

# **ENG515 Final Subjective**

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**2K25**

## **What are countable and uncountable nouns?**

### **Countable nouns**

1. Countable nouns can be singular or plural.
2. A singular countable noun must have a, or the, or a word like this, my, each, every, Fred's in front of it.
3. Many, several, both, a few, these, those, two, three, etc. are only used in front of plural countable nouns.
4. Each, every, a, another, one is only used in front of singular countable nouns.
5. People is a plural countable noun.

### **Uncountable nouns**

1. Uncountable nouns cannot be plural.
2. Sometimes an uncountable noun does not need the, this, etc. in front of it.

3. Much is only used in front of uncountable nouns.

### **Use of portfolios?**

A portfolio is a collection of work or documents that showcase a person's skills, achievements, experiences, or progress over time. It can serve various purposes, such as demonstrating proficiency in a specific area, reflecting on personal or professional development, or presenting evidence of accomplishments. Portfolios are used in educational, professional, and creative fields.

#### **Portfolios are useful for:**

- 1) Assessment
- 2) Reflection
- 3) Communication
- 4) Career development
- 5) Personal growth
- 6) Professional development
- 7) College and university admissions
- 8) Job applications

### **Difference between coherent and cohesive?**

#### **Coherent**

- Refers to the overall meaning and logic of the text
- Concerned with the organization and structure of ideas
- Focuses on the content and message
- Ensures that the text makes sense and flows logically

#### **Cohesive**

- Refers to the linguistic connections between words, phrases, and sentences
- Concerned with the use of language to link ideas together
- Focuses on the form and syntax
- Ensures that the text is grammatically correct and flows smoothly

### **Define the features of non-academic writing?**

**Non-academic writing** refers to any form of writing that is not intended for an academic or scholarly audience. It is typically more informal and focuses on communication in everyday contexts, such as business, personal, or creative writing.

**Features:**

- 1) Simple vocabulary
- 2) Conversational tone
- 3) Personal opinions and biases
- 4) Flexible structure
- 5) Less formal grammar and punctuation
- 6) Lack of citations and references

**Examples of non-academic writing include**

- Blog posts
- Social media posts
- Personal essays
- Opinion editorials
- Creative writing (e.g., fiction, poetry)
- Text messages and emails (personal)

**What is situational syllabus and its use in life?**

A **situational syllabus** is an approach to language teaching that is based on real-life situations and contexts that learners are likely to encounter. Instead of focusing solely on grammar or vocabulary in isolation, this syllabus uses specific scenarios to teach language skills. These situations could include things like ordering food in a restaurant, making a phone call, or attending a meeting. The goal is to teach learners how to use language in meaningful ways that reflect authentic, everyday experiences.

**Uses in Life:**

- 1) Practical Communication
- 2) Context-Based Learning:
- 3) Boosts Confidence

- 4) Adaptability
- 5) Corporate training
- 6) Community education
- 7) Vocational training

### **Music is a helpful factor in writing. Comment.**

Music can indeed be a helpful factor in writing. Here are some reasons why:

- 1) Boosts creativity
- 2) Improves focus
- 3) Enhances mood
- 4) Creates a conducive environment
- 5) Provides inspiration
- 6) Helps with pacing
- 7) Reduces stress and anxiety
- 8) Rhythm and Flow
- 9) Emotional Connection

### **Explain the term ESP with examples**

ESP stands for "English for Specific Purposes." It refers to the teaching and learning of English language skills for a particular purpose or profession, such as business, medicine, law, or technology.

#### **Examples:**

- 1) English for Business
- 2) English for Medicine
- 3) English for Aviation
- 4) English for Engineering
- 5) English for Tourism

### **Write the use of written and spoken feedback?**

**Written and spoken feedback** are both essential tools for improving skills, whether in education, professional settings, or personal development.

#### **Written Feedback:**

- 1) Correcting errors
- 2) Providing guidance
- 3) Documenting progress
- 4) Enhancing reflection
- 5) Supporting revision

### **Spoken Feedback:**

- 1) Building relationships
- 2) Facilitating discussion
- 3) Real-time guidance
- 4) Verbal encouragement
- 5) Personal Connection
- 6) Immediate clarification

### **What is Creative writing?**

Creative writing is a form of writing that expresses thoughts, feelings, and ideas through imaginative and original works. It encompasses various genres, styles, and forms, including:

### **Types of Creative Writing:**

- 1) Fiction
- 2) Poetry
- 3) Playwriting
- 4) Creative nonfiction
- 5) Screenwriting

### **Characteristics of Creative Writing:**

- 1) Imagination
- 2) Originality
- 3) Style
- 4) Emotional resonance

### **what is Reinforcement Writing?**

Reinforcement writing refers to the process of using writing as a tool to reinforce learning, behavior, and skills. It involves using writing activities to strengthen and solidify knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors.

