



ENG515

Solved Mid-Term_Spring2026

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.

Maha Malik
Solved Mid-Term

Key Definitions / Concepts

1. Pragmatic Competence

Ability to use language appropriately according to social situations and context.

2. Discourse Competence

Ability to understand and produce connected spoken or written texts logically.

3. Extensive Reading

Reading large amounts of easy and interesting material for pleasure and fluency development.

4. Intensive Reading (3 Characteristics)

- Focuses on detailed understanding.
- Studies vocabulary and grammar.
- Teacher-guided reading.

5. Independent Reading

Reading done individually by learners according to their interests.

6. Phonemic Awareness

Knowledge that spoken words are made up of separate sounds (phonemes). Example: cat = /k/ /æ/ /t/.

7. Schema Theory

Reading comprehension depends on the reader's prior knowledge and experiences.

8. Fluency Reading

Reading quickly, accurately, and with understanding.

9. Paired Reading

Two learners read together to improve fluency and confidence.

10. Computer Assisted Reading

Reading through computers and digital technologies to support comprehension and learning.

11. Collocation (with Example)

Words that frequently occur together.

Example:

- Make a decision
- Heavy rain

12. Broad Perspective of Academic Work

Academic work involves reading, writing, research, critical thinking, and analysis.

13. Academic vs Non-Academic Material

Academic	Non-Academic
Research-based	General information
Formal language	Informal language
Scholarly sources	Newspapers, blogs, magazines

14. Contrastive Analysis / Contrastive Rhetoric

Study of similarities and differences between L1 and L2 and their effects on learning.

15. Hedging

Using cautious language to avoid strong claims.

Examples:

- May
- Might
- Perhaps

16. Reformulation

Rewriting a sentence while keeping the same meaning.

17. Dicto-Comp / Dictation

Students listen to a text and reconstruct it from memory.

18. Issue Log

A record used to monitor reading activities and progress.

19. Story Grammar

Structure of a story:

- Setting
- Characters
- Problem
- Events
- Resolution

20. Glossing with Dictionary Usage

Providing word meanings through notes or dictionary consultation.

21. Strategic Competence

Ability to use communication strategies to overcome language difficulties.

Short Questions (3 Marks)

1. Teacher Actions to Build Relationships and Promote Reading

- Encourage reading habits.
- Provide interesting books.
- Give positive feedback.
- Discuss reading experiences.
- Create a supportive environment.

2. Role of Syntax in L2 (5 Lines)

Syntax refers to sentence structure. It helps learners understand how words are arranged in sentences. Knowledge of syntax improves reading comprehension and writing skills. It helps learners produce grammatically correct sentences and understand complex texts.

3. Three Post-Reading Extensive Activities

- Summarizing
- Retelling
- Discussion

4. If You Don't Understand a Reading Text

- Re-read the text.
- Use context clues.
- Consult a dictionary.
- Identify main ideas.
- Ask for help.

5. Five Ways to Promote Extensive Reading

- Provide graded readers.
- Allow free reading.
- Maintain reading logs.
- Recommend interesting books.
- Create reading clubs.

6. Importance of Vocabulary in Reading

Vocabulary helps readers understand text meaning, infer ideas, and improve comprehension.

7. Three Components of Writing Skill

- Content
- Organization
- Language Use

8. Different Types of Reading Styles

- Skimming
- Scanning
- Intensive Reading
- Extensive Reading
- Critical Reading

9. Different Types of Text

- Narrative
- Descriptive
- Expository
- Argumentative
- Informative

10. Five Reading Comprehension Strategies

- Predicting
- Previewing
- Questioning
- Guessing from context
- Connecting background knowledge

11. Five Conventions of English

- Left to right writing.
- Words separated by spaces.
- Capital letters.
- Punctuation marks.
- Paragraph organization.

12. Sylvia Ashton-Warner's Approach

- Learners draw pictures.
- Describe them orally.
- Teacher writes exact words.
- Learners read their own text.
- Personal reading books are created.

