

# English Notes

MAHIB

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# Chapter 1

## Day 1 - 04/01/2024

Syllabus Overview done. Classroom Created.

### 1.1 Cloze Test

In this test we have paragraphs with certain numbered blanks in them and we have some options for which word to fill in. We have to choose the most suitable option.

#### Example -

1. Visual experiences can (1) children, teenagers and even adults learn and absorb more due to its highly stimulating and (2) engaging impact. It is for this reason that we are seeing an increase in schools across the globe (3) content provider programmes into their class curriculum to (4) lessons through video. Visual excursions and school collaborations are (5) by advances in high definition video, high fidelity audio and content sharing allowing students to experience a richer and more stimulating learning experience. Schools that have previously transported students to excursions in (6), now face increased transportation costs, higher insurance premiums, attendance costs for the families and strict duty of care policies for students while (7) school property/ Virtual excursions (8) students to improve their presentation, research, learning and speaking skills while they engage in a live learning session. Students also now have the ability to meet peers from many cultures, speak to subject-matter (9) like scientists or authors practise a foreign language with students from another country, and learn about global issues from the (10) of their own classrooms.

#### Options -

1. (a) help (b) aiding (c) prescribe (d) feature (e) present
2. (a) plus (b) lonely (c) ably (d) many (e) deeply
3. (a) incorporating (b) pressing (c) following (d) parting (e) leaving
4. (a) make (b) demand (c) impart (d) vision (e) need
5. (a) dissolved (b) enhanced (c) measured (d) failed (e) blasted
6. (a) deed (b) total (c) parent (d) person (e) lieu
7. (a) involving (b) saving (c) away (d) off (e) vacating
8. (a) let (b) enable (c) present (d) pressure (e) collect
9. (a) clauses (b) dictionaries (c) books (d) experts (e) partners
10. (a) vacancy (b) availability (c) safety (d) comfortable (e) gap

### Answers -

1. (a) help
2. (a) make
3. (a) Incorporating
4. (c) Impart
5. (b) Enhanced
6. (d) Person
7. (a) Involving
8. (b) Enable
9. (d) Experts
10. (c) Safety

**2.** If China's state owned commercial banks seem burdened by bad debts, the Country's rural financial sector is even worse. In the villages, the only formal banking institutions are what are known as rural credit co-operatives. These (11)the distinction in China of having been officially declared insolvent. The rural credit co-operatives are ill named. They are often reluctant to(12) and they are not run as co-operatives as they do not (13) any profits and their customers have no say in their operations. Until 1996, they were offshoots of the Agricultural Bank of China. Since then they have been (14) by the Central Bank, though they are in reality run by country government. Even the word 'rural' is misleading. (15)of their deposits are sucked up and put in the urban banking system. Farmers usually find it easier to (16) from friends or

relatives or black market moneylenders. Yet the co- operatives remain a big part of China's financial system. Last year, they (17) for 12 percent of deposits and 11 percent of loans. In recent years, commercial banks (including the Agricultural bank) have closed down (18) in the countryside. Yet some 40,000 credit co-operatives remain in place with one in almost every township as the larger villages or smaller rural towns are (19). If as the government claims, the credit co- operatives are beginning to turn a profit after six years of losses, it is not because they are any better run. In an effort to (20) a stagnant rural economy, the central bank has pumped more than \$9 billion into them hoping that they will lend more to farmers. But the root causes of their problems remain and the real solution may have to involve a mix of approaches from commercial banking to real cooperatives.

### Options -

11. (a) awarded (b) enjoy (c) worry (d) making (e) trouble
12. (a) sanctions (b) apply (c) part (d) provide (e) giving
13. (a) function (b) eligible (c) claims (d) declared (e) share
14. (a) own (b) govern (c) regulations (d) ran (e) supervised
15. (a) Such (b) Partly (c) Whole (d) Most (e) Entire
- 16.(a) visit (b) help (c) borrow (d) loan (e) advice
- 17.(a) include (b) accounted (c) fulfilled (d) achieved (e) taking
- 18.(a) branches (b) all (c) operating (d) staff (e) factory

- 19.(a) thinking (b)known (c) creating (d) cross (e) develop  
20. (a) make (b)release (c) boosting (d)stall (e) revitalise

**Answers -**

11. (b) Enjoy  
12. (d) Provide  
13. (e) share (?)  
14. (e) Supervised  
15. (d) Most  
16. (c) Borrow  
17. (b) Accounted  
18. (a) Branches  
19. (b) Known (?)  
20. (e) Revitalise

# Chapter 2

## Day 2 - 05/01/2024

Pick me up strategies discussed.

### 2.1 Abbreviations

Abbreviations are shortened forms of words or phrases. They are created by taking the initial letters or syllables of a phrase and condensing it into a shorter form, usually preserving the main components of the original term. Abbreviations are commonly used to save space, time, or effort in writing or speech.

An Assorted list of Abbreviations category wise is given in the Material Folder.

