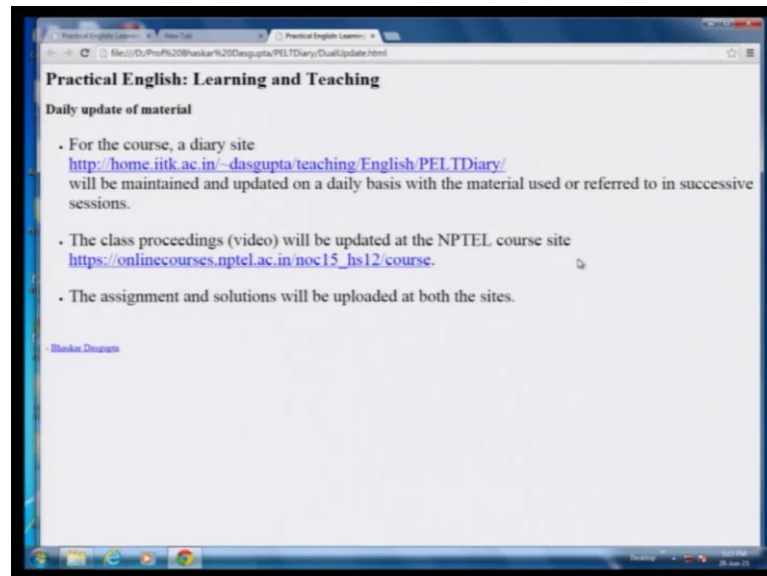


**Practical English: Learning and Teaching**  
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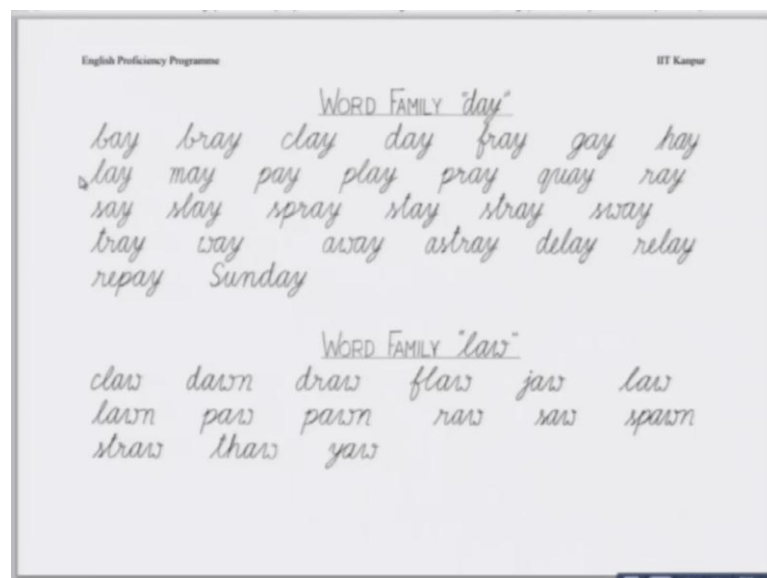
**Lecture – 15**

(Refer Slide Time: 00:09)



Welcome, as usual we start with some words and along with children in our studio.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:25)



Akshath can you read the first two line of these for the class?

**Student:** Bay, bray, clay, day, fray, gay, hay, lay, may, pay, play, pray, quay, ray.

Next Seshank

**Student:** Say, slay, spray.

Spray.

**Student:** Spray, stay, stray.

Yes

**Student:** Sway.

You of course, can.

**Student:** Sway.

Of course, yes.

**Student:** Tray, way, away, astray, delay, relay.

Ok continue.

**Student:** Spay.

What is this?

**Student:** Repay.

Right.

**Student:** Sunday.

Good. ((Refer Time: 01:16))

**Student:** Claw, dawn, draw, flaw, jaw, law, lawn, paw, pawn, raw, saw, spawn, straw, thaw, yaw.

Yes, you see if you tell me that you cannot read something I am not going to be leave it, because you certainly can. And even if the word is new, you should be able to read it and in order to enable you to do that we are teaching new words in the group of word families. So, just trust the system and go on reading as it should come. So, it is not necessary to know a particular word before hand to read it. When you are reading a book, a new word can come any time and whether you know the meaning or not, you should be able to read it.