13. Three Levels Where L1 Affects L2

- Pronunciation
- Vocabulary
- Grammar

14. Three Examples of Purposeful Reading Material

- Newspapers
- Textbooks
- Reports

15. Three Characteristics of Yes/No Questions

- Closed-ended
- Require yes/no answer
- Simple and direct

16. Difference Between Immigrant and International Students

Immigrant Students International Students

Permanently settle Temporary stay

Long-term residence Study purpose

May seek citizenship Return home after studies

Long Questions (5 Marks)

1. How Will You Help Students Summarize a Passage? (Realistic Approach)

1. Read the passage carefully.
2. Identify main ideas.
3. Highlight important points.
4. Remove unnecessary details.
5. Rewrite in own words.
6. Check accuracy and coherence.

2. Define Reading (5 Lines)

Reading is the process of constructing meaning from written texts. It involves recognizing words, understanding vocabulary, interpreting ideas, and connecting information with prior knowledge. Reading develops language proficiency and comprehension skills.

3. What is Comprehension and What Does It Depend On?

Comprehension is understanding the meaning of a text. It depends on:

- Vocabulary knowledge
- Grammar knowledge
- Background knowledge (schema)
- Reading strategies
- Reader motivation

4. How Grammar Knowledge Works (5 Points)

- Helps understand sentence structure.
- Supports comprehension.
- Improves writing.

- Assists in interpreting meaning.
- Develops language accuracy.

5. Five Strategies Teachers Use to Improve Relationship and Reading

- Encourage discussion.
- Give positive feedback.
- Provide interesting materials.
- Promote independent reading.
- Build trust and support.

6. Five Characteristics of L1 and L2 Learners/Readers

L1 Readers

Know spoken language

Learn reading early

Smaller metacognitive awareness

Native vocabulary

Learn language and reading together

L2 Readers

Limited language knowledge

Already possess reading skills

Greater metacognitive awareness

Limited vocabulary

Learn language and reading simultaneously differently

7. Five Techniques for Low-Frequency Vocabulary

- Dictionary use
- Word cards
- Guessing from context
- Learning word parts
- Repeated exposure

8. Five Activities for Extensive Reading Improvement

- Independent reading
- Paired reading
- Reading logs
- Book reports
- Story retelling

9. Five Uses of Colon with Examples

1. Before a list → Bring: pen, pencil, ruler.
2. Before explanation → He had one goal: success.
3. Before quotation → She said: "Work hard."
4. Time notation → 10:30
5. Ratios → 2:1

10. Convert Sentences into One Sentence Without Changing Meaning

This is called **sentence combining** or **reformulation**, where ideas are joined using conjunctions, relative clauses, or participles while preserving meaning.

11. Why Is It Difficult to Make Good Comprehension Questions?

- Must test understanding, not memory.
- Should be clear.
- Must avoid ambiguity.
- Need appropriate difficulty.
- Must relate to objectives.

12. Role of Level, Amount, and Appropriateness in Fluent Reading

- **Level:** Text should match learner ability.
- **Amount:** Learners must read a lot.
- **Appropriateness:** Material should be interesting and understandable.

13. Five Strategies for Pakistani Students with Reading Difficulties

- Extensive reading.
- Vocabulary building.
- Dictionary training.
- Reading strategies instruction.
- Fluency practice.

14. Difference Between Cohesion and Coherence

Cohesion

Grammatical links in text

Uses pronouns and connectors

Surface connection

Coherence

Logical flow of ideas

Uses meaningful organization

Overall understanding

15. Difference Between Pragmatic and Intercultural Competence

Pragmatic Competence

Appropriate language use

Focus on context

Communication effectiveness

Intercultural Competence

Understanding different cultures

Focus on cultural interaction

Cross-cultural communication

16. Extensive Reading – Six Benefits

1. Improves vocabulary.
2. Develops reading fluency.
3. Enhances comprehension.
4. Increases motivation.
5. Improves writing ability.
6. Encourages independent learning.

17. Five Writing Conventions

1. Capitalization
2. Punctuation
3. Spelling
4. Paragraphing
5. Grammar

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