

Technical English for Engineers
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Lecture – 38
Conclusion

Hello friends. So, we reached the final stage of our journey. Today is our last class, that is, our Conclusion. I am going to wind up and I am going to sort of give you an overview of what we have been doing all along. So, please take this class also very seriously, because you will be revising a lot of what we have already done. And, perhaps you may learn something new or perhaps you may be able to have clarification of some concepts.

So, reading, writing, speaking grammar particularly with reference to passive voice, tenses, auxiliaries, will do a vocabulary, word formation and the kind of scientific vocabulary that we have been doing all these hours, all these weeks over a period of seven and half weeks.

So, last time if you remember, we did something called film review and we were talking about films such as Interstellar and Matrix. And, I am very sure those are some of your favorite films. In the same line, you can also think of writing a book review. I am sure that you all read books at least your text books or books related to your domain scientific and technical domain. So remember, what a book review is; again like a movie, if you read books like a movie text, then book is also analyzed on the basis of plot characters, style and content. Remember the way you review a movie; a book reviews also an opinion piece; it reflects, it mirrors your personality, your taste, your style.

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Book Review

In *Neuromancer*, William Gibson popularised the idea of cyberspace: a "consensual hallucination" created by millions of connected computers. This network can be "jacked" into, while in the real world characters **flit** from Tokyo to the [Sprawl](#), an urban **agglomeration** running down the east coast of the US. **Gritty** urban clinics carry out horrendous sounding plastic surgery. A **junkie-hacker**, Case, is **coaxed** into hacking the system of a major corporation. What once seemed impossibly futuristic is now **eerily** familiar.

<http://www.theguardian.com/books/2014/jul/28/william-gibson-neuromancer-cyberpunk-books>

So, let me show you this excellent book review. Take a look at the slide. Here we go. In *Neuromancer*, William Gibson popularized the idea of cyberspace, a "consensual hallucination" created by millions of connected computers. This network can be "jacked" into, while in the real world characters **flit** from Tokyo to the Sprawl, an urban **agglomeration** running down the east coast of the US. **Gritty** urban clinics carry out horrendous sounding plastic surgery. A **junkie-hacker**, Case, is **coaxed** into hacking the system of a major corporation. What once seemed impossibly futuristic is now **eerily** familiar. Look at the variety of word formation popularized. You get this word from popular movie; popular book is an adjective. But, popularized it becomes your verb. So, why I am doing all these things today? So that I refresh whatever you have been doing so far.

Look at the variety of the vocabulary here. I have highlighted some of the words for you. And, I would like you to look up their word category whether they are verbs or nouns or adverbs, etcetera. And also, look up their meanings. So, flit from Tokyo to the Sprawl – urban agglomeration. Gritty, what is gritty and when do we use gritty? So, do not use words like gritty and agglomeration or flitting just like that.

There is a tendency amongst the students especially when they think they are writing a

formal piece of work. Then, they could use big words and impress the reader, which is so not true; you have to use the right kind of vocabulary whether a common word or rare word or something and something that is less common, maybe more collocational. So, try to use the right word at the right time. Now, look words like gritty urban clinics, junkie-hacker; they fit so well in this kind of a passage, which is all about science fiction. And then, impossibly futuristic look at collocation; futuristic is an adverb; and impossibly is an adverb; futuristic is an adjective; so, impossibly, futuristic, bringing, collocating – bringing together of an adverb and an adjective; eerily familiar. Look at the way the entire thing works, eerily familiar; so, adverb and adjective coming together.

Now, I would like you to do an exercise based on what you have read just now. In pairs, discuss what science fiction is. I want you to talk, practice among yourself what is science fiction; and, give reasons for the popularity of science fiction. Remember you will have to talk in various situations, academic or semi formal. And then, you should be able to express your views. This is one activity where you can practice these things. Also I would like you to discuss your favorite science fiction book and use some of the words that I am going to give you.

Please take them down, note them down. I am going to give you some list of positives as well as a list of negatives. And, you can use whatever you want. So, positives are superb, striking, sensational, surprising, charming and negatives are it lacks conventional, run of the mill, some of us may regret; regret what? You have to fill in. I will repeat, positives are superb, striking, sensational, surprising, charming; negatives are it lacks conventional, run of the mill, some of us may regret etcetera.

