



INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

(Autonomous)

Dundigal, Hyderabad - 500 043

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY QUESTION BANK

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Section	:	A
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Course Faculty	:	Jayashree Naidu, Assistant Professor Dr. P Narsimha Raju, Professor

OBJECTIVES

I	To help students to consider in depth the terminology and nomenclature used in the syllabus.
II	To focus on the meaning of new words / terminology/nomenclature

DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY QUESTION BANK

S No	QUESTION	ANSWER	Blooms Level	CLO	CLO Code
UNIT - I					
1	How do you define the word 'communication'?	Communication means to create a common understanding.	Remember	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
2	What is the root word for 'Communication'?	English word 'Communication' is derived from Latin root 'Communis'.	Remember	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
3	What is the definition of George Terry on 'Communication'?	'Communication is an exchange of facts, ideas, opinion by two or more persons.	Remember	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
4	List the elements of communication.	Sender, receiver, message, channel and feedback.	Remember	CLO 01	AHSB01.01
4	Describe 'Dynamic Process' in Communication?	Dynamic means 'ever changing'. Communication is not a constant, one time event. It is a dynamic process, which had been changing all the time.	Understand	CLO2	AHSB01.02
5	What is 'Verbal Communication'?	Verbal communication is the transmission of messages in the form of words likely to be sentences.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
6	What is ' Non-Verbal Communication'?	Non-Verbal Communication is a kind of communication transmitted through actions and behavior rather than words.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
7	Define 'Body Signal' in communication?	Non-verbal signals by the body.	Remember	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
8	Define 'Object Signals'?	Non-Verbal messages sent by physical objects.	Remember	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
9	Recall the meaning of 'Space Signals' in Communication?	Non-Verbal messages sent by action are called 'Space Signal'.	Remember	CLO 2	AHSB01.02
10	Elucidate 'Time Signals' in	Non-Verbal messages sent by time actions are called 'Time Signals'.	Remember	CLO 3	AHSB01.03

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	Communication?				
12	What is 'Encoding' in Communication process?	Translating information into a message in the form of symbols that represent ideas or concepts.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
13	What is 'Decoding' in communications process?	Decoding is conducted by the receiver. Once the message is received and examined, the stimulus is sent to the brain for interpreting in order to assign some type of meaning to it.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
14	What does 'Soft Skills' mean?	Personal attributes that enable someone to interact effectively and harmoniously with other people.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
15	How do you define 'Hard Skills'?	Hard skills are specific, teachable abilities that can be defined and measured, such as typing, writing, math, reading and the ability to use software programs.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
16	What is the full form of LSRW?	Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing	Remember	CLO 4	AHSB01.04
17	Define feedback as part of the process of communication.	Feedback in process of communication is response that the sender of message receives from the receiver.	Remember	CLO 4	AHSB01.04
18	Explain the significance of English for Engineering students.	English is known as a global language and it has been the link and communicative language in one's own professional life.	Remember	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
19	List out the stages of listening.	Receiving, understanding, remembering, evaluating, and responding	Remember	CLO 02	AHSB01.02
20	Name different types of listeners?	Non-listeners, superficial listeners, logical listeners, and active listeners	Remember	CLO 02	AHSB01.02
21	What are the barriers for listening?	Physiological Barriers, Physical Barriers, Attitudinal Barriers, Wrong Assumptions, Cultural Barriers, Gender Barriers, Lack of Training, Bad Listening Habits, Bringing in Emotions, and Fear	Remember	CLO 02	AHSB01.02
22	Explain the difference between 'listening' and 'hearing'.	Listening is an active and focal activity to seek for any valuable information whereas hearing is act of hearing in general. Hearing refers to the sounds that you hear, whereas listening requires more than that: it requires focus. Listening means paying attention not only to the story, but how it is told, the use of language and voice, and how the other person uses his or her body.	Understand	CLO 3	AHSB01.03
23	How do you define the word 'Phonetics'?	<i>Phonetics</i> is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of human speech, or—in the case of sign languages—the equivalent aspects of sign. ... Auditory <i>phonetics</i> : the study of the reception and perception of speech sounds by the listener.	Remember	CLO02	AHSB01.02

