Solved By Masoom Fairy

Eng101-English Comprehension

All Latest mid Term Subjective Solved papers of 2012



Mid Term Fall 2012

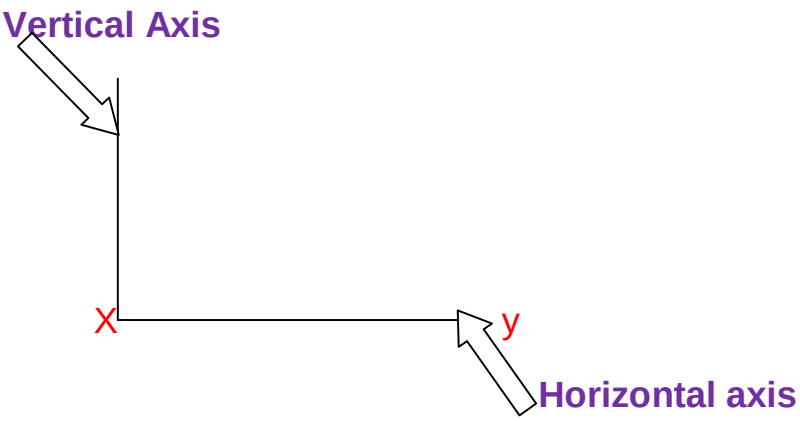
8 December to 19 December

Q: Define 'Direct Statement'. Marks 2:

Answer: Some times writers tell us about character directly, make their conclusions. They give detail on detail until the real picture of their appearance, habits, life history of the character. (PAGE 87)

Q: What is Line called in graph line? Marks 2:

Answer: Line in a Graph is called Axis. Both the vertical axis and the horizontal axis.



http://www.wisc-online.com/objects/ViewObject.aspx?ID=SOC302

Q: Write Synonyms of persistence. Marks 2:

Answer: Determination, Doggedness, resolution, Pushiness etc.

Q: Difference between pie charts and bar charts. Marks 3:

Answer: Pie charts are circles that are broken into different slices based on the percentage of each category, while bar charts use an x/y axis and columns to represent different data. The bars can be either horizontal or vertical.

http://www.ehow.com/facts_5832998_difference-bar-graph-pie-chart.html

Q: Matches the Cause and Effect. Marks 5:

Answer: There was flooding in city because of rain. In this sentence the flooding is effect and rain is cause.

Q: What are fallacy types? Marks 5:

Answer: There are two Types of Fallacy:

- **A fallacy that ignore an issue.**
  - Changing the subject.

    In this method of argument the writer tries to divert the audience's attention from the true issue by presenting evidence that has nothing to do with the argument e.g. the honorable member of the National Assembly is a capable leader. He has a busy family life and prays daily in the area mosque.
  - Circular reasoning.

    In this the supporting reason is the same as the conclusion. e.g. "Mr. Abid is a great science teacher because he is so wonderful at teaching." We do not know why Mr. Abid is a great teacher. No real reasons are given – the statement merely repeats itself. iound in everyday conversation as well as in writing. Irony always involves '*discrepancy*' .
  - Personal attack.

    This kind of fallacy often occurs in political debate. Here the issue under discussion is ignored and the writer or speaker focuses attention on the opponent's

character. For example "The Honorable Member of National Assembly views on the tax bill are not worthy of consideration. His father also held similar views when he was a member of the assembly".

- **A fallacy that over generalize/oversimplify issue.**
  - Hasty generalization.

    This is a very common fallacy. A person who draws a conclusion on the basis of insufficient evidence is making a hasty generalization. The following example will make this amply clear.
  - False cause.

    You have probably heard some one saying as a joke, "I know there is going to be a dust storm today because I washed my hair". Now the two events mentioned have no connection whatsoever. Well that was just to tell you how often in life we make such wrong associations – we assume Cause-and-effect situations are not easy to analyze, as people tend to oversimplify them by ignoring other possible causes. To identify an argument using a false cause, look for alternate.
  - False comparison.

    This is the third type of error in reasoning –when you assume that two things are more alike than they really are. For instance read the following argument: In our village we leave our doors unlocked all the time, so I don't think its necessary for you in the city to have locks on your front door. To judge whether or not the above statement is a false comparison consider if the two situations are alike. The two situations are not alike-one is in a city where there may be a lack of security.
  - Either-or fallacy.

