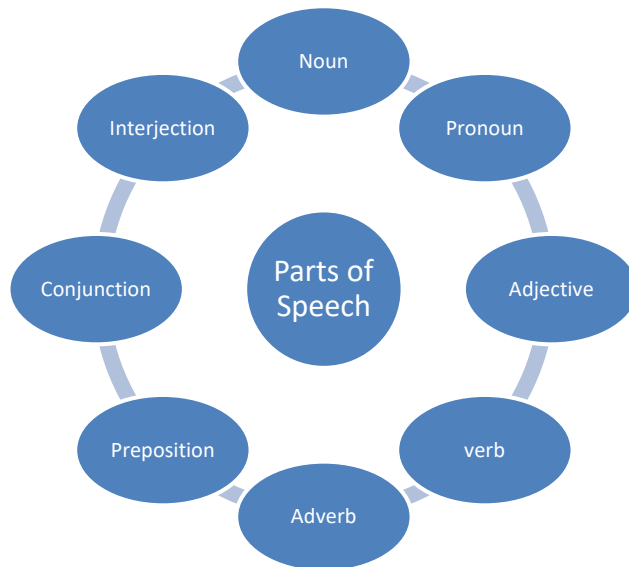


UNDERSTAND PARTS OF SPEECH

Parts of Speech

In English language words can be considered as the smallest units that have distinctive meanings. Based on their use and functions, words can be classified into several types or parts of speech.



Parts of Speech

Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight parts of speech: the verb, the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction, and the interjection.

Each part of speech explains not what the word is, but how the word is used. In fact, the same word can be a noun in one sentence and a verb or adjective in the next.

For example,

Books are made of ink, paper, and glue.

In this sentence, "books" is a noun, the subject of the sentence.

Meena waits patiently while Rahul **books** the tickets.

Here "books" is a verb, and its subject is "Rahul".

The next few sections explain each of the parts of speech in detail. When you have finished, you might want to test yourself by trying the exercises provided towards the end.

Nouns

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea:

People: father, Professor, mechanic, teacher, editors, farmer

Places: Germany, Goa, Spain, classroom, Shimla, ocean

Things: skateboard, chair, pen, table, scissors

Ideas: courage, inspiration, anxiety, eagerness, happiness, love

All nouns are either common or proper nouns :

A **common noun** names any person, place, or thing. Examples are volleyball, video, class, coin, woman and coach.

A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, or thing and begins with a capital letter. Examples are Mahatma Gandhi, The Bible, The Ganges, Mr. Narendra Modi and Calcutta.

Know the difference between a common and a proper noun :

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
hospital	Rajeev Gandhi Cancer Hospital
woman	Kalpana Chawla
school	St Mary Convent School
newspaper	The Times of India

Here are some specific types of nouns :

A **collective noun** names a group of people or things. Examples of collective nouns are jury, herd, flock, family, fleet, club, class, and group.

A **compound noun** is a noun consisting of more than a single word. It could be separate words such as social studies, physical education and dining room. It could be two or more words joined by a hyphen such as merry-go-round, thirty-four, sister-in-law, and great-grandfather. It could be a combined word such as school teacher, book-keeper, landlady and headmistress.

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used in place of one or more nouns.

We use pronouns to

- i. Refer to a noun (called its antecedent) that usually comes before the pronoun.
- ii. Make our writing clearer, smoother and less awkward.

For example,

- i. "Shekhar feels that he can sing well," he is the pronoun, and Shekhar is the antecedent.
- ii. "Gautami and Anvita know that they are best friends," they is the pronoun, and Gautami & Anvita are the noun antecedents.

There are several types of pronouns.

Personal pronouns refer to people and things. They are divided into three categories called first person (referring to the person who is speaking, for example: **I** went to the market,) second person (referring to the person spoken to, for example : Tanvi can **you** see the bus?), and third person (referring to anyone or anything else : Mrs. Sharma saw **us** do this project). The pronouns in the two example sentences above are personal pronouns.

