

MAS ALL ROUNDER

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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.

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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	because	because of	consequently
since	result	therefore	accordingly
as a result	so	if...then	

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

Question No 1

Choose the sentence that best states the implied main idea.

Answer

Parking against the flow of traffic is prohibited at all times at “Dalton State College”.

Question No 2

Why people have to pay fines at Business Office in the Westcott Building?

Answer

People have to pay fines at Business Office in the Westcott Building, if they break the traffic rules implied by the registrant of Dalton State College.

Question No 3

Read the statements and identify them as Fact/Opinion.

1. Pizza tastes better than fish. **Opinion**
2. Many people work Mondays through Fridays at their jobs. **Opinion**
3. Before electricity, many people burnt candles to give them light. **Fact**
4. Jumping rope is a form of exercise. **Fact**

Question No 4

Fill in the blanks with participle.

1. The story was —red— by the librarian. (read)
2. These numbers have been ---added—wrong. (add)
3. My brother has never ---drunk—wine. (drink)
4. I have never —felt—so sick before. (feel)

Question No 5

Suggest a suitable topic for the passage.

Suitable topic for the passage.

Answer

Parking rules during college hours.

Question No 6

What is the line in the 'line graph' going from top to bottom at the left-most side called? Answer

vertical axis

Question No 7

Identify the following statements as F for fact, O for opinion or B for a blend of both.

1. Victor Emmanuel II was the first king to rule over a united Italy; he was also a madman, who had his toenail clippings edged in gold and encrusted in diamonds. Then he would give the clippings to palace favorites. **O**
2. In 1943, the extraordinary Jacques Cousteau invented an improved diving suit that allowed divers to descend 500 feet below the surface of the ocean; nowadays, that suit is usually referred to as a scuba suit.
3. Richard Rodriguez writes movingly about his personal struggle to honor his Spanish-speaking parents and still excel at speaking English. **O**

Question No 8

Fill in the blanks with participle.

1. She has -requested- two tickets to the show. (request)
2. I have -thought- about it for a long time. (think)
3. The money was -put- in the bank. (put)
4. Have you been -hurt-? (hurt)
5. The paper will have to be ---radon--. (redo)
6. Mike has already -read- that article. (read)

Question No 9

Suggest a suitable topic for the passage.

Suitable topic for the passage.

Answer

Parking rules during college hours.

Question No 10

Add the correct suffix to the highlighted word in each sentence.

1. You will not be permitted to swim with the sharks! (ed, er)
2. The old road has to be repaved. (ed, ing)
3. Are you planning to visit me in Myrtle Beach? (ed, ing)

Question No 11

What is the purpose of coordinating conjunction in a sentence?

Answer

Coordinating Conjunctions

The short, simple conjunctions are called “coordinating conjunctions”:and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so

A coordinating conjunction joins parts of a sentence (for example words or independent clauses) that are grammatically equal or similar. A coordinating conjunction shows that the elements it joins are similar in importance and structure:

Question No 12

Recall your memory about ‘Making inferences’ and identify the statements as True/False.

1. When the meaning of a word is not implied by the general sense of its context or by examples, it may be implied by an antonym or by a contrasting thought in a context. True
2. A paragraph without a topic sentence may have an implied main idea. False
3. .A paragraph without a topic sentence does not have supporting details. True

Question No 13

Rewrite the sentence below, Keeping in mind that your new sentence should be well written and should have essentially the same meaning as the sentence given.

Having no air conditioning, her apartment is very hot.

Rewrite, beginning with: Her apartment is very hot) by it being no Air conditioning.

The next words will be

- (a) On account of it has
- (b) Because it has

© by it being

- (c) Being as it is

Question No 1

Write the correct prefix in the blanks to make negative forms of the adjectives.

1. The new house is not ___dis___ similar to our old one except that it's a bit bigger.
2. The organization insists that it is ___im___ political and does not identify with any one particular party.
3. The ownership of the painting remains ___un___ clear.
4. We're living in an ___im___ perfect world.
5. Whether the book is well or badly written is ___im___ material to me – it has an important message.

Question No 2

Underline two synonyms in each sentence.

1. Irma thinks you are very well informed, but Shelly believes you don't know what you're talking about.
2. Kerry gave a triumphant shout to celebrate our team's victorious record.
3. I couldn't recall her name and I don't even remember where we met.
4. Chris wasn't in his seat when the teacher passed out the morning assignment. He was tardy as usual. Then he missed the bus and was late for supper
5. George was demanded to confess his guilt. The other kids knew that George would never admit that he had done wrong.

Solution:

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1. Irma thinks you are very well informed, but Shelly believes you don't know what you're talking about.
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Question No 3

Read the paragraph and identify the main idea.

When aging parents need help, it puts a tremendous weight on their adult children. The situation is particularly difficult if the parent does not live nearby. To handle such difficult situations, some health experts advise adult children to investigate community resources such as Meals on Wheels. Another suggestion is to rotate care among other family members. Sometimes the problem can be alleviated by having the parent move closer. It is also essential to assess the parent's actual needs.

Answer

Main idea:-There are solutions to a number of difficulties that adult children face when caring for aged parents

Question No 4

Read the passage carefully and identify the main idea.

Myths are stories, the products of fertile imagination, sometimes simple, often containing profound truths. They are not meant to be taken too literally. Details may sometimes appear childish, but most myths express a culture's most serious beliefs about human beings, eternity, and God.

Answer

Main idea:-Myths illustrate the values that are considered important to a society.

Question No 5

What is the difference between Skimming and Scanning?

Answer

Skimming and scanning are very important reading techniques. In short, skimming refers to looking through material quickly to gather a general sense of the ideas, information, or topic itself. When you skim, you read

through an article three to four times faster than when you read each word. Scanning refers to reading through material to find specific information. When you scan, you run your eyes over text or information to pull out specific words, phrases, or data

Question No 6

Write the correct prefix in the blanks to make negative forms of the adjectives.

1. I love high heels but they're rather _unpractical__.
2. It is an _ illogical__ statement, because if one part is true, then the other must be false.
3. It is _impolite__ to point at people.
4. It was ___impossible__ to sleep because of the noise.
5. It's totally ____irrational____, but I'm frightened of mice.

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**All vu data (midterm final term+ assignments +quiz
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