

Course Title: Communication in English 1

Course Code: GST 111

Lecturers: Chinyere Omeni-Nzewuihe

Date: January 29, 2024

Duration: 1Hr

Credit: 2 units

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Identify the sentence with the correct subject-verb agreement:
 - a. The group of students are studying for their exams.
 - b. Each of the books is interesting in its own way.
 - c. The committee were unable to reach a decision.
 - d. My favorite pair of shoes need to be replaced.
2. Identify the sentence with the correct relative pronoun usage:
 - a. The person who I met him yesterday was very friendly.
 - b. The person whom I met yesterday was very friendly.
 - c. The person which I met yesterday was very friendly.
 - d. The person whose I met yesterday was very friendly.
3. Identify the sentence with the correct comparative adjectives:
 - a. This book is more interesting than any other books.
 - b. This book is interestinger than any other books.
 - c. This book is most interesting than any other books.
 - d. This book is more interesting than any other book.
4. Identify the sentence with the correct use of the definite article:
 - a. I have an apple in my bag.
 - b. I have the apple in my bag.
 - c. I have a apple in my bag.
 - d. I have apple in my bag.
5. Identify the sentence with the correct use of the preposition:
 - a. She is good at playing the piano.
 - b. She is good playing the piano.
 - c. She is good with playing the piano.
 - d. She is good by playing the piano.
6. Identify the sentence with the correct subject-verb agreement:
 - a. The team of players are ready for the match.
 - b. The team of players is ready for the match.
 - c. The team of players were ready for the match.
 - d. The team of players am ready for the match.

7. Identify the sentence with the correct use of the article:

- a. I am looking for a good advice.
- b. I am looking for good advice.
- c. I am looking for an good advice.
- d. I am looking for the good advice.

8. Which of the following statements is true regarding the distinction between phonetics and phonology?

- a. Phonetics is concerned with the physical properties of speech sounds, while phonology deals with the abstract, mental representations of those sounds.
- b. Phonology focuses on the articulation of speech sounds, while phonetics explores the mental aspects of sound patterns.
- c. Phonetics and phonology are terms that can be used interchangeably to describe the study of speech sounds.
- d. Phonetics and phonology are entirely separate fields and do not overlap in their research.

9. Identify the main verb in the sentence: "She is studying for her exams."

- a. Is
- b. Studying
- c. Exams
- d. For

10. Choose the sentence with the correct use of a transitive verb:

- a. The bird sings.
- b. She sleeps.
- c. I ate breakfast.
- d. They laugh.

11. Choose the sentence with the correct use of a collective noun:

- a. The team are playing well.
- b. The team is playing well.
- c. The teams is playing well.
- d. The teams plays well.

12. Identify the adverb in the sentence: "The big, blue balloon floated away."

- a. Balloon
- b. Away
- c. Big
- d. Blue

13. Choose the sentence with the correct use of the comparative adjective:

- a. This is the tallest building.
- b. This building is more tall.
- c. This building is taller than that one.
- d. This building is tall.

14. Identify the sentence with the correct use of the superlative adjective:

- a. She is the most smarter in the class.
- b. She is smarter than everyone else.
- c. She is more smartest than others.
- d. She is the smartest in the class.

15. Identify the sentence with the correct use of the comparative adverb:

- a. She ran more quickly than her friend.
- b. She ran quicker than her friend.
- c. She ran quick.
- d. She ran quickest.

16. Which word is a demonstrative pronoun?

- a. He
- b. It
- c. This
- d. They

17. Identify the sentence with the correct use of the reflexive pronoun:

- a. She gave herself a pat on the back.
- b. She gave her a pat on the back.
- c. She gave she a pat on the back.
- d. She gave a pat on the back.

18. Choose the sentence with the correct use of the subordinating conjunction:

- a. We played outside because it was sunny.
- b. We played outside, it was sunny.
- c. We played outside and it was sunny.
- d. We played outside for it was sunny.

19. Identify the correlative conjunctions in the sentence: "Either you come to the party, or we go without you."

- a. you, come
- b. party, go
- c. either, or
- d. without, you

20. Identify the preposition in the sentence: "The cat jumped over the fence."

- a. Cat
- b. Jumped
- c. Fence
- d. Over

21. In the context of segmental features, what is the term for a speech sound that is produced with complete closure in the oral cavity, leading to a momentary blockage of airflow?

- a. Fricative
- b. Nasal
- c. Stop
- d. Liquid

22. Identify the abstract noun in the sentence: "Her kindness touched everyone."
- Kindness
 - Everyone
 - Touched
 - Her
23. Choose the sentence with the correct use of an intransitive verb:
- He walked the dog.
 - She sleeps peacefully.
 - I ate lunch.
 - They sang the blues.
24. Which word is an adjective in the sentence: "The happy child played in the park."
- Child
 - Played
 - Happy
 - Park
25. Identify the sentence with the correct use of the possessive pronoun:
- That book is her's.
 - That book is hers.
 - That book is she's.
 - That book is her.
26. Identify the interjection in the sentence: "Oh, I didn't see you there!"
- Oh
 - I
 - See
 - There
27. How does rhythm contribute to spoken English communication?
- It determines the manner of articulation of vowels.
 - It signals variations in pitch within an utterance.
 - It helps in the organization of syllables and the pacing of speech.
 - It conveys information about the speaker's emotional or attitudinal stance.
28. Choose the sentence with the adverbial clause:
- The cat on the roof is stuck.
 - The book on the shelf is interesting.
 - He gave a gift to his sister.
 - After the rain stopped, we went for a walk.
29. Identify the **underlined** phrase in the sentence: "The cat with the fluffy tail is sitting on the windowsill."
- Prepositional phrase
 - Gerund phrase
 - Participial phrase
 - Infinitive phrase

30. Identify the **underlined** phrase in the sentence: "The girl **with the red hat** is my sister."

- a. Adjective phrase
- b. Gerund phrase
- c. Infinitive phrase
- d. Absolute phrase

31. Choose the sentence with a dependent clause:

- a. The sun sets over the horizon.
- b. Since it was raining, we stayed indoors.
- c. She smiled and waved.
- d. He runs every morning.

32. Identify the independent clause in the sentence: "After the movie ended, we went out for ice cream."

- a. After the movie ended
- b. we went out for ice cream
- c. After
- d. for ice cream

33. Choose the sentence with a complex structure:

- a. The cat slept on the windowsill.
- b. While I was studying, the phone rang.
- c. She enjoys hiking in the mountains.
- d. The book is on the shelf.

34. Choose the sentence with two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction:

- a. Mary likes to read novels, but her brother prefers science fiction
- b. After the rain, the sun came out.
- c. She plays the piano beautifully.
- d. The dog barked loudly.

35. Identify the dependent clause in the sentence: "Because it was a holiday, the office was closed."

- a. Because it was a holiday
- b. the office was closed
- c. Because
- d. the office

36. Choose the sentence with a noun clause:

- a. The cat sat on the windowsill.
- b. I don't know where my keys are.
- c. She plays the piano beautifully.
- d. The sun sets over the horizon.

37. Choose the sentence with an adjective clause modifying a noun:

- a. He runs every morning.
- b. The woman is friendly.
- c. The house where I grew up is for sale.
- d. I like pizza.

38. Identify the adjective clause in the sentence: "I have a friend whose brother is a famous actor."

- a. I have a friend
- b. whose brother
- c. is a famous actor
- d. a famous actor

39. What is the primary goal of intensive reading?

- a. To understand the main idea of the text.
- b. To quickly review a text for key information.
- c. To critically evaluate and analyze the content of a text.
- d. To skim through a text to get a general sense of its content.

40. Identify the type of sentence: "Have a great day."

- a. Declarative
- b. Interrogative
- c. Imperative
- d. Exclamatory

41. Choose the interrogative sentence:

- a. The sun sets over the horizon.
- b. What is your favorite color?
- c. She smiled and waved.
- d. He runs every morning.

42. Choose the declarative sentence:

- a. How are you feeling?
- b. The cat sat on the windowsill.
- c. Please pass me the salt.
- d. What a beautiful sunset!

43. Identify the sentence category: "He is a talented musician."

- a. Simple
- b. Compound
- c. Complex
- d. Compound-complex

44. Identify the sentence category: "The cat sat on the windowsill, and the dog barked loudly."

- a. Simple
- b. Compound
- c. Complex
- d. Compound-complex

45. Which of the following is a key component of critical reading?

- a. Rapid word recognition
- b. Memorization of facts
- c. Evaluating the author's arguments and evidence
- d. Syntactic decoding

46. Identify the sentence structure: "Although it was raining, they decided to go for a walk."

- a. Simple
- b. Compound
- c. Complex
- d. Compound-complex

47. Choose the compound-complex sentence:

- a. The sun sets over the horizon.
- b. Although it was late, he decided to go for a run.
- c. She enjoys hiking in the mountains.
- d. While I was reading, my friend called, and we made plans to meet.

