ Chaste
- ☐ Malevolent
- ☐ Violent

**Q36 Choose the alternative that gives the meaning of the indicated word: The use of seatbelt is 'compulsory' in Lagos.**

- ☐ Voluntary
- ☐ Requisite
- ☐ Candid
- ☐ Domestic

**Q37 effective listening is difficult when there is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ lack of interest in topic
- ☐ concentration
- ☐ attention
- ☐ dictionary

**Q38 Listening activities can be divided into general and \_\_\_\_\_ purposes**

- ☐ direct
- ☐ specific
- ☐ combined
- ☐ official

**Q39 \_\_\_\_\_ is an important component of effective listening**

- ☐ sampling
- ☐ guessing
- ☐ concentration
- ☐ meditation

**Q40 Active listening ability requires ones ability to think along with speaker, anticipate what is about to be said and \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ focus
- ☐ style
- ☐ determination
- ☐ concentration

**Q41 From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Psychology**

- ☐ eccentric
- ☐ drought
- ☐ office
- ☐ river

**Q42 From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Medicine**

- ☐ aesthetic

- ☐ procedure
- ☐ query
- ☐ climbing

**Q43 From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Law**

- ☐ composition
- ☐ statement
- ☐ electric
- ☐ libel

**Q44 From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Journalism**

- ☐ complaining
- ☐ proofreading
- ☐ catheter
- ☐ vehicular

**Q45 From the options, choose the word that may be associated with Communication**

- ☐ confusion
- ☐ demarcation
- ☐ pronunciation
- ☐ caterer

**Q46 From the option provided, select the correct register that will correctly complete the sentence: There was a \_\_\_\_\_ car accident along the Okene-Lagos road.**

- ☐ Serious
- ☐ Ghastly
- ☐ Dangerous
- ☐ Bad

**Q47 From the option provided, select the correct register that will correctly complete the sentence: The captain announced that there was a ship \_\_\_\_\_ off the Atlantic coast.**

- ☐ Fall
- ☐ Accident
- ☐ Wreck
- ☐ Crash

**Q48 From the option provided, select the correct register that will correctly complete the sentence: The plane taxied down the \_\_\_\_\_ before it finally stopped.**

- ☐ Runway
- ☐ Airport
- ☐ Flyzone
- ☐ Road

**Q49 One of the high-order skills you need for an outstanding performance while listening to a lecturer is the \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ ability to interpret a speaker's viewpoints
- ☐ ability to write as fast as the speaker speaks
- ☐ ability to code your points in a special way
- ☐ ability to ask unreasonable questions

**Q50 Your ability to connect what was said before with what is been said now in a listening activity is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ connectivism
- ☐ connectivity
- ☐ relationship
- ☐ full concentration

**Q51 A reader's speed is expected to vary according to the \_\_\_\_\_ only**

- ☐ kind of material being read
- ☐ purpose of reading
- ☐ reading environment
- ☐ previously read materials

**Q52 \_\_\_\_\_ is the term that refers to words that are similar, related or familiar to the words whose meaning you are trying to determine.**

- ☐ semantic familiarization
- ☐ lexical familiarization
- ☐ lexical synonyms
- ☐ word relatedness

**Q53 In English lexicon, words that cut across all fields are called \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ lexical compounds
- ☐ specified diction
- ☐ field registers
- ☐ common-core words

**Q54 A listening activity where you listen and link all details to the topic and form your own overall impression is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ listening for critical evaluation
- ☐ listening for general impression
- ☐ listening for a specific impression
- ☐ listening for the overlapping details in the speech of the speaker

**Q55 The idea of finding the meaning of words using word ATTACK technique will involve \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ checking quickly the meaning of every word you come across
- ☐ using a word to look for the meaning of another word
- ☐ breaking a difficult word into divisible parts and finding the meaning of each component
- ☐ looking for the meaning of the parts of the word in a larger context

**Q56 Looking at the merits and demerits of what is heard will involve \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ informational listening

- ☐ intellectual listening
- ☐ critical analysis
- ☐ deductions and observations

**Q57** \_\_\_\_\_ are representations of information in the form of drawings, paintings or sketches.

- ☐ Data card
- ☐ figures or Scores
- ☐ Arts and Crafts
- ☐ Art forms

**Q58** Listening is said to be useless if there is no \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ speaker
- ☐ comprehension
- ☐ listener
- ☐ language

**Q59** A speaker is said to be speaking ♦??above your head♦??, if the speaker is \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ encouraging you to think deeply
- ☐ encouraging you to think along
- ☐ discussing an uninteresting topic.
- ☐ discussing a difficult topic

**Q60** As an interactive process, listening comprehension will involve the interpretative and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the listener.