The following list shows these three categories of personal pronouns :

	Singular	Plural
First person (the person speaking)	I, my, mine, me	We, our, ours, us
Second person (the person spoken to)	You, your, yours	You, your, yours
Third person (some other person or thing)	He, his, him, she, her, hers, it, its	They, their, theirs, them

In addition to Personal Pronouns, there are several other types of pronouns :

- i. Reflexive pronouns
- ii. Relative pronouns
- iii. Interrogative pronouns
- iv. Demonstrative pronouns
- v. Indefinite pronouns

i. A **Reflexive Pronoun** is formed by adding -self or -selves to certain personal pronouns. Examples of reflexive pronouns are myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves, yourself and yourselves. The sentence, "I found it myself," contains the personal pronoun I and the reflexive pronoun myself.

ii. A **Relative Pronoun** like 'who', 'whom', 'whoever', 'that', 'which' is used to link one phrase or clause to another phrase or clause.

iii. An **Interrogative Pronoun** is used to ask a question. These pronouns are which, who, whom and whose.

iv. A **Demonstrative Pronoun** is used to point out a specific person or thing. These pronouns include this, that, these, and those. In the sentence, "Ananya, is this yours?" this is the demonstrative pronoun, and yours is the personal pronoun.

An **Indefinite** pronoun often does not refer to a specific or definite person or thing. It usually does not have a definite or specific antecedent as a personal pronoun does. In the sentence, "Everybody will select another to help with everything." the three italicized words are all indefinite pronouns since they take the place of a noun and do not refer to a specific or definite person or thing.

These are all indefinite pronouns:

All	Each	More	One
Another	Either	Most	Other
Any	Everybody	Much	Several
Anybody	Everyone	Neither	Some
Anyone	Everything	Nobody	Somebody
Anything	Few	None	Someone
Both	Many	No one	

Adjectives

An adjective modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying, or quantifying words. An adjective usually precedes the noun or the pronoun which it modifies.

In the following examples, the highlighted words are adjectives:

The **pear shaped** balloon floated over the buildings.

The **small** boat moved slowly on the **blue** sea.

The coal mines are **dark** and **dingy**.

Types of adjectives

Possessive adjectives

A **possessive adjective** ("my", "your", "his", "her", "its", "our", "their") is similar to a possessive pronoun; however, it is used as an adjective and modifies a noun or a noun phrase, as in the following sentence:

I can't complete **my** assignment because I don't have the textbook.

In this sentence, the possessive adjective "my" modifies "assignment" and the noun phrase "my assignment" functions as an object.

Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives "this", "these", "that", "those", and "what" are identical to the demonstrative pronouns, but are used as adjectives to modify nouns or noun phrases, as in the following sentence:

This apartment needs to be renovated.

Here "this" modifies "apartment" and the noun phrase "this apartment" is the subject of the sentence.

Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives ("which" or "what") are like interrogative pronouns, except that they modify a noun or noun phrase rather than standing on their own.

Which plants should be watered twice a week?

Like other adjectives, "which" can be used to modify a noun or a noun phrase. In this example, "which" modifies "plants" and the noun phrase "which plants" is the subject of the compound verb "should be watered"?

Indefinite Adjectives

An indefinite adjective is similar to an indefinite pronoun, except that it modifies a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase, as in the following sentence:

Many people believe that Cineplex's are expensive.

The indefinite adjective "many" modifies the noun "people" and the noun phrase "many people" is the subject of the sentence.

Verb

There are several types of verbs to be studied: the action verb, the linking verb, and the helping verb.

Action Verbs

An action verb tells what action (often a physical action) a subject is performing, has performed, or will perform.

For example,

Rohan will **help** Pawan with the project.

Linking Verbs

A linking verb connects (or links) a subject to a noun or an adjective in the predicate. The most common linking verbs are the forms of the verb "to be" (is, are, was, were, been, being, am) and appear, become, feel, grow, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, and turn. For example,

My sister **is** a doctor. (The linking verb, **is**, connects the subject, **sister**, with the predicate nominative, **doctor**.)