### **Benefits of Reinforcement Writing:**

- 1) Improves retention
- 2) Develops critical thinking
- 3) Enhances creativity
- 4) Supports reflection
- 5) Builds confidence

### **what is Reading improving strategies?**

Reading improvement strategies are techniques and methods used to enhance reading skills, comprehension, and fluency.

### **Common Reading Improvement Strategies:**

- 1) Previewing
- 2) Active Reading
- 3) Reading Aloud
- 4) Chunking
- 5) Summarization
- 6) Vocabulary Building
- 7) Making Predictions
- 8) Questioning
- 9) Speed Reading
- 10) Re-reading

In short, **reading improvement strategies** help you become a more effective and efficient reader by enhancing your comprehension, increasing retention, and helping you engage with a wide variety of texts. By practicing these techniques, you can improve your overall reading skills and adapt to different reading needs.

### **Use of “But”**

The word "but" is a coordinating conjunction used to connect words, phrases, or clauses that contrast or contradict each other. Here are some uses of "but":

- 1) I want to go to the beach, but I am tired
- 2) you're right, but I still don't agree
- 3) I'm not angry, but disappointed.
- 4) I studied hard, but I still didn't pass the exam.

### **Noun error sentences with correction**

#### **1. Error:**

She gave me a lot of informations about the project.

#### **Correction:**

She gave me a lot of information about the project.

*Explanation:* "Information" is an uncountable noun and doesn't have a plural form.

#### **2. Error:**

The childs were playing in the park all afternoon.

#### **Correction:**

The **children** were playing in the park all afternoon.

*Explanation:* "Child" is irregular, and its plural form is "children."

#### **3. Error:**

I have many work to do before the meeting.

#### **Correction:**

I have **a lot of work** to do before the meeting.

*Explanation:* "Work" is an uncountable noun, so it should not be used with "many." Instead, use "a lot of."

#### **4. Error:**

**She has five books in her bag, but she forgot to bring the correct informations.**

**Correction:** She has five books in her bag, but she forgot to bring the correct information.

*Explanation:* "Information" is uncountable, so it doesn't need an "s" at the end.

## **difference between genre-based and activity-based categories?**

### **1. Genre-Based Categories**

- Classification is based on **content type, theme, or style**.
- Common in entertainment, media, and literature.
- Examples:
  - **Movies/Books:** Horror, Romance, Sci-Fi, Mystery
  - **Music:** Rock, Jazz, Hip-Hop, Classical
  - **Video Games:** RPG, FPS, Strategy, Puzzle

### **2. Activity-Based Categories**

- Classification is based on **what people do or how they engage** with something.
- More focused on the **experience or action** rather than the theme.
- Examples:
  - **Entertainment:** Watching, Reading, Gaming, Listening
  - **Fitness:** Running, Yoga, Weightlifting, Swimming
  - **Education:** Reading, Writing, Problem-Solving, Hands-on Learning

### **Key Difference:**

- **Genre-based** focuses on the **type of content** (e.g., a horror movie, a jazz song).

- **Activity-based** focuses on the **action or experience** (e.g., watching movies, playing music).

### **What is Reading Comprehension?**

**Reading comprehension** is the ability to understand, interpret, and analyze a text. It goes beyond just reading words—it involves **grasping meaning, making connections, and thinking critically** about what is being read.

### **Why is Reading Comprehension Important?**

- ✦ Helps with **academic success** (understanding textbooks, exams, and assignments).
- ✦ Improves **critical thinking skills** (analyzing information, forming opinions).
- ✦ Enhances **communication skills** (writing and speaking effectively).
- ✦ Essential for **real-life applications** (reading news, instructions, contracts, emails).

