

## Chapter 2

### 1- Interactive Listening

It basically implies social interaction in small groups. In interactive listening learners either in pairs or groups receive new information, identify them continuously, and they have to be able to understand each other.

### 2- Extensive Listening

This type of listening is concerned with promoting overall comprehension of text and it doesn't require students to follow every word and understand.

### 3- Selective Listening

It involves listening to selected parts of a text. It is basically noticing the important parts of a text and sorting them out.

## 2. Characteristics of good listening

- i Endeavour to listen with your eye in the lecture room. Take the lecturer's overall appearance, note facial expressions, body language, gestures.
- ii You should be able to hear more than words
- iii Make sure you listen with your whole body, not just in eye-recognition
- iv Have or make connections between you and your lecturer

### 3 The basic guidelines in speaking

- Make the audience the centre of your universe, you're not the focus of the event
- focus on relationships
- Understand your purpose
- Use your body
- Color your vocal delivery
- Boost your skills at Questions and Answers

### Grammatical Rank scale

Rank scale, [Liny] a hierarchical ordering of grammatical units such that a unit of a given rank normally consists of units of the next lower rank us, in English, the ordering sentence, clause, group or phrase, word, morpheme.

- \* International → Inter + nation + al (Bound morpheme)
- \* Pre supposes → Pre + Suppose + s (free morpheme)
- \* Carpet → car + pet + [
- \* marks → mark + s (Bound morpheme) → Inflectional
- \* establishments → establish + ments (free morpheme)
- father — (Bound morpheme derivation)

### Subordinate Clauses (Types)

#### Adjectival Clause

- This qualifies the noun or a pronoun in the main clause, they do not begin a sentence.

#### Noun Clause

- A noun clause is a dependent clause that acts as a noun. Noun clauses begin with words such as how, that, what

e.t.c. Noun clauses can act as subjects, direct objects  
Indirect objects, predicate nominatives or objects of a preposition.

### Adverbial Clause

This is a dependent clause that functions as an adverb. That is, the entire clause modifies a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. As with all clauses, it contains a subject and predicate though the subject as well as the verb may sometimes be omitted and implied.

### 4 Functions of Noun Clause

#### 1. Subject of the verb

- i My greatest asset is that I am a hard worker
- ii Who ever thought of the idea is a genius

#### 2. Object of the verb

- i How long should we wait here
- ii how is your health?

#### 3. As subject complement

- i My command is what ever you wish
- ii The question is what human nature is

#### 4. Objects of the preposition

- i Choose a gift for whom ever you want
- ii I'm packing extra snacks for when we get hungry.

## Phonetic Information

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies how humans make and perceive sounds, or in the case of sign languages, the equivalent aspects of sign.

## Syntactic Information

This information or knowledge makes it possible to know how the word fits into the overall strengthening of the sentence in which it can be used.

## Lexical Information

This is the vocabulary of a person, language, or branch of knowledge. In linguistics, a lexicon is a language inventory of lexemes.

Semantics is the study of meaning, reference, or truth. The term can be used to refer to subfields of several distinct disciplines.

## a. Sentences

### b. Ways Sentences can be classified

- i. Simple sentences
- ii. Compound sentences
- iii. Complex sentences
- iv. Compound complex sentences