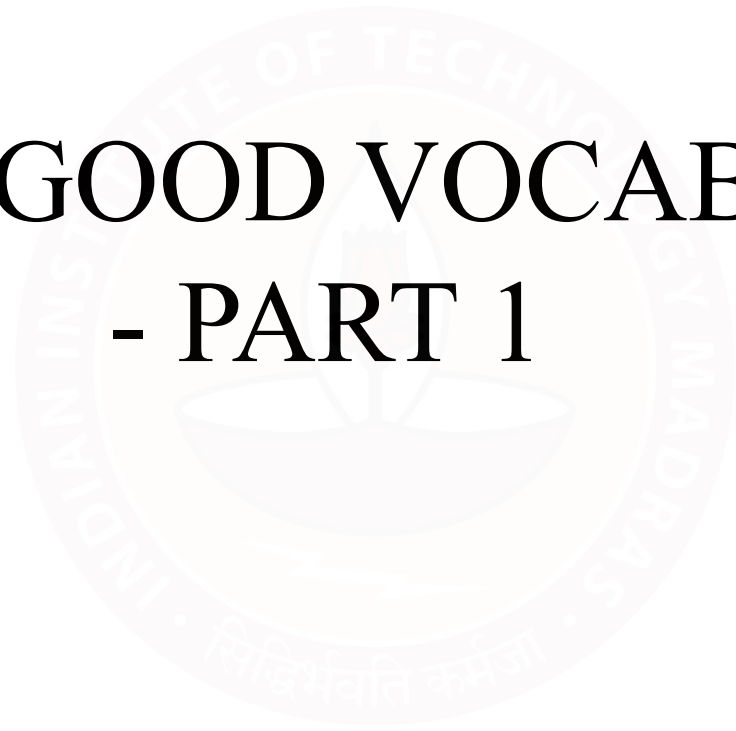


WHAT IS GOOD VOCABULARY - PART 1



- Our vocabulary has all the words we know.
- All we know about all the words is also another part of our vocabulary.
- Many people know only one language, some others know two, three, four or even more languages, but no one knows exactly how many words they know.

- Some people understand nearly all the words they see and hear. Some others understand few words they see and hear.
- Similarly, some people can speak and write many different kinds of words; some others, on the other hand, can speak and write relatively few words correctly.

- We can say somebody's vocabulary is good or bad depending upon their knowledge of the following.

1. Number & variety of words
2. Number of similar & different words
3. The way each word goes with other words
4. The way new words are made out of old words
5. The way each word is used in a sentence.

Number and variety of words

- All users of any language know many words of that language.
- We have words for people in family. Nearly all know words for their **mother and father**; but some also know that they are called **parents**. Nearly all know words for **brother and sister**; but some also know that they are called **siblings**.
- In all parts of life, some people know only essential words, but some others know more than essential words.

- Let us take food, as another example. Many of us know “food”. Some also know meal, breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, snacks, cookies, savouries, sweets, fries, stuffed, etc.
- So we can say that those who know more words than only “food”, than only what is necessary, have a better vocabulary.

- For another instance, let us look at an example:

At first, Swaminathan was uncertain of his happiness in the new school. But he excited the curiosity that all new comers do, and found himself to his great satisfaction the centre of attraction to Second C. All his new classmates, remarkably new faces, often clustered round him to see him and hear him talk. He had not yet picked the few he would have liked to call his chums. He still believed that his Albert Mission set was intact.

- How many words do you find here that mean nearly the same thing as “Friends”?

- There are words like the following. They mean nearly the same thing as “friends”.

“Second C, classmates, faces, chums, set”

- So we can say that one who can write or understand these words has a better vocabulary than another who cannot write or understand these words.
- If you know friends, then chances are that you also know words that mean the opposite of friends, words like enemy, rival, competitor, contestant, foe, etc.

- The first set of words with a similar meaning is known as a set of **“Synonyms”**, i.e. **words that mean almost alike**.
- So, for instance, words like, Avenue, alley, lane, path, thoroughfare, etc. are synonyms of “road”. They do not mean exactly alike, but they mean much like one another.
- **Words like abode, apartment, bungalow, flat, house, nest, residence, villa, etc. are synonyms of “home”.**

