

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What type of testing tells the teacher how much the learners have learnt in a language <input type="text"/> __?	diagnostic testing					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The central message of a text is called the <input type="text"/> __?	theme					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic linguistic factors that should be used for selecting literature is their <input type="text"/> __.	readability					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Selecting literature text should not be based on <input type="text"/> but also linguistic factor.	psychological					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ngugi Wa Thiongo is from <input type="text"/> ?	East Africa					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic linguistic factor that should be used in selecting literature texts is their <input type="text"/> __.	readability					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The different forms of literature is otherwise called <input type="text"/> __.	genre					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A major purpose of your studying literature in a second language situation is to <input type="text"/> .	improve your linguistic competence					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	That the original message content could be lost in a text, is the <input type="text"/> of translating an indigenous text into a second language.	danger						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Language can be said to be the store house of the <input type="text"/> of a people	culture						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A good percentage of the traditional African literary activities are conducted in the <input type="text"/> —.	oral medium	oral form					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Literature can be in the form of <input type="text"/> —, <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	drama, prose, poetry						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two broad groups of words in language are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	content, structural	lexical, grammatical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The subject matter of what one has to write determines its <input type="text"/> —.	form						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reading for examination can be classified as sort of <input type="text"/> —.	intensive reading	study reading					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic language skills that aid oral communication are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	listening, speaking						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lexical derivation in the Nigerian English can be traced to <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> factors.	linguistic, cultural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most Nigerian languages are syllable-timed while the English language is <input type="text"/> .	stress timed	stress-timed					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonological deviation can be said to be dominant at the <input type="text"/> level.	phonemic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The productive language skills acquired in the course of learning a language are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	speaking, writing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The levels of learning a language include: <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	listening, speaking, reading, writing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is when a person's L1 eases or facilitates the learning of the L2.	Positive transfer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is that language in which a bilingual or multilingual person has the greatest linguistic competence or intuitive knowledge.	Mother Tongue	L1					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The standards required for a standard Nigerian English to be accepted internationally are internal <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	acceptability, intelligibility						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The variety of English found generally in literary texts is called the <input type="text"/> —.	literary variety	literary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Varieties are easily noticed in the area of <input type="text"/> .	pronunciation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be used to measure one's level of linguistic competence by speakers of English.	Educational level						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The variety of English in Nigeria spoken among the educated people is called <input type="text"/> —.	Nigerian English						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A language that enjoys dominance over its rivals is referred to as <input type="text"/> —.	high language						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a common feature in bi- or multi-lingual setting.	language interaction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another concept for linguistic pluralism within a single polity is <input type="text"/> .	multilingualism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The phenomenon of making one utterance in one language and another in a different language within the same discourse is referred to as <input type="text"/> —.	Code switching						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a major factor that led to national bilingualism in most African States.	Colonialism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a situation where a person speaks two different languages with equal fluency.	Coordinate bilingualism						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the situation in which two languages that exist side by side in the society have their separate domains of use.	Diglossia					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two types of bilingualism are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> .	individual bilingualism, social bilingualism	individual, social				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nationality is defined by the choice of <input type="text"/> —.	language					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> word "sarry" is "sabi" in Creole.	Portuguese					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two main groups of Creoles are: <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	Atlantic varieties, Pacific varieties	Atlantic, Pacific				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major difference between Pidgin and Creole is that while Creole has the status of <input type="text"/> , Pidgin does not.	mother tongue	a mother tongue				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An advanced form of pidgin is referred to as <input type="text"/> —.	Creole					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major characteristic of pidgin is <input type="text"/> —.	simplified vocabulary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to the way the first language hinders the learning of a new language.	Mother tongue interference					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an important linguistic legacy which Nigeria inherited from Britain.	