

And...

Paper-2 Assignment.

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Various Reading Strategies.

Reading strategies enhance comprehension and critical engagement with texts, varying by purpose from quick information gathering to deep analysis. These approaches, stems in educational research, support academic success across disciplines like literature and psychology. Various strategies including Skimming, Active reading, Summarization, Paraphrasing, each build to specific reading goals.

Skimming and Scanning involves a superficial pass to grasp main ideas. ideal for previews before detailed study. Scanning Targets specific details, such as keywords or facts without full comprehension. Both speed up processing dense academic materials like literary criticism.

Active reading demands interaction through questioning, note-taking, and connections to prior knowledge. Intensive reading fosters deep analysis, suitable for complex texts in counselling psychology or Romantic literature. Techniques like think-aloud and visualizing scenes build retention and critical thinking.

Comprehension and Prediction Strategies, Rereading clarifies overlooked ideas, details, while predicting outcomes maintains engagement. Summarizing key points and identifying repeated keywords reinforce understanding. Using context clues for unfamiliar terms aids independent reading.

Encoding and Organizational Tools, Encoding strategies like outlining or concept mapping

clusters related ideas, distinguishing literal from implied meanings. These prove effective for college-level texts requiring synthesis.

10 sentences on various functions in the English language.

Declarative sentences state facts like "Modernism revolutionized literary forms in the early 20th century."

"William Wordsworth was a Romantic poet."

"India got independence in 1947."

"Human brain weighs 6 pounds."

Isaac Newton discovered gravity & laws of motion.

Geoffrey Chaucer is considered the Father of English Literature.

The Sun is a ball of helium gas.

Glass is made of sand.

Wright brothers invented aeroplanes.

Interrogative sentences ask questions such as

- How does the Harlem Renaissance reflect racial identity struggles?

- When will the project's deadlines be met?

- What light through yonder window breaks?

- Is this a dagger which I see before me?

- What happens to a dream deferred?

- Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day?

- Why do men then so little understand themselves?

- Is it possible that pride and prejudice could ever give way to true understanding and affection?

Imperative Sentences give commands.

- Wash the dishes.

- Keep your face always towards the sun shine and shadows will fall behind you.

- To thine own self be true
- Not all those who wander are lost.
- Know thyself
- Carpe diem

Exclamatory sentences express strong emotions like surprise or shock.

- O Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou?
- O Captain! my captain! our fearful trip is done.
- O wild West Wind!, thou breath of Autumn's being!
- How wonderful is death, death and his brother sleep!
- Lord, what fools these mortals be!
- Parting is such a sweet sorrow!
- O Rose thou art sick.
- Sweet bird, that singst away the early hours!
- Great expectations! What are they?

Descriptive sentences gives details, paints vivid images

- Mountains rose like jagged teeth against the bruised purple sky
- The sun dipped low, painting the sky in hues of orange and pink.
- Leaves rustled in the breeze like hushed conversation
- The old house creaked under the weight of forgotten memories.

Narrative sentences tells stories.

- Langston Hughes wandered Harlem street, capturing Jazz rhythms in verse.

- Once upon a time, there lived a King and a Queen.

Expressive sentences convey personal feelings, like I'm Thrilled by the psychological Thrill depth of Joyce's character.
This soup made me feel so much better.

Directive: Guides or advises actions.

- Structure your essay with a clear thesis on Leavis's criticism.

Informative: Provides facts or explanations.

- Counselling relationships thrive on empathy and trust.

Performative: Performs an action through words.

- I declare this modernism now in session.

10 words of workplace vocabulary items

1. Deadline
2. Agenda
3. Stakeholder
4. Deliverable
5. Feedback
6. Collaboration
7. Productivity
8. Hierarchy
9. Compliance
10. Optimization