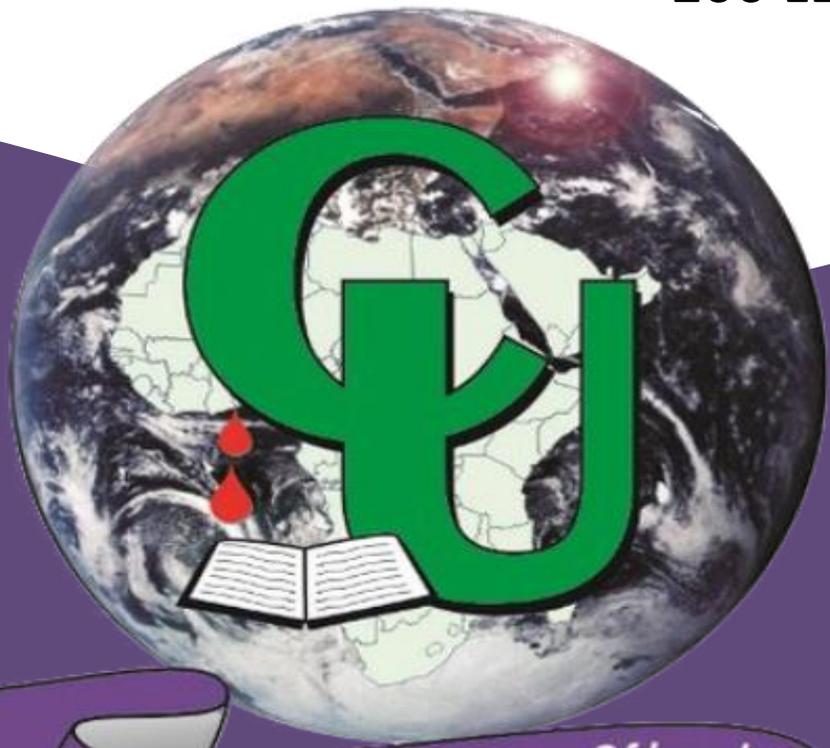


COVENANT UNIVERSITY

OMEGA SEMESTER TUTORIAL KIT
(VOL. 2)

PROGRAMME: ENGLISH
200 LEVEL



Raising A New Generation Of Leaders

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LIST OF COURSES

TMC221: SUCCESS PARAMETERS
FRE221: PRACTICAL FRENCH 1V
ENG221: ENGLISH SYNTAX
ENG222: INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY
ENG224: DRAMA AND ITS GENRES
ENG226: PRACTICAL CRITICISM 2
ENG227: **STUDIES IN PROSE**

***Not included**



COVENANT UNIVERSITY
CANAANLAND, KM 10, IDIROKO ROAD
P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: (B)Sc/(B)A/ (B)Eng. EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: TMC221

CREDIT UNIT: 1

COURSE TITLE: Success Parameters

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

TIME: 45 MINUTES

-
- Sow a thought, and you will reap an _____. (A) Habit (B) Character (C) Action (D) Success
 - _____ said 'You are today where your thoughts have brought you; you will be tomorrow where your thoughts take you. (A) James Allen (B) Louise Hay (C) David Oyedepo (D) Joel Osteen
 - God testified concerning the power of imagination and was aptly captured in _____. (A) Gen 13:14-15 (B) Gen 11:6 (C) Gen 11:4 (D) Gen 11:4-6
 - Success in life is not about luck, it is about managed _____, focused _____ and deliberate _____. (A) Goals, Vision, Dreams (B) Thoughts, Attention, Action (C) Actions, Vision, Thoughts (D) Dedication, Goals, Action
 - Successful people keep trying until they _____. (A) Succeed (B) Hit the Bull's eye (C) Achieve their goals (D) Breakthrough
 - Success begins with a _____ followed by building successful _____. (A) Goal, Strategies (B) Vision, Action (C) Thought, Habits (D) Thought, Character
 - "For as he thinketh in his heart, so is he..." is found in the book of _____. (A) Pro 23:7 (B) Pro 24:8 (C) Pro 22:7 (D) Pro 24:7
 - Successful people are careful of the kinds of _____ the incubate in their minds. (A) Action (B) Dreams (C) Thoughts (D) Words
 - As a successful person, you must have the faith to dream and _____. (A) Think big (B) See vision (C) Plan (D) Work hard
 - _____ is a vital asset of successful people (A) Books (B) Friendship (C) Goals (D) Time
 - Your thoughts and attitudes should be guided by _____. (A) Wisdom (B) Revelation (C) Word of God (D) The right company of friends
 - _____ have a way of shaping a person's thoughts and attitudes. (A) Friends (B) Names (C) Beliefs (D) Ideas
 - Malala Yousafzai received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 at the age of _____. (A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 17 (D) 19
 - "My master don't pay attention to this worthless man Nabal. He is like his name. His name means 'fool', and he is truly a fool." This scripture is taken from _____. (A) ISam 20:25 (B) IISam 25:2 (C) ISam 25:25 (D) IISam 20:25
 - The people you associate with will _____. (A) Add or subtract from you (B) Make you great (C) Make you a rebel (D) Have no influence on you
 - Travellers, there are no paths, paths are made by walking.* This statement is credited to _____. (A) David Oyedepo (B) Myles Munroe (C) Anthonio Machado (D) Nelson Mandela
 - Who among these authors is associated with the 50 companies that changed the world? (A) Edison (B) Ford (C) Einstein (D) Rothman
 - Which among these companies is associated with clothing and consumer brand? (A) Apple (B) Adidas (C) Jutus (D) Mandilas
 - The man behind Adidas is by name _____. (A) Adolf Dassler (B) James Frandy (C) Julius Adolf (D) Addi Massler
 - You need thinkers around you, without them you will go broke. This statement is according to _____. (A) Adolf Dassler (B) James Frandy (C) Julius Adolf (D) Addi Massler

