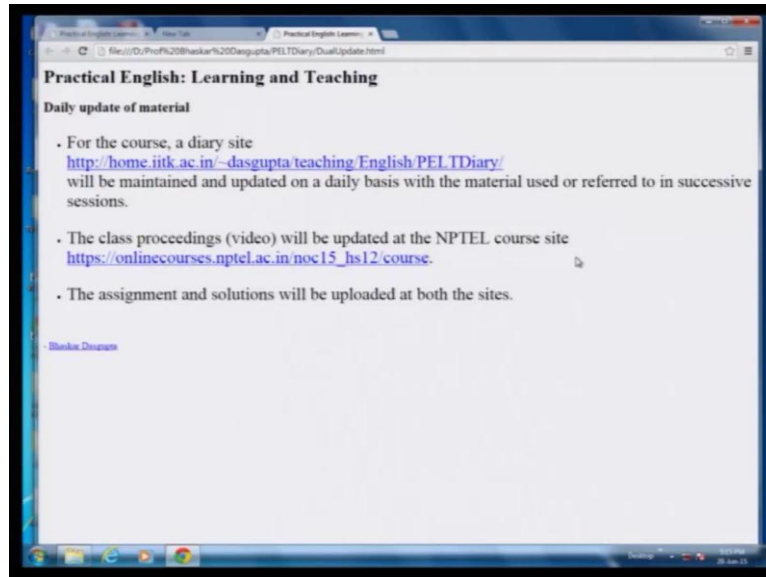


Practical English: Learning and Teaching
Prof. Bhaskar Dasgupta
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

Lecture – 13

(Refer Slide Time: 00:09)



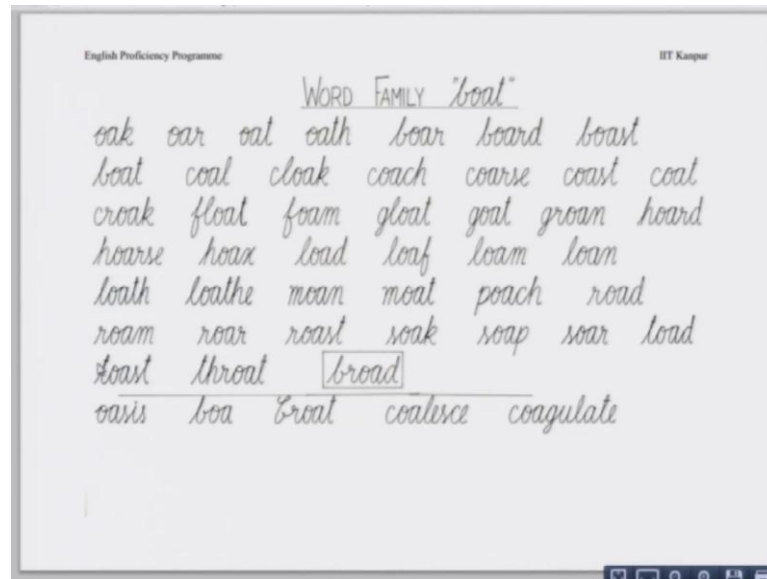
Good morning class, so we are back in 13th session of the course.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:18)

10	Articles, Capitalization, Punctuation.	Discussion	Revise the <u>passage</u> using appropriate articles, capitalizations and punctuation marks.	Why do we advise breaking up of <u>sentences</u> during interpretation and expression?	Notes
<p>Questions 1 ends here</p> <p>Thousands of <u>pages</u> live in the net.</p> <p>Additional <u>pages</u> for teachers.</p>					
11	Letters and writing style Summary of Basic Word Families Integrities (Eg: CCL) of a small passage. Expressions (CLL) of a small passage. Word family: "beat-head-see"	Discussion	Frame sentences in simple present past future and <u>cannot</u> from <u>verb</u> additional details.	Practice of words from the present word family: predicate expressions (information structure).	Notes
12	Revision of Verbs List 1 and List 2 Word Families: "see" & "saw": 3rd forms and 5th forms of Verbs.	Discussion	Translate the <u>given sentences</u> into English.	Practice of words from the present word family: Revision of 1st Types, 1st Forms with old word family "beat-head-see".	Notes
13	Word family: "be": Verbs List 1 Verb "be"	Discussion	Frame sentences using 'be' as the only verb and <u>cannot</u> from <u>verb</u> additional details, as required.	Practice of words from the present word family: Exercise of 1st and 5th forms with old word family "beat-head-see". Exercise of verb 'be'.	Notes
14					
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And to begin with, we will have some more words.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:26)



This is word family boat. Akshat can you read the first two lines?

