

SVYM and Cornell University
Global Service Learning Program:
Spoken English for Teachers
Manual

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Table of Contents:

Page 2: Preface

Page 3: Verbs

Page 4: English Grammar Terms

Page 5: Simple Present Tense

Page 6: Present Continuous Tense

Page 7: Present Perfect Tense

Page 8: Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Page 9-10: Simple Past Tense

Page 11: Past Continuous Tense

Page 12: Past Perfect Tense

Page 13: Past Perfect Continuous

Page 14: Future Simple Tense

Page 15: Future Continuous Tense

Page 16: Future Perfect Tense

Page 17: Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Page 18: Articles

Page 19-20: Should, Could, and Would

Page 21: How much..? vs. How many...?

Page 22: Useful Phrases

Page 23: Practice Exam

Page 24: Practice Exam Answer Key

Page 25: Acknowledgements

Preface:

I would like to preface this manual with an explanation of the importance of spoken English communication skills for teachers. The importance of spoken English for teachers is explained firstly by the power that language holds. Language opens doors of conversation and gives people the opportunity to communicate with entirely new communities. A large part of human experience is being able to speak and be understood, and with English as a prominent global language, spoken English capabilities allow English speakers to communicate with a much broader range of people. The second reason for the importance of spoken English for teachers is very specific to the profession of teaching. Children are very impressionable learners—it has been proven by research that children can develop native fluency in a language all the way up until 18 years of age. So, given the linguistic ability of child learners, teachers who want their students to learn English as a second language have a unique duty to facilitate this learning process. Especially since children in rural/tribal areas will only speak Kannada or tribal languages at home with their family, it is very important that students engage and converse in English as much as possible during the school day.

Language is a muscle built and sustained through constant and consistent practice. As we say in English, “if you don’t use it, you lose it.” The same is true for English knowledge: if you do not practice English regularly, you will forget what you have learned. So, spoken English skill has the unique benefit that it can be practiced with others, giving teachers a community amongst themselves with which to take accountability for their learning. Reading and writing are typically practiced independently, whereas speaking is a skill that is practiced in groups. The benefit of group practice means there are other individuals present to remind you, support you, and challenge you in the lifelong practice of learning. It is my hope that the Spoken English Class for Teachers and this manual will give teachers the tools to continue building their English language skills beyond my time in Hosahalli. Learning a language requires lifelong learning. Even as a native speaker of English, I am never done learning how to communicate through English. The least we as can do as educators is be curious and enthusiastic about the journey of learning it.

Verbs:

What is a verb? Verbs are words that express action or state of being.

Base Form of Verb (Base Verb) vs. Infinitive Form of Verb

Base verb: The word that expresses the action being done.

Example: To read—> read is the base of the verb because it is the names the action

Infinitive: “To” + “Base form of the Verb”

Expresses the infinite process of the action. It is unchanged and has “to” to express the infinite state.

Example: To read, To write

List of verbs in their infinitive form:

- To work
- To write
- To read
- To dance
- To play
- To clap
- To catch
- To be
- To know
- To have
- To go
- To come
- To cry
- To sing
- To dance
- To run
- To see
- To look
- To do
- To want
- To rub
- To motivate
- To jump
- To sit
- To send

Day - 5 Basic English Action Words

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take - ತೆಗೆದುಕೋ • Give - ಕೊಡು • Work - ಕೆಲಸ • Teach - ಕಲಿಸು • Drink - ಕುಡಿ • Send - ಕಳುಹಿಸು 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catch - ಹಿಡಿ Throw - ಎಸೆ Laugh - ನಗು Make - ಮಾಡು Wash - ತೊಳೆ Close - ಮುಚ್ಚು
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9 PARTS OF SPEECH

<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #1a3d4d;">NOUN</p> <p style="font-size: 10px;">Refers to the words or phrases that represent a person, a place, a thing or activity, or a quality or idea.</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">E.g. dog, cat, elephant, school, work, town, Manila, teacher, etc.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #1a3d4d;">PRONOUN</p> <p style="font-size: 10px;">Refers to the words that are used instead of a noun or noun phrase in a sentence.</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">E.g. he, I, its, me, my, she, that, this, those, etc.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #1a3d4d;">VERB</p> <p style="font-size: 10px;">Refer to the words or group words that describe an action, experience or express a state of being.</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">E.g. run, sit, stand, go, have, get, promise, invite, etc.</p>
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #1a3d4d;">ADJECTIVE</p> <p style="font-size: 10px;">Refers to the words that describe a noun or pronoun.</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">E.g. angry, brave, careful, healthy, little, old, generous, tall, some, good, big, etc.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #1a3d4d;">ADVERB</p> <p style="font-size: 10px;">Refers to the words that describe a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence.</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">E.g. badly, fully, carefully, hardly, nearly, hungrily, never, etc.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #1a3d4d;">ARTICLE</p> <p style="font-size: 10px;">Refer to the words that are used before a noun to modify the noun.</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">E.g. the, a, an.</p>
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #1a3d4d;">PREPOSITION</p> <p style="font-size: 10px;">Refers to the words that are used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show place, time, direction...</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">E.g. above, except, from, in, near, of, before, since, etc.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #1a3d4d;">CONJUNCTION</p> <p style="font-size: 10px;">Refers to the words that connect words, phrases or clauses in a sentence.</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">E.g. and, or, so, after, since, before, either, neither, etc.</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; color: #1a3d4d;">INTERJECTION</p> <p style="font-size: 10px;">Refers to the words or phrases that are used to express a strong feeling or emotion.</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">E.g. ahem!, aha!, gosh!, aw!, great!, hey!, hi!, hooray!, etc.</p>

English Grammar Terms:

A “**conjugation**” or a “**conjugated verb**”: modified or changed form of the base Verb based on who is doing the action. This concept is called “subject-verb agreement,” the verb must change to agree with the person or thing doing the action.

Example:

- He reads books. → The verb “To read” is changed to match the subject “he”

Subject: the person or thing doing the action of the verb

Example:

- We sing a song.
- I drink tea.
- He rides a motorbike.
- You learn English.
- They take notes

Object: The person, place, or thing that receives the action of the verb; the thing impacted by the action.

Examples:

- He reads a book. → “Book” is what receives the subject’s action of reading.
- She sings a song
- I ate ragi ball and Sambar.

Tense: Indicates the time when the action or condition of the verb occurs.

Examples:

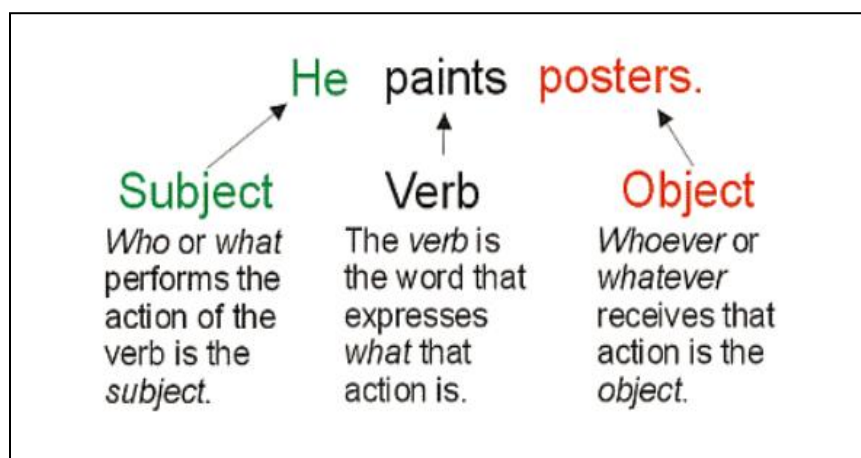
- Past Tense
- Present Tense
- Future Tense

Past participle: Modified verb form that typically ends in -ed (not always* irregular forms exist*) that is used to form (present, past, and future) perfect verb tenses and for sentences in passive voice.

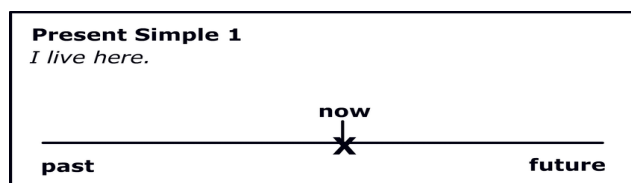
Examples:

- I have been in Mysore for the 1 week
- You have eaten dinner
- He has taken notes in class

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
to be	was/were	been
to come	came	come
to do	did	done
to eat	ate	eaten
to make	made	made
to see	saw	seen
to take	took	taken
to write	wrote	written



Simple Present Tense:



When to use: to describe frequent, habitual actions. Or states of being (using the verb “to be” in the present moment)

For example:

Q: *What is your daily routine/schedule?*

- I wake up at 6:00 am. I brush your teeth. I brush my hair. I get dressed. I eat breakfast at 8 am. I walk to school. I teach classes until 4 pm. I drink tea at 10:45 am. I eat lunch at 01:00 pm. I teach more classes. I play table tennis. I eat dinner at 8pm. I go to sleep.