Now, I will take you to another exercise. And, here you will be reading two book reviews of the same book. The book is the Andromeda Strain. It is by **a** Michael Crichton; maybe some of you are familiar with it. I want you to compare the two reviews in terms of their tone; secondly, style and language and vocabulary. And, see if you read the book whether your opinions do they match these writers opinions. So, let us look at this.

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Sample : Two kinds of reviews

An up-front confession: Michael Crichton is one of my favorite authors. I love how realistic his science is, and he writes suspense quite well. I was therefore excited to read his first book. Unfortunately, *Andromeda Strain* did not live up to these expectations.

The suspense is killed right off the bat with the narration style. The story is told as if it is a report being written up by someone after the event. This means that we not only know that some of humanity survives this impending doom, but that society is still held together enough to want a report. If I'm sure that everything is going to turn out hunky dory in the end, I'm just not going to be all that concerned throughout the book. Similarly, the characters aren't fleshed out as well as in later books. They are basically their careers. Here's the bacteriologist. Here's the professor. here's the surgeon. They don't come across as real, rounded people, so I completely failed to care about them at all. This isn't good for suspense, because if I don't care about the characters, I'm not going to worry about them too much.

- <http://opinionsofawolf.com/2010/02/11/book-review-the-andromeda-strain-by-michael-crichton/>

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The suspense is killed right off the bat. Now, look at this very interesting use of the language; right off the bat (Refer Time: 08:03) just you know is like you are out at the first ball of a cricket match. So, it is like at the outset itself suspense is killed, with the narration style. The story is told as if it is a report being written up by someone after event. This means that we not only know that some of the humanity survives this impending doom, but that society is still held together enough to want a report. If I'm sure that everything is going to turn out hunky dory in the end, I'm just not going to be all that concerned throughout the book. Similarly, the characters aren't not fleshed out as well as in later books. They are basically their careers. Here's is the bacteriologist. Here's is the professor. Here's is the surgeon. They don't not come across as real, rounded people. So, I completely failed to care about them at all. This isn't not good for suspense, because if I don't not care about the characters, I'm not going to worry about them too much. Observe the tone, the language and style and vocabulary. It is very first person; reviewer is telling upfront what he or she enjoys. First person narrative "I", first person singular – this is writer's opinion.

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2nd Sample

The Andromeda Strain reads more like a scientific review than a novel. It contains many diagrams, screenshots, and technical computer printouts that (at least try to) convince the reader of the scientific seriousness of the issue. A detailed explanation accompanies almost every printout, and paragraphs quoted from actual research papers explain each idea presented. In the late 60s, computers were still novel devices, so Crichton even bothers to include an explanation about converting decimal numbers to binary. But perhaps the most obvious indication about the author's frame of mind comes from the fact that a detailed list of references is appended to the book -- an uncommon sight in novels.

- <http://tal.forum2.org/crichton>

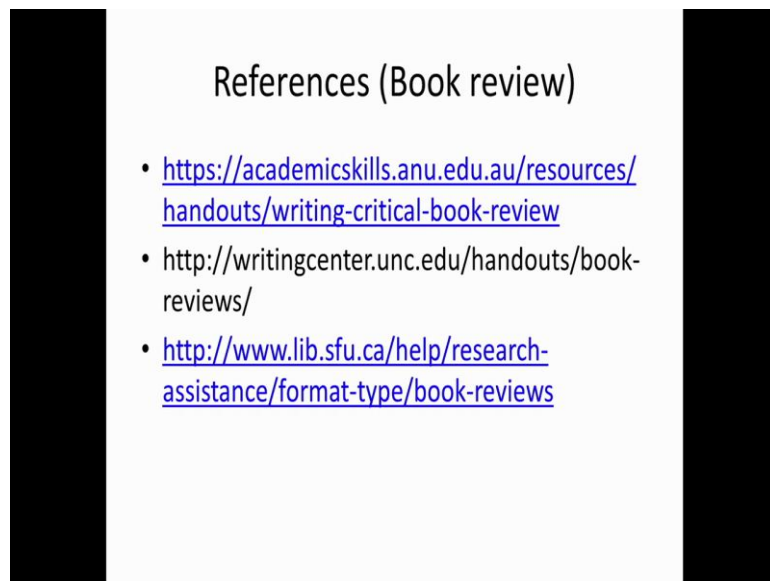
Look at the second sample, same novel, same book reviewed by some other person.