So, Karthik, what are we trying to teach here in this sheet, word family day and word family law, what do you think we are trying to teach here? Yes.

**Student:** Pronunciation of a.

Pronunciation of a only. Combination of a with y or w, a y and a w. The sound and spelling patterns of a y and a w, a y is typically pronounced as a, a w is typically pronounced ah, day and law fine. Any questions at this stage?

**Student:** Bray.

Bray the call of a donkey; that is bray.

**Student:** Fray.

Fray, when there are a few things to choose from, then the candidates which are there in the pool, they are called in the fray.

**Student:** Astray.

Astray is a complicated word, you find it out from the dictionary. Typically [FL].

**Student:** Paw.

Paw, when you take the ice from the freezer and or something else, some ice cream, which is frozen and when you keep it outside, ice cream or curd and let it not really warm, but come to a temperature where it can be really used, you are letting it paw.

**Student:** Yaw.

Yaw is twister, steering fine.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:20)

No.	Topic	Activity	Notes
12	Revision of Verbs List 1 and List 2. Word Families "am"/"are" 3rd forms and 2th forms of Verbs.	Discussion Translate the given sentences into English.	Practice of words from the present word family. Revision of 1st forms, 3rd forms with old word family "am"/"are".
13	Word Family "be" Verbs List 1 Verb "be"	Discussion Frame sentences using 'be' as the only verb and extend them with additional details, as required.	Practice of words from the present word family. Exercise of 3rd and 5th forms with old word family "am"/"are". Exercise of 'verb be'
14	Word Families "am"/"are"/"do" Adverbs, Nouns looking like verbs Dangling Subjects (through CLLT tag).	Discussion Translate the given sentences into English.	Practice of words from the present word family. Exercise of sentences with dangling subjects and Noun forms of verbs with old word family "am".
15	Word Families "am"/"are" Verbs List 1 be, is, has, has Constructions of sentences in present voice.	Discussion Frame sentences and extend them with additional details, as required.	Practice of words from the present word family. Exercise of present voice (be - 3rd forms) with old word family "am"/"are".
16			
17			
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-	Quarter 2 ends here.		
21			
22			

And a few more verbs.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:25)

English Proficiency Programme IIT Kanpur

Common Verbs: List 4

be (am/are)	was/were	been	is	being
become	became	become	becomes	becoming
get	got	got	gets	getting
kill	killed	killed	kills	killing
strike	struck	struck	strikes	striking
pull	pulled	pulled	pulls	pulling
push	pushed	pushed	pushes	pushing
scold	scolded	scolded	scolds	scolding
drop	dropped	dropped	drops	dropping
carry	carried	carried	carries	carrying

(contd)

Akathi, give a little special treatment to this first line, because it is one of the special verbs in our list. What is the difference of the five forms in the case of be compared to the other verbs?

**Student:** Difference of the tense.

Different of the tense was there in the other cases also. What is new in the case of be compare to the other verbs that you have seen?

**Student:** In place of I always there is am.

In place of... Yes, with I it is always am. So, in the case of other verbs the first form simply gets for with I or we or they whatever, plural nouns and I. And here in the case of be, be does not come in its own form in the normal sentences, it comes as be only in the case of sentences, which express instruction or request or order. In normal sentences, it comes as am or are in plus of be and the fourth form is, is.

So, kill kills, be is and here it is am, are. Here there are two forms.