### 2.2 F.R.I.E.N.D.S?

A video of the TV show **F.R.I.E.N.D.S** was opened on Youtube

It is the scene of joey writing letter of recomendation for **Monica and Chandler** who want to adopt a baby. He starts off childish, then gets help with ross. What happens next is shocking!!!

### 2.3 Aftermath

New Topic of spelling error correction started. Mistakes have been highlighted in bold.

Recently, researchers who study chimpanzees have come to the **suprising** conclusion that groups of chimpanzees have their own traditions that can be **past** on to new generations of chimps. The chimps do not **acquire** these traditions by instinct; instead, they learn them from other chimps. When a scientific journal published **analysises** of chimpanzee behavior, the author revealed that the every day actions of chimpanzees in **seperate** areas differ in significant ways, even when the groups belong to the same subspecies. For instance, in one West African group, the chimps are often seen **puting** a nut on a stone and using another **peice** of stone to crack the nut open, a kind of behavior never observed in other groups of chimpanzees. **Sceintists** have also observed the chimps teaching **there** young the nut opening method, and chimps in other places that crack nuts **differentially** teach their young **they're** own way. Researchers have **therefor** concluded that chimpanzees have local traditions.

Frans de Waal, who has been **studing** primates, wrote a book **makeing** the **arguement** that these learned behaviors should be considered kinds of culture. The word culture has **traditionly** been used to describe human **behavier**, but may be, he says, a new definition is needed. Considering this **startlingly-new** theory of chimpanzee "culture," some researchers think that humans now have an **un-deniable** obligation to protect the lives of all remaining wild chimpanzees rather than **zeroeing** in on just a few of the **threatenned** animals. The **lost** of a single group of wild chimpanzees would, they say, destroy something irreplaceable, a unique culture with its own traditions and way of life.

# Chapter 3

## Day 3 - 08/01/2024

### 3.1 Changing of Sentences

#### Statement -

Making Sentences: Write a meaningful sentence about your life that gives some specific information. For example:

1. When I was walking back home, I saw a little girl chasing a butterfly.
2. It is my dream to become the richest man in the country.

Now, look for the meaning of different words and find their synonyms, antonyms or any other related words.

Try to replace the words and change the meaning of the sentence. For the given example, here are the modified sentences:

1. While I was accompanying promote home, I spied a little girl tracking a butterfly.
2. It is my hallucination to become the most expensive fellow in the nation.

Do you see how the modification of words alters the meaning of the sentence? Similar words have specific meanings, and choosing **the write** (AC2) words makes communication effective.

Instructions:

1. Avoid simple sentences like - I like to play basketball, I take a bus after college etc.
2. Change at least 2 words in the sentence.

Additional Activity 1 (AC1):

Make a sentence using as many modified words as possible. Write this below the two sentences.

Additional Activity 2 (AC2):

Find an incorrectly used word in the description of this Class Activity.

#### Answer -

- **Sentence** - I was at a party when I met a peculiar stranger who showed me some spectacular party tricks.
- **Changed** - I was at a party when I met a funny stranger who manifested his talents in the form of some truly spectacular party tricks.
- **New Changed Sentence (AC1)** - I was attending to a social gathering where I assembled a funny alien the likes of whom manifested his talents in the form of some truly spectacular gathering ploys.

# Chapter 4

## Day 4 - 11/01/2024

Today we study collocations and go over some spelling rules. Also Read a **Poem**

### 4.1 Spelling rules

Studies some Spelling Rules

The exercises for this was done in Previous classes.

Syllabus Topics -

- Spelling adverbs
- Spelling comparatives and superlatives
- Spelling: Double consonants
- Spelling plurals
- Spelling: Silent letters
- Spelling similar sounds
- Spelling and unstressed syllables
- Spelling word endings
- Spelling verb inflections



# Chapter 5

## Day 5 - 12/01/2024

### 5.1 Collocations

Material Link - Follow this for more Info.

It seems like there might be a typo in your question. If you meant "collocations," collocations refer to the habitual juxtaposition of a particular word with another word or words with a frequency greater than chance. In linguistics, collocation is the habitual juxtaposition of a particular word with another word or words with a frequency greater than chance. These combinations of words can be commonly found together in spoken or written language.

For example, in English, we often use the collocation "strong coffee" instead of "powerful coffee" or "vigorous coffee." Collocations are an essential aspect of language use, and understanding them helps in achieving natural and fluent expression. They contribute to the richness and nuance of language.

Class Quizzes -

**QUIZ 1** - IELTS Buddy

**QUIZ 2** - Longman

**Answers Q1** -

1. have
2. have
3. makes
4. have
5. made
6. have
7. makes
8. have
9. do
10. have

**Answers Q2** - (Less common part)

1. Misunderstanding
2. Devise
3. Empire
4. Make-up
5. Earthquake
6. Stranger

**Answers Q2** - (Common Part)

1. Variety
2. Bed
3. Effective
4. Mistake
5. Deal
6. Stage

Website - **Collocations**

Me to my kids - You were a Sexual Oversight

## Chapter 6

### Day 6 -