21. He originally trained as a baker but had interest in sports and was a runner. (A) Adolf Dassler (B) James Frandy (C) Julius Adolf (D) Addi Massler
22. *I hated every minute of training, but I said, don't quit. Suffer now and live the rest of your lie a champion.* Who made this statement? (A) Michael Jordan (B) Mohammad Ali (C) Roger Barrister (D) Thierry Henry
23. The man who can drive himself further once the effort gets painful is the man who will win. This statement is according to (A) Michael Jordan (B) Mohammad Ali (C) Roger Barrister (D) Thierry Henry
24. *I've missed more than 9000 shots in my career. I've lost almost 300 games. 26 times, I've been trusted to take the game winning shot and missed. I've failed over and over and over again in my life. And that is why I succeed.* This is credited to (A) Michael Jordan (B) Mohammad Ali (C) Roger Barrister (D) Thierry Henry
25. The most important price for success is (A) vision (B) Hard work (C) goal setting (D) prayer
26. The term 'work ethic' was coined by (A) Samuel Richard (B) ig Ziglar (C) Vince Lombardi (D) Abraham Maslow
27. Success can be defined as all of these options except (A) Having a favourable outcome (B) Have things turn out as planned (C) attaining a desired goal (D) Receive results not hoped for
28. Where can we find bible quote "I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing; therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live" (A) Gen. 22:1 (B) Deut. 30:19 (C) Josh 1:8 (D) John 3:45
29. The book Success Systems was written by (A) Brian Tracy (B) David Oyedepo (C) Faith Oyedepo (D) David abioye
30. Based on Zig Ziglar's steps to success, an individual must the price of success (A) work (B) (B) enjoy (C) pay (D) pray
31. Which of these options is not true about success? (A) it elicits positive reactions (B) it can be negative (C) its direct opposite is failure, nothing more, nothing less (D) it is a positive concept
32. She was an English serial killer (A) Ian George (B) Myra Hindley (C) Julian Rotter (D) Margaret Brandy
33. The TMC221 orientation is based both on negative and positive success. (A) True (B) False
34. In success Arithmetic +++ = +. The first + is (A) end (B) means (C) motive (D) justification
35. In success Arithmetic +++ = +. The third + is (A) end (B) means (C) motive (D) justification
36. In success Arithmetic +++ = +. The second + is (A) end (B) means (C) motive (D) justification
37. In success Arithmetic +++ = +. The sum + is (A) end (B) means (C) motive (D) justification
38. Which among these options is not a characteristic of success? (A) it is celebrated openly (B) it has to be hidden to avoid the devil (C) it leaves legacies (D) it is positive in nature
39. According to David oyedepo, success is inelastic in nature. (A) True (B) False
40. The passage in 1 Kings 2:8 talks about (A) keeping the laws to succeed (B) Praying enough to succeed (C) options A and B (D) none of the options
41. The passage in 3 John 2 talks about (A) keeping the laws to succeed (B) the wish of God tor all to succeed. (C) options A and B (D) none of the options
42. Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any one thing. This statement is credited to (A) Thomas Edison (B) Abraham Lincoln (C) David Oyedepo (D) none of the options.

Reflect on the four lines of a poem by Brian Tracy to answer questions 43 – 46.

