

PRONUNCIATION

Sounds = 44

① pure vowels /
monophthongs
(12)

② Diphthongs ③ Consonants
(8) (24)

|ɪ| - in - up, but, one, much

|a:| - in - arm, ask, after

|ɪ| - in - bit, think, big

|i:| - in - beat, me, seen, keep

|e| - in - bed, bet, men

|æ| - in - apple, bad, man, land

|ɒ| - in - cot, pot, not, on

|ɔ:| - in - talk, horn, call, all

|ʊ| - in - put, pull, good

|u:| - in - two, blue, who

|ə| - in - again, about, could

|ɜ:| - in - girl, earth, shirt

|aɪ| - in - my, time

|eɪ| - in - gate, aim

|ɔɪ| - in - boy, toy

|aʊ| - in - cow, pound

|əʊ| - in - no, so

|eə| - in - air, ear

|ʊə| - in - poor, sure

|ɪə| - in - near, here

My dear boy don't count your grey hair

haɪ |ɪə| bi: |əʊ| laʊ |uə| |eɪ| |eə|

★

11 → ✓

11 → 7

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* consonants = 24.

1p/ - 2j 1s/ - 3

1h/ - 5m 1n/ - 3

1t/ - 5s 1v/ - 2n

1k/ - 5w 1w/ - 2y

1g/ - 5u 1h/ - 5a

1e/ - 5i 1s/ - 5u

1d/ - 5o 1z/ - 2oo

10/ - 5o 12/ - 2oo

10/ - 5o 12/ - 2oo

10/ - 5o 12/ - 2oo

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9) Bridge - 1p/ 3/ - fridge
10) Puff - 1f/ 1/ - fog
11) Queen - 1m/ 1/ - movies
12) shoe - 1s/ 1/ - shock
13) head - 1h/ 1/ - red
14) young - 1y/ 1/ - yellow
15) wet - 1v/ 1/ - wall

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2) 1h/ - comb
3) 1t/ - cost
4) 1k/ - clay
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6) 1e/ - game
7) 1d/ - teacher
8) 10/ - jam
9) 10/ - giant
10) 10/ - fast
11) 10/ - very, invest
12) 10/ - tent, science
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- 17) /h/ - Heas, hair
- 18) /m/ - mather, make
- 19) /n/ - Number
- 20) /k/ - king, ring
- 21) /l/ - leak
- 22) /r/ - read
- 23) /j/ - young
- 24) /w/ - wall, weeds

→ Transcriptions

- 1) absent → /æbsent/
- 2) abstract → /æbstrækt/
- 3) accent → /æksent/
- 4) attribute → /ætrɪbjʊt/
- 5) compress → /kəmprɛs/
- 6) contrast → /kɒntræst/
- 7) convict → /kɒnvɪkt/
- 8) desert → /dɛzət/
- 9) digest → /dɪdʒest/

* Phonetics &

* Phonetics :-

Fundamental branch of linguistics. It deals with study of

There are 44 phonemes /sounds/.

44 sounds

Vowels (20)

Consonant (24)

* Are made by opening the mouth & letting air come out freely. completely / partially stopping the flow of air.

eg = /p/, /k/, /t/, /b/...
through mouth.

Phonetics deals with study of speech sounds.

→ word stress :-

eg is an accent based language, in a word not all the syllables are pronounced with equal emphasis. 1 syllable stands out than the others.
eg = father, mother, father.

pre-fix → 1st in word
 suffix → last in word.

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1st (sy) is more prominent than 2nd (sy)
 is stress is marked on 1st (sy) 'fa'
 x stress is marked above the accented
 (sy) → 'father'.

* Rules -

1) words with same spelling & sound str are
 often stressed on 1st (sy) if they are used
 as noun. The stress is placed on 2nd (sy)
 if their grammatical (1) is verb.

eg - absent (noun) - 'absent'
 absent (verb) - 'ab-sent'.

2) words with weak syllables are generally
 accented on root.

eg = ago, below, unlock.
 3) words ending in -ion are stressed on
 penultimate (sy)

eg = application, examination,
 words that end in -ic / -ical, -ically,
 -ial, -ally (e.g. -ous -ly) preceding
 the suffix

eg - artificial, insertion.

4) words ending with suffix -er &
 -ee are accented on suffix.

eg - payer, trainee, pioneers.

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- 1) Mat - 'mæt'
- 2) man - 'mæn'
- 3) cucumber - 'kju:kʌmbə'
- 4) judge - 'dʒʌdʒ'
- 5) appointment - 'əpɒɪntmɪnt'
- 6) feeble - 'fi:bl'
- 7) cattle - 'kætl'
- 8) zebra - 'zebrə'
- 9) phone - 'fəʊn'
- 10) captain - 'kæptɪn'

- 1) occasion - 'əkeɪʒən'
- 2) approve - 'əprəʊv'
- 3) bunch - 'bʌntʃ'
- 4) split - 'splɪt'
- 5) earth - 'ɜ:θ'
- 6) wash - 'wɒʃ'
- 7) sand - 'sænd'

→ Interference :- (L1)

When I learn a 2nd lang after acquiring
 a 1st lang, features of 1st lang (L1) &
 with those of 2nd lang → L2 (L1)
 are the transfer.
 ∴ are often cause of errors after more

Precunations & misprecunations.

- * Reasons for precunations -
- In 1st lang situation, from a very early stage children learn to respond to sounds & tones.
- In India Eng is used as 2nd lang, children listen to varying sound & tones spoken by frs.
- More over we tend to speak Eng as we speak our mthr tongue, i.e. we tend to make mistakes due to its influence.

Module - II

Vocabulary.

- 1) we need to adapt these cars to disabled people can drive them. If the trousers are too tight, take them back to shop & ask the tailor to alter them.
- 2) He decided to transform his appearance by having plastic surgery. Her bills will be less if we switch from gas to e-city.
- 3) we need to exchange our pounds for dollar.
- 4) Price of oil will ^{rise} next yr.
- 5) You can't use the terms of contract.
- 6) It will help your digestion if you adjust your diet.

Synonyms:

A word phrase that means exactly nearly same as anto word/phrase.
eg = eminent - renowned, notable, preminent.
climate - various, dissimilar, unlike
hide - cover, mask, conceal.

not make - separate, separate, separate
advertising - advertising, advertising, advertising

1. Power -

2. Power - the power of words, standing
together as a conception, standing
together

3. Power - the power of words, standing
together as a conception, standing
together

4. Collocation -

5. Collocation - the power of words, standing
together as a conception, standing
together

6. The word thing, when you read.

7. The word verb -

8. The word verb - the word verb, standing
together as a conception, standing
together

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together as a conception, standing
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* Fill in the blanks :-

- 1) She decided to tie to knot with him only after her studies.
(get married)
- 2) You're barking up the wrong tree if you expect us to lend you any money (very near) ask the wrong people.
- 3) When we needed a shoulder to cry on it was mom we turned to.
(very quickly) (person who give sympathy)
- 4) When I go home I can peace my heart to my husband. (tell somebody all your feelings)
- 5) When about to ignite, many things seem to be at their with fuel.
(worried about a problem).
- 6) The tornado wreaked havoc on all parts of the region.
(cause a lot of damage).
- 7) She rears running out of steam consuming her shield manage it all.
(lose your energy)
- 8) my father's health improved by leaps & bounds. (very quickly).

10) She racking her brain trying to remember exactly what she's said.
(to do too many things to go to bed late)

11) Kashmir has been a bone of contention b/w India & Pakistan for yrs
(issue which causes arguments)

12) Her house is just round the corner
(very near).

13) The company has looked being with the union or proposed pay cuts.
(get involved in an argument).

14) No wonder Rashmi is ill. She has been burning the candle at both ends for a long time.
(to do too many things to go to bed late)

* Phrasal verbs :-

1) serve students dish out letters to passers by. (to serve)

2) I'm not going to put up with their smoking any longer. (to tolerate)

3) If we all agree, let's wind up the discussion.

4) If everyone chip in, we'll be able

to buy her a really nice present.
(to add something)

6) If you can wait a moment, I'll sort it out all for you.

7) I briefly touch the idea of living in France for yr.

8) He asked her to marry him (to consider a plan).

but she turn down him.

9) (subject)
How much biggest has much the trip will cost?

10) Don't worry about me. I can look after myself. (take care)

11) As the riot police approached, the crowd lean up with slogans (to be heard).

12) ~~12) 100%~~

Module III

Thema max

* There are 2 important reasons why we need to be taught: comprehensibility & acceptability.

1) Comprehensibility: It refers to the extent to which a listener understands utterances produced by a speaker in a communication context & measures how easily the listener arrives at the speaker's msg.

