Question QFB1 : He came, he saw and he conquered is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms
Answer: Parallel

Question QFB2 : One of the boys in the back row (are; is) crying
Answer: Is

Question QFB3 : I am careful not to (borrow; lend) him any more money because he hardly pays back
Answer: Lend

Question QFB4 : The man has (run; ran) away from the town
Answer: Run

Question QFB5 : The capitalised item in the sentence: ‘MAY I come in? expresses (tentativeness; permission)
Answer: Permission

Question QFB6 : The capitalised item in the sentence: ‘you SHALL go to the market’ expresses (obligation; insistence)
Answer: Insistence

Question QFB7 : Systemic model of grammar is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grammar
Answer: Neo-Firthian

Question QFB8 : Syntactic constituents include Subject, Verb, Object \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Complement
Answer: Adjunct

Question QFB9 : The tree structure introduced by Bloomfieldian structuralism was initially called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Cutting

Question QFB10 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the underlying meaning of a sentence derived from syntactic and semantic components
Answer: Deep structure

Question QFB11 : (Every body; Everybody) is preserved with formalin in the morgue
Answer: Every body

Question QFB12 : The word to which a pronoun refers is called its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Antecedent

Question QFB13 : An approach to the study of grammar is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Model

Question QFB14 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the term for rules on how words in a language combine to form meaningful sentences
Answer: Grammar

Question QFB15 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grammarians identified eight parts of speech
Answer: Traditional

Question QFB16 : Language was first studied by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Philosophers

Question QFB17 : The prescriptive approach to language study is classified under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grammar
Answer: Traditional

Question QFB18 : The word to which a pronoun refers is called its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Antecedent

Question QFB19 : When the subject is the one performing the action, the verb is said to be in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Active voice

Question QFB20 : English has the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, imperative and subjunctive moods
Answer: Indicative

Question QFB21 : Latin has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ number in its case system
Answer: 6

Question QFB22 : Modern Structural grammar is traceable to the American linguist called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Leonard Bloomfield

Question QFB23 : He came, he saw and he conquered is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms
Answer: Parallel

Question QFB24 : The prescriptive approach to language study is classified under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grammar
Answer: Traditional

Question QFB25 : When a sentence reflects more than one meaning, it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Ambiguous

Question QFB26 : Word, phrases and clauses belong to the (parole; langue) of a language
Answer: langue

Question QFB27 : The historical development of a language over a period of time is studied under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ linguistics
Answer: Diachronic

Question QFB28 : The capitalised group of words in the sentence: ‘THE BEAUTIFUL LADIES have travelled abroad’ is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Noun phrase

Question QFB29 : The book Cours de Linguistique Generale was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Ferdinand de Saussure

Question QFB30 : The capitalised item in the sentence: ‘you SHALL go to the market’ expresses (obligation; insistence)
Answer: Insistence

Question QFB31 : The HEAD in a noun phrase is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Noun

Question QFB32 : Masculine, feminine, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and neuter gender are often identified in grammar
Answer: Common

Question QFB33 : The capitalised items in the sentence: I HAVE BEEN CRYING all day’ is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aspect
Answer: Perfect progressive

Question QFB34 : The punctuation mark used in the following items: U.B.A Ph.D. U.S.A is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer: Full stop

Question QFB35 : The verb in the sentence: Nigeria controls the flood of refugees’ is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ voice
Answer: Active

Question QMC1 : One of the sentences in options A-D is in the active voice
Answer:

Question QMC2 : \_\_\_\_ occurs when an essential part of a sentence is absent
Answer:

Question QMC3 : Choose the option that best completes the sentence: ‘\_\_\_\_\_ do you think will marry her?
Answer:

Question QMC4 : Choose the option that best completes the sentence: "The lecturer as well as his students \_\_\_\_\_\_ found in the garden yesterday"
Answer:

Question QMC5 : The capitalised items in the sentence: "I like TO RUN every morning' is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC6 : One of the following sentences in option A-D is grammatically correct
Answer:

Question QMC7 : The term competence in TGG refers to \_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC8 : When the rules of a language are described as recursive, they are \_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC9 : One of the sentences in option A-D expresses the idea of CONSEQUENCE
Answer:

Question QMC10 : The leader of the protesters \_\_\_\_ arrested
Answer:

Question QMC11 : She met the lady \_\_\_\_?
Answer:

Question QMC12 : Choose which of the following options is grammatically parallel
Answer:

Question QMC13 : A rewrite rule in phrase structure grammar is Sentence \_\_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC14 : Transformational Grammar was first formulated by \_\_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC15 : In American Structuralism, \_\_\_ was described as unscientific and vague
Answer:

Question QMC16 : In Phrase structure, constituents at the same node are called \_\_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC17 : Taxonomic view of language involves \_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC18 : The capitalised word in the passage: "It was a difficult time for her. NEVERTHELESS, she supported her husband" is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC19 : The capitalised word in the passage: "I cleaned the house. AFTERWARDS, I went to the market" is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC20 : Which punctuation mark is appropriate for the capitalised items in the sentence: "The poem NIGHT RAIN was written by JP Clark
Answer:

Question QMC21 : Which punctuation mark is appropriate for the capitalised iems in the sentence: "She behaves like a KNOW IT ALL"
Answer:

Question QMC22 : One of the following sentences in option A-D is an example of a dangling modifier
Answer:

Question QMC23 : One of the sentences in options A-D is in the active voice
Answer:

Question QMC24 : One of the following sentences in option A-D is grammatically correct
Answer:

Question QMC25 : The capitalised word in: 'he helped his people, OR at least he pretended to be doing so' expresses \_\_\_ semantic relationship
Answer:

Question QMC26 : The action in one of the options in A-D expresses PRESENT PERFECT TENSE
Answer:

Question QMC27 : I wouldn’t go to the party \_\_\_\_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC28 : One of the options in A-D best indicates ENUMERATION
Answer:

Question QMC29 : Everyone should come with \_\_\_ notes
Answer:

Question QMC30 : Choose which of the following options is grammatically parallel
Answer:

Question QMC31 : The capitalised word in the sentence: "he woke up late BECAUSE he prayed all night' is \_\_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC32 : The capitalised group of words in the sentence: ‘he HAS BEEN SINGING for an hour now’ is an example of \_\_\_\_
Answer:

Question QMC33 : One of the options in A-D best completes the sentence: "God Is Good company \_\_\_\_\_\_ improved this year"
Answer:

Question QMC34 : One of the options in A-D best completes the sentence: ‘He ---- smoke when he was young’.
Answer:

Question QMC35 : The capitalised word in the passage: "It was a difficult time for her. NEVERTHELESS, she supported her husband" is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_
Answer: