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

Ans: Identification of verb whether it is transitive or intransitive is the first step in deciding whether a given sentence can be converted into passive voice or not. If a sentence has transitive verb i.e. with an object, then the sentence can be converted into passive voice. If a sentence has intransitive verb, then it cannot be changed into passive.

After identifying the verb as transitive, the next step is the interchanging step. The object is moved to the beginning of a sentence and the subject is moved to the last i.e after the verb. in short we can say that object of an active voice becomes the subject of passive voice and vice versa.

There is also a change in the auxiliaries of every tense. 'By' is used before the object in passive voice.

The verbs do, does or did does not appear in the passive form.

The verbs has, have, had, will, shall, can, may etc., do not change their position at the beginning when the active voice is changed to the passive voice.

Have you invited him? (Active Voice)

Has he been invited by you? (Passive Voice)

Will you help me? (Active Voice)

Will I be helped by you? (Passive Voice)

The question words when, where, why, how or what does not move from their position at the beginning when active voice is changed to the passive voice. Note that who is changed into by whom and whom into who.

What did he say? (Active Voice)

What was said by him? (Passive Voice)

Whom did you invite? (Active Voice)

Who was invited by you? (Passive Voice)

Who broke the glass? (Active voice)

By whom was the glass broken? (Passive voice)

**Q2 What is the easiest way to identify figures of speech?**

Ans: A [figure of speech](https://www.yourdictionary.com/figure-of-speech) is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition. It can be a [metaphor](https://www.yourdictionary.com/metaphor) or [simile](https://www.yourdictionary.com/simile), designed to make a comparison. It can be the repetition of [alliteration](https://www.yourdictionary.com/alliteration) or the exaggeration of [hyperbole](https://www.yourdictionary.com/hyperbole) to provide a dramatic effect.

In truth, there are a wealth of these literary tools in the English language. But, let's start out by exploring some of the most common figure of speech examples.

Figures of speech lend themselves particularly well to literature and poetry. They also pack a punch in speeches and movie lines. Indeed, these tools abound in nearly every corner of life. Let's start with one of the more lyrical devices, alliteration.

**Alliteration**

[Alliteration](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/alliteration-examples.html) is the repetition of the beginning sounds of neighboring words.

Examples include:

* She sells seashells.
* Walter wondered where Winnie was.
* Blue baby bonnets bobbed through the bayou.
* Nick needed new notebooks.
* Fred fried frogs' legs on Friday.

**Anaphora**

[Anaphora](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/anaphora-examples.html) is a technique where several phrases or verses begin with the same word or words.

Examples include:

* I came, I saw, I conquered. - Julius Caesar
* Mad world! Mad kings! Mad composition! - *King John II*, [William Shakespeare](https://quotes.yourdictionary.com/theme/shakespeare)
* It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness. - *A Tale of Two Cities*, [Charles Dickens](https://biography.yourdictionary.com/charles-dickens)
* With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right. - [Abraham Lincoln](https://biography.yourdictionary.com/abraham-lincoln)
* We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end... we shall never surrender. - [Winston Churchill](https://biography.yourdictionary.com/sir-winston-churchill)

### Assonance

[Assonance](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/assonance-examples.html) is the repetition of vowel sounds (not just letters) in words that are close together. The sounds don't have to be at the beginning of the word.

Examples include:

* A - For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels named Lenore. (Poe)
* E - Therefore, all seasons shall be sweet to thee. (Coleridge)
* I - From what I've tasted of desire, I hold with those who favor fire. (Frost)
* O - Oh hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn. (Wordsworth)
* U - Uncertain rustling of each purple curtain (Poe)

### Euphemism

[Euphemism](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-euphemism.html) is a mild, indirect, or vague term that often substitutes a harsh, blunt, or offensive term.

Examples include:

* 'A little thin on top' instead of 'going bald.'
* 'Fell of the back of a truck' instead of 'stolen.'
* 'Letting you go' instead of 'firing you.'
* 'Passed away' instead of 'died.'
* 'Economical with the truth' instead of 'liar.'

### Hyperbole

[Hyperbole](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-hyperboles.html) uses exaggeration for emphasis or effect.

Examples include:

* I've told you to stop a thousand times.
* That must have cost a billion dollars.
* I could do this forever.
* She's older than dirt.
* Everybody knows that.

### Irony

[Irony](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-irony.html) occurs when there's a marked contrast between what is said and what is meant, or between appearance and reality.