**Student:** Was and were.

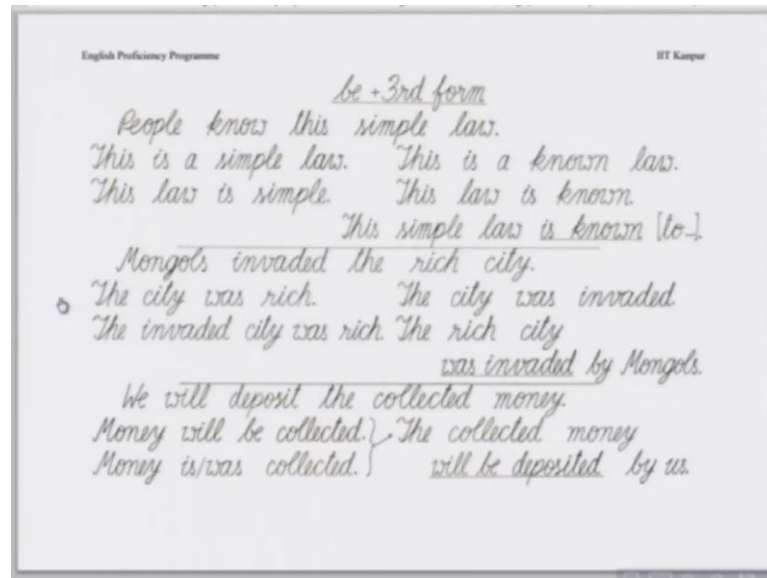
Was and were, in the case of other words it is only a simple form, fine and everything else is similar. So, all of you check once that you know the meanings of all these verbs and typically, you are accounted with the five forms of these verbs be, become, get, kill, strike, pull, push, scold, drop, carry. Everybody knows each of these words, you must know these words, these verbs, meanings, usage everything.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:17)

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Common Verbs: List 4 (contd)				
shout	shouted	shouted	shouts	shouting
scream	screamed	screamed	screams	screaming
laugh	laughed	laughed	laughs	laughing
smile	smiled	smiled	smiles	smiling
show	showed	shown	shows	showing
call	called	called	calls	calling
hold	held	held	holds	holding
know	knew	known	knows	knowing
purchase	purchased	purchased	purchases	purchasing
flow	flowed	flowed	flows	flowing

Because, these are common verbs these are all fine. Purchase, no problem, good. Scream [FL].

(Refer Slide Time: 06:35)



Yes Akathi, read this first line and tell us the meaning.

**Student:** People know this simple law [FL] [FL].

People know this simple law [FL]. What kind of a word is this?

**Student:** It is a present simple.

Simple. What kind of a word is it?

**Student:** It is a ((Refer Time: 07:10)).

Simple, simply adjective. It is an adjective and it is qualifying the word law. What kind of law? Simple law [FL]. Now, in the place of this ordinary adjective we will put an adjective, which we have got from a verb. I told you earlier that the third form is typically an adjective. So, in place of this adjective we will put a different adjective. So, what is this?

**Student:** This is a simple law.

[FL].

**Student:** [FL].

[FL].

**Student:** This is a known law [FL].

[FL], so this is a third form of a verb known. Is sentence [FL].

**Student:** This law is simple.

[FL] this is a simple law [FL] this law is simple [FL].

**Student:** This law is known [FL].

[FL] is known a pattern [FL] studied [FL] is known [FL] be plus third form. Be verb [FL] am, is, are, was, were, will be [FL] third form [FL] a sentence from cause form [FL] this law is known [FL].

**Student:** This simple law is known [FL].

[FL] two people [FL] normally [FL].

Karthik, next example.

**Student:** [FL] Mongols invited the rich city.

Mongols invited the rich city [FL] [FL] adjective [FL] rich [FL] a normal verb here [FL] second form [FL] this is a second formal word past [FL] adjective or third form [FL] good [FL] third form [FL] normal adjective [FL] with third form [FL] was be plus third form was invaded [FL] [FL] be plus third form yes.

**Student:** The invaded city was rich [FL] she has got a [FL].

[FL] invaded city what kind of city which city invaded city [FL].

**Student:** The rich city [FL] was invaded by Mongols [FL].

[FL] original sentence [FL] rich city [FL] a form [FL] formally [FL] sentence [FL].

**Student:** Passive voice [FL].

Passive voice [FL] active [FL] passive [FL] to ram active worker [FL] or sham passive work [FL] sham was beaten by ram [FL] passive voice [FL] example [FL].

**Student:** We will deposit the collected money [FL].

[FL] collect [FL] bank [FL] deposit [FL] [FL].