    We often assume there are only two sides to a question. Offering only two choices when more actually exist is an either- or fallacy.

    (PAGE 104, 105, 106).

Q: Write antonyms of illegal, undiscovered, inaccessible, and temporary.

Marks 5:

Answer: Legal, discovered, accessible and permanent.

Mid Term Fall 2012

8 December to 19 December

Q: Define Simple and Compound statements. Marks 2:

Answer: The statement which has only one verb and one subject is called simple statement. E.g.: Sparks fly upwards. The statement which has two or more complete thoughts is called compound statement. E.g.: Saima wants biryani but she forgot to buy meat.

(LECTURE 22)

Q: Define types of Irony. Marks 3:

Answer: Irony is a type of Tone which says some thing and means opposite. Irony is of two types:

- Situational irony: occurs when the discrepancy lies in situation itself.
- Verbal irony: occurs when the discrepancy between what is said and what is meant.
  (PAGE 102 AND 103).

Q: Define 'Connectives'. Marks 3:

Answer: Now you will look at another kind of link which is made by conjunctions that join ideas into some kind of relationship within the text. These words or phrases are also known as **transitional markers** that connect ideas together. They indicate:

1. Result
2. Contrast
3. Comparison
4. Illustration / Example
5. Cause and Effect
6. A series / Time Sequence
7. Addition.

(PAGE 25)

Q: What is 'cloze'? Marks 3:

Answer: A passage is selected in which words are deleted at regular intervals. The deleted words usually comprise grammatical and lexical words and it is the student's choice of words to fill in the gaps that reveals his/her understanding of the passage as well as grasp of the language.
(PAGE 109)

Q: What is mean by imaginary and practical piece of writing? Marks 5:

Answer: The pieces of writing we use will be of two varieties: imaginative and practical.
The 'imaginative' passage will be a piece of creative writing, an extract from a novel or a short story dealing with a fictional situation; it could alternatively be a poem.
The 'practical' passage will deal mainly with facts. It may be a report, an account or someone expressing his opinions on a particular matter, a series of instructions or a set of statistics which you will be asked to interpret. The emphasis here will be on making sure that you can understand the line of argument or the logical step-by-step statement of the facts.
(PAGE 69)

Q: How to make an effective paragraph? Marks 5:

Answer: A good, effective paragraph should be long enough to clinch its point. How that can come about will depend on the topic and the audience who is to read depends on the topic and the audience who is to read the writing. For instance a strong argumentative position might require proof. You will have to see if the terms of the topic have been discussed.
(LECTURE 32 OUT OF 22 LECTURES)

Mid Term Fall 2012

8 December to 19 December

Q: Define 'Gerund'. Marks 2:

Answer: Gerund is a verb and noun combined; e.g.: She is thinking of leaving her job. (LECTURE 22)

Q: Define 'super relative'. Marks 2:

Answer: The words which is used to show one item with others is called super-relative.

word+est. Least+word, Most+word. (PAGE 98)

Q: Define ‘Value words’. Marks 2:

Answer: **value-word** – the word we use to express our judgment. Now remember value-words are signals that an opinion is being expressed. These value-words by their very nature represent opinions, not facts. e.g.
1. The Prime Minister should have willed his property to the nation (That’s your opinion).
2. Pakistan cricket team is the best in the world. This, again, is an opinion. ‘Best’ is debatable. (PAGE 80)

Q: What is indirect statement? Marks 3:

Answer: **Indirect speech**, also called **reported speech** or **indirect discourse**, is a means of expressing the content of statements, questions or other utterance, without quoting them explicitly as is done in direct speech For example, *He said "I'm coming"* is direct speech, whereas *He said he was coming* is indirect speech.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indirect_statement

Q: Why it is essential to difference between fact and opinion? Marks 3:

Answer: Being able to dissociate facts from opinions is an essential first step in acquiring a critical ability. When most writers or speakers communicate, they include their opinions of a subject. What they say is, therefore, at least partly biased. While bias is unavoidable, writers do try to remain as objective as possible. Scientific reports are examples of writing in which authors try to be as factual as they can. However, there are other types of materials, such as newspaper editorials, political speeches, advertisement, etc… where opinions are central to the writing. In such writings the writer/author tries to convince readers to change their minds and share their view points. This means that facts and opinions are valuable to writers. But readers ought to know the difference between the two in order to evaluate what they read. In other words, a skilled reader must be able to distinguish fact from fiction.
(PAGE 80, LESSON 13)