### **Types of contexts?**

- 1) Linguistic Context
- 2) Semantic context
- 3) Social Context
- 4) Syntactic context
- 5) Pragmatic context
- 6) Situational Context
- 7) Cultural context
- 8) Historical Context
- 9) Psychological Context
- 10) Technological Context

### **Benefits of reading assessment?**

#### **Benefits for Students:**

- 1) Identifies strengths and weaknesses
- 2) Improves reading comprehension
- 3) Enhances critical thinking

- 4) Boosts confidence
- 5) Enhances Lifelong Learning Skills

### **Benefits for Teachers:**

- 1) Informs instruction
- 2) Monitors progress
- 3) Differentiates instruction
- 4) Evaluates program effectiveness

### **5 examples of homophones?**

Words that sound the same but have different meanings or spellings are called homophones.

- 1) Bare vs. Bear
- 2) To vs. Too vs. Two
- 3) Right vs. Write
- 4) Sea vs. See
- 5) Fair/Fare

### **functional syllabus?**

A **functional syllabus** is an approach to language teaching where the focus is on teaching **language functions** — the practical uses of language in real-life situations — rather than just grammar or vocabulary. In this type of syllabus, the emphasis is placed on equipping learners with the language needed to **perform specific tasks** or functions in various contexts (e.g., making requests, giving advice, offering suggestions, etc.).

### **Example of Functional Units:**

- **Making requests** (e.g., "Could you please...?" or "Would you mind...?")
- **Giving advice** (e.g., "I think you should..." or "Why don't you...?")
- **Expressing opinions** (e.g., "I believe that..." or "In my opinion...")

### **difference between task base syllabus and situational base syllabus?**

### **Task-Based Syllabus:**

- ❖ The focus is on **tasks** that learners will perform using the language. A task is an activity that requires students to use language to achieve a specific goal or outcome.
- ❖ **Example:** Students might be asked to work in pairs to plan a vacation, present it, and negotiate the details, using English to accomplish the task.

### **Situational-Based Syllabus:**

- ❖ The focus is on **situations** or real-life scenarios in which the language will be used. These situations reflect the environments or contexts where learners will need to use the language (e.g., in a restaurant, at a hotel, in a job interview).
- ❖ **Example:** Students might practice how to order food in a restaurant, focusing on the language, phrases, and etiquette appropriate for that setting.

### **How can we teach reading and writing skills to Pakistani students?**

Teaching reading and writing skills in Pakistani schools is a crucial aspect of education.

### **Strategies:**

- Phonics-based instruction
- Whole language approach
- Language experience approach
- Guided reading
- Writing workshops

### **Challenges:**

- Limited resources
- Large class sizes
- Language barriers
- Cultural and societal factors
- Teacher training

## **Recommendations:**

- Provide teacher training
- Increase access to resources
- Implement literacy programs
- Encourage community involvement
- Monitor progress

## **Write note one failure is a part of life?**

Failure is often viewed negatively, but in reality, it is an essential part of life and personal growth. Every individual, regardless of their success, has experienced failure at some point. Rather than seeing failure as a setback, it can be understood as an opportunity to learn, improve, and strengthen one's resilience.

Failure teaches valuable lessons that success cannot provide. It helps us understand our weaknesses, discover areas for improvement, and adapt our approach to challenges. Each time we fail, we gain insight into what doesn't work, and that insight can guide us toward better decisions in the future.

## **What is Praise or criticism?**

**Praise** and **criticism** are two forms of feedback that people give to others, often in response to actions, behaviors, or performance. Both can have significant effects on individuals, depending on how they are expressed and received.

### **Praise:**

Praise is positive feedback or admiration for someone's actions, qualities, or achievements. It's a way of acknowledging someone's efforts and successes, which boosts their confidence and motivates them to keep going.

### **Criticism:**

Criticism is feedback that points out flaws, mistakes, or areas of improvement. While criticism is often seen as negative, it is meant to help individuals recognize where they need to improve, correct mistakes, and grow.

## **what is Lesson planning?**

**Lesson planning** is the process of preparing and organizing the content, objectives, activities, and assessments for a lesson or series of lessons. It serves as a roadmap for teachers, helping them deliver effective and structured lessons that guide student learning. A well-thought-out lesson plan ensures that instructional goals are met, students stay engaged, and learning outcomes are achieved.

Lesson planning is an essential skill for effective teaching. It helps ensure that teachers deliver structured, purposeful, and engaging lessons that help students achieve learning goals. By focusing on clear objectives, engaging activities, and ongoing assessment, teachers can provide an effective learning experience that benefits all students.