The English language	English				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Language related education that was given prominence in Christian missionary activities were <input type="text"/> —.	reading and writing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of English introduced by trades in the 16th century was <input type="text"/> —.	Pidgin English						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The transplanting of English to different parts of the world led to the emergence of <input type="text"/> —.	geographical varieties						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the traditional home of English.	England						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	History, education, religion, and politics are some of the factors that can either <input type="text"/> or facilitate the spread of a language.	hinder						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The popularity of a language is noticed by its <input type="text"/> —.	geographical spread						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pervading influence of the mother tongue on English in Nigeria is particularly observed on the <input type="text"/> .	pronunciation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Maize in British English refers to what the Americans call <input type="text"/> —.	corn						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second language is used to <input type="text"/> the first language.	complement						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major languages in Nigeria are <input type="text"/> _____, <input type="text"/> _____, and <input type="text"/> _____.	Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A language that has assumed official status is otherwise referred to as a <input type="text"/> _____.	national language						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Any language that is acquired and used widely after the first language is known as <input type="text"/> _____.	Second Language	L2					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _____ is the person who speaks two languages fluently.	A bilingual						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for first language (L1) is <input type="text"/> _____.	mother tongue						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The status of a language can be defined through <input type="text"/> _____.	age and manner of acquisition						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Language is the most important and organized means of <input type="text"/> _____.	Human communication						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To teach prose, poetry and drama, there must be	Good and adequate planning	Critique	Self discipline	Main content	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following are the purpose of teaching literature except	Cultural values	Development of character	Critical thinking	Religious indoctrination	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which language among these would you consider as inferior to the English language:	None	German	French	Hausa	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Any genre of literature written by Africans, in whatever language, can be referred to as:	Africa Literature	African Literature	Native Literature	Oral literature	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The method that takes language to be a process of rule formation rather than habit formation and does not allow pronunciation drills yet discourage automatic repetition of phrases and sentences is the ..... method in teaching grammar.	Grammar translation	Communication competence language	Direct	Cognitive code learning	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Words and expressions used, especially with peculiarity to various occupations and fields of human endeavours, are called.....	Collocation	Specialization	Homonyms	Register	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Words of opposite meaning are.....	Homonyms	Antonyms	Synonyms	Homophones	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Words with similar meaning are .....	Antonyms	Homophones	Synonyms	Homonyms	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All these are associated with reading deficiency except:	Bad eye sight	Head wagging	Vocalization	Sneezing	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two most sophisticated of the four basic language skills are....	Listening and Speaking	Reading and Writing	Speaking and Reading	Listening and writing	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The primary language skills are:	Listening and Speaking	Listening and Reading	Reading and Writing	Speaking and Reading	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basic language skills are:	Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening	Pronunciation, Vocabulary, Intonation and Style	Rhyming, stress, Intonation and Pronunciation	Writing, Speaking, Intonation and Vocabulary	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two basic skills as concerns the teaching of second language in Nigeria are:	Reading and Writing	Listening and Writing	Listening and Speaking	Speaking and Writing	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	ESL in Nigeria is conditioned by linguistic and ..... Factors.	Social	Cultural	Religious	Personal	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A body of descriptive statements about the morphological and syntactic structure of a language is	Syntax	Semantics	Lexicology	Phonetics	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most important supra-segmental unit which poses problems for non-native speakers is	Stress	Syllables	Rhythm	Intonation	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At the ..... Level, L2 speakers of language tend to transfer the syllabic rules in indigenous languages on the target language.	Syllabic Level	Segmental Level	Suprasegmental Level	Lexical level	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The transfer of rules guiding the production of speech sounds of a dominant language in a speech community to the sound system of a subordinate or target language is termed as	Grammatical Deviation	Lexical Deviation	Phonological Deviation	Morphological Deviation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a speech habit of a first language (L1) interferes in an effort at learning and using a second language, it is known as .....	Inteference	Inflection	Intertwining	Infiltration	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English as a second language, as an institutionalized variety, has the following features except	It undergoes the process of the localization of its register	It contains a formal and contextual style forms	It is marked by localized features	It helps in coining new lexemes	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mother tongue is one of the languages spoken by a(n) .....	Bilingual person	Multilingual person	both bilingual and multilingual persons	none of these identified persons	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the varieties that is characterized by local features modification of a non-native speaker of a language is	Standard	Grammar	Variety	Deviation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major variety of English in Nigeria can be classified according to these but...	