Practice single conjugation of verb:

(Subject) + (Conjugated base verb) + (Objects *if any)

Examples:

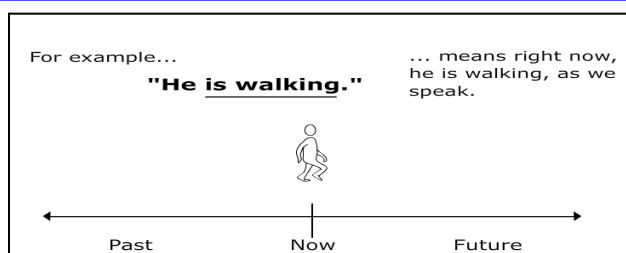
- They are tired
- He draws pictures.
- I read books.
- You sing songs.
- We are happy
- She likes dogs.
- They look beautiful.

Now try a sentence with 2 verbs:

(Subject) + (conjugated base verb) + (infinitive) + (objects *if any)

- She wants to play a game.
- We need to run.
- I like to read.
- You like to sing.
- He wants to dance.
- They like to eat.
- I love to watch the rain.
- You love to listen to music.
- We want to drink tea.

Present Continuous Tense:



(Subject) + (conjugated form of "To be") + (Base Verb + -ing) + (Objects* if any)

When to use: actions or events that are occurring or progressing in the immediate moment of the present

Examples:

- You are reading a book on how to speak English.
- She is waiting outside.
- They are speaking in Kannada and English.
- I am writing a manual for Spoken English for teachers.
- He is listening to the teacher and taking notes.
- We are practicing our spoken English together.
- I am not listening.
- You are not taking notes. You aren't taking notes. (short form)
- She is not running. She isn't running. (short form)
- We are not going to Mysore. We aren't going to Mysore.
- They are not sitting. They aren't sitting.

Yes/No Questions for the Present Continuous:

(Conjugated form of "to be") + (subject) + (Base Verb +-ing) + ?

Examples:

Q: Am I writing?

- Yes, I am.
- No, I am not.

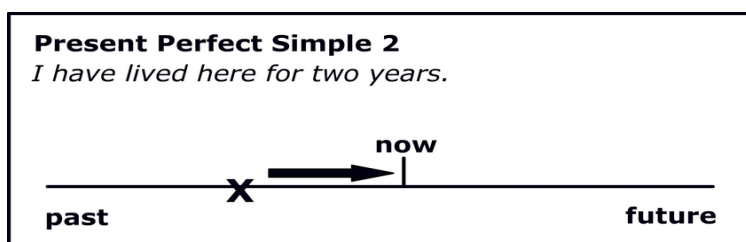
Q: Are you swimming?

- Yes, you are. (Short form)
- No, you aren't.

Q: Is he waiting?

- Yes, he is.
- No, he isn't. (Short form)

Present Perfect Tense:



When to use: to describe an action that began in the past and is relevant in the present, actions that very recently happened (using the word just), or ask questions about actions that you are uncertain if they have occurred in the past.

(I, you, we, they) + (have) + (past participle of base verb) + (Objects* if any)
(He, She, It) + (has) + (past participle of base verb) + (Objects* if any)

Examples:

Q: *Have you eaten lunch yet?*

- Yes, **I have eaten lunch.**

Q: *Has he arrived in Mysore yet?*

- Yes, **he has arrived** in Mysore.
- No, he hasn't.

Q: *Has Neha sold her house?*

- Yes, **Neha has.**
- No, Neha hasn't sold her house.

Q: *Have they gone to Agra to see the Taj Mahal?*

- No, they have not gone to Agra to see the Taj Mahal.
- No, they haven't.

Q: *Have we improved our English speaking skills?*

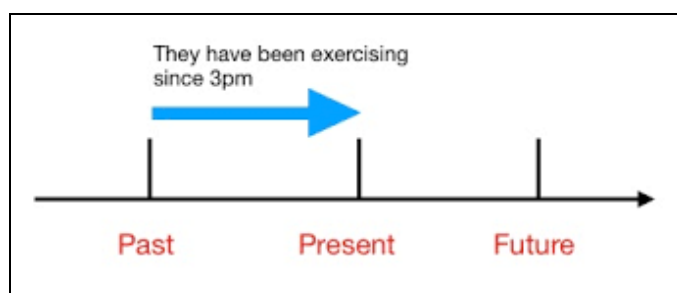
- Yes, we have improved our English speaking skills
- No, we haven't.

Q: *Have the teachers had their tea break?*

- Yes, the teachers have had their tea break.



