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SEMESTER	1 <sup>ST</sup>
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COURSE NAME	GENERAL ENGLISH

## Set 1

**Question 1:- Illustrate all the different types of Tenses . Give examples .**

**Answer:** Navigating the Time Maze: A Tour of Tenses

Tenses, those magical tools in the language toolbox, help us paint pictures with words across the canvas of time. Understanding them unlocks the ability to express actions, events, and states from the distant past to the immediate present and even into the hazy future. Let's embark on a whirlwind tour of these temporal masters, each adding a unique flavor to our storytelling.

- **Present Tense:** Our anchor in the now, the present tense captures ongoing actions or timeless truths. Imagine a bustling market: "The shopkeeper weighs the vegetables as the customer chooses her fruits." It also describes habitual actions: "I study every morning before work."
- **Past Tense:** Step back into the realm of yesterday, where the past tense reigns supreme. It recounts completed actions, like savoring a delicious meal: "We ate a mouthwatering pizza last night." We can also use it for past habits: "She practiced the piano every day as a child."
- **Future Tense:** Gazing into the crystal ball of tomorrow, the future tense unveils what's to come. We can express plans with certainty: "I will travel to Italy next summer." Or, with less certainty, use modals like "might" or "may": "It might rain tomorrow."

But tenses aren't just one-dimensional! Each shade has its own variations, adding depth and nuance to our narratives.

- **Present Perfect:** Imagine a spotlight illuminating a continuous action that began in the past and continues to the present, or even extends into the future. "I have lived here for ten years" or "She has written two novels so far."
- **Present Continuous:** Picture a scene unfolding right now, a snapshot of action in progress. "They are playing cricket in the park" or "I am cooking dinner for my family."
- **Past Perfect:** This tense takes us on a journey further back, revealing an action that happened before another past event. "By the time we arrived, the train had already left."
- **Past Continuous:** Imagine zooming in on a moment in the past, capturing an ongoing action interrupted by another event. "He was reading a book when the phone rang."
- **Future Perfect:** Peeking even further into the unknown, the future perfect describes an action that will be completed before another future event. "By next year, I will have finished my studies."
- **Future Continuous:** This tense paints a picture of an action in progress at a specific future time. "She will be working on her presentation tomorrow morning."

tenses are not rigid rules, but flexible tools to shape your stories. Experiment, blend, and bend them to your will, letting the nuances of time dance in your writing. So, go forth, explore the verb tenses, and weave tales that transcend the boundaries of time!

**Question 2:- Define the following and also give example for each :**

- a) Noun**
- b)Pronoun**
- c)Conjunction**
- d)Preposition**
- e)Interjection**

**Answer :-** The world of language is a bustling metropolis, and our sentences are the vibrant streets where words strut their stuff. But understanding who's who is crucial for crafting compelling stories. So, let's meet some essential citizens of this fascinating linguistic city:

- a. **Noun:** The head honcho, the star of the show. Nouns are the name-droppers, identifying anything from concrete "pizza" to abstract "courage." Think of them as the billboards lining the avenues, instantly grabbing attention . **Example:** The baker (person) skilfully crafted a croissant (thing). The scent of adventure (idea) filled the air.
- b. **Pronoun:** The handy sidekick, stepping in for nouns to avoid repetition or add clarity. They're like clever shortcuts, saving us from naming every character every time. **Example :** She (referring to the baker) carefully sprinkled it (the croissant) with sesame seeds. We (the readers) could almost taste the warm, buttery goodness.
- c. **Conjunction :** The master connector, weaving words and phrases together like bridges over bustling canals. Conjunctions like "and," "but," or "or" link ideas smoothly, adding flow and nuance to the narrative. **Example :** He (another character) arrived, but the bakery was already closed. Yet, his adventurous spirit wouldn't be dampened.
- d. **Preposition:** The sneaky navigator, revealing the relationships between nouns and other words. Think of them as the directional arrows, guiding us through the sentence's landscape. **Example:** He sat down (direction) on the curb (location) and leaned against the bakery window (position).
- e. **Interjection:** The emotional sparkler, bursting onto the scene like confetti. Interjections are words like "Wow!" or "Alas!" that paint emotions in vivid strokes, adding zest and immediacy to your story. **Example:** He peered through the glass (preposition). Wow! (interjection) A tray of glistening pastries awaited inside.

