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SUB# FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH

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

Ans If we want to change an active voice sentence to passive voice consider carefully who or what is performing the action expressed in the verb and then make that agent the object of a by the phrase. Make what is acted upon the subject of the sentence and change the verb to a form of be + past participle.

FOR EXAMPLE:-

active voice :- He will write a letter

Passive voice :- A letter will be written

Add the preposition ~~by~~ before the ~~subject~~ ^{by} him

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

Ans) A 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.

1) Imagery: - Descriptive writing that appeals to the senses

2) Simile: Comparing two unlike things using like or as.

3) Metaphor: Comparing two unlike things without using as or like

4) Alliteration: - Repetition of beginning consonant sounds.

5) Hyperbole: A major exaggeration or overstatement

6) onomatopoeia: A word that sounds like its meaning

7) Personification: Giving human traits or characteristics something that isn't human

- 8) **Anaphora:** Anaphora is when a word is repeated multiple times within a phrase
 e.g. He had one apple one banana and one pear.
- 9) **Apoptrophe:** Apoptrophe is speaking to an object or item that is not alive as if it were in fact, alive
 e.g. Come on trousers, you have to fit me
- 10) **Chiasmus:** Chiasmus is when two sentences are balanced against one another but with the words reversed
 e.g. work to live and don't live to work.

Q3 Read the passage carefully and the question given at the end.

Q1 What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?

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

Q2 Why do educationists consider philosophy a weak and woolly field?

Ans It is not practically applicable because educationists believe that philosophical abstractions are not suitable for practical application.

Q3 What do you understand by the term Perennialism; in the context of the given comprehension passage?

Ans It refers to something which is of ceaseless importance because the term comes from the roots word perennial which means ceaseless.

Q4 Were Plato's ~~beliefs~~ beliefs about education democratic?

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

Q5 Why did Aquinas propose a ~~new~~ model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?

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

7) Mom read the novel in one day.

Ans The novel was read by mom in one day.

8) The critic wrote a scathing review

Ans A scathing review was written by the critic.

9) I will clean the house every Saturday

Ans Every Saturday the house will be cleaned by me.

10) The staff is required to watch a safety video every year.

Ans Every year a safety video is required to be watched by the staff.

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

Ans. VERB:-

Verbs always tell the time (also called the tense) of the sentence. The easiest way to find a verb in a sentence is to change the time of the sentence and find the word that changes.

EXAMPLE:-

Jennifer walked to the store.
 In this sentence, walked is the verb that shows an action.

ADVERB:-

It is impossible to tell by the appearance of a word that it is an adverb indeed the same word may be an adverb in one sentence and a different part of speech such as a noun or adjective in another sentence. The only way writers can recognize an adverb is by the work the adverb does in a sentence.

EXAMPLE:-

1) Adverbs of time:-

Already, ago, before, yet, never, never, never, yesterday, soon, lately

2) Adverbs of frequency:-

Always, usually, normally, often, sometimes, occasionally, once

3) Adverbs of place:-

Here, everywhere, near, nearby, down, away, backwards, upwards

4) Adverbs of manner:-

so, slowly, badly, beautifully, slightly, loudly

5) Adverbs of degree:-

Almost, fully, rather, quite, too, enough, perfectly

6) Adverbs of affirmation:-

Certainly, surely, apparently, obviously, no, undoubtedly

ADJECTIVES:-

To find adjective go to the words they describe - nouns and pronouns start with the noun or pronoun and ask three question. (Not 'what's the new chat app?' or 'Did you see will's new profile photo?' (This is grammar, not life))

EXAMPLES:-

Are old young new five-year old, and Color adjective are exactly what they sound like - they're adjective that indicate colour. Examples include pink, yellow, blue, and origin adjectives indicate the source of the noun, whether it's a person, place, animal or thing