Present Perfect Continuous Tense:



When to use: to describe an action that begun sometime in the past, is still continuing and may extend into the future. **Note, sentences in this tense typically use “since” and “for” to denote the extent of the ongoing action.**

(I, You, We, They) + (have been) + (Base Verb+ -ing) + (objects* if any).

(He, She, It) + (has been) + (Base Verb+ -ing) + (objects* if any).

Examples:

Q: *How long have you been working for VTCL?*

- **I have been** working as a teacher for VTCL for 3 years.

Q: *How long has he been learning English?*

- He **has been** learning English since 2019.

Q: *How long have you been watching television?*

- I have been watching for the past hour and a half.

Q: *How long has he been reading that book?*

- He has been reading that book for the past month.

Q: *How long have they lived in Bangalore?*

- They have lived in Bangalore since they were 18 years old.

Present Perfect Continuous

This tense is used to describe the duration of an action that began in the past and continues into the present.

He **has been studying** grammar for an hour.
She **has been cooking** all day.
(He is still studying and she is still cooking.)

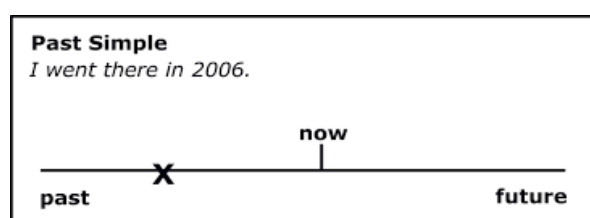
Present Perfect Progressive

The duration (how long) of an activity that began in the past and continues to the present.

Time Expressions – since, for, all day, all morning, all week

- I **have been studying** since 11 am.
- I **have been studying** for two hours!
- It **has been raining** all day!

Simple Past Tense:



When to use: Completed or finished actions that occurred in the past.

(Subject) + (past tense form of verb) + (objects *if any)

Note past tense form of verb is the same no matter the subject****

Example:

Q: *What did you do yesterday?*

- I ate breakfast.
- You watched a movie.
- I taught 4 classes.
- I talked with my friends and family.
- You went to school.
- I ate breakfast.
- You had fun.

Q: *What did you eat yesterday?*

- I ate rice, sambar, and scrambled eggs for breakfast.
- I ate ragi ball and sambar for lunch.
- I had chapati, sagu, and beans for dinner.

Q: *Did you rest after class?*

- No, I did not rest after class. I went for a walk through the forest. I listened to the birds and looked at the trees.
- No, I didn't. (Short form)

Irregular Past Tense Conjugations:

Past tense verbs are the same for all subjects

Infinitive (to + Base Verb) —> Irregular past tense form of the verb

- to build → **built**
- to forget → **forgot**
- to shoot → **shot**
- to wake up → **woke up**
- to have → **had**
- to eat → **ate**
- to sleep → **slept**
- to go → **went**
- to walk → **walked**
- to speak → **spoke**
- to think → **thought**
- to be → **was, were**

Simple Past Tense Yes/No Questions

(Did) + (subject) + (Base of Verb) + (objects* if any)?

Examples:

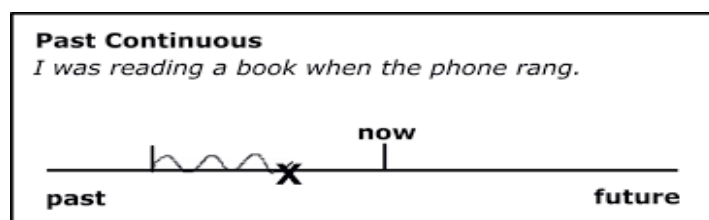
- Did you do the homework? No, I did not do the homework.
- Did you play cricket? Yes, you played cricket.
- Did you eat breakfast? Yes, I ate breakfast.
- Did he take notes? Yes, he took notes
- Did we dance? No, we did not dance
- Did we smile? Yes, we smiled
- Did they learn? Yes, they learned
- Did I run? Yes, I ran.
-

Examples:

Q: What did you do yesterday?

- I taught Science and Math to 30 students.
- I went to the temple to pray.
- I visited my parents in Mysore.
- I rode my motorbike 40 kilometers to Kerala.
- I played volleyball with the students.
- I sang and danced yesterday with my friends.
- I ate biscuits and drank tea.
- I slept a lot. I was excited to go to Bandipur National Park.

Past Continuous Tense:



When to use: to describe actions that were in progress in the past, most commonly used for actions that were interrupted in the past.

