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0371-0422814

ENG101–SHORTDEFINITIONSQUESTIONANDANSWER

1) Definechoppysentence

Choppysentencesaretoo shortsentenceswhichcometogether.Wordsarerepeated.Theyaretediousand hard to understand. e.g.

Choppy: Vegetablestastegood.Vegetablesareeasytoprepare.Vegetablesaregoodforhealth.Revised: Vegetables taste good and are easy to prepare, and they are good for health.

2) Purposestatement

Thepurposestatement isastatement thatevolvestheoveralldirectionorfocusforthestudy.Purpose statements are developed for both quantitative and qualitative studies.

Apurposestatementisadeclarativestatementthatsummarizesaresearchproject'smaingoalorgoals.

Apurposestatement providessomeguidance inestablishingaresearchquestionandservesasanintroduction to the resultant paper or dissertation chapter.

3) Definevisualaidsandbibliography

Visual Aid: Aninstructionaldevice(suchasachart,map, or model) that appealchieflytovision; especially, an educational motion picture or filmstrip.

Charts,picturesorimagesthathelptomakeapointorenhancea presentation.

Bibliography:Abibliographyisa list ofworks(suchas booksandarticles)writtenonaparticularsubject or by a particular author.

Adjective:bibliographic.

Abibliography mayappear attheendofabook,report,onlinepresentation,orresearchpaper.

4) Punctuationsentence

Punctuationisthenameofthe marksused inwriting. Theyare veryessentialsignstounderstandasentence in correct way. Theyrepresent the expression and feeling in a sentence. Punctuation is used to bring clarityand meaning to

writing.

5) Definemodifier

Amodifier isaword, phrase,or clausewhichfunctionsasanadjectiveor anadverbtodescribeawordor make its meaning more specific.

Modifier is, quitesimply, anywordorgroupofwordsthat modifies(describesorelaboratesupon)another element in a sentence.

Modifierscaneitherbeadjectives,whichmodifynouns(orsometimespronouns),oradverbs,whichmodify pretty much everything else (usually verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs).

6) Vaguelanguagedefinition

Vague language isdefinedaswordsorphrases “whichdeliberatelyrefertopeopleandthings inanon- specific, imprecise, rough way”.

Vague languageisconfinedtothelexicallevelastheyregardvaguelanguageasimprecisewordsorphrases.

7) Commasplice

Commaspliceistwoormoreindependentclausesjoinedsolelybya comma.

Acommaspliceoccurswhenyouuseacommatojointwo completesentenceswithout placinganappropriate joining word between them.

Thecommajustisn’tstrongenoughtodothejobofmakingonegrammaticalsentenceoutoftwo.

8) Partsof proposals

FollowingarethePartsofProposals,

Title Page
Abstract
TableofContents
Introduction
Background
DescriptionofProposedResearch
DescriptionofRelevantInstitutionalResources List
of References
Personnel
Budget

9) Feasibilityreportsandits criteria

Afeasibilityreportisa testimonythatattemptsto create somesortofaction.
Feasibilityreportsarecreatedto persuade/helpthedecisionmakerstochoosebetweenavailableoptions. A feasibility study is a way to evaluate the practicality and desirability of a project.

ImportantFeaturesofaBasicFeasibilityReport

Introduction,Criteria/Constraints,Method,OverviewofAlternative Options,Evaluation,Conclusionsand Recommendations

Criteria

What toconsiderinyourfeasibilitystudy/report.

Willyourplanorcourseofactionreallydo what is desired? What
will it take to implement your course of action?
Costofimplementation.
Isyouridea/productdesirable? Method
RevisionChecklist

10) Sentencefragments

Asentence fragment isagroupofwordsthatresemblesasentence. It willstart withacapitalletterandhave ending punctuation; however, it is neither an independent clause nor a complete idea.

11) Unityof paragraph

Paragraphunityisthemostimportant characteristicofagoodparagraph.

Itdefinesthatallsentencesinaparagraphshouldspeakaboutonesingleideaoronemain subject.

That is,thetopicsentence,thesupportingdetails,andtheconcludingsentenceshould focusononlyone idea. Further,

paragraphs should also be coherent.

12) Preposition

Aprepositionisa part ofspeechthatshowsthe relationofa nounorpronountoanotherword.