Student: oak, oar, oat, oath, boar, board, boast, boat, coal, clock, coach, course, coast, coat

Good, Seshank.

Student: croak, float, foam, gloat.

Yes yes

Student: gloat, goat, groan, hoard, hoarse, hoax, load, leaf, loaf, loam, loan.

Good Rasanth.

Student: loath, loathe.

Loathe, this is loath, this is loathe.

Student: loathe, moan, moat, poach

Yes

Student: road

Just a minute Karthick

Student: roam, roar, roast, soak, soap, soar, toad, toast, throat, broad.

What is this?

Student: broad

So, it is broad. Open your mouth broad; that is a only word in this family with that kind of a sound. Agathi last line exceptions

Student: oasis, boa, broat

Croat

Student: croat, coalesce, coagulate.

So, you see this, this has this line has exceptions that is why they are separated with the line and you see, here when you read these lines those words, which you know you read normally, those which are new words in that you people ((Refer Time: 02:44)) an experiment with the sound; that is not necessary. Because, the sound is similar we have put them together.

So, with whatever sound you are reading boat, coal, similar sound, with sound you should read cloak, coach, coarse and so on. Even if you do not know the word coarse, you read it the way you have read board, boast, which you knew. This family has a large number of words, which perhaps you do not know and as you read you will go on knowing more words and when you need, you can always consider a dictionary to find out, what is the meaning. And other than ordinary words we have been giving you list of verbs in between. So, two list of verbs we have already done, this is a third list.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:53)

English Proficiency Programme					IT Kanpur
Common Verbs: List 3					
look	looked	looked	looks	looking	
watch	watched	watched	watches	watching	
fight	fought	fought	fight	fighting	
fall	fell	fallen	falls	falling	
die	died	died	dies	dying	
dream	dreamt	dreamt	dreams	dreaming	
wake	woke	woken	wakes	waking	
rise	rose	risen	rises	rising	
arise	arose	arisen	arises	arising	
like	liked	liked	likes	liking	

(contd)

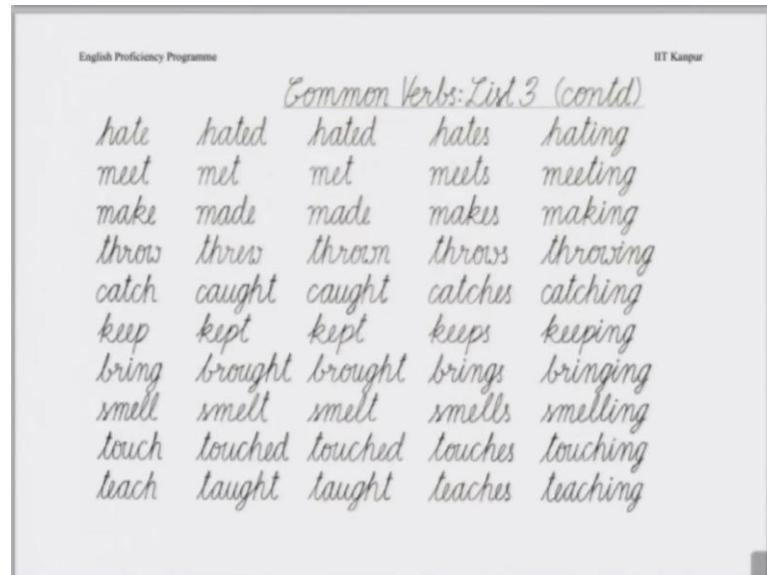
Akshath read the first column and others if you do not know the meaning of any of the verbs ask, because these are very simple common verbs and you must know the meaning

of it.

Student: look, watch, fight, fall, die, dream, wake, rise, arise, like.

