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: