

**Enhancing the skill of Teaching English using
Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary
among Upper Primary English Teachers**

Report of Action Research

Name of the Practitioner

**S.Senthilkumar, Senior Lecturer
District Institute of Education and Training,
Settikarai - 636 704, Dharmapuri District**

Submitted to

State Council of Educational Research and Training

Chennai 600 006

May 2024

Declaration

I hereby declare that the Action Research entitled “**Enhancing the skill of Teaching English using Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary among Upper Primary English Teachers**” is carried out by me. The work has not been submitted earlier in full or part for any other research study in this or any other institutions.

Practitioner
S.Senthilkumar
Senior Lecturer
District Institute of Education and Training
Settikarai, 636704
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Place: Settikarai

Date:

CERTIFICATE

Dr. P.Govindaprakash,
Principal,
District Institute of Education and Training
Settikarai - 636 704
Dharmapuri Dist.

This is to certify that the Action Research entitled “ **Enhancing the skill of Teaching English using Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary among Upper Primary English Teachers**” is the action research work done by S.Senthilkumar, **Senior lecturer**, District Institute of Education and Training, Settikarai, Dharmapuri District during the academic year 2023-24.

I assure that this research is an original work of the practitioner and has not been submitted in part of any other work..

Place: Settikarai
Date:

Dr. P.Govindaprakash,
Principal

Acknowledgement

I express my gratitude to the Director and the Joint Directors of State Council of Educational Research and Training, Chennai -6 for permitting me to do this Action Research work.

I express sincere thanks to Dr.P.Govindaprakash,Principal, District Institute of Education and Training, Settikarai, Dharmapuri for her support and continuous encouragement in pursuing this Action research work.

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I express my heartfelt thanks to all my DIET colleagues and friends for their timely help in completing this Action research in a successful way.

I am thankful to the Heads, Teachers, BRTes who have helped and cooperated for data collection.

S.Senthilkumar,
Practitioner,
DIET, Dharmapuri.

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1.0 Introduction

A dictionary is a reference book containing the words of a language usually alphabetically arranged, with information on their forms, pronunciations, functions, meanings, etymologies, spellings and idiomatic uses. Most of this information cannot be found in other reference books. It is important to consider several advantages in the use of dictionaries. In the very early stages of learning, even an inadequate bilingual dictionary can provide an important support and be a quick reference book. In the language learning or teaching process the importance of using dictionaries cannot be denied. It is obvious that the dictionary can be an extremely useful learning resource, especially as it makes the learner more independent of the teacher.

If the teachers and students learn how to use a dictionary effectively, then the dictionary can be a very helpful resource for teaching learning activities. Training in the effective use of a dictionary will be of help in selecting the meaning and various other special features available in the dictionary. The most important basic skill in using a dictionary is to find a word or expression one has in mind. Then, one has to find out the meaning of the word, however, there is a problem of choosing an appropriate meaning to the given context when several meanings are defined. For instance, we can identify many senses of the word "see" by means of a dictionary exploitation.

I can't see Radha anywhere. (perceive with the eye)

The security guard asked to see our passes. (inspect)

Can you see what I mean? (understand)

We are going to see a film tonight. (be a spectator at)

I could see that you were having an argument with him. (perceive with the eye)

I would like to see the manager please. I have a complaint. (have a meeting with)

When the above dictionary definitions and example sentences are examined, it is seen that each sentence can be interpreted differently because of the contextual clues and different dictionary definitions for the same word . Therefore, it is safe to advise language students to analyse the different meanings of an unknown word by means of dictionary usage.

Some students may not be aware of the efficient ways of using a dictionary. In general, they only take the entry as the final option and do not explore other possibilities of meaning or they do not usually think of looking up a familiar word like "bring", "call " or "get". But the meanings of these words may change depending on the usage of them in different contexts and may create difficulty for language students. Haphazardness of students while using dictionaries for their specific lexical needs may sometimes bring about deficient or erroneous interpretations for the students are inclined to adopt the first meaning they happen to come across without bothering themselves for the rest. Thus, when we introduce techniques for using dictionaries, we should teach students to look up a word that seems familiar, when it appears in a sentence that is difficult to understand. For instance, the word "chair" is known by language students who have learned to name furniture: but for some, the word will cause difficulty in sentences like "He was

appointed to the Chair of Science at the university" or "He will chair the meeting". It is possible that the word "chair" in the students' language knowledge would not have these meanings. Students usually assume that they already know the meaning of an ordinary word, so they do not try to find another meaning for it. Therefore, the ability to use a dictionary should not be taken for granted in language classes.

Another important factor to consider is the students' unawareness of the information that a dictionary contains. A dictionary generally contains at least the following information about each word which can be used by the foreign language learners.

1. Its spelling
2. The standard pronunciation
3. Definitions to represent the word's one or more meanings
4. Parts of speech, such as noun, verb or preposition
5. Example sentence in which the word used
6. Synonym
7. Antonym

Other information may be included, such as the etymology or history of the word and whether the word is "non-standard" or "absolute". The history of a word is usually given at the beginning of the entry and often gives information about the way the word has developed its current meaning. Placing a word's etymology before its definitions enables the reader to see where the first meaning of the word comes from. Many people, however, want to know what the most common current meaning of a word is, and they expect to find that meaning given first. In recognition of this fact, some dictionaries now

place the etymology at the end of each entry, after the definitions. A dictionary may be more than a reference book about a word, it can contain biographical and geographical knowledge as well as lists of weights, measures, symbols and so on.

Bilingual and monolingual dictionaries are the most used dictionaries by the foreign language learners. Students generally like to use bilingual dictionaries because they bring instant satisfaction, while teachers prefer monolinguals for their long term benefits. It is difficult to answer the question "which dictionary serves the learner best?" Bilingual dictionaries are generally employed in the initial stages of learning a language and may help the learner solve their terminological problems unless the unfamiliar word has numerous entries. Many bilingual dictionaries give only single word translations, as a result of which learners are bound to make mistakes.

Advantages of using the monolingual dictionaries

1. Users have to think in English.
2. Meanings have to be understood in terms of other English words, promoting a more rapid expansion of passive vocabulary.
3. Many high-frequency function words which are virtually inaccessible via bilingual dictionaries may be given appropriate treatment.
4. Learners may gain insights into the precision of defining and describing meanings, and constructing example sentences, as well as learning to cope with definitions which at first seem unclear.
5. The example sentences themselves not only exemplify typical usage but also provide an access to the meaning.

6. The ability to use the monolingual dictionaries effectively allows students the satisfaction of exploration through the dictionary, a sense of self-sufficiency and greater confidence in their ability to solve language problems for themselves. This in turn helps students to recognize and formulate their own language problems and questions in the first instance.

English is not uniform over the vast areas where it is spoken; and no single grammar or grammatical approach has dealt with the entire language. Dictionaries often supply information about the language not found elsewhere. The utility of the dictionary as a reliable source for word meanings, spelling, and pronunciation is widely recognized. A good dictionary also contains information about grammar, usage status, synonym discrimination, application of derivative affixes, and distinctions between spoken and written English not generally treated in textbooks. Thus the dictionary becomes an indispensable weapon in the teacher's hand. The teacher must be able to discriminate among dictionaries, interpreting with linguistic sophistication the information they contain.

2.0 Need for the Action Research

Teachers use dictionaries for the purpose of finding the meaning for unknown or new words. The purpose of a dictionary is not to find the meaning of words. Dictionary can be used for the purpose of a learning a language, learning to speak, learn to communicate, learn the pronunciation and more. A simple dictionary can be used for the purpose of finding the meaning hence, a simple dictionary cannot serve the purpose of learning the language. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary can be used for learning the language, leading to the enhancement of teaching skill, communication skill of

teachers. Most of the teachers use a simple and ordinary dictionary which cannot be used for language learning purposes.

The benefits of dictionaries to language learners should not be ignored in language classes. Unfortunately, in most classrooms, very little time is provided for dictionary use. But it is an undeniable fact that a learner who makes good use of a dictionary will be able to continue learning outside the classroom and this will give him considerable autonomy about the decisions he makes about his own learning in a teaching and learning situation, therefore, dictionary training should be an integral part of any syllabus.

Based on this background information, the practitioner felt this kind of study is necessary to enhance the English teaching skill among the upper primary teachers using Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

3.0 Objectives of the Action research

- To train the teachers to use Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary
- To provide hands on training to use Oxford dictionary
- To make the teachers familiarise with the features available in the Oxford dictionary
- To develop the habit of referring Oxford dictionary to use all the available features
- To enhance the teaching skill among the upper primary teachers

4.0 Hypothesis

English teaching skills of primary teachers will be enhanced after the intervention of the study.

5.0 Methodology

Pre-analysis, intervention, post-analysis design was followed in this action research.

6.0 Sample

9 Upper primary school teachers handling English subject from Dharmapuri and Karimangalam block were selected as samples for the study by convenient sampling method.