All are simple, good.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:25)



English Proficiency Programme IIT Kanpur

Common Verbs: List 3 (contd)

<i>hate</i>	<i>hated</i>	<i>hated</i>	<i>hates</i>	<i>hating</i>
<i>meet</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>meets</i>	<i>meeting</i>
<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>makes</i>	<i>making</i>
<i>throw</i>	<i>threw</i>	<i>thrown</i>	<i>throws</i>	<i>throwing</i>
<i>catch</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>caught</i>	<i>catches</i>	<i>catching</i>
<i>keep</i>	<i>kept</i>	<i>kept</i>	<i>keeps</i>	<i>keeping</i>
<i>bring</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>brings</i>	<i>bringing</i>
<i>smell</i>	<i>smelt</i>	<i>smelt</i>	<i>smells</i>	<i>smelling</i>
<i>touch</i>	<i>touched</i>	<i>touched</i>	<i>touches</i>	<i>touching</i>
<i>teach</i>	<i>taught</i>	<i>taught</i>	<i>teaches</i>	<i>teaching</i>

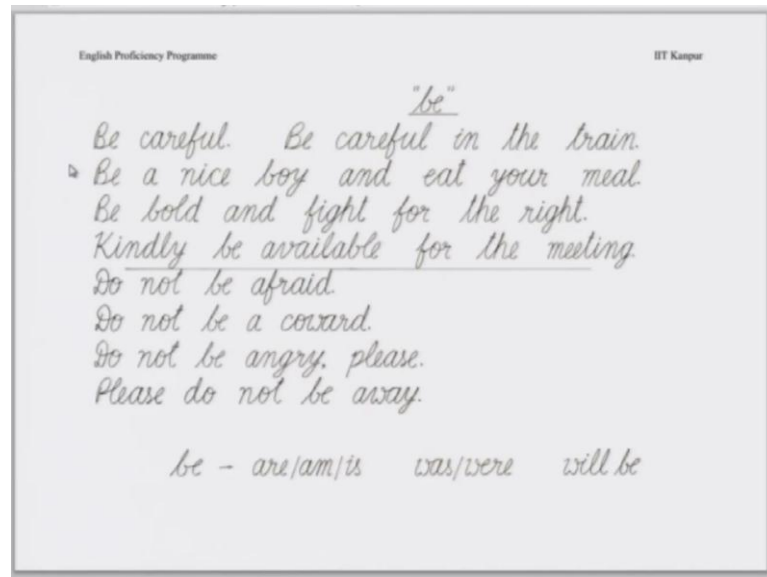
Seshank, this one.

Student: hate, meet, make, throw, catch, keep, bring, smell, touch, teach.

And as you make the other forms, you will notice that there are patterns in which other verbs are made. For example, the fifth one you put ing and if there is a consonant at the end with a short vowel before that, then that consonant is quite often doubled, you know that sit sitting, cut cutting, short vowel. In the case of long vowel that is not doubled, meet meeting, keep keeping. Now, one of the very important lessons, most important lessons is the verb be ((Refer Time: 05:19)).

In the first quarter we studied the verb do and I told you that, that is one of the most important verbs and verb be is another very important verb.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:28)



Akshath read this.

Student: be careful

[FL]

Student: [FL]

Good

Student: be careful in the train [FL].

Good

Student: be a nice boy and eat your meal [FL].

[FL] Good, next

Student: be bold and fight for the right [FL].

[FL] that is another possible meaning, but the meaning that he has taken is perhaps the right meaning in this case. So, [FL] which is perhaps the idea. Next,

Student: kindly be available for the meeting. Meeting [FL].

[FL]. Seshank [FL] negative is it [FL] negative sentences

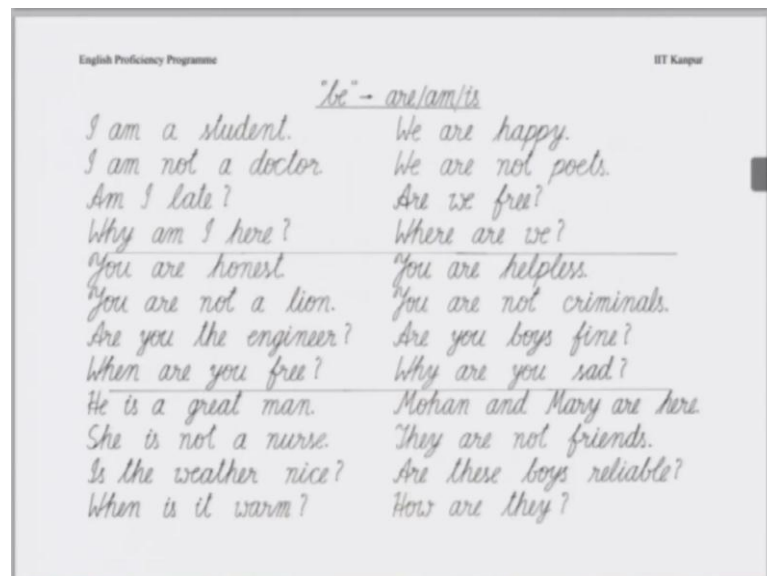
Student: do not be afraid [FL], do not be coward [FL], do not be angry please [FL], please do not be away [FL].

