

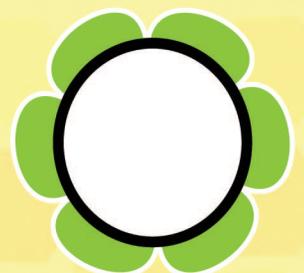


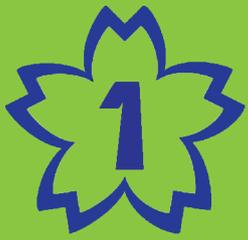
Grammar

BUZZ



-  Grammar gets real.
-  Additional Practice Questions for each topic.
-  Questions based on structured learning pathway.
-  Simple & detailed explanation of each Grammar topic & rules.
-  A dedicated chapter on Common Errors in English.





sentence and Its Types



A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense.
 A sentence always begins with a capital letter.
 It ends with a full stop (.), an exclamation mark (!) or a question mark (?).

Look at this group of words:

Playing the are children

This group of words is not a sentence because it does not make complete sense.

If we arrange them to make complete sense, it becomes a sentence.

Example: The children are playing.



There are four types of sentences:

 **Declarative Sentence:** A sentence that says something is a **declarative sentence**. It ends with a full stop (.).

Example: The flowers are beautiful.

 **Imperative Sentence:** A sentence that expresses a command, request or advice is an **imperative sentence**.

It ends with a full stop (.).

Example: Open the door.

If it is a forceful command, it ends with an exclamation mark (!).

Example: Don't talk!

 **Exclamatory Sentence:** A sentence that expresses a strong feeling of joy, sorrow or wonder is an **exclamatory sentence**.

It ends with an exclamation mark (!).

Example: What a great player!

 **Interrogative Sentence:** A sentence that asks a question is an **interrogative sentence**. It ends with a question mark (?).

Example: Where is your house?

Exercise



Knowledge and Comprehension

Q1) A. Arrange the groups of words to make meaningful sentences. Use full stop, exclamation mark and question mark wherever required.

a) what dress a beautiful

b) ice cream do like you

c) down sit

d) planet I earth live on

e) is your what name

B. Write "D" for declarative, "I" for imperative, "E" for exclamatory and "IN" for interrogative.

a) My sister is five years old. _____

b) Which is your favourite fruit? _____

c) Stop the car! _____

d) Ouch! I cut my finger! _____

e) He is a good cook. _____



Application and Analysis

Q2) A. Make questions for the following statements.

a) I reach school at 8.00 a.m.

When _____

b) I go to the park every evening.

Where _____

c) I like cycling.

What _____

d) I am seven years old.

How _____

e) I can swim easily.

Can _____

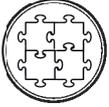
B. Write an exclamatory sentence for each picture.











Synthesis and Evaluation

Q3) A. Read the paragraph below. Underline the imperative sentences.

Uma is a seven year old girl. Her mother is teaching her how to make a jam and peanut butter sandwich.

Mother says, 'Uma! Toast the bread slices.

'Apply peanut butter on this slice of bread.'

'Apply jam on the other slice of bread.'

'Put them together. Your sandwich is ready.'

'You may eat it now.'

'How do you like it?'

Uma says, 'Yum! Mother, it's so tasty!'

B. Describe the given picture using four kinds of sentences.



a) Declarative: _____

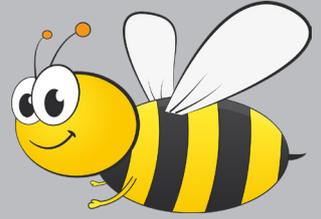
b) Imperative: _____

c) Exclamatory: _____

d) Interrogative: _____



Subject and Predicate, Types of sentences



A sentence is made up of two parts - Subject and Predicate.
Subject is that part of the sentence which tells us who or what the sentence is about.
The Predicate tells us about **'the action'** that the subject does.

Example:

 The teacher **told us a story.**

Thus the teacher is the **subject** and told us a story is a **predicate**.

 **Types of sentences:** Different sentences express different things and have different purposes. According to their purposes, sentences can be classified as:

 **Interrogative Sentence:** A sentence that asks a question.

Example: Where are you?

 **Declarative Sentence:** A sentence that says or states something.

Example: The Earth revolves around the Sun.

 **Exclamatory Sentence:** A sentence that expresses a strong feeling.

Example: Oh! What a lovely rose!