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So, let us see. And, I would like you to do this exercise among yourselves that, which is a better review and why. Discuss it among yourselves. Now, here I am going to give you one exercise, write a book review of your favorite book; practice writing. You should cover who was your favorite character and why did the character feel real to you; did the story keep you guessing; and, what was the favorite part of the book and why; and what did the book finally make you do. You want to learn something more about that idea or area or something whatever the content or subject matter of the book is. And, you want

to learn more about it and did the story or did the book did it grip you and did it keep you turning the pages. So, that is the quality hallmark of a book; otherwise, you should be able to say that, you know the book was just not interesting enough, not gripping enough to hold my interest. So, this is what you should do in order to develop your writing and speaking better and more clearly.

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Here is a slide. Please look at this slide. Here are some references for book review.

Now, I am going to give you something to read, but prereading exercise. Before I show you the slide, I want you to do something in groups of pair, discuss who your favorite cartoonist is. And, you should be able to talk about some of the memorable cartoon characters and situations that this person has created. I will repeat, who is your favorite cartoonist; and you should be able to talk about some of the memorable cartoon characters and situations this person has created.

And, let us now look at the slide.

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Sample: Simple Past

RK Laxman **had** the common touch which **appealed** to the common man. And not surprisingly, he **created** his own Common Man. The character caught the public's imagination through the length and breadth of India to become a national icon.

Laxman's draughtsmanship was impeccable - his knowledge of anatomy, eye for detail while drawing background, and dexterous brushwork rendered his art world-class.

He **was** never a stylist - his work was founded on realism without fancy abstractions.

He **was inspired** in part by David Low, **one of Britain's greatest cartoonists**. But Low **used** fewer lines and less detail and that painstaking elimination of unnecessary detail gave his work its simplicity and strength.

However, it was Laxman's pocket cartoon that made him and his Common Man national icons. There **was** a time when all the maddening everyday inconveniences caused by the city administration were caught brilliantly by Laxman to empathise with the woes of the ordinary citizen.

India learnt to wake up with morning tea and a rueful laugh over the Common Man's travails. The Common Man became a habit, later an addiction. The Times of India fully exploited Laxman's popularity and both the newspaper and the cartoonist jointly thrived.

I am giving you this exercise. At the same time, I have also highlighted simple past tense verbs. So, please look at that also.

RK Laxman **had** the common touch, which **appealed** to the common man. Now, please note 'had appealed' all these are past tense. And, this is a passage about the great cartoonist RK Laxman. And not surprisingly, he **created** his own Common Man. The character caught the public's imagination through the length and breadth of India to become a national icon. Laxman's draughtsmanship was impeccable – his knowledge of anatomy, eye for detail while drawing background, and dexterous brushwork rendered his art world-class.

He **was** never a stylist, his work was founded on realism without fancy abstractions.

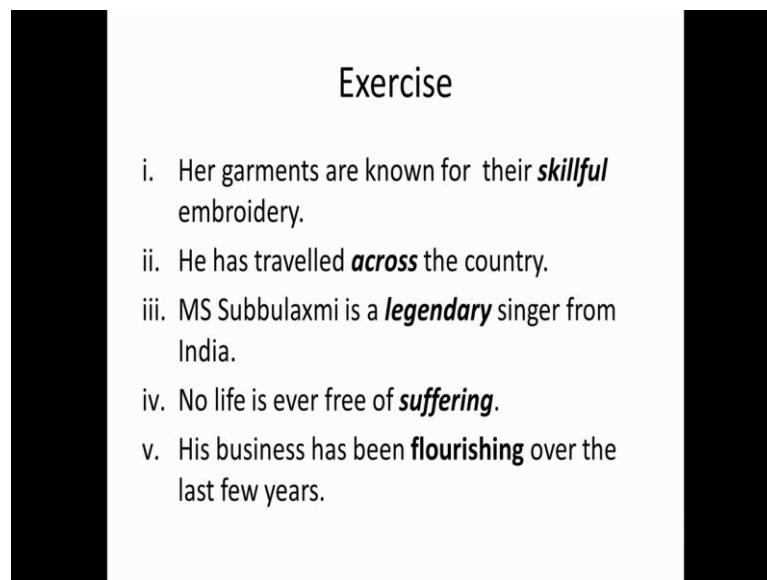
He **was inspired** in part by David Low, one of Britain's greatest cartoonists. But **low used** fewer lines and less details and that painstaking elimination of unnecessary detail gave, so 'gave' is also an example of past; his work its simplicity and strength.