Details of the sample

SL.NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS
1	CHELLAM G. MMS, IV WARD
2	KULOTHUNGAN R, PUMS, KUPPUR
3	MANJULADEVI K, PUMS, MUTHUPATTI
4	SALINI D, PUMS, PERIYA KURUMPATTI
5	THENMOZHI R, PUMS, A.GOLLAHALLI
6	SANGEETHA R, PUMS, A.GOLLAHALLI
7	GAVASKAR B, PUMS, GENGANKOTTAI
8	RAJENDRAN, PUMS, MOTTALLOOR
9	NARAYANASAMY, PUMS, KUMBARAHALLI

7.0 Tool A pre analysis tool consisting of 6 questions was developed by the practitioner. The practitioner conducted an interview and discussion with teachers to study the dictionary usage among the teachers during the teaching learning process in their respective schools.

8.0 Pre analysis

During the pre analysis details related to the availability of dictionaries in their school, usage will be collected through a questionnaire. The discussion covered details regarding the dictionary available in the school, purpose of English dictionary for teachers, purpose of English dictionary for students, how and when dictionaries are used for teaching learning activity. One day orientation programme was conducted for the teachers at District Institute of Education and Training, Settikarai, Dharmapuri on 23.1.2024. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary was given to all 9 teachers and hands-on practice was given and the special features available in the dictionary were explained to them.

9.0 Intervention

The intervention activities were carried out in two phases, phase 1. Orientation to teachers, phase 2. Intervention activities at school.

Phase-1. Orientation to teachers. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary has many special features. Generally dictionaries are used for finding the meaning of words, this will not help learning English among students. This dictionary is a learner's dictionary. Oxford dictionaries are issued to each teacher for the intervention purpose. Exposure about the features of the dictionary and the details of the intervention process was given to the teachers at DIET.

Phase-2. Intervention activities at school.

Teachers used the dictionary during the teaching learning process in their class, focussing on the special features in the dictionary. Illustrative sentences are also given for all words, with the help of illustrative sentences the learner can easily and confidently speak English. Two months time was given to carry out the intervention activities, during the period the intervention activities were monitored by the practitioner at regular intervals. The special features available in the Oxford Advanced learner's dictionary are highlighted in the dictionary. Few examples are as follow,

1.Word family:

able-ably-ability-disabled, derivation of many words from one.

Care-Careful -carefully-caring.

Comfort-comfortable-comfortably-comforting,

Deep-deeply-deepen-depth,

Force-forceful, forcefully-forced-forcible-forcibly-enforce

2.Homophones:

eg., minor-noun- children aged below the age of 18

Miner -noun- one who works in the mines

Allowed- he was allowed to participate

Aloud - speak aloud in front of the audience

Blew-verb- past tense of blow

Blew - adjective-both candidates were blue jeans

Blue-noun- they chose an intense blue for the walls

Brake-noun-it is a parking brake of the car

Brake-verb-there was not even time for the driver to brake

Break-verb-break the biscuit in to small pieces

Break-noun-they left the office for a lunch break.

3. Which word: Which is the correct word to use in a particular place,

eg., affect-effect.

Alone-on your own, by yourself, describe a person or thing that is separate from other,

Lone-solitary-single- means that there is only one person or thing there, lone and solitary may sometimes suggest that the speaker thinks the person involved is lonely, a lone jogger in the park.

Quick-quickly is the usual adverb form of quick,

Quickly realised that I was on the wrong train,

My heart started to beat more quickly,

Fast is the more often used when you're talking about the speed that somebody or something moves at,

How fast can a cheetah run?, Can't you drive any faster?.

4.Express yourself:

What are the other words which can be used for agreeing,

eg., agreeing- yes, that's right, exactly, absolutely, definitely, yes I suppose, I agree, I think you are right, I would go along with your idea.

I am sorry - I am afraid I am not satisfied with this,

I'm sorry, this is not acceptable

Excuse me - this is not what I asked for, I ordered the soup, not the salad.

Advise-give someone advise,

If I were you, I would wait,

I think you should ought to see a doctor,

If you want to know what I think I would say it is better to tell him,

I would advise you to sell it now.

5.Language bank: What are the other equivalent words to a given word,

Eg., About - the book is about, the report deals with, the writer discusses, the novel explores, the chapter examines, the paper considers.

Except-making an exception-

She wrote all of the songs on the album except for the final track,

Apart from /aside from the final track, all of the songs on the album were written by her,

The song writing - with a few minor exceptions - is of a very high quality.

Surprising- what is surprising- about these results is that boys are more likely to be left handed than girls.

Surprisingly, boys are more likely to be left handed than girls.

6.Word finder: different words related to a given word,

eg. Actor- the related words are, audition, body double, cameo, cast, play, role, star, stuntman.

Manager-accountant, agent, auditor, CEO, chairman, consultant, entrepreneur, executive, manager.

Money- credit, debt, deposit, interest, lend, money, mortgage, overdraft, risk

Command - admiral, aircraft, carrier, base, captain, command, fleet, submarine, torpedo, warship. disaster - avalanche, cyclone, earthquake, eruption, flood, hurricane, landslide, tornado, tsunami.

7.Synonyms: similar words,

eg., advertisement- publicity, ad, advert, commercial, promotion, trailer.

Call - to shout or say something loudly to attract somebody's attention /thought/

Cry out -to shout something loudly, especially when you need help or are in trouble. She cried out for help, I cried out his name.

See- to become aware of something / somebody using your eyes, she looked for him but could not see him in the crowd,

he could see that she had been crying.

Witness, observer, onlooker, passerby bystander, eye witness,

8.Vocabulary building.

eg., approximately- the tickets cost about, the repair will cost Rs. 200, give or take a few rupees, more or less, roughly 10%, roundabout, somewhere around.

Good- Good and very good, delicious / tasty, exciting / entertaining, pleasant / enjoyable.

Break-

Burst-the balloon hit a tree and burst.

Crack-the ice started to crack.

Cut the wire in to two,

Crumble- crumble the cheese in to a bowl.

Fracture- he fell and fractured his hip.

Laughing-

Cackle-to laugh in a loud, unpleasant way, especially in a high voice,

Chuckle-to laugh quietly especially because you are thinking about something funny.

Giggle - to laugh in a silly way because you are embarrassed, nervous or you think something is funny.

Details of intervention activities at school and Teachers' Experience about the usage of Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

The experience of using the dictionary, its effectiveness among the students and teachers were collected from the teachers.

10.0 Result of Post analysis.

During the post analysis the experience of using the dictionary, its effectiveness among the students and teachers were analysed by the practitioner. Teachers have followed the orientation given to them and instructions given by the practitioner during the intervention period. The experience of teachers reveals that the dictionary has been used exhaustively in the teaching learning process, apart from referring to the meaning for words the dictionary has been used for referring to special features that would help to learn English. Based on the post analysis it is concluded that the action research has achieved its objectives. The hypothesis mentioned by the practitioner "English teaching skills of primary teachers will be enhanced after the intervention of the study." was accomplished in this action research.

11.0 Statistics Statistical Techniques were not used to analyse the data. The data for the study was obtained by means of interview and discussion, the information obtained from the teachers during the pre analysis and post analysis were analysed by the practitioner and conclusions were derived and described.

12.0 Findings

This action research was conducted in order to introduce the special features available in the Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary among the teachers teaching English. Following the one day training given to the selected teachers at District Institute of Education and Training, Settikarai, Dharmapuri, the teachers started using the dictionary effectively for the benefit of students. The teaching learning experience shared by the teachers reveal that the given Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary has been used for the maximum within the given time limit, and students have also been benefited by this effort of the Action research carried out in their schools.

13.0 Educational Implications

Upper Primary teachers have become familiar with the additional features available in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary which will be useful for improving the teaching method of teachers in the class, and also improving the learning of English among the students. The conventional practice of referring to the dictionary to find the meaning would be changing to the next level of learning English. Students would develop the habit of referring to the Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary to use all the available features, thereby, the skill of learning English will be enhanced.

14.0 Recommendation

Schools have been supplied with dictionaries which can be used for referring to the meaning. Through this study it is recommended that a comprehensive learner's dictionary may be supplied to all schools to enhance the teaching and learning of English. A one day training may also be given about the benefit and usage of such a dictionary so that all teachers may gain the knowledge of using such a learner's dictionary for the betterment of students.

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District Institute of Education and Training, Settikarai, 636 704, Dharmapuri
Pre-analysis Tool for Action Research 2023-24

Dear Teachers, please feel free to answer the following, your responses will be used only for performing the Action Research.