Helping Verbs

A helping verb assists the main verb in a sentence. There can be more than one helping verb in each sentence. In a questioning (interrogative) sentence, the helping verb is usually separated from the main verb.

The common helping verbs are am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being, has, had, have, do, does, did, may, might, must, can, could, shall, should, will, and would.

The **bold** word in each sentence below is the helping verb. The underlined word is the main verb. For example,

The tourists **are** going to Agra tomorrow evening.

Are the tourists going to Agra tomorrow evening?

They **are** leaving for the station.

Are they leaving for the station?

Adverbs

An adverb is a word that modifies (qualities or limits) a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

Remember

Many adverbs end in **-ly**.

Adverbs answer any of these four questions: Where? When? How? To what extent?

Adverbs make writing more specific and more exact.

Here are some adverbs that do not end in **-ly**:

Again	Almost	Alone	Already	Also
Always	Away	Even	Ever	Here
Just	Later	Never	Not	Now
Nowhere	Often	Perhaps	Quite	Rather
Seldom	So	Sometimes	Somewhat	Somewhere
Soon	Then	There	Today	Too
Very	Yesterday	Yet		

Adverbs modify verbs :

- 1.She ate quickly. (How did she eat?)
- 2.I live there. (Where do I live?)
- 3.Rohit will go soon. (When will Rohit go?)

Adverbs modify adjectives:

- 1.Jyoti is very sad. (Very modifies the adjective sad and answers the question, to what extent?)
- 2.The food was too good. (Too modifies the adjective good and answers the question, to what extent?)

Adverbs modify other adverbs:

- 1.Anubhuti walks too quickly. (Too modifies the adverb quickly and answers the question, how quickly?)
- 2.Ankit changed his job rather recently. (Rather modifies the adverb recently and answers the question, How recently?)

Remember

When is a word an adjective, and when is it an adverb?

Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. Adverbs do not. Adverbs describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

- Kavita married late. (Late is an adverb since it tells when Kavita married)

- The late delivery cut down on sales in the supermarket. (Late is an adjective because it tells which delivery.)

Prepositions

A common preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in the sentence.

For example,

1. Mohit swam under the bridge. (Under connects the idea of swam and bridge.)
2. Mona walked down the road. (Down connects walked and road)

Here are the most commonly used prepositions:

Aboard	About	Above	Across
After	Against	Along	Among
Around	As	At	Before
Behind	Below	Beneath	Beside
Besides	Between	Beyond	But
By	Concerning	Despite	Down
During	Except	For	From
In	Inside	Into	Like
Near	Of	Off	On
Onto	Opposite	Out	Outside
Over	Past	Since	Through
Throughout	Till	To	Toward
Under	Underneath	Until	Up
Upon	With	Within	Without

Remember

But is a preposition only when it can be replaced by the word except. So in the sentence, "All but Pooja went inside," but is a preposition since it connects All and Pooja and can be replaced by the word except.

Another type of preposition is the compound preposition. It does the same as a common preposition but is composed of two or more words. Here are the most common compound prepositions:

According to	Ahead of	Apart from	As of
Aside from	Because of	By means of	In addition to
In back of	In front of	In place of	In spite of
Instead of	In view of	Next to	On account of
Out of	Prior to		

Remember

The difference between a preposition and an adverb is that an adverb answers the questions, Where? When? How? To what extent? By itself? Both common and compound prepositions need more than just themselves to answer the same questions:

Salil fell down. (Down is an adverb because it takes only one word to tell where he fell.)

Salil fell down the stairs. (Down is a preposition because it takes more than a single word to tell where fell.)

Conjunctions

A conjunction connects words or group of words. There are three types of conjunctions: **coordinating conjunctions, correlative conjunctions, and subordinating conjunctions.**

A **coordinating conjunction** is a single connecting word. These seven words are for, and, nor, but, or yet, and so.