However, it was, (again a past tense) Laxman's pocket cartoon that made him and his common man national icons. There **was** a time when all the maddening everyday

inconvenience is caused by the city administration were, (past tense of 'is' or 'are' is were) so, caught brilliantly by Laxman to empathise with the woes of the ordinary citizen.

India learnt to wake up with morning tea and a rueful laugh: (you know rueful is painful, sorrowful) over the Common Man's travails. The Common Man became a habit, later an addiction. The Times of India fully exploited Laxman's popularity and both the newspaper and cartoonist jointly thrived. Now, this is a revision of past tense.

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Exercise

- i. Her garments are known for their **skillful** embroidery.
- ii. He has travelled **across** the country.
- iii. MS Subbulaxmi is a **legendary** singer from India.
- iv. No life is ever free of **suffering**.
- v. His business has been **flourishing** over the last few years.

And now, I am going to give you some exercises. Based on that, please look at the slide. And, the highlighted words of course, they are not past tense. Look at the words. I want you to look at these words and then from the text give synonyms. So, synonyms of the highlighted words and pick them from the text. Here I am just giving you the meanings of the words that you find in the text. So, practice your vocabulary here.

Her garments are known for their **skillful** embroidery. So, let us solve them. In the previous text, we have seen dexterous brushwork. So, it is dexterous – skillful. He has travelled **across** the country, across. So, the length and breadth of the country it is the pass, the word is given there. M S Subbulaxmi is a **legendary** singer from India. So, you

have RK Laxman a national icon and legendary singer MS Subbulaxmi; so, iconic singer; iconic. No life is ever free of **suffering** travails Common Man and his travails his problems, his suffering. His business has been **flourishing** over the last few years. So, both the newspaper and the cartoonist thrived. So, flourishing is another word for thrived, alright.

Now, we have also been doing lot of writing in our course and I would also like to revise some aspects of that. So, if you remember, we did paragraph. You remember that **¶** when people defined paragraphs, I just want to revise it with you. So, when people defined paragraphs, they visualize the appearance of a paragraph. You remember a paragraph is like this. So, we need to recognize that paragraph is not just a visual icon or a symbol; it is more than that. It is a unit that has a function; remember that.

And, the function what is it? It is to meet the needs of the readers by signaling the topic and its development. You should know that a paragraph may introduce new ideas while other develops previously stated ideas of present shift in space or direction. A salient feature of a paragraph is that it is complete, it is unified and it is ordered, it has coherence and it makes some sense to the readers. Now, I want you to read this paragraph and identify the central idea; also suggest breaks in paragraph and identify all the connectives. I will repeat, breaks - what is the central idea; what is and how would you break the paragraph in different paragraphs and identify all the connectives.