### **what is use of situational syllabus in our daily life?**

A situational syllabus is highly relevant to daily life because it teaches people the language skills needed for real-world interactions. It helps individuals become more self-sufficient, confident, and effective in both social and professional settings. By focusing on real-life scenarios, this approach makes learning language practical, engaging, and directly applicable to everyday experiences.

#### **Practical Applications:**

- ❖ Communication in the workplace
- ❖ Travel and tourism
- ❖ Social interactions
- ❖ Education and training

### **Names of different types of content for writing?**

- 1) Descriptive Writing
- 2) Narrative Writing
- 3) Persuasive Writing
- 4) Argumentative Writing
- 5) Expository Writing
- 6) Reflective Writing
- 7) Instructional Writing
- 8) Creative Writing
- 9) Analytical Writing

- 10) Content Marketing Writing
- 11) News Writing
- 12) Business Writing
- 13) Technical Writing
- 14) Editorial Writing
- 15) Review Writing

### **Elaborate 'dicto-comp'?**

**Dicto-comp** (also known as **dictation composition**) is a language learning activity that combines two important elements: **dictation** and **composition**. It is an interactive, integrative method often used in language classrooms to improve both **listening** and **writing** skills. It is an excellent tool for promoting both accuracy and fluency in language learning.

#### **Benefits of Dicto-comp:**

- Improves Listening Skills
- Enhances Writing Skills
- Boosts Vocabulary and Grammar
- Promotes Critical Thinking
- Strengthens Memory
- Encourages Independence

### **What is Instant writing?**

Instant writing refers to a style of writing where thoughts or ideas are written down quickly without too much editing or overthinking. It's often used as a way to capture raw, unfiltered thoughts or to overcome writer's block by allowing the mind to flow freely without concern for perfection.

In the context of writing exercises, instant writing can also be known as "freewriting." The idea is to write continuously for a set amount of time without worrying about grammar, spelling, or structure. It helps in generating ideas, exploring creativity, or breaking through mental barriers.

### **Characteristics of creative writing?**

Creative writing is a broad and dynamic form of writing that allows for expression of imagination, emotion, and originality.

### **Characteristics:**

- ❖ Imagination and Originality
- ❖ Expressive Language
- ❖ Character Development
- ❖ Narrative Structure
- ❖ Emotional Impact
- ❖ Dialogue and Voice
- ❖ Personal Expression
- ❖ Exploration of Themes

### **How can you improve reading skills?**

Improving reading skills involves a combination of strategies to enhance comprehension, retention, and enjoyment. Here are some practical ways to improve your reading skills:

- 1) Read Regularly
- 2) Choose Books That Interest You
- 3) Practice Active Reading
- 4) Expand Your Vocabulary
- 5) Break Down Complex Texts
- 6) Practice Skimming and Scanning
- 7) Improve Reading Speed
- 8) Read Aloud
- 9) Discuss What You Read
- 10) Use Audiobooks or eBooks

### **Define Hedging**

Hedging, in a general sense, refers to the use of strategies or techniques to reduce or offset the risk of adverse outcomes. It's commonly used in various contexts, including finance, language, and decision-making.

- In **finance**, it's about protecting against financial losses.

- In **language**, it's about expressing uncertainty or caution.
- In **decision-making**, it's about diversifying risks.

### **5 uses of semicolon?**

A semicolon (;) is a versatile punctuation mark used in various ways to connect ideas more closely than a period but more distinctly than a comma.

#### **common uses of the semicolon:**

- 1) Connecting Independent Clauses
- 2) Before Conjunctive Adverbs or Transitional Phrases
- 3) separating Items in a Complex List
- 4) Joining Clauses with Internal Commas
- 5) Before Coordinating Conjunctions in Complex Sentences
- 6) Separating independent clauses

### **characteristics of Lesson objectives?**

Lesson objectives are clear statements that define the expected outcomes of a lesson. They provide focus and direction for both teachers and students, ensuring that learning is purposeful and measurable. Well-constructed lesson objectives should be **Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound (SMART)**, and focus on **action** and **student outcomes**. Clear, student-centered objectives set the tone for effective learning and ensure that both the teacher and students understand the goals of the lesson.

### **5 uses of colon with example**

A colon (:) is a punctuation mark used to introduce, explain, or emphasize information in a sentence.

Here are common uses of the colon with examples:

- Introducing a List
- Before an Explanation or Expansion
- Before a Quotation
- In Time Notation
- To Separate Titles and Subtitles

- Emphasizing a point
- Separating hours and minutes
- Indicating a ratio or proportion