If you think you are, you are

If you think, you don't

If you but you think you can't

It is you won't

(A) Almost certain (B) beaten (C) like to win (D) you dare not

47. Success is like a commodity. (A) True (B) False
48. According to Bobby Unser, success is where preparation and meet. (A) failure (B) luck (C) opportunity (D) integrity

49. Who wrote the book *Rule your World*? (A) Myles Munroe (B) David Oyedepo (C) David Abioye (D) Kenneth Copeland
50. Planning defines a process, dictates the steps. (A) programming (B) configuration (C) consternation (D) delineation
51. *Before anything else preparation is the key to success.* This statement is credited to ... (A) Alexander Graham Bell (B) Warren Buffet (C) Brian Tracy (D) David Oyedepo
52. *Prepare your work outside; get everything ready for yourself in the field, and after that build your house.* This passage is found in .. (A) Proverbs 24:27 (B) Luke 4:28 (C) Proverbs 27:24 (D) Luke 28:4
53. *By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail.* This is according to ... (A) James Allen (B) Benjamin Franklin (C) Benjamin Disraeli (D) Theodore Roosevelt
54. *Every great destiny is a product of great preparations.* Who made this statement? (A) David Oyedepo (B) David Abioye (C) Brian Tracy (D) Myles Munroe
55. The statement *Success depends upon previous preparation, and without such preparation there is sure to be failure* has been linked to ... (A) Plato (B) Confucius (C) Aristotle (D) Socrates
56. Which among these options is not a parameter of preparation? (A) It involves procrastination (B) It involves planning (C) It requires programing (D) It demands seeking necessary helps
57. can be referred to as a step-by-step design towards the accomplishment of a given task. (B) Preparation (B) Planning (C) Programming (D) Innovation
58. can be defined as a practical approach packaged towards the realization of any set objectives. (A) Planning (B) Programming (C) Innovation (D) Preparation
59. Planning defines the required actions, schedules the actions. (A) Innovation (B) Programming (C) Planning (D) Preparation
60. One of the parameter of success is positive thinking (A) True (B) False



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COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

SCHOOL: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: TMC221

CREDIT UNIT: 1

COURSE TITLE: SUCCESS PARAMETERS

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

TIME: 45 MINUTES

MARKING GUIDE

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. A
15. B
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. B
20. D
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. A
25. D
26. C
27. C
28. C
29. A
30. A
31. D
32. A
33. A
34. A
35. D
36. E
37. B
38. C
39. A
40. B
41. A
42. C

- 43. C
- 44. B
- 45. B
- 46. D
- 47. B
- 48. A
- 49. B
- 50. A
- 51. A
- 52. B
- 53. B
- 54. B
- 55. A
- 56. D
- 57. B
- 58. A
- 59. B
- 60. A



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TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.A EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: FRE 221

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: PRACTICAL FRENCH IV

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

TIME: 2 HOURS

1. In not less than 10 sentences, imagine a dialogue in French between 'le docteur' and 'le malade'. (10 points)
2. Mention in French 10 things you do daily. (10 points)
3. Mention in French 8 components of a computer and give the English equivalent. (8 points)
4. Re-write the following sentences into 'le passé composé' giving the correct form of the verbs in bracket.
 - a) Nous (aller) à Lagos hier.
 - b) Il (être) à la maison.
 - c) Nous (lire) le livre.
 - d) Elles (retourner) de la bibliothèque.
 - e) Tu (faire) le devoir?
 - f) Ma mère (partir) hier soir.
 - g) Je (avoir) la clé.
 - h) Tu (écrire) la lettre ?
 - i) Est-ce que vous (naître) en France?
 - j) Vous (voir) le professeur (10 points)
5. Give the negative form of the following sentences:
 - a) Elle a trouvé la clé.
 - b) Elle est arrivée ce matin.
 - c) J'ai fini mon devoir.
 - d) Je suis venu hier.
 - e) Vous avez voyagé ensemble?
 - f) Tu es tombé de l'escalier?
 - g) Vous avez parlé avec votre ami.

- h) Ils ont mangé ce matin.
- i) Il a regardé la television.
- j) Tu as acheté une voiture

(10 points)

1 of 2

6. Give the English equivalent of the following computing expressions

- a) Operating system
- b) Communication networks
- c) Computerized system
- d) Word processing software
- e) Database management software (10 points)

7. Give in French the French meanings of the following idiomatique expressions:

- a) Etre haut comme trois pommes
- b) Avoir un poil dans la main
- c) Poser un lapin (6 points)

8. Give in English the meanings of the following proverbs :

- a) Il ne faut pas réveiller le chat qui dort
- b) C'est dans le besoin qu'on reconnait ses amis
- c) Après la pluie, le beau temps (6 points)



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COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES
SESSION: 2015/2016 SEMESTER: OMEGA
COURSE CODE: FRE 221 CREDIT UNIT: 2
COURSE TITLE: PRACTICAL FRENCH IV**

MARKING GUIDE

1.

