

NAME :

SANA ABID

ID :

12872

SUBJ :

Functional English

Q1) How do you change an active question into a passive question?

• Active and Passive Voice:

• An action of a subject, in a relation to an object, is expressed in two ways. These two ways of expressing actions of a subject are known as Voices.

1. Active Voice

2. Passive Voice.

Change an Active question into Passive:

First of all we must know the meaning of passive - passive means

removing or not mentioning the subject - because we

want to shorten the sentence, as in news headlines.

Rules:

if you are changing an active sentence to passive:-

The question words when, why, where, how or what does not change their position at the beginning of the sentence when the active voice is changed into

passive voice.

• What did he say - Active

• What was said by him.

↓
Passive

• He writes a letter - active

• A letter is written by him.

↓
Passive

(Rules)

① (The sentence must have object (transitive verb) if there is no object then there must be question word (who asks the object.)

② (Subject or active sentences into passive sentences that precede the object word "by".)

③ object active sentence become the subject of passive sentences.

④ The verb used is verb III (past participle) which preceded by to be.

Q2) What is the Easiest way to identify figures of speech?

• FIGURE OF SPEECH

① figure of speech is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition. It can be a metaphor or simile, design to make a comparison.

• It can be repetition of alliteration

or exaggeration of hyperbole to provide a schismatic effect.

② When using figure of speech the words will change from their literal meanings to give a more stylized and specialized meaning of these words.

Example:

Let us take for example the phrase "fast like lightning". The phrase merely

③

implies great speed. It does not mean literally as fast as lightning.

Example:

On hearing the school bell the kids ran out of the class as fast as lightning.

• Alliteration:

Alliteration is the repetition of the beginning sounds of neighboring words.

Example:

- she sells seashells.
- Walter wondered who Winnie was.
- Fred feeds frogs legs on Friday.

④

Hyperbole

hyperbole was exaggeration for emphasis or effect.

Example:

- ① I could do this for ever.
- ② Everybody knows that.

METAPHOR

A metaphor makes a comparison b/w two unlike things or ideas.

- ① heart of stone.
- ② Time is money.
- ③ That's a night owl.
- ④ Charge the Voice.

7

- 1) Harry ate six shrimp at dinner.
- 2) At dinner, six shrimp were eaten by Harry.
- 3) Beautiful giraffas roam the savannah.
 - The savannah is roamed by beautiful giraffas
- 4) Sue changed the flat tire.
 - The flat tire was changed by Sue.
- 5) We are going to watch a movie tonight.
 - A movie is going to be watched tonight by us.
- 6) I ran the obstacle course in record time.
 - The obstacle course was run by me in record time.

8

- 1) The crew paved the entire stretch of highway.
 - The entire stretch of highway was paved by the crew.
- 2) Mom read the novel in one day.
 - The novel was read by mom in one day.
- 3) The critic wrote a scathing review.
 - A scathing review was written by the critic.
- 4) I will clean the house every Saturday.
 - Every Saturday the house will be cleaned by me.
- 5) The staff is required to watch a safety video.

①

every year

- Every year a safety video is required to be watched by the staff.

Q4) How do you identify verbs, adverb and adjective in a speech?

• VERB:

A verb is a word or a combination of words that indicates action or a state of being or condition.

a verb tell us about what the subject performs.

- she accepted the job offer.

⑩

Anthony is throwing the football.

• ADVERB:

An adverb is a word that can modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

lots of adverb end "ly".

- He ran quickly.

- He swims well.

- she spoke softly.

ADJECTIVE:

adjectives are words that describe other words, and tell us more about nouns.

- They live in a beautiful house.

(11)

(Q5) Read the passage carefully and answer questions given at the end.

(Q1) What is the difference b/w the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

Ans: Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students. Socrates felt that student need to be constant by questioned to bring out their own ideas.

(Q2) Why do educationalist consider philosopher a 'weak and woolly'?

Many educationalists

(12)

consider

The philosophy is not fit for practical application that is why educationalist ~~think~~ observed that ~~was~~ as weak and woolly field.

(Q3) What do you understand by the term perennialism...

~~It refers to something~~

• The term perennialism means one thing which is ceaseless of importance.

(Q4) Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

Yes, Plato's thinking about education were democratic but not his suggested practices.

(12)

(Q5) Why did Aquinas propose a model of education...

fact change with the changing of time they are not the utmost importance when aiming for holistic education.