48. Which option is a characteristic of critical listening?


- a. Accepting information without evaluation
- b. Analyzing and evaluating the speaker's message
- c. Ignoring nonverbal communication
- d. Interrupting the speaker frequently

49. Identify the sentence structure: "While she was cooking, he set the table, and the children played in the living room."

- a. Simple
- b. Compound
- c. Complex
- d. Compound-complex

50. Identify the sentence structure: "The book is on the shelf, but I can't find it."

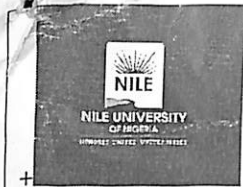
- a. Simple
- b. Compound
- c. Complex
- d. Compound-complex

 <p>NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA HONORIS UNITED UNIVERSITIES</p>	NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL STUDIES 2024/2025 ACADEMIC YEAR FINAL EXAMINATION		MARKS
	GST 112 PEOPLE AND CULTURE OF NIGERIA		
	Document No : NUN_GST_112		
	DATE ISSUED 21 MAY 2025		
	DURATION: 1 HOUR		

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions.

- 1) What region of Nigeria did the indirect rule system wasn't successful?
 (a) Eastern region (b) Northern region (c) Western region (d) Middle belt region.
- 2) The indirect rule system is a policy of political administration that uses the to control their colonial territories by the British?
 (a) Traditional rulers (b) Judges (c) Military rulers (d) Religious leaders
- 3) The colonial masters introduced the office of Warrant Chief in what region of Nigeria?
 (a) Western Nigeria (b) Eastern Nigeria (c) Northern Nigeria (d) Lagos colony
- 4) The military first intervened in Nigeria politics in? (a) 1966 (b) 1960 (c) 1961 (d) 1972
- 5) In 1967, the Igbos attempted to secede and form their own country called _____?
 (a) Biafra (b) Eastern Nigeria (c) Southern Nigeria (d) The Republic of Nigeria
- 6) The Igbo people are well known for _____? (a) City democracy (b) National democracy (c) Town democracy (d) Village democracy
- 7) Law that regulates the relationship between different independent countries is called.....? (a) Municipal law (b) Written law (c) Unwritten law (d) International law
- 8) Law which emanates from and has effect on members of a specific Country is called? (a) Municipal law (b) Written law (c) Unwritten law (d) International law
- 9) The Yoruba can be described as one of the major _____ groups in south Nigeria.
 (a) Professional (b) Language (c) Cultural (d) Ethnic
- 10) The Yoruba and _____ have similarities in culture and religion.
 (a) Chadians (b) Ghanaians (c) Americans (d) Egyptians
- 11) _____ is believed to be the first leader that led the Yoruba to Ile-Ife.
 (a) Oranyan (b) Lamurudu (c) Iredua (d) Oduduwa
- 12) Oke-Oramfe is located in _____? (a) Abeokuta (b) Ekiti (c) Ibadan (d) Ile-ife
- 13) One of these is not one of the messenger sent to the world, according to Oke Oramfe version of the Yoruba origin? (a) Obatala (b) Orisa also (c) Oranmiyan (d) Oduduwa
- 14) _____ is the motto of National orientation agency. (a) Do the right thing: transform Nigeria (b) To God be the Glory (c) Onward together (d) Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress

- 15) What are the two (2) ways someone gets Nigerian citizenship? (a) By birth and by legal process (b) By serving with the Nigerian Army and by marrying to a Nigerian citizen (c) Being born in Nigeria and being born in Nigerian overseas territory (d) None of the above.
- 16) What are the rights and privileges a citizen enjoy in Nigeria? (a) Political and civil rights (b) Non permission of freedom of thought (c) Non permission of freedom of opinion (d) Non permission of freedom of information.
- 17) At the end of the civil war in Nigeria, Gen. Yakubu Gowon declared, "No victor, no vanquished" which means? (a) No winner, no loser (b) Nigerian army won, Biafra army lost (c) Biafra army won, Nigeria army lost (d) There is a winner and a loser
- 18) How many elderly persons of the community usually assign name for the newborn baby in the pre-religious era in Hausa culture. (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 6 (d) 5
- 19) What is the name of the plant that names are inscribed on its wood during pre-religious era naming ceremony in Hausa culture? (a) Moringa plant (b) Bitter kola plant (c) Kapok plant (d) Kenaf plant.
- 20) How many days make one (1) week in Igbo cultural calendar? (a) 7 days (b) 6 days (c) 8 days (d) 4 days
- 21) emanates from nature and the environment. a) Cultural heritages (b) Economic heritages (c) Ecological/natural heritage (d) Festival/social heritage
- 22) Britain ruled Nigeria through local rulers, tribal chiefs and traditional rulers in a system known as _____ (a) Indirect rule (b) Autocracy (c) Neo-colonialism (d) Authoritarian
- 23) The highest court in Nigeria is _____? (a) The Court of Appeal (b) The Magistrate Courts (c) The Supreme Court (d) The Sharia Court.
- 24) Who invented the name "Nigeria" in 1897? (a) Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (b) Queen Amina (c) Flora Shaw (d) Oby Ezekwesili
- 25) Who was the first colonial governor general of Nigeria? (a) Mallam Aminu Kano (b) Obafemi Awolowo (c) Sir Frederick Lord Lugard (d) Sir Author Richard
- 26) What type of court do predominantly Muslim northern states have? (a) Sharia courts (b) Customary court (c) Supreme court (d) Code of conduct tribunal
- 27) _____ deal with complaints of Corruption by public servants? (a) Sharia courts (b) Customary court (c) Election Tribunal (d) Code of conduct tribunal
- 28) _____ played a mediatory role in any conflict between the Oyomesi and Alaafin. a) Ogboni (b) Otunba (c) Bashorun (d) Are ona kankanfo
- 29) The head of any typical Hausa community is the ____? (a) Sarki (b) Oba (c) Tor (d) Ochi.
- 30) Which of the following is a major factor influencing cultural change in Nigeria? (a) Traditional value (b) Globalization (c) Economic instability (d) All of the above.



NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, ABUJA
2024/2025 SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION
COURSE TITLE: USE OF ENGLISH 11
COURSE CODE: GST 102 LECTURER: CHINYERE OMENI-NZEWUIHE
INSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS AND ENTER YOUR RESPONSES IN
THE ZIPGRADE SHEET 2pts each
DATE: Sept 2025 TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hour

SCORE

1. In the sentence below, identify the punctuation error: "My roommate loves baking chocolate cake reading novels and going to the gym." A). The sentence is correctly punctuated. B). There should be a comma after "cake." C). "Roommate" should be capitalized. D). A colon should replace "loves."

2. Which of the following sentences uses capitalization correctly? A). The professor will travel to abuja next week. B). She is studying english, history, and mathematics. C). My Uncle John is coming to visit next week. D). The west is not as developed as europe.

3. While preparing for her term paper on gender roles in Nigerian literature, Ada spends time researching, brainstorming ideas, and outlining her points. Which stage of the writing process is she engaged in? A). Drafting B). Prewriting C). Editing D). Publishing

4. Which of the following best describes the goal of the editing stage in writing? A). Developing new ideas and topics B). Correcting grammatical, punctuation, and spelling errors C). Sharing the final work with a public audience D). Writing the first draft of the paper

5. What is the primary focus of proofreading? A). Improving sentence flow and tone B). Correcting grammar, spelling, and punctuation errors C). Restructuring the content for better clarity D). Adding new ideas to support the thesis

6. During his term paper, Chinedu copies two paragraphs from an online journal without citing the source, thinking that changing a few words makes it his own. What ethical issue is involved here? A). Poor grammar B). Lack of creativity C). Plagiarism D). Redundancy

7. What is a common benefit of reading your text aloud during editing? A). It makes your writing sound more conversational B). It helps identify complex plot twists C). It helps catch awkward phrasing and rhythm issues D). It saves time during proofreading

8. Which of the following practices violates academic integrity in writing? A). Summarizing an article in your own words and citing it B). Citing a book you never actually read C). Quoting a source and including a reference D). Using a grammar-checking tool