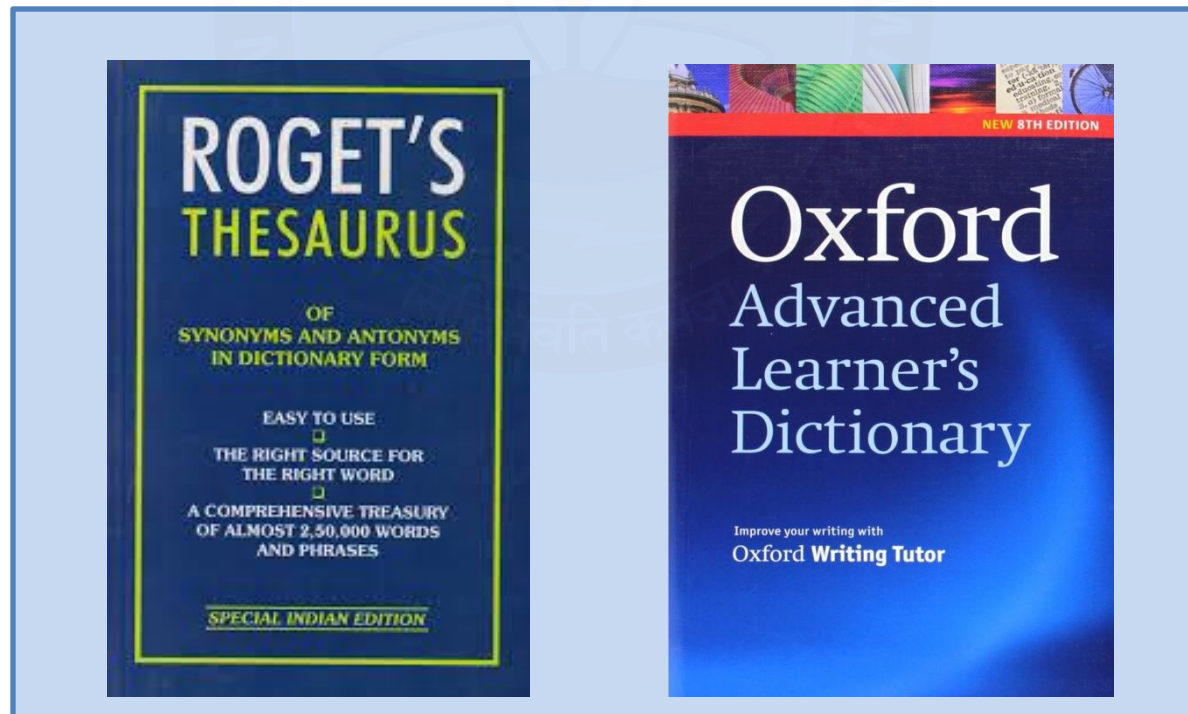
- The other set, where **words mean opposite**, is called “**Antonyms**”. So words like competitor, contestant, critic, enemy, foe, rival, etc. are antonyms of “friend”, but synonyms of one another.
- So if one knows only “friends” and “enemies”, then one can be said to have only a functional vocabulary. But if one knows their antonyms and synonyms as well, then one can be said to have a “good” vocabulary.

ACTIVITY

1. Find about five or more Synonyms/ Antonyms of the following words:

a. Ask b. Bad c. Good d. Student e. Teacher

- Just as we have dictionary for information about words, we also have “Thesaurus” which lists words according to meaning. This will help you use accurate words.
- It will help you understand the difference between words like accept, acknowledge, admit, agree, approve, assent, consent, etc. and also all their antonyms like differ, disagree, dissent, etc.



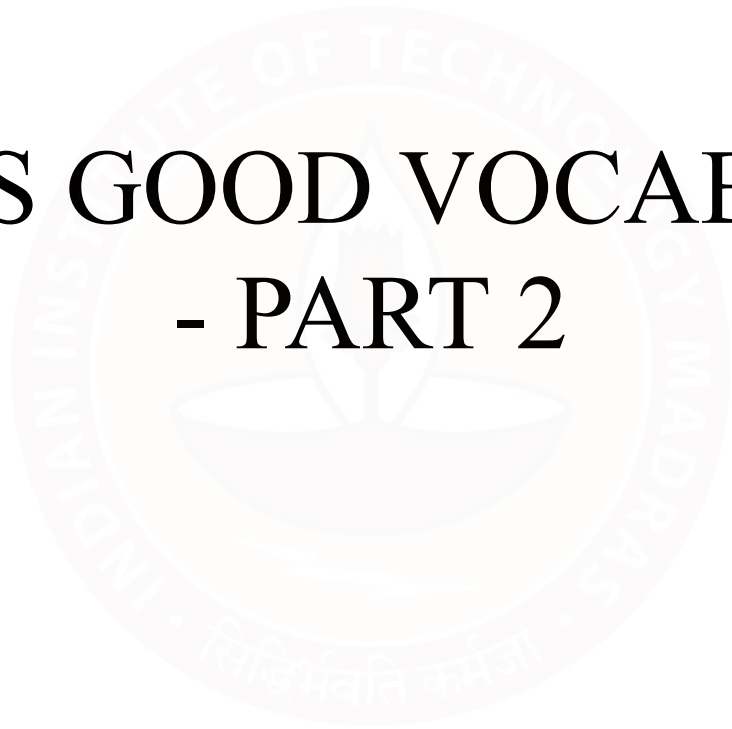
ANSWERS

1.
 - a. ascertain, enquire, examine, get, investigate, question, tell
 - b. dirty, evil, harmful, ill, low, poor, unwell
 - c. agreeable, desirable, excellent, fine, great, marvelous, outstanding, splendid, terrific, wonderful
 - d. boy/girl, lad/lass, disciple, intern, learner, pupil, taught
 - e. guide, guru, instructor, master, preceptor, professor