The boys and girls went out for a picnic.

I would like to help you, but I will be busy tonight. (But joins two sentences or complete ideas).

We must leave early so we can get to the station on time. (So joins two sentences or two complete ideas.)

Fun time

Remember the made-up word FANBOYS when you memorize the coordinating conjunctions. Each letter in this word (For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So) stands for a coordinating conjunction.

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of connecting words. These five pairs of words are both/and, either/or, neither/nor, not only/but also, and whether/or. For example,

- i. Both Roman and Sudhir are leaving for the airport now. (The correlative conjunctions join two names.)
- ii. Not only will they buy the house but they will also renovate it. (The correlative conjunctions join two sentences or complete ideas.)
- iii. He went neither to the school nor for cricket practice. (The correlative conjunctions join two propositional phrases.)

Subordinating Conjunctions introduce a dependent clause and indicates the nature of the relationship among independent clause(s) and the dependent clause(s). The most common subordinating conjunctions are 'after', 'although', 'as', 'because', 'before', 'how', 'if', 'once', 'than', 'that', 'though', 'till', 'until', 'when', 'where', 'whether' and 'while'. For example,

- i. After she had learnt to drive, she felt more independent. (The subordinating conjunction 'after' introduces the dependent clause 'after she learnt to drive'.
- ii. Manjeet had to begin his thesis all over again when the computer crashed. (The subordinating conjunction 'when' introduces the dependent clause 'when his computer crashed'.

Interjections

An interjection is a word that expresses strong feeling or emotion:

An interjection usually comes at the beginning of the sentence.

An interjection is often followed by an exclamation point (!) when the emotion is strong or a comma (,) when the emotion is mild.

Do not overuse interjections. Include one when you want to make your point. If you use too many interjections, your writing loses its power and effectiveness.

Here are some common interjections:

Bravo	Dear me	Goodness gracious	Gosh
Hey	Horrors	Hurrah	Hurray
Oh	Oh no	Oops	Really
Well	Wow	Yeh	Yes
Yippee			

Task I : Do as directed:

Activity : For each underlined word in the following sentences, identify and then write the part of speech on the line next to the number.

- _____ The fire had spread throughout the woods.
- _____ He will practice his speech soon.
- _____ Hurray! Our team has finally scored a goal.
- _____ The pilot saw the awesome sight from the air.
- _____ Can you see beyond the hills from the top of the tower?
- _____ Her sister is the oldest member of the group.
- _____ They slowly carried the dog down the stairs.
- _____ Check the score, Seema.
- _____ Are you sure of yourself?
- _____ Will the students be able to find the answer by themselves?

Task II : Do as directed:

Activity : For each underlined word in the following sentences, identify and then write the part of speech on the line next to the number.

- _____ The diagram was pretty complicated for us.
- _____ They attended the comedy show last night.
- _____ Will they finish the test on time?

4. _____ Several rats ran into the old garage.
5. _____ Hey! That is my seat.
6. _____ The truck driver delivered the goods quickly.
7. _____ She was reading a comic during the social studies class.
8. _____ Fast runners won all the medals in the sports meet.
9. _____ I wanted bread and jam sandwich for lunch yesterday.
10. _____ My friends and I walked home after school.

Task III Do as directed:

Activity : Find the part of speech mentioned in brackets from the sentences given below:

1. _____ (adverb) The police officer ran fast.
2. _____ (preposition) He walked around the corner.
3. _____ (adjective) Kind people are often rewarded.
4. _____ (pronoun) Parul hopes that she will sing.
5. _____ (adjective) He is angry.
6. _____ (pronoun) Can Sonu help him with the science project?
7. _____ (adjective) Older people tire more easily.
8. _____ (noun) Have you seen the doctor?
9. _____ (noun) She purchased the magazine with him.
10. _____ (noun) The lock was struck.
11. _____ (adverb) Priya eventually walked her brother to the station.
12. _____ (interjection) No! I will never try that.

