

② This is a very sweet mango.
 (adverb) (adjective) (noun)

③ Adam reads quite clearly.
 (noun) (verb) (adverb) (adverb)

ADJECTIVE

Adjective gives more meaning to noun or pronoun.

Adjective is a word naming an attribute of a noun such as sweet, red etc.

→ Example:

• She is very beautiful.
 (Pronoun) (adjective of quality)

• A cloudy day.
 (adjective) (noun)

Adjective tells us about 5 senses, which includes adjective of quality, quantity, number, demonstrative adjective and Interrogative adjective.

- Main Verb: main verbs are the actions like sleep, run, walk etc.
- Helping Verb: They are always followed by a main verb and cannot be used independently.
e.g. Ali was studying.

ADVERB

- An adverb tells us more about a verb. It describes and modifies the verb in some way.
- Mainly adverbs end with suffix "ly" but not all.
- Adverb tells us how something happened.
"An adverb describes or gives information about a verb, an adjective or another adverb"

→ Examples:

① Susan runs quickly.
 (noun) (verb) (adverb)

- ⑦ The novel was read by ~~the~~ ^{the} man in one day.
- ⑧ A scathing review was being written by the critic.
- ⑨ The house will be cleaned by me every Saturday.
- ⑩ A safety video is required by staff to watch every year.

Q. NO. 5.

→ VERB :

Verb is an action (denoted by main verb) and state of being (denoted by helping verb)

→ Example :

Sara is beautiful.
(* "is" is telling us about the state of being)

→ ANSWER NO 5:

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

Q. NO. 4.

- ① Six shrimps were eaten by Harry at dinner
- ② The Savannah is roamed by beautiful giraffes
- ③ The flat tire was changed by Sue
- ④ A movie is going to be watched by us tonight
- ⑤ The obstacle was run by me in record time
- ⑥ The entire stretch of highway was being paved by the crew.

Q. NO. 3.

COMPREHENSION.

→ ANSWER NO 1:

Aristotle felt the need for repetition to develop good habits in students; Socrates felt that students need to be constantly questioned.

→ ANSWER NO 2:

Educationists consider philosophy a weak and woolly field because it is not practically applicable.

→ ANSWER NO 3:

It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance. The term comes from the root word "perennial" which means ceaseless.

→ ANSWER NO 4.

Plato's beliefs were democratic but not his suggested practices.

→ SYNECDOCHE :

It occurs when a part is represented by the whole or, conversely, the whole is represented by the part

→ Example :

- Coke - any cold drink
- The police - one policeman
- Wheels - a car

→ UNDERSTATEMENT :

It occurs when something is said to make something appear less important or less serious

→ Examples :

- It stings a bit - referring to a serious wound or injury
- The weather is cooler today - referring to sub-zero temperatures

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Example:

- Jumbo shrimp.
- Free Market.
- Peace force.

→ PERSONIFICATION.

It gives human qualities to non-living things or ideas

→ Example:

- The flowers nodded
- The fog crept in
- The wind howled

→ SIMILE:

It is a comparison between two unlike things using words "like" or "as"

→ Examples:

- As wise as an owl.
- As blind as a bat
- like peas in a pod.

- (9)
- The Titanic was said to be unsinkable but sank on its first voyage (situational irony)

→ METAPHOR:

A metaphor makes a comparison between two unlike things or ideas.

→ Examples:

- She's a night owl
- Time is money
- Heart of stone

→ ONOMATOPOEIA:

onomatopoeia is the term for a word that sounds like what it is describing

→ Example:

- Buzz
- Click
- Oink

→ OXYMORON:

An oxymoron is two contradictory terms used together.

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- 'letting you go' instead of 'firing you.'
- 'Passed away' instead of 'died.'

→ HYPERBOLE :

Hyperbole uses exaggeration for emphasis or effect.

→ Example :

- I've told you to stop a thousand times.
- I could do this forever.
- She's older than dirt.

→ IRONY :

Irony occurs when there's a marked contrast between what is said and what is meant or between appearance and reality.

→ Example :

- "How nice!" she says, when I told her I had to work all weekend. (verbal irony).

→ Examples:

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

→ EUPHEMISM

Euphemism is a mild, indirect or vague term that often substitutes a harsh, blunt or offensive term.

→ Examples:

- "A little thin on top" instead of "going bald."

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→ ANAPHORA :

Anaphora is a technique where several phrases or verses begin with the same word or words

→ Examples :

- It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness
- I came, I saw, I conquered
- We shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end... we shall never surrender

→ 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.

Q. NO. 2

→ FIGURE OF SPEECH :

figure of speech is a word or phrase that possesses a separate meaning from its literal definition.

It can be a metaphor or simile, designed to make a comparison.

It can be the repetition of alliteration or the exaggeration of hyperbole to provide a dramatic effect.

ALLITERATION :

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

→ Example :

- She sells seashells
- Nick needed new notebooks
- Walter wandered where Winnie was.

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• Past Perfect Continuous:

had, been and being is added with 3rd form of verb.

→ Example:

Active: I had been writing a letter.

Passive: A letter had been being written by me.

→ When to Use Passive Voice:

- To emphasize the receiver of the action instead of the doer.
- To keep the focus on the same subject through several sentences and paragraphs.
- When we do not know who performed the action.
- When we do not wish to mention the doer of the action.
- When we want to sound objective and avoid using the subject "I".

PAST TENSE.

• Simple Past :

was / were is added with 3rd form of verb

→ Example :

Active : I wrote a letter.

Passive : A letter was written by me.

• Past Continuous.

was / were and being is added with 3rd form of verb

→ Example :

Active : I was writing a letter.

Passive : A letter was being written by me.

• Past Perfect :

had and been is added with 3rd form of verb

→ Example :

Active : I had written a letter.

Passive : A letter had been written by me.

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→ Example :

→ Active : I write a letter.

→ Passive : A letter is written by me.

• Present Continuous :

being is added with the 3rd form of verb.

→ Example :

→ Active : I am writing a letter.

→ Passive : A letter is being written by me.

• Present Perfect :

has/have and been is added with 3rd form.

→ Example :

→ Active : I have written a letter.

→ Passive : A letter has been written by me.

• Present Perfect Continuous :

→ Example : has/have and being is added.

Active : I have been writing a letter.

Passive : A letter has been being written by me.

QUESTION NO. 1

→ SOLUTION:

RULES OF CHANGING VOICES:

following are the rules of changing active voice in passive voice

- Subject goes to the place of object
- Similarly, object goes to the place of subject
- "By" is added before the object
- helping verb is used before the main verb
- And 3rd form of verb is used

→ Auxiliary verb "BE" is used:

The passive voice is formed by using a form of auxiliary "be" (is, am, are, was) followed by present participle of main verb.

PRESENT TENSE:

• Simple Present:

is, am, are and 3rd form is used