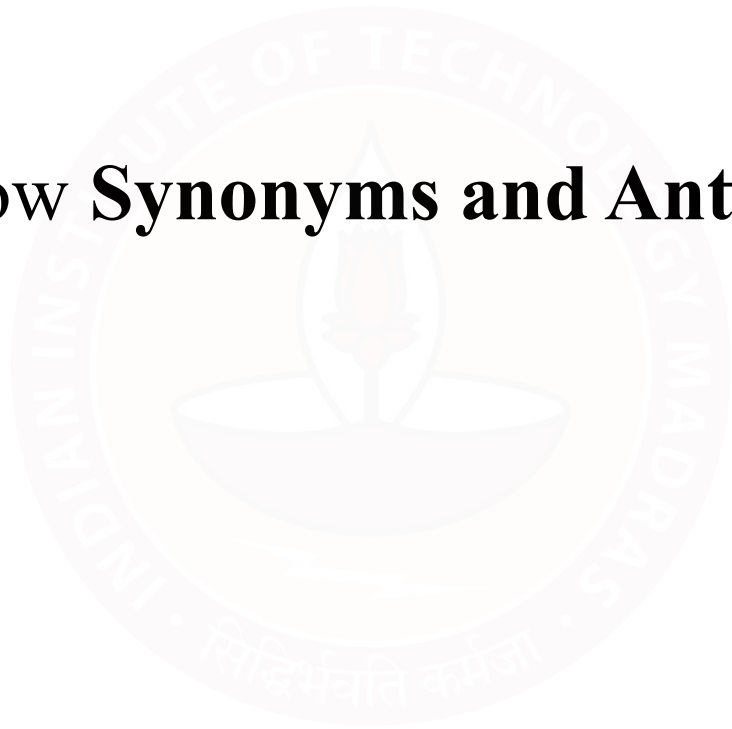


Thank you!

WHAT IS GOOD VOCABULARY - PART 2



We know **Synonyms and Antonyms.**



ACTIVITY

1. Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words.

a. Come b. Go c. Merchant d. Big e. Quick

Check your answers with a thesaurus or a dictionary

ANSWERS

Come	Go	Merchant	Big	Quick
Arrive	Depart	Businessman	Enormous	Express
Join	Exit	Dealer	Gigantic	Fast
Reach	Leave	Salesman	Huge	Immediate
Report	March	Trader	Large	

- Words are related by form.
- Words that sound alike but mean different things are called **homophones**.

Right~Write

For example:

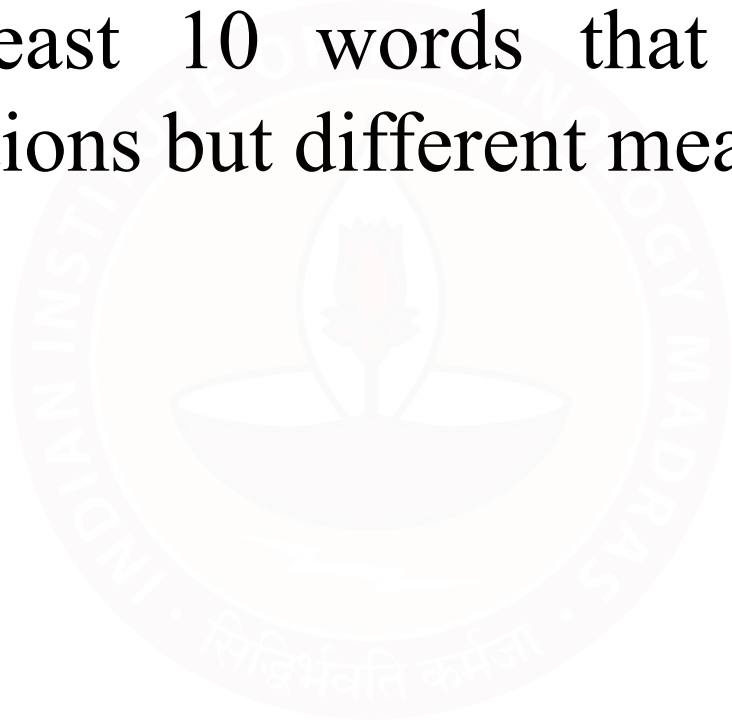
Beat (Verb)	Beat (Noun)
to assault;	domain, rhythm on a percussion instrument.

Count (Verb)	Count (Noun)
enumerate;	a kind of landlord with a certain position.

Deal (Verb)	Deal (Noun)
to do business with;	a purchase.

ACTIVITY

2. Find at least 10 words that have similar pronunciations but different meanings.



ANSWERS

Board (N): a group of managers;	Board (V): to climb
Express (V): to speak or write;	Express (adj): fast
Interest (N): a charge on capital loan;	Interest (V): attract
Light (N): opposite of dark;	Light (Adj): opposite of heavy
Miss (N): a prefix before an unmarried woman's name;	Miss (V): to be late for something and thus not get it, such as a missed call, to miss a train
Part (N): an organ;	Part (V): to leave

Party (N): a group, b generally of like-minded politicians;	Party (N/V): celebrations
Press (N): an out fit for printing a journal, for instance;	Press (V): to apply force
Right (Adj): correct; Right (Adj): opposite of left;	Right (N): opposite of duty
Rest (N): all that remains in a group;	Rest (V): to be in a state of no motion;
Try (N): to make an effort;	Try (V): to test
Vest (N): an under-garment;	Vest (V): give, as in vested power, interest

For every word it is fixed which words it can follow, and which other words it can be followed by. This relationship among words is called **Collocation**.

Electric	light, guitar, line
Electrical	engineer, energy
Cold	day, sweat, wave, shoulder, drink

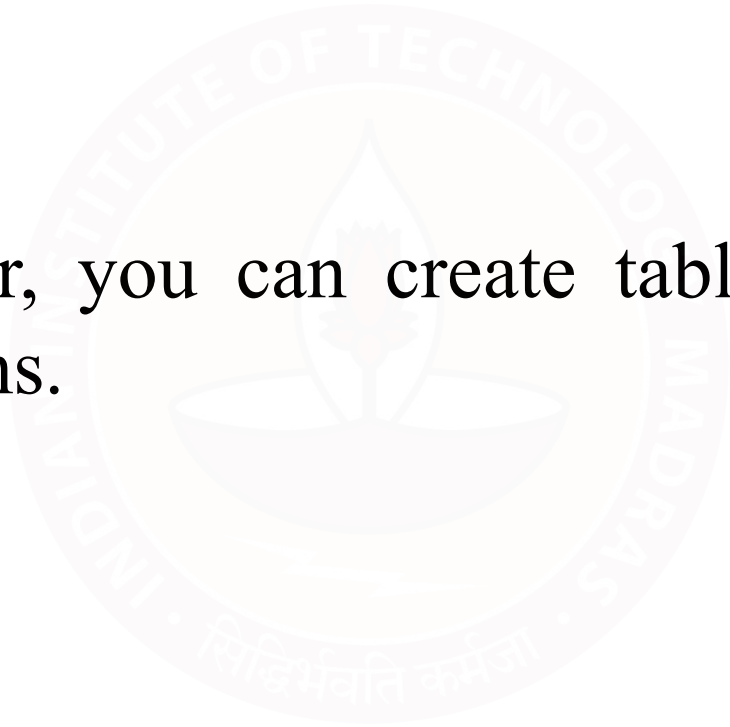
ACTIVITY

3. The adjectives given below usually occur only with some nouns. Fill in the blanks with appropriate nouns.

Adjectives	Nouns
hard, soft	cover, boiled, core, soap, sell, shoe, spoken tissue, target, pedal, top, toy, copy, surface, work, drink, back, ball, core, court, disk, labour, line, luck, work

Hard	
Soft	

In this manner, you can create tables with a few verbs and nouns.



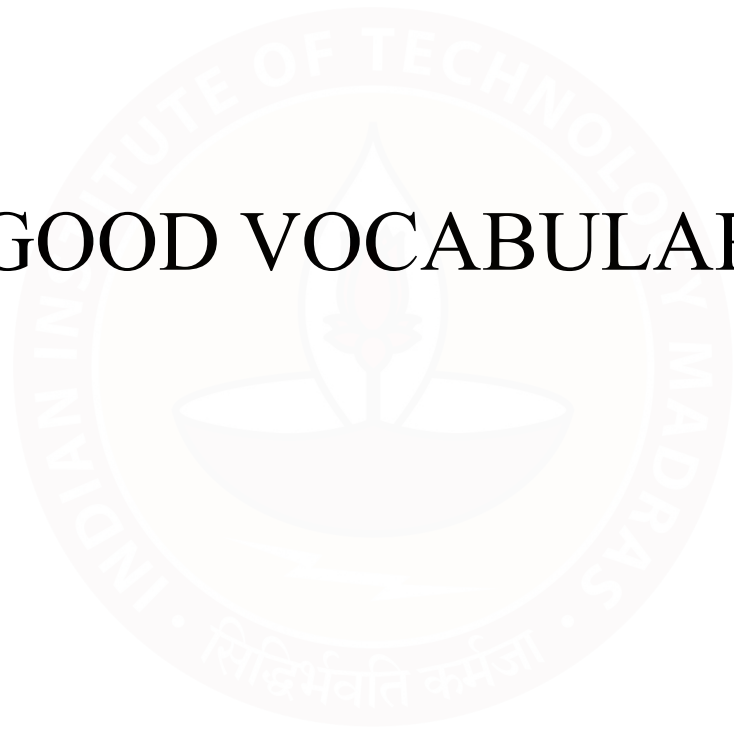
ANSWERS

Adjectives	Nouns
hard, soft	cover, boiled, core, soap, sell, shoe, spoken tissue, target, pedal, top, toy, copy, surface, work, drink, back, ball, core, court, disk, labour, line, luck, work
hard	back, ball, copy, core, court, cover, disk, labour, line, luck, surface, top, work
soft	ball, boiled, copy, core, cover, drink, pedal, sell, shoe, soap, spoken, target, tissue, top, toy

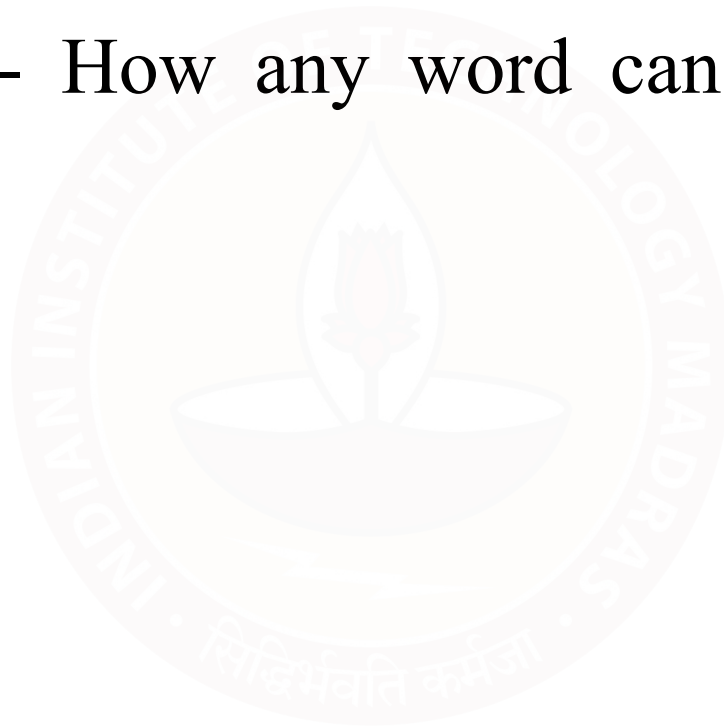


Thank you!

WHAT IS GOOD VOCABULARY- PART 3



Collocation- How any word can relate to other words.



For instance, see the following extract.

Six weeks later Rajam came to Swaminathan's house to announce that he forgave him all his sins—starting with his political activities, to his new acquisition, the Board High School air, by which was meant a certain slowness and stupidity engendered by mental decay.

HOW SOME WORDS CHANGE IN CONTEXT

Words as given In the text	Words as in a dictionary	Changes the word has undergone
weeks	Week (N)	Week + plural
later	Late (A)	Late + er
came	Come (V)	Come = past tense
Swaminathan's	Swaminathan (N)	Swaminathan + possessive marker
forgave	Forgive (V)	Forgive + past tense
sins	Sin (N)	Sin + plural

Words as given In the text	Words as in a dictionary	Changes the word has undergone
starting	Start (V)	Start + progressive verb marker
political	Politics (N)	Politics + adjective marker
activities,	Activity (N)	Activity + plural
acquisition	Acquire (V)	Acquire + noun marker
meant	Mean (V)	Mean + passive voice marker

Words as given In the text	Words as in a dictionary	Changes the word has undergone
slowness	Slow (A)	Slow + noun marker
stupidity	Stupid (A)	Stupid + noun marker
engendered	Engender (V)	Engender + passive voice marker
mental	Mind (N)	Mind + adjective marker

Words	Change in forms
week, sin and activity	Changed from Singular to plural nouns
come and forgive	Became verbs of past tense (Came, forgave)
mean and engender	Changed from active voice to passive voice
late and later	Change in degree
Swaminathan	No change- Remains noun

INFLEXION

- A verb remains a verb, though changing from present to past tense; or,
- Noun still remains a noun, though changing from singular to plural number.
- Verbs can also become nouns, as when “drive” changes to “driver”; or, nouns can become verbs, as when “person” changes to “personify”; or an adjective can change to adverb, such as when “slow” becomes “slowly”.

DERIVATION

- An adjective can become a noun or
- A noun can become an adjective, or
- A verb can become a noun, or
- A noun can become a verb, or
- A noun can become an adverb

“Politics” is a noun, but after “+al” is added to it, it becomes an adjective.

EXAMPLES OF DERIVATION

Given Word	Derived Word
Politics (N)	Political (A)
Acquire (V)	Acquisition (N)
Slow (A)	Slowness (N)
Stupid (A)	Stupidity (N)
Mind (N)	Mental (A)

ACTIVITY

Look at the extract given below. Then make a table to show:

- a. Which words have changed
- b. How they have changed
- c. If they are inflexions (I) or derivations (D).

After making his exit from Albert Mission School in that theatrical manner (on the day following the strike), Swaminathan became so consistently stubborn that a few days later his father took him to the Board School and admitted him there. At first Swaminathan was rather uncertain of his happiness in the new school. But he excited the curiosity that all new-comers do, and found himself to his great satisfaction the centre of attraction in Second C. All his new class-mates, remarkably new faces, often clustered round him to see him and hear him talk. He had not yet picked the few that he would have liked to call his chums. He still believed that his Albert Mission set was intact, though, since the reopening in June, the set was not what it had been before.

Fill in the boxes in the table with examples from the passage.

Changed Words	Way of Change	Inflexion (I)/ Derivation (D)
making	Make (V) + progressive	I
theatrical	Theatre (N) + adj. marker	D

ANSWERS

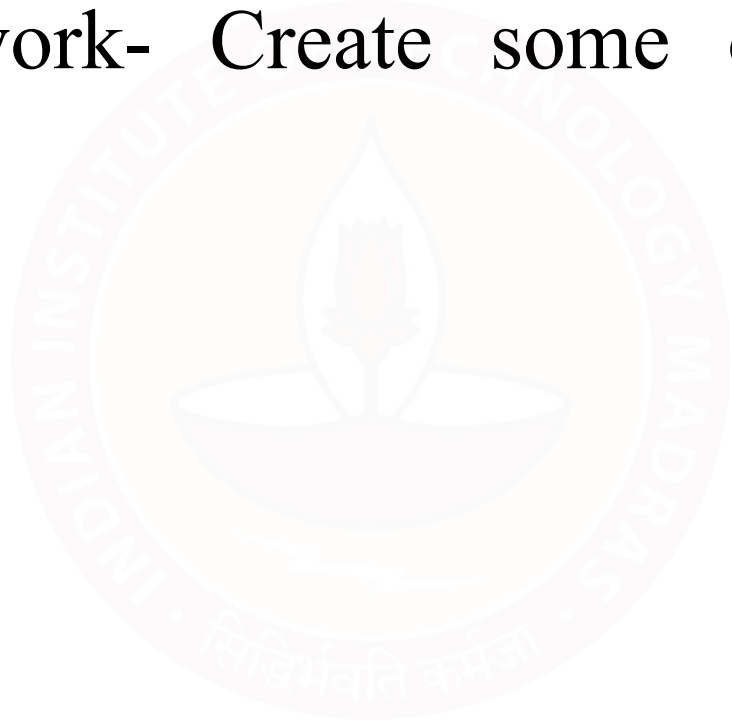
Changed Words	Way of Change	Inflexion (I)/ Derivation (D)
making	Make (V) + progressive	I
theatrical	Theatre (N) + adj. marker	D
following	Follow (V) + prog. marker	I
became	Become (V) + past tense	I
consistently	Consistent (A) + Adv marker	D
days	Day (N) + plural marker	I