(I, He, She, It) + (was) + (Base Verb + -ing) + (objects *if any)

(You, We, They) + (were) + (Base Verb + -ing) + (objects *if any)

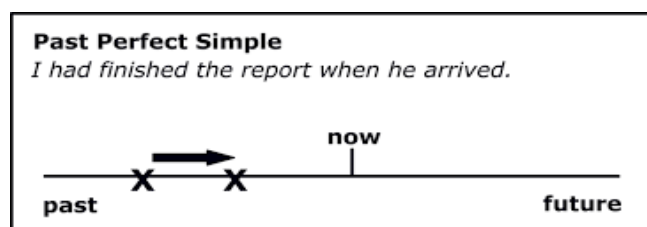
Q: *What happened yesterday?*

- **She** **was** **eating** **sweets**, but then her mother made dinner.
- **They** **were** **screaming** and **shouting**, so I told them to be quiet.
- I was reading a book and then someone knocked on the door.
- You were cooking dinner, but then your mother called and you burnt the food.
- We were playing chess.
- He was doing laundry outside, but then it started raining.
- They were listening to the radio all evening.
- The light went out while I was reading.
- We were walking home in the rain, so he gave us a ride home in his car.

Q: *What were you doing last summer?*

- I was teaching English.
- You were learning Kannada.
- She was working for a company.
- He was making lots of money.
- We were traveling around South India .
- They were playing games on the school grounds
- I was working for a small business.
- You were training to run 5 kilometers.
- He was harvesting the cotton.

Past Perfect Tense:



When to use: to indicate that an action was completed in the past before something else happened

(Subject) + (had) + (past participle of verb) + (objects *if any)

Examples:

Q: *What was going on?*

- I **had** **come** to class, but then the class was canceled
- We **had** **played** **cricket** before we played volleyball.
- He **had** **eaten** **dinner** before he ate dessert.
- She had gone to Mysore before she came to Hosahalli.
- They had traveled to America, then they traveled to South Korea.
- I had written the letter before he arrived.
- We had learned a little English before we went to America.
- You had taken a bathe before you went to school.
- She had forgotten her shoes and got in trouble with her teacher.
- Prakaruthi had completed her homework in time for class.
- I had studied very hard for the exam.

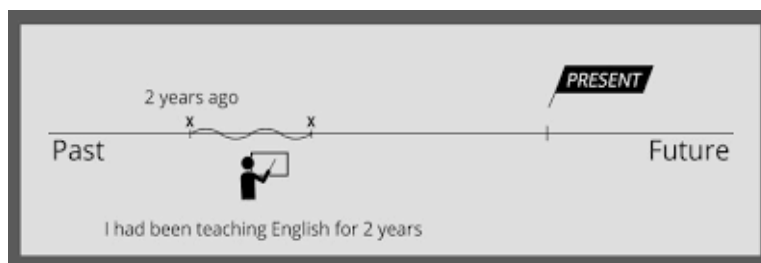
Negative sentences

(Subject) + (had) + (not) + (past participle of verb) + (objects *if any)

****When speaking it is common and correct to use the short form of “had not” by saying “hadn’t” *****

- You **had** **not** **seen** **him** before.
- You **hadn’t** **seen** **him** before. (short form)
- She had not sang the song before.
- It had not rained.
- It hadn’t rained. (short form)
- We had not slept late on Saturday.
- We hadn’t slept late on Saturday.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense:



When to use: to depict an action that started at some time in the past and continued until a specific time in the past.

(Subject) + (had been) + (Base Verb +-ing) + (objects* if any) + since/for

Examples:

- **I had been** teaching English for 3 years
- She had been waiting for 30 minutes when you came.
- We had been listening to music
- They had been taking notes when the teacher arrived.
- I had been learning Kannada for 3 years.
- You had been planning a trip to Kerala.
- She had not (hadn't) been working all day, so she was very energetic.
- We had been learning Past Perfect Continuous tense for more than 20 minutes

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

S + had + been + V-ing

They had been playing tennis.

-

S + had not/ hadn't + been + V-ing

They hadn't been playing tennis.

?

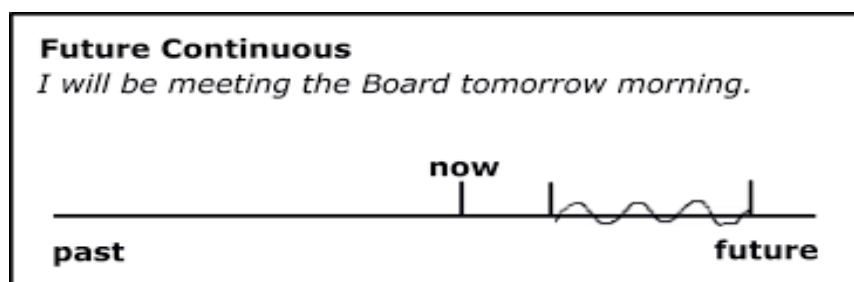
Had + S + been + V-ing ?