Le malade: Bonjour, docteur

Le docteur: Bonjour, qu'est-ce qu'il y a?

Le malade: J'ai mal à la tête

Le docteur: Attendez, je vais vous examiner, ouvrez la bouche, inspirez, expirez.

Ce n'est pas grave, c'est le paludisme. Infirmière, donne lui une piqure

Le malade: Une piqure? Non, non, j'ai peur de piqure. Je vais bien maintenant. (10 points).

2. Je me lève

Je dis mes prières

Je me lave

Je mange mon petit déjeuner

Je vais à l'école

(10 points)

3. Le clavier

Le souris

Les disquettes

Les logiciels

La carte mère etc.

(8 points)

4. a) Nous sommes allés

b) Il a été

c) Nous avons lu

d) Elles sont retournées

e) Tu as fait

f) Ma mère est partie

g) J'ai eu

h) Tu as écrit

i) Vous êtes ...

j) J'ai vu

(10 points)

5.

a) Elle n'a pas trouvé la clé.

b) Elle n'est pas arrivée ce matin.

c) Je n'ai pas fini mon devoir.

d) Je ne suis pas venu hier.

e) Vous n'avez pas voyagé ensemble?

f) Tu n'es pas tombé de l'escalier?

g) Vous n'avez pas parlé avec votre ami.

h) Ils n'ont pas mangé ce matin.

i) Il n'a pas regardé la télévision.

j) Tu n'as pas acheté une voiture

(10 points)

6. a) Le système d'exploitation

b) Les réseaux de communication

c) Le système informatisé

d) Logiciel de traitement de texte

e) Logiciel de gestion de base de données

(10 points)

7. a) Etre courageux.
b) Adorer le travail.
c) Donner un rendez-vous et ne pas venir. (6 points)
8. a) Let sleeping dogs lie.
b) A friend in need is a friend indeed.
c) Every cloud has a silver lining. (6 points)



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COLLEGE: COLLEGE OF LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

SCHOOL: SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: ENG 221

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: ENGLISH SYNTAX

INSTRUCTION: Answer Questions 1 and 2, and any other ONE.

TIME ALLOWED: 2HRS

1. A. Generate rules for the following structures:
 - i. The old man visited them yesterday.
 - ii. Prof. Chinemerem Kanu has arrived. (15 marks)

- B. Using Tree Diagrams, analyse the following sentences:
 - i. All students own cars.
 - ii. We passed the exam convincingly. (15 marks)
2. With very clear and apt illustrations, distinguish between the following:
 - i. Linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge
 - ii. Competence and performance (20 marks)

3. Identify the phrases in italics.
 - i. The *young man* ran away.
 - ii. The Prince was *noble enough* to ignore the error.
 - iii. It shines *more frequently* these days. (20 marks)

4. What transformational rules were applied to derive the following sentences?
 - i. Segun bought a football and sold it.
 - ii. Dr Owoeye built the house himself.
 - iii. Has the President arrived? (20 marks)

5. Describe the possible realisations of the English phrase structure using any of five phrase types as an example. (20 marks)



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COLLEGE: COLLEGE OF LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
SCHOOL: SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES
SESSION: 2015/2016 SEMESTER: OMEGA
COURSE CODE: ENG 221 CREDIT UNIT: 2
COURSE TITLE: ENGLISH SYNTAX
INSTRUCTION: Answer Questions 1 and 2, and any other ONE .

MARKING GUIDE

1. A. Generate rules for the following structures:
 - i. The old man visited them yesterday.
 - ii. Prof. Chinemerem Kanu has arrived. (15 marks)

The students are expected to generate the rules for each structure in the following format:

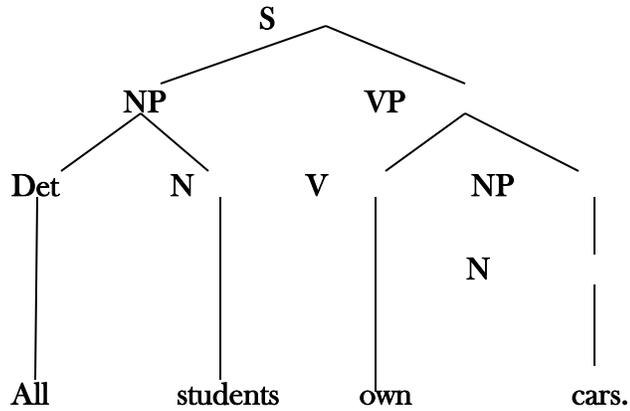
- i. The old man visited them yesterday.
S \rightarrow NP + VP
NP = Det + Adj + N
VP = V + NP (N) + AP (Adv)
S \rightarrow NP [Det + Adj + N] + VP [V + NP (N) + AP (Adv)] (15 marks)
- ii. Prof. Chinemerem Kanu has arrived.
S \rightarrow NP + VP
NP = N
VP = Aux + V
S \rightarrow NP [N] + VP [Aux + V] (15 marks)

