

# **ENG 101**

## **Short Notes Lecture (23-45)**

**Question:** What is the difference between the abbreviation i.e., and e.g.

**Answer:** The abbreviation i.e. (i.e., that is) is often confused with other abbreviations (e.g., e.g.). The i.e. generally is used to introduce matter that is explanatory as opposed to being the name of an example or list of examples. If you can say for example as a substitute for the abbreviation, you want to use e.g., not i.e. Do not italicize or underline these abbreviations.

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**Question:** What is the difference between abbreviations and acronyms.

**Answer:** There is a difference between acronyms and abbreviations. An acronym is usually formed by taking the first initials of a phrase or compounded-word and using those initials to form a word that stands for something. Thus NATO, which we pronounce NATOH, is an acronym for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and LASER (which we pronounce "lazer"), is an acronym for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. FBI, then, is not really an acronym for the Federal Bureau of Investigation; it is an abbreviation. AIDS is an acronym; HIV is an abbreviation. URL is an abbreviation for Uniform Resource Locator (World Wide Web address), but many people pronounce it as "Earl," making it a true acronym, and others insist on pronouncing it as three separate letters, "U \* R \* L," thus making it an abbreviation.

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**Question:** What is a fact?

**Answer:** A fact is a statement that can be proved true through objective evidence. This evidence may be physical proof or the testimony of witness (spoken or written).

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**Question:** What is an opinion?

**Answer:** An opinion is a statement that can not be objectively proved true or false. Opinions usually express beliefs, feelings, judgements that a person may have on or about a subject.

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**Question:** What is imaginative writing?

**Answer:** Imaginative writing means creative writing. Creative writings include novels, short stories, a piece of writing dealing with fictional situation. It can also be a poem.

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**Question:** Which are the three common purposes of communication?

**Answer:** The three common purposes of communication are:

- To inform

- To
- To entertain

persuade

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**Question: Which factors show that your reading comprehension is not good?**

Answer: Reading speed and comprehension are related. If you are not an experienced reader then reading faster can make your comprehension slow. Moreover, vocalisation i.e., reading words aloud can also make you comprehend less.

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**Question: Which things should be kept in mind while reading?**

Answer: As a skilled reader you must recognize the writer's purpose, tone and attitude.

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**Question: What is practical writing?**

Answer: Practical writing deals mainly with facts. It may be a report, an account or someone expressing his opinion on a particular matter, a series of instruction or a set of statistics.

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**Question: What does "making inferences" mean?**

Answer: You are familiar with the expression "to read between the lines", which means that you pick up ideas that are not directly stated in the material you are reading. The writer is giving or making a suggestion but stating it directly i.e. he is implying something. These implied ideas are often important for a full understanding of what the writer means. It is this discovering of ideas in writing that are not stated directly that is called "making inferences" or drawing conclusions.

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**Question: What is skimming?**

Answer: Skimming means reading a text quickly to get the gist of the text. The reader is just concerned with the main idea and leaves the minor or supporting details. Skimming is a useful technique especially in extensive reading.

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**Question: What is a prefix, stem and suffix?**

Answer: The stem of a word is its basic form, the fundamental element which is common to all the other forms of a word. A prefix is a form which is fixed to the beginning of a stem; a suffix is a form which is fixed to the end of a stem. e.g. in the word **immeasurable**

Stem = measure

Suffix = able

Prefix = im

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**Question: What is scanning?**

**Answer:** Scanning means reading a text quickly in order to look for a specific piece of information e.g., looking for a particular number in a telephone directory is scanning for information.

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**Question:** What is a synonym?

**Answer:** Synonym is a word having similar meaning.

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**Question:** What is an antonym?

**Answer:** Antonym is a word having opposite meaning.

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**Question:** How many letters are there of English alphabets?

**Answer:** There are 26 letters of English alphabets.

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**Question:** What is a phoneme?

**Answer:** The smallest unit of sound is called a phoneme. The sound of a word which you utter is called a phoneme.

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**Question:** What are vowels?

**Answer:** Vowels are sounds produced without any obstruction in the mouth.

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**Question:** How are phonemic symbols shown in a dictionary?

**Answer:** Phonemic symbols are given in slash brackets in the dictionary. //

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**Question:** What is a diphthong vowel?

**Answer:** A diphthong vowel is the sound which is produced by combining two vowel sounds. In diphthongs, there is a movement or glide from one vowel sound to another.

Moreover, there are 8 diphthong vowels in English

**Question:** What is a consonant sound?

**Answer:** A consonant is a sound which is articulated with some obstruction in the mouth.

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**Question:** What is stress?

**Answer:** Stress is the extra force, used in pronunciation or speaking, on a particular word. A dictionary indicates stress by a tiny mark on top of a word.

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**Question:** What is the topic of a paragraph?

**Answer:** The topic of a paragraph is the subject of the whole paragraph. It tells what the whole paragraph is about. It can usually be expressed in a word or two.

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**Question:** What are connectives?

**Answer:** Connectives are links which are made by conjunctions that join ideas into some kind of relationship within text. These words or phrases are also known as

**transitional markers** that connect ideas together. They indicate:

- result
- contrast
- illustration
- cause and effect
- a series/time sequence
- addition

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**Question: What is phonetics?**

Answer: Phonetics is the precise study of human speech sounds - how they are produced, how they are transmitted and how they are heard.

