

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Transitional words are used in <input type="text"/> sentences.	connecting					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> shows whether the action in a verb is completed or in progress.	aspect					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most important part of a sentence is the <input type="text"/> —.	verb					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The possessive form of 'Charles' is written as <input type="text"/> —.	Charles's					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is used to introduce a list.	colon					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The punctuation mark that signals the strongest possible break within a sentence is the <input type="text"/> —.	colon					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The punctuation mark that is most frequently used is the <input type="text"/> —.	comma					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The punctuation mark that is used at the end of an interrogative sentence is the <input type="text"/> —.	question mark					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	But' is used to show <input type="text"/> —.	contrast					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Coordinators use ellipsis of clauses to avoid <input type="text"/> —.	repetition					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Units of equal status are linked by <input type="text"/> —.	coordinating conjunction					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word to which a pronoun refers is called <input type="text"/> —.	antecedent					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of' will be used with <input type="text"/> verb.	singular					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A number of' will be used with <input type="text"/> verb.	plural					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Thirty kilometers' is used with <input type="text"/> verb.	singular					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word 'news' is used with <input type="text"/> verb.	singular					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word 'barracks' is used with <input type="text"/> verb.	singular					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word 'minutes' is used with <input type="text"/> verb.	plural					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word 'premises' is used with <input type="text"/> verb.	singular					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Everyone' is an example of <input type="text"/> —.	indefinite pronoun					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The part of speech closely related to tense is <input type="text"/> —.	verb					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The apostrophe is used with nouns to show <input type="text"/> —.	possession					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A bevy of ladies' is an example of <input type="text"/> —.	collective noun					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In concord, a singular subject takes <input type="text"/> verb.	singular					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A sentence that has more than one interpretation is said to be <input type="text"/> —.	ambiguous					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Feeling completely exhausted, a bed was needed' is an example of <input type="text"/> —.	dangling modifier					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hoping to hear from you soon' is a(n) <input type="text"/> —.	fragment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many categories are present in the case system of the Latin language? <input type="text"/>	6					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ability of the native speaker to generate novel sentences is referred to as <input type="text"/> —.	competence					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The instruction formulas in phrase structure grammar are known as <input type="text"/> —.	rewrite rules					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rules that govern the phonetic realisation of morpheme are <input type="text"/> rules.	morphophonemic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The choice of one item over another item in Systemic Grammar is called <input type="text"/> —.	system					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Members of the same unit in Systemic Grammar' is referred to as <input type="text"/> —.	class					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The hierarchical relationship amongs the units of a language is called <input type="text"/> —.	rank-scale					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The item that carries grammatical patterns is called <input type="text"/> —.	unit					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Languages in which the heads of phrases occur in phrase-initial positions are described as <input type="text"/> __?	Head-First languages					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Government-Binding model of grammar is concerned with two major aspects called <input type="text"/> —.	principles and parameters					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An advanced form of Universal Grammar is the <input type="text"/> —.	Government and Binding					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The keyword in a noun phrase is <input type="text"/> —.	a noun					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic meaning of a sentence is located in the <input type="text"/> —.	deep structure					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three levels of rules in Tranformational Grammar are <input type="text"/> —, <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	phrase structure, transformational structure, morphophonemics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tranformational Grammar is a grammar of <input type="text"/> —.	competence					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Structuralists used <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> approaches in studying language.	objective, scientific					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Traditional Grammar is <input type="text"/> in nature.	prescriptive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is another name for gerund.	Verbal noun					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	You must do your assignment.' 'Must' expresses <input type="text"/> —.	necessity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anybody can make mistakes.' 'Can' in the sentence expresses <input type="text"/> —.	possibility					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for modal auxiliaries is <input type="text"/> —.	modal operators					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> mood is used to make a statement or ask a question.	indicative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> mood is used to express a wish.	subjunctive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The subject of the imperative mood is <input type="text"/> —.	you					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The food was eaten by the children' is in the <input type="text"/> voice.	passive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a subject performs the action of the verb, the verb is in the <input type="text"/> voice.	active					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The future tense is formed by combining the auxiliary <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	will, shall					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The aspect in 'I am singing' is <input type="text"/> —.	progressive aspect					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The auxiliary verb that is often used with the type of tense that describes an action that was completed before some definite time in the past is <input type="text"/> —.	had					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What type of tense describes an action that was completed before definite time in the past? <input type="text"/> ?	past perfect tense					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The past participle form of 'drink' is <input type="text"/> —.	drunk					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The past participle form of 'run' is <input type="text"/> —.	run					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	She goes to school everyday' is in <input type="text"/> tense.	simple present					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose the correct spelling.	hinderance	hindrance	hinderrance	hinderanse	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose the correct spelling.	