

Girls' High School and College, Prayagraj

Session 2020-2021

Worksheet No. 4

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

Subject-English Language

Note - Parents ensure that the student refers to the topic 'Determiners' from any Grammar Book or the previous class Language Book (Class 6)

Q1. Write a story based on the following outline. Also write the title of the story.

Boy set to guard sheep-told to cry "Wolf!" if he sees a wolf near the flock-watches the sheep for several days-gets tired of the boring work-so one day shouts "Wolf!" as a joke-all the villagers hurry to help- they find no wolf-boy laughs at them-villagers angry-plays the same joke a few days later –some villagers take no notice –some come running-finding nothing, they beat the boy-at last wolf really comes-boy is terrified and shouts 'Wolf !Wolf! -villagers take no notice-wolf kills several sheep.

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

Determiners

Determiners are words placed in front of a noun to make it clear what the noun refers to.

They can clarify:

*something or someone.

Ex. *this* pencil, *that* dog etc.

*the amount of people, things or other nouns.

Ex. *some* men, *few* girls etc.

*possessives.

Ex. your brother, my mother etc.

*something or someone specific.

Ex. *the* lady, *the* elephant etc.

*someone or something not specific.

Ex. *a* mobile, *an* egg etc.

A determiner may include:

1. Articles
2. Demonstrative adjectives.
3. Possessive adjectives.
4. Interrogative adjectives.
5. Distributive adjectives.
6. Quantifiers or adjectives of quantity.

Use of Determiners.

Articles

There are only three articles and these are: *a*, *an* and *the*

A or **an** is called the **Indefinite Article**, because it usually leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of; as - A school; that is, any school.

The is called the **Definite Article**, because it normally points out some particular person or thing; as- She went to the school; meaning some particular school.

Some examples:

- a) Let's go to *the* park.
- b) One evening, *a* beggar came to my door.
- c) The children found *an* egg in the nest.

Q2.Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article.

1. Have you seen_____elephant?
2. Please turn on_____radio.
3. I brush my teeth twice_____day.

4. Let us discuss_____matter seriously.

5. I saw_____beautiful bird in the park.

Demonstratives

The words *this, that, those* and *these* are known as demonstratives, as they point out something within sight .When used as determiners they are followed by the nouns they modify.

Ex. *This* book is mine.

Look at *that* building over there.

Possessives

The words *our, my, his,her your, their* and *its* are known as possessives, as they come to modify a noun to indicate possession towards some person or something.

Ex. *My* shirt is green.

Your house is big.

Her dog is obedient.

Q3.Fill in the blanks with suitable demonstratives or possessives.

1. I like_____new flat. Did it cost you a lot?

2. Did you see_____bird over there?

3. Mary and Susan spent_____holidays in the U.S.A.

4. _____shoes are burning my feet.

5. The biscuit was very hard. I have broken_____tooth.

Adjective of Number

Adjective of number shows how many persons or things are meant ,or in what order a person or thing stands. It includes two types:

Cardinal Numbers –It indicates how many.

Ex-eight, twenty etc.

Ordinal Numbers –It indicates the order of things in a series.

Ex. next, last etc.

Quantifiers or Adjective of Quantity

It shows *how much* of a thing is meant. Adjectives such as little, few, some, any, many, several, etc. are used before a noun to indicate the quantity or answer the question ‘to what extent’ in a sentence.

Ex. I ate *some* rice.

There were *many* fruits in the basket.

Distributive Adjectives

Adjectives such as *each, every, either, neither* are used before a noun in a sentence to indicate ‘each one of the noun’ These are also called distributive determiners.

Ex. On *either* side of the road is a narrow lane.

Each boy must take his turn.

The Correct Use of Some Determiners.

Little, A Little ,The Little

Little means not much or hardly anything. It conveys a negative since *.Little* means to a slight extent. It conveys a positive sense. *The little* means not much but all that there is.

Ex. There is *little* hope of his recovery.

I still have *a little* chance to succeed.

The cat has knocked over *the little* milk in the jug.

Few, A Few, The Few

Few means not many. It conveys a negative sense and is used with countable nouns. *A few* means some. *The few* means not many but all that there is.

Ex. There were *few* children in the class.

I have got *a few* questions to ask.

The few stuck during the lockdown were helped by Government.

Much, Many

Much refers to quantity. It is used with uncountable nouns. *Many* refers to number. It is used with countable nouns.

Ex. You have given me too *much* food.

You can learn *many* things from this book.

Some, Any

Some is used in affirmative or interrogative sentences. *Any* is used in negative or interrogative sentences.

Ex. *Some* students are absent due to heavy rain.

I don't have *any* choice.

Each, Every

Each means one of the two or more things of any number. *Every* is used when speaking of more than two, usually a large number.

Ex. He cut the cake and gave *each* child a share.

I heard *every* word you said.

Either, Neither

Either means one or two or both. *Neither* is the negative of either.

Ex. You may sit at *either* end of the table.

Neither statement is true.

Q4. Choose the correct quantifier.

1. Our teacher did not give _____ homework yesterday. (many/any)

2. Excuse me; I need _____ information about the flight to U.K. (some/much)

3. How _____ legs does a spider have? (several/many)
4. There isn't too _____ water in this bottle.(few/much)
5. You better hurry up! You have got very _____time. (some/little)

Q5 . Fill in the blanks with suitable distributives.

1. The Olympic Games are held _____ four years.
2. She was wearing four rings-one on _____finger.
3. Kate has read _____book in the library.
4. There is a bus to Lucknow _____ten minutes.
5. There are six apartments in the building. _____one has a balcony.

Q6. Rectify the underlined sentences and rewrite them.

1. India expects some man to do his duty.
2. I ate several rice as I was hungry.
3. Many side of a square is of the same length.
4. I tried two bookshops for the book I wanted, but either had it.
5. I haven't read more of the books you lent me.

Q7. Use little, a little, few or a few in the following sentences.

1. Let us go by taxi. I have got _____ money.
2. John is very rude. That is why he has _____ friends.
3. Do you need information on English Grammar? I have _____good books on the subject.
4. She has _____self-confidence. She has a lot of trouble talking to new people.
5. He has _____ free time. He hardly ever manages to call his mother.

Guided English

Lesson three

Useful Words and Phrases.

More Suffixes

The suffixes –ous and –ic form adjectives

Ex. harmony- harmonious

music - musical

Magnet - magnetic

Q8. Use the suffixes -ous, -ic, and al to form adjectives. Also make sentences with them.

1. adventure-
2. magic -
3. majestic -
4. fury -
5. heroic -

Lesson four

Useful Words and Phrases

Go and Went

Ex. 1. I don't want to speak to you. Please *go away*.

2. I am *going* for a bicycle ride. Are you coming?

3. We cannot *go on*. We have to *go back*.

4. There is not enough food for all: someone will have to *go without*.

5. Don't wait for me. Please *go ahead*.

Q9. Add suitable tense of go with a preposition or adverb to these sentences.

1. Since she was putting on weight she decided to _____ sweets in future.
2. 'Stop bothering me! _____!'
3. We are all _____ a swim tomorrow.
4. After some discussion they decided to _____ with their play.
5. We forgot the basket and had to _____ for it.