Q: Advantages of graph and interpretation of visual data? Marks 3:

Answer: **Advantages of graph**

- A graph is a chart or drawing that shows the relationship between changing things.
- They are a diagram displaying the relationship between numbers or amounts.
- A graph is one of the easiest ways to compare numbers.
- A graph or chart is used to present facts in visual form.
http://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20080925132947AAOYCun

Interpretation of visual data

some means of communications which are primarily visual. Among these means are: graphs, charts, diagrams, tables, and maps. Most textbooks include tables, graphs and maps, etc. They are all aids to help you understand interpret the material you are reading.

Because of the importance of visuals, and the possibility of their being misinterpreted, you will see: i) how words and figures can be converted into visuals of one kind or another, and ii) learn to read accurately these common aids. The following example shows you how information consisting of words and figures can be converted into a visual.

(PAGE 91)

Mid Term Fall 2012

8 December to 19 December

Q: What is meant by word 'Vocalization'? Explain. Marks 2:

Answer: The cause of slow reading is called Vocalization-the forming of the sounds of each word even though you may not say them aloud. Vocalization is very common among our students. It is a sure sign that the reader is a poor reader. So, learn to read with your eyes and mind and not with your lips. In simple words learn to read silently.

(PAGE 66).

Q: How many types of irony are there? Describe. Marks 3:

Answer: Irony is a type of Tone which says some thing and means opposite. Irony is of two types:

- Situational irony: occurs when the discrepancy lies in situation itself.
- Verbal irony: occurs when the discrepancy between what is said and what is meant.
  (PAGE 102 AND 103). Repeated

Q: Complete the following sentences with the given words. Marks 3:

(It was a bit like that one, I don't remember the exact one)

A, fell, and, been, was, after

Once____ man dig a well in the jungle to trap the wild elephants._____ some days the man had _____ chased by a lion and_____ into the well _____ _____ followed by a second later.

Answer: Once a man dig a well in the jungle to trap the wild elephants. After some days the man had been chased by a lion and fell into the well and was followed by a second later.

Q: Define Simple, Compound and complex Sentences. Marks: 5:

Answer: The statement which has only one verb and one subject is called simple statement. E.g.: Sparks fly upwards. The statement which has two or more complete thoughts is called compound statement. E.g.: Saima wants biryani but she forgot to buy meat. In complex sentence one part stand independently as a simple sentence: Sparks fly upward. The other part of the sentence has a subject and a verb but it begins with dependent word and cannot stand independently: As the mad man made demands on the phone.

(LECTURE 22)

Q: What are the steps in solving a Problem in literary terms? Marks 5:

Answer: The term 'classification' means to separate objects from one another. The simplest classification divides things into those that show groups of characteristics that are shared and those that are not. For example, one would not place fish and birds together in the same class with trees. Classification usually goes from general to specific and is essential in attempting to make sense out of things around us. Classification, then, is a process of bringing order out of confusion by breaking down the general topic into its related parts in a logical way. Outlining is very closely related to classification, because it organizes information in a logical fashion, going from general to specific, or from least important to most important, or from specific to general.

1: From general to specific

There are several ways to expressing each of these relationships. By focusing on the large or high-level category and talking about its parts, that is, from general to specific, the following expressions can be used:

is	is made up of
can be divided into	is composed of
is of	comprises
has includes	consists of

A general to specific classification will usually have singular main verbs, unless two or more things are being analyzed simultaneously.

Examples

1. The CPU is divided into three parts: the control unit the arithmetic-logical unit, and memory.

2. From specific to general:

A specific to general classification, what the smaller (or lower-level) components make when they are put together, usually has the following expressions:

are…. of constitute

make up may be form can be

A specific to general classification will have plural verbs, because two or more lower-level

categories are the focus of classification.