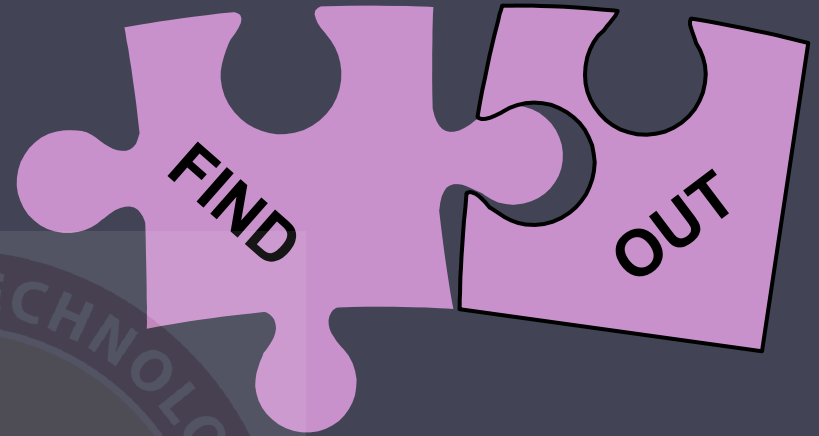
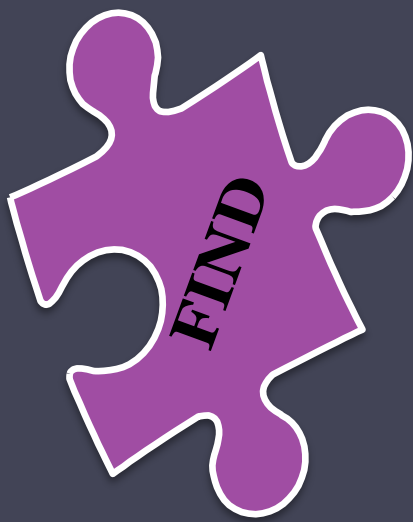
took	Take (V) + past tense	I
admitted	Admit (V) + past tense	I
excited	Excite (V) + past tense	I
happiness	Happy (A) + noun marker	D
curiosity	Curious (A) + noun marker	D
comers	Come (V) + noun marker	D
found	Find (V) + past tense	I
himself	Him (Pronoun) + reflexive	I

class-mates	Class-mate (N) + plural	I
remarkably	Remarkable (A) + adverb marker	D
faces	Face (N) + plural marker	I
clustered	Cluster (V) + past tense	I
picked	Pick (V) + past tense	I
would	Will (V) + past tense	I
liked	Like (V) + participial marker	I

chums	Chum (N) + plural marker	I
believed	Believe (V) + past tense marker	I
reopening	Reopen (V) + progress marker	I
had	Have (V) + past tense	I
been	Be (V) + perfective marker	I
satisfaction	Satisfy (V) + noun marker	D
attraction	Attract (V) + noun marker	D

Additional work- Create some of your own exercises.





PHRASAL VERBS

Meaning, structure,
and function

Phrasal Verbs: Meaning and function

- Phrasal verb belong to the category of multi-word verbs.
- They function like single verbs.
- These verbs have idiomatic meanings.
- They are often the collocation between a verb and an adverbial particle.
- They are more commonly found in the spoken language than prose.
- Example: knock off

Structure of a phrasal verb

Grammatically, phrasal verbs are formed through a combination of a verb and an adverbial particle.

1. When the phrasal verb has an object noun in the combination;

a) Verb Adverbial particle Object noun

Eg. The company *put off* the sales meet.

b) Verb Object noun Adverbial particle

Eg. The company put the sales meet off.

2. When the phrasal verb has a personal pronoun in the combination;

Verb Personal pronoun Adverbial particle

Eg. The sales meet will not happen. The company put it off.

Separable and inseparable phrasal verbs

- Separable phrasal verbs allow for the separation of the verb and the adverbial particle mostly through an intervention by an object noun or a personal pronoun.
- Inseparable phrasal verbs, on the other hand, do not allow such interference.

