

Unit -4: Situational English

THEORY: PROSE COMBINED WITH LSRW SKILLS

FOCUS ON: Spotting the Errors in the given sentences

Observational learning

All living beings are born with a few fundamental senses, faculties, and abilities; observational capabilities being at the top. The process of learning is not necessarily taught, it is a natural skill we are all born with, it does not need any teaching and surely enough is not restricted to the schools. We learn in various different ways and as we are aware of the O-LSRW method, we explore each of these elements in detail herewith. The process of learning by watching, listening, and observing others is called Observational Learning. A human being is a social animal and we learn through observing our surroundings – what we hear, what we see, what we feel, and also by imitating others. Observational learning is a form of social learning wherein the learning happens through stimulus around us and also by learning through observing our role models viz., parents, siblings, friends, and teachers.

As human beings, we are instinctively inclined to involve ourselves in observational learning. This instinct of ours helps us in quick learning and applying the learning and keep learning. Observational learning has been the fulcrum of all the scientific discoveries, inventions, innovations, and advancements in the past and will be the same in the coming future too. Take the example of the Apple falling on Newton's head or the Archimedes Eureka moment or even the Pythagoras theorem or the inventions of Edison – they have all been possible due to keen observational skills. Observational skill is nothing else but *an eye for details* and well, God is in the details so is the Devil!

Link for listening to the passage:

<https://acumentoday.in/observational-learning-of-the-o-lsrw-method-of-learning/>

Exercise:

Spot the errors in the following sentences:

1. The process of learning (a)/ are not (b)/ necessarily taught. (c)/ no error (d)
2. We learn (a) / through observing (b)/ our surroundings. (c)/ no error (d)
3. Take (a)/ the example of the Apple (b)/ falling in Newton's head. (c)/ no error (d)
4. This instinct of ours (a)/ help us (b)/ in quick learning (c)/ no error (d)
5. Observational skill (a)/ is nothing else (b)/ but *an eye for details*. (c)/ no error (d)

Spot the Errors

1. One of the girl has applied for higher study.
2. He argued to me.
3. They replied me very late.

4. She discussed about a new movie.
5. She ran fastly.
6. His father adviced him to study MBA.
7. He don't know my name.
8. I came to know what is his name.
9. Children knows a lot of mobile apps.
10. We can able to speak in English.
11. Have you received any informations?
12. She told to me the truth.
13. I suggested him to read the books of Einstein.
14. I have ordered for a new mobile.
15. She requested for my help.
16. You have to read much books to pass this exam.
17. He is not more richer than me.
18. He plays cricket good.
19. I am very much tired.
20. I watched this movie in Sun TV.

Answers:

1. One of the girls has applied for higher study.
 2. He argued with me.
 3. They replied to me very late.
 4. She discussed a new movie.
 5. She ran fast.
 6. His father advised him to study MBA.
 7. He doesn't know my name.
 8. I came to know what his name is.
 9. Children know a lot of mobile apps.
 10. We can speak in English./ or We are able to speak in English.
 11. Have you received any information?
 12. She told me the truth.
 13. I suggested him reading the books of Einstein.
 14. I have ordered a new mobile.
 15. She requested my help.
 16. You have to read many books to pass this exam.
 17. He is not richer than me.
 18. He plays cricket well.
 19. I am very tired.
 20. I watched this movie on Sun TV.
-

PRACTICAL: (Lab / Activity)

LISTENING: General Conversations.

Framing Sentences (Based on the words used in the conversation). Listening practice is to be given.

Conversation -1

Going to the Cinema

Person 1: Do you like to go to movies?

Person 2: Yes, I like watching movies a lot.

Person 1: What kind of movies do you like?

Person 2: I like comedies. How about you?

Person 1: I can handle comedies. But I prefer action films.

Person 1: That's cool. Do you like Jackie Chan?

Person 2: Yes, I love him actually. He is a real Kungfu Master.

Person 1: He is. Did you watch the movie Rush Hour 3?

Person 2: I did. Jackie did a great job in that film.

Person 1: But that is also a comedy.

YouTube Link for the conversation: <https://youtu.be/LJDxNCJozGE?si=i-8cAcTQ9h3yDdac>

Exercise 1: Frame a sentence for the following words taken from the conversation:

1. like - Do you like to go to temples?
2. prefer – I prefer vanilla ice cream.
3. watch – Did you watch Jailer movie?
4. actually – This is not actually my fault.
5. lot – I like spending time chatting a lot.

Conversation -2

About Getting a Job

Anna: Hi, there! Washington, D.C. is a great place to work. Many people here work in government and politics. But there are many other jobs. You can work at a hospital, a university, you can work in a coffee shop. Wait a minute, I think, I see a friend of mine.

Anna: Pete? Is that you?

Pete: Hi, Anna.

Anna: You look different. Your beard... is really big.

Pete: You don't like it, do you?

Anna: No, no. You just look... different. So, What's wrong? You look sad.

Pete: I don't have a job.

Anna: Sorry, I can't hear you.

Pete: I do not have a job!

Anna: Oh. I'm sorry to hear that, Pete.

Pete: I don't have a skill.

Anna: Everyone has a skill. You need to find yours.

Pete: I don't know, Anna.

Anna: I am good at asking questions. Let me ask you some.

Pete: Really, Anna? Can you help me?

Anna: Yes, I can. Let me help.

Pete: Sure, Anna. May be you can help me.

Anna: Can you write code?

Pete: Sure, c-o-l-d. How is this going to help?

Anna: No, not "cold." Code: you, know, for making phone apps, or websites. You can make tons of money writing code.
 Pete: Tons of money? But I can't code.
 Anna: Next question. Can you drive?
 Pete: Do you mean drive a race car? It's really hard to be a race car driver. First, you need a race car...
 Anna: No, I mean drive a taxi or drive a bus.
 Pete: No, I always fall asleep when I drive.
 Anna: Oh, that's not good. Next question. Can you teach? You can be a teacher in a school.
 Pete: No, I cannot teach.
 Anna: Can you cook? You can be a chef in a restaurant.
 Pete: No, I can't code! I can't teach! I can't cook! Anna, I can't do anything. This is sad. I'm gonna write about my feelings in my blog.
 Anna: You write a blog?
 Pete: Yeah, I write a blog.
 Anna: How many followers do you have?
 Pete: I don't know...59,538.
 Anna: Pete, that's a lot of followers! You can make money writing!

YouTube Link for the conversation: https://youtu.be/2juFXfLsSJk?si=rdTltcoob_VschyW

Exercise 2: Frame a sentence for the following words taken from the conversation:

1. work – I want to work in an MNC.
2. don't – I don't have a pen.
3. anything – You can ask me anything.
4. followers – How many followers do you have on Instagram?
5. cook – Can you cook chicken biryani?

SPEAKING: Introducing Oneself / Others.

Experiment 4 Speaking - Introducing Oneself / Others.

Students will be asked to Introduce himself/herself and their family members/friends. Speaking practice is to be given.

(To Be Recorded in the Record Note Book)

Introducing yourself/ friends/ family

a) Introduce yourself

- ☐ Good morning friends. I'm Kavya from Anna Nagar, Chennai.
- ☐ I am doing my diploma in Computer Engg.
- ☐ I'm interested in learning C, C++, Java, Python and networking.
- ☐ I want to get placed in a reputed MNC.
- ☐ I'm straightforward, a good team worker, communicator and a socially responsible person.
- ☐ My strength is positive thinking and hard work. And my weakness is being too generous.
- ☐ My hobbies are browsing, reading books and listening to music.
- ☐ I always believe: "Action speaks louder than the words".
- ☐ My father is my inspiration in my life.
- ☐ That's all about me. Thank you sir.

2. Introduce your Friend

- ☐ Good Morning to all.
- ☐ I am so delighted to introduce my friend Kavitha to you.
- ☐ She is my close friend.
- ☐ She is residing at Saibaba colony.
- ☐ She is studying with me in the same class now.
- ☐ Her father is Ravi Chandran, working as a teacher at Govt. school.
- ☐ Her mother is Lakshmi. She is also a teacher. She is working at a private school.
- ☐ My friend has no brothers and sisters.
- ☐ She is good at Chess. I have played with her many times.
- ☐ She is also fond of reading books. Whenever I have doubts, I ask my friend.
- ☐ Whenever I plan to go shopping, I go with her.
- ☐ She is a role model to others in character, discipline and study. I am so proud of having such a nice friend. Thank you.

3. Introduce your Family

- ☐ Hi friends, I am so pleased to introduce my family to you.
- ☐ My father's name is Ram Prakash.
- ☐ He is working as a supervisor at Ramalinga Spinning Mill, Aruppukottai.
- ☐ My beloved mother is Rajeshwari.
- ☐ She is a home-maker.
- ☐ She is good at cooking and her hobby is watching T.V. serials.
- ☐ I have only one brother. His name is Arun.
- ☐ He is doing his diploma in Civil Engineering at Hindustan Polytechnic College, Coimbatore.
- ☐ He is an average student but he is a good cricket player.
- ☐ Our family is an ideal family. I love all my family members. My mother is always my inspiration.
- ☐ We enjoy a friendly relationship with our neighbours and relatives.
- ☐ That's all about my family. Thank you.

READING: Reading General Paragraphs and identifying main points (Skimming).

(Reading practice is to be given.)

What is Skimming?

Skimming and Scanning are two different strategies in reading. Skimming refers to reading a passage looking for general information or main ideas whereas scanning refers to reading a passage looking for specific information. For example, read the following two lines: "A new express train has been introduced between Mettupalayam and Tirunelveli weekly on Monday for the convenience of weekend passengers towards southern regions of Tamil Nadu. It leaves Mettupalayam at 7.45 p.m and reaches Tirunelveli at 7.45a.m on the next day"

You can read the passage in two ways: If you just want to know what the news is about, then you should skim. You understand that the overall information is just the introduction of a new train from Mettupalayam to Tirunelveli. But if you want specific information about the train time, then you should scan for specific details. You understand that it is running **weekly once** on **Monday** and the time is **7.45p.m to 7.45a.m.**

Skimming is a very useful method when you want to go through plenty of materials and do not have much time, especially when you read a newspaper or refer to a lot of books in the library. In Skimming, you catch only main ideas, so focus on the first sentence of a paragraph. It is the topic sentence that conveys the main idea of the paragraph. You have to read quickly, leaving out or skipping some phrases and lines if you feel they are not very important.

Exercise 1:

Skim the given passage and note down the main points:

Almost a quarter of the world's population is now on Facebook. In the U.S., nearly 80% of all internet users are on this platform. Because social networks feed off interactions among people, they become more powerful as they grow. Thanks to the internet, each person with marginal views can see that he's not alone. And when these people find one another via social media, they can do things — create memes, publications, and entire online worlds that bolster their worldview, and then break into the mainstream. Without social media, social, ethical, environmental, and political ills would have minimal visibility. Increased visibility of issues has shifted the balance of power from the hands of a few to the masses.

The flipside is that Social media is slowly killing real activism and replacing it with 'slacktivism' While social media activism brings an increased awareness about societal issues, questions remain as to whether this awareness is translating into real change. Some argue that social sharing has encouraged people to use computers and mobile phones to express their concerns on social issues without actually having to engage actively with campaigns in real life. Their support is limited to pressing the 'Like' button or sharing content. Social Media also develops FOMO (Feeling of Missing Out). Long-use of social media platforms make you addicted to checking out what other people are doing. FOMO is an exacerbated feeling that other people are living better lives or having more fun compared with you. This feeling makes you check your notification and WhatsApp status every second, just to make yourself feel better.

Main Ideas:

- ❖ 80 % Internet users are on Facebook in the US
- ❖ Each person feels, he is not alone
- ❖ people on social media create memes, publications, and support world views
- ❖ power shifted from the hands of a few to the masses
- ❖ real activism replaced with 'slacktivism'
- ❖ whether increased social awareness is translating into real change is a question
- ❖ people express their concerns but don't engage themselves in real life
- ❖ Their support is limited to pressing the 'Like' button or sharing content.

