

Self Learning Platform for School English Listening

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Abstract: Designing a collaborative reading annotation tool with functionalities for annotating a digital English article can accumulate and share the knowledge of readers who participate in reading learning processes in a web-based learning environment. The annotated content helps new readers understand articles and helps readers who have read an article obtain a deeper and broader understanding than when reading digital article without annotations. However, the self-regulated learning ability of individual learner on reading learning materials and contributing reading annotations becomes a key factor affecting learning performance of collaborative reading annotation. Thus, this work proposes a self-regulated learning assisted mechanism in a collaborative reading annotation system which can promote learners' reading annotation abilities in order to facilitate more high quality reading annotations generated by learners during performing reading annotation processes. We are creating a web application which will be used by user to read the phrases and system will process it according to the trained data, system will also give notification to user which word is not yet completed with correct pronunciation

Keywords: Machine Learning, Self-Learning, Self-Learning Mechanism, Authentication, Security.

INTRODUCTION

Speech is the most natural, convenient and widespread communication interface for humans with either humans or machines via different languages. Language is a systematic means for communication through the use of speech or conventional symbols for each one. This software project is android application based that reads a text file to the user. The bot reads a text file and associated pronunciations in its temporary database. The bot then reads an entire word to the user. The pronunciations of articles and basic words have been fed to the bot, the rest of the words and complex ones are calculated and read accordingly. The bot can be effectively used to help read the text document for the user so that the user does not constantly need to look at the screen and read the entire document. Text to speech converter is a recent software project that allows even the visually challenged to read and understand various documents.

LITERATURE SURVEY

1. A Collaborative Reading Annotation System with Formative Assessment and Feedback Mechanisms to Promote Digital Reading Performance: The collaborative reading annotation system (CRAS) has been proved its success in promoting reading performance in comparison with traditional paper-based reading. However, there is still a lack of an effective formative assessment and feedback mechanisms in the CRAS, which can assist learners to promote their self-regulated learning and reflection. Therefore, this study uses a C4.5 decision tree to develop a CRAS with formative assessment and feedback mechanisms (CRAS-FAFM) based on four considered social network indicators, which could forecast the learners with low reading comprehension and suggest them to interact with the learners who are predicted with high reading comprehension performance and infrequently interact in the digital reading activity in order to enhance their reading comprehension

Self-learning platform for school English listening

Through interactive discussion. Accordingly, this study intends to discuss the effects of learners who use the CRAS-FAFM and CRAS without formative assessment and feedback mechanisms (CRAS-NFAFM) on reading comprehension performance and interactive discussion. Analytical results show that the average prediction accuracy rate of the developed CRAS-FAFM in identifying the learners with low reading comprehension performance is as high as 68.33. Moreover, compared to CRAS-NFAFM, the CRAS-FAFM provides remarkable benefits in promoting the reading comprehension performance and interactive discussion on the discussion level of comparison, discussion, and analysis, particularly for the learners with low prior knowledge.

2. High speed interface for system-on-chip design by self-tested self-synchronization: Global synchronization has been commonly used to protect clocked I/O from data read failure due to metastability. For future high performance system-on-chip design, global synchronization is more difficult as both frequency and chip size increase quickly. This paper addresses a mesochronous clocking (MC) strategy which can be implemented with three self-tested self-synchronization (STSS) methods for parallel data transfer between processing elements (PEs). Compared with global synchronization, MC has many advantages: lower process cost; less power dissipation in clock distribution; no limit in system scale; less delay in long distance data transfer; more simplicity and flexibility in design. The STSS implementations are also very simple and robust, and the metastability in data read is avoided because STSS is completely insensitive to both clock skew and data delay.

3. Vector transfer by self-tested self-synchronization for parallel systems: Communications between processing elements (PEs) in very large scale parallel systems become more challenging as the function and speed of the PEs improve continuously. Clocked I/O ports may malfunction if data read failure occurs due to clock skew. There are many drawbacks in global clock distribution utilized to reduce the clock skew. This paper addresses a self-tested self-synchronization (STSS) method for vector transfer between PEs. A test signal is added to remove the data read failure. The advantages of this method are: very high data throughput, less power consumption in clock distribution, no constraints on clock skew and system MET's Institute of Engineering Self learning platform for school English listening scale, easy in design, less latency. A failure zone concept is used to characterize the behavior of storage elements. By using a jitter injected test signal, a robust vector transfer between PEs with arbitrary clock phases is achieved and the headache problem of the global synchronization is avoided.