harrassment	harrasment	harassment	harrassmentt	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose the correct spelling.	embarrassment	embarasment	embarassment	embbarasment	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose the correct spelling.	accommodation	accommodation	acommodation	acomodation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose the correct spelling.	ocasion	occasion	occassion	ocassion	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose the correct spelling.	interprete	interprette	interpret	interrpret	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose the correct spelling.	pronunciation	pronounciation	prononciation	pronounsiation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	They ---- to know better than their ancestors.	suppose	supposed	are supposed	supposing	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If one works hard, ---- will succeed.	he	one	she	they	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The book is ----.	Mose's	Mosess'	Moses'	Mos'es	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ada, Bunmi and Fatima love ----.	themselves	each other	theirselves	one another	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	She prefers rice ---- beans.	than	to	for	against	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Jumai congratulated Kemi - --- her success.	for	on	about	in	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	You were ----the matter yesterday.	discussing about	discussing	discussing on	discussing along	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	He didn't steal the book, ---- ?	does he	did he	didn't he	doesn't he	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	She eats well, ----?	does she	didn't she	doesn't she	she do	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If I had known, I ---- have stayed.	would	will	could	must	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There was ---- traffic on Friday.	many	plenty	too many	much	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is high time we ----.	went	go	gone	are going	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Please, ---- me some money.	borrow	lend	loan	lent	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If I ---- you, I would have told him the truth.	am	was	were	be	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	He ---- smoke when he was young.	use to	used to	is used to	is use to	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Indicate the passive form of this sentence: 'We have done the work.'	The work have been done by us.	The work has been done by us.	The work is being done by us.	The work had been done by us.	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Indicate the passive form of this sentence: 'He sells building materials.'	Building materials was sold by him.	Building materials were sold by him.	Building materials are sold by him.	Building materials are being sold by him.	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Indicate the passive form of this sentence: 'Amina killed a snake.'	A snake has been killed by Amina.	A snake was killed by Amina.	A snake is being killed by Amina.	Amina is killing a snake.	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Indicate the passive form of this sentence: 'The girl has washed the plates.'	The plates has been washed by the girl.	The plates have being washed by the girl.	The plates have been washed by the girl.	The plates has being washed by the girl.	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Indicate the passive form of this sentence: 'She is studying Medicine.'	Medicine was studied by her.	Medicine is being studied by her.	Medicine was being studies by her.	Medicine has been studied by her.	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fifty kilograms of meat ---- quite heavy to carry.	are	is	were	were been	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The thieves as well as their leader ---- arrested.	have	has	is being	are been	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The man together with his wives ---- travelled.	has	were	have	are being	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Every man, woman and child ----- expected at the football field.	are	were	is	is been	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Neither of them ---- qualified.	are	is	have been	were	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Neither the mother nor the children ---- tall.	is	are	was	has been	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Everybody ---- a good life.	wanted	wants	have wanted	will wanted	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Bread and butter ---- served for breakfast.	was	were	have been	has being	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The secretary and typist ---- promoted.	have been	has been	have being	has being	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Many a student ---- not serious when it comes to studying well for exam..	are	were	is	been	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the thieves ---- executed.	has been	have been	has being	is been	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	I will like to marry one of the ladies who ---- well behaved.	is	are	have being	has being	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Twenty-four hour ---- not enough to study in a day.	are	is	were	being	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rice and beans ---- my favorite meal.	are	were	is	have been	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Adverb phrases or prepositional phrases which are used in sentences are called:	Conjunctions	Connectors	Linkers	Conjuncts	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	On the contrary' is an example of:	antithetic conjunct	concessive conjunct	inferential conjunct	additive conjunct	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose which of the following options is grammatically correct:	Going to the stream, a bucket of water was fetched.	Going to the stream, someone had to fetch a bucket of water.	Going to the stream, I fetched a bucket of water.	Going to the stream, a bucket of water would be fetched.	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the characteristics of finite verbs is that they:	are static	do not show tense distinctions	have no participle forms	show tense distinction	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To make it in life is my aim.' 'To make' is:	a finite verb	a participle	an infinitive	a gerund	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hoping to travel to America.' 'Hoping' is:	a finite verb	a non-finite verb	a gerund	a lexical verb	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Can I get a pen from you?' expresses:	ability	permission	politeness	possibility	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Transformational Grammar was first formulated by:	Zellig Harris	Noam Chomsky	Michael Halliday	Ferdinand de Saussure	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the oranges ----- bad.	are	is	were	been	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mariam ----- her pictures on the wall.	hanged	hunged	hung	hang	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The criminal was -----.	hang	hung	hanged	hunged	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The man ----- the water in the jug.	have drank	has drank	has drunk	had drink	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	That car belongs to them. It is -----.	their's	theirs	theirs'	there's	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The use of 'ellipsis' indicates that:	some words have been added	some words are pending	some words have been omitted	some words will be created	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Share the mango ----- the three girls.	between	among	within	over	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	I understood the lecture better after I ----- read it over.	have	has	had	will	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose which of the following options is grammatically correct:	She goes to school everyday.	She go to school everyday	She used to go to school everyday.	She is used to going to school everyday.	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose which of the following options is grammatically correct:	My teacher said that the sun rose in the east.	My teacher said that the sun rises in the east.	My teacher says that the sun rise in the east	My teacher say that the sun rises in the east.	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Choose the correct spelling.	recieve	receive	recive	reccieve	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>

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