



**Submitted By:**

Hamza Riaz 12282

BS (SE-8) Section: A

**Submitted To:**

Sir Naeem

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**Department of Computer Science,  
IQRA National University, Peshawar Pakistan**



Summer Examination

Program: BS (C.S/S.E/Tele)

English I (Functional)

Total Marks: 50

Jaeem Ullah Kaka Khel

Time Allowed: 4 Hours

**Note: Attempt all the Questions. All questions carry equal marks.**

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**Question No. 1: (10 Marks)**

What are affixes; explain all of them with proper examples; underline each affix in the example?

**Question No. 2: (10 Marks)**

Write down the synonyms of the given words

- 1) Jumped
- 2) Judgement
- 3) Circular
- 4) Shameful
- 5) Freedom

**Question No. 3: (10 Marks)**

What are the different parts of a paragraph, explain all of them?

**Question No. 4: (10 Marks)**

Discuss logically the steps of writing an essay?

**Question No. 5: (10 Marks)**

What is the difference between concluding paragraph and conclusion?

## Answer No 1:

An affix is added to the base of a word to change its meaning. An affix added to the front of a word is known as a prefix. One added to the back is known as a suffix. Here and there, prefixes are hyphenated. Simple Examples of Affixes Here are a few instances of affixes:

- incapable (The affix is the prefix in-.)
- ex-President (The affix is the prefix ex-.)
- laughing (The affix is the suffix -ing.) Genuine Examples of Affixes The four most basic prefixes are dis-, in-, re-, and un-. (These record for over 95% of prefixed words.) Here they are in some short citations.
  - He has the entirety of the temperances I abhorrence and none of the indecencies I respect. (Executive Winston Churchill)
  - I rouse myself. (American entertainer Tommy Wiseau)
  - What expends your psyche controls your life. (Obscure logician) The four most basic suffixes are -ed, -ing, -ly, and -es. (These record for over 95% of suffixed words.) Here they are in some short citations.
    - Normality is a cleared street: it's agreeable to walk however no blossoms develop. (Craftsman Vincent van Gogh)
    - Wanting to be another person is a misuse of what your identity is. (Artist Kurt Cobain)
    - To live will be an outrageously enormous experience. (Dwindle Pan) • Many foxes develop dark however few develop great. ("The First American" Benjamin Franklin)

**Answer #2:**

**Words**

- 1) Jumped
- 2) Judgement
- 3) Circular
- 4) Shameful
- 5) Freedom

**Synonyms**

Bounced, Leaped, Hoped, Skipped, Sprung.  
Discernment, Acumen, Perception, Percipience, Retribution.  
Pamphlet, Leaflet, Notice, Advertisement, Folder.  
Disgraceful, Dishonorable, Immoral, Despicable, Shabby.  
Privilege, Independence, Prerogative, Due, Emancipation.

**Answer No 3:**

There are four sorts of sections that you have to think about: illustrative, story, informative, and enticing. A speedy hunt around the web will yield different sorts, however to keep this straightforward, it's a smart thought to think about simply these four.

Enlightening passage: This kind of section portrays something and shows the peruser what a thing or an individual resembles. The words picked in the depiction regularly appeal to the five faculties of touch, smell, sight, sound, and taste. Enlightening sections can be imaginative and may digress from linguistic standards.

Account section: This kind of passage recounts to a story. There's an arrangement of activity or there's an unmistakable start, center, and end to the passage.

Explanatory passage: This sort of section clarifies something or gives guidance. It could likewise portray a cycle and move the peruser bit by bit through a technique. This kind of section frequently requires research, however it's conceivable that the essayist can depend on their own insight and skill.

Influential section: This sort of passage attempts to get the peruser to acknowledge a specific perspective or comprehend the author's position. This is the sort of passage that numerous educators center around on the grounds that it's helpful when constructing a contention. It frequently requires the assortment of realities and examination.

#### **Answer No 4:**

#### Essay

Realizing how to compose an exposition is an aptitude that you can use for a mind-blowing duration. The capacity to sort out thoughts that you use in building an exposition will assist you with composing business letters, organization reminders, and advertising materials for your clubs and associations.

Anything you compose will profit by learning these basic pieces of an article:

1. Purpose and Thesis
2. Title
3. Introduction
4. Body of Information
5. Conclusion

Here are five stages to get it going:

Before you can begin composing, you should have a plan to expound on. In the event that you haven't been appointed a subject, it's simpler than you may might suspect to think of one of your own.

Your best papers will be about things that light your fire. What do you feel energetic about? What subjects do you get yourself contending possibly in support? Pick the side of the theme you are "for" instead of "against" and your exposition will be more grounded.

Do you love cultivating? Sports? Photography? Chipping in? It is safe to say that you are a backer for youngsters? Homegrown harmony? The ravenous or destitute? These are pieces of information to your best papers.

