

Contents

Unit-1

Phrases – Clauses – Kinds of Sentences – Patterns of Sentences – Transformation of Sentences – Vocabulary – Punctuation

Unit – II

Definition of Rhetoric – Three Elements of Rhetoric: Presentative and Elaborative – Rhetorical Situation: Grammar, Logic, Aesthetics and Ethics – 5 Canons of Rhetoric: Inventive, Arrangement, Style, Memory and Delivery – Art of Discourse

Unit – III

Topic Sentence, Paragraph Unity: Coherence and Flow, Methods of Developing Paragraphs, Discourse Markers.

Unit – IV

Structure of an Essay: Beginning, Middle and Closing, Tight and Loose Organization

Unit – V

Four Kinds of Discourse: Exposition, Argumentation, Description and Narration

Unit –I

I. Short Answers

1. What is Phrase?

A Phrase is a group of words. It does not contain a subject and predicate. It functions as a substantive, an attributive, or a definitive.

2. Write down the Classifications of Phrases?

- a. Prepositional Phrase
- b. Infinitive Phrase
- c. Gerund
- d. Participle Phrase
- e. Adjective Phrase
- f. Noun Phrase

3. What is Clause?

A clause is a group of words. It contains a subject and a predicate. It functions as either a substantive, an attributive, or a definitive.

4. Write the types of Clauses?

- a. Noun Clause
- b. Adjective Clause
- c. Adverb Clause

5. Kinds of Sentence

A group of words which makes complete sense is called a sentence. There are four kinds of sentences.

- a. Declarative or Assertive sentence.
- b. Interrogative sentence
- c. Imperative sentence
- d. exclamatory sentence and

- e. Simple sentence
 - f. Complex sentence
 - g. Compound sentence
- 6. Name the three sources of affixes.**
- a. Teutonic
 - b. Romanic
 - c. Greek
- 7. What are the miscellaneous figures?**
- Innuendo, Irony, Sarcasm, Interrogation Exclamation, Personification, Pathetic fallacy, Apostrophe, Vision, Climax and anti-climax, Hyperbole, Repetition, Lit-o-Tes, Euphemism, Circumlocution, Alliteration, Onomatopoeia.
- 8. Which figures based on contiguity?**
- a. Metonymy
 - b. Synecdoche
 - c. Transferred Epithet

II. Five Mark Questions

- 9. Describe the types of sentences.**
- 10. Elucidate the features of phrases and clauses in sentences.**
- 11. The transformative grammar – Explain.**

III. Essays

12. Kinds of Phrases.

- Prepositional Phrase or Verbal Phrase
- Infinitive Phrase
- Gerund
- Participle Phrase
- Adjective Phrase

- Adverb phrases
- Noun Phrase

13.Elucidate the importance of Punctuation in English.

- Different punctuation marks
- Importance of punctuation marks in research writing
- Problems in Punctuation
- Conclusion

Unit – 2

1. Define Rhetoric

Rhetoric is the art of discourse, an art that aims to improve the capability of writers or speakers to inform, most likely to persuade, or motivate particular audiences in specific situations. The best known definition of rhetoric comes from Aristotle. He considers rhetoric a counterpart of both logic and politics. He calls it “the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion.

2. Name the Three Elements of Rhetoric

- a) Persuasion
- b) Style
- c) Arrangement

3. What are the Rhetorical Situations?

Grammar, Logic, Aesthetics and Ethics

4. Name the five canons of rhetoric

Invention, Arrangements, Style, Memory and Delivery

5. What is Tone?

Tone is the author’s attitude towards the subject of his literary work and the various devices which he or she relates attitude.

6. What is Diction?

Diction is the language a writer uses. Diction may be pedantic or colloquial, abstract or concrete, unadorned or poetical.

7. Define Syntax.

Syntax is sentence structure. Both the length and construction of sentences are components of syntax.

8. What is meant by the periodic sentence?

The periodic sentence is one in which the component part so composed that the close of its syntactic structure remains suspended until the end of the sentences.

9. What is Cognition?

Cognition produces percepts, and the higher or rational cognition, which produces concepts.

10. What is Emotion?

Emotion is a pleasurable or painful tone. It may accompany the exercise of both sensuous and rational powers.