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24	Write the difference between Monophthongs and Diphthongs?	A monophthong is a single vowel and a diphthong is a double vowel. A monophthong is where there is one vowel sound in a syllable, and a diphthong is where there are two vowel sounds in a syllable.	Remember	CLO 4	AHSB01.04
UNIT – II					
1	How do you describe a language?	Language is a tool for communication.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
2	What is 'Speaking Skill'?	Speaking Skill is the skill that gives us the ability to communicate effectively.	Remember	CLO 4	AHSB01.04
3	Elucidate the meaning of 'accomplish'.	To succeed in doing(something)	Remember	CLO 5	AHSB01.05
4	Recall the meaning of 'Lingua franka'.	A language that is used among people who speak various languages.	Remember	CLO 5	AHSB01.05
5	How did you understand the meaning of 'Apocryphal'?	Well-known but probably not true.	Remember	CLO 5	AHSB01.05
6	Explain about the 'Oral Communication'.	Spoken communication or the communication employing speech is know as 'Oral Communication'.	Remember	CLO 4	AHSB01.05
7	What is the meaning of 'Hackneyed Phrase'?	A hackneyed phrase or idea has been said or used so often that it has become boring and has no meaning.	Understand	CLO 4	AHSB01.04
8	State the meaning of 'Clichés'.	A phrase or opinion that is overused and betrays a lack of original thought	Remember	CLO 4	AHSB01.04
9	What is 'Precision?'	Precision means the quality, condition, or fact of being exact and accurate. It can make oral communication very effective.	Remember	CLO 6	AHSB01.06
10	List out any four aspects of essentials for effective speaking.	Four aspects of essentials for effective speaking: 1.The audience is not the enemy 2. Write your speech word for word 3.Bring life to your words with colorful images and examples 4.Six emotions that will connect with any audience: happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust, and fear	Remember	CLO 10	AHSB01.10
11	What is a gesture?	Gesture is movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
12	What is Body language?	Body language means the conscious and unconscious movements and postures by which attitudes and feelings are communicated.	Understand	CLO 6	AHSB01.06
13	List out the various aspects of facial expressions.	Facial expressions include: 1. Happiness 2. Sadness 3. Anger	Remember	CLO 10	AHSB01.10

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		4. Surprise 5. Disgust 6. Fear 7. Confusion 8. Excitement 9. Desire 10. Contempt			
14	What is a gesture?	Gesture is movement of part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express an idea or meaning.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
15	How do you define regulators?	Gestures used to give feedback when conversing are called regulators. Examples of 'regulators' include head nods, short sounds such as 'uh-huh', 'mm-mm', and expressions of interest or boredom.	Remember	CLO 05	AHSB01.05
16	Recall the meaning of 'Emblems' in Body language.	Gestures that serve the same function as a word are called emblems.	Remember	CLO 4	AHSB01.04
17	What are the 'Illustrators' in Body language?	Gestures which accompany words to illustrate a verbal message are known as illustrators.	Remember	CLO 6	AHSB01.06
18	What is 'Sign Language' in Speaking Skills?	A system of communication using visual gestures and signs, as used by deaf people.	Remember	CLO 10	AHSB01.10
19	List out the barriers to speaking.	1. Rough and unclear data or information about the topic 2. Inconsistent communication 3. Unclear pronunciation 4. Miscommunication 5. Using negative words – Meaning of some words may differ from region to region and culture to culture.	Remember	CLO 10	AHSB01.10
20	What are visual aids?	Visual aids means an item of illustrative matter, such as a film, slide, or model, designed to supplement written or spoken information.	Remember	CLO 8	AHSB01.08
21	What is an 'Interactive Whiteboard?'	An Interactive whiteboard is the large interactive display in the form of whiteboard. It can either be a standalone touch screen computer used independently to perform tasks and operation or a connectable apparatus using a touchpad to control computers from a projector.	Remember	CLO 6	AHSB01.06

