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Q2: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ARGUMENTATIVE AND DESCRIPTIVE WRITING?

ANS: **ARGUMENTATIVE WRITING**:

An argumentative essay is a type of essay that presents arguments about both sides of an issue. It could be that both sides are presented equally balanced, or it could be that one side is presented more forcefully than the other. It all depends on the writer, and what side he supports the most. The general structure of an argumentative essay follows this format:

* **Introduction**: Attention Grabber / hook, Background Information, Thesis Statement
* **Body:** Three body paragraphs (three major arguments)
* **Counterargument**: An argument to refute earlier arguments and give weight to the actual position
* **Conclusion:** Rephrasing the thesis statement, major points, call to attention, or concluding remarks.

**DESCRIPTIVE WRITING:**

The primary purpose of descriptive writing is to describe a person, place or thing in such a way that a picture is formed in the reader's mind. Capturing an event through descriptive writing involves paying close attention to the details by using all of your five senses.

**DIFFERENCE**:

* A descriptive writing told us about stories while an argumentive writing informs about an idea.
* The argumentive writing can persuade the reader through logic ans a descriptive writing is generally on personal experiences!!
* Argumentative writing is the type of essay which with the support of evidence tries to prove a point.
* Argumentative writing is always related to real things on the other hand descriptive writing can be real life or fictional. The descriptive writing includes the chronological order of presenting a story by an introduction, plot, character, setting, and climax whereas, the argumentative essay focus on proving a point through powerful points.
* The descriptive writing can be written in the form of a first and third person and argumentative writing can only be written in the third person.
* Descriptive writing is offered up by a narrator, or someone telling a story. It often describes events in chronological sequence and dialogue and has a plot curve in that something about the narrator has changed. Argument is usually considered material that attempts to persuade a reader.

Q2: FIND THE MODIFIERS IN THE GIVEN STORY?

AMS: The Kingdom of Glora was home to Princess Isabella, a **friendly young** lady who was loved by the whole kingdom. She had two elder sisters, Rose and Juliette, but she was nothing like them. Rose was **quite charming**, but she was no match to Juliette. Nevertheless, they were both mean to Isabella because they were considered conventionally beautiful. They teased Isabella for her plain appearance and simplicity, and always made fun of her for playing with her toys. They coaxed her to dress up more, but Isabella paid no heed to her sisters and continued to play with her toys. She loved her dolls as they never called her names, but she often felt lonely. King Paul, her father, was distressed at the sorrow of his youngest child, and although he tried to spend his free time with her, he was often called away for extended periods because of his royal duties.

On a **bright summer morning**, the prince of the Kingdom of Meadow-Hill, Geoffrey, arrived in the Kingdom of Glora, seeking a bride. He was a year younger than Juliette, a year older than Rose, and two years older than Isabella. All the sisters were eager to meet the **handsome prince**. Prince Geoffrey first spoke to Juliette, praising her **beautiful tresses**. Flattered, Juliette told him how lovingly she took care of her hair. Geoffrey soon got tired of the conversation and tried to strike a conversation with Rose. To impress the **young prince**, Rose began describing her father’s court and talking about all the **famous personalities** in it. When Prince Geoffrey could hear no more, he decided to meet Isabella. As soon as he met her, he was awestruck by her beauty. Juliette and Rose scoffed at Isabelle, berating her **unkempt hair**. When the prince said she had **beautiful eyes**, both Rose and Juliette declared that all the sisters had **beautiful eyes**. Prince Geoffrey said, “She is blessed with beautiful eyes indeed. But she plays with toys!” Juliette countered, trying to make young Isabella appear childish. “So what? Even I like playing with dolls.” Taking out a **small doll** from his pocket, he introduced it to everyone as Jane, his **oldest friend**. Isabella, delighted, offered to introduce him to her friends. When he agreed, she led him into the garden, leaving behind her mean sisters.

Q3: . Write a ten lines argumentative paragraph on the following topic?

. Do you agree that honesty is the best policy?

Ans: The majority of us use lies every once in a while to stay away from troublesome circumstances and conceal our sentiments or goals. Anyway lying consistently accompanies a cost while the fact of the matter is priceless. Here are a couple of reasons why you ought to consistently be straightforward:

1. Reality will consistently come out, so by lying you are just 'purchasing time' yet it will likely be more regrettable when it's uncovered that you lied also.

2. You will rest easy thinking about yourself in the event that you are straightforward and open.

3. Others will have the option to believe you and trust is the reason for all connections.

4. Others will look for your legit guidance and feeling.

5. You won't need to recollect and keep up a snare of falsehoods. Lies as a rule lead to more mislead conceal the underlying falsehoods, making an endless loop.

6. Lying is a simple way out, by being straightforward you figure out how to handle troublesome or awkward circumstances and develop as an individual.

Since we've built up that it is smarter to be straightforward here are a couple of tips on the best way to stay away from the enticement of lying:

7. but the slug: genuineness is progressively troublesome, else we wouldn't fall back on lying! Get together your boldness and venture forward with reality - others will value it.

8. Support yourself: proceed with reality, without overthinking all the conceivable negative results.

9. Have confidence in others: we for the most part expect that they won't comprehend and acknowledge reality.

10. Set up your words and yourself: being straightforward doesn't mean being discourteous or gruff. Consider what and how you will talk. You despite everything should be conciliatory and kind so as to abstain from offending the other person.

11. Persuade yourself that it's smarter frankly: on the off chance that you don't trust it, at that point you will depend on a lie when the circumstance begins to take a negative turn.

12. Consider it to be a chance to create: being transparent correspondence are significant delicate abilities for your own and expert life. So every circumstance where you can rehearse improves you at it!

Q4: **Read the following text quickly and fill in the table. What do the numbers given in the table refer to?**

**ANS:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1% | 1%: and less than 1 per cent had engaged in role-play. |
| 2% | 2%: 2 per cent had experienced field trips. |
| 6% | 6% : Just 6 per cent of the sample said they felt competent at writing essays, the staple A level assessment activity |
| 13% | 13%: Of the students in the survey just 13 per cent felt their A-level course had prepared them very well for work at university. |
| 16% | 16%: Only 16 per cent had used video/audio. |
| 30% | 30%: About 30 per cent of respondents claimed to have made significant use of primary sources (few felt very confident in handling them) and this had mostly been in connection with project work. |
| 3/4 | 3/4: Three-quarters felt it had prepared them fairly well. |
| 86% | 86%: In fact individual teachers were the center of students' learning at A level with some 86 per cent of respondents reporting that their teachers had been more influential in their development as historians than the students' own reading and thinking. |