

MID TERM EXAM

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Subject : Functional English

Dept : Art & Designing

①

Q1) How Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech?

A) Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech:

The verb

The noun

The pronoun

The adverb

The adjective

The conjunction

~~and~~ the

The preposition

The Interjection.

They are separately euphonia not for what the word is, but how the word is used.

① NOUN:

Place Noun is the name of person, thing, or idea.

Jice, Ali, Lahore, happiness.

(The, a, an).

Exm: Book are made of ink and paper

(Book is a noun,) subject of the sentence.

② VERB:

Verb is a sentence to explain action or being. A verb must agree with its subject (both are singular or both are plural).

She accepted the job
↓
action.

③ Pronoun:

A word that used in a place of noun like (she, we, they, it)

Ex:

he is a good boy.

like

Look at Milce. Milce is a good boy
↓
convert

look at "he". He is a good boy.

④ ADJECTIVE:

an adjective modifies or describes a noun or pronoun.

ugly, old, pretty, real,

They live in a beautiful house.

She wore a beautiful dress.

5) ADVERB:

An ~~adverb~~ a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies ~~and~~ adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs or a word group. (gently, quiet, then, there)

He ~~is~~ ~~hard~~

• She spoke quickly

• He plays flute beautifully

6) The Conjunction:

a conjunction joins sentences/words with help of (and, but, or, because)

Ex:

The stick was thin but it was strong.

She is poor but honest.

↓
connecting

7) Preposition:

a word placed before noun and pronoun to form a phrase. like to make a sentence.

(with, by, about)

like I'm going with her

INTERJECTION:

a word used to express emotions.

like Huray, wow, opps.

Huray we win the match.

wow beautiful chess.

Q2) Basic Sentence Structure.

* In English grammar, sentence structure is arrangement of words, phrases and clauses.

The four basic type of sentence structure are

- The Simple Sentence
- The Compound Sentence
- The Complex "
- The Compound-Complex Sentence.

STRUCTURE (subject, predicate)

• The two most basic parts of a sentence are subject and predicate.

Subject:

The subject of a sentence is the person, place or thing.

Predicate:

expresses action or being within the

Sentence. The subject and predicate make up the two basic structural parts of any complete sentence.

• Direct object.

that receives action of the sentence. It is usually a noun or pronoun.

• "he likes me"

• The man builds it.

• SUBJECT COMPLEMENT:

A subject complement either renames or describes the subject and also noun, pronoun or adjective.

• The girl is a good reader

3) Why a verb can be describe as transitive or intransitive.?

-) A verb can be described as transitive or intransitive based on whether it requires an object to express a complete thought or not.

A transitive Verb.

a transitive verb is one that only makes sense if it exports its action on an object.

An intransitive Verb:

an intransitive verb ~~is~~ ~~that~~ will make sense without one.

Some verb maybe used both ways.

He ran a small grocery shop.

(Transitive run = manage)

her runs along the beach everyday.

intransitive run = Spate.