2) Acceptability: In India, where Eng is perceived as highly prestigious & remains as a source of education, administration, business, media & sports, poor Eng is not only an obstacle to communication, but is unacceptable. Acceptability means develop fluency, that the ability to process all grammatical forms rapidly & accurately than is required for ~~more~~ mere comprehensibility.

* Say the following sentences are
 correct (✓) or not (X).

- 1) I tired (X) → I am tired
- 2) What are you doing? I'm a tr. (X)
 → What are you doing? I'm a tr.
- 3) Rajesh always declines too fast (✓)
- 4) I'm watching TV every morning (X)
 → I watch TV every morning.

- 5) It rains in June in Kerala (X)
- 6) She doesn't want to do it. (X)
 → She doesn't want to do it.
- 7) Whose class she work? (✓)

⇒ Simple present :-

- * Cause simple present mostly to talk
 about things that always true
 e.g. things that happen frequently
- * e.g. -> Does water flows heavily
 1) Dogs eat meat.
- 2) I work every Saturday.
- 3) It rains in Kerala.

→ Form of simple present Page 4

* Do → I / you / we / they.

eg = I do play.
 positive → I play

- ve → I do not play
 wh-q → where do you play?

* Does → He / She / It / that / this

- P → He plays

- N → He does not play
 wh-q → where does he play?

* Yes/No → Do you play?

- P → Yes, I do

- N → No, I don't

* Yes/No → Does she play?

- P → Yes, she does.

- N → No, she doesn't

1) live / that / house / in
 → I live in that house.
 2) badly / violin / plays / the / very / lens
 → Lena plays the violin very
 badly.

→ Make sentences :-

(don't / doesn't)

- 1) I play cards → I don't play cards.
- 2) The train stops at Sharada
→ The train doesn't stop at ~~the~~ ^{the} Sharada.
- 3) Deepu remembers names very well.
→ Deepu doesn't remember ~~names~~ ^{names} faces.
- 4) He likes jazz → He doesn't like pop music.
- 5) Children play football on Monday.
→ Children don't play hockey on the day.
- 6) My mother teaches engineering.
→ My mother doesn't teach design.

→ Make questions :-

- 1) They smoke → Do they smoke?
- 2) The teacher knows → Does the teacher know?
- 3) You play the piano → Do you play the piano?
- 4) We need more eggs → Do we need more eggs?

→ At / With :-

(Present tense)

- 1) Look, it rains now (X)
- 2) I'm not agree with your opinion (X)
- 3) She is watching TV over there (X)
- 4) They are doing a course in English (V)

→ Present continuous :- (uses).

- * We use the present continuous to talk about actions that are going on around / at the time of speaking.
- * eg = Geeta is sleeping right now.
I need an umbrella ~~because~~ ^{because} it is raining.

* We use present continuous to talk about temporary situations.

eg = She is working for a company in Delhi now. [at present he may do something else].

* Present continuous can be used to talk about changing situations especially with verbs like get, become.

and with comparative adjective
like better, worse & more.

eg = He is getting fat, isn't he?

• This city is becoming more & more dangerous.

* present cont. is also used to talk
behaviour that happens more often
than expected, with always, forever & constantly.

eg = why are you always shouting?

* present cont. also used to talk
about future

eg = I'm attending an interview
tomorrow.

I'm taking 5 courses this semester.

→ Forms of present cont. ~ tense :-

* the statement is :-

I am playing I am not playing
you are playing you are not playing

we are playing

we are not playing

* yes/no questions :-

- Are they playing?

P → yes, they are.

N → no, they are not.

- Is he playing?

P → yes, he is.

N → no, he is not.

* stative verbs :-

when verbs have stative meaning
they are usually not used in
progressive (cont) tenses.

eg - This food tastes good I like
it very much

→ I am liking it very much.

* Taste & like → stative meanings.

1) These flowers smell good.

Jinan is smelling the flowers.

→ The flowers have got smell.

→ Jinan is doing the action of smelling flowers.

2) I think Thomas is a kind man.

I'm thinking about this grammar.

→ I believe Thomas is a kind man.

I am worried about his grammar.

3) Lalla looks cold. I'll lend her my coat.

Ben is looking out the window.

She sees a butterfly.

→ Lalla is cold. I will lend her my coat.

Ben is trying to see something through the window.

She sees a butterfly.

4) I see a butterfly. Do you really wish I seeing a doctor about his abdominal pain.

→ A butterfly is there & I can see it.

Wahne has abdominal pain & he is going to consult a doctor.

5) I see you are working at a call centre at the moment.

→ I see you are working at a call centre at the moment.