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**Question: What is phonology?**

Answer: Phonology is the broader study of major speech sounds, and their organisation, in a particular language.

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**Question: What is a topic sentence?**

Answer: The sentence which states the main idea of a paragraph is the topic sentence of that paragraph. It may occur anywhere in the paragraph\_\_\_\_\_ in the beginning, in the middle or at the end.

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**Question: How many phonemes are there in English?**

Answer: In English 44 sounds of phonemes have been identified.

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**Question: How many vowel phonemes are there in English language?**

Answer: There are 20 vowel phonemes in English language.

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**Question: What are references?**

Answer: References are words in a sentence that refer to each other. They can be pronouns , demonstrative pronouns, adverbs etc.,as well as substitute the words coming earlier or later.

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**Question: Define a dictionary.**

Answer: A dictionary is a book that not only lists and records the words of a language but it also tells you how speakers of the language spell, pronounce, define, explain, and use the words of their language.

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**Question: What are some of the uses of a dictionary?**

Answer: The following is a list of things that can be learned from a dictionary.

- Spelling
- Pronunciation
- Parts of speech
- Origin of words

- Meaning/ explanation
- Usage/restrictive labels
- Synonyms& antonyms
- Foreign words and phrases
- General information.

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**Question:** What is an archaic?

Answer: Archaic is a word that is no longer in use.

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**Question:** What is an obsolete?

Answer: Obsolete is a word that is no longer in use.

apt : adj unusually fitted or qualified: READYhaving a tendency: LIKELY suited to a purpose; esp:being to the point

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brainstorming noun A group problem-solving technique that involves the spontaneous contribution of ideas from all members of the groups; also : the mulling over of ideas by one or more individuals in an attempt to devise or find a solution to a problem

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**chorus :** A company of singers and dancers in Athenian drama participating in or commenting on the action Singing group

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**conjunction** A word that links sentence-parts. Parts of speech What contained the elements common to each of the given sets

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**despite :** noun The feeling or attitude of despising: contempt Malice, spite A desire to inflict harm on another

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**embodied :** Transitive verb To give a body to: incarnate To deprive of spiritually To make concrete and perceptible

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**factitious :** Produced by humans rather than by natural force

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**fallacies :** noun Reasoning that offends against logic A false or mistaken idea

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**giggled :** Audible expressions of mirth To laugh with repeated short

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**hooking :** To form into a hook : crook To seize or make fast by or as if by a hook Steal, pilfer

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**imperative :** Which one is obliged to do Of, relating to, or constituting the grammatical mood that expresses the will to influence the behavior of another

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**jogged :** To give a slight shake or push to : nudge

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**jotted :** To write briefly or hurriedly : set down in the form of a note

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**keypunch :** A machine with a keyboard used to cut holes or notches in punch cards

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**linear :** Of, relating to, resembling, or having a graph that is a line and esp. a straight line: straight

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**Melancholy:** In low spirit dejection

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**milestones :** A stone serving as a milepost A significant point in development

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**nutrients :** of food good for you furnishing nourishment a nutritive substance or ingredient

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**oatmeal :** Hot ground cereal A meal made from oats

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**obsolete :** No longer in use or no longer useful Of a plant or animal part: indistinct or imperfect as compared with a corresponding part un related organisms” vestigial

**prediction :** An act of predicting Something that is predicted : forecast

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**rehabilitate** : To restore to a former capacity : reinstate To restore to good repute : reestablish the good name of

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**slithered :** To move along low to the ground To slide on or as if on a loose gravelly surface

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**syntax :** The way in which linguistic elements(as words) are put together to form constituents Divisions of linguistics

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**toddler :** One that toddles; esp : a young child

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**tumbling :** Acrobatic exercise The skill, practice, or sport of executing gymnastic feats

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**upholstery :** Materials used to make a soft covering esp. for a seat Heavy fabrics

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**vague :** Not clearly expressed Not clearly defined, grasped, or understood

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**wriggle :** To move the body or a bodily part to and fro with short writhing motions like a worm To move or advance by twisting and turning To make nervous little motions with the body

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**zonked :** Informal terms for “drunk” Stupefied by or as if by alcohol or a drug

# Long Questions

At the end of this course, the students would be able to:

- **Define and identify grammatical terms and their usage.**
- **Identify and predict unknown words using a variety of strategies including reading, context clues, knowledge of word structures, letter-sound relationships and inferences.**
- **Use /apply the skills and strategies of the reading process to comprehend, interpret, and evaluate what they have read.**
- **Recognize the usage of reading to develop fluency and understanding of appropriate material.**
- **Produce an analytical approach to recognize grammatical errors in sentences.**
- **Evaluate and assess different texts and make inferences.**
- **Write and speak correctly using conventions of standard written and spoken English. The knowledge of language structure and conventions (e.g., spelling, punctuation, level of formality) is used to critique, discuss, and present print and nonprint texts.**
- **Express their feelings, thought and ideas by writing essays including personal essays: the personal essay is often a free-wheeling device of self-expression.**
- **Precis writing and summarizing of unfamiliar comprehension passages.**