

**SRI CHITTEM NARSIREDDY MEMORIAL
GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE**

NARAYANPET DIST-509210

(3056)



DEPT OF ENGLISH

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

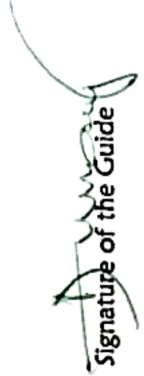
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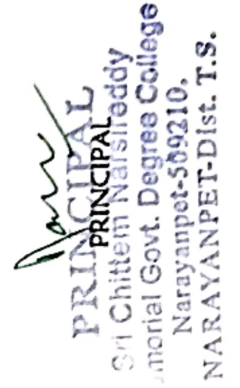
SCNM GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, NARAYANPET-509210
STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

GROUP :
ACADEMIC YEAR :

NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT :

S.No	Study Project Title	Name of the Guide	Name of the Student	Submission Date	Remarks
	Parts of speech		Shankar Seeni Purudotham	18-7-23	


Signature of the Guide


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SCNM GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE, NARAYANPET-509210
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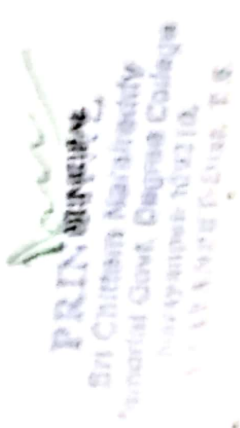
ACADEMIC YEAR :

GROUP :

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S.No	Study Project Title	Name of the Guide	Name of the Student	Submission Date	Remarks
1.	Munonza Firdose Summarizing	Munonza Firdose	Sevjitka charitra Buteel	16. 7. 23	


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Project work

Summarizing.

Summarizing is considered as a process of taking information from a comparatively longer chapter, theory, or write-up and creating a smaller version of it that covers all the facts and main points of the original version. An example of summarizing is to write a free to four sentence description that covers all the main points of a story or poem.

* How students get benefited from Summarizing?

Summarizing helps students to learn the technique of taking out the most important ideas from a text. They also learn to ignore irrelevant information that is present in the text, and students with these skills are capable of integrating the central ideas in a meaningful way from any theory or conceptual write-up students who are learning how to summarize, improve their memory abilities, and become more skilful in the process.

Summarizing strategies is adopted in almost every area of students or industry. technique of taking out the most important ideas from a text.

Why Use Summarizing:

- It acts as a great help for students to learn how to determine essential ideas and find out different details that can support those ideas and make them more useful.
- It helps the students to improve their focusing skills so that they can focus on phrases and keywords from the assigned long text. They focus on parts that are worth noting or remembering.
- A student learns how to convert a large text into a small text. The short text has to comprise all the short main points that are in the long text but a proper and concise understanding.

How to use Summarizing:-

As we all know, summarizing is the process of converting a longer text into its shorter version by retaining the main ideas from the longer text in the shorter version. This chapter of summarizing is an important one. Students learn how to summarize a big text into a smaller one by understanding the following steps.

- Read the text to be summarized carefully to understand it.
- Keep in mind the purpose of the text by reviewing specific questions such as:
 1. What was the author's purpose for writing this text?
 2. What is the student's purpose for summarizing it?
 3. Try the student's summarizing to support his/her points?
 4. Is the student trying to criticize the text through summarizing before collecting the main ideas?
- Collect the relevant information that matches your purpose in order to be effective in summarizing.
- Try to extract the main ideas from the long text, which seems relevant.
- The structure of the text must get changed after collecting the main ideas from the longer text.
 1. Now rewrite the main ideas and information in complete meaningful sentences. Combine the notes that you made earlier to create complete sentences. Use conjunctions like therefore, however, although, since, etc.

After Summarizing, the last step is to evaluate your work

1. Ensure the purpose of the text is clear.
2. Ensure that the meaning of the long text and small summarizing text is similar.
3. Ensure that style of writing is unique.

Importance of Summarizing:

Summarizing is of great importance for students to prosper in their careers as it improves their vocabulary and grammatical skills. Students who can adequately summarize a long text are good at focusing and extracting the main ideas. This is why summarizing is important for students.

All types of texts can be summarized, but the main focus should be on texts that are long and complex. In addition, the texts that contain important information for students should also be summarized.