Examples:

1. The control unit, the arithmetic-logical unit, and memory are the three parts of the CPU.

(PAGE 134 AND 135)

Mid Term Fall 2012

8 December to 19 December

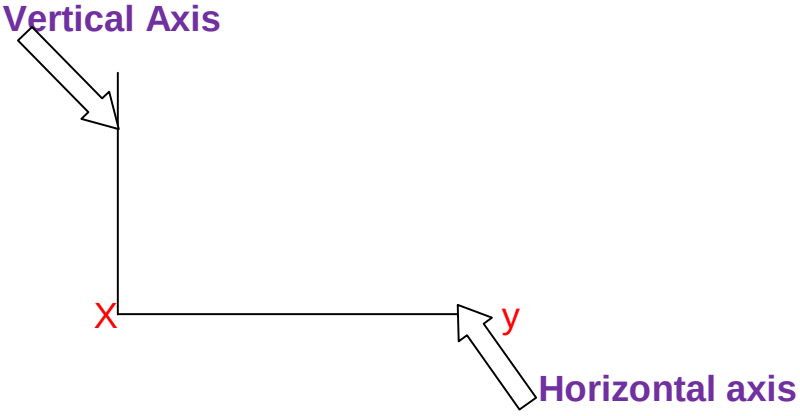
Q: Why writer use bar chart? Marks 2:

Answer: Bar graphs show a record in column form so over a period of time comparisons of the recorded information can be clear to see:
1. Beautiful and neatly constructed diagrams/charts are more attractive then simple figures
2. Comparison is made easy and it will save time of the user to make quick comparison of large data.
3. You can record comparison between two things or objects.

http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_are_the_advantages_of_bar_graphs

Q: Define line in line chart. Marks 2:

Answer: Line in a Graph is called Axes. Both the vertical axes and the horizontal axis.



http://www.wisc-online.com/objects/ViewObject.aspx?ID=SOC302

Q: Difference b/t Skimming and Scanning. Marks 3:

Answer: Skimming and scanning are very important reading techniques. In short, skimming refers to looking a material quickly to gather sense of

ideas, in formations and a topic itself. Scanning refers to reading through material to find specific information.

Q: What is cloze procedure?

Answer: A passage is selected in which words are deleted at regular intervals. The deleted words usually comprise grammatical and lexical words and it is the student's choice of words to fill in the gaps that reveals his/her understanding of the passage as well as grasp of the language.

(PAGE 109) Repeated

Q: Define infinitive.

Answer: Infinitive is a combination of verb and noun. E.g.: She wishes to deposit the money. (LECTURE 22)

Q: Define the term gerund.

Answer: Gerund is the combination of verb and noun. E.g.: She is thinking of leaving her job. (LECTURE 22)

Q: Write three factor of skill reading.

Answer: These are.

- Read slowly, rapidly and accurately depends upon purpose full practice.
- Learn to identify the topic of the paragraph.
- Learn and pick the main idea and also pick the details which support the main idea.
  (PAGE 16)

Mid Term Fall 2012

8 December to 19 December

Q: Define the term of gerund. Marks 2:

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Q: Define line in line chart. (Repeated)

Q: Difference b/t Skimming and Scanning. (Repeated)

Q: What is cloze procedure? (Repeated)

Q: Define infinitive. (Repeated)

Mid Term Fall 2012

8 December to 19 December

Q: Write the types of fallacy. (Repeated)

Q: What is cloze procedure? (Repeated)

Q: Write synonyms for TRY, SHOW, ROUTE, and ANSWER.

Answer: Struggle, illustrate, way, Respond.

Q: Situational irony. (2 marks)

Answer: Situational irony: occurs when the discrepancy lies in situation itself.

(PAGE 102 AND 103)

Q: Paul jumped in the sand and submitted himself to the waves. Using inferences where you think Paul likely would be? (3 marks)

Answer: According to my thinking:

- May be Paul is mental.
- May be Paul is happy so, he submitted himself in waves.
- May be Paul inspire with birds flying.
- May be Paul calling some one there.

Q: Define gerund with example. (Repeated)

Q: Write down the given sentences in to passive.
1. He writes text messages.
2. She does the housework.
3. The policemen help the children.
4. He read's comic.

Answer: 1. He writes text messages.
P.V: The text messages are written by him.
2. She does the housework.

P.V: The house work done by her.
3. The policemen help the children.
P.V: The children helped by policeman.
4. He read's comic.
P.V: The comic is read by him.

Q: Choose appropriate options for the sentence given below:

I (accept/except) all your compliments, but I (advice/advise) you to offer (fewer/less) of them at a time
because (its /it's) not good for a person to hear too many positive things about himself in one day.

Answer: I (**accept**/except) all your compliments, but I (advice/**advise**) you to offer (**fewer**/less) of them at a time because (its /**it's**) not good for a

person to hear too many positive things about himself in one day.

