

Subject Name & Code:

ENGLISH FOR TECHNICAL COMMUNICATION- BE02R00021

(Disclaimer: The purpose of these AI-generated responses is just education and reference. Utilise them to grasp topics and structure, but always rewrite in your own words and double-check the content before submitting. Academic misuse is not the creator's fault.)

Assignment 2: Vocabulary Building & Grammar (CO2)

Q.1 Enlist 10 One-word substitutes, 10 Foreign and 10 Technical Words and give examples of each word by using it in a sentence.

One-word substitutes:

1. **Autocracy** – A system of government by one person with absolute power.
Example: The country transitioned from democracy to autocracy.
2. **Bibliophile** – A person who collects or is fond of books.
Example: As a bibliophile, she spent most weekends in the library.
3. **Centenarian** – A person who is 100 years old or more.
Example: My great-grandmother became a centenarian last year.
4. **Ephemeral** – Lasting for a very short time.
Example: The beauty of cherry blossoms is ephemeral.
5. **Fatalist** – One who believes that all events are predetermined.
Example: Being a fatalist, he accepted the outcome without complaint.
6. **Hypochondriac** – A person who is excessively worried about their health.
Example: The doctor assured the hypochondriac that his symptoms were minor.
7. **Omnipotent** – Having unlimited power.
Example: Many ancient myths feature omnipotent gods.
8. **Philanthropist** – A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others.
Example: The philanthropist donated generously to the new hospital.
9. **Verdict** – A decision on a disputed issue in a civil or criminal case.
Example: The jury delivered a verdict of not guilty.
10. **Xenophobia** – Dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.
Example: Xenophobia can hinder international collaboration in multinational companies.

Foreign words (commonly used in English):

1. **Ad hoc** – Created or done for a particular purpose as necessary.
Example: An ad hoc committee was formed to address the emergency.
2. **Bona fide** – Genuine; real.
Example: Only bona fide members are allowed to vote.
3. **Carte blanche** – Complete freedom to act as one wishes.
Example: The manager gave her carte blanche to redesign the project.
4. **De facto** – Existing in fact, whether by right or not.
Example: English is the de facto language of international engineering conferences.
5. **Ergo** – Therefore.
Example: The device failed the safety test; ergo, it cannot be deployed.

6. **Facsimile** – An exact copy.
Example: A facsimile of the original circuit diagram is in the archive.
7. **In vitro** – In an artificial environment outside the living organism.
Example: The drug was first tested in vitro before animal trials.
8. **Per se** – By or in itself.
Example: The software is not faulty per se, but it is incompatible with our system.
9. **Status quo** – The existing state of affairs.
Example: The engineering team decided to maintain the status quo until further data was available.
10. **Vice versa** – With the main items in the preceding statement reversed.
Example: The motor drives the generator and vice versa.

Technical words (relevant to Electrical Engineering/General Technology):

1. **Capacitance** – The ability of a system to store an electric charge.
Example: The capacitance of the capacitor was measured in microfarads.
2. **Transistor** – A semiconductor device used to amplify or switch electronic signals.
Example: The amplifier's gain depends heavily on the transistor characteristics.
3. **Algorithm** – A process or set of rules followed in calculations or problem-solving.
Example: The new algorithm improved the efficiency of the load-flow analysis.
4. **Dielectric** – An insulating material that can be polarized by an applied electric field.
Example: Air acts as a dielectric in parallel-plate capacitors.
5. **Harmonics** – Frequencies that are integer multiples of a fundamental frequency.
Example: Power quality analyzers detect harmonics in the electrical supply.
6. **Impedance** – The total opposition a circuit offers to alternating current.
Example: Impedance matching is critical for maximum power transfer.
7. **Microcontroller** – A compact integrated circuit designed to govern a specific operation.
Example: The microcontroller processes input from the sensors.
8. **Oscilloscope** – An instrument for observing varying signal voltages.
Example: The waveform was displayed on the oscilloscope.
9. **Relay** – An electrically operated switch.
Example: The protective relay tripped during the fault condition.
10. **Solenoid** – A coil wound into a tightly packed helix that produces a magnetic field.
Example: A solenoid valve controls the flow of coolant in the system.

Q.2 Give examples of compounding, clipping, blending, derivation, creative respelling, coining and borrowing, prefixes and suffixes synonyms, antonyms, standard abbreviations and acronyms (5 each).

Word Formation Processes:

1. **Compounding** – Combining two or more words to form a new word.
Examples:
 - Notebook (note + book)
 - Software (soft + ware)
 - Blackboard (black + board)

- Sunlight (sun + light)
 - Smartphone (smart + phone)
2. **Clipping** – Shortening a longer word.
Examples:
- Exam (examination)
 - Lab (laboratory)
 - Ad (advertisement)
 - Gym (gymnasium)
 - Prof (professor)
3. **Blending** – Combining parts of two words.
Examples:
- Brunch (breakfast + lunch)
 - Smog (smoke + fog)
 - Motel (motor + hotel)
 - Spork (spoon + fork)
 - Blog (web + log)
4. **Derivation** – Adding affixes (prefixes/suffixes) to a base word.
Examples:
- Unhappy (un- + happy)
 - Careless (care + -less)
 - Renewable (renew + -able)
 - Misinterpret (mis- + interpret)
 - Friendship (friend + -ship)
5. **Creative Respelling** – Intentionally altering spelling for effect.
Examples:
- Lite (light) – as in “lite version”
 - Kool (cool) – brand names/styling
 - Xpress (express)
 - Kwik (quick)
 - Tonight (tonight)
6. **Coining** – Creating entirely new words, often for new technologies or concepts.
Examples:
- Google (verb: to search online)
 - Selfie
 - Podcast
 - Crowdsourcing

- Bitcoin

7. **Borrowing** – Adopting words from other languages.