9. Nkechi is assigned to write an essay where she must take a stance on climate change and convince readers to agree with her viewpoint using logic and evidence. What type of writing is required? A). Narrative writing B). Descriptive writing C). Persuasive writing D). Expository writing

10. In her literature assignment, Halima tells a story about her grandmother's life during the Nigerian civil war, using personal experiences and vivid language. Which writing style is she using? A). Narrative writing B). Expository writing C). Technical writing D). Argumentative writing

11. Chuka's report on the causes of inflation in Nigeria includes graphs, statistical data, and factual explanations without any personal opinions. What type of writing is this? A). Narrative B). Persuasive C). Expository D). Descriptive

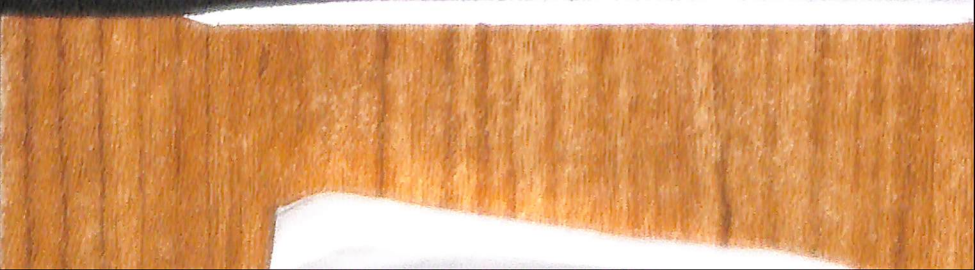
12. Adaye is asked to describe the feeling of walking through a bustling Lagos market, highlighting sounds, smells, and colors. Which type of writing is most suitable for this task? A). Persuasive writing B). Descriptive writing C). Narrative writing D). Analytical writing

13. A student was asked to write about how she spent her last holiday, including her feelings, events, and people she met. Which type of essay would best suit this task? A). Descriptive Essay B). Narrative Essay C). Argumentative Essay D). Expository Essay

14. A science teacher asks students to explain how photosynthesis works in simple terms, using clear and factual language. What type of essay are the students expected to write? A). Descriptive Essay B). Narrative Essay C). Expository Essay D). Argumentative Essay

15. During a classroom debate, two students presented opposing views on whether social media does more harm than good. What type of writing or speech format is this scenario an example of? A). Argumentative Essay B). Narrative Essay C). Debate Writing D). Expository Writing

16. While preparing for an inter-school debate, Chinedu wrote down points to support the motion: "Violence in video games leads to aggressive behavior." What is the major feature of debate writing Chinedu must consider? A). Personal anecdotes B). Balanced storytelling C). Timed delivery and rebuttals D). Use of proverbs and idioms



17. A teacher asked students to compare and contrast argumentative and expository writing in a paragraph. **Which of the following statements is correct in such a comparison?** A). Both use sensory details and imagery. B). Argumentative writing persuades, while expository writing explains. C). Expository writing is opinion-based, while argumentative writing is neutral. D). Both rely on fictional characters and emotional appeal.
18. During the past three months, a professor noticed that students who attended her revision sessions scored higher in the final exams. Based on this, she concludes that attending revision sessions leads to better academic performance. **Which type of reasoning is this?** A). Deductive reasoning B). Analogical reasoning C). Causal reasoning D). Inductive reasoning
19. All mammals have a backbone. Whales are mammals. Therefore, whales have a backbone. **Which reasoning process is being used?** A). Inductive reasoning B). Deductive reasoning C). Emotional reasoning D). Statistical reasoning
20. Every time it rains in Lagos, the streets around John's neighborhood flood. It has rained today, and John expects the streets to be flooded again. **What reasoning is John using?** A). Deductive reasoning B). Inductive reasoning C). Circular reasoning D). Comparative reasoning
21. Every law in the student handbook applies to all enrolled students. The handbook states that students who miss 70% of classes will fail the course. Chidi missed 75% of his classes. **What can be logically concluded?** A). Chidi will be allowed to retake the course B). Chidi will pass if he scores well in the final exam C). Chidi will fail the course D). Chidi may get a warning
22. **Which document would be most appropriate when applying for a university research assistant position?** A). Resume B). Cover letter C). Curriculum Vitae (CV) D). Portfolio
23. **Which section is commonly included in both CVs and resumes?** A). Publications B). References C). Work Experience D). Research Interests
24. **When tailoring your resume to a specific job, you should:** A). Copy and paste the job description verbatim B). List all your achievements, even if unrelated C). Match keywords from the job posting with your relevant experiences D). Use vague language to keep it general
25. **What is one key difference between a CV and a resume?** A). CVs are always handwritten; resumes are typed B). CVs are shorter than resumes C). Resumes are customized for specific jobs; CVs show full career history D). Resumes include references; CVs do not
26. **An applicant applying to a PhD program should emphasize which of the following on their CV?** A). Club memberships in high school B). Research experience, publications, and academic awards C). Social media handles D). Driving license information
27. **In a resume, which of the following should be emphasized most for entry-level positions?** A). Hobbies and interests B). Detailed family background C). Transferable skills and relevant coursework D). Lengthy job descriptions from unrelated roles
29. A student submits an essay in which one paragraph begins with a topic sentence on climate change, but the following sentences shift to discussing global poverty. **What key paragraph principle has the student violated?** A). Coherence B). Development C). Unity D). Order of Importance
29. In a paragraph discussing the effects of drug abuse among youth, the writer arranges the ideas as follows: the immediate family impact, school performance issues, and long-term psychological effects. **What logical order is being applied?** A). Chronological Order B). Order of Importance C). Spatial Order D). Random Order
30. A writer uses repeated use of the phrase "social inequality" across a paragraph to ensure the reader doesn't lose track of the central idea. **This is an example of achieving:** A). Transition B). Unity C). Adequate Development D). Coherence through repetition
31. A paragraph includes: "First, many students face stress during exams. Second, lack of sleep reduces their performance. Finally, poor diet contributes to fatigue." **What technique is being used for coherence?** A). Pronoun referencing B). Repetition C). Use of transitional devices D). Parallel structure
32. A writer wants to describe the layout of a museum in her travel blog. She starts from the entrance, moves to the right wing, then to the central hall, and finally to the rooftop. **What organizational pattern best fits this paragraph?** A). Chronological Order B). Spatial Order C). Order of Importance D). Diamond Structure
33. During peer review, a student is told: "Your paragraph has a clear topic, but your ideas jump around, and there's no clear connection between sentences." **Which principle is missing?** A). Unity B). Coherence C). Structure D). Topic relevance
34. **What is the first step in the writing process?** A). Drafting B). Editing C). Prewriting D). Publishing
35. **What is the function of punctuation in written language?** A). To increase word count B). To decorate the text C). To clarify the meaning and indicate pauses D). To make the text look complex

36. Why is proofreading essential in writing? A). It improves creativity B). It helps generate ideas C). It eliminates surface errors in grammar and punctuation D). It ensures the work is published
37. What distinguishes academic writing from other forms? A). Use of informal language B). Use of personal anecdotes C). Structured format and formal tone D). Frequent dialogue
38. Which of the following is an example of creative writing? A). Laboratory report B). Newspaper editorial C). Business email D). Short story
39. What is the best way to avoid plagiarism in academic writing? A). Copy from multiple sources B). Use synonyms for copied text C). Cite all sources and paraphrase properly D). Change the font of the source text
40. Which of the following actions demonstrates academic integrity? A). Reusing a friend's assignment B). Including uncited statistics C). Submitting original work and citing references D). Using AI to write full essays without credit
41. A CV is most commonly used in which of the following fields? A). Sales B). Software engineering C). Academic research D). Customer service
42. Identify the error in capitalization in the sentence below: During our vacation, we visited mount kilimanjaro in east Africa. A). Mount should be lowercase. B). Kilimanjaro should be capitalized. C). East should not be capitalized. D). Africa should be lowercase.
43. Read the sentence and select the option that corrects the punctuation error: She brought her laptop her charger and her notebook to the lecture. A). Add a colon after brought. B). Insert commas between the items in the list. C). Add an apostrophe to laptop. D). Replace and with a semicolon.
44. What does a well-written conclusion in an essay typically do? A). Introduces a new topic B). Restates the thesis and summarizes key points C). Includes citations D). Provides a bibliography
45. After completing the first version of his argumentative essay, Emeka realizes that his main points are disorganized and lacking proper transitions. What stage of the writing process should he focus on next? A). Proofreading B). Publishing C). Revising D). Prewriting
46. In which order should editing and proofreading typically be done? A). Proofreading first, then editing B). Editing and proofreading should be done simultaneously C). Editing first, then proofreading D). The order does not matter
47. Fatima includes a quote from Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie in her essay and follows it with a citation in APA format. Which of the following best describes her action? A). Self-plagiarism B). Ethical writing practice C). Misquotation D). Fabrication
48. A student writing a persuasive essay should focus on: A). Describing a location vividly B). Entertaining the reader C). Convincing the reader with evidence and reasoning D). Rewriting a historical event
49. A student writes a short story about a boy who overcomes fear during a swimming competition. What is the key element of this writing that makes it a narrative essay? A). It uses facts and data B). It presents both sides of an argument C). It includes a sequence of events with characters and a climax D). It explains a scientific process
50. A class is asked to write about "The Effects of Climate Change on Agriculture." The teacher insists the essay should be factual, neutral, and structured logically. What kind of essay is most appropriate for this task? A). Descriptive Essay B). Narrative Essay C). Argumentative Essay D). Expository Essay

GET 222: STRENGTH OF MATERIAL LABORATORY MANUAL

DATE:

EXPERIMENT NO:

TITLE: FATIGUE TESTING OF STEEL.