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22	What is an 'Oral Presentation?'	Oral Presentation is structured, prepared and speech-based means of communicating information, ideas to a group of people in order to inform or discuss on the specific topic.	Remember	CLO 6	AHSB01.06
23	What is known as a barrier in communication?	A barrier is a hurdle, difficulty or a gap in communicating one's own views.	Understand	CLO 5	AHSB01.05
24	Compare the difference between posture and gesture.	Posture can reflect emotions, attitudes and intentions. Gesture is the movement of any part of the body, especially a hand or the head, to express a thought an idea.	Understand	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
	What is power point presentation?	The Power Point presentation is a collection of individual slides that contain information on a topic.	Remember	CLO 14	AHSB01.14
UNIT – III					
1		Methods of word formation. 1. Derivation 2. Compounding 3. Blending 4. Acronym	Remember	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
2	Write a few lines on 'root words' in English.	A root is the basic unit of a word. It is the form of a word after all affixes are removed. It is what's left after you remove all the affixes — the prefixes like "un-" or "anti-" and suffixes such as "-able" and "-tion."	Remember	CLO 19	AHSB01.19
3	Write a note on Derivation.	Derivation in general means the formation of a word from another word or base and the relation of a word to its base or root.	Remember	CLO 19	AHSB01.19
4	What is etymology?	Etymology is the study of words in a language.	Remember	CLO 11	AHSB01.11
5	What is 'blending' in linguistic perspective?	Blending is a process of combining two words to make a new word with a hybrid meaning	Remember	CLO 12	AHSB01.12
6	How do you understand 'Reading Vocabulary?'	A literate person's vocabulary is all the words he or she can recognize when reading.	Remember	CLO 11	AHSB01.11
7	Describe the 'Listening Vocabulary'.	The person's listening vocabulary is all the words he or she can recognize when listening to speech.	Understand	CLO 12	AHSB01.12

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8	Write about the 'Speaking Vocabulary'.	The person's speaking vocabulary is all the words he or she uses in speech. It is likely to be a subset of listening vocabulary.	Understand	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
9	What is 'Writing Vocabulary?'	The words are used in various forms of writing from formal essays to social media feeds. Many written words do not commonly appear in a speech.	Remember	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
10	Explain the meaning of 'loan word'.	A loanword is a word adopted from one language and incorporated into another language without translation.	Remember	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
12	Elucidate the meaning of 'Neologism'.	A new word, phrase or expression, or new meaning of a familiar word.	Understand	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
13	Explain the meaning of acronym.	An acronym is a word or name formed as an abbreviation from the initial components in a phrase or a word, usually individual letters (as in NATO or laser) and sometimes syllables.	Remember	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
14	What does RSVP mean?	It means 'Repondez s'il vous plait,' a French word which means 'respond, if you please.'	Remember	CLO 14	AHSB01.14
15	How can you define 'Noun Phrase'?	Noun phrases consist of a noun and its modifiers.	Understand	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
16	How did you understand the 'Adverbial Phrase?'	Adverbial phrases are phrases that act as adverbs. They modify verbs, adverbs, or adjectives.	Remember	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
17	What is one-word substitution?	One word substitution is a process in which people use one word to replace a wordy phrase, to make the sentence structure more clear.	Remember	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
18	What is the one word substitution for 'a person who says one thing and does another?'	Hypocrite	Remember	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
19	What is the one word substitution for 'remedy for all?'	Panacea	Remember	CLO 13	AHSB01.13

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	diseases’?				
20	What is a ‘Declarative Sentence?’	A declarative sentence makes a statement. A declarative sentence ends with a period(.)	Remember	CLO 12	AHSB01.12
21	How do you define a ‘clause?’	A clause is a group of words that does have both a subject and a verb. A clause contains subject and predicate.	Understand	CLO 12	AHSB01.12
22	What is the definition of ‘Independent Clause?’	An independent clause is a group of words that contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete though. An independent clause is a sentence.	Understand	CLO 12	AHSB01.12
23	What is a ‘Modifier in grammar?’	Modifier is a word or phrase that is used with another word or phrase to limit or add to its meaning. Modifiers are words that limit and describe other words.	Understand	CLO 14	AHSB01.14
24	Explain about the compound complex sentences.	A compound-complex sentence is the sentence that contains three or more clauses: two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.	Remember	CLO 06	AHSB01.06
25	Explain how the Subject agrees with Verb.	Subject and verb must AGREE with one another in number (singular or plural)	Remember	CLO 12	AHSB01.12
26	How do you define an Article?	Article is a word which points out at a person, thing or place spoken of. Thus article refers to the noun.	Remember	CLO 06	AHSB01.06
UNIT - IV					
1	How do you define ‘Reading?’	Reading is a means of language acquisition of communication and of sharing information and ideas.	Understand	CLO 13	AHSB01.13
2	Elucidate ‘Sub-Lexical Reading?’	Sub-lexical reading, involves teaching reading by associating characters or groups of characters with sounds or by using Phonics learning and teaching methodology.	Understand	CLO 7	AHSB01.07
3	Explain about the ‘Lexical Reading’.	Lexical reading involves acquiring words or phrases without attention to the characters or groups of characters that compose them or by using whole language learning and teaching methodology.	Remember	CLO 10	AHSB01.10

