

AE Academic English UK

Error Correction



Technology Smart Cities

EXAMPLE

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Error Correction EXAMPLE

Aim: To provide students with the practice on identifying common errors, so they are able to understand the teacher's feedback as well as develop the skills required to edit their own writing.

Time: 60-90 minutes

Lead in

- Ask students to discuss the questions in pairs or small groups. If the topic is completely new, allow ten minutes to conduct some research first.

Task 1

- Students read through the '**Error Correction Sheet**' and check they understand what each one means. You may need to explain and give examples of: Inf (informal), Coll (collocation) and Cau (caution).

Task 2

- **Optional pre-activity:** Pre-teach the vocabulary from the '**Error Correction Practice**' that you think your students will not know.
- Students complete the sentence-level '**Error Correction Practice**' individually before comparing their answers with a partner or small group.
- Feedback: Distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

Task 3

There are two options for this task. Decide which one would be better for the level of your students.

- **Option 1 (Worksheet 1):** This is a scaffolded approach in that the text contains the error correction code within the article, so the students know exactly where each error is.
- **Option 2 (Worksheet 2):** This is an un-scaffolded approach in that the text does not contain the error correction code within the article, so the students will have to conduct a closer analysis to find the errors.

Worksheet 1: Guided (30 minutes)

- Students correct the 25 errors in the given text. These errors may include spelling, grammar, word form, wrong word, relative clauses, punctuation and informal language (see error correction sheet).
- Feedback: Distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

Worksheet 2: More challenging (30 minutes)

- Students identify and correct the 25 errors in the given text. These errors may include spelling, grammar, word form, wrong word, relative clauses, punctuation and informal language (see error correction sheet).
- Feedback: Distribute or project **ANSWERS**.

Differentiation

- For mixed ability classes, students can be provided with the worksheet that suits their ability.

Task 4

- Students look through their previous feedback and identify their errors. They then complete the '**Error Correction Diary**' with the error, the correction and the reason for the mistake.

Smart Cities EXAMPLE

Lead in

Discuss these questions with a partner or small group:

1. *Have you ever heard of smart cities before?*
2. *Why do you think some [REDACTED]?*
3. *What do you think the benefits and drawbacks are in creating these cities?*
4. *How do [REDACTED]?*

Task 1

You are going to read sentences and an article about smart cities and identify the language errors. Read the error correction code below and look up anything that is unclear.

Error Correction Sheet

? = Confusing

^ = Missing word

T = Tense

Gr = Grammar

A = Article (a, an, the, \emptyset)

WW = Wrong Word

WF = Wrong form

Coll = Collocation

WO = Word Order

Inf = Informal

Prep = Preposition

P = Punctuation

R = Repetition

Sp = Spelling

RC = Relative clause (which, that, who, when, where, whom)

Ref = In-text reference problem

Cau = Caution (too strong – soften with could, may, might, appears, possibly)

Error Correction Practice EXAMPLE

Task 2

Correct the following errors using the error correction sheet to help you.

1. A smart city use^{Gr} digital technology to^R collect data and to^R operate/provide services.

2. Data [REDACTED], ^ cameras.

3. Devices are connection^{WF} to the [REDACTED] and connect to citizens.

4. [REDACTED] modifications for^{Prep} planning, management, and operational processes.

5. A real^{Inf} motivation for [REDACTED].

6. The UN forecasts the reach of [REDACTED], absorption 80% cities of growth[?]

7. [REDACTED], sustainable^R energy, and the^A intelligent transportation.

8. Public transit, bike-sharing, and electric vehicles will [REDACTED]

9. Smart [REDACTED] residents and the government, promote^{Gr} participation with^{Prep} urban planning and decision-making processes.

10. More [REDACTED] is through artificial intelligence and data analytiks^{Sp}.

11. (EDMS) Energy Data Management [REDACTED] to increase efficiency (IEEE (2024))^{Ref.}

12. IEEE (2024) warns [REDACTED] potentially invades individual private^{WF}.

Worksheet 1: The Rise of the Smart City (Kennedy, 2024) EXAMPLE

Task 3

Correct the errors in the following text.

As we [redacted]^{RC} balancing economic prosperity with environmental sustainability becomes more progressively [redacted] are beginning to move towards 'smart' cities. According to the European Commission (2024), a smart city can define^{Gr} [redacted] technology helps to develop a better quality of life for individuals, communities and businesses who work, live and [redacted] practices, thanks to Internet of Things and Information and Communications Technologies, aspects of an urban [redacted] and [redacted], resource consumption and public spaces and administration are optimised more quickly and efficiently^{Sp} [redacted] its citizens (IEEE, 2024).

One of the most important reasons for building a smart city is sustainability. As UK cities [redacted] having [redacted] an almost [redacted] of all the energy consumed is due[^] heating and cooling of buildings (Bradley, 2024).^P It is clear that more efficient [redacted] using [redacted]. According^{Prep} Bradley (2024), more efficient energy and resources management could be achieved [redacted] systems to harvest and [redacted] where really it is needed^{WO}, using sensors to detect exactly when refuse bins need to be emptied, and sending electricity back [redacted] vehicle-to-grid [redacted]. In cities with^A ever-expanding population, such as Jakarta in Indonesia, issues such as poor air quality, [redacted] and uncontrolled extraction of underground water has led to the city to sink by 15cm a year, with now [redacted]. For this reason, to ease the pressure on Jakarta, a new urban development, known as Nusantara, is currently [redacted], with the aim of [redacted], smart [redacted] (Cassidy, 2024).