[FL] Keep be [FL]. The other [FL] or [FL] sentence [FL] is sentence maybe [FL] present

may are, am, is [FL] from past may was, were [FL] future may will be [FL]. So, you see for typical verbs you have two forms are present go, goes, eat, eats, do, does, here we have three forms are, am, is; for I there is a special form am.

And in past for all other verbs you have a single form went, sat, here you have two forms was and were and in this case you see, I connects with was just like he or she. In the case of other verbs, typically I takes the same kind of verb which is taken by we, they and so on. But, here I is a proper singular I was, so in present they will be used as are, am, is; in past it will be used as was, were and in future, it will be used as will be. So, there are see some sentences of all forms.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:55)



Rasanth read this.

Student: I am a student

[FL]

Student: [FL]

[FL]

Student: I am not a doctor [FL]

[FL]

Student: I am I late

Am I late?

Student: Am I late?

[FL]

Student: Why I am I...

Why am I here?

Student: Why am I here?

[FL]. So, you see with I am, just like that four kinds of sentences that we studied earlier positive, negative, interrogative and question with a query, proper question. So, the same structure roughly which go with the verb do. So, in the negative sentence you put a not here, I do not go, I am not a doctor. Similarly, in the question [FL] similarly am I late, so I am changes base. Why do I go? [FL] why am I here? [FL], [FL] situation [FL], it shows a position, status Karthick.

Student: We are happy [FL], we are not poets, [FL] are we free [FL], where are we [FL].

Fine Agrithi

Student: You are honest [FL], you are honest [FL].

[FL] You are honest, [FL].

Student: You are not a lion [FL].

[FL]

Student: Are you the engineer? [FL]

[FL]

Student: When are you free? [FL]

[FL] You must have noticed that say that she said are you the engineer [FL].

Akshat

Student: You are helpless [FL].

[FL]

Student: you are not criminals

[FL]

Student: are you boys fine?

[FL]

Student: why are you sad? [FL]

Sasanth

Student: he is a great man [FL] she is not a nurse.

[FL]

Student: when is it [FL].

when is it warm [FL] maybe

[FL]

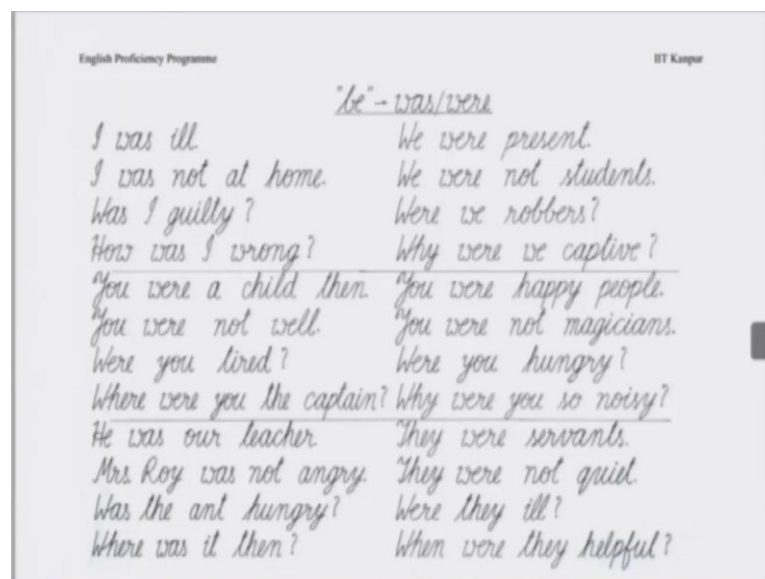
Student: Mohan Mohan and Mary are here Mary [FL] Mohan or Mary.