Task IV: Do as directed:

Activity : Find the part of speech mentioned in brackets from the sentences given below:

1. _____ (interjection) Ah! It is so hot.
- _____ (interjection) Wow! This is a great deal.
3. _____ (conjunction) He wants to buy the house, yet he knows it is too expensive.
4. _____ (conjunction) I like soft drinks and potato chips.
5. _____ (conjunction) I cannot go, for I have much to do.
6. _____ (verb) Leo, eat up.
7. _____ (verb) Joke about it now.
8. _____ (adverb) My sister answered the question intelligently.
9. _____ (adverb) You really should see this art exhibit, Arti.

10. _____ (preposition) May I sit between you two?
11. _____ (preposition) Can you jump over the fence?
12. _____ (preposition) The cat was sitting under the table.

Task V: Do as directed.

Activity :

1. Name three adjectives that describe one of your friends :

2. Name three adjectives that describe summer day :

3. Name three adjectives that describe a market place.

4. Name three adjectives that describe the festival of Diwali.

5. Name three adjectives that describe your favourite actor.

6. Name three adjectives that describe a rainy day.

7. Name three adjectives that describe your mother.

Task VI : Do as directed

Activity : Circle the conjunction or pair of conjunctions in each sentence :

1. Rohit chose both ice-cream and cake for his dessert.
2. Run with him or her.
3. I chose neither soup nor salad for my dinner.
4. Sheila likes the food at this restaurant, yet she seldom eats here.
5. Either you or he can drive mother to the station tomorrow morning.
6. Sara would like to go, but he cannot.
7. The beggar wanted to eat, for he was hungry.
8. Mamta did not know whether to wear Indian or Western clothes for the concert.
9. Peanut butter and jam is my favourite sandwich.
10. Not only the girls but also the boys will be invited to the show.

Task VII :Do as directed

Activity: Use these coordinating and correlative conjunction in your own sentences

1. Use neither ... nor;

2. Use but:

3. Use for:

4. Use or:

5. Use either ... or:

Task VIII: Write an appropriate interjection for each of the following sentences in the space provided. There may be more than one answer for each space.

Activity :

1. Now I see what the teacher trying to say.
2. I smashed my finger with the hammer.
3. You have no right to say that to him
4. All right Rama
5. You did so well in the school debate
6. We have finally beaten that team
7. The tickets for his concert are extremely expensive
8. Take it easy, Mona.
9. I forgot to take out the garbage this morning
10. I think we better look over this article immediately
11. This food is absolutely delicious
12. I am not very keen on that idea
13. Get away from my new bike
14. Does your hand still hurt from the accident

Articles

An article is a word that signals the coming of a noun. A, An and The are articles. A and An are indefinite articles, because they:

- do not particularize a noun but generalize it.
- are used before any singular, countable noun or a class of nouns.

'The' is a definite article because it particularizes a noun.

Articles are not a distinctive part of speech but merely adjectives. "A, An" are the abbreviated form of the adjective 'one', and "the" an abbreviated form of 'this', 'that', 'these', 'those'.

'A' is used before nouns beginning with a consonant, e.g.:

A girl came out of the house. (any girl)

May I have a cup of coffee? (any cup having coffee)

A man loves his family. (everyman)

'An' is used for any person, place or thing beginning with the sound of a vowel, e.g.

An empty vessel makes much noise. (All empty vessels)

'The' is used when referring to a noun which has already been mentioned before, e.g.
Her mother gave her a doll. The doll had a blue dress.

Exceptions:

A, An: Words like European, University, United team. Though these words begin with a vowel, they have the sound of 'y', so 'A' is used.

Words like heir, hour and honourable begin with a consonant but have the vowel sound and a mute 'h', so 'An' is used.