- ☐ activated intellect
- ☐ critical proposition
- ☐ Critical mind
- ☐ organizational skills

**Q61** Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: She was DIFFIDENT about stating her opinion.

- ☐ Difficult
- ☐ Unassertive
- ☐ Confident
- ☐ Caring

**Q62** Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: Dr. Galadima is a gentleman and URBANE host of elegant dinner parties.

- ☐ clownish
- ☐ uncouth
- ☐ suave
- ☐ churlish

**Q63** Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: The pastor of the blue roofed church is quite CHARISMATIC.

- ☐ charming
- ☐ repugnant
- ☐ boorish
- ☐ apathetic

**Q64** Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: The praying child is said to be equally CLAIRVOYANT

- ☐ unprophetic
- ☐ unapologetic
- ☐ unrelenting
- ☐ extrasensory

**Q65** Choose the option that gives the meaning of the capitalized word: Capable lawyers with business ACUMEN are valuable to any firm.

- ☐ insensitivity
- ☐ ingenuity
- ☐ ineptness
- ☐ obtuseness

**Q66** Listening comprehension as it relates to information retrieval from data, figures, diagrams and tables tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ to academic purposes.

- ☐ more general and advanced
- ☐ more unified
- ☐ more specified
- ☐ more specific and directed

**Q67** Reading at the fastest speed is needed when you want to \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ locate information quickly
- ☐ read in a study type manner.
- ☐ finally revise for your examinations
- ☐ read as many course materials as possible within a limited time

**Q68** In order to read for \_\_\_\_\_ you must be able to decide how relevant the information provided is.

- ☐ Interpretation
- ☐ critical analysis and evaluation
- ☐ summary and comprehension
- ☐ your semester examination.

**Q69** Which of the following skill is important when you are doing study reading?

- ☐ reading between the lines
- ☐ listening
- ☐ note-taking
- ☐ note making

**Q70** One important way of increasing your vocabulary is to \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ read outwardly

- ☐ read intensively
- ☐ speak and write more in English.
- ☐ read intensively and extensively.

**Q71 Reading at an average speed suggests \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ reading a material that is not so difficult
- ☐ reading a material that is rather too difficult
- ☐ reading too quickly to locate an important piece of information.
- ☐ reading for note making.

**Q72 To be effective in your academic life, it is recommended that you \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ evaluate, discuss and draw conclusions from the materials you read.
- ☐ Interpret, evaluate and critically analyse all reading materials.
- ☐ technically interpret, write points clearly, scan and skim reading materials
- ☐ scan, analyse and argue issues intelligently

**Q73 The \_\_\_\_\_ needs high concentration and particular attention to specific details.**

- ☐ study reading speed
- ☐ average reading speed
- ☐ slow reading speed
- ☐ very slow reading speed.

**Q74 For a poor reader to achieve a comprehensive rate of 80 % 90%, the study speed may be as low as \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ 120 180 words/min
- ☐ 60 100 words/sec
- ☐ 60 125 words/min
- ☐ 30 - 45 words/min

**Q75 Your comprehension rate in a study type reading should be about \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ 80 % 90%
- ☐ 35 -40%
- ☐ 90 -110%
- ☐ 20 -35%

**Q76 It is recommended that in a slow study type reading you should read at least \_\_\_\_\_ words per minute.**

- ☐ 80 -120
- ☐ 200 300
- ☐ 450-500
- ☐ 40 -75

**Q77 The slowest type of reading is usually done \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ when you want to locate information quickly.
- ☐ when you want to gain a general impression of the reading material.
- ☐ when you read in a study type manner .
- ☐ when you are reading a material that is not so difficult.

**Q78 According to what you have studied, the first stage in reading for interpretation is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ reading and understanding the passage very well
- ☐ Reading between the lines for subject matter
- ☐ providing answers to some difficult questions in the passage.
- ☐ understanding the writer's flow of thoughts from the beginning of the passage to the end

**Q79 When you increase your word power in any language, you are said to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the language.**

- ☐ well known
- ☐ proficient
- ☐ renowned
- ☐ meticulous

**Q80 Complete the slogan; 'A critical mind is \_\_\_\_\_**

- ☐ a scientific mind
- ☐ an elaborate mind
- ☐ a complete mind
- ☐ an intelligent mind