

ENG101 – SHORT DEFINITIONS QUESTION AND ANSWER

1) Define choppy sentence

Choppy sentences are too short sentences which come together. Words are repeated. They are tedious and hard to understand. e.g.

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

2) Purpose statement

The purpose statement is a statement that evolves the overall direction or focus for the study. Purpose statements are developed for both quantitative and qualitative studies.

A purpose statement is a declarative statement that summarizes a research project's main goal or goals.

A purpose statement provides some guidance in establishing a research question and serves as an introduction to the resultant paper or dissertation chapter.

3) Define visual aids and bibliography

Visual Aid: An instructional device (such as a chart, map, or model) that appeal chiefly to vision; especially, an educational motion picture or filmstrip.

Charts, pictures or images that help to make a point or enhance a presentation.

Bibliography: A bibliography is a list of works (such as books and articles) written on a particular subject or by a particular author.

Adjective: bibliographic.

A bibliography may appear at the end of a book, report, online presentation, or research paper.

4) Punctuation sentence

Punctuation is the name of the marks used in writing. They are very essential signs to understand a sentence in correct way. They represent the expression and feeling in a sentence. Punctuation is used to bring clarity and meaning to writing.

5) Define modifier

A modifier is a word, phrase, or clause which functions as an adjective or an adverb to describe a word or make its meaning more specific.

Modifier is, quite simply, any word or group of words that modifies (describes or elaborates upon) another element in a sentence.

Modifiers can either be adjectives, which modify nouns (or sometimes pronouns), or adverbs, which modify pretty much everything else (usually verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs).

6) Vague language definition

Vague language is defined as words or phrases “which deliberately refer to people and things in a non-specific, imprecise, rough way”.

Vague language is confined to the lexical level as they regard vague language as imprecise words or phrases.

7) Comma splice

Comma splice is two or more independent clauses joined solely by a comma.

A comma splice occurs when you use a comma to join two complete sentences without placing an appropriate joining word between them.

The comma just isn't strong enough to do the job of making one grammatical sentence out of two.

8) Parts of proposals

Following are the Parts of Proposals,

Title Page

Abstract

Table of Contents

Introduction

Background

Description of Proposed Research

Description of Relevant Institutional Resources

List of References

Personnel

Budget

9) Feasibility reports and its criteria

A feasibility report is a testimony that attempts to create some sort of action.

Feasibility reports are created to persuade / help the decision makers to choose between available options.

A feasibility study is a way to evaluate the practicality and desirability of a project.

Important Features of a Basic Feasibility Report

Introduction, Criteria / Constraints, Method, Overview of Alternative Options, Evaluation, Conclusions and Recommendations

Criteria

What to consider in your feasibility study/report.

Will your plan or course of action really do what is desired?

What will it take to implement your course of action?

Cost of implementation.

Is your idea/product desirable?

Method

Revision Checklist

10) Sentence fragments

A sentence fragment is a group of words that resembles a sentence. It will start with a capital letter and have ending punctuation; however, it is neither an independent clause nor a complete idea.

11) Unity of paragraph

Paragraph unity is the most important characteristic of a good paragraph.

It defines that all sentences in a paragraph should speak about one single idea or one main subject.

That is, the topic sentence, the supporting details, and the concluding sentence should focus on only one idea.

Further, paragraphs should also be coherent.

12) Preposition

A preposition is a part of speech that shows the relation of a noun or pronoun to another word.

13) Organization method of essay

An organized essay is clear, focused, logical and effective. There are four types of Organization method of essay:

Exploratory

Compare-and-Contrast

Expository

Descriptive

14) Transition words

Transition words give coherence to your paragraph.

Transition words are words that help connect or link ideas, phrases, sentences, or paragraphs.

These words help the reader smoothly through ideas by creating a bridge between them.

15) Types of Run on sentences

A run-on sentence is a sentence that is made up of two complete thoughts that have no clear break between them.

There are two kinds of run-on sentences:

(i) Fused sentences

Two or more sentences that run together with no marks of punctuation between them are said to be fused.

A fused sentence occurs when two independent clauses are connected without any punctuation.

(ii) Comma splice sentences

A comma splice occurs when two independent clauses are joined with a comma

16) Phrase definition

A group of words that do not use a subject or a predicate to communicate a thought and is used as part of a clause.

A phrase is used as a mode of expression and is always incomplete on its own.

17) How to develop writing skills

To improve your writing skills, focus on using strong words that are clear, precise, and descriptive.

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

When telling a story, use your words to show the reader what you're trying to convey, instead of explaining things in excessive detail.

18) Name 5 countries where English is used as 1st language

USA

UK

Australia

New Zealand

Bahamas

Barbados

Dominica

Jamaica

19) What is the aim of the French Academy?

The purpose of the French Academy was to maintain standards of literary taste and to establish the literary language.

20) Comma splice error

Comma splice is an error that is commonly made in the process of writing, where two independent clauses are 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

since

as a result

because

result

so

because of

therefore

if...then

consequently

accordingly

22) Paragraph

A distinct portion of written or printed matter dealing with a particular idea, usually beginning with an indentation on a new line.

23) Run On Sentence

Contrary to popular belief, a run-on sentence is not a sentence that simply goes on too long. A run-on sentence is a sentence where two different ideas are in a sentence, but there is no punctuation or conjunction to separate them.

The following is an example of a run-on sentence:

I went to the store I bought some milk.

Notice that there are two different clauses in this sentence: "I went to the store" and "I bought some milk." We need to add something between these two clauses to make clearer where one ends and the other begins.

In this sentence, we have two options for correcting the run-on:

1. I went to the store. I bought some milk
2. I went to the store, and I bought some milk

We can choose to separate these two clauses into two separate sentences, or we can add a comma and a conjunction (in this case, "and").

24) Fragment sentence

A sentence fragment occurs when a sentence is missing one of the key parts necessary for it to be a complete sentence. Typically, a fragment lacks a subject-verb relationship. For example,

During the night

Notice that this clause locates something in time/space, but doesn't tell us what is 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. Transition signals act like bridges between parts of your writing. They link your sentences and paragraphs together smoothly so that they flow and there are no abrupt jumps or breaks between ideas.

26) Explain base form of verb with examples

The "base form" of a verb is the same as the infinitive form (e.g., to do, to see, to excel, to pass, to test, etc.)

27) Role of "coherence" in effective sentence

If something has coherence, its parts are well-connected and all heading in the same direction. Without coherence, a discussion may not make sense or may be difficult for the audience to follow. It's an extremely important quality of formal writing.

28) Birds eye view

A general view

29) Pedestrian view

A physical view

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