Use of "The"

- Used as singular countable noun only if it has been mentioned before, e.g., A man entered the room. The man was trembling with fear.
- Used with a noun representing a class, e.g., The tiger is dangerous.
- If 'the' is added to an adjective it represents a class, e.g., The rich do not care.
- If 'the' is added to an adjective it represents a quality, e.g., The good within him, was defeated by the evil in him.
- 'The' is used to show it is the best of its kind when used with a noun, e.g., This is the place to come for an outing.

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- 'The' is used before a noun to show a person's title, rank, profession, e.g., The Principal, the doctor, the President.
- Names of newspapers take 'the' with them, e.g., "The Times of India".
- 'The' is used with common singular nouns showing musical instruments, e.g., He plays the tabla and the guitar.
- 'The' is used before a noun to show unit of measurement, e.g., Milk is bought by the litre.
- 'The' is used before Geographical Proper nouns, e.g., The Himalayas, etc.

Use of "A" and "An"

- Used to show one, any or a certain thing or person, e.g., There is a book on the bed.
- Used to show a kind, a class or a species, e.g., A dog is an intelligent animal.
- Used to show certain expressions using numbers, e.g., There are a dozen reasons I can give for it.
- Used to show the rate in certain expressions, e.g., Bananas are `18/- a dozen.
- Used to show profession, rank, caste, community, religion, e.g., a doctor, a Colonel, a Parsi, an Indian, an M.P.
- Before a verb that is used as a noun, e.g., She is going for a walk.
- 'A', 'An' are never used before uncountable nouns, e.g., "a water"
- A single countable indefinite noun always has 'a, or 'an', e.g., This is a bed not this is bed.
- Abstract nouns use 'a' or 'an' when showing quality, e.g., A good- mannered girl.
- We use a Proper noun as a Common noun to mean 'one like', e.g., Just because he did well in Physics he thinks he is an Einstein.

Omission of the Articles

Articles can be omitted in the following conditions:

(i) Before Proper nouns

For example, Mumbai is a big city.

However, when the Article is used before a Proper noun it becomes a Common noun.

For example, Mumbai is the London of the East.

(ii) Before Common nouns used in the widest sense

For example, Man is mortal.

(iii) Before Abstract nouns used in a general sense

For example, Honesty is the best policy.

However, when an Abstract noun is qualified by an adjective or an adjectival phrase it can take 'the'

For example, The bravery of the Rani of Jhansi is well known.

iv. Before Material nouns

For example, Gold is a precious metal.

v. Before titles coming before the Proper noun

For example, Professor Bhattacharya, King George IV

vi. Before names of streets and roads

For example, Connaught Place is a shopper's paradise.

Chandni Chowk is the favourite stop for food lovers.

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vii. Before names of games

For example, She plays badminton.

viii. Before names of language

For example, English is spoken in England.

ix. Before names of meals

For example, Have you had dinner yet?

x. In certain expressions, like all day, all night.

For example, My husband works hard all day.

Task 1 Do as Directed

Activity : Fill in the blanks with the correct article.

1. Shabnam asked (a, an, the) waiter if she could have more water.
2. I live in (a, an, the) state of Rajasthan.
3. I would love to tell you (a, an, the) truth.
4. Can you tell me (a, an, the) joke?
5. I saw (a, an, the) snake in my backyard.
6. We will go to (a, an, the) market tomorrow.
7. We saw (a, an, the) great movie.
8. I saw (a, an, the) chimpanzee at the zoo.
9. I am going to (a, an, the) movie after school.
10. Will you watch (a, an, the) movie with me?

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Task 2: Do as Directed

Activity : Fill in the blanks with the correct article.

1. Can you take me to (a, an, the) doctor?
2. Mohan saw (a, an, the) art piece that really inspired him.
3. We will go to (a, an, the) Pacific Mall today.
4. Will you watch (a, an, the) play with me?
5. I saw (a, an, the) elephant at the zoo.
6. I had (a, an, the) excellent sleep last night.
7. Did you consider (a, an, the) plan of action?
8. What is (a, an, the) plan for today?
9. I have to pronounce (a, an, the) winner of the game.
10. We took (a, an, the) taxi to the airport.