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Exercise

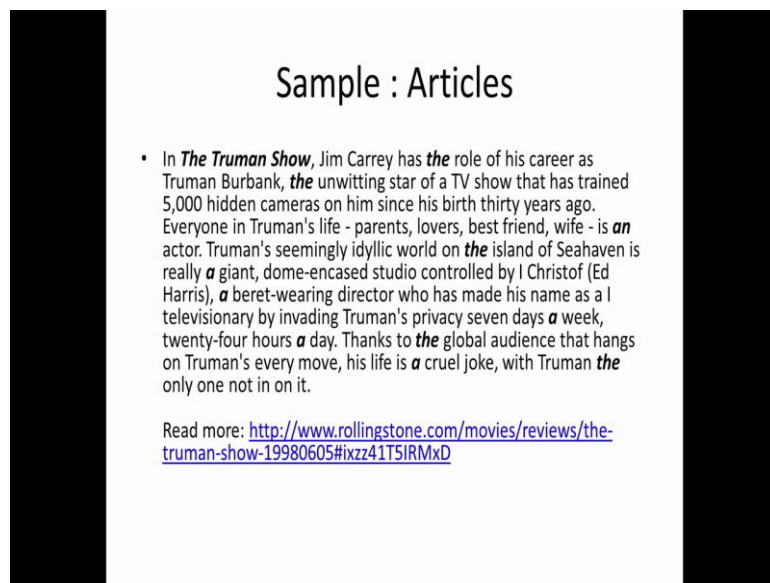
In the developed world, audiences are seeking for amusement and leisure; the pop music industry produces and packages pop music carefully in order to fulfill the consumers' requirements. According to the economic and industrial geographer Yuko Aoyama, "Just as in any other industry, for a music genre to gain popularity, it necessitates an expansion to an export market near and far." Today's pop music industry developed as a mature both social and economic system. The interaction of global pop music breaks down the cultural and economic boundaries. In other words, globalization provides new opportunities for the pop music industry to expand the world market and gain huge profits. Furthermore, Baltzis mentions the word "Transculture" which refers to the phenomenon that diverse popular music transformed in different cultures and nations; as a result, new music style is created. For example, Chinese musician combines pop music with traditional Chinese opera and creates a new style of pop music called "Chinese pop". This hybrid music style became popular among the nation and it also attracted people from other countries to enjoy Chinese style pop music. Baltzis also suggests, "Given the new condition created by the digitalization, virtualization, and the Internet, artists—at least in several developed countries—now have more possibilities to communicate with their public, by passing several of these institutions." Social media as a powerful cultural weapon increase the communication and interaction between pop star and the public. People can get to know their icons' life through television show, magazine, and twitter. In this way, pop music fans feel closer to their idols; as a result, they are more willing to support them because of this kind of understanding.

Now, let us move on to look at the slide. Central idea, give a suitable title, break in paragraph, connectives. I would not be giving you the answers. Now, you should be able to discuss among yourselves.

In the developed world, audiences are seeking for amusement and leisure; the pop music industry produces and packages pop music carefully in order to fulfill the consumers' requirements. According to the economic and industrial geographer Yuko Aoyama, "just as in any other industry, for a music genre to gain popularity, it necessitates an expansion to an export market near and far." Today's pop music industry developed as a mature both social and economic system. The interaction of global pop music breaks down the cultural and economic boundaries. In other words, globalization provides new opportunities for the pop music industry to expand the world market and gain huge profits. Furthermore, Baltzis mentions the word "Transculture" which refers to the phenomenon that diverse a popular music transformed in different cultures and nations; as a result, new music style is created. For example, Chinese musician combines pop music with traditional Chinese opera and creates a new style of pop music called "Chinese pop". This hybrid music style became popular among the nation and it also attracted people from other countries to enjoy Chinese style pop music. Baltzis also just suggests, "Given the new conditions created by the digitalization, visualization and the

internet, artists - at least in several developed countries - now have more possibilities to communicate with their public by passing several of these institutions." Social media is a powerful cultural weapon increases the communication and interaction between pop star and the public. People can get to know their icons' life through television shows, magazines and twitter. In this way, pop music fans feel closer to their idols; as a result, they are more willing to support them because of this kind of understanding.

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Sample : Articles

- In *The Truman Show*, Jim Carrey has **the** role of his career as Truman Burbank, **the** unwitting star of a TV show that has trained 5,000 hidden cameras on him since his birth thirty years ago. Everyone in Truman's life - parents, lovers, best friend, wife - is **an** actor. Truman's seemingly idyllic world on **the** island of Seahaven is really **a** giant, dome-encased studio controlled by I Christof (Ed Harris), **a** beret-wearing director who has made his name as a I televisionary by invading Truman's privacy seven days **a** week, twenty-four hours **a** day. Thanks to **the** global audience that hangs on Truman's every move, his life is **a** cruel joke, with Truman **the** only one not in on it.

