



# ENG503

**Final-Term (Solved)**

## ABSTRACT

*This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.*

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**ENG503\_Spring2025**  
**Final-Term (Solved)**

- **ELT (English Language Teaching):** The practice and study of teaching English to non-native speakers.
- **Dialect:** A regional or social variety of a language with distinct features in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar.
- **Noun Phrase:** A group of words with a noun as its head, e.g., “*the tall man*”.
- **Identity (Norton):** A person’s understanding of themselves in relation to the world, constructed through language use.
- **Sociolinguistics:** The study of how language interacts with society and culture.
- **Cheating's Influence on Group Learning:** It reduces trust, hinders collaboration, and devalues shared efforts.
- **Personal Advantage of Bilingualism:** Enhances cognitive flexibility, multitasking ability, and cultural awareness.
- **Two Types of Modality:**
  - **Epistemic** (expressing possibility/necessity),
  - **Deontic** (expressing obligation/permission).
- **How Motivation Helps Learners:** Drives engagement, persistence, and achievement in language learning.
- **Incubation (in learning):** A subconscious process where ideas mature after initial conscious effort.
- **Three Factors Responsible for Research in ELT:**
  - Globalization,
  - Demand for English proficiency,
  - Advances in language pedagogy.
- **Three Approaches of Need Analysis:**
  - Target Situation Analysis,
  - Present Situation Analysis,
  - Learning Needs Analysis.
- **Eliciting in Communication Methodologies:** Technique to draw responses from learners, encouraging active learning and assessment of prior knowledge.
- **Corpus Example:** *British National Corpus*
- **Corpora Example:** *Brown Corpus, MICASE, ICLE*
- **Listener Corpora Examples:**
  - MICASE,
  - BASE,
  - LINDSEI
- **Concordance:** A list of all the occurrences of a word in a corpus.
- **Monolingual Corpus:** A corpus that contains data in only one language.
- **Parallel Corpus:** Texts in two or more languages aligned side-by-side.
- **Use of Internet in ELT:** Enables access to authentic resources, collaboration, real-time feedback, and multimedia tools.
- **Constituents:** Parts of a sentence that function as single units, e.g., noun phrases or verb phrases.
- **Difference between Complements and Modifiers:**
  - **Complements** complete the meaning (e.g., *He is a teacher*),
  - **Modifiers** add detail (e.g., *The tall man*).

**ENG503\_Spring2025**  
**Final-Term (Solved)**

- **Modifier (with Example):** A word/group describing a noun or verb.  
E.g., “red” in “red car”.
- **Transition Relevance Place (TRP):** Points in conversation where speaker change can occur.
- **Ellipsis:** Omission of elements assumed to be understood from context.  
E.g., *He can play the guitar, and she can [play the guitar] too.*
- **Virtual Words:** Words used in simulated or digital environments (possibly metaphorical or digital discourse contexts).
- **Importance of Vocabulary Teaching:** Crucial for comprehension, communication, and fluency.
- **Word Learning Determination:** Learners use context, morphology, and dictionaries to understand new words.
- **Semantic Map:** A visual representation of meanings and relationships between words/concepts.
- **Difference between Synonym and Antonym:**
  - **Synonym:** Similar meaning (big/large),
  - **Antonym:** Opposite meaning (big/small).
- **Dimensions of Curriculum Development:**
  - Content,
  - Objectives,
  - Methodology,
  - Evaluation.
- **Three Things for Effective Course Development:**
  - Needs analysis,
  - Clear objectives,
  - Flexible methodology.
- **Teaching of Grammar:** Can be inductive (rules from examples) or deductive (rules first).
- **Two Disadvantages of Teaching Grammar through Texts:**
  - May distract from grammar focus,
  - Difficult for beginners to isolate forms.
- **Five Benefits of Using Novels in Language Teaching:**
  - Authentic context,
  - Cultural exposure,
  - Motivation,
  - Vocabulary expansion,
  - Critical thinking.
- **Define Coherence:** Logical connection between ideas in a text or speech.
- **Discourse Analysis:** Study of language in use beyond sentence level—includes context, speaker intention, etc.
- **Conversational Analysis:** Examines structure of spoken interaction—e.g., turn-taking, repair mechanisms.
- **Discourse Introduced by Zellig Harris (1952):** Refers to connected stretches of language.
- **Person Deixis:** Words that refer to participants—*he, she, you, we.*

**ENG503\_Spring2025**  
**Final-Term (Solved)**

- **Endophoric Reference:** Referring to something within the text (e.g., *This* refers to the previous sentence).
- **Code Switching:** Alternating between languages/dialects in conversation.  
**Three Reasons:** Identity expression, topic shift, lexical gap.
- **Politeness in Face Theory** (Brown & Levinson): Maintains social harmony by addressing face needs (positive/negative face).
- **African English:** Varieties of English spoken in African countries, influenced by local languages and culture.
- **Linguistic Imperialism:** Dominance of one language (often English) over others, affecting linguistic and cultural diversity.
- **Language and Culture Relationship:** Language both reflects and shapes culture; culture informs usage and meaning.
- **Status of English in Pakistan:** English serves as an official language, symbol of modernity, and tool for upward mobility.
- **Importance of Poetry:** Enhances creativity, phonological awareness, and cultural understanding.
- **Narrative Point of View:** Perspective from which a story is told (e.g., first-person, third-person).
- **What is Plot?:** The sequence of events in a narrative.
- **Creative Writing (Preparing Phase):** Brainstorming, outlining, and conceptualizing before drafting.
- **Characters in Fiction:** Imagined individuals driving the story, shaped by traits and actions.
- **Classroom Management Strategies:**
  - Clear rules,
  - Routines,
  - Positive reinforcement,
  - Engaging instruction,
  - Behavior monitoring.
- **Teacher as Organizer:** Plans tasks, groups learners, gives instructions, and manages transitions.
- **Lesson Planning:** Structured guide for teaching objectives, materials, procedures, and assessment.
- **Use of Computer Technologies:** Enhances interactivity, accessibility, personalized feedback, and resource availability.
- **Skype in the Classroom:** Enables virtual interaction, language exchange, interviews, and guest lectures.
- **Advantages of Technology:**
  - Instant access to information,
  - Engaging multimedia tools,
  - Flexibility,
  - Global connectivity,
  - Learner autonomy.