Had they been playing tennis?

Usage

Example

Future Continuous Tense:



When to use: to describe an action which is expected to be in progress or ongoing at a certain point in the future.

(Subject) + (will + be) + (Base Verb + -ing) + (objects* if any)*'

Examples:

- **I will be** reading a **book** later.
- **You will be** teaching **Math** tomorrow.
- **He will be** staying here next month.
- We will be working tomorrow
- They will be traveling next week.

Negative Sentence:

(Subject) + (will + not + be) + (Base Verb + -ing) + (objects* if any)*'

Q: *Will you be working later?*

- Yes, I will be working later.
- No, I will not be working later.
- No, I won't be working later. (short form)

Q: *Will she be competing in the game tomorrow?*

- Yes, she will be competing.
- No, she will not be competing.
- No, she won't be competing. (short form)

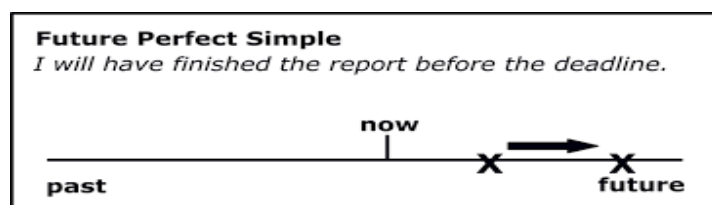
Q: *Will we be meeting next Monday?*

- Yes, we will be meeting.
- No, we will not be meeting.
- No, we won't be meeting. (short form)

Q: *Will they be drinking tea with us this afternoon?*

- Yes, they will be drinking tea with us.
- No, they will not be drinking tea with us.
- No, they won't be drinking tea with us.

Future Perfect Tense:



When to use: to represent an action or event that will be over within a particular time in the future. The action referred to in the future perfect tense has an end date or time.

(Subject) + (will have) + (past participle) + (objects if any)**

Examples:

- In 10 years, **I will have completed** my **Master's degree**.
- By 2030, **India will have achieved** environmental **sustainability**.
- In 4 hours, you will have finished studying.
- By 10:00 pm, they will have eaten dinner.
- In 2 years, Ambika will have gotten married.
- In 5 years, he will have visited America and South Korea.
- By Saturday, you will have completed your lesson plan.
- By next year, I will have learned English.

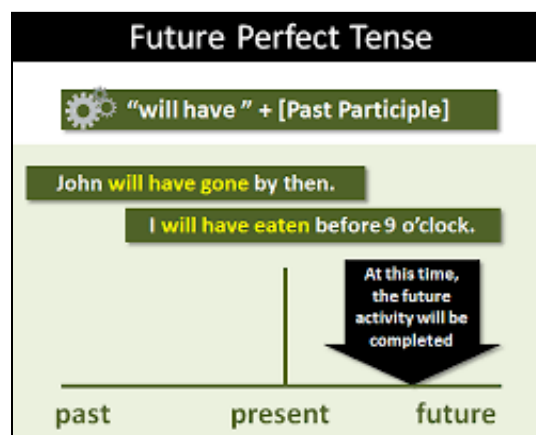
Negative Sentences:

(Subject) + (will not have) + (past participle) + (objects if any)**

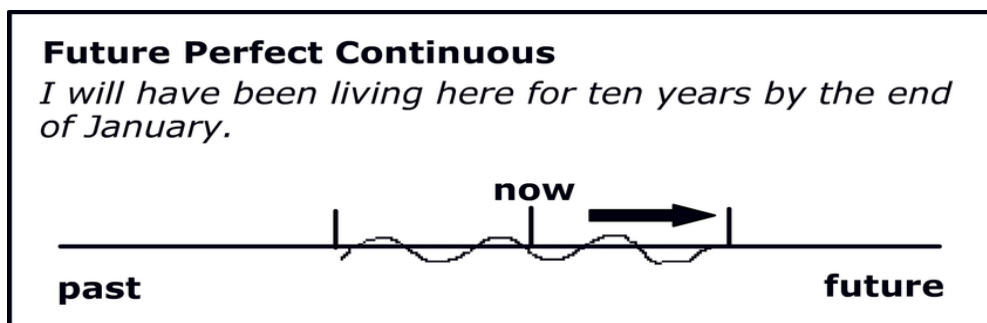
Examples:

Q: When will you have finished learning English?