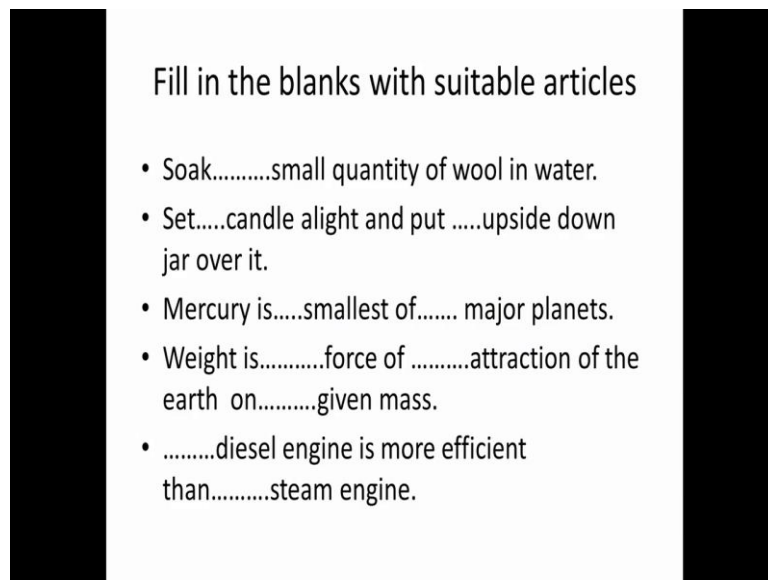
Read more: <http://www.rollingstone.com/movies/reviews/the-truman-show-19980605#ixzz41T5IRMxD>

Now, let us revise articles and let us look at the slide. You remember articles 'a' and 'the'. So, let us see how articles work. Here, in **The Truman Show**, Jim Carrey has **the** role, **please keep looking at the slide; has the role** of his career as Truman Burbank, **the** unwitting star of a TV show; what is unwitting? that has trained 5,000 hidden cameras on him since his birth thirty years ago. Everyone in Truman's life – parents, lovers, best friend, wife – is **an** actor. Truman's seemingly idyllic world on **the** island of Seahaven is really **a** giant, dome-encased studio controlled by I Christof, **a** beret-wearing director who has made his name as a I televisionary by invading Truman's privacy seven days **a** week, twenty-four hours **a** day. Thanks to **the** global audience that hangs on Truman's every move, his life is **a** cruel joke, with Truman **the** only one not in on it.

Look at this use of phrasal verb also and idiom; not to be, not in on it. Now, I would like

you to find the meanings of unwitting, idyllic or idyllic, dome-encased, cruel joke, beret and to hang on every word. I will repeat - unwitting, idyllic, dome-encased, cruel joke, beret and to hang on every word.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:27)



Fill in the blanks with suitable articles

- Soak.....small quantity of wool in water.
- Set.....candle alight and putupside down jar over it.
- Mercury is.....smallest of..... major planets.
- Weight is.....force ofattraction of the earth on.....given mass.
-diesel engine is more efficient than.....steam engine.

Now, look at this exercise; **look at slide. And.** I want you to fill in the blanks with suitable articles. Soak dash small quantity of wool in water. Set dash candle alight and put dash upside down jar over it. Mercury is dash smallest of dash major planets. Weight is dash force of dash attraction of the earth on dash given mass. Dash diesel engine is more efficient than dash steam engine. I want you to fill in the appropriate articles. Please work it out in pairs.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:17)

Use the passive

- i. The orange was.....(cut) in three equal parts.
- ii. The beaker was.....(break) into several pieces.
- iii. The litmus paper was.....(place) in the acid.
- iv. The experiment has been.....(set up) in the lab.
- v. The project had.....(cost) the company almost 30 million dollars.

Now, let us move on to do another exercise. And, this is an example of the passive. The orange was dash in three equal parts. The beaker was dash into several pieces. The litmus paper was dash in the acid. The experiment has been dash in the lab. The project had cost the company almost 30 million dollars.

So, what would you say? The orange was cut in three equal parts. Remember there is no cutted; you revise your regular and irregular verbs. The breaker was broken. The litmus paper was placed. The experiment has been setup. The project has cost; so, it is not costed; it is not cutted; it is not putted; it is not kepted. Please remember all these and keep revising whatever we have been doing all this while, all these weeks.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:36)

Fill in the blanks:
Did/Do/Done/Does/Doing

- i. He not go to the office today.
- ii. The food was.....(do) to perfection [cooked thoroughly].
- iii. This is ait yourself exercise.
- iv. They.....not come here often.
- v. The whole thinghave a familiar ring.
- vi. This is your own..... .

Now, let us move on and I want you to fill in the blanks. Look at this exercise. Fill in the blanks using did, do, done, does, doing. He dash not go to the office today. The food was dash to perfection; the meaning should be cooked thoroughly. This is a dash it yourself exercise. They dash not come here often. The whole thing dash have a familiar ring. This is your own dash.