Parts of Speech

In English language the words of the sentences or speech are divided into eight classes according to respective functions. These classes are called the "parts of speech".

- 1) Noun
- 2) Pronoun
- 3) Adjective
- 4) Adverb
- 5) Verb
- 6) Conjunction
- 7) Preposition
- 8) Interjection

1) Noun : Noun is the name of a person, place and thing.

Examples :- Ahmed, Delhi, Book, Cat, pencil, Hyderabad, Pune, Mahabubnagar, Vijay, Lakhno, Holy book, etc -----

2) Pronoun :- A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun.

Examples : I, we, you, he, she, it, they etc

* She is a good girl.

* We learn english grammar.

* He runs fastly.

* I go to school.

* She is beautiful girl.

3) Adjective :- A word that qualifies a noun or pronoun is called an adjective.

Examples : Old, New, black, good, bad, Tall, Short.

* A tiger is a strong animal.

* This is a good class.

* A Camel is a large animal.

* A horse is a faithful animal.

* She is an intelligent girl.

* Taqi sir is a brave person.

* The chalk pice is white.

* She wore a beautiful dress.

* He writes meaningless letter.

4) Verb : A verb is a word that shows an action, state, or possession.

Examples : Come, go, stand, eat, drink, write, etc

- * She eats rice,
- * I go to school.
- * He plays cricket.
- * They watch T.V daily.
- * We learn english grammar.
- * He sings in the choir.
- * She cooked a delicious meal.

5) Adverb : A word that modifies the meanings of a verb, adjective or another adverb is called an adverb.

examples : Slowly, fastly, late, soon, here, there, etc

- * Tortoise walks very slowly.
- * His car crashed severely.
- * He is speaking very gently.
- * The maths teacher fastly complete the syllabus.
- * John finishes his homework quickly.
- * He spoke loudly.
- * She writes neatly.
- * They ran quickly to catch the bus.

6) Preposition :- A preposition is a word placed before or noun or pronouns to show its relation to some other words in the sentences.

Examples :- On, in, at, upper, under, etc

* He lives at Narayanpet.

* The doctor is in her cabin.

* A cat jumped upon the parrot.

* The parrot is sitting on the tree.

* The boy fell into the river.

* She has been living here since 10 AM.

* He has been writing home work for 2 hours.

7) Conjunction :- A Conjunction is a word that joins two words, two groups of words or two sentences.

Examples :- And, but, or, that, through etc

* Anes and Muskan are friends.

* She worked hard but could not get rank.

* He said that i am going to hyd.

* Think carefully before you choose.

* I stayed there until he arrived.

* I will go to the beach or the park.

* She is both smart and funny.

3) Interjection :- A interjection is a word which express some sudden and powerfull feeling. It has no grammatical link with the words of the sentence.

Examples: Hurray! 'Oh!' 'Hatta!' 'Alas!' 'Hello!' etc

* Oh! I got first rank.

* Ah! I missed my purse.

* Hurray! Our team won the match.

* Alas! Alas! I lost my valuable time.

* Ouch! you are hurting me.

* Wow! That's a great car.

* Oh my god! I've missed my bus.

* What! I heard this the first time.

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Project Work

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BSC {MPC}

English



What is an Idiom?

An idiom is a phrase that, when taken as a whole, has a meaning you wouldn't be able to deduce from the meanings of the individual words. It's essentially the verbal equivalent of using the wrong math formula but still getting the correct answer.

The phrase "kill two birds with one stone" is an example of an idiom. Fluent and native English speakers understand that this doesn't refer to harming birds or using stones, but that someone is completing two tasks at once.

-An idiom is a type of phrase or expression that has a meaning that can't be deciphered by defining the individual words. Appropriately, the word "idiom" is derived from the ancient Greek word "idioma", which means "peculiar phraseology".

And that's exactly what it is - a phrase that's normal to fluent speakers (every language has its idiom) but strange to others.

people who struggle with idioms often can't see the forest for the trees, which is itself an idiom used to describe someone who's too involved with the details of a situation

and can't see the bigger picture at hand. It doesn't involve my forests or trees.

To understand idioms is to see the forest for the trees, or to look at the phrase as a whole rather than focusing on the individual words.

4 types of idioms

Generally speaking, there are four types of idioms: pure idioms, binomial idioms, partial idioms and prepositional idioms.