B. Using Tree Diagrams, analyse the following sentences:

- i. All students own cars.
- ii. We passed the exam convincingly.

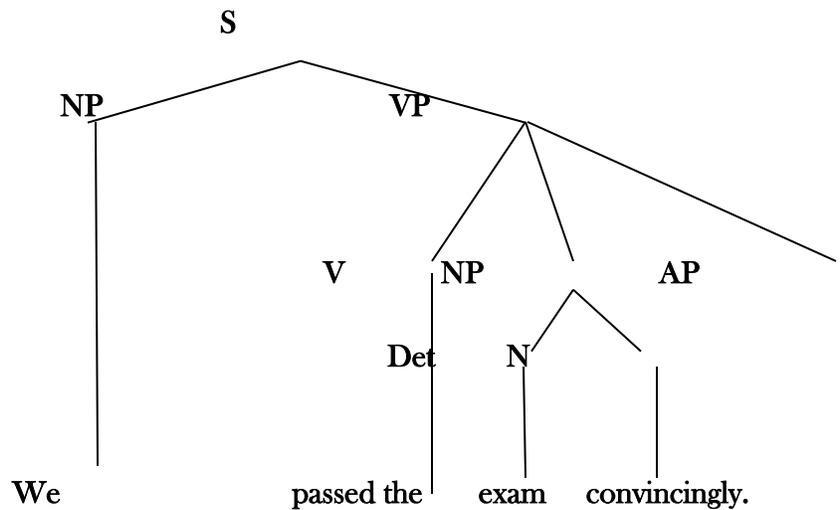
The students are expected to analyse the structures on tree diagrams as follows:

i. All students own cars.



(10 marks)

ii. We passed the exam convincingly.



(10 marks)

2. With very clear and apt illustrations, distinguish between the following:

- i. Linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge
- ii. Competence and performance

2i. The students are expected to define and explain what linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge are with clear illustrations. They are then to draw a contrast between the two terms. (10 marks)

For question 2i, scores will be allotted for illustrations, clear contrast and language.

Illustrations - 2 marks

Clear contrast - 5 marks

Language - 3 marks

Total - 10 marks

2ii. The students are also expected to define and explain the concepts of competence and performance with clear illustrations. They are then to draw a contrast between both terms.

For question 2ii, scores will be allotted for illustrations, clear contrast and language.

Illustrations - 2 marks

Clear contrast - 5 marks

Language - 3 marks

Total - 10 marks

3. Identify the phrases in italics.

- i. The *young man* ran away.
- ii. The Prince was *noble enough* to ignore the error.
- iii. It shines *more frequently* these days.

In question 3, the students are expected to identify the following phrases:

- i. Young man - Noun phrase
- ii. Noble enough - Adjectival phrase
- iii. More frequently - Adverbial phrase (20 marks)

4. What transformational rules were applied to derive the following sentences?

- i. Segun bought a football and sold it.
- ii. Dr. Owoeye built the house himself.
- iii. Has the President arrived?

In question 4, the students are expected to identify the following transformational rules:

- i. Deletion rule
- ii. Substitution rule
- iii. Inversion rule

5. Describe the possible realisations of the English phrase structure using any of five phrase types as an example.

The students are expected to describe the MHQ phrase structure, and explain that an NP could be realized as; MH, H, MHQ, HQ, with clear illustration of each structure. (20 marks)



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DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: ENG222

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions. There are five sections in all . **TIME:** 50 mins

SECTION A: THEORY

- 1) Explain the relationship between morphology and any two levels of linguistic analysis.
(12 marks)

SECTION B: Fill in the blank spaces in the following sentences.