11. Explain three main levels?

The High or Grand level

The middle or mean level

Low or plain level

Conclusion

II. Five mark Questions

12. Describe the five canons of Rhetoric

13. Explain the topics of invention.

III. Essay question

14. Elucidate the parts of composition.

-Introduction

- Statement and proof

-Conclusion

15. Elucidate the components of Style of Rhetoric.

-Introduction

-Tone

-Diction

-Syntax

-conclusion

Unit –III

1. Short Answers

1. What is topic sentence?

A topic sentence is a sentence that captures the meaning of the entire paragraph or group of sentences. It tells what the passage is about.

2. Define paragraph.

Putting sentences together in a coherent and logical manner in order to express our ideas effectively is called the art of composition.

3. What is meant by ‘unity of thought’?

Just as a sentence deals with one thought, a paragraph should deal with only one central idea.

4. Define Coherence.

To achieve the effect of unbroken continuity of thought, certain conjunctions and ‘coherence words’ are found useful

5. What is discourse marker?

A discourse marker is a word or phrase that is relatively syntax-independent and does not change the truth conditional meaning of the sentence, and has a somewhat empty meaning.

6. What is discourse particle?

A discourse particle is a word or phrase or particle that adds no direct semantic meaning in the context of a sentence, having rather a pragmatic function.

II. Five Marks

7. Explain the methods of developing paragraphs.

8. Describe the importance of Discourse markers and Discourse particle.

III. Essay Questions

9. Elucidate the structure of a paragraph.

- Unity of thought
- Order
- Coherence
- Conclusion

10. Describe the types of paragraph.

- Descriptive
- Narrative
- A paragraph of definition
- A paragraph of similarities
- A paragraph of differences
- A paragraph of comparison and contrast
- A paragraph of reasoning
- Statement of facts and figures.

Unit – IV

1. Short answers

1. What is Descriptive essay?

A descriptive essay is perhaps the simplest type of essay consisting of a description of some place, person, or thing, e.g., A game Sanctuary, A Water-fall, A village Fari, A village Fari, The Taj Mahal etc.

2. Define Narrative essay?

A narrative essay consists in the narration of an incident, a journey, a natural calamity, a biography, a story etc.

3. What is meant by Reflective essay?

A reflective essay expresses the writer's thoughts or reflections on various themes.

4. Write a short note on 'Imaginative essay.

Imaginative essay deals with imaginary situations.

5. Expository essay- Define.

Expository essay is generally objective and impersonal. The personal element appears in varying degrees in the other types of essays.

II. Five mark questions

6. Describe the characteristics of the essay.
7. Describe some don'ts in writing an essay.

III. Essay questions

8. How to begin an Essay?
 - without any introduction
 - with a definition
 - with an anecdote or reminiscence
 - with a quotation

- With a question
 - with a proverb or a striking statement
 - with a piece of vivid description
9. How to conclude the essay?
- with a brief summary
 - with a prediction
 - with a quotation, witticism or anecdote
 - with a question or an abrupt remark

Unit-5

I. Short answers

1. Significance of Discourse in Literature?

Discourse of any type is one of the most important elements of human behavior and formation. Countless studies have been done on the way the brain shapes thoughts into words and, indeed, the way that communication shapes the brain.

2. How does Michael de Foucault define discourse?

Foucault defines discourse as, “Systems of thoughts composed of ideas, attitudes, and courses of action, beliefs and practices that systematically construct the subjects and the worlds of which they speak.”

3. Define narration.

Narration is a type of discourse that realize on stories, folklore or a drama as a medium of communication. The purpose of narration is to tell a story or narrate an event or series of events often with emotion and empathy jokes are mainly using narration to tell a funny idea.

4. What is the purpose of the description?

The purpose of the description is to re-create, invent, or visually present a person, place, event, or action so that the reader can picture that which is being described.

5. Define Argument.

Argument is disputation. Argument is an essential for another reason too. Once we have arrived at a conclusion that is well supported by reasons, we use arguments to explain and defend it. Argument is a form of communication meant to convince an audience that the writer or speaker is correct, using evidence and reason.

6. Write a short note on 'Fallacy'.

Fallacy is misleading type of argument. A fallacy is usually violating one of the rules for good argumentation. The fallacy of 'false cause' is a questionable conclusion about causes.

II. Five mark questions

7. Describe the various types of fallacies.

8. Describe four kinds of discourses.

III. Essay questions

9. Discuss the kinds of discourses.

-Exposition

-Argumentation

-Description

-Narration

10. Explain the three kinds of proofs according to Aristotle.

-Logos

-Pathos

-Ethos

-Conclusion