Examples:

- Café (French)
- Algebra (Arabic)
- Kindergarten (German)
- Karaoke (Japanese)
- Entrepreneur (French)

Prefixes and Suffixes (5 each):

• **Prefixes:**

1. Un- (unhappy, undo)
2. Re- (rewrite, recharge)
3. Mis- (misunderstand, mislead)
4. Sub- (substation, submarine)
5. Hyper- (hyperlink, hyperactive)

• **Suffixes:**

1. -able (reliable, manageable)
2. -ment (development, equipment)
3. -tion (generation, transmission)
4. -less (wireless, seamless)
5. -ize (optimize, prioritize)

Synonyms (5 pairs):

1. Big – Large
2. Fast – Quick
3. Begin – Commence
4. Error – Mistake
5. Purchase – Buy

Antonyms (5 pairs):

1. Hot – Cold
2. Increase – Decrease
3. Accept – Reject
4. Advanced – Basic
5. Efficient – Inefficient

Standard Abbreviations (5):

1. etc. – et cetera
2. i.e. – id est (that is)
3. e.g. – exempli gratia (for example)
4. Dr. – Doctor
5. Prof. – Professor

Acronyms (5):

1. RADAR – Radio Detection and Ranging
 2. SCADA – Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
 3. LAN – Local Area Network
 4. CPU – Central Processing Unit
 5. EMI – Electromagnetic Interference
-

Q.3 How many parts of speech are there? Explain each by giving an example.

There are **eight** traditional parts of speech in English:

1. **Noun** – A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.
Example: Engineer, transformer, efficiency, India.
 2. **Pronoun** – A word used in place of a noun.
Example: He, she, it, they, this.
 3. **Verb** – A word that expresses action or state of being.
Example: calculate, is, have, operate.
 4. **Adjective** – A word that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun.
Example: accurate, high-voltage, efficient, digital.
 5. **Adverb** – A word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb, often indicating time, manner, place, or degree.
Example: quickly, very, here, yesterday.
 6. **Preposition** – A word that shows the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word.
Example: in, on, at, by, with.
 7. **Conjunction** – A word that connects words, phrases, or clauses.
Example: and, but, or, because, although.
 8. **Interjection** – A word or phrase that expresses strong emotion or surprise, usually standing alone.
Example: Wow!, Oh!, Alas!, Oops!.
-

Q.4 Turn the following sentences from active to passive and vice versa.

1. **Active:** The cat killed the mouse.
Passive: The mouse was killed by the cat.
2. **Active:** His teacher praises him.
Passive: He is praised by his teacher.
3. **Active:** Columbus discovered America.
Passive: America was discovered by Columbus.

4. **Active:** The man cut down the tree.
Passive: The tree was cut down by the man.
 5. **Active:** The boy teased the dog.
Passive: The dog was teased by the boy.
 6. **Passive:** He was praised by his father.
Active: His father praised him.
 7. **Passive:** The horse was frightened by the noise.
Active: The noise frightened the horse.
 8. **Passive:** Now a word was spoken by Sara.
Active: Sara spoke a word now.
 9. **Passive:** The road was lined with people.
Active: People lined the road.
 10. **Passive:** The show has been organised by the school.
Active: The school has organised the show.
-

Q.5 Write 5 sentence examples of articles and subject-verb agreement each.

Articles:

1. **Definite article “the”:**
The transformer needs maintenance.
(Refers to a specific transformer.)
2. **Indefinite article “a” (before consonant sounds):**
He is **a** qualified engineer.
(Refers to any one member of the profession.)
3. **Indefinite article “an” (before vowel sounds):**
It is *an* important discovery.
(“Important” starts with a vowel sound.)
4. **Omitting article (zero article) for general plural nouns:**
Capacitors store electrical energy.
(Refers to capacitors in general.)
5. **Using “the” for unique objects:**
The sun provides solar energy.
(There is only one sun in our solar system.)

Subject-Verb Agreement:

1. Singular subject with singular verb:
The **circuit is** closed.
(Circuit – singular; is – singular.)
2. Plural subject with plural verb:
The **resistors are** connected in series.
(Resistors – plural; are – plural.)
3. Indefinite pronoun “everyone” takes singular verb:
Everyone in the lab **follows** safety protocols.
(Everyone – singular; follows – singular.)

4. Two subjects joined by “and” take plural verb:
The **motor** and the **generator require** inspection.
(Compound subject – plural; require – plural.)
5. Collective noun “team” treated as singular:
The design **team meets** every Monday.
(Team as a single unit – singular; meets – singular.)