English Home Work

Group number 2

Group member :

* Umukunziwase isabelle .
* Niyonsaba dative .
* Gashema francis .
* Byiringiro Samuel .
* Usabwimana Samuel .
* Habiyambere irene .

1. Give 5 adjective and appearance which express positive.

**Positive Adjectives Describing Appearance**: These words describe someone in a nice, pleasant way.

* **Charming**: Someone who is very likable and makes people smile.
* **Elegant**: Someone who looks classy and well-dressed.
* **Radiant**: Someone who seems very happy and glows with health.
* **Handsome**: Someone who is good-looking (often used for men).
* **Graceful**: Someone who moves or looks nice and smooth.

1. Give 5 adjective of appearance which express neutral and negative ?

**Five Neutral/Negative Adjectives Describing Appearance**: These words describe someone’s look in a plain or less positive way.

* **Plain**: Someone who looks simple, not very eye-catching.
* **Average**: Someone who looks ordinary, not amazing but not bad.
* **Unkempt**: Someone who looks messy or not well cared for.
* **Gaunt**: Someone who looks too thin, maybe from being sick or tired.
* **Wrinkled**: Skin with lines or folds, often because of aging.

1. Give 5 adjective which express quality ?

**Adjectives Expressing Quality**: These words describe how good something or someone is.

* **Excellent**: Really, really good.
* **Reliable**: Someone you can trust to do a good job.
* **Durable**: Something that lasts a long time and doesn’t break easily.
* **Efficient**: Something that works quickly and well without wasting time.
* **Impressive**: Something that makes you go “Wow!” because it’s so good.

1. Give 3 example of formation of adjective ?

**Examples of Adjective Formation**: English allows the creation of adjectives by modifying words through prefixes, suffixes, or combinations:

* **Adding a suffix to a noun**: For example, adding “-ful” to “hope” forms “hopeful,” creating an adjective that describes someone who has hope.
* **Adding a prefix to an adjective**: By adding “un-” to “happy,” we get “unhappy,” which changes the meaning of the original adjective to its opposite.
* **Combining a noun and an adjective**: “Heart” (noun) + “breaking” (adjective) creates “heartbreaking,” describing something that causes extreme sadness.

1. Give 5 example of articulation of English silent letters ?

* **Examples of English Silent Letters**: Silent letters are letters in words that are written but not pronounced. Here are a few common examples:
* **K** in **Knife**: The “k” is silent, so it’s pronounced as “nife.”
* **B** in **Thumb**: The “b” at the end is not pronounced, so it sounds like “thum.”
* **W** in **Wrist**: The “w” is silent, making it sound like “rist.”
* **L** in **Calm**: The “l” is silent, so it’s pronounced as “cam.”
* **G** in **Sign**: The “g” is silent, so it sounds like “sine.”

1. What is paragraph ?

* **A paragraph** is a group of sentences that talk about one main idea.

1. Give 3 parts of a good paragraph ?

*  **Topic Sentence**: This is the first sentence, which tells you what the paragraph is about.
*  **Supporting Sentences**: These sentences give more details, examples, or facts about the main idea.
*  **Concluding Sentence**: This is the last sentence that wraps up the main idea or connects it to the next idea.