Put your thought into a solitary sentence. This is your postulation articulation, your principle thought.

Pick a title for your paper that communicates your essential thought. The most grounded titles will incorporate an action word. Investigate any paper and you'll see that each title has an action word.

Your title should make somebody need to peruse what you need to state. Make it provocative.

A few people will advise you to hold up until you have completed the process of writing to pick a title. Others find that composing a title encourages them remain centered. You can generally audit your title when you've completed the exposition to guarantee that it's as compelling as it very well may be.

Your presentation is one short section, only a sentence or two, that expresses your proposal (your principle thought) and acquaints your peruser with your subject. After your title, this is your next most obvious opportunity to snare your peruser. Here are a few models:

- Women are the central purchasers in 80 percent of America's family units. In case you're not promoting to them, you ought to be.
- Take one more gander at that spot on your arm. Is the shape unpredictable? Is it kaleidoscopic? You could have melanoma. Know the signs.
- Those minuscule wasps flying around the blooms in your nursery can't sting you. Their stingers have developed into egg-laying gadgets. The wasps, busying finding a spot to lay their eggs, are taking an interest yet to be determined of nature.

The body of your paper is the place you build up your story or contention. When you have completed your exploration and created a few pages of notes, experience them with a highlighter and imprint the most significant thoughts, the central issues.

Pick the main three thoughts and compose every one at the head of a perfect page. Presently experience your notes again and pull out supporting thoughts for each central issue. You needn't bother with a great deal, only a few for every one.

Compose a passage about every one of these central issues, utilizing the data you've pulled from your notes. In the event that you need more for one, you may require a more grounded key point. Accomplish more exploration to help your perspective. It's in every case better to have an excessive number of sources than excessively not many.

You've nearly wrapped up. The last passage of your paper is your decision. It, as well, can be short, and it must tie back to your presentation.

In your presentation, you expressed the purpose behind your paper. In your decision, you ought to sum up how your central issues uphold your proposal. Here's a model:

- By watching the parity of nature in her nurseries, tuning in to talks, and perusing all that she can get her hands on about creepy crawlies and local plants, Lucinda has developed enthusiastic about characteristic equalization. "It's anything but difficult to get enthusiastic in the event that you simply set aside some effort to look," she says.

Answer No 5:

### **Concluding**

A section that can remain solitary as a rule has the last part called finishing up sentence. A closing sentence serves to close a passage so the peruser realizes that they have wrapped up the section and comprehends the topic in the passage.

Here and there, a closing sentence helps the peruser to remember the central matter by describing the subject sentence with various words yet having a similar aim, for instance:

- In short, everything individuals can have some good times at a sea shore.
- To finish up, you can arrange three heavenly Japanese curry.

Finishing up sentences can contain an outline of the primary concerns in the substance segment, for instance:

- To sum up, you should be cordial, fearless, and solid to turn into an airline steward.
- In short, managers search for trustworthy and capable cooperative individuals.

On the off chance that you compose a section, never start a thought/new thing in a finishing up sentence. You should simply rehash the thoughts that have been examined in the section substance and don't include new focuses. Instances of wrong closing sentences:

- Also, airline stewards love to travel.
  
- In end, I plan to turn into an airline steward sometime in the future.

## Conclusion

The capacity of the article's Conclusion is to rehash the principle contention. It helps the peruser to remember the qualities of the contention: that is, it repeats the most significant proof supporting the contention. Ensure, in any case, that your decision isn't just a dreary rundown as this decreases the effect of the contention you have created in your article. The decision gives a discussion to you to powerfully and compactly repeat your postulation given the peruser has now been given all the data about the point. In an end section, you sum up what you've expounded on in your paper. At the point when you're composing a decent end section, you have to consider the primary concern that you need to get across and be certain it's incorporated. In the event that you've just composed an awesome early on section, you can compose something comparable with various wording. Here are a few focuses to recollect:

- Use your initial section as a guide. You may have begun by saying, "There are three classes at school that I totally can hardly wait to go to consistently." You can begin your decision by saying, (Record center, Maths, and Arts are the three classes I attempt to never miss.)
  
- If it's a more drawn out paper, a decent spot to begin is by taking a gander at what each passage was about. For instance, in the event that you compose a paper about zoo creatures, each passage would most likely be around one specific creature. In your decision, you ought to quickly make reference to every creature once more. (Zoo Animals like polar bears, lions, and giraffes are astounding animals.)
  
- Leave your perusers with something to consider. Propose that they learn more with a sentence like, "We have a long way to go about a worldwide temperature alteration." You can likewise give them something to do in the wake of perusing your paper. For instance, (It's anything but difficult to make your own popsicles. Snatch some squeezed orange and check it out!)