OBJECTIVE:

To study the effect of fluctuating stress normally encountered in the cyclic loading of materials in service.

AIM:

- To determine the peak stress in single-end bar testing.
- Calculate the number of cycles to failure.
- Make Peak stress vs. number of cycle to failure plots the graph using results.

INTRODUCTION:

Fatigue may occur when a member is subjected to repeated cyclic loadings (due to action of fluctuating stress, according to the terminology used in the EN 1993-1-9)

The fatigue phenomenon shows itself in the form of cracks developing at particular locations in the structure.

Cracks can appear in diverse types of structures such as: planes, boats, bridges, frames, cranes, overhead cranes, machines parts, turbines, reactors vessels, canal lock doors, offshore platforms, transmission towers, pylons, masts and chimneys

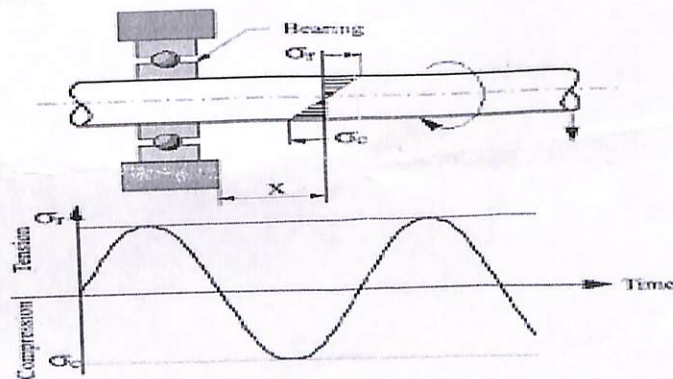
Structures subjected to repeated cyclic loadings can undergo progressive damage which shows itself by the propagation of cracks. This damage is called fatigue and is represented by a loss of resistance with time.

THEORY:

EQUIPMENT/ APPARATUS:

1. Measuring tape
2. Fatigue testing machine
3. Weight hanger
4. Load
5. Vernier caliper
6. Mild steel specimen.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM:



EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

1. Measure the overall (L), gauge length (Lg) and diameter at the middle portion (d) of the given specimen.



2. Mark the Centre of the specimen using pencil / chalk and fix the specimen in the machine properly.
3. Place a suitable weight (W) in the hanger of the machine and release the cam so as to apply the weight / load to the specimen.
4. Measure the distance between Centre of the specimen and Centre of the weight – hanger
5. Calculate the Peak stress and cycle failure, which will develop in the specimen during test using the formula:
6. Set the electrical counter of the machine to zero position and start the motor of the machine.
7. Record the number indicated on the electrical counter after the specimen failure.
8. Calculate the actual number of revolutions (N) under gone by the specimen during the test by multiplying the number indicated on the electrical counter with constant of multiplication (i.e. 20) given by the manufacture.
Fix another specimen of same material, size and shape in the machine
9. Repeat the steps from 3 to 8 with 20% decrease in weight at each time.
10. Conduct at least 5 tests for a given material with specimen of same material, size and shape.
11. Plot a graph between σ_a Vs N by taking σ_a along Y – axis and N along x – axis. The shape of the curve will normally be as shown in figure given below.
12. Read the value of stress corresponding to the knee of σ_a - N curve, which will be the endurance limit stress for the given specimen.

FORMULAS:

1. Peak Stress

$$\sigma_a = \frac{32WLg}{\pi d^3}$$

2. Number of cycles to failure,

$$N = (\text{R.P.M} \times \text{Time for failure in min.})$$

Load applied (W) = kg

OBSERVATION & CALCULATIONS:

DATA:

1. Testing Dia. of specimen (d) = mm. 2. Length of Gripping portion = Mm.
3. Gauge Length of specimen (L) = Mm. 4. Load applied (W) = Kg

OBSERVATION TABLE:

S. No	Load , W in Kg	No. of Cycles in R.P.M
-------	----------------	------------------------



CALCULATION TABLE:

S. No	Peak Stress, σ_a	No. of Cycles to failure, N

Plot the graph of σ_a Vs N

NOMENCLATURE:

- σ_a = Peak stress.
- W = Applied load.
- Lg = Gripping Length (jaw to jaw).
- L = Specimen Length.
- N = No. of cycles to failure.

CONCLUSION:

PRECAUTIONS:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

REFERENCE:

DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL STUDIES
2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

MARKS

EXAMINATION SHEET

Document No : NUN_FL_2024_EN Revision No. and Date:

Date Issued 27 MAY, 2024 Page No: 1/4

Student ID No:

Name:

Department : Level :
Course : PEOPLE AND CULTURE OF NIGERIA Course Code: GST 103
Lecturer : EMMANUEL OCHOGWU Exam type : FINAL EXAM
Duration : 1 HOUR: 20 MINUTES Date 27/5/2024

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer all questions.

- Write your name and I.D number correctly on the answer sheet.
- Fill in your I.D number properly in the column provided (shade).
- Use pencil and full circle fully (shade).
- Erase mistakes completely and do not fold or bend answer sheet

- _____ is the motto of National orientation agency.
A. Do the right thing: transform Nigeria B. To God be the Glory C. Onward together
D. Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress
- What are the two (2) ways someone gets Nigerian citizenship?
A. By birth and by legal process B. By serving with the Nigerian Army and by marrying to a Nigerian citizen
C. Being born in Nigeria and being born in Nigerian overseas territory D. None of the above.
- What are the rights and privileges a citizen enjoy in Nigeria?
A. Political and civil rights B. Non permission of freedom of thought C. Non permission of freedom of opinion
D. Non permission of freedom of information.
- At the end of the civil war in Nigeria, Gen. Yakubu Gowon declared, "No victor, no vanquished" which means
A. No winner, no loser B. Nigerian army won, Biafra army lost
C. Biafra army won, Nigeria army lost D. There is a winner and a loser
- First amalgamation of the British in Nigeria in May 1906, was the merging or joining of with to form the new colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria?
A. Lagos colony and protectorate with the protectorate of Southern Nigeria.
B. Lagos colony and protectorate with the protectorate of Northern Nigeria.
C. Northern protectorate with the protectorate of Southern Nigeria.
D. Lagos colony, Northern protectorate with the protectorate of Southern Nigeria
- Written laws are those laws that have been validly enacted by the..... of a country?
A. Legislature B. Executive C. Judiciary D. Trade Union
- Which of the options below is not a legal processes of acquiring the citizenship in Nigeria?
A. Being born in Nigeria B. Direct Naturalization C. Derivative Naturalization D. Collective Naturalization
- What is the main aim of the War against Indiscipline and corruption (WAIC)?
A. To correct social maladjustment and widespread corruption.
B. To ensure self-sufficiency in food production.
C. To correct economic hardship.
D. To consistently raise awareness.
- The Igbo people are well known for _____
A. City democracy B. National democracy C. Town democracy D. Village democracy