1. Class handling
2. Teaching Experience
3. Name of English dictionaries available in your school
4. Please write the purpose of English dictionary for teachers
5. Please write the purpose of English dictionary for students
6. How/when do you use dictionary for teaching

APPENDIX



Students using the dictionary



Students using the dictionary



Students using the dictionary



Students using the dictionary



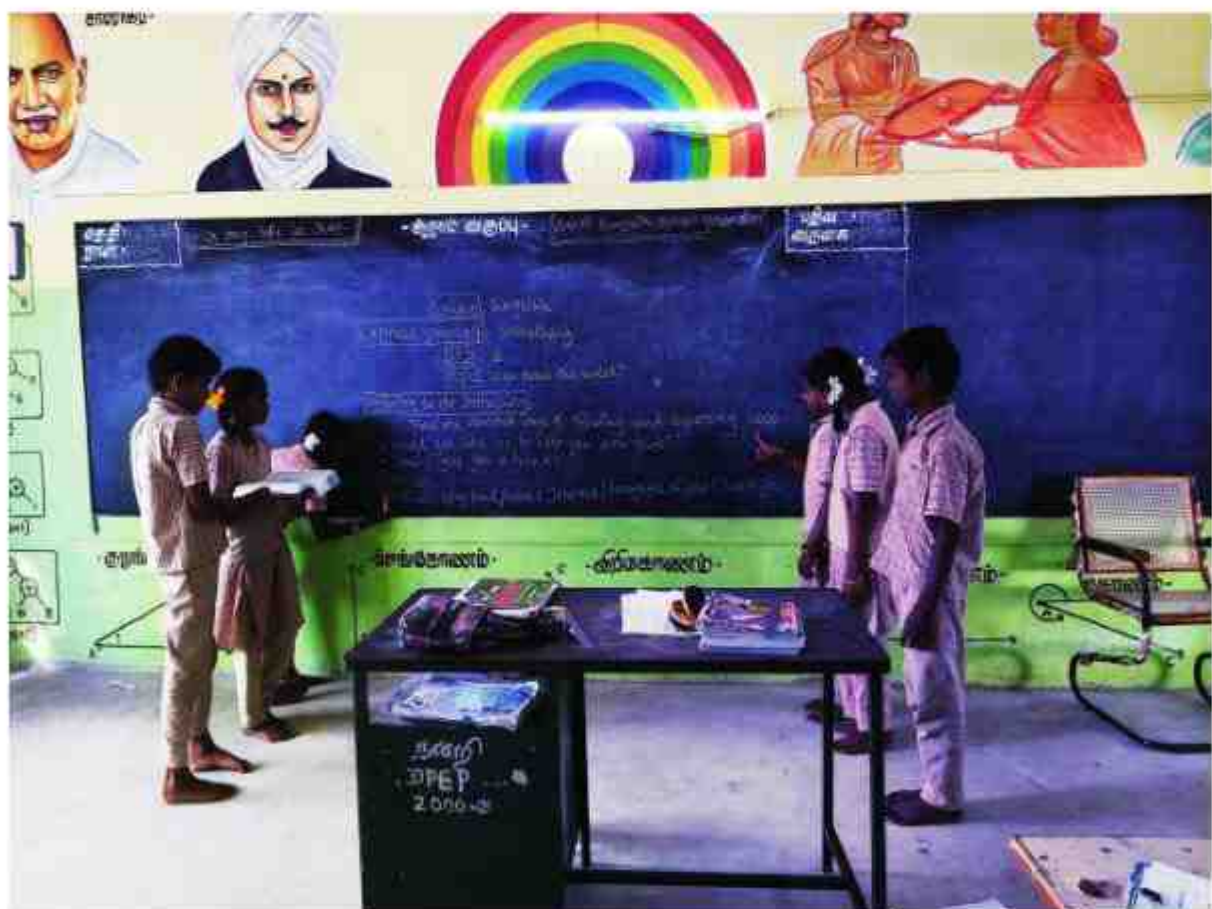
Students using the dictionary



Students using the dictionary



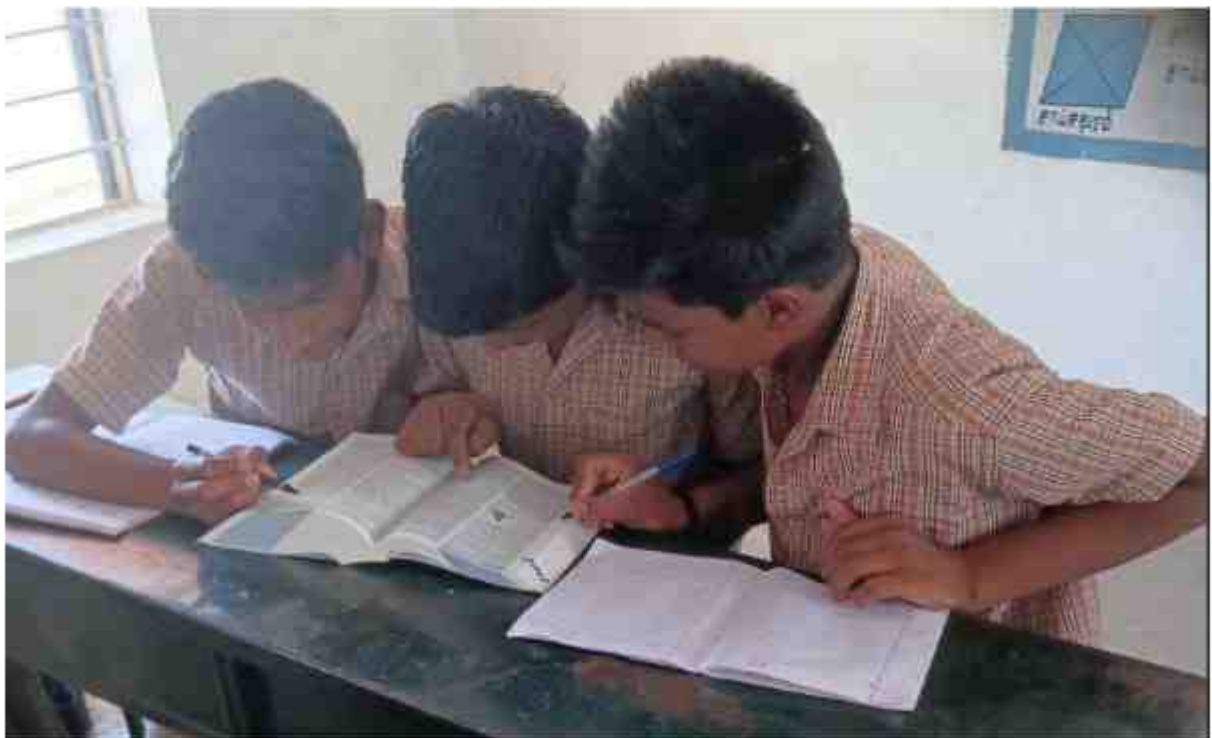
Students practicing in the board



Students practicing in the board



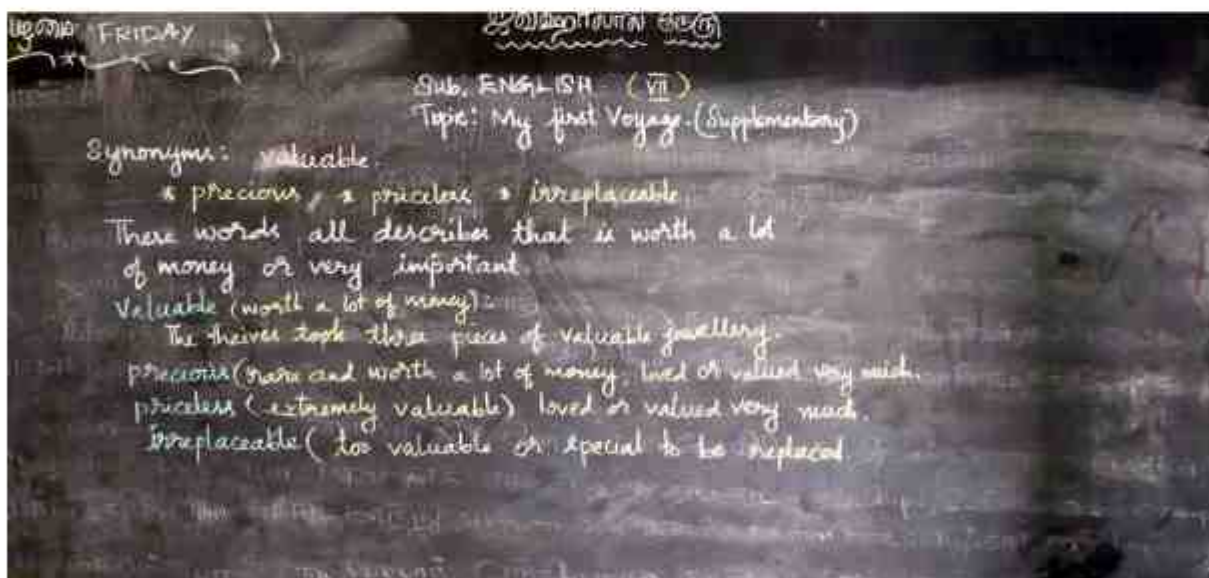
Students using the dictionary



Students using the dictionary



Students using the dictionary



Dictionary reference for synonyms written in black board

Experience of using oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

NAME : R. THENMOZH I

DESIGNATION : B.T. ASSISTANT,

SCHOOL : P.U.M.S. S. KOTTAVOOR

As per the orientation given by S. Senthikumar, Lecturer, DIET, Dharmapuri, the oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary was used by me for teaching learning activities in my class. The dictionary consists of many features which support learning English rather than finding the meaning of words as other dictionaries do. Some of the features used in the classroom activities are discussed below

DICTIONARY ACTION RESEARCH

①

HOMOPHONES

ENGLISH BOOK. P.NO: 93.