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2) It is fine, although it's very hard work. I'm always tired, but I not mind.

3) Is the money good?

No, not really but I the work because I know I don't like working early in the morning.

4) Oh yes, I am remembering now. You never used to get up before 11am.

5) I am still a student. Actually, I am ~~remembering~~ quite hard at the moment because my exams are next week.

Oh well, good luck in your exam.

→ I must go now. I don't want to be late. I don't have my car anywhere. I don't cycle everywhere now.

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→ Ta bears :-

It is very imp to know how to be linguistically tactful when others get something wrong.

eg = One away, can't you see?

I'm busy?

→ Appreciating / Guessing :-

There are many occasions in our daily life when we have to appreciate other people for their timely help in the form of already words & then on their spite achievements. At times we have an idea about something but we're not completely sure.

→ Suggestious using should / could -

* could can be used to make

suggestious.

eg = we could go on a picnic?

* should give definite advice.

eg = You should talk to us to

* could others possibilities

eg = You could talk to your tm.

⇒ Simple past :-

* Use simple to talk about simple past actions & events.

eg - Rajsh watched TV last night.

* Event began & ended in the past.

eg - I went to cinema 3 times

last week.

* were a time expression with past simple

eg - last Thursday, at lunch time in the shop, 10 yrs ago long ago.

→ form of past tense :-

* +ve

-ve

wh - q

I / you / we / he /

I did not

what did

she / it / they.

watch

you watch?

watched

* Irregular verbs

did not

where did

you / went / had

eat

you go?

are.

Ys/No +ve Ys, I old No, I old
Did you watch it?

⇒ Past continuous :-

* use past contin. to say what was happening around a past time.
eg = were you watching TV?

* use past contin. to set the scene, to give an idea of background situation.
eg = while I was walking along the street, it began to rain.

⇒ Future

⇒ Simple future :-

* will / be going to used to express future time
eg = Jack will finish his work tomorrow.

* In speech going to is pronounced 'gonna'.

⇒ present perfect :-

* Expresses the idea that something happened before now, at an unspecified time in the past.
eg = They have moved into a new apartment.

* It there is a specific mention of time, simple past is used.
eg = They moved into a new apartment last month.

* Also expresses repetition of an activity before now.
eg = we have had 4 tests so far this semester.

⇒ past perfect :-

HSJ

When discussing I tend to bring
 a series in the first case. One
 shows this function by using a
 new project for either two
 buying for a transaction.
 as selling had left before
 option got there.

on Russell went to

Russia (not a condition) is. Key-
 line. Could I had better, saying it's
 really, might be. How, should,
 with a should.

Butter one was that have the
 some kept for an person. (It
 really should, thing, you).

Maybe

Maybe

person (it)

Could, could, had, could, have to,
 better, may, might, others, be going to
 really, should, be, should, be, should, be,
 really, can, not, have to, not to

HSJ

quite, maybe, could, I, long, could, be

1) How, I, to, used to, began, operation

2) could, I, to, used to, began, operation

3) can, I, to, used to, began, operation

4) can, I, to, used to, began, operation

5) can, I, to, used to, began, operation

6) can, I, to, used to, began, operation

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13) can, I, to, used to, began, operation

14) can, I, to, used to, began, operation

2) could you :- could you if we could.

you are equally helps
eg = could you pass the salt?

3) can you :- used informally.

eg = can you pass the salt?

4) Responses :- A person usually responds in the affirmative to a polite request.

-> polite request with would you mind

* would you mind, if I is followed by simple past.

eg = would you mind if I asked the teacher?

* Asking someone to do something

eg = would you mind closing the window?

* Responses :- Not at all, I'd be glad to (informal)

=> rules related verbs :-

1) obligations

* have to, have got to, need to, must are used to express obligation - something we are obliged to do, because it is the law / rule / an individual forces us to do.

eg = you must get to work by 9:00, when you need to wear the right clothes.

2) prohibition :- to say that it is obligatory not to do something.

eg = you mustn't play with fire

3) Lack of obligation :- to say something is not compulsory.

eg = employees need not stay until 6pm.

have use need not, don't need to, don't have to.

4) Recommendation :- to recommend

Consequently, we are bound to
 observe:

1. The case of letters is not to be
 taken away.

2. The following are the things that
 are to be taken away from the
 case of letters not / should be

3. The following are the things that
 are to be taken away from the

4. The following are the things that
 are to be taken away from the

5. The following are the things that
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16. The following are the things that
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