Examples include:

* "How nice!" she said, when I told her I had to work all weekend. ([Verbal irony](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-verbal-irony.html))
* A traffic cop gets suspended for not paying his parking tickets. ([Situational irony](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-situational-irony.html))
* The Titanic was said to be unsinkable but sank on its first voyage. (Situational irony)
* Naming a tiny Chihuahua Brutus. (Verbal irony)
* When the audience knows the killer is hiding in a closet in a scary movie, but the actors do not. ([Dramatic irony](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/dramatic-irony-examples.html))

### Metaphor

A [metaphor](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/metaphor-examples.html) makes a comparison between two unlike things or ideas.

Examples include:

* Heart of stone
* Time is money
* The world is a stage
* She's a night owl
* He's an ogre

### Onomatopoeia

[Onomatopoeia](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/5-examples-of-onomatopoeia.html) is the term for a word that sounds like what it is describing.

Examples include:

* Whoosh
* Splat
* Buzz
* Click
* Oink

### Oxymoron

An [oxymoron](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-oxymorons.html) is two contradictory terms used together.

Examples include:

* Peace force
* Kosher ham
* Jumbo shrimp
* Sweet sorrow
* Free market

### Personification

[Personification](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-personification.html) gives human qualities to non-living things or ideas.

Examples include:

* The flowers nodded.
* The snowflakes danced.
* The thunder grumbled.
* The fog crept in.
* The wind howled.

### Simile

A [simile](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-similes.html) is a comparison between two unlike things using the words "like" or "as."

Examples include:

* As slippery as an eel
* Like peas in a pod
* As blind as a bat
* Eats like a pig
* As wise as an owl

### Synecdoche

[Synecdoche](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-synecdoche.html) occurs when a part is represented by the whole or, conversely, the whole is represented by the part.

Examples include:

* Wheels - a car
* The police - one policeman
* Plastic - credit cards
* Coke - any cola drink
* Hired hands - workers

### Understatement

An [understatement](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-understatement.html) occurs when something is said to make something appear less important or less serious.

Examples include:

* It's just a scratch - referring to a large dent.
* It's a litttle dry and sandy - referring to the driest desert in the world.
* The weather is cooler today - referring to sub-zero temperatures.
* It was interesting - referring to a bad or difficult experience.
* It stings a bit - referring to a serious wound or injury.

Q3:

1. **What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?**

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

1. **Why do educationists consider philosophy a ‘weak and woolly’**

Many **educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly**' **field**, as it is far too removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful

1. **What do you understand by the term ‘Perennialism’, in the passage?**

Perennialism means that the focus of education should be the ideas that have lasted over centuries. They believe the ideas are as relevant and meaningful today as when they were written

1. **Were Plato’s beliefs about education democratic?**

Plato treats the subject of education in The Republic as an integral and vital part of a wider subject of the well-being of human society. The ultimate aim of education is to help people know the Idea of the Good, which is to be virtuous

1. **Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?**

facts do change with the changing times, hence, they are not of the utmost importance when aiming for holistic education.

Q4: Change the voice.

Ans:

Six shrimps were eaten at dinner by Harry.(passive voice)

The savannah is roamed by beautiful giraffes.. (passive voice)

The flat tire was changed by Sue. (passive voice)

A movie is going to be watched by us tonight. (passive voice)

The obstical course was run by me in record time (passive voice)

The entire stretch of highway was paved by the crew. (passive voice)

The novel was read by mom in one day. (passive voice)

A scathing review was written by the critic. (passive voice)

The house will be cleaned by me every Saturday (passive voice)

A saftey video is required to be watched every year by the staff. (passive voice)

Q5 How do you identify verb, adverb and adjective in a speech?

Every past of speech has a distinct function in a sentence and it occurs and occupies a specific place in a sentence. For identifying any parts of speech we should know their functions and places in a sentence. For instance for identifying a verb, we must know that a sentence has two parts i.e. the subject part and the predicate part. And a verb appears in the part of sentence which we call 'the predicate'.

There are two types of verbs such as a main and a helping verb. The function of a main verb in a sentence is to show action. for example the main verb 'playing' in a sentence 'he is playing cricket' shows us an action of playing. The second kind of verb is called auxiliary verb. This kind of verb only shows the time of an action i.e the verb is in a sentence 'He is playing football' expresses that he is playing football now at this very moment.

Both of these types of verbs are the part of predicate and have distinct functions. We can easily identify them if we know the function and place of these verbs in a sentence

The function of an adverb is that it modifies or adds extra meaning to a verb. It can appear before a verb or after a verb. For instance the word 'rarely' is an adverb which modifies the verb 'read' in a sentence like he rarely reads newspapers.

An adjective is a word which modifies a noun. It can be a predicative adjective which comes after a linking verb for describing state or condition such as he is sleepy and he is sick. An adjective can also be attributive which is placed before to a noun such as foolish man, naughty child etc. By knowing the functions and places of a figure of speech, we can easily identify them in a sentence.