VI PROSE - That Sunday Morning.

WORD - BLEW

DICTIONARY: P.NO: 156

- * Blew - verb (past tense of Blow)
- * Blue - adjective - Both candidates were blue jeans.
- * Blue - noun - They close an intense blue for the walls.

②

ENGLISH BOOK. P.NO: 96.

VI PROSE: That Sunday Morning.

WORD - BRAKE

DICTIONARY - P.NO: 176

- * brake - noun - The parking brake comes on by itself
- * brake - verb - There wasn't even time for the driver to brake
- * break - verb - Break the biscuit into small pieces
- * break - noun - They left the office for a tea break

EXPRESS YOURSELF.

ENGLISH BOOK. P.NO: 110. "I am sorry"

VI Brought to book.

WORD - "I am sorry"

DICTIONARY PNO: 309.

- * I'm afraid I'm not satisfied with this.
- * I'm sorry. This isn't acceptable / good enough.
we've been waiting half an hour.
- * Excuse me - this isn't what I asked for. I'm having
I ordered the soup, not the salad.

ENGLISH BOOK. P.NO: 183.

VII CYBER SAFETY

WORD - ADVISE

DILTIONARY PAGE NO: 24.

Giving some one advice.

- * If I were you, I'd wait
- * I think you should / ought to see a doctor
- * Why don't you / why not / could you maybe ask
Tom to help?
- * If you want my advice / If you want to
know what I think I'd say it's better to tell him.
- * I'd advise you to sell it now.

LANGUAGE BANK.

ENGLISH BOOK - p.no. 152

VIII - Friendship.

WORD - About.

DICTIONARY p.no. 3.

Saying what a text is about.

- x The book is about homeless people in the cities.
- x The report deals with the issue of homelessness in London.
- x The first chapter examines the relationship between homelessness and drug addiction.

- ENGLISH BOOK. p.no: 206.

VIII. The mystery of cyber friend.

WORD - First.

DICTIONARY. p.no: 591

- x This study has the following aims. first to investigate how international students in the UK use humour. second to examine how jokes can help to establish social relationships and third to explore the role that humour plays in helping overseas students adjust to life in the UK.
- x Let us begin by identifying some of the popular joke genres in the UK.
- x Finally / Lastly let us briefly examine the role of humour in defining a nation's culture.

② 11 WHICH WORD.

ENGLISH BOOK - P.NO: 175, 176.

VIII. Homeless man and his friends.

WORD - ALONE

DICTIONARY page No: 42

WHICH WORD - ALONE

* Alone, and on your own / by yourself (which are less formal and are the normal phrases used in Spoken English) describe a person or thing that is separate from other.

* Lone / Solitary / single, mean that there is only one person or thing there, lone and solitary may sometimes suggest that the speaker thinks the person involved is lonely: a lone jogger in the park.

2.

ENGLISH BOOK - P.NO: 200.

VIII My computer needs a Break

WORD - Quick

DICTIONARY P.NO: 1263

WORD - Quick

* quickly is the usual adverb from quick. quickly realized that I was on the wrong train. My heart started to beat more quickly

* Fast is more often used when you are talking about the speed that somebody or something moves at. How fast can a cheetah run? Can't you drive any faster?

WORD FAMILY

①

ENGLISH BOOK; page NO: 215

VIII - Jack and the Beanstalk

WORD - Careful.

DICTIONARY page NO: 222

- * Care, noun, verb.
- * Careful adj. (≠ careless)
- * Carefully adv. (≠ carelessly)
- * Caring adj (≠ uncaring)

②

ENGLISH BOOK. P.NO: 57.

VIII Good book - 57.

WORD - COMFORT

DICTIONARY page. NO. 299.

- * Comfort noun, verb.
- * Comfortable - adj (≠ uncomfortable)
- * Comfortably adv. (≠ uncomfortably)
- * Comforting - adj.

Synonyms.

ENGLISH Book . P.NO: 122 .

VII Courage.

word - call

Dictionary P.NO: 211

- * Call to shout or say sth loudly to attract sb's attention: / thought I heard someone calling.
- * cry out (sth) to shout sth loudly, especially when you need help or are in trouble. She cried out for help. I cried out his name.
- * blurt - to say sth suddenly and without thinking carefully enough. He blurted out the answer without thinking.

ENGLISH Book . P.NO: 125

VII Man over board.

word - See

DICTIONARY - P.NO: 1401.

These words all mean to become aware of sb/sth using your eyes, especially suddenly or when it is not easy to see them / it.

- * see to become aware of sb/sth by using your eyes. She looked for him but couldn't see him in the crowd. He could see (that) she had been

crying.

PRONUNCIATION

English book P.NO. 200

VIII My computer needs a break

word - Brainy.

Dictionary P.NO. 176

* Brainy - /'breɪni/ adj. very intelligent

* Brain wave - /'breɪnweɪv/ noun (brain storm) a sudden.
good idea

* Brain power - /'breɪnpaʊə(r)/ noun - the ability to think.
intelligent

English book P.NO. 108.

VII - A story of self sacrifice and Bravery

word - Achievement

Dictionary P.NO. 12

* Achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ . A thing that has done
successfully especially using their own effort and skill

* Achieve /ə'tʃi:v/

She has worked hard to achieve her goal

He had finally achieved success

* Achiever /ə'tʃi:və(r)/ noun.

A person who achieves a high level of
success especially in their career.

VOCABULARY BUILDING

English book. p.no: 200.

VIII My Computer needs a break.

Word - Break.

DICTIONARY. p.no: 179.

Words that means 'break'

- * burst - The balloon hit a tree and burst.
- * crack - The ice started to crack.
- * cut - Now cut the wire into two.

English book. p.no: 153.

VIII Friendship.

Word - cry.

DICTIONARY. p.no: 374.

CRY - To cry is the most general word for producing tears when you are unhappy or hurt or when you are extremely happy.

- * To sob means to cry noisily, taking sudden sharp breaths.
- * To wail means to cry in a loud high voice.
- * To whimper means to cry making low, weak noises.

WORD FINDER

1,

ENGLISH BOOK . P.NO: 207.

VIII The Mystery of Cyber Friend.

Word - Manager.

DICTIONARY . P.NO: 202

* accountant, agent, auditor, Cto, chairman.

Consultant, entrepreneur, executive, Manager.

2,

ENGLISH BOOK : P.NO: 215

VIII Jack and the Beanstalk.

Word - Money.

DICTIONARY. P.NO: 922

* Credit, debt, deposit, interest, lend, money.
mortgage, overdraft, risk

3

ENGLISH BOOK . P.NO: 113

VIII Crossing the river.

Word - Command.

DICTIONARY. P.NO: 1039.

* admiral, aircraft, carrier, base, Captain.

Command, fleet, submarine, torpedo, warship

English

Class: VIII . Topic: FRIENDSHIP

LANGUAGE BANK - ABOUT / UHbout /

Saying what a text is about

- * The book is about homeless people in the cities
- * The Report deals with the issue of homelessness in London
- * The first Chapter examines the relationship between homelessness and drug addiction

English

Class: VI

Topic: That Sunday Morning

HOMOPHONES - BRAKE / break /

- * Brake - noun - The parking brake comes on by itself
- * Brake - Verb - There wasn't even time for the driver to brake
- * Break - Verb - Break the biscuit into small pieces
- * Break - noun - They left the office for a tea break





FEED BACK.

As per Sir Instruction we used Oxford English Learners Dictionary in the class room.

- * It helps English Learners to understand what words mean
- * It is very useful for the academic purpose.
- * When compared to other Dictionary, it has many topics like, WHICH WORD, WORD FINDER, SYNONYMS, HOMOPHONES, VOCABULARY BUILDING, WORD FAMILY, LANGUAGE BANK, EXPRESS YOURSELF.
- * It has a clear example and simplified language
- * It has meanings in simple & understandable English which makes, it a user friendly Dictionary
- * It encourages the students to analyse different meanings of an unknown words.
- * we also developed many vocabulary.

— x — x — x — x —

ACTION RESEARCH

Experience of using Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Name : D. Salini

Designation : B.T. Asst.

School : P.V.M. School, Periyakurumatti.

As per the orientation given by S. Senthilkumar, Lecturer, DIET, Dharmapuri, the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary was used by me for teaching learning activities in my class. The dictionary consists of many features which support learning English rather than finding the meaning of words as other dictionaries do. Some of the features used in the classroom activities are discussed below.

ACTION RESEARCH

DICTIONARY USAGE

1. HOMOPHONES

STD - VI - Supplementary - A childhood in Malabar: A Memoir.
Pg. No - 84 (Last para)

① BARELY - Dictionary Pg. no - 109

bare - adj - The room looked strangely bare without the furniture.

bear - noun - Staff reported finding polar bear tracks in the snow

bear - verb - How can you bear this awful noise?

② BLEW

STD - VI - Prose - That Sunday Morning
Pg. no - 93 (Last Para).

