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# MID TERMS

## Q1: How Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech?

ANS: Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech the verb, the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection. Each part of speech explains not what the word is, but how the word is used There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence.

**Q2: Why a verb can be described as**

**transitive or intransitive?**

ANS: A verb can be described as transitive or intransitive based on whether it requires an object to express a complete thought or not. A transitive verb is one that only makes sense if it exerts it action on an object. An intransitive verb will make sense without one. Some verbs may be used both ways.

**TRANSITIVE**: First, it is an action verb, expressing a doable activity like kick, want, paint, write, eat, clean, etc. Second, it must have a direct object, something or someone who receives the action of the verb. Here are some examples of transitive verbs: ...

Kicked = transitive verb; Juan = direct object.

**INTERANSITIVE**:

Here are some examples of intransitive

verbs: Huffing and puffing, we arrived at the classroom door with only seven seconds to spare.

Arrived = intransitive verb.

James **went** to the campus cafe for a steaming bowl of squid eyeball stew.

Went = intransitive verb.

**Q3: Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure of that particular sentence. According to rules of grammar, sentence structure can sometimes be quite complicated. For the sake of simplicity, discuss the basic sentence structure.**

ANS: **BASIC SENTENCE STRUCTURE:** Every word in a sentence serves a specific purpose within the structure of that particular sentence. According to rules of grammar, sentence structure can sometimes be quite complicated. For the sake of simplicity, however, the basic parts of a sentence are discussed here. The two most basic parts of a sentence are **the basic parts of a sentence>** Every complete sentence contains two parts: a subject and a predicate. The subject is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the predicate tells something about the subject. There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. **the correct sentence structure:** The subject and predicate make up the two basic structural parts of any complete sentence. ... These elements include the direct object, indirect object, and subject complement. All of these elements can be expanded and further combined into simple, compound, complex, or compound/complex sentences.

**There are four types of sentences**: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. Each sentence is defined by the use of independent and dependent clauses, conjunctions, and subordinators.