Examples: Separable phrasal verbs

Phrasal verb	meaning
Bring out	<i>show</i>
Close down	<i>shut</i>
Call by	<i>visit</i>
Catch up	<i>Be at the same level</i>
Rule out	<i>dismiss</i>
Sum up	<i>summarize</i>

Common inseparable phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs and meaning	
Come across- <i>find by accident</i>	Hit on - <i>discover</i>
Come by- <i>acquire</i>	Keep at - <i>persist</i>
Get over- <i>recover from</i>	Live on- <i>exist</i>
Get round- <i>persuade</i>	See about - <i>investigate</i>
Go for – <i>like a lot</i>	Take after- <i>resemble</i>
Lay off- <i>stop</i>	Stand for - <i>tolerate</i>
Tell on- <i>report</i>	Wait on – <i>serve</i>
	Pick on - <i>bully</i>



Modal Verbs: A Quick Review

Dr. Om Prakash

Modal Verbs: A Quick Review

- A **modal verb** is a class of verbs that is used to indicate modality that is: likelihood, ability, permission, request, capacity, suggestions, order, obligation, or advice. Modal verbs always accompany the base (infinitive) form of another verb having semantic content. A modal verb gives information about the function of the main verb that it governs. Modals have a wide variety of communicative functions.
- Such as:
can, could, shall, should, may, might, will, would, must, ought to, etc.

English Modal Verbs

- Such Modal Verbs in English are *can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, ought to, must, need*. They have some characteristics in common:
- they have no infinitive marker.
- to form the question, you invert the subject and the verb:
Can you play the guitar?
- to form a negative, you add not:
You mustn't (=must not) forget your homework.
- they are followed by the verb without to
- they contract to these forms:
can't, couldn't, shan't, shouldn't, won't, wouldn't, mustn't, needn't. (The other contractions like mightn't or oughtn't to are rare.) We do not contract may not.

Shall/shan't

- ▶ **Shall/shan't are modal verbs and are only used with I and we. They can be used in a lot of different ways. The most important are:**
 - ▶ to make and ask for suggestions:

Shall we go and see a film? (=Let's go and see a film.)

What shall we say to him?
 - ▶ to offer to do something:

Shall I do the washing up?
 - ▶ to ask somebody what they want you to do:

Where shall I put your bag?
- ▶ **Note:** In spoken English, I will, I shall, we will, we shall, he will, they will etc. are usually contracted to I'll, we'll, he'll, they'll, etc.

Might

- **Might + verb**

- This is used to talk about a future action which we are not sure about:

It might rain. (= It is possible that it will rain.)

I might go.

Can

Can is used:

- **to talk about ability:**

He can swim.

He can't play tennis.

- **to request something:**

Can I speak to Mark, please?

Can you repeat that?

Can I smoke?

- **in the negative we use can't to say something is logically impossible:**

It can't be true.

He can't be married-he lives on his own.

Could

Could is used

- **to talk about ability in the past:**

I could swim when I was six.

- **to make suggestions:**

We could go to the beach.

- **to ask somebody to do something:**

Could you tell me the time?

- **to ask for permission:**

Could I leave the room?

- **to talk about a possibility in the present:**

He could be French.



May

May is used

- **to ask for permission formally:**

May I talk to you a second?

- **to talk about things in the future which are not certain:**

The weather may be lovely tomorrow.

- **Might is used to talk about actions in the future which are not certain:**

There might be an earthquake at any time.

Shall

Shall is used

- **to make and ask for suggestions:**

Shall we go and see a film? (= Let's go and see a film.)

What shall we say to him?

- **to offer to do something:**

Shall I do the washing up?

- **to ask somebody what they want you to do:**

Where shall I put your bag?



Should

Should is used:

► **to ask for and give advice:**

A: What should you do if you get sunburn?

B: You should put cream on your skin.

► **to make suggestions:**

I think we should go home.



Will

Will is used:

- **for talking about the future.**

- **to make offers:**

I'll do it for you.

- **to make promises.**

I'll do it as soon as I can.

- **Would is used to make conditional sentences in the phrase:**

Would you like ...?



Ought to

- **Ought to** this is used in the same way as **should** (see above). In the negative, you usually say **shouldn't**, not **oughtn't to**.
- **Need:** This is usually a 'normal' verb, which forms its negatives and questions in the usual way:

Do you need anything?

I don't need to do anything.

But the negative form **needn't** is very common:

We **needn't** go immediately.

Must

Must is used:

- **to express an obligation or give an order:**

You must go to bed early.

You must stop doing that.

We must be more careful in future.

- **to give advice:**

If you go to Britain, you must try fish and chips.

Mustn't is used

- **to express a prohibition:**

You mustn't go swimming after lunch.

Have to

- **Have to is used in place of must to express an obligation:**

New students have to/must register on their first day.

- **It is also used in the past or future because must is not possible:**

We all had to give in our names.

You will have to be brave.

- **Have (got) to:**


- **This is used in the same way as have to. The negative is haven't got to and the question form is**

Have you got to...?

I've got to go to the bank.

We haven't got to be there until 12 o'clock.

Have you got to change money?

- 
- **This form is more colloquial than have to and is commonly used when the obligation is at the moment of speaking.**
 - **Don't/doesn't have to**
 - This is used to show that something is not necessary or not obligatory:

British men don't have to do military service.

 - **Must or have to?**
 - **Generally speaking, these two forms have a similar meaning, but are used in different ways. Must is used when the person who is speaking is making the obligation:**

'You must do your homework' said the teacher. (It is the teacher who says so.)
 - **Have to is used when an organization like a school or a government imposes the obligation:**

You have to have a visa to visit the USA.

In that school they have to do a lot of homework.

Mustn't or don't/doesn't have to?

- ▶ **These two forms mean different things. Mustn't shows an obligation, but an obligation not to do something. It is like can't:**
You mustn't smoke in here= (You can't smoke in here.)
- ▶ Don't have to is used when there is no obligation at all – you can do what you like. It is like needn't or don't need to:
You don't have to come. (=You don't need to come.)