- ❖ Social Media also develops FOMO (Feeling of Missing Out).
- ❖ the users feel, other people are living better lives or having more fun compared with you
- ❖ people go online every second to make themselves feel better

Exercise – 2

Skim the given passage and note down the main points:

There are two basic types of sleep: rapid eye movement (REM) sleep and non-REM sleep (which has three different stages). Each is linked to specific brain waves and neuronal activity. You cycle through all stages of non-REM and REM sleep several times during a typical night, with increasingly longer, deeper REM periods occurring toward morning.

Stage 1 non-REM sleep is the changeover from wakefulness to sleep. During this short period (lasting several minutes) of relatively light sleep, your heartbeat, breathing, and eye movements slow, and your muscles relax with occasional twitches. Your brain waves begin to slow from their daytime wakefulness patterns.

Stage 2 non-REM sleep is a period of light sleep before you enter deeper sleep. Your heartbeat and breathing slow, and muscles relax even further. Your body temperature drops and eye movements stop. Brain wave activity slows but is marked by brief bursts of electrical activity. You spend more of your repeated sleep cycles in stage 2 sleep than in other sleep stages.

Stage 3 non-REM sleep is the period of deep sleep that you need to feel refreshed in the morning. It occurs in longer periods during the first half of the night. Your heartbeat and breathing slow to their lowest levels during sleep. Your muscles are relaxed and it may be difficult to awaken you. Brain waves become even slower.

REM sleep first occurs about 90 minutes after falling asleep. Your eyes move rapidly from side to side behind closed eyelids. Mixed frequency brain wave activity becomes closer to that seen in wakefulness. Your breathing becomes faster and irregular, and your heart rate and blood pressure increase to near waking levels. Most of your dreaming occurs during REM sleep, although some can also occur in non-REM sleep. Your arm and leg muscles become temporarily paralyzed, which prevents you from acting out your dreams. As you age, you sleep less of your time in REM sleep. Memory consolidation most likely requires both non-REM and REM sleep.

WRITING: General Paragraph Writing (5 lines) (Hints to be given).

(Writing practice is to be given)

Guidelines for Writing a General Paragraph:

- ❖ Read the given hints carefully and understand the main theme
- ❖ Give a suitable title according to the content
- ❖ Try at your best to connect the hints adding suitable linkers, and extend them into meaningful sentences with suitable subjects, verbs, phrases and prepositions.
- ❖ You can add something, delete or modify the hints wherever it is necessary
- ❖ Your paragraph should be a complete one and it should have a minimum of 5 lines.

Exercise - 1

Develop the following hints into a paragraph and give a suitable title

Lion - sleeping in a forest - mouse - playing on it - angry lion - threatened to kill the mouse - mouse asked to forgive - promised to save him one day - lion laughed - let him off - another day - lion caught by hunter - in net - mouse heard the lion roar - mouse cut the net with his teeth - lion escaped - thanked the mouse.

Answer:

The Lion and the Mouse

Once a lion was sleeping in a forest. A mouse came there and started playing on it. The angry lion threatened to kill the mouse. But the mouse asked to forgive its mistake. It promised to save him one day. On hearing this, the lion laughed. However, he let him off. Another day, the lion was caught by a hunter in a net. The lion roared. The mouse heard the lion's roar. It rushed there and cut the net with his teeth. Finally the lion escaped and thanked the mouse.

Exercise - 2

Develop the following hints into a paragraph and give a suitable title

Farmer in a village- very poor-a saint visited - took pity -gave a wonderful hen laying golden egg- grew rich- greedy-cut the hen's stomach -find nothing-sad and disappointed- grew poor again.

Exercise - 3

Develop the following hints into a paragraph and give a suitable title

English - Indo-European language family- originating in Early Medieval England -third most spoken native language - next to Mandarin Chinese and Spanish- named after Angles - Old English - Middle English - Modern English - the last one spreading around the world - from 17th c - now a global language- but not in countries like China, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina and Russia - English spoken 10% only.