- 2) There are _____ inflections in English.
- 3) _____ is a morphological process that involves repetition of morphemes within a single lexical item.
- 4) _____ is the realised plural allomorph when the noun ends with a sibilant.
- 5) The scientific study of the internal structure of words is known as _____.
- 6) The phonological variants of a single morpheme are known as its _____.
- 7) _____ is the scientific study of the relationship between morphology and phonology.
- 8) The morphological process in 'motorcade' is known as _____.
- 9) The cover term for prefix, suffix and infix is _____.
- 10) Roots are _____ morphemes.
- 11) _____, _____ and _____ are the only three inflectional categories in English.
- 12) _____ are the smallest units of analysis in morphology.
- 13) Loan words are derived from the morphological process known as _____.
- 14) The morphophonemic process that changes 'go' to 'went' is referred to as _____.
- 15) _____ morphemes are either regular or irregular.
- 16) A _____ morpheme is not an independent word.
- 17) _____ words/ morphemes are a closed set of morphemes.
- 18) The [-əd] allomorph is realised when the verb ends with a/an _____.

- 19) _____ morphology is concerned with the creation of new lexical items.
- 20) The morphological process in 'sideburns' is known as _____.
- 21) Morphemes are broadly examined at the level of _____ and _____ morphology.
- 22) A word made up of two bases is a _____.
- 23) The inflection in the past tense of 'cut' is referred to as _____.
- 24) The morphophonemic process in 'pressure' is referred to as _____.
- 25) _____ is a morphological process by which the derived word is created by subtracting material from the base.
- 26) The past tense morpheme, '-ed' has ____, ____, and ____ as its allomorphs:
- 27) Blends are also called _____ words.
- 28) An _____ is responsible for syntactic markings.
- 29) _____ are forms that are phonemically different forms of the same morpheme.
- 30) All affixes are _____ morphemes.
- 31) _____ morphemes are those morphemes responsible for the creation of new content words.
- 32) A _____ is a bound morpheme that is attached after a base.
- 33) A _____ word is that word which has only one morpheme.
- 34) ____, ____ and ____ are allomorphs for the plural marker, 's'.
- 35) A _____ is the smallest meaningful unit in a language.
- 36) A _____ morpheme is an independent word.
- 37) A _____ word has a root and one or more affixes.
- 38) A bound morpheme that is attached in front of a base is known as a _____.
- 39) A _____ is a word formed from parts of two free morphemes.
- 40) 'Roach' is an example of the morphological process known as _____.

(46 marks)

SECTION C: Identify the morphemes in each word below, and state whether each morpheme is free (F) or bound (B), e.g. incompletion= in (B) + complete (F) +ion (B).

- 41) creating
- 42) unhealthy
- 43) modernize
- 44) keys

(4 marks)

SECTION D: For each word below, indicate whether the word is morphologically simple (S), includes an inflectional affix (I), or includes a derivational affix (D).

- 45) rotation
- 46) colder
- 47) silver

48) lens

(4 marks)

SECTION E: Account for the word-formation process exemplified by each of the following derivations.

49) sandwich

50) prof

51) zip

52) DJ

(4 marks)



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DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: ENG222

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions. There are five sections in all . **TIME:** 50 mins

MARKING GUIDE

SECTION A: THEORY

- 1) Explain the relationship between morphology and any two levels of linguistic analysis.
(12 marks)

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Introduction | 2 marks |
| Morpho-phonemics: allomorphs, rules/processes | 4 marks |
| Morpho-syntax: inflections | 4 marks |
| Expression | 1 mark |
| Conclusion | <u>1 mark</u> |
| Total | 12 marks |

SECTION B: Fill in the blank spaces in the following sentences.

- 2) There are eight inflections in English.
- 3) Reduplication is a morphological process that involves repetition of morphemes within a single lexical item.
- 4) [-əz] is the realised plural allomorph when the noun ends with a sibilant.
- 5) The scientific study of the internal structure of words is known as morphology.
- 6) The phonological variants of a single morpheme are known as its allomorphs.
- 7) Morphophonology/ morphophonemics is the scientific study of the relationship between morphology and phonology.
- 8) The morphological process in 'motorcade' is known as blending
- 9) The cover term for prefix, suffix and infix is affixes.
- 10) Roots are free morphemes.