Now, he did not go to the office; we do not say he did not went; he did not go to the office or he did not eat his lunch today, but not did not ate. So, that is a rule. The food was done to perfection, not did to perfection; done to perfection is an idiomatic use of the language; done to perfection is to do something thoroughly. This is a do it yourself exercise. They do not come here very often; I do not like this. So, do way of – this is the way we do this. The whole thing does have a familiar ring. This is your own doing.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:57)

Has/Have

- i. The Indian Oceana high level salt content.
- ii. Why does diamond.....a high melting point?
- iii. A damsometimes a length of over hundred kilometers.
- iv. Copper.....a reddish/orange color.
- v. The pipes.....a thickness of 7 cms.

Now, let us move on. And, another set of auxiliaries if you remember 'has', 'have'. The Indian Ocean dash a high level salt content. Why does diamond dash a high melting point? A dam dash sometimes a length of over hundred kilometers. Copper dash a reddish or orange color. The pipes dash a thickness of 7 centimeters.

So, where has and where have? Please discuss it among yourselves. Now, let us move on to revise if clauses also known as conditionals. We remember conditionals describe the result of something that might happen in the present or future or might have happen, but did not actually happen. So, if I had been there, I could have done something; remember. And, conditionals are made using different English verb tenses. If it rains, we will cancel the picnic; that is the future. If I had been there, I would have prevented this situation; that is past; but, I was not there. If you ask me I can do that; so, conditional.

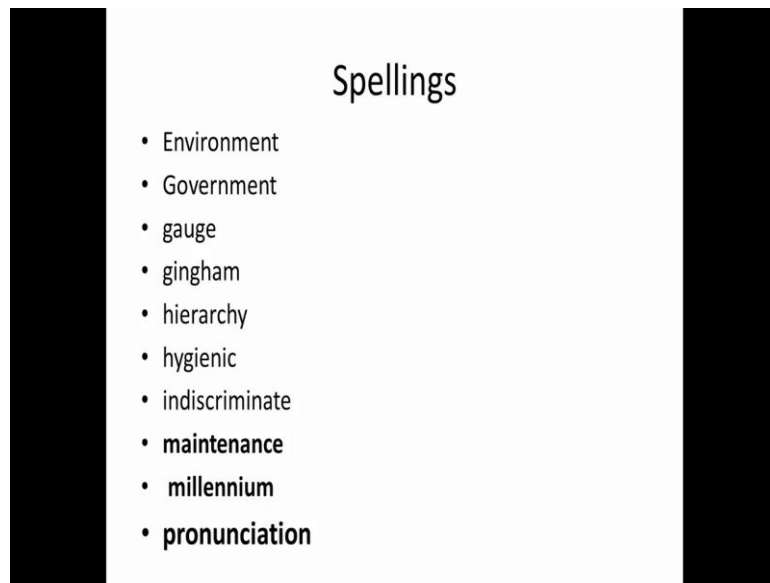
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Join by using 'if'

- i. Metal is left in the sun. It becomes hot.
- ii. Glass falls on the floor. It breaks into pieces.
- iii. Boat is made of paper. It will sink in deep waters.
- iv. Roads are not surfaced with tarmac. They cause damage to vehicles.
- v. Steel is coated with paint. It will resist corrosion.

Now, look at this slide. And, practice using conditionals. I will do the first one for you. Metal is left in the sun. It becomes hot. How do we do this? If metal is left in the sun, it becomes hot. There should be a comma in between. Glass falls on the floor. It breaks into pieces. Boat is made of paper. It will sink in deeper waters. Roads are not surfaced with tarmac. They cause damage to vehicles. Steel is coated with paint. It will resist corrosion. How do we do this? So, if glass falls on the floor, it breaks into pieces. If boat is made of paper, it will sink in deep waters. If roads are not surfaced with tarmac, they cause damage to vehicles. If steel is coated with paint, it will resist corrosion. Practice your clauses also similarly.

