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ENG 101

Lecture # 01

Reading And Dictionary

1. What is Dictionary?

A dictionary is a book that not only list and records of the words but it also tell us about the meaning, spelling, pronunciation, explanation, definition and use of the word.

Dictionary Uses :

We learn a lot of things from dictionary but Here we will discuss some of these :

Spelling :

A dictionary provide us a spelling of word. We will get a different spelling of a same word.

Pronunciation :

A dictionary will help us to learn the pronunciation of any word. It tell us that how we can speak this word.

Parts Of Speech :

A dictionary tell us about the part of speech. it means whether the word use as a noun, pronoun, verb, Adverb etc.

Origin Of Word :

Some of the dictionaries tell us about origin of word. It means we know the derivation of word before it became an english word with the help of dictionary.

Meaning / Defination And Explanation OF Word :

One of the most important information that a dictionary provides about a word is it's meaning. Most of the words have many meanings. It will help us for the recognition of word.

Synonyms And Antonyms :

Some of the dictionaries also provides us the similar and opposite meaning of a word.

Usage / Restrictive Labels :

A dictionary help us in the usage of word. It means dictionary tell us how we use this word in phrase.

This information is important for writing.

General Information:

A dictionary gives us a general information about word as where it is used, it's spelling etc.

Lecture # 02

Pronunciation

1 What is Pronunciation?

Pronunciation:

A dictionary will help us to learn the pronunciation of any word. It tells us that how we can speak any word.

Example:

choxus → k sound

chuxch → chey sound

The word "choxus" which begins with the sound of k while the word "chuxch" which begins with the sound of ch. The word "ch" gives us the sound of the word usdu / punjabi letter.

The another example of pronunciation-

tion is ;

Ration → sh sound

Machine → sh sound

In this example, we can see that In word "Ration" "tion" gives us the sound of "sh" while In the word "Machine" "ch" also gives us the sound of "sh".

There are different ways for speaking a word. Sometime a same word gives us a different sound and sometime different words give us a same sound.

Phonemic Symbol :

These are the special symbols which are used to speech a sound. They are represented by slash brackets //.

Vowels :

Vowel is a speech sound which are pronounced without any construction.

Short vowels (7)

Long vowels (5)

Diphthong Vowels :

These are the sounds which are produced by combining two vowel sound.

We have a 8 diphthong vowels.

what the whole paragraph is about. The topic of paragraph can may be a word or a phrase. To giving the topic of paragraph first we need to understand that what is the writer trying to say or discuss throughout the paragraph.

Topic Sentence:

A topic sentence is a sentence that gives us the meaning of a whole paragraph. It tells us that what the passage is mainly about and also — expresses the main idea of the paragraph.

Main Idea:

It is the point of paragraph which may be at the end, mid or start of the paragraph. In main idea, the writer want to gives us a message.

Supporting Idea:

Supporting idea is an idea that expand, explain or support the main idea of a paragraph.

Lecture # 05

Connectives And Link Words : Reference

Reference :

Reference means a something which gives us information about subject.

Connectives :

Those words that links clauses or sentence is known as connective. Connectives can be a conjunction.

Linking Words :

Linking words are also like a connectives. They combine the two clauses or sentence.

Transitional Marker :

Those words or clause which join ideas are known as transitional marker.

These are the words which join the

- * ideas.
- * Result
- * Compare
- * Illustration
- * Contrast

Lesson # 06

Reading Skills

Reading is very helpful to improve our reading skills.

To improve or making better to your reading, first we have a need to understand the passages.

Lecture # 7

Word Formation.

To understand the meaning of word we have a need to know about from where the word established.

An english word has a three parts.

Prefix

Stem

Suffix

Prefix:

Pre mean before

The word is appearance.

Style :

Writers use different style and ways to explain their ideas. When we understand the style or way then we can easily understand the passage.

Opinion :

When we give our own comment about the passage, it also help us to understand the passage.

Listing :

Listing is also important during reading.

(Important)
↓

Lecture # 12

Making Inferences

When we read the any paragraph or fact, and give your own opinion about this paragraph.

This is known as making inferences.

It is also known as drawing conclusion.

Lecture # 13

Assessing The Text

Distinguish Between Facts And Opinion

Fact:

It is a statement which based on reality and can be proved through evidence

e.g

* Pakistan won the 1992 world cup.

This is fact because anyone can check sports record to confirm.

Opinion :

It is a statement that cannot be objectively proved true or false. Opinions are basically beliefs, feeling and judgement that a person make about a something.

e.g

* Pakistan cricket team is the best team of the world.

It is our own opinion about the Pakistani Cricket team, may be some people think else

Lecture # 14

Assessing Text

Characters :

In the paragraph, character shows an action.

In any story or paragraph, a character shows a different type of work which is performed by him.

Action :

In any story, character shows any action in the form of - happiness, angry mood or any other.

Speech :

In any story, character speaks any word about the story and is called speech.

Comparison And Association :

Sometimes writer compares the character with something else.

e.g.

white or black

In an association, writer relates the two things, two ideas or two objects.

Imp

Lecture # 16

Evaluating Text

Evaluating text is helpful to improve our reading skills.

Tone :

Tone means expression. Different attitude about something are known as tone.

Situational Irony :

It also related with behaviour. It depend on a situation.