Dictionary Pg. no - 156 :

blew : The wind blew the door shut.
(verb)

blue : Both candidates wore blue jeans.
(noun)

2. WHICH WORD?

STD - VII - Prose - Cyber Safety

Pg. No - 182 (Last Para)

Dictionary Pg. no - 222

① TAKE CARE OF

take care of / look after / care for

We've asked my mother to take care of / look after the kids while we're away.

② GOOD

STD - VIII - Prose - Friendship

Pg. no - 153 (2nd Para)

Dictionary Pg. no - 683

good / goodness

The charity does a lot of good.
Her goodness shone through.

1. EXPRESS YOURSELF

- ① SYMPATHIZED - STD VII - Supplementary - Sindbad my first voyage.
Pg. no - 98 (4th para).

SYMPATHY - Dictionary Pg. no - 1589

Expressing Sympathy.

If someone is ill, or something bad has happened to them
You can show them that you are sorry.

I'm sorry you're not well.

I am sorry to hear that.

- ② INFORMATION - STD VII - PROSE - Cyber safety
Pg. no - 181

Dictionary Pg. no - 814.

Asking for information

When you want to find something out, it sounds more
Polite if you can phrase your questions in an indirect way.

Could you tell me the best way to get to Paddington station, please?

Do you happen to know whether Amy Brown works here?

I wonder whether if you can help me. I'm trying to find
out which number to call for reservations.

4. WORD FAMILY

- ① DEEP - STD VIII - PROSE - Friendship.
Pg. no - 152 (3rd para)
Dictionary Pg. no - 403

deep adj., adv.

deeply adv

deepen verb

depth noun.

- ② CARE - STD VIII - PROSE - Cyber safety.
Pg. no - 182 (last para).
Dictionary Pg. no - 222.

Care noun, verb

Careful adj (≠ careless)

Carefully adv. (≠ carelessly)

Caring adj (≠ uncaring)

5. LANGUAGE BANK.

- ① EXCEPT : std - vii - Supplementary - Sindbad my first voyage.
Pg. no - 98 (1st para).
Dictionary Pg. no - 536.

Making an exception

She wrote all of the songs on the album except ~~of~~ for the final track.

Apart from / aside from the final track, all of the songs on the album were written by her.

The song writing - with a few minor exceptions - is of a very high quality.

- ② FIRST : STD - vii -
Pg. no - 153 (2nd para)
Dictionary Pg. no - 591

Ordering your points

note at Firstly, lastly.

Language Bank at conclusion, process.

6. WORD FINDER

- ① EXPLORING : STD - vi - Prose - That Sunday Morning.
Pg. no. 84 (1st para)
Dictionary Pg. - 546.

explore - colonize, discover, pioneer, reconnaissance,
scout, settle, terrain, territory, voyage.

- ② DISASTER : STD vii - Prose - A story of self-sacrifice and Bravery
Pg. no - 108 (3rd para)
Dictionary Pg. - 439

Disaster - avalanche, cyclone, earthquake, eruption, flood,
hurricane, landslide, tornado, tsunami.

7. VOCABULARY BUILDING.

- ① GOOD - STD - VIII - Prose - Cyl Friendship
Pg. no - 153 (2nd para)
Dictionary Pg - 683

Good and very good.
delicious / tasty
exciting / entertaining
pleasant / enjoyable.

- ② BREAK - STD - VIII - Poem - My computer needs a Break.
Pg. no - 200 - Heading.
Dictionary Pg - 178 Break -

Dictionary - Words that mean break - stop for short time. eg - let's break for lunch.

burst - The balloon hit a tree and burst.

crack - The ice started to crack.

crumble - Crumble the cheese into a bowl.

fracture - He fell and fractured his hip.

shatter, smash, snap, split, tear.

8. SYNONYMS

- ① FRIGHTENING - STD - VI - Supplementary - A childhood in Malabar - A memoir
Pg. no - 84 (last para)
Dictionary Pg - 636

Frighten - scare, alarm, terrify

- ② COLLECTED - STD - VI - Supplementary - A childhood in Malabar - A memoir
Pg. no - 85 (4th para)
Dictionary Pg - 291

Collect - gather, accumulate, amass.

- ③ WITNESSED - STD - VII - Supplementary - Sindbad my first voyage.
Pg. no - 98 (4th para)
Dictionary Pg - 1793

Witness - observer, onlooker, passer by, bystander, eye witness

9. PRONUNCIATION.

① FURIOUS - VI - Play - The Jungle book.

Pg. no - 121 (3rd Narrator's dialogue)

Dictionary Pg. no - 645

Furious - /'fjʊəriəs/ adj.

- Very angry

She was absolutely furious at having been deceived.

Furiously - /'fjʊəri-əs.li/ adv.

They worked furiously all weekend, trying to get it finished on time.

② TEDIOUS - VII - Play - Jane Eyre.

Pg. no - 142 (Mrs. Fairfax's dialogue)

Dictionary Pg. no - 1610

Tedious - /'ti:diəs/ adj

- Lasting or taking too long and not interesting

eg: The journey soon became tedious.

Synonyms - boring.

Tediously - adv. /'ti:diəs.li/

Tediousness - noun. /'ti:diəs.nəs/







FEEDBACK

The orientation training given by the DIET Lecturer on 23/124 was very useful for us. As per Sir's instruction we implemented the usage of Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary for the past two months. It was a nice experience for us. Though we have used the Basic dictionaries of Oxford in the classroom during guided reading for finding meaning for hard and new words, this Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary helps us to enhance the teaching of English more enthusiastic. While teaching English in the classroom with this dictionary the students were eager to find the meaning using it and as we experience we find additional information about each and every word. It also helps us to enhance our vocabulary skills.

DATE: _____
Name : G. Chellam
Designation : B.T Asst
School : M.M.S, 4th Ward
S.V. Road, Dharmapuri

As per the orientation given
by S. Senthil Kumar,
Lecturer, DIET,
Dharmapuri

about Oxford Advanced
Learner's Dictionary and various
features given in the Dictionary can
be discussed.

During teaching learning
process it is very useful for
my students.





DATE: _____
Name : G. Chellam
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by S. Senthil Kumar,
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Learner's Dictionary and various
features given in the Dictionary can
be discussed.

During teaching learning
process it is very useful for
my students.

Action Research

Class : 6

Topic : That Sunday Morning

Word : Cycling [The sports (or) activity of riding bicycle to go cycling]

Usage : Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

Page no : 385

We will find this Word finder note at the entry for Cycling

Word finder :

Back-pedal, dismount
handle bar, pedal, ride, saddle
speed, tandem, velobrome

Class : 7

Topic : Sindbad My first
Voyage

Word : Valuable

* worth a lot of money

Eg: The thieves took three pieces of valuable
age no : 1726 - Jewellery.

Synonyms

Valuable - Precious

* Priceless

* irreplaceable

Class 7th

Topic : A story of self sacrifice
and bravery

Word : Forced

Page no : 618

Word Family

Force : noun / verb

Forceful : adj

Forcefully : adv

Forced : adj

forcible : adj

forcibly : adv

enforce : verb

Class : 7

Topic : Jane Eyre

Dictionary usage page no 1127

[Which - Word]

Partly / Partially both mean not completely. The road is partly / partially / finished. Partly is especially used to because or due to. I didn't enjoy the trip very much, partly because of the weather.

Class 7

Topic : Jane Eyre

Dictionary usage : page no 893

[Vocabulary building]

[Word - learning]

Learn his learning spanish /
to swim

Study she studied Chemistry
for 3 years

Revise : in this class we'll
revise / review what we did
last week.

7) class : VIII

Topic : The Noso Jewel

Dictionary usage : page no 1533

Homophones

Steal - Steel

Steal - Verb : Lock your bike so that nobody can steal

Steel : noun The best Kitchen knives are made from stainless steel

⑧ Class VIII
Topic: Titanic Ship
Dictionary page: page 1578
Text book page no 153
Language bank

Surprising

What is surprising: about these results is that boys are more likely to be left handed than girls.

surprisingly, boys are more likely to be left handed than girls

Class VIII

Topic : Cyber Safety

Dictionary usage : page no 814

Express yourself!

word:- Information

When you want to find something out, it sounds more polite if you can phrase your questions in an indirect way.

Q: Do you happen to know

I wonder whether / if you can help me

I am trying to find out

Feedback :-

It help us to understand the subject better, improving language skills, students acquire Grammatical information.

Students use it effectively and efficiently.

DECLARATION

The Topic of Action Research was established by R.C. Sangeetha, B.T. Asst has working from panchayat union Middle School, A. Gollahalli, Dharmapuri district, Dharmapuri union.

Date: 4.04.2024

Place: Dharmapuri

Yours,

[Signature]

(R.C. Sangeetha)

ACTION RESEARCH - 2024

RESEARCH TOPIC:

* oxford Advanced learners
Dictionary usage

RESEARCHER NAME:

R. C. Sangeetha,
B.T. Assistant,
P.U.M. School,
A. Gollahalli .
Dharmapuri union .

Guidance by
S. Senthil Kumar,
LECTURER, DIET
DHARMAPURI

CONTENT

OXFORD ADVANCED LEARNER'S DICTIONARY USAGE

- * HOMOPHONES
- * WHICH WORD
- * EXPRESS YOURSELF
- * WORD FAMILY
- * LANGUAGE BANK
- * WORD FINDER
- * VOCABULARY BUILDING
- * SYNONYMS
- * PRONUNCIATION

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary usage

1. HOMOPHONES:

STD : VIII

TOPIC : THE NOSE - JEWEL

PG. NO : 07

① blew - blue / blu: /

* blew verb (past tense of BLOW): The wind blew the door shut.