**Question 3:- Explain the meaning of the following using examples :**

- a) Jargons**
- b) Metaphors**
- c) Slangs**
- d) Cliches**
- e) Prewriting phase**

**Answer :- Navigating the Labyrinth of Language: Decoding Jargons, Metaphors, Slangs, Clichés, and Prewriting**

Language is a vibrant ocean, and these terms are like fascinating creatures hiding within its depths. Let's dive in and explore their meanings!

- A. **Jargons:** Think of jargons as specialized dialects used by groups like doctors ("appendicitis"), programmers ("debug"), or artists ("chiaroscuro"). They're shorthand communication within communities, often confusing outsiders. Example: The doctor scribbled "Rx" (jargon for prescription) on the notepad, leaving the patient bewildered.
  
- B. **Metaphors :** These are masters of disguise, comparing one thing to another to create vivid imagery. Imagine saying "Her eyes glittered like diamonds" – you're not literally claiming they're precious stones, but painting a picture of brilliance and sparkle. Example: The waves crashed on the shore, a roaring symphony orchestrated by the wind.
  
- C. **Slangs:** Slang is the casual cousin of language, informal and often fleeting. Think "cool" instead of "great," "chill" instead of "relaxed." It adds a playful, sometimes edgy, flavor to conversations.
  
- D. **Example:** "The movie was rad," the teenagers exclaimed, using slang to express their enthusiasm.
  
- E. **Clichés:** These are the well-worn paths of language, familiar phrases like "time flies" or "a penny for your thoughts." While overused, they can sometimes offer convenient shortcuts to common sentiments. Example: After the breakup, she felt like a fish out of water, a cliché perfectly capturing her isolation.
  
- F. **Prewriting Phase:** This is the brainstorming stage, where your story takes shape before hitting the page. It's like sketching blueprints before building a house. You jot down ideas, outline the plot, and explore characters.  
Example: In the prewriting phase, the author scribbled notes about a detective searching for a missing artifact, creating the foundation for a thrilling mystery.

Using these terms effectively requires understanding their nuances and contexts. Jargons can alienate, metaphors can confuse, slang can be fleeting, clichés can be dull, and prewriting isn't the finished product. But when used thoughtfully, they can all add richness and depth to your communication.

## Set 2

**Question 1:- Convert the below given sentences from Active Voice to Passive Voice :**

- i) **Have you finished the report ?**
- ii) **She has written a novel .**
- iii) **The police have caught the thief .**
- iv) **The tiger was chasing the deer .**
- v) **She has learned her lessons.**

**Answer :-** Active voice shines the spotlight on the doer of an action, while passive voice shifts the focus to the one receiving the action. Let's witness the metamorphosis of these sentences as we switch gears:

1. **Has the report been finished by you?** The "report" takes center stage as the object acted upon, followed by the auxiliary verb "been" and the past participle of "finish." The original doer, "you," appears at the end with the preposition "by."
2. **A novel has been written by her.** Similar to sentence 1, the focus shifts to the "novel" being written, with "her" appearing at the end to indicate the writer.
3. **The thief has been caught by the police.** The "thief" grabs the spotlight as the one being apprehended, while "the police" are credited with the action.
4. **The deer was being chased by the tiger.** This sentence utilizes the continuous tense in both active and passive forms. The "deer" is in the process of being chased, while the "tiger" maintains its active role.
5. **Her lessons have been learned.** Here, the emphasis shifts to the lessons being acquired, with "her" appearing at the end to indicate the learner. Remember, choosing between active and passive voice depends on your purpose and clarity.