Verbal Irony :

Verbal irony means discrepancy between what is said and what is meant.

Argument :

An argument is one a good point which we make and then provide support to it.

Type Of Fallacies :

In - the First

Lecture # 18

Skimming And Scanning

Skimming :

In skimming, we give a focus to the summary of a paragraph.

Scanning :

In scanning, we give a focus to the information of a paragraph.

when we add the word then it will be the disappearance.

Here, dis is the prefix.

Suffix:

The word which we attach at the end of the word.

Example,

program
When we add the word "er",
then it will become (programer).

Stem:

Stem is the basic form of word.
A word without any prefix or suffix is known as stem.

Suffix

Suffix usually changes the meaning of word.

Prefix

Prefix usually change its part of speech.

Lecture # 11

Understanding Reading

Reading :

Reading is the most important skill which we need to get success in studies. We can learn some way from which we can improve our reading.

* We can improve our reading by improving our comprehension.

Kinds Of Question :

When we read the passage, we see the following kinds of question.

Meaning :

When we read the passage it is must to know the meanings of the word.

Fact :

During reading passage it also must to know about the reality of word.

Metaphorical Language :

We use a metaphorical language to compare something with others.

type we ignore the issues and see the changes made by writer in a subject.

In the second type, we see the conclusion which made by changing after the subject.

The third type is personal attack which occur in political debate.

Either - Or - Fallacy :

When we are offering with two choices, then we use the either or fallacy.

Lecture # 17

Cloze For Comprehension

We can improve our reading skill from a cloze procedure.

We select a passage and then - delete the some words from passage. Now, we have a need to read the passage properly and complete the deletion.

This process is known as the cloze for comprehension.

Total vowels = 20

Consonant Sounds :

Consonant is a speech sound which pronounced with any construction.

There are 24 consonant sounds which are produced by the complete or partial stoppage of breath.

Total vowel sound = 44

Stress :

Stress is the extra force which are used to pronouncing or speaking any particular word.

Example :

Mother

Decide

Lecture # 3, 4

Reading , Topic , Main Idea

In this unit, we will discuss the Topic , main idea of the paragraph and the detail which support the main idea.

After studying this lesson, we can improve our reading skills.

Topic Of Paragraph :

It is the subject of whole paragraph. It means

Lesson # 08

Word Formation - Prefixes

Prefix:

A prefix is a letter or group of letters which is added in the beginning of stem/word

Example

* declared (stem)
underdeclared (un is prefix)

* able (stem)
disable (dis is prefix)

Here, we see the some examples, through which we can easily distinguish between a prefix and a suffix.

* stem → happy
prefix → unhappy

* possible → stem
impossible → prefix.

* stem → hard
suffix → harden

etc. etc.

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Lecture # 15

Evaluating Text Interpreting Visual Data

Making Comparison:

Formation:

There are several ways of showing similarities or differences that exist between or amongst things.

Equivalence:

The word which is used to show equality are called equivalence.

e.g.

as as

similar

each

etc.

Non-Equivalence:

The word which is used to show inequality are called non-equivalence.

e.g.

not as as

greater than

unequal

etc.

Lecture # 19

Scanning And Language Functions

When we read a passage and give a complete focus to the information of passage is known as scanning.

Some of the important synonyms and antonyms are given below.

Words	Synonyms
Said	mentioned
own	respective
progress	advances
keeping	retaining
Appropriate	suitable

Words	Antonyms
Bypassed	passed through
Increased	reduced
Not producing	creating
Don't use up	consume

All the exercises of lesson no 18 and 19 are important.

Most Imp

Lecture # 20

Classifying, Cause And Effect Relationship

Cause and Effect :-

Cause means why something happened?
and Effect means what happen? It means what are the reason or result.

Classification :

The word classification means "to separate a object from one another."

Example of cause and effect.

Aliya feel hungry , then she eat a meal.

Here Alia feel hungry , it is a cause and she eat a meal it is a effect or result

There are severel ways to expressing these relations

Most Imp.

Lecture # 22

The Compound-Complex Waiting Sentence Type

Sentence :

A sentence is a basic unit of language which expresses a complete thought. It has at least a subject and a verb to state a complete thought.

Simple Sentence :

A simple sentence contain once independent clause

e.g

This new laptop has -
already crashed twice.

Compound Sentence :

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses joined by linking words (And, but, or, then etc).

e.g :

~~This new~~ This new laptop has
already crashed twice but I
have no idea why.

Lecture # 21

Presenting Information Graphically

We can represent our information through the help of flow chart.

Flow Chart:

To make a flow chart successfully, a programmer should be aware of the sequence of steps needed to obtain a correct solution of a problem. It should be noted that flow-chart is not a program but only a step which helps us in the preparation of program.

Some of the important synonyms are given below.

Words

route

try

answer

show

Unlimited

Synonyms

beat / avenue

effort / trial

key / solution

appearance

boundless

Complex Sentence :

A complex sentence has one independent clause and one or more dependent clause.

e.g.

This new laptop has already, which I bought yesterday, crashed twice.

Participle :

When we add a part of speech so it makes a participle. It is the combination of verb and adjective.

Gerund :

It is the combination of verb and noun.

e.g.

She is thinking of leaving her job.

Infinitive :

It is also the combination of noun and verb. Here, Adverb is also used.

e.g.

She wishes to deposit the money.