MCQ1: The core aspect of a paragraph is its Answer: Main idea
MCQ2: The main idea is usually couched in the Answer: Topic sentence
MCQ3: Most topic sentences are usually of the paragraph. Answer: At the beginning
MCQ4: In most writings, the in a paragraph tends to present the central theme in it. Answer: First sentence
MCQ5: When using example as a paragraph development device, you will likely use one of these Answer: For example
MCQ6: The central concern of narrative writing is Answer: Telling a story
MCQ7: The major focus of a descriptive paragraph is to about a thing or person. Answer: Give details
MCQ8: A paragraph providing step by step details of a process of an experiment you just performed will be called Answer: Explanatory
MCQ9: "All men are women abusersâ€□ is an example of a statement that will be referred to as Answer: Generalisation
MCQ10: When you write to the VC of your university, it is a(n) Answer: Formal letter
MCQ11: A major way of determining if a letter is informal or not is through the Answer: Language usage
MCQ12: If you are writing a letter to your friend, one of the ways you will salute them is to start your letter with Answer: Dear Sam
MCQ13: If you are to write a letter to your Faculty Dean, you are expected to write it your Centre Director. Answer: Through
MCQ14: When a patient dies of lung cancer attributable to his chain smoking habit, it would be right to say cigarette isof his death. Answer: Cause

MCQ15: Letter to the Editor is normally written to

Answer: Newspaper houses

MCQ16: A letter seeking for job is usually called

Answer: Application letter

MCQ17: You were offered jobs by two organisations, which letter will you write to the

one you did not want to work with?

Answer: Letter of acceptance

MCQ18: If you have a job offer from more than one organisation, state the type of letter you are going to write to the organisation you do not wish to work with _____.

Answer: Letter to decline

MCQ19: An essay you write to present your class debate will be written in

language.

Answer: Formal

MCQ20: When you want to write a letter to accept a job offer, it should be done with

Answer: Gratitude

MCQ21: If you are seeking to further your studies, what sort of letter can your lecturer

writer to support your quest?
Answer: Reference letter

MCQ22: When you want to sign off the letter to your friend, putting your full name and

signature will be regarded as _____.

Answer: Out of order

MCQ23: You have siblings attending the conventional universities, if you are to write to

the president to express your opinion on how the current ASUU strike should be

handled, you are likely to express it as _____.

Answer: Newspaper article

MCQ24: If you are addressing a woman with her professional title, it is always better to

address her without _____, except she requested otherwise.

Answer: Mrs.

MCQ25. When your letter ends with †Yours sincerely, Chuka' it is most probably

a letter to

Answer: Your friend

MCQ26: A formal letter is usually expected to have ____ as the summary of its content.

Answer: A heading

MCQ27: Most letters to the editor tend to contain

Answer: complaints

MCQ28: If you witnessed an armed robbery incident, the report you will give to the Police is called Answer: A statement
MCQ29: An experimental report will likely contain a thing like Answer: Procedure
MCQ30: A core requirement for a scientific report is that it MUST be Answer: Objective
MCQ31: When you are presenting only the salient points of a passage, you are doing Answer: Summary writing
MCQ32: What best way do you think you can develop your summary writing skill? Answer: By practising it daily
MCQ33: One good way of developing the summary of a passage is by taking the in each paragraph. Answer: main idea
MCQ34: Expansion materials are not acceptable in Answer: A summary passage
MCQ35: To really master the summary writing skill, you must Answer: Learn to identify core points in the passage
FBQ1: A paragraph that presents a cause should have the too for it to be considered good paragraph development strategy. Answer: effect
FBQ2: In this sentence, â€~She has arrived, …?', its second part will likely be:
Answer: hasn't she
FBQ3: An English polar question will most probably be answered with a or Answer: yes
FBQ4: A summary passage is expected to be than the passage it was extracted from in terms of length. Answer: shorter
FBQ5: When you use comparison in developing a paragraph, it means that, at least, things are the focus of your writing. Answer: two
FBQ6: The correct transcription of â€~back' is Answer: /bÓ•k/
FBQ7: The transcribed word / $\hat{\mathbb{E}}f$ elvz/ is lexically written as

Answer: shelves
FBQ8: The word transcribed as /IÊŒv/ will be orthographically presented as
Answer: love
FBQ9: â€~How kind of you!' is structurally regarded as in the classification of sentences. Answer: simple
FBQ10: The transcription /jÉ"t/ will normally represent word in English. Answer: yacht
FBQ11: The transcribed word /kÉμum/ here is Answer: comb
FBQ12: This word †examination†has the main stress on its syllable. Answer: fourth FBQ13: The word †Registrar†has syllables
FBQ13: The word  Registrar' has syllables. Answer: three
FBQ14: Transcribe the word †childrenâ€. Answer: 椃 ldrÉ™n
FBQ15: Give the transcribed form of the word \hat{a} shot \hat{a} $=$ shot \hat{a} $=$
FBQ16: /θÉan/ would be a transcript of Answer: thin
FBQ17: /ʃə:t/ is a transcription of Answer: shirt
FBQ18: Transcribe the word â€~cloth' Answer: /klÉ"Î,/
FBQ19: Indicate the number of syllables in this word â€~kingship' Answer: two
FBQ20: The word transcribed as /wɔndə/ is written in English as Answer: wonder
FBQ21: â€~I will see you tomorrow, God willing' will functionally be described as:
Answer: A statement
FBQ22: â€~Whenever he arrives, tell him to come in' is functionally regarded as sentence.

Answer: command
FBQ23: â€~He came, he saw, he conquered' could be structurally described as
Answer: compound sentence
FBQ24: †The boy that came to visit me is my nephew; he is in the University of Lagos, doing his first degree' is a sentence that is structurally Answer: compound-complex
FBQ25: â€̃I just love to read!' is functionally Answer: exclamation
FBQ26: One way of developing paragraphs is by one thing with another, which usually brings together positive features of the two elements. Answer: comparing
FBQ27: You can also bring together two things in a negative sense; this is called because it brings side by side negative features of those elements being focused. Answer: contrast
FBQ28: When a group of scholars come together to discuss a topic in their department it is usually known as Answer: seminar
FBQ29: To moderate a seminar session, the person to chair is usually expected to be in that field of study. Answer: An expert
FBQ30: A seminar cover page is expected to give the of the writer to identify who it is that did the work. Answer: name
FBQ31: Seminar presentation is usually the Â-Â-Â-Â-Â-Â- end of writing it. Answer: logical
FBQ32: When a seminar paper stirs up debate about the topic of discussion it is focused on, it is considered Answer: good
FBQ33: A seminar paper that has every point raised acceptable to the audience would be considered Answer: suspect
FBQ34: Every culture has its manner of doing in the public, depending on the acceptable way of speaking to its community members. Answer: oratory
FBQ 35: â€~I stand on the existing protocols' appears to be a cultural thing.

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