

GST111 (Communication in English) ASSIGNMENT

LAW-ADUE EMMANUEL

19/ENG05/069 (Direct Entry)

MECHATRONICS ENGINEERING

ANSWERS TO QUESTION 1:

Exercise 1 – Types of Listening

- Selective Listening:
This type involves listening to selected parts of a text. Here, the listeners focus on the main part of the discourse and are able to construct their understanding of the whole text through interfering.

- Extensive Listening:
This type of listening is concerned with promoting the overall comprehension of a text and never requires students to follow every word before understanding.

- Intensive Listening:
This type of listening involves interaction in small groups. Here, the learners receive new information, and identify them continuously. They also have to work out the problem of understanding each other and formulating responses immediately. This type of listening is advanced.

Exercise 2 – Characteristics of a good listener

- Endeavour to listen with your eyes in the lecture room; take note of gestures, body languages, and facial expressions.

- Listen with your whole body; jot down and nod in agreement.
- Relate what the lecturer is saying to what you've heard, studied, or experienced.
- Listen with an open mind; be a critical listener.
- Hear more than words; take note of the lecturer's voice tone, and choice of words.

Exercise 3 – Guidelines to speaking

- **Unity:** You convey a comprehensive message when it comprises of facts the reader or listener needs for the reaction you desire. Also, when your thoughts are fully put together, you are able to elicit response from your listener.
- **Clarity:** The purpose of clarity is to be able to get the information into the head of the listener accurately.
- **Correctness:** The peak of correctness is the standard usage of grammar, punctuation, and spelling. Speaking requires the correct grammar of whatever language you are speaking. Avoid rushing while you speak, pause when necessary, and pronounce words correctly.
- **Emphasis:** The utterances you make should require forcefulness to enable you grab the attention of the listener.

ANSWERS TO QUESTION 2:

Exercise 1 – Grammatical rank scale

From my understanding, grammatical rank scale is the hierarchical organization of linguistic units; morphemes, words, phrase, clauses, and sentences. These units could be arranged in ascending order (morphemes -> words -> phrases -> clauses -> sentences) or in descending order (sentences -> clauses -> phrases -> words -> morphemes).

Exercise 2 – Identifying the Morphemes in a given set of words

Words	Morphemes
International	Inter + nation + al
Presupposes	Pre + sup + pos + es
Carpet	Carpet
Marks	Marks
Establishments	Esta + blish + ments
Father	Father

Exercise 3 – Subordinate clauses and examples

1. **Noun Clause:** This type of clause plays the role of a noun. It could function as: a subject of the verb, a direct object of the verb, an Apposition to a noun, and a subject complement. Examples:

- That I am alive is a testimony.
- The craziest imagination is what the officials would wear.
- I know your intentions towards me.
- It's unbelievable that peaceful protesters were shot.
- Your point that Heaven doesn't exist is baseless.

2. **Adverbial Clause:** This type of clause modifies a verb in the main clause. It tells where, when, how, why, etc. something happened. Adverbial clauses can be of time, place, condition, purpose, etc. Examples:

- I do whatever I want.
- Because of your commitment, you'll be promoted.
- We shall stay at home if it's too sunny.
- Chocolate, because it has a low melting point can be difficult to bake.
- As soon as he comes home, we are leaving.

3. **Adjectival Clause:** This type of clause qualifies a noun or pronoun in the main clause; it functions as an adjective. Examples:

- Fruit that's grown organically is expensive.
- I know someone whose father is a billionaire.
- Students who are intelligent get good grades.
- Cake, which most people love, isn't very healthy.

Exercise 4 – Functions of a noun phrase

1. **Noun phrase as a subject of a verb.** Examples;

- Very few good people remain on earth.
- Extremely hungry lions attack without hesitating.

2. **Noun phrase as an object of a verb.** Examples;

- Grandma cooked a meal for three people.
- The pilot's enemy is a cloudy atmosphere.

3. **Noun phrase as a subject complement.** Examples;

- My favourite animals are cats.
- The chocolate ice cream was the best thing I ever ate.

4. **Noun phrase as object complement.** Examples;

- My wife named our child Westley.
- You can give me anything.
- My sister nicknamed me something funny.

5. **Noun phrase as complement of a preposition.** Examples;

- We will focus the investigation on whomever you identify as the suspect.
- The teacher listened to the student's explanation.

Exercise 5 – Information to be familiar with in order to know to word

- Phonetic information
- Lexical information
- Pragmatic meaning
- Semantic information
- Syntactic information

Exercise 6 – Sentence definition & Classes

(a) A sentence is a grammatically complete series of words consisting of a subject and a predicate and ending with a full stop (.)

(b) Classes of a sentence:

- Uses in communication.
- Number of clauses they contain and their nature.
- Points of emphasis.
- Functions in a paragraph
- Voice

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