However, constructing and [redacted]. The amount of time [redacted] required to implement these modern digital solutions into an aging structure^{WW} is considerable [redacted]. Thus, if it is impossible [redacted] city smart, building a new smart city on natural land, as in the case [redacted] may damage the habitats [redacted] and woodlands, as well as contribute with^{Prep} the^A deforestation (Cassidy, 2024). The other [redacted]. Since the collection [redacted] of data through intelligent means, for example sensors, is key to the function [redacted] city (IEEE, 2024), [redacted] and mistrust [redacted] particularly if [redacted] data is being passing^{Gr} on to others (Bradley, 2024).

Although it is evident that current cities need[^] adapt to make them [redacted] designers of smart cities must also [redacted] to the planet, and to the very [redacted] habit^{WW} them.

References

- Bradley, G. (2024). [redacted] [online]. Available at: <https://www.derby.ac.uk/magazine/issue-11/the-rise-of-smart-cities/> [Accessed 23.10.2024]
- Cassidy, E. (2024). [redacted] Available at: <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/152471/nusantara-a-new-capital-city-in-the-forest> [Accessed 23.10.2024]
- European Commission, (2024). [redacted] Available at: https://commission.europa.eu/eu-regional-and-urban-development/topics/cities-and-urban-development/city-initiatives/smart-cities_en [Accessed 23.10.2024]
- IEEE, (2024). [redacted] [online]. Available at: <https://climate-change.ieee.org/news/smart-cities-infrastructure/> [Accessed 23.10.2024].

Worksheet 2: The Rise of the Smart City (Kennedy, 2024) EXAMPLE

Task 3

Identify and correct the 25 errors in the following text.

As we [redacted] balancing economic prosperity with environmental sustainability becomes more progressively [redacted] are beginning to move towards 'smart' cities. According to the European Commission (2024), a smart city can define [redacted] technology helps to develop a better quality of life for individuals, communities and businesses who work, live and [redacted] practices, thanks to Internet of Things and Information and Communications Technologies, aspects of an urban [redacted] and [redacted], resource consumption and public spaces and administration are optimised more quickly and efficiently [redacted] its citizens (IEEE, 2024).

One of the most important reasons for building a smart city is sustainability. As UK cities [redacted] having [redacted] an almost [redacted] of all the energy consumed is due heating and cooling of buildings (Bradley, 2024). It is clear that more efficient [redacted] using [redacted]. According Bradley (2024), more efficient energy and resources management could be acheived [redacted] systems to harvest and [redacted] where really it is needed, using sensors to detect exactly when refuse bins need to be emptied, and sending electricity back [redacted] vehicle-to-grid [redacted]. In cities with ever-expanding population, such as Jakarta in Indonesia, issues such as poor air quality, [redacted] and uncontrolled extraction of underground water has led to the city to sink by 15cm a year, with now [redacted]. For this reason, to ease the pressure on Jakarta, a new urban development, known as Nusantara, is currently [redacted], with the aim of [redacted], smart [redacted] (Cassidy, 2024).

However, constructing and [redacted]. The amount of time [redacted] required to implement these modern digital solutions into an aging structure is considerable [redacted]. Thus, if it is impossible [redacted] city smart, building a new smart city on natural land, as in the case [redacted] may damage the habitats [redacted] and woodlands, as well as contribute with the deforestation (Cassidy, 2024). The other [redacted]. Since the collection [redacted] of data through intelligent means, for example sensors, is key to the function [redacted] city (IEEE, 2024), [redacted] and mistrust [redacted] particularly if [redacted] data is being passing on to others (Bradley, 2024).

Although it is evident that current cities need adapt to make them [redacted] designers of smart cities must also [redacted] to the planet, and to the very [redacted] habit them.

References

- Bradley, G. (2024). [redacted] Available at: <https://www.derby.ac.uk/magazine/issue-11/the-rise-of-smart-cities/> [Accessed 23.10.2024]
- Cassidy, E. (2024). [redacted] [online]. Available at: <https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/152471/nusantara-a-new-capital-city-in-the-forest> [Accessed 23.10.2024]
- European Commission, (2024). [redacted] Available at: https://commission.europa.eu/eu-regional-and-urban-development/topics/cities-and-urban-development/city-initiatives/smart-cities_en [Accessed 23.10.2024]
- IEEE, (2024). [redacted] Available at: <https://climate-change.ieee.org/news/smart-cities-infrastructure/> [Accessed 23.10.2024].

Error Correction Diary EXAMPLE

Task 4

Look back [] that you [] on. Write [] that you have made.

	Mistake	[]	[]
1	Many researches	Much research	'research' is uncountable
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

ANSWERS

1. A smart city **uses** digital technology **to** collect data and operate/provide services.

2. Data **can be collected** from citizens, devices, buildings, **and** cameras.

3...

ALL ANSWERS ARE PROVIDED IN PAID VERSION...

The Rise of the Smart City ANSWERS

As we continue to navigate a world in **which** balancing economic prosperity with environmental sustainability becomes **progressively more demanding**, densely populated areas are beginning to move towards 'smart' cities. According to the European Commission (2024), a smart city **can be defined** as a place where integrated,...

ALL ANSWERS ARE PROVIDED IN PAID VERSION...