Task 3: Do as Directed

Activity : Circle the article or articles in each sentence below:

1. Did the dog disappear overnight?
2. That was a terrible mistake!
3. I had an application that was turned on one time.
4. Did the medicine work properly?
5. The man prevented the crowd from leaving.
6. I caught a fish in the lake.
7. The Principal gave a speech to the faculty.
8. What is the title of the novel?
9. I had a garage sale on my front lawn.
10. He has the courage to be successful.

Task 4 Do as Directed

Activity : Filling the blanks with A, AN or THE, or nothing at all.

1. _____ word to _____ wise is _____ sufficient.
2. _____ most of _____ stories people tell about _____ Red Indians are not true.
3. I am wearing _____ ring today. It is made of _____ gold.
4. _____ noodles we had for dinner last night were excellent.
5. _____ jewellery that bride is wearing is beautiful.
6. Everyone has problems in _____ life.
7. _____ people wear jewellery to look more attractive.
8. I don't know much about _____ life of Mahatma Gandhi.
9. Yes, my name is _____ Mohita, but I'm not _____ Mohita you're looking for.
10. My grandfather had _____ long life.

Task 5 :Do as Directed

Activity: In each of the sentences given below filling the article that completes it the best.

1. I saw _____ dolphin at the zoo. (a, an, the)
2. I go to _____ public school. (a, an, the)
3. I live in _____ state of Gujarat. (a, an, the)
4. We will go to _____ museum tomorrow.(a, an, the)
5. Can you tell me _____story? (a, an, the)
6. Can you take me to _____ doctor? (a, an, the)
7. I saw _____ dog in my backyard. (a, an, the)
8. We will go to _____ market today. (a, an, the)
9. I would love to tell you _____ story. (a, an, the)
10. I am going to _____ play after school event. (a, an, the)

Task 6:Do as Directed

Activity: In each of the sentences given below filling the article that completes it the best.

1. I saw _____ elephant at the fair. (a, an, the)
2. We saw _____ exciting game of tennis. (a, an, the)
3. Will you watch _____ movie with me? (a, an, the)
4. I saw _____ dog in my backyard. (a, an, the)
5. Please take _____ seat in the back of the classroom. (a, an, the)
6. I saw _____ octopus at the aquarium. (a, an, the)
7. She saw _____ enormous fish in the lake. (a, an, the)
8. What is _____ novel that you would recommend? (a, an, the)
9. Will you watch _____ match on Saturday? (a, an, the)
10. I want _____ red apple. (a, an, the)

Task 7: Do as Directed

Activity :Circle the correct article (a or an)to complete each sentence.

1. Can you tell (a/an) interesting story?
2. I live in (a/an) big city.
3. I live in (a/an) small house.
4. We saw (a/an) awful accident.
5. I ran (a/an) marathon last year.
6. I saw (a/an) ox in the park.
7. Can you tell me (a/an) joke?
8. What is (a/an) bird that you like?
9. I have (a/an) problem.

10. I want (a/an) apple.

Task 7 :Do as Directed

Activity: In each of the sentences given below fill in the article that completes it the best. You may omit if no article is needed.

1. Have you ever met _____ Mr. Jain? He runs a café which caters to _____ very wealthy.
2. Beena loves _____ French; it's one of her favourite languages.
3. According to news reports, _____ British and _____ Dutch supported the treaty.
4. Mr. Mehta is _____ elderly and _____ poor, so an NGO provides him with financial assistance.
5. We donated our wealth to a charity which provides assistance to _____ elderly and _____ poor.
6. Did you know that _____ Australians speak _____ German?
7. Have you ever heard of _____ Manali? It is a famous hill station in India.
8. The school teaches _____ blind people to read.
9. Have you ever met _____ Gupta's? They are both _____ very wealthy.
10. Louis Braille created a writing system to allow _____ blind to read.