- **I will not have finished** learning **English** by next week
- I won't have finished learning English by next week.



Future Perfect Continuous Tense:



When to use: To express an action that will continue up until a certain point of time in the future.

(Subject) + (“will have been”) + **(Base Verb + -ing)** + **(objects*)** + **(since/for)** + **(period of time)**

Examples:

Q: *What will they have been doing?*

- **The students** **will have been** **working** on their **homework** **for** **an hour**.
- By 2025, **I** **will have been** **teaching** at VTCL **for** **3 years**.
- By next year, she will have been learning English since 2013
- By 2030, they will have been training for the Olympics for a decade.
- Next week, we will have been building this house for over a year.
- By 5pm, she will have been studying for 3 hours tomorrow.
- In 2 years, we will have been living together for 7 years.
- They will have been watching TV for hours when you come home.

Negative Sentences:

(Subject) + **(will not have been)** + **(Base Verb + -ing)** + **(objects* if any)** + **(since/for)** + **(period of time)**

- **I** **will not have been** **studying** **for** **24 hours** by tomorrow.
- You will not have been sleeping for 7 hours by midnight.
- She will not have been reading for 4 weeks when she finishes the book.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

+ S + will + have + been + V-ing...
 I will have been eating vegetables for three months.

- S + will + not + have + been + V-ing...
 I won't have been eating vegetables for three months.

? Will + S + have + been + V-ing...?
 Will you have been eating vegetables for three months?

Usage Example
 www.educationxprt.com

Articles:

Definite articles: a, an

When to use: to refer to something for the first time or to refer to a particular member of a group or class. Use a when the next word starts with a consonant, or before words starting in u and eu when they sound like you. Use an when the next word starts with a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) or with a mute h. Often used the first time we introduce an object.

Examples:

- He is an Indian boy.
- We saw a snake today.
- I watched a cricket match.
- They have a bag of rice.
- There is an hour left of class.
- She is an English teacher.
- He is a Kannada teacher.
- I ate an apple.
- We played a game of chess.
- She is a beautiful girl.

Indefinite article: the

When to use: to refer to specific objects that the speaker and the listener both know. Used after an article has already been mentioned and specified. Also for superlatives where you designate someone as “the most” of something.

Examples:

- The sky is blue.
- The boy plays the piano very well.
- He read the book I gave him.
- The shoes are under the bed.
- He is the best student in the class.
- She is the tallest girl in her family.
- I saw a man and a dog. The man was old.
- We are going to play on the grounds.

Could, Should, and Would

Could

When to use:

1). To talk about something that can happen. The ability to fulfill a possibility, but while expressing doubt or indecision about its occurrence.

Q: *What do you want to do tomorrow?*

- I could go to Mysore.
- I could stay in Hosahalli.
- I could go swimming.

2). Polite requests, to be used instead of “can”

Q: *Could you pass me the rice?*

Q: *Could you help me with this?*

Q: *Could you tell her “thank you” for me?*

Should

When to use: To talk about something that ought to happen or must happen.

Q: *What policy should the government pass?*

- They should pass better educational policy.
- They should make voting compulsory.

Q: *What should we do?*

- We should respect our elders.
- We should be kind to others.
- We should go now.

Would

When to use:

1). To say/ask something in a polite manner

Note for option 1, it is typically used in contexts where it is less polite to make a request using the verb WANT

Examples:

Q: *What would you like to order off the menu?*

- I would like to order the chicken biryani.

Q: *Would you like to drink tea Madame?*

- Yes, I would.

Q: *Would he like to play soccer?*

- No, he would not
- No, he wouldn't (short form)

2). To express regret for an action/obligation one cannot fulfill in the future.

Q: *Will you come to the festival tomorrow?*

- I would, but unfortunately I am sick today.

Q: *Will you come to my house to eat dinner next week?*


- I would, however I have a meeting at that time.

3). To talk about something that will happen in an imagined situation

Q: *What would you do if you won the lottery?*

- I would buy a house.
- I would travel the world.
- I would buy food for the kids.

Could	Would	Should
1. When you talk about the ability in the past: Two years ago I could speak Spanish well.	1. Is used to talk about unreal or unlikely situations. Example: If he talked politely to the teacher, he would not get punished.	Is used for advice Example: You should read this book before answering the questions.
2. Possibilities in the future: I could help you.	2. When you offer something politely. Example: Would you like some tea?	
3. To make polite request: Could you help me?		



“Shoulda Coulda Woulda”-

Should have, Could have, Would have

You had the obligation to do it , the ability to do it, and the desire to do it, but you did not do it and now you regret it

How much..? vs. How many..?