- 11) Number, tense/aspect and comparison/gradation are the only three inflectional categories in English.
- 12) Morphemes are the smallest units of analysis in morphology.
- 13) Loan words are derived from the morphological process known as borrowing.
- 14) The morphophonemic process that changes 'go' to 'went' is referred to as suppletion.
- 15) Inflectional morphemes are either regular or irregular.
- 16) A bound morpheme is not an independent word.
- 17) Function morphemes are a closed set of morphemes.
- 18) The [-əd] allomorph is realised when the verb ends with an alveolar stop.
- 19) Derivational morphology is concerned with the creation of new lexical items.
- 20) The morphological process in 'sideburns' is known as eponymy.
- 21) Morphemes are broadly examined at the level of inflectional and derivational morphology.
- 22) Compound: A word made up of two bases is a compound.
- 23) The inflection in the past tense of 'cut' is referred to as zero marking/ irregular inflection.
- 24) The morphophonemic process in 'pressure' is referred to as synthesis or palatalisation.
- 25) Clipping is a morphological process by which the derived word is created by subtracting material from the base.
- 26) The past tense morpheme, '-ed' has [-t], [-d] and [-əd] as its allomorphs:
- 27) Blends are also called portmanteau words.
- 28) An inflection is responsible for syntactic markings.
- 29) Allomorphs are forms that are phonemically different forms of the same morpheme.
- 30) All affixes are bound morphemes.
- 31) Derivational morphemes are those morphemes responsible for the creation of new content words.
- 32) A suffix is a bound morpheme that is attached after a base.
- 33) A simple word is that word which has only one morpheme.
- 34) [-s] [-z] and [əz] are allomorphs for the plural marker, 's'.
- 35) A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language.
- 36) A free morpheme is an independent word.
- 37) A complex word has a root and one or more affixes.
- 38) A bound morpheme that is attached in front of a base is known as a prefix.
- 39) A blend or portmanteau is a word formed from parts of two free morphemes.
- 40) 'Roach' is an example of the morphological process known as clipping.

(46 marks)

One (1) mark for each answer, that is, question 11 is 3 marks, question 21 is 2 marks, question 26 is 3 marks and question 34 is 3 marks.

SECTION C: Identify the morphemes in each word below, and state whether each morpheme is free (F) or bound (B), e.g. incompletion= in (B) + complete (F) +ion (B).

- 41) creating= create (F) + ing (B)

42) unhealthy= un (B) + health (F) + y (B)

43) modernize= modern (F) + ize (B)

44) keys= key(F) + s (B)

1 mark each (4 marks)

SECTION D: For each word below, indicate whether the word is morphologically simple (S), includes an inflectional affix (I), or includes a derivational affix (D).

45) rotation (D)

46) colder (I)

47) silver (S)

48) lens (S)

1 mark each (4 marks)

SECTION E: Account for the word-formation process exemplified by each of the following derivations.

49) sandwich: neologism/ eponymy

50) prof: clipping/ abbreviation

51) zip: onomatopoeia

52) DJ: acronymy/ initialism

1 mark each (4 marks)



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P.M.B 1023, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.

TITLE OF EXAMINATION: B.A EXAMINATION

COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES

SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: ENG 224

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: DRAMA AND ITS GENRES

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY OTHER 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

1. With relevant examples write short notes on the following:
 - a. Tragedy
 - b. Comedy
 - c. Tragicomedy
 - d. Farce
 - e. Plot
2. Drama is essentially a reflection of the society. Discuss in some details using the texts studied in this course.
3. Attempt an exploration of the evolution of drama from Plato, Aristotle, Sydney, and Shakespeare to Arthur Miller's notion of modern drama.
4. Soyinka in *The Trials of Brother Jero* exposes the evils in the society. With relevant reference to the play, discuss this statement.
5. With reference to Shakespeare's *King Lear* and Miller's *Death of a Salesman* examine the differences between traditional and modern notions of tragedy in drama.



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COURSE TITLE: DRAMA AND ITS GENRES

MARKING GUIDE

1. Any definition that indicates a working knowledge of the terms (4 marks each) any relevant example (2 mark each). Total 30 marks.
2. A logical discussion highlighting the basic issues of drama as a mirror of the society / portrayal of man in virtuous action / virtues and weakness as representative of human society / relating events in the texts studied to contemporary society. Any relevant 4 points (5 marks each) Total 20 marks.
3. A walk through the banishment of literature (Plato), readmission (Aristotle) acceptance of mirroring of virtuous action (Sydney) contributions of Shakespeare especially on tragedy and characterization and Miller's contrastive ideas of tragedy as shown in Death of a Salesman (20 marks)
4. A logical discussion highlighting the playwright's depiction of women / charlatan priests / youth / politicians / followership / any 4 issues (5 marks each)
5. A contrastive discussion on characterization / thematic preoccupation / gender issues / nobility vs. common / language / magical elements / any four of such issues (5 marks each)
Total - 20 marks.



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COLLEGE: LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
SCHOOL: SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT: LANGUAGES AND GENERAL STUDIES
SESSION: 2015/2016 SEMESTER: OMEGA EXAMS
COURSE CODE: ENG226 CREDIT UNIT: 3
COURSE TITLE: PRACTICAL CRITICISM 2
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTIONS ONE AND ANY OTHER THREE TIME:
2HOURS 30 MINUTES

1. (a) What is practical criticism? (b) Discuss I.A. Richard's method known as "reader-response criticism. (25 marks).

