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SALTORA NETAJI CENTENARY COLLEGE

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SUBJECT — ENGLISH

COURSE TITLE — ACADEMIC WRITING AND COMPOSITION

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H.C.

Ans  $\Rightarrow$  Qualitative Adjectives are those adjectives which can describe quality of living beings or non-living things. Qualitative adjectives are gradable which means they can form degrees. We cannot count qualitative adjectives. Qualitative adjectives are mostly abstract and perceived through our senses. Compared to quantitative adjectives there are many qualitative adjectives.

### Examples of Qualitative Adjectives

- The pickle is so sour.
- The chair in my room is of brown color.

### Quantitative Adjectives

Quantitative Adjectives are those adjectives which describe the measurement i.e. count or amount of any living beings or non-living things are called Quantitative Adjectives.

Some extent we can count or weigh quantitative adjectives. Quantitative adjectives are mostly concrete.

## Examples of Quantitative Adjectives

- I ate some roasted chicken.
- Linda ate whole burger.
- I can see enough Juice in the Jug for the breakfast.

(b)

And  $\Rightarrow$  The words that joined words, phrases, or clauses that are called conjunctions.

Types  $\Rightarrow$  we classified conjunctions in two types.

- ① co-ordinating
- ② sub-subordinating

### co-ordinating conjunction.

The conjunction that joined words phrases and main clause.

Example  $\Rightarrow$  He played well and got a prize

co-ordinating conjunction are four kinds

- ① cumulative conjunctions.
- ② Adversative conjunctions.
- ③ Alternative conjunctions.
- ④ Illative conjunctions.

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② ⇒ An adverbial clause is a dependent clause that modifies the main verb in the independent clause. Adverbial clauses always start with a subordinating conjunction and must connect to an independent clause to make sense.

Example ⇒ Even if I take the train, I still might be late to my appointment.

⇒ An Adjective phrase is a group of words headed by an adjective that describes a noun or a pronoun.

Example ⇒ They saw only the brightest stars through their telescope.

③ Noun clause - The clause which does the work of noun clause is called noun clause.

Example ⇒ Trees give us oxygen.

⇒ I know that he is honest.

④ Appositive phrase → An appositive phrase is a group of words consisting of an appositive and its modifiers. ~~like a single word~~ appositive phrases appear beside the noun or pronoun they are renaming these phrases are either

essential or non essential - more about that later  
Appositive phrases add a deeper description just as single appositives do.  
Take a look at these appositive examples.  
Examples  $\Rightarrow$  My childhood friend Melody, loved music.

$\Rightarrow$  A phrase is different from a dependent clause because unlike the dependent clause it generally lacks a subject. However, like a dependent clause, it can not stand alone and is dependent on a clause being added.

①  $\Rightarrow$  A compound sentence is a sentence that connects two independent clauses, typically with a coordinating conjunction.

②  $\Rightarrow$  A simple sentence has one subject and a verb and expresses a single idea. A simple sentence can stand on its own.

$\Rightarrow$  A complex sentence is formed joining an independent clause (that can stand on its own) with a dependent clause using a conjunction.

⇒ Imperative sentences are the sentences that include commands. In other words, the imperative sentences are used to direct a request, instructions, or an order. So, it doesn't have to be about an order.

⇒ Exclamatory sentence examples

- what a lovely bouquet of flowers!
- How bright they have grown in the sunlight!
- That birthday cake was so good!
- wow, you look so young!
- what a fantastic movie!

⇒ May enjoy peace and prosperity!

⇒ That is a optative sentence.

① Major Principles of Academic writing

cohesion: the smooth movement or "flow" between sentences and paragraphs.

clarity: the meaning of what you are intending to communicate is perfectly clear. The reader does not have to "read between the lines" to guess what you are saying.

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Logical order: refers to a logical ordering of information in academic writing, writers tend to move from general to specific. In an historical passage, the movement of information is chronological; that is, from old to new chronological ordering is also "logical" when describing a disease in that one would expect to learn of symptoms before learning of the treatment.

consistency: consistency refers to uniformity of writing style. For example, there is a problem on this page in that "cohesion" and "clarity" are defined in note from (incomplete sentences), whereas "consistency" and "unity" are defined in complete sentences.