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4	Write about the 'Sub-Vocalized reading'.	Sub -vocalized reading combines sight reading with internal sounding of the words as if spoken.	Remember	CLO 15	AHSB01.15
5	Recall the meaning of 'Speed reading'.	Speed Reading is a collection of methods for increasing reading speed without an unacceptable reduction in comprehension or retention.	Remember	CLO 8	AHSB01.08
6	Write the full form of RSVP.	Rapid Serial Visual Presentation. It is an experimental model frequently used to examine the temporal characteristics of attention.		CLO 11	AHSB01.11
7	What is Cognitive Process in Reading?	Reading can be defined as a cognitive process that can be involved decoding symbols to arrive at meaning.	Remember	CLO 8	AHSB01.08
8	List the techniques of Reading?	Skimming, Scanning, Idea Reading, Exploratory Reading, Analytic Reading, Critical Reading, Narcotic Reading, Extensive Reading, Intensive Reading, Developmental Reading	Remember	CLO12	AHSB01.12
9	What is an active reading skill?	Active reading aims to get an in-depth Understand of the text.	Understand	CLO 7	AHSB01.07
10	What is 'Skimming' in Reading?	Skimming is used to understand the "gist" or main idea. This reading technique is used for getting the gist of the whole text lead.	Remember	CLO 7	AHSB01.07
11	How do you understand 'Scanning' in reading skill?	Scanning through the text is a reading strategy that is used for getting some specific points by looking at the whole text.	Remember	CLO 7	AHSB01.07
12	What is the meaning of 'Extensive reading'?	Extensive reading involves reading for pleasure.	Remember	CLO 7	AHSB01.07
13	Explain about Intensive Reading?	Intensive reading involves learners reading in detail with specific learning aims and tasks.	Remember	CLO 7	AHSB01.07
14	List the main forms of Writing for information?	Table, Bar Diagrams, Pie Diagrams, Flow Charts and Tree Diagram etc.	Remember	CLO 8	AHSB01.08
15		The reasons for Poor Reading Comprehension: a) decoding deficiency b) attention deficit c) poor vocabulary d) limited knowledge base.	Remember	CLO 11	AHSB01.11

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16	Recall the types of Reading Comprehension?	Literal, Inferential and Critical	Remember	CLO 8	AHSB01.08
17	What is literal comprehension reading?	Literal comprehension involves what the author is actually saying. The reader needs to understand ideas and information explicitly stated in the reading material.	Understand	CLO 11	AHSB01.11
18	Explain the significance of detailed reading.	According to research, reading is a process that negotiates the meaning between the text and its reader.	Understand	CLO 8	AHSB01.08
19	Which technique was suggested by Mortimer Adler?	Active reading style	Remember	CLO 7	AHSB01.07
20	What are the three steps involved in reading your text more efficiently?	Preview, Read, and Recall are the three steps involved on reading a text.	Remember	CLO 11	AHSB01.11
21	Write the full form of SPEM method of reading?	Structure-Proposition-Evaluation Method	Remember	CLO 1	AHSB01.01
22	List the features of inferential comprehension.	Inferential comprehension deals in reading between the lines and make inferences about things not directly stated.	Remember	CLO 8	AHSB01.08
23	How do you identify analytical style of a writer while reading a text?	Use of sentence linkers would ensure analytical style of a writer while reading a text.	Understand	CLO 7	AHSB01.08
24	What is a topic sentence?	A topic sentence is the one associated with the title of a passage or a paragraph.	Remember	CLO 9	AHSB01.09
25	How do you identify a topic sentence in a passage?	A topic sentence usually occurs in initial, medial or final sentences of a paragraph or a passage.	Understand	CLO 9	AHSB01.09
UNIT - V					
1	How do you define academic writing?	Academic writing is clear, concise, focused, structured content and backed up by evidence. Its purpose is to aid the reader's ability to understand the text.	Remember	CLO 15	AHSB01.15
2	List the characteristics of effective language.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concrete and specific 2. Not vague and abstract 3. Concise, not verbose 	Remember	CLO 17	AHSB01.17