Some people may consider clichés, proverbs and euphemisms to be types of idioms as well, but we'll explain why they are different from idioms.

1. Pure idiom

This is your typical idiom, the meaning of which can't be deduced by its individual components. When someone says, "spill the beans", they're asking someone to reveal a secret, not to pour out a can of beans. But you wouldn't know that by looking at each word of that phrase.

2. Binomial idiom.

This idiom is a phrase that contains two words joined by a conjunction or a preposition. Some examples include

"by and large" (everything considered), "dos and don'ts" (guidelines on what to do and/or avoid in a certain situation), and "heart-to-heart" (a candid conversation between two people.)

3. Partial idiom

This idiom is one that's been shortened into one part, with the second part generally being understood by fluent speakers. People often use the partial idiom "when in Rome", with the understanding that the other person knows the second part:

"do as the Romans do".

4. Prepositional idiom.

This idiom is a phrase that combines a verb and a preposition to create a verb with a distinct meaning. The phrase "agree on" is a prepositional idiom that combines the verb "agree" with the preposition "on" and is used to express that you share an opinion with someone.

When are idioms used?

A speaker or writer often uses idioms to convey a message to someone else in a more creative way. Think of them as a type of spice that prevents your conversation or writing from being too bland. So instead of saying "you're correct" several times, you might throw in "you hit the nail on the head" or even "bingo" for a little variety.

①
In English, it's common to describe a backup of cars on the highway as "heavy traffic". It is not common to describe it as "crowded traffic". Although the phrases could reasonably be interpreted the same way, the collocation "heavy traffic" simply "sounds right" to English speakers.

Idiom examples.

Here are some common idioms in the English language, along with their meaning.

→ Under the weather.

Meaning: Not feeling well.

→ Break a leg.

Meaning: To wish someone good luck.

→ Once in a blue moon.

Meaning: Rarely.

→ The ball is in your court.

Meaning: A decision is up to you.

→ You can say that again.

Meaning: That is true.

→ Beat around the bush.

Meaning: To avoid saying something.

→ Hit the sack

Meaning: To go to bed.

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STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

GROUP: B. A IInd year (Hep) (H.P.)
 NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT: English

ACADEMIC YEAR :

S.No	Study Project Title	Name of the Guide	Name of the Student	Submission Date	Remarks
	<u>The Forest Man of India</u>		<u>T. Purushotham</u> H.T: 220330561292140 <u>Srinivas</u> H.T: 220330561292134 <u>S. Sunil</u> H.T: 220330561292128 <u>D. Shankar</u> H.T: 220330561562006		


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* Project - Work : —

Title : — The Forest man of Rudra *

Name : — T. Purushotham

Class : — B. A Hep T/M, IInd year.

H.T.No : — 220330561292140

Sub : — English

Group members *

Sainivas

T. Purushotham

P. Shankar

S. Suvil

* The Forest man of India: *

* Jadav 'Molai' Payeng: * — (born 31 October 1959) is an environmental activist and forestry worker from Majuli, (popularly) known as the Forest Man of India.

Over the course of several decades, he has planted and tended trees on a sandbar of the river Brahmaputra, turning it into a forest reserve. The forest, called Molai forest after him, is located near Kokilambur of Jorhat, Assam, India and encompasses an area of about 1,360 acres/550 hectares. In 2015 he was honoured with "Padma Shri", the fourth highest civilian award

in India. He was born in the indigenous Mising tribe of Assam.

* Career: — In 1979, Payung then 19, encountered a large number of Saubas that had died due to excessive heat after floods washed them onto the tree-less Saubas. That is when he planted around 20 bamboo seedlings on the Saubas. He not only looked after the plants, but continued to plant more trees on his own, in an effort to transform the area into a forest.

The forest, which came to be known as Holoai forest, now houses Bangal-tigers

Indian rhinoceros, and over 100 deer and rabbits. Molai forest is also home to monkeys and several varieties of birds, including a large number of vultures. There are several thousand trees, including valcol, ayur, jat, goldmohur, Deroi, moy, and himoh, Bamboo covers an area of over 300 hectares.

* A herd of around 100 elephants regularly visits the forest every year and generally stays for around six months. They have given birth to 10 calves in the forest in recent years.

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