* blue adj: Both candidates wore blue jeans.

* blue noun: They chose an intense blue for the walls.

Dictionary Pg. No: 156

② dew - due / diu:; NAME du: /

* dew noun: The dew sparkled in the morning sunlight.

* dew adj: The forth soloist was absent due to an illness.

* due noun: Despite his talent, radio and TV have never given him his due.

* due adv: They sailed due north.

Pg. No: 8

Dictionary Pg. No: 425

2. WHICH WORD

Std: VIII

Topic: The woman on platform 8.

Pg: NO: 27 and 29.

(a) beside / besides:

Dictionary Pg. No. 131

* The preposition beside usually means 'next to something / somebody' or 'at the side of something / somebody': sit here beside me. The preposition besides means 'in addition to something': what other sports do you play besides hockey?

* The adverb besides is not usually used on its own with the same meaning as the preposition.

(b) answer:

Std: VIII

Topic: Sir Isaac Newton - The Ingenious Scientist -

Pg No: 67

verbs.

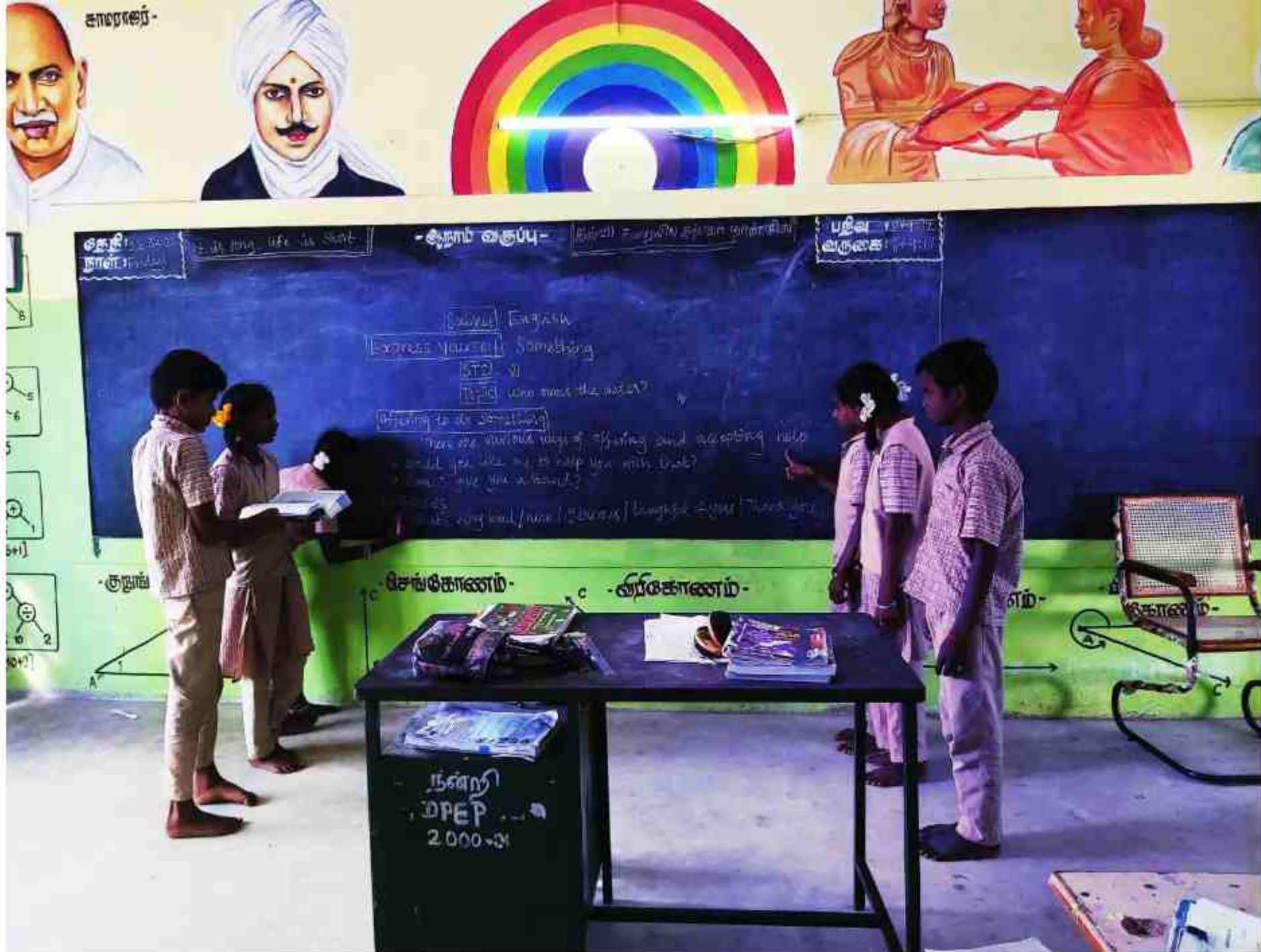
* Answer are the most common verbs used for speaking or writing as a reaction to a question, letter, etc.

* Note that you answer a person question or letter, not answer to them, but you reply to someone or something

* you can only answer a door or a phone

Dictionary Pg. No. 55.





3. EXPRESS YOURSELF

Std: VI

Topic: Think to win - Supplementary Reader-2

Pg. NO: 103

(a) Conversation:

* when you stop talking to someone, there are polite ways to end a conversation:

* It's been lovely / so nice / good talking to you.

* I'm so glad we got to talk.

* I'm sorry, I have to rush off.

* It was nice to meet you. I'm sorry

I have to go now.

Dictionary Pg. NO. 511

(b) Something:

Std: VI

Topic: who owns the water?

Pg. NO: 76

Offering to do something

There are various ways of offering and accepting help.

* would you like me to help you with that?

* Can I give you a hand?

* Shall I carry that for you? (BrE or Formal, NAmE)

Responses:

* That's very / nice / generous / thoughtful of you. Thank you.

Dictionary Pg. NO. 1422

4. WORD FAMILY

Std: VIII

Topic: poem - A thing of beauty

Pg. No: 109.

(a) Clear: Dictionary Pg. No. 272

* Clear adj. ($\neq$ unclear)

* Clearly adv.

* clarity noun

* Clarify verb

(b) decide:

Std: VIII

Topic: Supplementary Reader-3
The three questions

Pg. No: 84

* decide verb

* decision noun

($\neq$ indecision)

* decisive adj. ($\neq$ indecisive)

* undecided adj.

Dictionary Pg. No. 399





5. LANGUAGE BANK

Std: VII

Topic: Supplementary Reader
Sinbad - My first voyage

Pg NO: 98

(a) Except: Dictionary pg. No: 536

Making an exception

- * She wrote all of the songs on the album except for the final track.
- * The song writing - with a few minor exceptions - is of a very high quality.
- * with only one or two exceptions, the song writing is of a very high quality.

(b) First: Std: VII

Topic: Prose-2 A Story of Self
Sacrifice and Bravery.

Pg. No. 106.

Ordering your points

- * This study has the following aims:
First, to investigate how international students in the UK use humour.
- * Let us begin by identifying some of the popular joke genres in the UK.
- * Note at FIRSTLY, LASTLY

Dictionary pg. NO: 106.

6. WORD FINDER

Std: VII

Topic: Prose-2 - A Story of Self
Sacrifice and Bravery

Pg. No: 108.

(a) International: Dictionary pg. No. 41.

* Accord, bilateral, cross-border,
diplomat, embassy, international, rapproche-
ment, relationship, treaty.

(b) hijack: Dictionary pg. No. 83

Std: VII

Topic: Prose-2 - A Story of Self
Sacrifice and Bravery.

Pg. No. 106.

* alert, assassinate, campaign, execute,
extremist, hijack, hostage, kidnap,
terrorism.

7. VOCABULARY BUILDING

Std: VI

Topic: prose-2 That Sunday morning

Pg. no: 97

① laughing : Dictionary Pg. No. 886

- * Different ways of laughing.
- * Cackle to laugh in a loud, unpleasant way, especially in a high voice.
- * chuckle to laugh quietly especially because you are thinking about something funny.
- * giggle to laugh in a silly way because you are embarrassed, nervous or you think sth is funny.

② Smell : Dictionary Pg. No. 1473

Std: VI

Topic: poem-1 Indian Seasons

Pg. No: 82

* Describing Smells

- * These adjectives describe pleasant Smells
 - * Scented candles
 - * aromatic oils
- * To describe unpleasant Smells you can use.
 - * Smelly cheese
 - * Stinking fish

8. Synonyms

Std: VII

Topic: Supplementary Reader-2
Alice in Wonderland

Pg. No.: 106

(a) check: **Dictionary** pg. No. 106

examine - inspect - go over sth

These words all mean to look closely to make sure that everything is correct, in good condition, or acceptable.
check: Check your work before handing it in.

