

SHORT QUESTIONS

I. What is informative text?

Informative text is writing that provides **facts, explanations, or information** about a topic. Its purpose is to **educate the reader**.

Example: Textbooks, news articles, scientific reports.

II. Why is definition included in writing?

Definitions are included to:

- Clarify the meaning of unfamiliar terms.
 - Avoid confusion or misunderstanding.
 - Make technical or complex ideas easier to understand.
- Example:** Defining “photosynthesis” in a biology chapter.
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III. What is meant by arguing?

Arguing means presenting **reasons, evidence, and logical explanations** to support a claim or opinion. It includes convincing the reader using facts and logic.

IV. Define descriptive writing.

Descriptive writing is a style of writing that creates a **clear picture** in the reader’s mind using sensory details (sight, sound, touch, taste, smell).

Example: Describing a beach, a person, or a scene.

V. Differentiate ethos and pathos.

Ethos	Pathos
Appeal to credibility or authority	Appeal to emotions
Used to show trustworthiness	Used to create feelings (sadness, joy, fear)
Example: “Doctors recommend...”	Example: “Think of the poor children...”

VI. Define personal appeal.

Personal appeal is a persuasive technique where the writer uses **personal examples, experiences, or a friendly tone** to connect with the reader.

It builds trust and relatability.

VII. What is meant by Onomatopoeia?

Onomatopoeia is the use of **sound words** that imitate the noise they describe.

Examples: buzz, bang, splash, click.

VIII. Define Hyperbole.

Hyperbole is an **exaggerated statement** used for emphasis or dramatic effect.

Example: “I have told you a million times!”

IX. What is emotive language?

Emotive language uses **words that create strong emotions** in the reader such as sympathy, fear, anger, or excitement.

Example: “The innocent child cried for help.”

X. Differentiate nature writing and essay writing.

Nature Writing	Essay Writing
Focuses on natural environment , landscapes, seasons, animals	Covers any topic (social, personal, scientific, etc.)
Uses descriptive, sensory language	Has structured arguments or analysis
Purpose: appreciation of nature	Purpose: inform, argue, analyze

LONG QUESTIONS

1. Explain the examples of descriptive language.

Descriptive language uses sensory details to create a vivid image. Important examples include:

1. Sensory Details

Describe what you can see, hear, taste, smell, or touch.

Example: “The roses smelled sweet and fresh.”

2. Figurative Language

- **Simile:** comparison using *like* or *as*
“Her smile was as bright as the sun.”
- **Metaphor:** direct comparison
“The classroom was a zoo.”

3. Onomatopoeia

Sound words such as *buzz*, *crunch*, *crackle*.

4. Adjectives and Adverbs

Use describing words.

Example: “The tall, silent trees moved gently.”

5. Imagery

Using vivid images to paint a scene.

Example: “Golden sunlight filtered through the leaves.”

6. Personification

Giving human qualities to non-human things.

Example: “The wind whispered through the branches.”

Conclusion

Descriptive language helps readers visualize scenes, understand feelings, and experience the moment.

2. What are the tools of Persuasion?

Tools of persuasion help convince readers. Major tools include:

1. Ethos (Credibility)

Convincing the audience by showing trustworthiness.

Example: Expert opinions, qualifications.

2. Pathos (Emotion)

Appealing to feelings like fear, love, or sympathy.

Example: Emotional stories.

3. Logos (Logic)

Using facts, statistics, and evidence.

Example: “95% of users improved their skills.”

4. Personal Appeal

Using personal experiences to connect with readers.

5. Rhetorical Questions

Questions that do not need an answer but make readers think.

Example: “Who doesn’t want success?”

6. Repetition

Repeating key words or ideas for emphasis.

7. Anecdotes

Short, personal stories that support a point.

8. Tone

Using a confident, friendly, or serious tone to influence the reader.

Conclusion

These tools make writing more convincing and powerful.

3. Elaborate the structure of a definition essay.

A definition essay explains the meaning of a term, concept, or idea in detail.

1. Introduction

- Introduce the term.
- Provide a basic or dictionary definition.
- Present a thesis statement.

Example: “Success is more than wealth or fame.”

2. Body Paragraphs

A. Historical or background information

Explain how the term originated or changed over time.

B. Examples

Give real-life situations to clarify meaning.

C. Types or Classifications

Explain different forms or categories.

Example: Types of communication: verbal, nonverbal, written.

D. Comparison and Contrast

Show what the term is *and what it is not*.

E. Personal interpretation

Writer’s viewpoint supported by evidence.

3. Conclusion

- Summarize main points.
- Restate the definition.
- Give a final insight.

Conclusion

A definition essay uses explanation, examples, and analysis to provide a complete understanding of a concept.

4. What makes good descriptive writing?

Good descriptive writing has the following features:

1. Use of Sensory Details

Appeals to the five senses to create a vivid picture.

2. Clear and Specific Details

Avoid vague language.

Not good: “The room was nice.”

Better: “The room had soft blue walls and a wooden floor.”

3. Strong Imagery

Creates visual pictures through words.

4. Figurative Language

Similes, metaphors, and personification enhance writing.

5. Organized Structure

Describes the scene in a logical order—left to right, top to bottom, or near to far.

6. Mood and Tone

Sets an emotional atmosphere.

Example: calm, scary, cheerful, peaceful.

7. Precise Vocabulary

Uses exact words to create accuracy.

Example: “Glittering water” instead of “nice water.”

Conclusion

Good descriptive writing allows the reader to “see, feel, and experience” the scene as if they were there.

5. What is meant by Image description? Explain.

Meaning

Image description means providing a **written explanation of visual content**, such as pictures, diagrams, charts, or photographs.

It helps readers *understand what the image shows* even if they cannot see it clearly.

Purpose

- Helps visually impaired readers.
- Adds clarity to technical or academic documents.
- Explains what the visual represents.

Features of a Good Image Description

1. Identify the main subject

Who or what is in the image.

2. Describe important details

Colors, shapes, actions, objects, and background.

3. Explain the context

Tell why the image is important.

Example: In a science book, a diagram showing the parts of a plant.

4. Be concise

Don't write unnecessary details.

Example

Image: A girl reading under a tree.

Description:

“A young girl is sitting under a large green tree reading a book on a sunny day, with flowers surrounding her.”