10. What is the full meaning of the 3Rs introduced by the Federal Republic of Nigeria, immediately after the civil war?
- A. Resistant, Renewal and Reliance
B. Retaliation, Remodeling and Resolution
C. Recue, Review and Resolution
D. Reconciliation, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction.
11. The Yoruba and _____ have similarities in culture and religion.
- A. Chadians
B. Ghanaians
C. Americans
D. Egyptians
12. _____ is believed to be the first leader that led the Yoruba to Ile-Ife.
- A. Oranyan
B. Lamurudu
C. Iredua
D. Oduduwa
13. Oke-Oramfe is located in _____
- A. Abeokuta
B. Ekiti
C. Ibadan
D. Ile-ife
14. One of these is not one of the messenger sent to the world, according to Oke Oramfe version of the Yoruba origin?
- A. Obatala
B. Orisa else
C. Oranmiyan
D. Oduduwa
15. The South-South (Niger-Delta) geo-political zone, comprises the following states except?
- A. River State
B. Bayelsa State
C. Benue State
D. Akwa Ibom State
16. How many states comprises of the South-East geo-political region in Nigeria?
- A. 7
B. 6
C. 5
D. 4
17. The Yoruba and _____ migrated from Mecca to their present locations.
- A. Hausa
B. Benin
C. Igbo
D. Fulani
18. According to the Israeli version, the Igbos are of _____ origin.
- A. Niri
B. Hebrew
C. Egypt
D. Arabis
19. _____ was a form of male adult members' assembly to perform legislative function in Igboland.
- A. Osouma
B. Amala oha
C. Amara
D. Obinna
20. Oyo empire became very powerful and prosperous extending its authority as far as _____
- A. Sokoto
B. Dahoney
C. Zaria
D. Chad
21. _____ was one of the rare empires that had built checks and balances and this contributed to its stability for centuries.
- A. Benin empire
B. Oyo empire
C. Songhai empire
D. Hausa empire
22. The _____ also had the power to remove any Alafin especially when he appeared dictatorial or transgresses the laws of the land.
- A. Balogun
B. Oyomesi
C. Otunba
D. None of the above
23. The head of Oyo army was conferred with the coveted title of _____
- A. Are ona kankanfo
B. Bashorun
C. Baales
D. Ilari
24. The head of any typical Hausa migrant community is the _____
- A. Sarki
B. Oba
C. Tor
D. Ochi
25. In the Hausa socio-political system "sarkin kasar" means
- A. Ruler of the land
B. Soldier
C. Mediator
D. All of the above
26. _____ played a mediatory role in any conflict between the Oyomesi and Alaafin.
- A. Ogboni
B. Otunba
C. Bashorun
D. Are ona kankanfo
27. When did Nigeria, became an independent country?

- A. 1960 B. 1958 C. 1959 D. 1991

28. Britain ruled Nigeria through local rulers and tribal chiefs in a system known as _____
A. Indirect rule B. Autocracy C. Neo-colonialism D. Authoritarian

29. The military first intervened in Nigeria politics in?
A. 1966 B. 1960 C. 1961 D. 1972

30. In 1967, the Igbos attempted to secede and form their own country called _____?
A. Biafra B. Eastern Nigeria C. Southern Nigeria D. The Republic of Nigeria

31. All of the following contributes to the collapse of Nigeria into civil war in 1967, except?
A. Massive protest of the civil society against the government
B. The 'northernization' policies of the First Republic
C. The death of many northern officials in the first coup
D. Ethnic violence directed against Igbos in northern Nigeria

32. The colonial masters introduced the office of Warrant Chief in what region of Nigeria?
A. Western Nigeria B. Eastern Nigeria
C. Northern Nigeria D. Lagos colony

33. The political party headed by Herbert Macaulay as president and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe as secretary in 1944 was _____?

- A. All Progressive congress (APC)
B. National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons (NCNC)
C. Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)
D. Nigerian youth movement (NYM)

34. Which of the following programme was introduced by the Muhammadu Buhari and Tunde Idiagbon regime in 1984?

- A. Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) B. War against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC)
C. Operation Green Revolution (OGR) D. Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP)

35. The process of colonialism in Nigeria consequentially affected our collective _____?

- A. Atmosphere B. Culture C. Ecology D. Nature

36. How many days make one (1) week in Igbo cultural calendar?

- A. 7 days B. 4 days C. 8 days D. 6 days

37. The highest court in Nigeria is _____?

- A. The Court of Appeal B. The Magistrate Court C. The Supreme Court D. The Sharia Court

38. Who invented the name "Nigeria" in 1897?

- A. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala B. Queen Amina C. Flora Shaw D. Oby Ezekwesili

39. Who was the first colonial governor general of Nigeria?

- A. Mallam Aminu Kano B. Obafemi Awolowo C. Sir Frederick Lord Lugard D. Sir Author Richard

40. What is the duration of the traditional marriage ceremony in Hausa culture?

- A. One (1) month B. Two (2) weeks C. One (1) week D. Two (2) days


41. The feeling of disorientation experienced by someone when they are suddenly subjected to an unfamiliar culture, way of life, or set of attitude and ideas, is called?

- A. Culture contact B. Cultural assimilation C. Cultural shock D. Cumulative culture

42. The cultural policy for Nigeria is a set of proceedings designed by the government or its relevant agency to....., and its culture and cultural heritages for the interest of its past, present, and future generation.

- A. Learn, train and study B. Store, protect and display
C. Sell, buy and distribute D. Preserve, protect and promote

43. Which option below are examples of oral tradition?
- Textbook, articles in journal and poetry
 - Monuments, artifacts and sculptures
 - Prose, articles on internet and novels
 - Incantations, adages and riddles
44. and are the sources of Nigeria's heritages.
- Natural/ecological heritages and cultural heritages
 - Artificial heritages and psychological heritages
 - Cultural and traditional heritages
 - Social and cultural heritages
45.are the repositories and custodians of their oral traditions?
- Deity priests, clan/village heads and aged/older men and women
 - Doctors, physician, and Nurses
 - Teachers, Lecturers and text books
 - Politicians, ministers and governors
46. regulate human behavior and standards for action in society?
- Values
 - Legislative
 - Institution
 - Cosmology
47. Which option below is a method of implementation of Nigeria cultural policy?
- Purification of culture
Isolation of culture
 - Presentation of culture
 - Personalization of culture
 - D.
48. What guarantee the transmission of culture to every individual born into a society?
- Isolation
 - Socialization
 - Independence
 - Urbanization
49. In Yoruba's culture, when a bride is given a calabash to break before she is ushered into her new house (husband house), signifies what?
- It is believed that, she is throwing away every bad luck that she might have brought into her husband's house.
 - It is believed that, she is breaking and discarding all bad omens from her parent's house.
 - It is believed that, the number of pieces it is broken into will be the number of blesses she will get in her marital home.
 - It is believed that, the number of pieces it is broken into will be the number of children she will give birth to.
50. What is the name of the plant that names are inscribed on its wood during pre-religious era naming ceremony in Hausa culture?
- Moringa plant
 - Bitter kola plant
 - Kapok plant
 - Kenaf plant

 NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA <small>HONORIS UNITED UNIVERSITY</small>	NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES 2021/2022 Academic Year MID- EXAMINATION SECOND SEMESTER	SCORE
	Course: Use of English II Code: GST 102 Credit: 2 Lecturer: Dr Martha .N. Terna-Abah Date: 27th April, 2022	

Student's ID No:.....Department.....

Student's Name:.....

INSTRUCTION: Read the following passage carefully and state the part of speech that each of the enclosed and numbered words belong to within the spaces provided after the passage. YOUR ANSWERS SHOULD BE PROVIDED ON THE QUESTION PAPER. TIME:1HOUR


Smiling is a Submission Signal

Smiling and laughing are [universally]¹ considered to be signals that show a person is happy. We cry at birth, begin smiling at [five]² weeks and laughing starts between the fourth and fifth months. [Babies]³ quickly learn that crying gets our attention – and that smiling keeps us there. [Recent]⁴ research with our closest primate [cousins]⁵, the chimpanzees, has shown that smiling serves an even deeper, more primitive purpose. To show they 're aggressive, apes bare their lower fangs, warning that they can [bite]⁶. Humans do exactly the same thing when they become aggressive by dropping or thrusting forward the [lower]⁷ lip because its main function is as a sheath to conceal the lower teeth. Chimpanzees have two types of smiles: [one]⁸ is an appeasement face, where one chimp shows [submission]⁹ to a dominant other. In this chimp smile – known as a 'fear face' - the lower jaw [opens]¹⁰ to expose the teeth and the corners of the mouth are pulled back and down, and this resembles the [human]¹¹ smile. The other is a 'play face' where the teeth are exposed, the corners of the mouth and the eyes are drawn [upwards]¹² and vocal sounds are made, similar to that of humans laughing. In both cases, [these]¹³ smiles are used as submission gestures. The first communicates 'I am not a threat because, as you can see, I'm fearful of you' and the other says 'I am not a threat [because]¹⁴, as you can see, I'm just like a [playful]¹⁵ child'. This is the same face [pulled]¹⁶ by a chimpanzee that is anxious or fearful that it may be attacked or injured by [others]¹⁷. The zygomatics pull the corners of the mouth back horizontally or downwards and the orbicularis eye muscles don't move. And it's the same [nervous]¹⁸ smile used by a person who steps onto a busy road and almost gets killed [by]¹⁹ a bus. Because it's a fear reaction, they smile and say, 'Gee...I almost got killed!'

