

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 familiarity 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 must 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