**Student:** Money will be collected [FL].

[FL] we will deposit the collected money [FL] a collected money [FL] money will be collected [FL] [FL].

**Student:** Money is or was collected.

Money is collected or money was collected [FL].

**Student:** The collected money will be deposited by us [FL].

[FL] will be deposited [FL] was deposited [FL] is deposited [FL] active voice [FL] we will deposit the collected money. [FL] be [FL] third form [FL] originally adjective [FL] sentence [FL] original sentence [FL] [FL] passive [FL] bank [FL] passive voice [FL] be plus third form [FL] [FL] is collected was invaded [FL] the rule is not getting violated, because is, is the verb and this is not really a verb it is an adjective third form and that is adjective to show that here we have just now, shown the use of that same known in the same context as an adjective when it is come in before law.

So, this adjective form particularly the third form is coming after the verb be [FL] which is, is [FL] third form [FL] adjective [FL] composite form [FL] is known [FL] passive voice [FL] will be deposited [FL] was invaded [FL] be plus third form. The third form [FL ] that is fundamentally energetic. So, it is it coming here, here, here is not violating the rule the two verbs cannot come together side by side in a simple sentence. So, this is actually coming in it is adjective form, understand it like that.

((Refer Time: 19:35)) So now, we will construct a few sentences orally over this kind of addition in passive voice. So, construct a sentence in this form in passive voice. The typical form is be plus third form, is known, was built, will be taken. The Tajmahal was built by Shah Jahan, fine [FL]. Tajmahal, Shah Jahan [FL]. Anything else? The prisoners were taken captive. [FL] prisoners already [FL]. Who you are taken captive or who you are made prisoners [FL]. Yes Akshath.

**Student:** The common sentence was known to them.

The common sentence was known to them [FL].



The singer was priced [FL] was killed [FL]. The panther was killed by the hunter, ssasang...

**Student:** We will be pulled [FL]

We will be pulled [FL] Sasanth will be pulled [FL].

**Student:** He will be pulled in to the pool.

Good, he will be pulled in to the pool. Pulled [FL]. Was pushed [FL]. Ravi was pushed of the mountain [FL] is dropped [FL] is dropped, well known. A wall is dropped from a height of 10 meters [FL]. Are carried... The suitcases are carried by the guard or whatever or coolie. The suitcases are carried by the coolie. Yes...

**Student:** Prisoners are carried by the police.

Taken [FL] guide [FL] will be held [FL] will be held what oh good.

**Student:** ((Refer Time: 23:59))

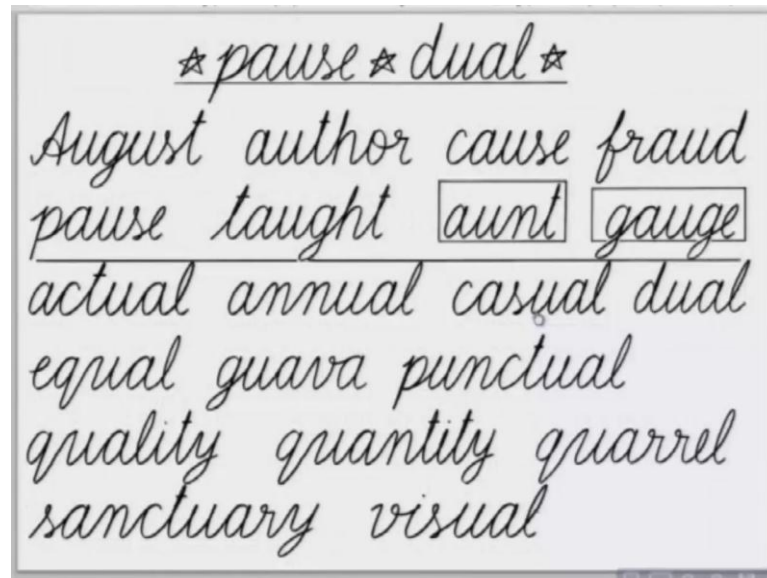
The concert will be held in the auditorium. Auditorium may concept [FL].