In humans, smiling serves much the same purpose as with other primates. [It]²⁰ tells another person you are non-threatening and asks them to accept you on a personal level. Lack of smiling explains why many dominant [individuals]²¹, such as Vladimir Putin, James Cagney, Clint Eastwood, Margaret Thatcher and Charles Bronson, [always]²² seem to look grumpy or aggressive and are rarely seen smiling - they simply don't want to appear in any way submissive.

And research in courtrooms shows that an apology offered with a smile [incurs]²³ a lesser penalty than an [apology]²⁴ without one. So Grandma was right. Happy, submissive or about to tear your [limb]²⁵ from limb? (cullled from The Definitive Book of Body Language by Allan & Barbara Pease page 69-70)

1.-----2-----

 <p>NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE</p>	<p>NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES 2021/2022 Academic Year MID- EXAMINATION SECOND SEMESTER</p> <p>Course: Use of English II Code: GST 102 Credit: 2 Lecturer: Dr Martha .N. Terna-Abah Date: 27th April, 2022</p>	<p>SCORE</p>
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1.-----2-----



NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, JABI-ABUJA
2024/2025 ACADEMIC YEAR
FINAL SEMESTER EXAMINATION
DIRECTORATE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP
GST 301: Entrepreneurship Studies II
Duration: 1 hour

MARK

60 Marks

Student ID: 020221229 Department: Software Engineering
Level: 300

Instruction: Answer all Questions

- Which of these best describe entrepreneurship?
 - Sales of goods and services
 - Creativity, Innovation and risk taking
 - Production of products and services.
 - Distribution of goods and services
- The main aim of entrepreneurship is to _____
 - Make profit
 - pay tax
 - Produce goods for consumers
 - organization factors of production
- To a management scientist, entrepreneurship is _____
 - Bargain for price
 - Modern business
 - Individual with high aspiration
 - a creative, innovative and strategic process
- The word "Entrepreneur" is derived from _____
 - Biology and chemistry
 - Science
 - English and French
 - French word only
- The first person to introduce entrepreneurship is _____
 - Alfred Marshall (1890)
 - Schumpeter (1951)
 - Richard Cantillon (1755)
 - Penrose Daniel (1963)
- The economist that viewed entrepreneurship as an important factor of production is _____
 - Alfred Marshall
 - Richard Cantillon
 - Bill Gate
 - Thomas Alfred
- Schumpeter developed his work on entrepreneurship in the year _____
 - 1948
 - 1960
 - 1821
 - 1951
- Entrepreneurship is _____
 - Learning production of new products
 - A coin of two sides made up of Innovation and risk taking
 - Competition to survive in the market
 - Discovery of a new market
- _____ is a person who sees and recognizes an opportunity where others see chaos and confusion

- a. Environmental Director b. Health inspector c. Managing Director d. An Entrepreneur
10. An entrepreneur is associated with the decision to _____
a. How to produce b. Decision to make money c. Borrow from the bank d. None of the above
11. The environment that recognizes the customers, traditions and value of community is known as _____
a. Socio-cultural b. Technology c. Historical d. Demographic
12. The minimum number to start a partnership business is _____
a. Ten b. Thirteen c. Twenty d. Two
13. The general partners have _____
a. Limited liability b. Unlimited liability c. Participate in the day-to-day running of the business d. B and C
14. _____ is the characteristics of an entrepreneur
a. They are risk takers b. sales of goods c. Production and distribution d. None of the above
15. _____ is one of the type of entrepreneurs
a. Fabian b. Innovation c. A and B d. Investor
16. For a business to survive, it has to perform the following functions:
a. Marketing, transportation production and logistics
b. Finance, personnel, production and marketing
c. Production, human resource and purchasing
17. The body of regulations and laws can be classified under _____
a. Technology environment
b. Stable environment
c. Political environment
d. All of the above
18. When a development is perceived as a threat by an organization is viewed as an opportunity by another, then the business environment is _____
a. Simple b. Stable c. Potent d. Multifaceted
19. The document that states all the terms of partnership is known as _____
a. Articles of Association b. Article of membership c. Article of partnership d. All of the above
20. Which of the following is the role of an entrepreneur _____
a. Leader role b. Social role c. Liaison role d. All of the above
21. The two types of business environment we have are:
a. Internal and inside environment

- b. External and outside environment
 c. Internal and factors environment
 d. Internal and External environment
22. The technique use in controlling both internal and external environments include: a. windfall b. rainfall c. SWOT d. None of the above
23. One of the advantages of partnership is _____
 a. Easy to establish b. Limited liability c. Master limited d. All of the above
24. There are _____ types of co-operative society?
 a. Two b. One c. Five d. Three
25. Which of the following is not part of entrepreneurship?
 a. Business Man b. Director businesses c. Intrepreneurship d. None of the above
26. Imitating entrepreneur means _____ a. Considered as old market b. Modification of products c. Considered as old school d. None of the above
27. The external environment consists of except this?
 a. Technology b. competition c. Culture d. All of the above
28. Business is _____ a. Taking risk b. Sales of goods/services are exchanges for money c. economic system in which goods/services are exchange for money d. All of the above
29. The entrepreneur that resists innovations include a. Figure head b. Imitating c. Fabian d. All of the above
30. Business are created for _____
 a. Learning b. Obtain B.Sc. Business Admin c. Make profit d. None of the above
31. Entrepreneurship involves _____
 a. Pooling together of resources by partners
 b. Ability to start something new
 c. A and B
 d. None of the above
32. The factors of production are _____
 a. Land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship
 b. Land, machines, entrepreneurs and building
 c. Labour, building, start-up and capital
 d. All of the above
33. Business is _____
 a. Building resource
 b. Thinking of what to do
 c. Growing the economy
 d. Production and distribution

34. The environment of business exhibits
a. Two conditions b. Five condition' c. Four conditions d. Three conditions
35. The POS means _____
a. Possess on sales b. point on survive c. point of service d. point of sales
36. The main functions of business are _____
a. Production, marketing, finance and personal
b. Generate money, new ideas, recruitment
c. Producing of goods and political groups
d. All of the above
37. Oligopoly is _____
a. A market of one producer
b. A market of capitalist
c. A market of where all firms sell
d. A market dominated by small number of large sellers
38. The business dominated by individual is called _____
a. Limited liability business
b. Unlimited liability business
c. Sole proprietor business
d. All of the above
39. Dissolution of partnership could be _____
a. Conflict among the members
b. Division of Assets and profit
c. Too long in service
d. Long privacy and secrecy
40. The concept of business grow is based _____
a. On two ways
b. Many ways
c. Four ways
d. Various ways
41. Ethics in entrepreneurship involves:
a. Selection of best consumers
b. Economic growth of a business
c. Moral principles and values
d. Tax reform in government
42. The main importance of ethics in entrepreneurship is _____?
a. Maintain Quality price
b. Building trust and reputation
c. Mistrust of companies in doing things
d. All of the above

43. Ethics can be categorized into _____ parts?
- Three parts
 - Four parts
 - One parts
 - Six parts
44. One of the reasons we start-up businesses is _____?
- The need for personal development
 - For political campaign
 - For environmental reasons
 - None of the above
45. Start-up of a business means _____?
- Limited liability business
 - Early stage in the life of an enterprise
 - Close of a business and start a new one
 - Take loan to begin a business
46. There are _____ strategies parts of a business growth
- Loan and finance
 - Process and product innovations
 - Bergin and growth
 - External and Internal
47. Source of finance for business are:
- Loan and overdraft
 - Short and long term
 - Leasing and long term
 - None of the above
48. The task environment is aspect of:
- External environment
 - Political environment
 - Government laws and regulations
 - All of the above
49. Task environment is also called _____?
- Immediate environment
 - Socio-cultural environment
 - Future events
 - All of the above
50. The major elements in a business are:
- Environment and technology
 - Political and law
 - Board of directors and managers
 - Employees and managers
51. In any type of business start-up is important
- Planning
 - Advertising

- c. Board of directors.
- d. All of the above

52. Business plan describes entrepreneurs

- a. Direction
- b. Operations of business
- c. a and b
- d. None of this

53. Reasons for business plan is _____

- a. To obtain loan
- b. To test feasibility of business idea
- c. To provide business directions
- d. All of these

