

Q1.

An active question is changed in to passive by changing the subject into object. Keeping the tense same .

Q2. Figures of Speech

Figures of speech lend themselves particular
They also pack a punch in speeches and m
abound in nearly every corner of life. Let's
devices, alliteration.

Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of the beginni

Examples include:

She sells seashells.

Walter wondered where Winnie was.

Blue baby bonnets bobbed through the bay

Nick needed new notebooks.

Fred fried frogs' legs on Friday.

Anaphora

Anaphora is a technique where several phi

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

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

With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right. - Abraham Lincoln

We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end... we shall never surrender. - Winston Churchill

Assonance

Assonance 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 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 off 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 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 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)
A traffic cop gets suspended for not paying his parking tickets. (Situational irony)
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)

Metaphor

A metaphor 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 is the term for a word that sounds like what it is describing.

Examples include:

Whoosh
Splat
Buzz
Click
Oink

Oxymoron

An oxymoron is two contradictory terms used together.

Examples include:

Peace force
Kosher ham
Jumbo shrimp
Sweet sorrow
Free market

Personification

Personification 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 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 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 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 little 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.

Ans 1. Introduction.

While **Socrates** casted fatalistic and monolithic dispositions in his analysis and elaborate

his thoughts in dialectic form, **Aristotle**, in contrast, embraced freedom **of** choice and diversity (pluralism) and articulated the importance **of** contingent particularity **of** historical experiences.

Ans 2.

educationalists consider it a weak removed from the practical application useful. But philosophers dating back to Greeks have given the area much and there is little doubt that their practice of education over the mill

Ans 3.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change

over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

Ans 4

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Ans 5 .

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.

Q.4

Change the voice.

Six shrimps are eaten by Harry at dinner.

Savannah is roamed by beautiful giraffes.

Flat tire was changed by Sue.

A movie is going to be watched by us this night.

The obstacle course was run by me in record time .

The entire stretch of highway was paved by the crew.

The novel was read by mom in one day .

A scathing review was written by the critic.

The house will be cleaned by me every Saturday.

A safety video is required to be watched by the staff every year.

Q.5

Verbs

Verbs are action words! They are used to describe things that nouns do!

An example of a verb would be “run”. Run is a word to describe someone or something who is moving faster than a walking speed.

Other examples of verbs include: sing, watch, play, sleep, study, walk, and think.

Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words. They are used to describe nouns.

An example of an adjective would be “beautiful”. Beautiful is a word to describe someone or something.

For example, the sky is beautiful. Since the sky is a noun, and beautiful is used to describe it, that makes beautiful an adjective.

Other examples of adjectives are: blue, dark, warm, happy, good, and fast.

Adverbs

Adverbs are words that describe verbs.

For example, quickly is an adverb because if you say you walk quickly, walk is the verb, and quickly is describing how you walk. Therefore, quickly is an adverb. An easy way to spot an adverb is by their ending, since they often end in the letters , like **quickly**.

Other examples of adverbs include: nicely, proudly, slowly, and firmly..