

Girls' High School and College, Prayagraj.

Worksheet No. 3

Session 2020-2021

Class 7(A, B, C, D, E, F)

Subject-English Language

Note - Parents ensure that the student refers to the topic 'Noun: Number' (Compound Nouns, Nouns used only in the Singular and Nouns without Plurals) and 'Countable and Uncountable Noun' from any Grammar Book or the previous class Language Book (Class 6)

Q 1. Write an essay on the topic 'How I spent my winter vacation'.

Read the following paragraphs carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Topic: Compound Nouns

Some nouns consist of more than one word. These are Compound Nouns. They can be formed in the following ways:

Noun+Noun –Iceland, Website

Adjective +Noun-Greenhouse,Blackberry

Compound Nouns can be written in three ways.They are:

- 1) A single word- bathroom, windscreen.
- 2) Two words- bottle opener, Prime Minister
- 3) Hyphenated - fire-fighter, son-in-law

Plural forms of Compound Nouns

- 1) Pluralize the significant word. If both words are of equal importance, pluralize both. Pluralize the second one if no word is significant in itself. Ex-attorneys general
- 2) When a noun is hyphenated with a preposition, the plural is formed on the noun. Ex.-fillers- in
- 3) When neither word of a compound is a noun, the plural is formed on the last word.Ex.-run-ins
- 4) Add s to noun ending in ful.Ex.-sackfuls

Q2. Rectify the underlined mistakes and rewrite the sentence.

1. I have two brother –in- laws.
2. We should make photoscopy of important documents.
3. Add four teaspoonful sugar to the mixture.
4. Passer-bys were asked to show if they were registered to vote.
5. My mother bought many bedsheet.

Topic: Nouns used only in the singular

Some noun are used only in the singular, even though they end in –s. Some of them are:

1) Names of some subjects: mathematics, physics. 2) Names of some games: billiards, darts 3) Names of some illness: rickets. mumps. 4) Names of some tools: tweezers, scissors. 5) Names of clothing: pyjamas, pants. 6) Some other nouns such as goods, sweets, arms, stairs, outskirts etc.

Q 3. Fill in the blanks with the words given in the bracket.

1. Economics _____ an interesting subject. (is/are)
2. I would like to buy a pair of _____. (jeans/jean)
3. Aerobics _____ great fun-you should try it! (are/is)
4. My grandparents live in the _____ of the city. (outskirts/outskirt)
5. _____! You have won the trophy. (Congratulation/Congratulations)

Topic: Nouns without plurals.

Some nouns do not have plural form but they can be used in singular or plural form. Ex. information, education, furniture music, money. They retain the same form as in singular. Ex. - silver, homework, furniture, company.

Q4. Choose the correct word from the bracket and fill in the blanks.

Knowledge, homework, weather, food, sheep

1. They went out to enjoy the _____.
2. Little _____ is dangerous.
3. You must finish your _____ first.
4. Lots of _____ was wasted in the party.
5. The _____ is ready to be fed.

Topic –Countable And Uncountable Nouns

A noun can be Countable and Uncountable

Countable Nouns

1. There are certain objects that can be easily counted. We put numbers with them.
2. A countable noun can be singular or plural.

Ex. a) Each chapter covers five topics.

b) Aman has three pencils.

3. We can use a/an with singular countable nouns.

Ex. a student, an umbrella

3. In some case, we can also use –many, a few and several to express quantity.

Ex. a) Many girls learn taekwondo these days.

b) Several singers participated in the event.

Uncountable Nouns

1. An uncountable noun has only one form. It refers to the objects and ideas and cannot be separated.
2. We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns.

3. We cannot use a/an with uncountable nouns. To express quantity, we can use some, a lot of, a piece of, a little, a great deal of. We also use much and a little to indicate quantity.

Ex. a) Have some juice, please.
lot of money for the business.

b) How much time do you need?

c) We need a

Q5. Write C for countable and U for uncountable noun.

1. oil - _____

2. egg - _____

3. honey - _____

4. honesty - _____

5. chocolate - _____

Q6. Fill in the blanks with much/many/some/an/a.

1. How _____ bottles do we have?

2. Would you like to be _____ actor?

3. You have _____ butter on your chin.

4. We don't believe in him. He is _____ liar.

5. There isn't _____ sugar in my coffee.

Q7. Write the plural form of the following:

1. grandfather -

2. textbook -

3. truckful -

4. vice-president -

5. hanger-on -

Useful words and phrases -Lesson 1

Suffixes-

Suffixes are syllables added to the ends of words to form new words. Very often they are used to change a word into another part of speech.

For example, the suffix –ure is often used to form nouns: depart (verb), departure (noun). Three other suffixes used for forming nouns are -ship, -ness, and –ity

Q7. Change the following words into nouns using –ure, -ship, -ness, -ity and making other changes if necessary.

1. create –
2. soft –
3. member –
4. equal --
5. please –

Useful words and phrases -Lesson -2

Double Meaning-

When we speak of the neck of a bottle we are comparing the bottle with the human body. In both the cases the narrow part at the top is a neck. More such examples are –roof of the house or roof of the mouth; tail of a monkey and tail of a kite.

Q8. List A contains more of such words. List B contains words with which they may be used. Match the following to make phrases.

List A

1. arm
2. tongue
3. coat
4. mouth
5. Legs

List B

- table
- river
- chair
- paint
- shoe

End

5/5