13) Organizationmethodofessay

Anorganizedessayisclear, focused, logicalandeffective. TherearefourtypesofOrganizationmethodof essay:

Exploratory
Compare-and-Contrast
ExpositoryDescriptive

14) Transitionwords

Transitionwordsgivecoherencetoyour paragraph.
Transitionwordsarewordsthathelpconnect orlinkideas,phrases,sentences,orparagraphs.These words help the reader smoothly through ideas by creating a bridge between them.

15) TypesofRunon sentences

Arun-onsentence isasentencethat is madeupoftwocompletethoughtsthathaveno clearbreak between them.

Therearetwokinds ofrun-on sentences:

(i) Fusedsentences

Twoormoresentencesthat runtogether withno marksofpunctuationbetweenthemaresaidto befused. A fused sentence occurs when two independent clauses are connected without anypunctuation.

(ii) Commasplicesentences

Acommaspliceoccurswhentwoindependentclausesarejoinedwitha comma

16) Phrasedefinition

Agroupofwordsthatdo notuseasubject orapredicatetocommunicateathought and isusedaspartofa clause.

Aphraseisused asamodeofexpressionandisalwaysincompleteonitsown.

17) Howtodevelopwriting skills

Toimproveyourwritingskills, focusonusingstrongwordsthat areclear,precise,anddescriptive. Then,

cut out extra words and phrases that clutter your sentences and confuse the reader.

Whentellingastory,use yourwordstoshowthereaderwhat you'retryingto convey, insteadofexplaining things in excessive detail.

18) Name5countrieswhereEnglishisusedas1st language

USA
UK
Australia
NewZealand
Bahamas
Barbados
Dominica
Jamaica

19) Whatistheaimofthe FrenchAcademy?

ThepurposeoftheFrenchAcademywasto maintain standardsofliterarytasteandto establishthe literary language.

20) Commaspliceerror

Commasplice isanerrorthat iscommonlymade intheprocessofwriting, wheretwoindependent clausesare joined by the use of a comma, without the use of any conjunction or another type of punctuation such as a semicolon or a period (full stop).

21) Preposition

thus	because	becauseof	consequently
since	result	therefore	accordingly
asaresult	so	if…then	

22) Paragraph

Adistinct portionofwrittenorprinted matterdealingwithaparticular idea,usuallybeginningwithan indentation on a new line.

23) RunOn Sentence

Contraryto popular belief, arun-onsentence isnotasentencethat simplygoesontoo long. Arun-onsentence isasentencewheretwodifferent ideasare inasentence, butthere is no punctuationorconjunctiontoseparate them.

Thefollowingisanexampleofarun-onsentence:

IwenttothestoreIboughtsomemilk.

Noticethattherearetwo different clausesinthissentence:"Iwenttothestore"and"Ibought some milk."We need to add something between these two clauses to make clearer where one ends and the other begins.

Inthissentence,wehavetwooptionsforcorrectingtherun-on:

1. I wenttothestore**.**Iboughtsomemilk
2. Iwenttothestore, andI boughtsomemilk

Wecanchoosetoseparatethesetwoclauses intotwo separatesentences, orwecanaddacommaand a conjunction (in this case, "and").

24) Fragmentsentence

Asentence fragmentoccurswhenasentence is missingoneofthekeypartsnecessaryfor ittobeacomplete sentence. Typically, a fragment lacks a subject-verb relationship. For example,

Duringthenight

Noticethatthisclauselocatessomethingintime/space, butdoesn'ttelluswhatis happening.

***25)* Define transition signals and make two sentences or phrases as example of transition signals**

Transition signals are connecting words or phrases that strengthen the internal cohesion of your writing. Transitionsignalsact like bridgesbetweenpartsofyourwriting. Theylink yoursentencesandparagraphs together smoothly so that they flow and there are no abrupt jumps or breaks between ideas.

26) Explainbaseformofverbwithexamples

The"baseform"ofaverbisthesameastheinfinitiveform(e.g.,todo,tosee,to excel,topass,totest,etc.)

27) Roleof"coherence"ineffectivesentence
If something has coherence, its parts are well-connected and all heading in the same direction. Without coherence,adiscussionmaynotmakesenseormaybedifficult fortheaudienceto follow.It’sanextremely important quality of formal writing.

28) Birdseyeview
Ageneralview

29) Pedestrianview
Aphysicalview