[FL] here are

Student: they are not friends [FL] are these boys reliable, reliable.

[FL] Karthick

(Refer Slide Time: 14:13)



Next we go to past.

Student: I was ill [FL] was I was [FL] not at home [FL] was I guilty, guilty.

[FL]

Student: How was I wrong [FL] idea.

[FL]

Student: We were present.

[FL]

Student: We were not students.

[FL].

Student: Were we robbers

[FL]

Student: Why were we captive.

[FL] Akathi

Student: You are a child then [FL] you are not well [FL] why are you tired [FL] where were you the captain where were you the captain.

[FL] [FL].

Student: you were happy people [FL] you were not magicians [FL] were you hungry [FL] why were you. So, noisy.

[FL] Karthick

Student: He was our teacher [FL].

he was our teacher [FL].

Student: mister roy was misses misses roy was not angry [FL] was the ant angry [FL] where was it, then [FL].

Good.

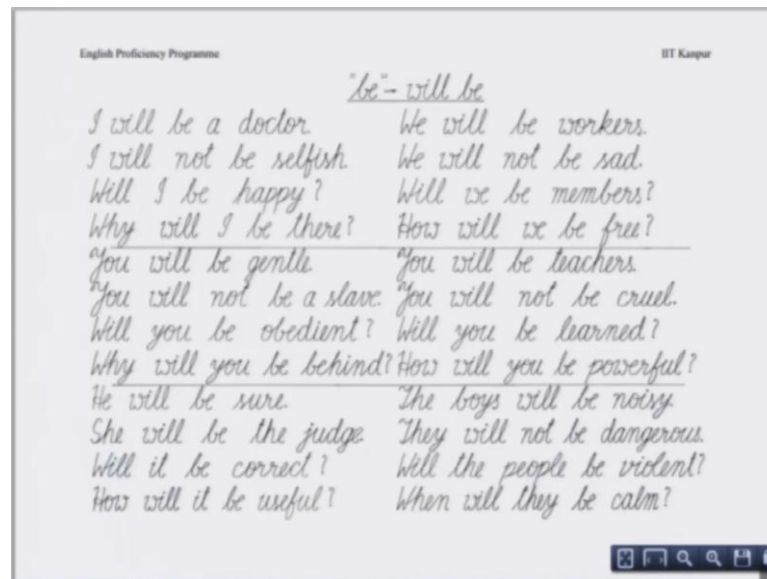
Student: they were servants [FL] the y were servants [FL]they were not quite [FL] were they ill [FL].

Good [FL].

Student: when were they helpful [FL].

Sasanth future.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:56)



Student: I will be a doctor.

[FL].

Student: I will not be selfish.

[FL].

Student: will I be happy.

[FL].

Student: Why will I be there?

[FL] We will be workers [FL].

Student: We will not be sad [FL] will be say [FL].

Akshat.

Student: You will be gentle [FL] you will you will not be a slave [FL] will you be obedient.

[FL].

Student: why will be why will you be behind [FL] you will be teachers [FL] English [FL] teachers [FL] good you will not be cruel [FL] will you be learned learned learned [FL]. how will you be powerful [FL].

Sashak.

Student: He will be sure.

[FL].

Student: She will be the judge.

[FL].

Student: The teacher will be the judge and work to teach you will it be correct [FL] how will it be useful [FL].

Next.

Student: The boys will be noisy [FL].

[FL].

Student: they will not be dangerous [FL] will the people be violent violent [FL] when will they be calm [FL] English [FL] Hindi [FL].

Good. [FL].

Student: Sir that slide of ((Refer Time: 22:13)) in the past form is the last one the left column, where was it then.

[FL].