4. Shruti: A Self-Tuning Hierarchical Aggregation System: Current aggregation systems either have a single inbuilt aggregation mechanism or require applications to specify an aggregation policy a priori. It is hard to predict the read and write access patterns in large systems and hence applications built on such systems suffer from inefficient network usage. We present Shruti, a system that demonstrates a general approach for self-tuning the aggregation aggressiveness to the measured workload in the system, thus optimizing the overall communication costs (e.g., the number of messages exchanged on read and write operations).

AIM & OBJECTIVES

- To design a system which is user friendly for user not only that affordable as well.
- Digital Dictionary using machine learning which will help user to get the correct information of word.
- Simple Reading Application
- Scalable.

MOTIVATION

Nowadays more and more data is adding into the world and there is a sudden increase of data in such a way that makes getting information by just reading the text very difficult and initiates the need for automatic information retrieval techniques from the large data sources. Due to larger number of word data we are not able to get info as well as we are not able to pronounce the word correctly due to which user fails to get proper information of word.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

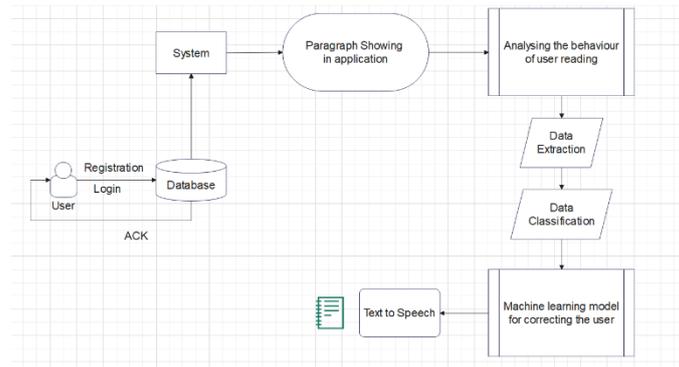


Fig -1: System Architecture Diagram

APPLICATION:

- In Education
- In Organization
- Research.

FUNCTIONAL & NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Functional requirements: may involve calculations, technical details, data manipulation and processing and other specific functionality that define what a system is supposed to accomplish. Behavioral requirements describe all the cases where the system uses the functional requirements; these are captured in use cases.

Nonfunctional Requirements: (NFRs) define system attributes such as security, reliability, performance, maintainability, scalability, and usability. They serve as constraints or restrictions on the design of the system across the different backlogs.

Functional requirements

- Registration
- User Login
- Creation of database: Users Mandatory Information

Design Constraints:

1. Database
2. Operating System
3. Web-Based Non-functional Requirements

Security:

1. User Identification
2. Login ID
3. Modification

Performance Requirement:

1. Response Time
2. Capacity
3. User Interface
4. Maintainability
5. Availability

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- **Hardware Requirements**
 - Processor core i3
 - RAM 4 GB
 - HDD 500 GB

2. Software Requirements

- MySQL Database MySQL is an open source relational database management system (RDBMS). It uses standard form of the well-known SQL data language and works quickly and works well even with huge dataset

- **Language:** Python is a popular programming language. It was created by Guido van Rossum, and released in 1991. It is used for: (a) web development (server-side).

(b) Software development.

- Operating System: Windows 8 and above Windows is the most widely used operating system for desktop and laptop computers. Developed by Microsoft, Windows preliminary runs on x86 based computers. Windows provides Graphical User Interface and desktop Environment in which application displayed in resizable, movable windows on screen.

CONCLUSION

To curb the menace of terrorism and to destroy the online presence of dangerous terrorist organizations like ISIS and other radicalization websites. We need a proper system to detect and terminate websites which are spreading harmful content used to radicalizing youth and helpless people. We analysed the usage of Online Social Networks (OSNs) in the event of a terrorist attack. We used different metrics like number of tweets, whether users in developing countries tended to tweet, re-tweet or reply, demographics, geo-location and we defined new metrics (reach and impression of the tweet) and presented their models. Hence we can conclude that there is need of our system in current scenario as the large number of user percentage uses web is increasing day by day so it is important to keep track on their activity.

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