**Here are some additional points to consider:**

- Not all sentences can smoothly transition to passive voice, especially those with intransitive verbs (verbs lacking direct objects).
- Excessive use of passive voice can make your writing sound aloof and cumbersome.
- Active voice often injects your writing with energy and engagement.

**Question 2:- Illustrate the steps of making a flash card choosing any word of your choice. You may use diagrams.**

**Answer :-** Flashcard Frenzy: Mastering "Serendipity" with Cards!

Let's dive into the fun world of flashcards, using the delightful word "serendipity" as our champion. Follow these steps and whip up your own knowledge booster:

**Step 1: Choose Your Arena:**

Think about where you'll use the flashcard. Will it be paper for a physical deck, a dedicated app, or a digital tool like Canva? Each option has its charms!

**Step 2: Design the Front:**

This is where "serendipity" shines! Write it boldly, perhaps in a color that sparks joy. You can even add an image or doodle representing happy chance encounters.

**Step 3: Craft the Back:**

*Here's your knowledge explosion! Fill the back with the juicy details of serendipity:*

- Definition: "The occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way."
- Example: "Finding a \$20 bill on the sidewalk was a stroke of serendipity."
- Synonyms: coincidence, fortune, luck, happenstance
- Antonyms: misfortune, bad luck, predictability

**Step 4: Spice it Up (Optional):**

- Mnemonic Tip: Create a silly memory aid, like "Silly socks lead to unexpected discoveries!"
- Personal Note: Did you experience serendipity today? Jot it down to personalize your card.

**Step 5: Review & Repeat:**

Flashcards are champions of repetition. Test yourself, review regularly, and watch your knowledge grow!

**Visualizing the Flashcard:**

Imagine a vibrant 4x6 index card. On the front, "Serendipity" dances in a swirling turquoise font, accompanied by a cheerful cartoon of two friends bumping into each other unexpectedly. Flip it over, and a treasure trove of information awaits: definition, example, synonyms, and a hilarious mnemonic, all neatly organized. This flashcard is a testament to serendipity itself, born from chance and ready to spark joy and knowledge!

**Question 3:- Explain the following (You may use examples and diagrams wherever applicable):**

- a) **Homonyms**
- b) **Idioms**
- c) **Dictionary**
- d) **Thesaurus**
- e) **Rote Learning**

- Answer :-**
- a) **Homonyms :** Imagine twins who look identical but have different names. Homonyms are words that share the same pronunciation (and sometimes spelling) but have different meanings. Think "bat" (flying mammal vs. baseball tool) or "fair" (just vs. light in color). Example: "The batter swung the bat and sent the ball sailing through the fair."
  - b) **Idioms:** These are the playful tricksters of language, phrases with figurative meanings that don't make literal sense. Imagine saying "I spilled the beans" when you just revealed a secret. That's an idiom! Example: "She was feeling under the weather, so she decided to hit the sack early."
  - c) **Dictionary:** Think of it as the map of language, guiding you through the meanings and spellings of words. It's like a trusted friend, always ready to answer your "What does that word mean?" questions.  
*Diagram:* Imagine a book filled with alphabetical entries, each containing a word, its definition, pronunciation, and sometimes even origin and synonyms.
  - d) **Thesaurus:** This is the word wizard's tool, helping you find synonyms (words with similar meanings) and antonyms (opposites). It's like a treasure chest overflowing with options to enrich your vocabulary.  
*Diagram:* Imagine a book categorized by meaning fields, where each word leads you to a network of related words, expanding your expressive palette.
  - e) **Rote Learning:** Picture a parrot repeating memorized phrases without understanding. Rote learning focuses on memorizing information without grasping its context or deeper meaning. While useful for specific facts, it doesn't foster true understanding. Example: Memorizing historical dates without exploring the events behind them is an example of rote learning
- these terms are tools to enhance your language journey. Use homonyms playfully, embrace the richness of idioms, consult dictionaries as trusted guides, explore thesaurus treasure troves, and always strive for understanding beyond rote memorization.