How much..? → Is used to ask about the amount of an object (the person, place or thing that receives the action) that is singular.

Examples:

Q: *How much time do you have?*

- I only have 40 minutes.

Q: *How much does it cost?*

- It costs 40 rupees.

Q: *How much money do you have?*

- I have very little money.

Q: *How much food is in the canteen?*

- There is a lot of food in the canteen.
- There is lots of food in the canteen.

How many..? → Is used to ask about the amount of objects (people, places, things that receive the action) that are plural.

Examples:

Q: *How many children are outside?*

- There are 30 kids outside.

Q: *How many rupees does this biscuit cost?*

- This biscuit costs 2 rupees.

Q: *How many days are in a year?*

- There are 365 days in a year.

Q: *How many students did their homework?*

- All of them.
- All of the students did their homework.

Useful Phrases:

Introductions:

Q: *What's your name?*

- My name is...

Q: *How old are you?*

- I am years old.

Q: *Where are you from?*

- I am from...

Q: *What subject do you teach?*

- I teach...

Mock Conversation Introduction Practice:

Person A: How are you today?

Person B: I am good. How about you?

Person A: I am okay. What subject do you teach?

Person B: I teach English and Kannada.

Person A: Very cool! I teach Math and Science.

Person B: Wonderful! How old are you?

Person A: I am forty nine (49). What grade do you teach? I teach 1st through 3rd standard.

Person B: I teach 4th and 5th Standard.

Person A: Super! Have a nice day!

Person B: Thank you and See you later!

English Call and Response (to focus students)

Teacher: 123... eyes on me

Students: 1..2.. eyes on you

English Commands for Classroom Instructions:

Please stand up!

Please stop!

Please sit down!

Please rub the board!

Listen and repeat after me!

Please take out your notebooks and pencils!

The homework is....

Let's review what we learned yesterday...

Test your Knowledge!

Practice exam

Present Simple Tense: Please conjugate the (verb infinitive) to match the sentence/question.

1. The boy _____ breakfast at 8 am. (to eat)
2. We _____ notes in class everyday. (to take)
3. They _____ to school everyday. (to walk)

Present Continuous Tense: Please conjugate the (verb infinitive) to match the sentence/question.

4. You _____ to go to the temple. (to be) (to go)
5. He _____ volleyball. (to be) (to play)
6. I _____ to eat dinner. (to be) (to go)
7. We _____ married. (to be) (to get)

Present Perfect Tense: Please conjugate the (verb infinitive) to match the sentence/question.

8. He _____ to Mysore. (to have) (to be)
9. Shruti _____ the homework. (to have) (to complete)
10. I _____ the Taj Mahal. (to have) (to see)
11. _____ you dinner yet? (to have) (to eat)

Past Simple Tense: Please conjugate the (verb infinitive) to match the sentence/question.

12. _____ they _____ tea today? (to do) (to drink)
13. I _____ tea today. (to drink)
14. You _____ rice and Sambar for dinner yesterday. (to eat)
15. How _____ you _____ yesterday? (to do) (to sleep)
16. They _____ very well last night. (to sleep)

Past Perfect Tense: Please conjugate the (verb infinitive) to match the sentence/question.

17. He _____ TV for 3 hours. (to have) (to watch)
18. You _____ the movie, Kantara. (to have) (to see)

Future Simple: Please conjugate the (verb infinitive) to match the sentence/question.

19. I _____ to Mysore this weekend. (will) (to go)
20. You _____ to learn English. (to be) (to go)

Practice Test -Answer Key

1. The boy eats breakfast at 8 am. (to eat)
2. We take notes in class everyday. (to take)
3. They walk to school everyday. (to walk)
4. You are going to go to the temple. (to be) (to go)
5. He is playing volleyball. (to be) (to play)
6. I am going to eat dinner. (to be) (to go)
7. We are getting married. (to be) (to get)
8. He has been to Mysore. (to have) (to be)
9. Shruti has completed the homework. (to have) (to complete)
10. I have seen the Taj Mahal. (to have) (to see)
11. Have you eaten dinner yet? (to have) (to eat)
12. Did they drink tea today? (to do) (to drink)
13. I drank tea today. (to drink)
14. You ate rice and sambar for dinner yesterday. (to eat)
15. How did you sleep yesterday? (to do) (to sleep)
16. They slept very well last night. (to sleep)
17. He had watched TV for 3 hours. (to have) (to watch)
18. You had seen the movie, Kantara. (to have) (to see)
19. I will go to Mysore this weekend. (will) (to go)
20. You are going to learn English. (to be) (to go)



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