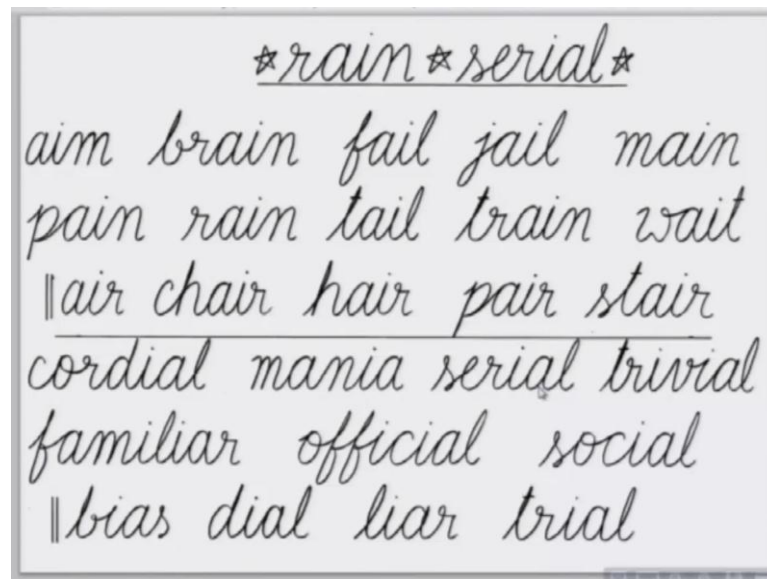
Student: they may have a [FL] yes ((Refer Time: 22:49)) yes [FL].

Yes that is very advanced yes wit wish in, then i or e it will be where if I were there [FL] I wish I am doctor.

Student: Sir this I were this thing is it only wish or there is some series of impossibility attach to that wish then one if i were a prime minister that is every settle, which is very which is something impossible, but it will be very nice if you very soon that is idea yes a.

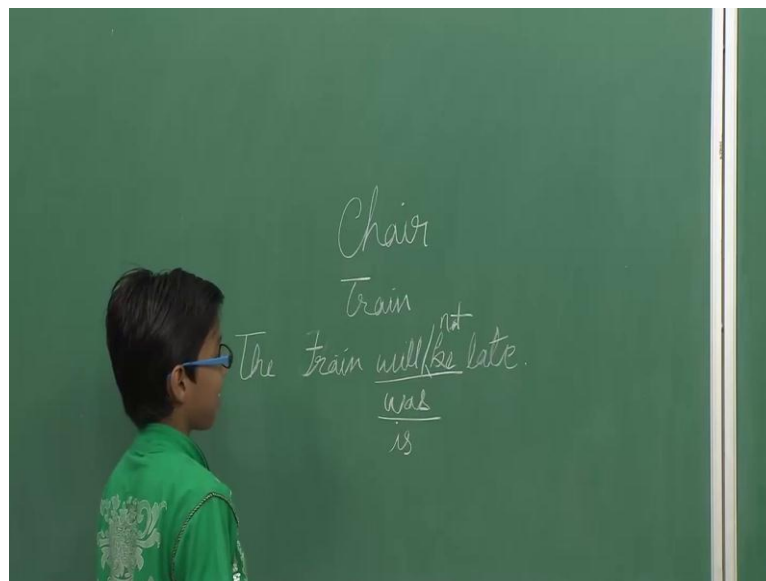
Karthick come here and now some sentences we will make within this structure with be other then b no other we will use only b.

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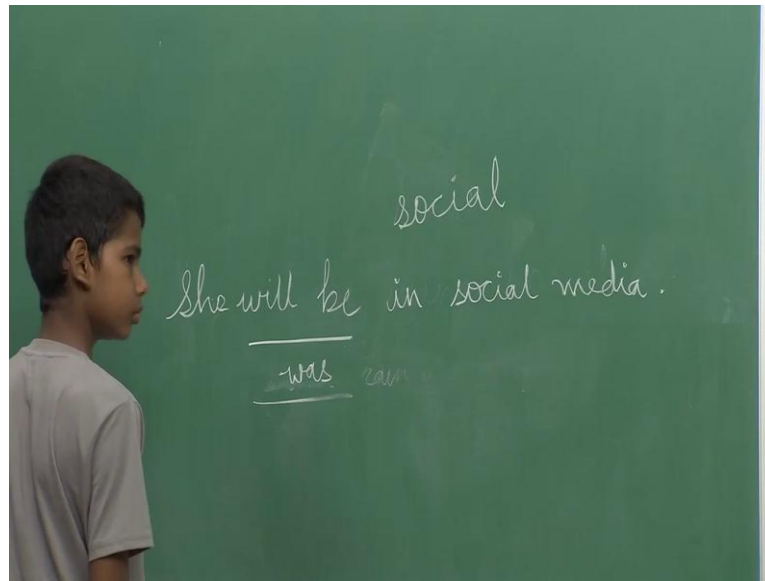
I will give you word chair.