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		4. Familiar, not obscure 5. Precise and clear,			
3	What is calligraphy?	Calligraphy means decorative handwriting. It is considered as an art of writing beautifully.	Remember	CLO 14	AHSB01.14
4	Describe the 'distraction' in writing skills?	Poor spelling distracts the reader and lose focus. It is hard to read a text for comprehension when it is full of spelling errors.	Understand	CLO 16	AHSB01.16
5	Elucidate the 'table' in writing skills?	A table is a collection of related data held in structured format. It consists of columns, and rows.	Understand	CLO 16	AHSB01.16
6	How is a bar chart useful in writing skills?	A bar chart or bar graph presents categorical data with rectangular bars with heights or lengths proportional to the values which they present.	Understand	CLO 17	AHSB01.17
7	Elucidate 'coherence' in writing.	Coherence is the quality of being logical and consistent in writing any script.	Remember	CLO 16	AHSB01.15
8	Explain 'cohesion' in writing.	Cohesion concerns the flow of sentences and paragraphs from one to another.	Remember	CLO 15	AHSB01.15
9	Write about the line graph in writing skills.	A line graph is a type of chart which displays information as a series of data points called 'markers' connected by straight line segments.	Remember	CLO 16	AHSB01.16
10	How do you explain a pie chart?	A pie chart (or a circle chart) is a circular statistical graphic which is divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportion.	Remember	CLO 18	AHSB01.18
11	What is flow chart?	Flow chart is a diagram that shows step-by-step progression through a procedure or system especially using connecting lines and a set of conventional symbols.	Remember	CLO 17	AHSB01.17
12	Explain the role of sentence linkers for writing a paragraph effectively.	Sentence linkers ensure coherence and cohesion throughout the paragraph or a text.	Understand	CLO 17	AHSB01.17
13	How do you understand 'paragraph'?	A paragraph is a distinct section of a piece of writing, usually dealing with a single theme	Understand	CLO 9	AHSB01.09
14	List the elements of Paragraph?	Proper Length, Unity, Coherence	Remember	CLO 17	AHSB01.17
15	Recall the developmental Techniques and Methods in	Inductive Method, Deductive Method, Chronological Method, Spatial Methods	Understand	CLO 19	AHSB01.19

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	writing a paragraph?				
16	List out the types of Paragraphs?	Descriptive, Narrative, A paragraph of Definitions, A paragraph of Similarities	Remember	CLO 19	AHSB01.19
17	How do you differentiate between formal and informal letters?	A formal letter is written for both official and business purposes whereas an informal letter is used as a means to communicate information to friends, members of family, and relatives	Understand	CLO 16	AHSB01.16
18	List out the components of a formal letter.	A formal letter comprises - FROM and TO address, a subject, salutation, body of letter and a leave taking with a complementary close	Understand	CLO 15	AHSB01.15
19	What is the contrasting aspect between formal letter and an e mail?	A formal letter comprises FROM and TO address, a subject, salutation, body of letter and a leave taking with a complementary close whereas an e mail carries fixed address line for mail id of receiver of the message in addition to restrictively available space for message.	Understand	CLO 15	AHSB01.15
20	List out elements of Business Letter?	The heading, the date, the inside address, subject, the salutation.	Remember	CLO 18	AHSB01.18
21	Recall the abbreviations used in letter writing?	Asap(as soon as possible), Cc (carbon copy), ps(post script), p.t.o (page turn over), rsvp (means please reply in French)	Remember	CLO 16	AHSB01.16
22	Classify the types of letters?	Formal letters and Informal letters.	Remember	CLO 19	AHSB01.19
23	What is ambiguity?	Ambiguity is classified into types as syntactic and semantic ambiguity.	Understand	CLO 19	AHSB01.19
24	How do you define the word 'semantics'?	Semantics is the branch of linguistics and logic concerned with meaning.	Understand	CLO 18	AHSB01.18
25	Summarize semantic ambiguity.	Semantic ambiguity is having more than one meaning in the usage of a sentence.	Understand	CLO 19	AHSB01.19

Signature of the Faculty

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