2. Basing your argument on the character and exploits of Lola Montez discussed in class, critically examine the experiences of misfortune that befalls those that come in contact with an 'Infector'. (15 marks).

3. Discuss characterization, the supernatural, setting and moral issues in William Shakespeare's *Tempest*. (15 marks).

4. "Then poor Cordelia; and yet not so; since, I am sure, my love's more richer than my tongue" (*King Lear*). Discuss conflicts between Parents/Children, Nature/Culture, Truth/Deceit in Act 1, Scene of *King Lear*. (15 marks).

5. With textual examples, compare the good and the bad in Shakespeare's *King Lear* and *Tempest*. (15 marks).

6. Examine Alex Laguma's *Out of Darkness* as a socio-cultural comment. (15 marks).



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COURSE TITLE: PRACTICAL CRITICISM 2

MARKING GUIDE

1. Practical criticism is a text-focused approach to criticism, introduced by I.A. Richard.

I.A. Richard is the founding figure of what is today known as “reader-response criticism”. He is concerned with what the reader does to a work, that is, the way in which readers interpret as a result of which misunderstandings occur. He gave poems to students without any information about who wrote them or when they were written. “The objective of his work was to encourage students to concentrate on ‘the words on the page’ rather than relying on preconceived or received beliefs about a text. Practical criticism is that exercise in which you are given a poem, or a passage of prose, or sometimes an extract from a play, that you have not seen before and are asked to write a critical analysis of it. Usually you are not told who wrote the poem or passage, and usually, too, you are not given any indication of what you might look for or say. It refers to close reading, close analysis - it concentrates on the form and meaning of particular works, rather than on theoretical questions. It was devised to describe a method of teaching (testing) skills and developing insights which would enhance deeper and more alert understanding of literary works through detailed analysis of short text passages.

- 1.

Why is practical criticism also referred to as text-bound or “reader-response criticism”?

This is an introduction to text-bound, practical criticism as postulated and practiced by I.A. Richard. He is the founding figure of what is today known as “reader-response criticism”. He is concerned with what the reader does to a work, that is, the way in which readers interpret as a result of which misunderstandings occur. It critically assesses the genres of literature considering their intrinsic and extrinsic literary qualities. It makes a clear distinction between practical criticism (applied criticism), literary criticism and theoretical criticism. Practical criticism, otherwise known as ‘applied criticism’, is a type of literary criticism that emphasizes and responds to the characteristics of specific texts, it concentrates on the explication of individual works and differs significantly from theoretical criticism because while practical criticism is concerned with close

reading of the text in discussing the work and its author theoretical criticism emphasizes the formulation of general principles to all texts. Emphases are on the nature, elements, artistic features and characteristics of the various forms and techniques adapted in the literary genres of various periods.



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SESSION: 2015/2016

SEMESTER: OMEGA

COURSE CODE: ENG 227

CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: STUDIES IN PROSE

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY OTHER 2

TIME: 2 HOURS

1. With relevant examples write short notes on the following:
 - a. Theme
 - b. Plot
 - c. Point of View
 - d. Characterization
 - e. Diction
 - f. Setting

2. 'Brother, what are we? What are we blackmen who are called French?' Taking off from this statement, examine the quest for identity and self-discovery in Oyono's *Houseboy*.

3. Discuss the theme of exploitation in Marquez's 'A Very Old Man with Enormous Wings' **OR** infidelity in Chekhov's 'The Lady with the Dog' as human nature.

4. Examine the notion of social reality in Habila's *Waiting for an Angel* and Swift's 'A Modest Proposal'.

5. Write short notes on the following:
 - a. Adventure novel
 - b. Romance novel
 - c. Descriptive prose
 - d. Narrative prose



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CREDIT UNIT: 2

COURSE TITLE: STUDIES IN PROSE

MARKING GUIDE

1. Any definition that indicates a working knowledge of the terms (4 marks each) any relevant example (1 mark each). Total 30 marks.
2. A logical discussion highlighting the basic issues of colonialism / language / displacement / assimilation / loss of inheritance / hypocrisy / any relevant 4 points (5 marks each) Total 20 marks.
3. Any attempt to situate the theme within a global framework of humanity not just a localized emblem for any people. 4 instances of this from the story - (20 marks)
4. A discussion of 4 issues of social importance drawn from the novel which may or may not include any of the following: corruption / displacement / violence / religious escapism / self-interest etc. (20 marks)
5. A definition that indicates a fair knowledge of the terms with relevant examples (5 marks each). Total 20 marks