*NAME :* WALEED AKRAM

*ROLL #*  P20-0640

*SECTION :* 1-B

*ASSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH*

*SUBMITTED TO:* MAM MARYAM ALI

***Q1***

Content words are words that possess semantic content and contribute to the meaning of the sentence in which they occur.

In a traditional approach, nouns were said to name objects and other entities, lexical verbs to indicate actions, adjectives to refer to attributes of entities and adverbs, to attributes of actions.

They contrast with function words, which are words that have very little substantive meaning and primarily denote grammatical relationships between content words, such as prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, etc.

***Q2***

· Very similar to the original source

· Does not flow well

· Confusing meaning of the content

· Without citing the source

· Use of qoutations

· Use of difficult words

***Q3***

ARTICLE THAT I HAVE CHOSED

**Compilers and Interpreters**

**Once the program is written and has had any errors repaired (a process called debugging), it may be executed in one of two ways, depending on the language. With some languages, such as C or Pascal, the program is turned into a separate machine language program by a compiler, which functions much as an assembler does. Other languages, such as LISP, do not have compilers but use an interpreter to read and interpret the program a line at a time and convert it into machine code. A few languages, such as BASIC, have both compilers and interpreters. Source code, the form in which a program is written in a high-level language, can easily be transferred from one type of computer to another, and a compiler or interpreter specific to the machine configuration can convert the source code to object, or machine, code.**

***Strong paraphase***

Once the program is composed and has had any mistakes repaired (a handle called investigating), it may be executed in one of two ways, depending on the dialect. With a few dialects, such as C or Pascal, the program is turned into a partitioned machine dialect program by a compiler, which capacities much as an constructing agent does. Other dialects, such as Drawl, don't have compilers but utilize an translator to studied and translate the program a line at a time and change over it into machine code. Many dialects, such as Fundamental, have both compilers and translators. Source code, the frame in which a program is composed in a high-level dialect, can effortlessly be exchanged from one sort of computer to another, and a compiler or translator particular to the machine arrangement can change over the source code to question, or machine, code.

***Weak paraphrase***

Once the program consist and has had any mistakes repaired , it should be executed in one in every of two ways, counting on the dialect. With some dialects, like C or Pascal, the program is was a partitioned machine dialect program by a compiler, which capacities very much like an constructing agent does. Other dialects, like Drawl, do not have compilers but utilize an translator to studied and translate the program a line at a time and alter over it into code. Many dialects, like Fundamental, have both compilers and translators. ASCII text file, the shut in which a program consists in an exceedingly high-level dialect, can effortlessly be exchanged from one variety of computer to a different, and a compiler or translator particular to the machine arrangement can change over the ASCII text file to question, or machine language code.

***Q4***

First three questions solved in video are

· What does paraphrase mean

· How to paraphrase change individual words

· How to paraphrase change word order

· What does paraphrase mean

***Paraphrasing means*** *formulating someone else's ideas in your own words. To* ***paraphrase*** *a source, you have to rewrite a passage without changing the* ***meaning*** *of the original text.*

· How to paraphrase change individual words

In paraphrase you can change Individual words

*By using synonyms*

*By changing forms of words*

*By changing grammatical structure*

· How to paraphrase change word order

Start your first sentence at a different point from that of the original source.

Use synonyms (words that mean the same thing)

Change the sentencestructure (e.g. from active to passive voice)

Break the information into separate sentences

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