

## Review

### Foundational/fundamental/essential

Foundational: Refers to basic principles, elements or structures upon which something is built or developed. It implies that something is fundamental and serve as base or start point.

Essential: Refers to something is absolutely necessary, indispensable, or critical for the functioning, existence, or success of something. It emphasises the importance of component/element that cannot be *omitted* without *compromising* the whole.

A solid understanding of grammar is foundational for effective writing, but it is essential to apply this knowledge *consistently* in order to communicate clearly and *persuasively*.

Fundamental: same with foundational

### Ignore vs omit

Ignore: It involves a *deliberate* choice to not pay attention to something that is present or relevant.

Omit: It involves leaving something out, whether by choice or *oversight*. It focused on the act of exclusion, rather than the *conscious* decision to *disregard*.

### Upon/above:

Upon generally means on the top of, it's often used in formal & *literary* contexts and can indicate. And above indicates a higher position/level without necessarily *implying* direct contract or connection.

Ex)

- 1- position: The book is upon the table.
- 2- Time/occurrence: Upon hearing news, she immediately called her friend. (Something happening immediately after or as a *consequence* of something else.
- 3- Condition: The success of the project depends upon careful planning.

### How to use while

- 1- time: Two actions happen in the same time.
- 2- Contrast: it can be used to contrast two different ideas actions and situations
- 3- Concession: acknowledge a fact before introducing a contrasting idea, similar to although or even though
- 4- Conditional sense: as long as

Ex1) She was watching TV while he was reading books.

Ex2) While she prefers tea, he prefers coffee.

Ex3) While it's true that the weather is cold, it's not as bad as yesterday. While the project was completed on time, it exceeded the budget.

Ex4) While you work hard, you will succeed. You will succeed as long as you work hard.

As long as

Condition: same with while

You can borrow my car as long as you will return it by tonight.

Time duration: so long as

She stayed quiet as long as the meeting continued. I will support you as long as you need me.

Limitation: Something is true or valid up to a certain point/under certain conditions.

I am happy to help, as long as it doesn't *interfere with* my work.  
We can continue the project as long as we have necessary resources.

### Examples for some unfamiliar words

Emphasis: The teacher *placed* great emphasis *on* the importance of reading.  
Omit: When you write an abstract, omit any unnecessary details that do not contribute to the main *argument*.  
Merely: The solution is merely a temporary fix and does not address the *underlying* issue.  
Firmly: She firmly believes that artificial intelligence could *change* the education *for* the better.  
Suffice: For most users, a simple password will suffice, but sensitive accounts require stronger *measures*.  
Alter: Global warming could *permanently* alter the *climate patterns* that we are *accustomed to*.  
Precision: The experiment requires *precisions* to ensure the accurate and repeatable to results.  
Sophisticated: The new software is more sophisticated, offering many features previously unavailable.  
Adhering: Adhering to the protocol is essential for the *validity* of the experiment. 【遵守】  
Adapt: To remain *competitive*, businesses must adapt to the *rapidly* changing market.  
Rooted in: His ethical principle are deeply rooted in his cultural background.  
Syntax: Understanding the syntax of a programming language is crucial for writing efficient code.  
Compromising: Sharing your password with others is compromising your security.  
Indispensable: Mobile phones have become indispensable tools for modern communication.  
Persuasively: He *argued* persuasively, using clear *evidence* and logical reasoning.  
Deliberate: The decision to move the company headquarters was a deliberate *strategy* to reduce costs.

### Essay

To succeed in today's rapidly changing business *landscape*, it is dispensable to adapt to new technologies and market *demands*. Companies must not omit crucial steps in *strategic* planning, ensuring that every decision is deliberate and rooted in a thorough understanding of market *dynamics*. A sophisticated approach often involves adhering to *rigorous* data analysis with precision to avoid compromising competitive *edges*. Managers should not merely rely on *outdated* methods but must alter their strategies to remain relevant. To persuasively communicate these changes, both *internally* and in the *marketplace*, a leader must emphasise the importance of evolution and innovation. These *efforts* will suffice to maintain a firm position in an *evolving* industry, *demonstrating* a *commitment* to excellence and strategic *foresight*.

### Grammar vs Syntax

#### 1. Grammar:

- Grammar *encompasses* the entire system and structure of a language, including syntax, *morphology* (the structure of words), *phonology* (the systematic organization of sounds), and sometimes *semantics* (meaning).
- Grammar is a broad *term* that refers to the rules and *conventions* that *govern* the use of a language, including how words are *formed*, how they are combined into phrases and sentences, and how sentences are structured to *convey* meaning.

## 2. Syntax:

- Syntax specifically refers to the *arrangement* of words and phrases to create *well-formed* sentences in a language.

- It deals with the rules that govern the structure of sentences, such as word order, the agreement between subject and verb, and the use of tenses and other grammatical elements to form *coherent* sentences.

In essence, syntax is a subset of grammar focused *solely* on the structural elements that contribute to the *formation* of sentences, *whereas* grammar is the *overarching* set of rules that guide the use and organization of language as a whole.

### Whereas

The word "whereas" is a conjunction used to contrast two statements or clauses, highlighting differences or *opposing* conditions between them. It is commonly found in formal writing, legal documents, and comparisons.

1. Introduction of Contrast: Use "whereas" to introduce a statement that contrasts with a *preceding* statement. It serves a similar function to "while" or "but."

2. Position in Sentence: Typically, "whereas" is placed at the beginning of the contrasting clause and is followed by a comma when it introduces a new sentence or independent clause.

3. Balanced Structure: Ensure that the clauses on *either side of* "whereas" are balanced, often being of similar length and *parallel* in structure.

Examples:

- Basic Contrast: "He likes to travel, whereas his wife prefers to stay at home."

- Highlighting Differences: "The first proposal offered a *comprehensive* solution, whereas the second was *vague* and incomplete."

- Legal or Formal Usage: "The *lease* is valid for one year, whereas the license is *granted* only for three months."

- Comparative Context: "Whereas we aim to increase production, our competitors seem satisfied with their current output."

Using "whereas" helps clearly *delineate* differences and can make arguments or comparisons more *precise* and effective in written communication.

### New Vocabularies

Placed... on	overarching	underlying	accustomed	precisions
repeatable	validity	competitive	deeply	argued
evidence	strategy	landscape	demands	strategic
dynamics	rigorous	outdated	edges	internally
efforts	evolving	foresight	encompasses	morphology
phonology	semantics	conventions	govern	formed
convey	arrangement	well-formed	coherent	solely
formation	overarching	opposing	preceding	parallel
either side	comprehensive	vague	granted	delineate
precise	Term	Lease		