Useful phrases which are like modal verbs

Be able to:

- This is used in the same way as can but only in the sense of ability:
- He is able to walk now.

Be allowed to :

- This is used in place of can or could to talk about permission:
Are we allowed to smoke?
We weren't allowed to go out after nine at night.



Used to + verb:

- This is used to talk about states, situations or repeated actions (habits and routines) that you did in the **past** but don't do now:
- Repeated actions:

She used to play tennis every week, but now she plays football.
- States:

I used to be very fat, but I've lost a lot of weight.
- Situations:

I used to live in Brazil.
- You cannot use this form in present.
- NB: Don't confuse this verb with the adjective used to + noun/... ing which means 'accustomed to' or 'familiar with'.



PHRASES & IDIOMS- PART 1

KARTHIKA SATHYANATHAN

PHRASES AND IDIOMS

- In common usage, a phrase is usually a group of words with some special idiomatic meaning or other significance, such as "all rights reserved", "economical with the truth", "kick the bucket", and the like. It may be a euphemism, a saying or proverb, a fixed expression, a figure of speech, etc.
- A euphemism is a polite word or expression that is used to refer to things which people may find upsetting or embarrassing to talk about, for example sex, the human body, or death.
- A proverb is a simple, concrete, traditional saying that expresses a truth based on common sense or experience.
- A saying is any concisely written or spoken expression that is especially memorable because of its meaning or style.
- Idioms. An idiom is a phrase, saying or a group of words that has a metaphorical (not literal) meaning, which has become accepted in common usage. An idiom's symbolic sense is quite different from the literal meaning or definition of the words of which it is made.

COMMON PHRASES

1. A dark horse – unexpected winner
2. Bite a bullet – to force yourself to do something that is unpleasant or difficult, or be brave in a difficult situation.
3. Break a leg – Good luck
4. Make a mountain out of a molehill – to exaggerate a minor difficulty
5. Kill two birds with one stone – achieve two aims with single effort
6. Move heaven and earth – to make maximum efforts
7. Keep the ball rolling – to continue the work
8. Be in the driving seat – Bearing all responsibilities
9. Out of my league – the other person is superior, better, at a higher level
10. Blessing in disguise – a good thing that seemed bad at first

COMMON PHRASES

1. A piece of cake – very easy
2. Money burns a hole in your (one's) pocket – to spend money quickly
3. Cut ones coat according to ones cloth – to live within one's means
4. Once in a blue moon – rarely
5. Put in cold storage – to keep a work pending
6. Look for a needle in a haystack – to seek what is impossible to find
7. To miss the boat – to miss the opportunity to do something
8. Pull yourself together – calm down and act normally
9. To hear on the grapevine – to hear a rumour or an unconfirmed story
10. Cut corners – To do something in the fastest and the cheapest way

COMMON PHRASES

1. Between the devil and the deep sea – between two difficult situations
2. Beat around the bush – avoid saying what you mean usually because it is uncomfortable
3. Better late than never – It is better to arrive or do something later than expected than to not arrive or not do something at all
4. Out of order – not working properly
5. Out of place – to feel or look different from other people in a specific place
6. Flog a dead horse – waste ones effort
7. Actions speak louder than words – what someone actually does means more than what they say they will do
8. Bite off more than you can chew – try to do something that is too difficult or too much for you
9. Out of character – behaving differently than usual
10. To get a taste of your own medicine – get treated the way you have been treating other people



PHRASES & IDIOMS- PART 2

KARTHIKA SATHYANATHAN

COMMON PHRASES

1. Add insult to injury – to act in a way that makes bad situation worse
2. At the eleventh hour – at the last moment
3. Out of shape – Not physically strong, not fit, not in a healthy condition
4. Out of the loop – uninformed, not having the information that everyone else has
5. Apple of ones eyes – lovable
6. Crocodile tears – false tears
7. Hold ones tongue – remain silent
8. White elephant – A costly but useless possession
9. Out of touch – Not communicating with each other
10. Barking up the wrong tree – to be wrong about the way to achieve something or the reason for something

COMMON PHRASES

1. To call it a day – to stop what you were doing because you think you have done enough or do not want to do anymore.
2. Take the law into ones hand – to punish someone according to ones own idea of justice
3. Take the bull by horns – to face difficulties in a direct way (difficult and dangerous situations)
4. Burn the candle at both ends – to work extremely hard
5. Break the ice – to make people who have not met each other before feel more relaxed and comfortable.
6. A nine days' wonder – short-lived
7. The ball is in your court – it is your turn to make the next step or decision
8. Cost an arm and a leg – to be very expensive
9. Put the cart before the horse – to do things wrongly
10. Get your act together – to organise yourself so that you can do things in an effective way.

COMMON PHRASES

1. Put all your eggs in one basket – to depend for success on a single person or plan
2. Every cloud has a silver lining – every negative has a positive
3. To get out of hand – become difficult to control
4. To cry wolf – to call for help when you don't need it
5. It takes two to tango – actions or communication needs more than one person
6. To get something out of your system – to get rid of a wish or emotion especially a negative one, by allowing yourself to express it
7. To sit/ be on the fence – undecided / taking a neutral stand / not take sides
8. To step up ones game – to start performing better
9. To sell someone out – to snitch on someone or let their secret out
10. To be all Greek – be not understood