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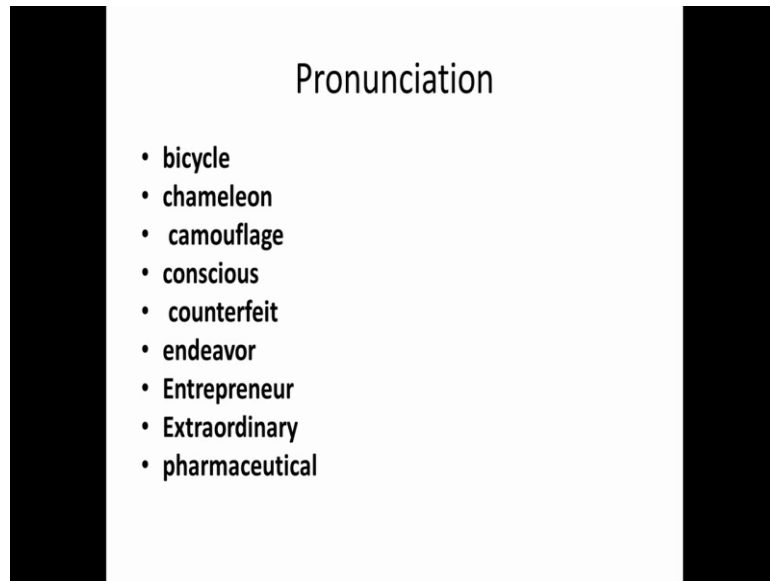


Spellings

- Environment
- Government
- gauge
- gingham
- hierarchy
- hygienic
- indiscriminate
- **maintenance**
- **millennium**
- **pronunciation**

Now, look at this slide. And, I want you to practice your spellings. Look at environment. Many a time we find students slipping in spellings; so, environment, government – look how it uses both n and m. Gauge, gingham, hierarchy, hygienic, indiscriminate, maintenance – is not **maintains** many a time I find students skipping the vowel e here. It is not maintnance, it is maintenance. Millennium, look at the use of double l and double n. Pronunciation, it is pronunciation; it is not pronounciation. We pronounce, but it is called pronunciation.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:31)



Now, let us pronounce these words. Look at the slide. They are commonly mispronounced words. Bicycle; it is not bi cycle. Chameleon, this is a sort of an animal and we also say changing colors like cha meleon; it is not chameleon - chameleon. Camouflage, it is not camo flag; it is a camouflage; conscious, counterfeit, endeavor. Next word is entrepreneur. Extraordinary, it is not extra ordinary; extraordinary; pharmaceutical. So, practice your pronunciation. I have already guided you towards the book - Better English or Better Spoken English and Better English pronunciation. At the beginning of this course, all these things have been discussed.

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Full text

- RK Laxman:
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-30893380>
- In the developed world, audiences are seeking for amusement and leisure.<https://popmusicifp.wordpress.com/globalization/>

Please take a look at these links. During the course of English for or technical English for engineers, we have been revising plenty of concepts. And, at the beginning itself, I told you that, perhaps all these are familiar concepts. I am very sure that you have done auxiliaries and nouns and tenses and word formation; all these things at some stage of your schooling or your graduation. But, this course was meant to give you a better understanding and refreshing the way English is used. And, one constant endeavor on my part was to help you improve the quality of your reading.

Please remember and this is something that I must have told you earlier also and I am telling you this again. If you do not read enough and you do not practice speaking, then there is no way that you can write or understand things better. So, read a lot, watch; if you want to improve your English language, then you have to watch programs in that language. If you want to learn French for example, you have to watch French language and you have to sort of immerse yourself in that language. So, this is the way. You have come here to learn English. Please practice English; do not let this course be the end of every attempt to learn English. Remember, with practice things only get better.

Thank you very much for being with me. And, I wish you all the best for your exam, the final exam and also in all your career endeavors.

Thank you.

Tags

Reading English, English for Engineers, English words, English Exercise, Exercises in English, Grammar usage, English Grammar, vocabulary, words and phrases, spoken communication, written communication, English writing, English speaking, scientific English, report writing, CV, formal letter, Speech-Preposition, Noun Phrases, Countable and uncountable nouns, singular, plural, Modals and Voice, Tenses, Effective Speaking

Essay writing, word categories, word formation, collocation, academic writing, formal tone, paragraph writing, tone in writing, speaking tone, signal words, linking words, descriptive passage, hook, layout of an essay, contractions and abbreviations, Letter writing, fossilized error, understanding essays, Mechanics of Essays, publishable essays, compound noun

Letter writing, nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, propositions, determiners, linking words, 'be' form, reading, listening, sentence, Subject, Verb, Object, Articles, comparatives, passive voice, Dictionary skills, Presentation, Punctuation, Suffix, prefix, Statement of Purpose