The writer should be consistent; either use note from of complete sentences. ~~The writer should be consistent; either~~ the principle of parallelism also exemplifies consistency (the same grammatical structures should be consistently used in a list). Finally in citing sources, consistency of style is also essential.

Unity: At its simplest unity refers to the exclusion of information that does not directly relate to the topic being discussed in a given paragraph. In its broadest sense, an entire essay should be unified; that is, within in the paragraphs, the minor supports must support the major supports which in turn must support the topic sentences. Each of the topic sentences must likewise support the thesis statement.

cohesiveness: cohesiveness is economy in ~~the~~ the use of words. Good writing quickly gets to the point and eliminates unnecessary words and needless repetition. The exclusion of unnecessary information promotes unity and cohesion. (This concept, of course, does not include the repetition of information in the conclusion, where the reader expects the writer to "sum up". However remember that the ideas must be stated in a different way than they were stated in the text).

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2.

(b)

A word used to join words or phrases together or one clause another clause and also a sentence is another sentence is called conjunction.

Ex - Ram and Shyam are friends.

There are four kinds of coordinating conjunction.

i) Cumulative or copulative :- The conjunction which merely adds one statement or fact to another is called cumulative or copulative conjunction.

Ex - The rope was thin but it was strong.

ii) Adversative :- The conjunction which expresses opposition or contrast between two statements are called Adversative conjunction.

Ex - He is slow but he is sure.

iii) Alternative :- The conjunction which express a choice between two alternatives are called alternative conjunction.

Ex - He was neither an idler nor a gambler.

iv) Illative :- The conjunction which expresses an inference is called Illative conjunction.

Ex - He felt no fear, for he was a brave man.

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2.

d)

A verb that requires an object to receive the action is called transitive verb.

Ex - The speaker discussed different marketing strategies in the video.

The verb "discuss" requires an object ('different marketing strategies'). It is necessary to state what the speaker discussed.

A verb does not take an object is called intransitive verb.

Ex - The students arrived at the residency in Houston.  
(correct)

The students arrived Houston. (Incorrect)

The second sentence is incorrect because the verb cannot take an object.

3.

(a) A clause which does the work of an adverbial is called an adverbial clause.

Ex - He could not attend the meeting because he was ill.

(b) A phrase which does the work of an adjective is called an adjective phrase.

Ex - He was a man of character.

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3.  
(c) A clause which does the work of a noun is called noun clause.

Ex - That he will come is known to all.

(e) The child was speaking in a loud voice.

It is an adverb phrase.

(f) The boy who is a famous cricketer lives in a village.

'who is a famous cricketer' is a subordinate clause.

It is an adjective clause.

4.

(a) The sentence which has more than one subordinate clause and the sentences are joined by conjunction is called compound sentence.

Ex - Ram is tall but his brother is short.

(c) This is a kind of sentence by which one can order, advise, request etc is called imperative sentence.

Ex - Please shut the door.

Do not sun in the sun.

(d) This sentence expresses joy, sorrow, surprise and any emotion is called exclamatory sentence.

Ex - How beautiful bird is!

(e) No one can tolerate this.

Ans - Can anyone tolerate this?

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4.

(g) The man saw a limping lion.

Ans - The man saw a lion which was limping.

(h) May you enjoy peace and prosperity!

It is an optative sentence.

5.

(a)  
The postmaster who belonged to Kolkata took up his duties in a post office of Ulapuri, small village. The post-office was established by an English man. He felt very uneasy because his office and living room were in dark thatched shed, not far from a green, slimy pond, surrounded on all sides by a dense growth. The postmaster had but little company and he had no much work. At his leisure time he wrote a verse or two on nature. This poor fellow felt it as the gift of a new life. At last the environment changed and it was replaced with roads and multistoreyed buildings.