Geography	Medium	Education	Stature	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Geographical distribution of Nigeria places English in four major parts of.....	Northern, Southern, Middle Belt, and South-South Regions	South-South, Western, Northern, and Eastern regions	Southern, Northern, Western, and Eastern regions	Northern, Eastern, Western and North East Regions	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English language infiltrated Nigeria through the .....	National reforms	British missionaries	Northern elites	Coaster areas	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English language first came into Nigeria through .....	Missionaries	Colonialism	Social activities	Trade contact	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When more than two codes appear within a sentence, it is.....	Code mixing	Code switching	Exchange in varieties	Code changing	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The art of switching of codes from one language to another, from one sentence to another is.....	Code mixing	Code switching	Code signalling	Code controlling	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The appropriateness of interaction, contextual and transactional usage is the concern of ..... Method.	Communication competence language teaching	Cognitive code-learning	Grammar-Translation	The direct	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a level of language description:	Phonology	Semantic	Linguistics	Grammar	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Historically, the earliest contact between Nigerian communities and other languages is with the	English	American	Germans	Portuguese	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the deficiencies of the Nigerian policy on language is that	At the primary school level, the policy does not state categorically the state of change-over to English	It solves the multilingual complexities of Nigeria	It provides a systematic graduation from Nigeria native languages to the national	It helps governance in the Nigerian socio-cultural context	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The particular context of viewing language as an official government policy statement that guides government actions in respect of language issues is referred to as	National policy on education	National plan on environment	National language policy	National educational commission	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following are extent of bilingualism except	Descriptive bilingualism	Coordinate bilingualism	Compound bilingualism	Incipient bilingualism	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Bilingualism is not classified into the following except	Vocabulary and Pronunciation	Individual and societal bilingualism	Multilingualism and bilingualism	Sociolect and Idiolect bilingualism	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The native like content of two languages used by a speaker is referred to as	Multilingualism	Unilingualism	Bilingualism	Monolingualism	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The denotation of belonging to a nationality is	Nationism	Nationalism	Nationality	Nation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The language made up of elements of many language s used for basic functional contact between speakers is a/an	Sociolect	Pidgin	Creole	Dialect	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a pidgin comes to be used as a mother tongue of a group of people, it then becomes	Sociolect	Dialect	Creole	Language	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English language performs so many functions in Nigeria's national life among which are	Language of international diplomacy	Language of radicalism	Language of love	All of these functions	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria, English is a medium of education at all the levels of education except	Primary school	Secondary school	Tertiary institutions	None of the options	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main factors responsible for the implantation of English in Nigeria include all the following except	Trade	Religion	Colonialism	Tourism	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Languages are generally sensitive to their	Speakers	Environment	Textbooks	Teachers	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are varieties of English except	British English	American English	Nigerian English	Chinese	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Usually, one's first language is his/her	National language	Foreign language	Mother tongue	Second language	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English is a Second language in all these countries except	Nigeria	Ghana	Pakistan	South Korea	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English has the following as its source except	Anglo	Saxon	Jutes	Welsh	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most wide spread language around the world presently is	English	Chinese	French	Arabic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All the following factors facilitate language spread except	Politics	Economy	Education	Money	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Language spread refers to	Spread of language	Dispersal of language	Geographical spread	Scattering of language	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Any language used by government in the conduct of its affairs is normally regarded as	National language	Official language	Second language	Lingua franca	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Linguistically, you will classify Nigeria as a	Multilingual country	Bilingual country	Indigenous language country	Monolingual country	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A language that possesses the authority of government as a language of various ethnic groups in any geo-political domain is referred to as	Foreign	National language	International language	Second language	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English in Nigeria is commonly classified	Second language	Foreign language	National language	International language	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A multilingual person is one who	Speaks his mother tongue	Speaks English	Speaks more than two languages	Speaks only two languages	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In many parts of the world, English is used as	First language	Second language	Lingua franca	Major language	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Term that is used to refer to a learned language that is used extensively is	Mother language	First language	Second language	Acquired language	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Nigeria, English is not	First language	Second language	National language	Official language	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mother tongue is learnt from all except	Parents	Relations	Immediate environment	Colonial masters	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	First language refers to the language which one acquires	In school	At home	At birth	In the church/mosque	C	eExam

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