Patterns: * to check / examine / inspect / go over (sth) for sth.

(b) Country: **Dictionary** pg. no. 353

Std: VII

Topic: prose-1 Journey by train

Pg. No.: 80.

landscape - countryside - terrain - land - Scenery

* Country (often the country) an area that is away from towns and cities especially one with particular natural features

Patterns: open country / landscape / countryside
terrain / land.







9. PRONUNCIATION.

Std: VI

Topic: Supplementary Reader-2
Brought to Book.

Pg.No: Anticipation - 112

(a) Anticipation: Dictionary pg.No. 56

* /ænˌtɪsɪˈpeɪʃn/ noun [U] the fact of seeing that sth might happen in the future.

happen: happy | eager | excited
anticipation.

(b) Instantaneous: Dictionary pg.No. 822

Std: VII

Topic: poem-2 Courage

Pg.No: 122

in-stan-tan-eous /,ɪnstənˈteɪniəs/ adj.
happening immediately: an instantaneous response
→ Death was almost instantaneous.
→ in-stan-tan-eous-ly adv.

FEED BACK

The Action Research, dictionary usage training was given by S. Senthil Kumar, Lecturer from Diet on 23.01.2024. It was very useful for us. Most commonly, a dictionary can be used to look up the meaning, spelling, usage, origin (or) synonyms of any word in most languages. While using this Oxford Advanced learner's dictionary, it provides essential help and more information for middle level and pre-intermediate learners including Grammar, pronunciation, and Spelling assistance. I had a great experience while taking this dictionary usage topic. It's very easy to understand and practical. It helps me, improve my teaching, learning level. Thanks to my lecturer for correct guidance. Thank you so much sir.











Action Research.

Name: B. Govaikar

Designation: B.T. Asst.

School: P.U.M. School.

Gangankottai

Reference: Oxford Advanced Learner's
Dictionary.

Guided By: S. Senthil Kumar

Lecturer. DIET

Dharmapuri.

Class: VIII std.

Play: Jack and the Beanstalk

Word: Money - Page No: 215

Reference: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

Money - Noun.

meanings: what you earn by working or selling things and use to buy things to borrow / save / spend / earn money.

Word finder: bankrupt, capital, economy, finance, invest. Cash.

Informal : be in the Money.
to have a lot of money to spend

Synonyms :

money : money in the form of coins or paper notes.

Cash : money in the form of coins or paper notes.

Jack and the Beanstalk

Steven Kellogg

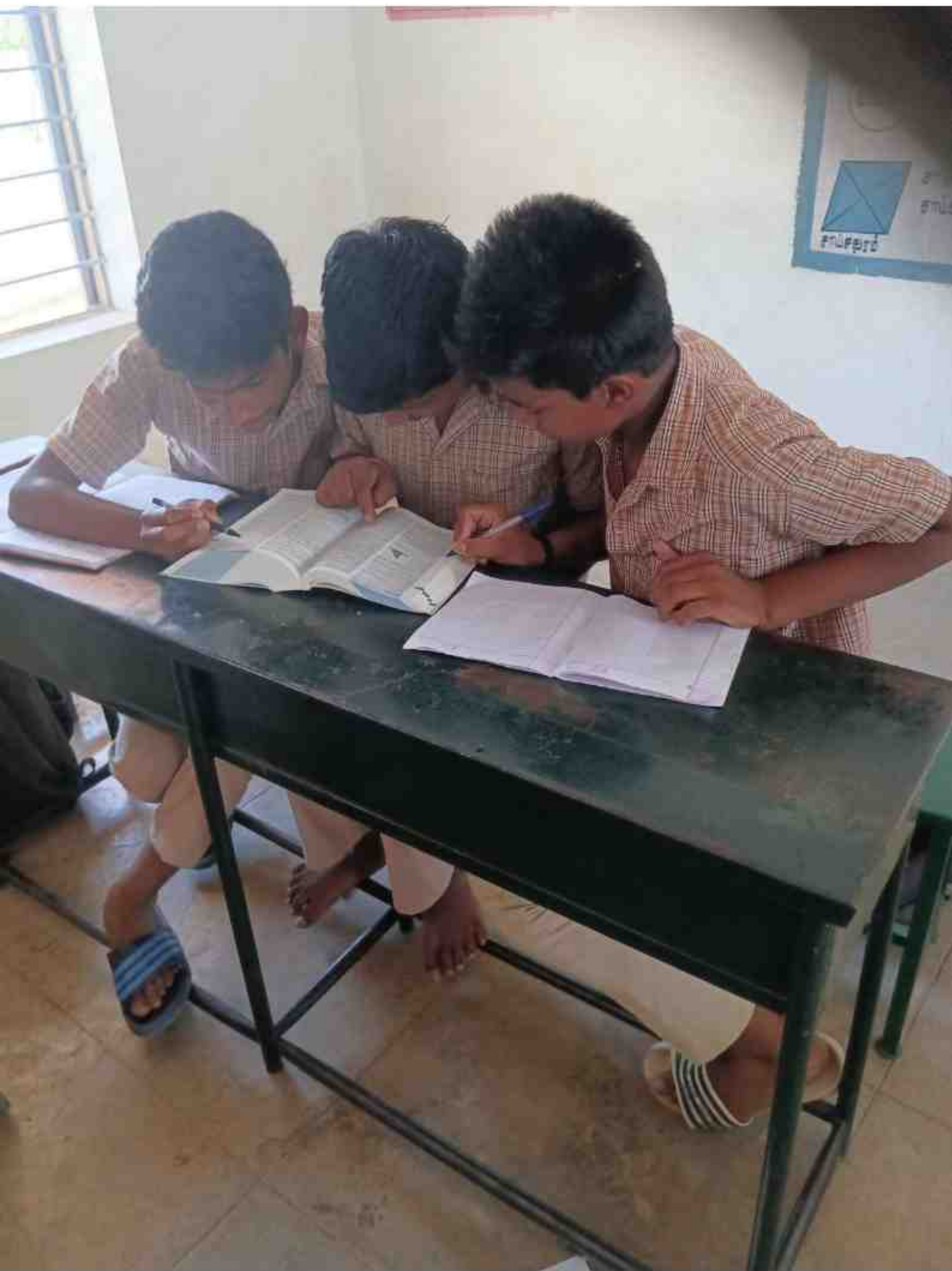
Characters: Narrator, Jack, Mother, Old man, Giant

Scene 1 (at home)

- Narrator** : Once upon a time there was a boy called Jack. He lived in a small cottage with his mother. Jack and his mother were very poor. All they had was a cow.
- Mother** : Jack, we don't have any money. So, I think we have to sell the cow.
- Jack** : Okay, Mom. I will take the cow to the market.
- Mother** : Be careful, Jack.
- Narrator** : On the way to the market, Jack met a little old man.
- Old man** : Good morning, young boy. Where are you taking that cow?
- Jack** : I'm taking it to the market, sir. My mother and I are poor, so we need some money.

...to buy the cow from you.





Class : VII std.

Topic: The Noble Jewel

Homophones:

Steal — Steel

Steal — Verb

lock your bicycle so that
Noone can't take for ride.

Steel. — Noun

* To Construct the buildings Iron and
and Iron Steel are used.

* Kitchen Utensils are made up of
Steel. It will show of shining.

Feed back.

- ✱ It help us to understand the subject with more effective by using the dictionary
- ✱ It helps us to acquire the knowledge.

DECLARATION.

I hereby declare that the Action Research work entitled "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary" submitted to the DIET, Dharmapuri, is a record of work done by me under the guidance of Mr. S. SENTHILKUMAR, Lecturer, Dept of English, DIET, Settikarai, Dharmapuri.

DATE: 12.4.24.

PLACE: DHARMAPURI.

Yours

K. Manjula Devi

NAME : K. MANJULADEVI.

DESIGNATION: B.T. Asst, (ENGLISH).

OFFICE : P.V.M. School, MUTHUPATTI,
Dharmapuri Block

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

CONTENTS

Sl No	TOPICS	Page No
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1. HOMOPHONES

(a) ENGLISH Book: Unit: 2. That Sunday Morning. VI

Dictionary : page No: 1082.

WORD : ONE, WON.

* One number: There can be only one winner.

* One person: Which do you prefer?

The flowery one or the stripy one?

* won. verb (past tense, past participle of win).

He's just won his 19th singles title.

(b) ENGLISH Book: class VII, unit 2, Man Overboard.

Dictionary : page No: 373.

WORD : **crews**, **cruise** /kru:z/

* Crews (noun), (plural of CREW):

Five crews were called to the scene.

* Crews (verb), (third person of CREW):

He crew for a billionaire on his yacht.

* Cruise : (Noun)

We're taking cruise around the Mediterranean.

* Cruise : (Verb)

I'd love to cruise down the Nile.

2 WHICH WORD.

(a) WORD: High / tall.

English Book: std: VII, unit - 2. A story of Self Sacrifice and Bravery.