54. One of these is not part of the elements of business plan:

- a. Financial projection
- b. Competition
- c. Government policy
- d. Environment

55. Which of this is the function of Business plan?

- a. It assists entrepreneurs to direct their business
- b. Manufacturing of goods and services
- c. Appointment of board of directors
- d. None of these

56. Which of these things are to avoid when preparing a business plan?

- a. Do not make unrealistic goals
- b. Do not make unrealistic assumptions
- c. Do not include highly confidential data
- d. All of the above

57. Feasibility analysis is _____?

- a. Production requirement
- b. Financial requirement
- c. workability and profitability of proposed business
- d. what are their job specification

58. The use of feasibility study is to:

- a. Know the strategy to win election
- b. Serves as blue print and implementation guide
- c. It is time consuming
- d. All of the above

59. Feasibility study comprises of _____?

- a. Financial requirement
- b. Financial returns of proposed business
- c. Personnel requirement
- d. All of the above

60. One of the disadvantages of feasibility study is _____

- a. Easy to access loan
- b. Easy to know the direction of the business
- c. It is costly to prepare
- d. None of these



NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, ABUJA
 DIRECTORATE OF GENERAL STUDIES
 2024/2025 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION
 COURSE TITLE: Communication in English I COURSE CODE: GST 111
 LECTURER: DR MARTHA.N. TERNA-ABAH
 DATE: 21st January 2025 TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour

INSTRUCTION: Read the following passage carefully and shade the option that states the part of speech that each of the enclosed and numbered words belong to on the answer sheet. Ensure that you fill out every required information on the answer sheet including your IDENTITY NUMBER which should also be shaded within the boxes provided accordingly.

Smiling is a Submission Signal

Smiling and laughing are [universally 1] considered to be signals that show a person is [happy2]. We cry at birth, begin smiling at [five3] weeks and laughing starts between the fourth and fifth months. [Babies4] quickly learn that crying gets [our 5] attention – and that smiling keeps us there. [Recent 6] research with our closest primate [cousins 7], the chimpanzees, has shown that smiling serves an even deeper, more [primitive 8] purpose. To show they 're aggressive, apes bare their lower fangs, warning that they can [bite 9]. Humans do [exactly 10] the same thing when they become aggressive by dropping or thrusting forward the [lower 11] lip because its [main12] function is as a sheath to conceal the lower teeth. Chimpanzees have two types of smiles: [one 13] is an [appeasement 14] face, where one chimp shows [submission 15] to a dominant other. In this chimp smile – known as a 'fear face' - the lower jaw [opens 16] to expose the teeth and the corners of the mouth are pulled back and down, and this resembles the [human 17] smile. The other is a 'play face' where the teeth are [exposed 18], the corners of the mouth and the eyes are drawn [upwards19]; and vocal sounds are made, similar to that of humans laughing. In both cases, [these 20] smiles are used as submission gestures. The first [communicates 21] 'I am not a threat because, as you can see, I'm [fearful22] of you' and the other says 'I am not a threat [because 23], as you can see, I'm just like a [playful 24] child'. This is the same face [pulled 25] by a chimpanzee that is anxious or fearful that it may be attacked or injured by [others 26]. The zygomatics pull the corners of the mouth back [horizontally 27] or downwards and the orbicularis eye muscles don't [move 28]. And it's the same [nervous 29] smile used by a person who steps onto a [busy30] road and almost gets killed [by 31] a bus. Because it's [a 32] fear reaction, they smile and say, '[Gee...33] I almost got killed!'

In humans, smiling [serves34] much the same purpose as with other primates. [It 35] tells [another36] person you are [non-threatening 37] and asks them to accept you [on 38] a personal level. Lack of smiling [explains39] [why 40] many dominant [individuals41], such as Vladimir Putin, James Cagney, Clint Eastwood, Margaret Thatcher and Charles Bronson, [always 42] seem to look grumpy or aggressive and are [rarely43] seen smiling - they [simply44] don't want to appear in any way submissive.

And research [in 45] courtrooms shows that an apology [offered 46] with a smile [incurs 47] a lesser penalty than an [apology 48] without one. So [Grandma 49] was right. Happy, submissive, or about to tear [your 50] limb from limb? (culled from The Definitive Book of Body Language by Allan & Barbara Pease page 69-70)

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1.a)adverb | b) adjective | c) interjection | 2. a) preposition | b)adjective | c) verb |
| 3.a)adjective | b)adverb | c) noun | 4. a) conjunction | b) verb | c) noun |
| 5. a) pronoun | b)verb | c)adjective | 6.a) adjective | b)noun | c)verb |
| 7.a)noun | b)adjective | c)verb | 8.a)pronoun | b)noun | c)adjective |
| 9. a)verb | b)adverb | c) noun | 10.a)adverb | b)interjection | c)verb |
| 11.a)pronoun | b)noun | c)adjective | 12. a) adverb | b)adjective | c)noun |
| 13. a)pronoun | b)adjective | c)interjection | 14. a)adjective | b)noun | c)preposition |
| 15.a) noun | b)adverb | c) pronoun | 16.a) conjunction | b)interjection | c)verb |
| 17. a)interjection | b)adjective | c)noun | 18.a)verb | b)adverb | c)pronoun |
| 19.a)verb | b)adjective | c)adverb | 20.a)adjective | b)preposition | c)adjective |
| 21.a) adverb | b)verb | c)noun | 22. a)pronoun | b)adjective | c)noun |

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- | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 23. a)conjunction | b)preposition | c)adverb | 24.a)adjective | b)verb | c)adverb |
| 25. a) conjunction | b)verb | c)noun | 26.a) adverb | b)noun | c)pronoun |
| 27. a)adverb | b)adjective | c)interjection | 28.adjective | b)conjunction | c)verb |
| 29. a)adjective | b)conjunction | c)pronoun | 30. a)adjective | b)preposition | c)adverb |
| 31.a)conjunction | b)interjection | c) preposition | 32. a)article | b)conjunction | c)noun |
| 33.a)interjection | b)adverb | c)verb | 34.a)adjective | b)noun | c) verb |
| 35.a)pronoun | b)verb | c)adverb | 36.a) verb | b) adjective | c)adjective |
| 37. a)adjective | b)preposition | c)interjection | 38.a) verb | b)preposition | c)verb |
| 39.a) verb | b) pronoun | c)adverb | 40.a)pronoun | b) noun | c)verb |
| 41. a)adverb | b)noun | c)pronoun | 42. a)adverb | b)noun | c)pronoun |
| 43.a) adverb | b)adjective | c)interjection | 44. a) preposition | b)adverb | c)interjection |
| 45. a)preposition | b)verb | c)noun | 46. a)verb | b)interjection | c)pronoun |
| 47.a) verb | b)noun | c)pronoun | 48. a)noun | b)adjective | c)preposition |
| 49. a)adjective | b)interjection | c)noun | 50.a)adverb | b)adjective | c)preposition |



15

STUDENT ID NO: _____

DEPARTMENT: _____

COURSE TITLE: USE OF ENGLISH 1

COURSE CODE: GST 101

LECTURER: Chinyere Omeni-Nzewuihe

DATE: Jan 17, 2020

DURATION: 2HRS.