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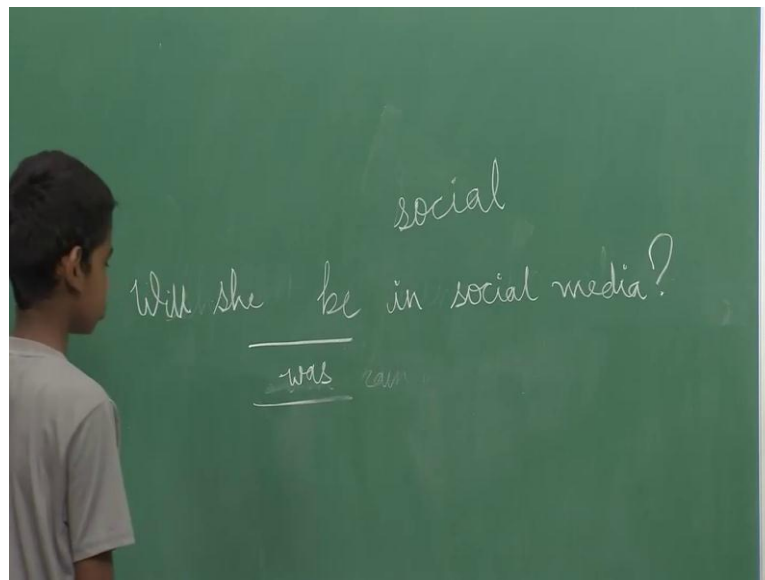
As verb we will use only be no other verb sentence [FL] a sentence [FL] train will be late [FL] the train [FL] train t capital [FL] say small [FL] train [FL] small [FL] [FL] past when our [FL] the train will be late [FL] train [FL] train late. [FL] is [FL] past [FL] will be [FL] past [FL] past train late [FL] present [FL] good the train is late [FL] train late [FL] the train will not be late train late [FL]. Train late [FL] is sentence [FL] present [FL] it does [FL] does [FL] train late [FL] is not the train is not late [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 26:45)



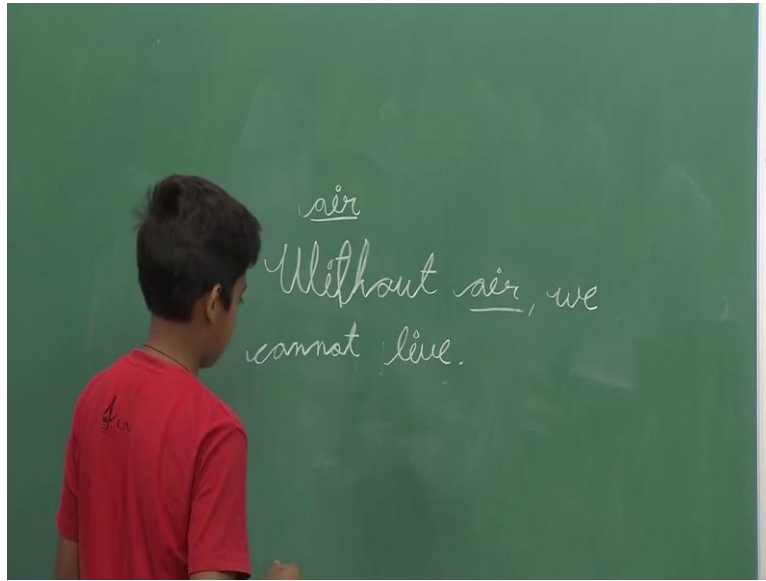
Akshat come social good study [FL] great first does not they will be I social media [FL] social media [FL] face book [FL] [FL] if the past [FL] take they were they were [FL] they were in social media [FL] present [FL] past [FL] I was in social media [FL] this will be social media social media [FL] social media.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:10)



[FL] good, good will she be in social media.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:32)



[FL] air without air we cannot live we cannot live this [FL] cannot [FL] or cannot [FL] cannot [FL] cannot [FL] without air we cannot live [FL] without air we cannot live [FL] thank you sashanth. So, we stop here we saw three kinds of practice in today's tutorial session one in which we practiced words with all kinds of sentences whatever children wanted in the third we use the verb be in the and in apart from that we use sentences in which we wanted be to be accept because people use be quite often in the wrong bases.

So, in our classes we typically conduct exercises with lot of sentences being made in which we ask not to use be we stop here.

Thank you.