**Student:** ((Refer Time: 24:08))

The show is held on 21st July. Will be called... 100 candidates will be called for interview. [FL] saw [FL] was purchased. A watch was purchased by me or this watch was purchased by me 10 years back. Was laughed [FL]. Laughed at [FL]. Without at was laughed [FL]. Laugh that [FL] without at was [FL] that is the point. So, is type of sentences [FL]. This point is important [FL]. Was called [FL] original sentence [FL].

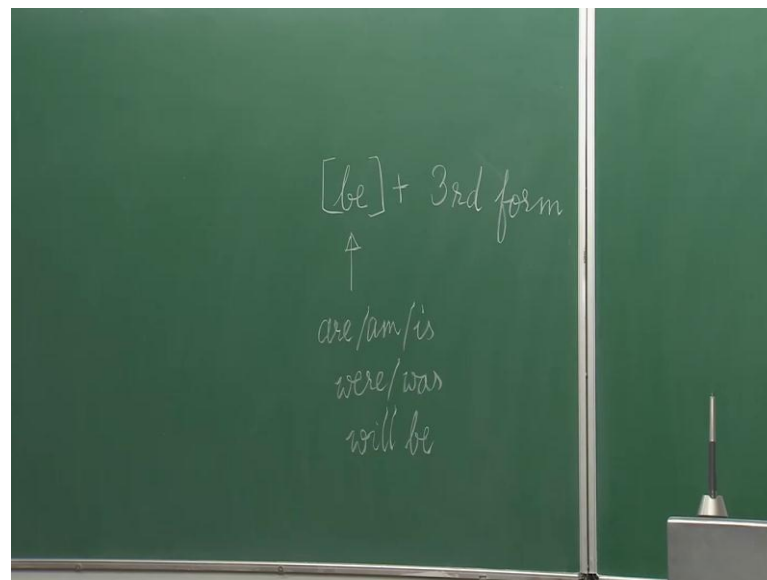
Original sentence is I know clearly, [FL]. Something that does not... That sentence will not make much of a sentence. So, in this case know, the verb know can take an object, but in the original sentence that object was not there. So, telling the same thing in the other way in the passive voice is not possible. So, a sentence you can reframe in passive voice, only if the verb takes an object and in the original statement that object has been supplied fine. ((Refer Time: 26:24)) So, any question at this stage? No, then we go for some further practice.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:40)



The sentences of the form that we have been making, make some more sentences in which, the structure this should come.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:59)



Were this means any of the forms of the verb be, which come in the sentence with I or we or he or they in present, past simple; that means, are, am, is, were, was or will be. So, with any of these verbs make a sentence using this structure, with any of these verbs whatever you like.

**Student:** ((Refer Time: 28:00))

The guava was eaten by the bird is a negative [FL].

**Student:** The guava was not eaten by bird.

The guava was not eaten by the bird [FL] future [FL].

**Student:** The guava will be eaten by the bird.

[FL] original [FL] the guava will be eaten by the bird [FL] question [FL].

**Student:** Will now the guava eaten by the bird [FL].

Will the guava be eaten by the bird, will the guava eaten by the bird a question [FL] yes or no [FL] [FL].

**Student:** when will the guava be.

When will the guava be eaten by the bird. So, make note of the order as you do not know fine there is a good sentence; that is fine as the sentence a guava eaten [FL] actual [FL] actual.

**Student:** The actual prose was read by me was written by me original you mean the original actual [FL].

The actual price of the pen will be charged, the actual price of the pen will be charged [FL] past [FL] sasang the actual price of the pen was charged.

**Student:** The actual price I just said.

I just said the positive it the actual price of the pen was charged present [FL].

**Student:** The actual price.

Question [FL].

**Student:** Will be pen is, is the pen is the actual charge.

The actual price?

**Student:** The actual price of the pen will be charge.

[FL] is the actual price of the pen charged is [FL] charge [FL] is the actual price of the pen charged [FL] question [FL] why the pen.

**Student:** Why is, is the actual price of the pen be charged be.

[FL] charged be [FL] double be [FL] will be [FL]. So, we will have some practice of this kind in coming sessions. So, we stop here and meet in the next session again.

Thank you.