CREDIT: 2 UNITS

Instructions: Answer all the questions

Section A: 1 mark each. Choose the appropriate option

1. The flow of information from the receiver to the sender is called _____
a) Reverse communication b) Optimal learning c) Feedback d) Receiver flow
2. Which of the following is a step in the active listening process?
a) Identify the speaker's main ideas b) Respond to the speaker with appropriate comments, questions and body language c) Note the speaker's tone and body language d) All of these are steps in the active listening process
3. Facial expressions, symbols, font choices, timing and body language are forms of _____
a) Virtual communication b) Verbal communication c) Tech communication d) Non-verbal communication
4. Which of the following methods are used to receive information from the sender through a letter?
a) Listening b) Speaking c) Reading d) Writing
5. _____ Listening means learning through conversation
A) Evaluative B) Appreciative C) Dialogic D) Empathetic
6. In _____ listening, the difference between the sounds is identified
A) Discriminative B) Comprehension C) Dialogic D) Empathetic
7. The part of the writing process in which you actually write the paper for the first time is known as _____
A) Drafting b) Outlining c) Brainstorming d) Revising and Editing
8. _____ writing is writing about a subject without imposing the author's opinions
a) Narrative b) Descriptive c) Expository d) Persuasive
9. _____ is not a speaking skill. a) Vocabulary b) Presentation c) Fluency d) Pronunciation
10. _____ is the ability to comprehend what has been said in a way that is not in conflict with the speaker's intent
a) Hearing b) Judging c) Understanding
11. Which of the following is an element of studying? a) Retention b) Note-taking c) Mnemonics
12. To summarize means _____ a) to answer questions b) to ask questions c) to reinterpret the other person's ideas in your own language d) all of the above
13. The Triangular Paragraph structure expresses the _____ a) topic sentence first b) the body sentences first c) the topic sentence last
14. A paragraph must feature _____ a) coherence b) adequacy c) reflection d) a & c e) a & b
15. The _____ sentence enables the writer to transfer ideas from a plan
a) logical b) supporting c) topic d) transitional
16. _____ enables us to read a text the way it is supposed to be read
a) Grammar b) Structure c) Punctuation d) Pronunciation
17. Which of the following is not an element of grammar? a) Phrases b) Paragraphs c) Capitalization d) Vocabulary
18. _____ place more emphasis on enclosed content in a text. a) Comma b) Parentheses c) Hyphen d) Dash
19. The basic difference between a hyphen and a dash is that a _____ has s space on either side. a) Hyphen b) Dash
20. A/An _____ contains detailed information about a subject-relevant topic. a) Dictionary b) Workbook c) Encyclopedia

Section B – 20 marks. Read the passage and answer the questions 1.1 -1.4

Politeness by Willy Wiedenmyer

It's really true what people say about English politeness: it's everywhere. When squeezing past someone in a narrow space, people say 'sorry'. When getting off a bus, English passengers say 'thank you' to the driver. In Germany, people would never dream of doing this: bus drivers are just doing their job! I used to think the German way, until I was in Britain for a few years. I understood that there were more polite ways of treating people and I began to adopt some of those ways too! When people buy something in a shop, both customer and shop assistant usually thank each other, twice or more. In Germany, it would be unusual to hear more than one 'thank you' in such a conversation. British students thank their lecturers when leaving the room. English employers thank their employees for doing their jobs, but Germans think that paying their workers money is already thanks enough! But there is another side to British politeness. One word that comes to mind here is 'artificial'. Although it is enjoyable to talk with friendly people, it has often made me wonder what the English really think. In fact, this confused me throughout my stay in England. Everyone at the University I attended seemed to like me and people in my class were kind and friendly but I found it hard to understand who was really my friend and who was 'just being polite'. I must say that British politeness is a little puzzling to me. For example, I often wonder why the English lose it when they drink too much. And then I think: maybe, drinking is a good excuse for being rude once in a while... After all, having to be polite all the time can be stressful, right?

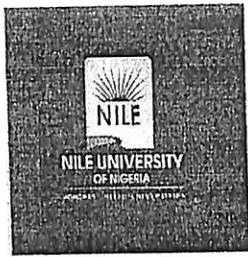
- 1.1 The writer a) gives detailed advice to UK visitors c) compares British and German customs. D)explains how the English language works
- 1.2 The writer is probably someone who has a) lived in England b) moved to England c) a family in England.
- 1.3 The writer is confused by English politeness and wonders if a) it's necessary b) it causes tension c) it's overemphasized.
- 1.4 The writer says Germans, compared to the British a) have bad manners b) say 'thank you' less often c) think more about money.

Section B - 2 marks each

TRUE OR FALSE

1. Revising and Editing is the part of the writing process which includes looking at your essay that you have written in order to check and improve upon the organization, ideas, grammar, and mechanics?
2. People spend more time listening than in any other communicative activity.

3. When you listen to the campaign speech of a political candidate for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the speaker's message, you are engaged in empathic listening.
4. The aim of active listening is to set aside one's own frame of reference and, as far as possible, to listen from within the speaker's frame of reference.
5. Active listening means focusing on the speaker's appearance and delivery rather than on the message.
6. Listening is the same as hearing
7. In the interactive speech setting, there is a greater demand for disambiguation on the speaker than on the hearer.
8. The last sentence is also the topic sentence in the Hourglass paragraph structure.
9. The first sentence in the square paragraph structure is the topic sentence.
10. The technical aspects of writing, including spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and abbreviations make up the grammatical structure of the composition.



NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2021/2022 ACADEMIC SESSION, First Semester

Department:	Political Science	Level: 100
Course:	Nigerian Peoples and Culture	Course Code: GST 103
Lecturer:	Dr. Abdulrazzak S. Ibrahim	Exam Type: Final
Duration:	1:30 Hours	Date: 2 nd February, 2022

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER 3 QUESTIONS ONLY

1. A major objective of Nigerian peoples and culture is to prevent the students from being ethnocentric. Discuss
2. Believe is the most important aspect of cognitive dimension of culture, give a detailed explanation with the ascertain
3. Mention and explain 5 characteristic of culture
4. Highlight the basic objectives of cultural policy of Nigeria. In your explanation give a detailed reason why the caste system (OSU) in Igbo culture was abolished by the federal government of Nigeria.
5. Culture is the total way of life of a group of people. Discuss



NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
FACULTY OF ARTS, SOCIAL SCIENCES
2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

MARK

Student ID No:

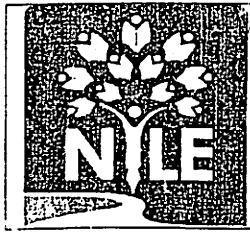
Name:

Course : Logic Philosophy and Human Existence
Lecturer : Ibrahim Abdulrazak
Duration : 1:30

Exam Type: Final Exam
Course Code: GST104
Date: 24/6/2019

INSTRUCTION: attempt four questions only. Question number one is compulsory

1. Briefly summarize your group paper presentation
2. Highlight the 3 basic questions is been addressed by logicians
3. Enumerates three basic features of ethics
4. In relation to your field of study explain with specific example relevance of deductive logic.
5. (a) Highlight 5 basic rule for determining validity and invalidity of a statement.
(b)Mention the 2 categories in which the above validity statements can be grouped.
6. Briefly explain the popular usages of "philosophy".
7. As a logician what are the 2 basic principles that gives you the privilege of arriving at a meaningful conclusion as a personal logician.



NILE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA
FACULTY OF ARTS, SOCIAL SCIENCES
2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR
EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

MARK

Student ID No:

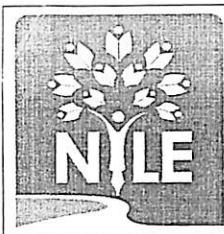
Name:

Course : People and Culture of Nigeria
Lecturer : Ibrahim Abdulrazak
Duration : 1:30

Exam Type: Final Exam
Course Code: GST103
Date: ~ /6/2019

INSTRUCTION: attempt four questions only. Question number 1 is compulsory

1. Briefly summarize your group paper presentation.
2. Highlight four reasons why people and culture of Nigeria is relevant as a course of study.
3. (a) Highlight 3 basic negative effects of globalization on our culture
(b) Mention one way in which 3 negative effects of globalization can be curtailed
4. Highlight the similarities between naming ceremony among Igbo and the Yoruba.
5. Explain with specific example the relevant of material aspect of culture.
6. Write short note on;
 - (a) Prescriptive aspects of norms
 - (b) Proscriptive aspects of norms
7. Mention 4 negative effects of ethnocentrism



NIGERIAN TURKISH NILE UNIVERSITY
FACULTY of ARTS, MANAGEMENT and SOCIAL SCIENCES
2013/2014 ACADEMIC YEAR
EXAMINATION SHEET

MARK

Document No

Revision No. and Date: 00/.../.../.....

Date Issued : 12/18/2012

Page No: 1

Student ID No: Name:

Department: GST 100 AND 200LEVEL

Exam type : Final Exam

Course : Computer Applications I

Course Code : GST 106

Lecturer : Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Hassan

Date : 28 MAY 2015

Duration : 2 Hrs.

GST 106

INSTRUCTION- ESSAY SECTION ANSWER ONLY 4 QUESTIONS FROM THIS PART 10 marks each per QUESTION. NOTE PLEASE ANSWER QUESTION EXTENSIVELY AND GIVE REAL LIFE EXAMPLES TO DESERVE MARKS.

1. What is knowledge management? Also explain the three reasons why we manage knowledge?
2. With real life examples explain what is business intelligence and business analytics?
3. Define knowledge, intellectual capital and intellectual property? Cite examples for each
4. What is business ethics? Social Contract Theory? Stockholder theory?
5. What is Telecommunications? And explain in details what the trends of telecommunications are?
6. Explain what the following terms are Internet, Intranet, Extranet and ISP?