Dictionary: page No: 747.

* High is used to talk about the measurement from the bottom to the top of something:

The fence is over five metres high.

He has climbed some of the world's highest mountains.

* Tall is used instead of high to talk about people:

My brother's much taller than me.

Tall is used for things that are high and narrow such as trees:

She ordered cold beer in a tall glass.

Buildings can be high or tall.

(b) WORD: Court / law court / court of law.

English book: std VI unit 1: Brought to book.

Dictionary: book page No: 355.

* All these words can be used to refer to a place where legal talks takes place.

* Court and (formal) court of law: usually refer to the actual room where cases are judged.

* Courtroom: is also used for this.

* Law court: (BrE) is more often used to refer to the building:

The prison is opposite the law court.

* Courthouse: is used for this in NAmE.

3. WORD FAMILY.

(a) WORD : HAPPY.

ENGLISH Book: Unit - 2, Class: VII, Man Overboard.

Dictionary page No: 720.

happy adj. ($\neq$ unhappy)

happily adv ($\neq$ unhappily)

happiness noun ($\neq$ unhappiness).

(b) WORD : marry.

ENGLISH Book: Unit - 2, class - VII. A story of self Sacrifice and Bravery.

Dictionary page No: 961.

marry verb

marriage noun.

married adj ($\neq$ unmarried)

4. LANGUAGE BANK

⑥ ENGLISH BOOK: Unit 1, class VI, A childhood in Malabar.
Dictionary page No: 591.

WORD: first. (ordering your points)

- This study had the following aims: first, to investigate how international students in UK as humour; Second, to examine how jokes can help us to establish social relationships; and third, to explore the role that humour plays in helping overseas students adjust life in the UK.
- **Let us begin by** identifying some of the popular jokes genres in the UK.
- **Next, let us turn to / Next, let us consider** the question of gender differences in the use of humour.
- **Finally / Lastly,** let us briefly examine the role of humour defining a nation's culture.

A. LANGUAGE BANK.

(a) **WORD**: except (Making an exception.)

ENGLISH BOOK: class VI, unit 1, Suidbad, My first voyage.
Dictionary page No: 586.

- She wrote all of the songs on the album **except for** the final track.
- **Apart from / aside from** the final track, all of the songs on the album were written by her.
- The songwriting - **with a few minor exceptions** - is of a very high quality.
- With only **one or two exceptions**, the songwriting is of a very high quality.
- The majority of the compositions are less than three minutes long, **with the notable exception of the** title track.
- **With the exception of** the title track, this album is a huge disappointment.
- Here is a list of all the band's CDs, **excluding** unofficial 'bootleg' recordings.

5. WORD FINDER

(a) WORD FINDER :

ENGLISH Book: class: VI, unit-1. That Sunday morning.
page No: 93.
Dictionary page No 395.

back-pedal, dismount, handlebar, pedal,
ride, saddle, speed, tandem, velodrome.

(b) ENGLISH Book: class: VIII unit 2: My computer needs
a break.
Dictionary page No: 864.

backspace, click, control,
cursor, escape, return,
shift, slash, space bar.

6. SYNONYMS

(a) WORD : Tedium.

English book : class VII, Unit 3, Jane Eyre.

Dictionary : page No : 1610.

Tedious : /ti:diəs/ adj : lasting or taking too long and not interesting.

Syn : Boring - The journey soon became tedious.
He had to listen to the tedious details of his operation.

te-di-ous-ly - adv.

tedi-ous-ness - Noun [U].

(b) WORD : Valuable.

English book : class VII, unit-1, My first voyage.

Dictionary : page No : 1729.

* precious * priceless * irreplaceable.

These words all describes sth that is worth a lot of money or very important to sb.

* Valuable, worth a lot of money :

The thieves took three pieces of valuable jewellery.

* Precious, rare and worth a lot of money : loved or valued very much :

a precious chinese vase, valued at half a million pounds.

* priceless - extremely valuable : loved or valued very much.

a priceless collection of antiques.

* irreplaceable - too valuable or special to be replaced.

7. EXPRESS YOURSELF

(a)

ENGLISH Book :- class : VI , unit 2 : Brought to Book.
Dictionary page no : 836.

Making introduction:

There are different ways of introducing people to one another, depending on how formal the situation is :

- * Amy :- Do you know my friend Simon ?
- * Have you two met ?

(b)

ENGLISH Book : class : VII , unit 1 Journey by train .
Dictionary page no : 418.

Describing a picture:

In some exams , you have to describe what you see in a picture or a photograph. Here are some useful phrases :

- * The picture shows a family gathered around a kitchen table.
- * This is a picture / photo of a busy city street.
- * In the foreground / background , we can see a group of protesters .
- * In the bottom right - hand corner / top left - hand corner there's a child sitting alone.
- * On the left / on the right / In the middle , someone is standing with a bottle in his hand.
- * In the cartoon , we can see two people looking at a newspaper headline .
- * The cartoonist has drawn the moon to represent a typical businessman.

8. PRONUNCIATION

(a) WORD: boomerang.

ENGLISH BOOK: class: VIII, unit. 6, Homeless man and his friends.

DICTIONARY page No: 166.

boom-er-ang /'bu:mə'reɪŋ/ noun, verb.

- Noun - a curved flat piece of wood that you throw and that can fly in a circle and come back to you.

Boomerangs were first used by Australian Aborigines as weapons when they were hunting.

- Verb - [1] if a plan boomerangs on sb, it hurts them instead of the person it was intended to hurt
SYN - backfire.

(b) WORD: flustered.

ENGLISH BOOK: class VII, unit 1, Journey by train.

Dictionary page No: 609.

flus-ried /'flʌɪd: NAɪE 'flɜ:r-/adj,

Nervous and confused, especially because there is too much to do.

SYN - flustered.

9. VOCABULARY BUILDING.

(a) ENGLISH Book: class VII, Unit 1: That Sunday morning.
page No: 95.
Dictionary page No: 886.

Different ways of Laughing.

- * **cackle** to laugh in a loud, unpleasant way, especially in a high voice.
- * **chuckle** to laugh quietly, especially because you are thinking about something funny.
- * **giggle** to laugh in a silly way because you are embarrassed, nervous or you think sth is funny.
- * **guffaw** to laugh noisily.
- * **roar** to laugh very loudly.
- * **Snegger / snecker** to laugh in a quiet, unpleasant way, especially at something rude or at someone's problems or mistakes.
- * **titter** to laugh quietly, especially in a nervous or embarrassed way.

You can also be **convulsed with laughter** or **dissolve into laughter** when you find something very funny.
In BrE people also **shuckle with laughter** or **howl with laughter**.

FEEDBACK

The Action Research training on Dictionary usage was given by Mr. S. Senthilkumar, Lecturer from DIET on 23.1.2024.

By doing this action research I came to know what are the new features added in this Dictionary and how to make use of it while teaching English Language.

Commonly, students searched synonyms only in Dictionary so far. But after giving this Dictionary task, students were able to search and find out HOMOPHONES, WHICH WORD, WORD FAMILY, LANGUAGE BANK, WORD FINDER, SYNONYMS, EXPRESS YOURSELF, PRONUNCIATION & VOCABULARY BUILDING.

I too was able to teach a number of vocabulary activities and meanings of unfamiliar words. Students were able to learn a lot of words & to find out unknown words while speaking & writing English Language.

This OXFORD Advanced Learner's Dictionary is the indispensable resource to improve vocabulary among the students.

Thank You so much for having given me this wonderful opportunity.



11/05/2019 FRIDAY

DICTIONARY SET

Sub: ENGLISH - (VII)

Topic: My first Voyage. (Supplementary)

Synonyms: valuable.

* precious, * priceless, * irreplaceable

These words all describe that is worth a lot of money or very important.

Valuable (worth a lot of money):

The thieves took three pieces of valuable jewellery.

precious (rare and worth a lot of money, loved or valued very much).

priceless (extremely valuable) loved or valued very much.

Irreplaceable (too valuable or special to be replaced).



கண்டையர் என்பவர் கற்றோர் முன்
கண்டையர் கண்ணா தவார்.

Subject: ENGLISH. VIII

Topic: The mystery of the cyber friend.

Language Bank

word: about.

Saying what a text about.

1. The book is about homeless people in the cities.
2. The report deals with issue of homeless in London.
3. The first chapter examines the relationship between homeless and drug addiction.



02. 2. 24.
FRIDAY

இலங்கைப் பேரரசு

Sub. ENGLISH (VI)

Topic: My first Voyage (Supplementary)

Synonyms: valuable.

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These words all describe that is worth a lot of money or very important.

Valuable (worth a lot of money).

The thieves stole three pieces of valuable jewellery.

precious (rare and worth a lot of money). I lived on a precious island.

priceless (extremely valuable). I loved or valued very much.

irreplaceable (too valuable or special to be replaced).

சித்திரமும் கைப்படிக்கம்.
PRACTICE MAKES MAN PERFECT.
சிறுதுளி புகுவெள்ளம்.
A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED.

நீற்க அதற்கு
எப்பொருள் யா
மெய்ப் பொருள்

Action Research

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Usage.

