

OGUNKUADE AYOBAMIDELE

19/ENG02/079(DIRECT ENTRY)

COMPUTER ENGINEERING

GST 111 HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT

QUESTION 1

1. Discuss three types of listening

- **Selective Listening:** It involves listening to selected parts of a text. Here, the focus is on the main parts of the discourse and by noticing these parts, listeners construct their understanding of the meaning of the whole text through inferring. Listening to sound sequences, documentary, story, maps, incomplete monologues, conversation cues and topics listening are examples of selective listening.
- **Interactive Listening:** This is a very advanced stage of listening practice as it implies social interaction in small groups which is a true test of listening. In interactive listening, learners either in pairs or groups, receive new information, identify them continuously. Besides, they have to work out the problems of understanding each other and formulate responses immediately as we are required to do in real life.
- **Extensive Listening:** This type of listening has also a greater ease than other types as it is concerned with promoting overall comprehension of a text and never requires students to follow every word and understand it. Learners need to be comprehend the text as a

whole which is called global understanding. Activities in this section must be chosen according to the proficiency level of students.

2. What are the characteristics of a good listener?

- A good listener should have an open mind.
- A good listener should endeavor to listen with their eyes in the lecture room, take in the lecturer's overall appearance, and note things such as facial expression, body language, gestures and dress.
- Should have an open mind.
- Must listen with your whole body. Jot down and nod in agreement.
- A good listener should hear more than words, must take note of the lecturer tone of voice, pauses and choice of words.
- A good listener should make connection between what the lecturer is saying and what you have read, heard, or experienced in life.

3. Discuss the basic guidelines to speaking

- **Completeness/ unity:** You convey a comprehensive message when it comprises of facts the reader or listener needs for the reaction you desire. Also, where your thoughts are fully put together, that is, not hanging in the balance and you are able to elicit response from your listeners.
- **Clarity:** in this case, one has to choose the accurate, precise, concrete, and familiar words for the audience to understand better. The purpose of clarity is ability to get meaning from your head into the reader's head accurately.

- **Emphasis:** This is the force that drives your speech, it requires forcefulness to enable you grab the attention of the listener.
- **Concreteness:** This requires specify, definiteness and vividness rather than vagueness of words.
- **Correctness:** This requires using the right words, and the right spelling in a text so as to please the listener.
- **Courteousness:** you have to put lots of courtesy in speaking so as to show respect and avoid irritations form a listener.

QUESTION 2

1. What do you understand by the concept of grammatical rank scale?

This is used to grade the arrangement of linguistics which are in different forms. E.g. Sentence, clause, group, phrase, word, morpheme.

2. Identify the morphemes in the following words

i) International

- Inter
- National

ii) Presupposes

- Pre
- Supposes

iii) Carpet

- Car

- Pet

iv) Marks

- M
- Arks

v) Establishments

- Establish
- Ments

vi) Father

- Fat
- Her

3. With copious example, discuss the three subordinate clauses in English.

i) Adjectival clause: This is a subordinate clause that qualifies a noun or pronoun in the main clause. They also tell us more about a noun, and they use relative pronoun.

Example:

- The dancers who performed well must be applauded (it qualifies the noun “Students”)

- It is she who caused the fight (it qualifies the pronoun “she”)
- ii) **Adverbial clause:** This is a subordinate clause that modifies a verb in the main clause. It tells where, when, how, why, and to what extent. They can be clause of time, place, condition, concession, reason, circumstance, purpose.

Example:

- He goes wherever he likes (adverbial clause of place, it modifies “goes”).
- We shall stay at home if it rains (adverbial clause of condition, it modifies “shall stay”).
- After he watched the match, he became sober (adverbial clause of time, it modifies became).

iii) **Noun clause:** This clause functions as subject, objects, apposition, complement of a verb.

Example:

i) As subject of a verb

- How you failed all your tests last session, is a mystery to me.

ii) As object of a verb

- He believes that his wife will divorce him.

iii) As apposition to a noun

- It is unbelievable that many of you in this school have no phones.

iv) As subject complement

- My point of *reasoning* is that thieves should be hanged or sentenced to death

4. With examples, what are the various functions performed by a noun phrase?

i) subject

ii) object

iii) subject

iv) complement

6. Attempt a definition of a Sentence.

a. A sentence is defined as a complete unit of thought or a unit of feeling expressed through a logically related subject and predicate

b. What are the different ways in which the sentence can be classified?

- The use in communication
- The number of clauses they contain and the nature of the sentence itself

- The points of emphasis
- The voice
- The function in the paragraph