CMPT 376W Midterm Cheat Sheet

**Simple Subject** - a subject that has just a single noun, pronoun or noun phrase as the focus of the sentence. (Ex. The **students** despised my examples)

**Whole/Complex/Compound Subject** - when the whole subject (used by text) or consists of a noun phrase and also any additional words, phrases or clauses (Ex. The **students in CMPT-376** despised my examples)

**Nominalization** - the use of a word (which is not a noun) as a noun (Ex. Department heads provide an evaluation of candidates vs Department heads evaluate candidates)

**Subordinate clause** - a clause that completes a sentence (Ex. **Although I was scared**, I crept inside)

**Passives** - in the passive voice, the subject of the sentence receives the action and is used when we do not know who did the action (Ex. The **house** was painted last week)

**Actives** - in the active voice, the subject of the sentence does the action (Ex. **John** painted the house last week)

**Gerund** - a noun made from a verb by adding “-ing” (Ex. Read becomes reading)

**Phrasal Embedding** – embedding one idea within another (Ex. The roller coaster, **which was a very big old machine with two wheels and many riders,** was very fast)

**Concision** - compression or in other words getting rid of redundancy (Ex. I**n my personal opinion**, we should **not ignore** the opportunity to get rid of redundancy becomes we should consider getting rid of redundancy

**Metadiscourse** - talking or writing about what you are talking about (Ex. **In this paper,** we **perform an experiment** that **investigates** whether GPU optimized code performs better…)

**Monotony** - boring boring boring tone of voice (Ex.today like yesterday, tomorrow like today)

**Pronoun** - words that replace nouns (ex: she)

**Synonyms** - words that have similar meaning (Ex. Synonym of fix is repair)

**Faked cohesion** - faked cohesion is when an author uses conjunctions to aid in the logical flow of their ideas (Ex. Faked cohesion is bad, **thus,** should be minimized)

**Genre** - a category or class (Ex. Horror movies are a genre of movies)

**Rhetoric**  - the art of using words well when speaking or writing (Ex. When a politician describes a problem and makes it seem like it is not a problem)

**Rhetorical situation** - the context of a rhetorical act made up of at least a writer, an issue, a speech and an audience (Ex. Milan Tofiloski(rhetor or writer) is the lecturer of CMPT 376 students(audience) and he lectures(speech) them on the study of technical writing and group dynamics)

**Character** - the mental and moral qualities that are unique to an individual (Ex. Thanos in avengers is an evil character)

**Action** – the process of a character doing something (Ex. Sasha ran towards the door)

**Adjective**: words or phrases that describe nouns (E.g **Enormous** dog)

**Limiting Adjectives:** adjectives that restrict rather than modifying or qualifying the meaning on the noun (E.g **two** dogs)

**Descriptive Adjectives**: adjectives which describe the kind of or quality of a noun or pronoun (E.g She is **beautiful**)

**Articles:** word that combines with a noun to indicate the reference being made by the noun (E.g in the English language, **the** is an article)

**Possessive Adjectives**: adjectives that modify nouns by attributing possession to someone or something (E.g She is **your** cousin, where **your** is the possessive adjective)

**Numeral Adjectives:** adjectives used to denote the number of nouns or their order (E.g The **fourth** dog was very rowdy compared to the **second** dog)

**Indefinite Adjectives**: an adjective formed from an indefinite pronoun except it modifies a noun or pronoun (E.g **Many** dogs ran towards him)

**Adverb**: a word or phrase used to describe a verb, adjective or other adverbs (E.g I will **eat** later, the adverb later modifies the verb eat)

**Simple Adverb:** adverbs that only contain one word (E.g The dog was an **extremely** fast runner)

**Conjunctive Adverb:** an adverb used to connect clauses of a sentence (E.g **Therefore,** the dog caught up with him.)

**Jargon:** words or expressions used by a certain group or profession and are difficult for the average person to understand (E.g **Bit** in computer science is binary digit and most people do not understand that)

**Euphemism:** an mild or indirect expression or word used in place of another which may seem unpleasant or offensive (E.g The dog **passed away** instead of The dog died)

**Buzzword:** a word or phrase that becomes popular or fashionable for a period of time and is used to impress people (E.g **Yolo** by drake is a buzzword)

**Affectation:** unnatural form of habit as of speech or behaviour adopted to impress others and or give a false impression (E.g When a person wears fake expensive clothes)

**Appositive**: a noun, pronoun or phrase placed next to another noun or phrase to identify or add information to it (E.g George, **the dog**, was very small.)

**Noun complement:** a noun that is a subject complement where it appears with a linking verb and modifies the subject (E.g My plan for this weekend **is** to give my dog a bath)

**Independent clause**: clause contains verb and subject and expresses complete thought

**Global coherence –** coherence of paper as a whole (Ex. Global coherence includes the introduction,body of paper and the reader should be able to read just a few sentences of each section to understand paper)

**Introduction –** a high level overview (map) of the paper

**The body** – places on a map that are clearly connected to other places.

**Coherence –** most important aspect is how much background knowledge the reader already has about topic

**Metaphor –** comparison between one object and other (Ex. Lisp: everything is a list)

**Shape –** the process of **changing the structure** of sentence by getting to the subject, verb and object quickly (Ex. Change shape of a long sentence in order to prevent sprawling)

**Refactoring –** rewriting code without modifying functionality(ex. Decoupling functionality)

**Decouple** – changes can be made to any one system without having any effect on any other system. (Ex. Independent systems)

**Linter –** tool that analyzes source code to flag bugs, errors etc (Ex. JSLint analyzes Javascript code and lists code quality concerns)

**Sprawl –** when a sentence has too many subordinate or coordinate clauses.

**Complex noun phrase –** multiple nouns can modify the head noun (Ex. University student tuition)

**Elegance –** we can use metaphors to explain a complex problem by turning abstract concepts into concrete concepts (Ex. Writing about a genetic soup metaphor)