 **Negative Sentence:** A sentence that expresses a negation (contains **not** or **never** words).

Example: I am not hungry.

 **Imperative Sentence:** A sentence that expresses a command, request or advice.

Example: Please open the door.



Exercise



Knowledge and Comprehension

Q1) A. Underline the Subject in each sentence. (Tip: Find the verb. Ask - WHO or WHAT is the sentence about?)

- a) Ram and Shyam are best friends.
- b) The boy wants to study alone.
- c) Faster and faster, the go-kart rolled down the hill.
- d) My aunt sent me a birthday card.
- e) At the factory, tomato juice is bottled.
- f) Golden autumn leaves are falling from the trees.



B. Circle the Subject and underline the Predicate for each sentence.

- a) Dylan just got his grade report in the mail.
- b) Kimberly suddenly burst into the room with the news.
- c) Germany exports many cars and trucks.
- d) The empty swimming pool slowly filled with rain water.
- e) Ryan surprised me with his test score.





Application and Analysis

Q2) A. Punctuate each sentence correctly. Then, state its type on the line provided next to it.

- a) Haven't you finished eating yet _____
- b) What a scary ride it was _____
- c) Please get me a cup of tea _____
- d) I don't think I can come tomorrow _____
- e) I love apples and oranges _____
- f) When did you reach home _____
- g) Ouch it hurts _____
- h) I could not finish the paper on time _____

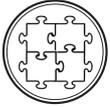


B. Write a sentence about each picture. Then, circle the Subject and underline the Predicate.









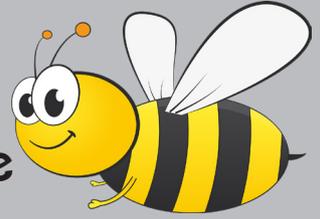
Synthesis and Evaluation

Q3) Describe the picture given below using the five kinds of sentences (Declarative, Interrogative, Negative, Exclamatory and Imperative).





Nouns – Proper, Common, Collective and Abstract; Countable and Uncountable



Nouns: A Noun is a naming word. It is the name of a person, a place, a thing, an animal, a quality or an idea.

 **Kinds of Nouns:**

 **Proper Nouns:** Proper nouns give people, places, objects and events their special names.

Examples:

 Indira Gandhi, Bangalore, Delhi, Taj Mahal.

 **Common Nouns:** A common noun names a general person, place or thing.

Examples:

 Student, city, park, man, woman, boy, girl.

 **Collective Nouns:** A Noun that refers to a group of individuals, animals, birds is known as collective nouns.

Examples:

Sailors	Crew
Thieves	Pack/gang
Birds	Flock/flight
Ants	Army
People	Crowd/family
Deer	Herd
Wolves	Pack
Bees/flies	Hive/swarm
Cattle	Herd
Keys/flowers	Bunch

 **Abstract Noun:** Those nouns which cannot be seen, touched or measured but only 'FELT' are called abstract nouns.

Examples:

 Happiness, sorrow, honesty, kindness. These are feelings that are felt and not seen.

 **Countable and Uncountable Nouns:** Common nouns can be countable or uncountable.

 Nouns that can be counted are called **countable nouns**. For countable nouns, we ask "How many?"

Examples:

 A bird, two birds, an apple, five apples, etc.

 Nouns that cannot be counted are called **uncountable nouns**. If a noun is uncountable, we use some, much, a little. For uncountable nouns, we ask the question "How much?"

Example:

 We say 'some food' or 'little food' and not 'one food' or 'a food'; hence it is uncountable. Similarly we say 'some water' or 'little water' and not 'one water' or 'water'.



Exercise



Knowledge and Comprehension

Q1) A. Underline the nouns and state whether they are Proper, Common, Abstract or Collective.

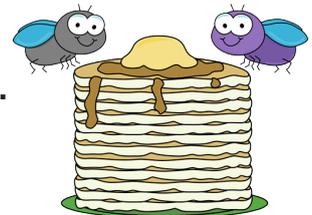
- a) The book was lying on the table. _____
- b) Krishna is crying for milk. _____
- c) We cannot drink sea water. _____
- d) The Earth revolves around the Sun. _____
- e) This class consists of twenty students. _____
- f) The Australian cricket team is scheduled to visit India next month. _____
- g) Laughter is the best medicine. _____



B. Fill in the blanks with suitable Collective Nouns.

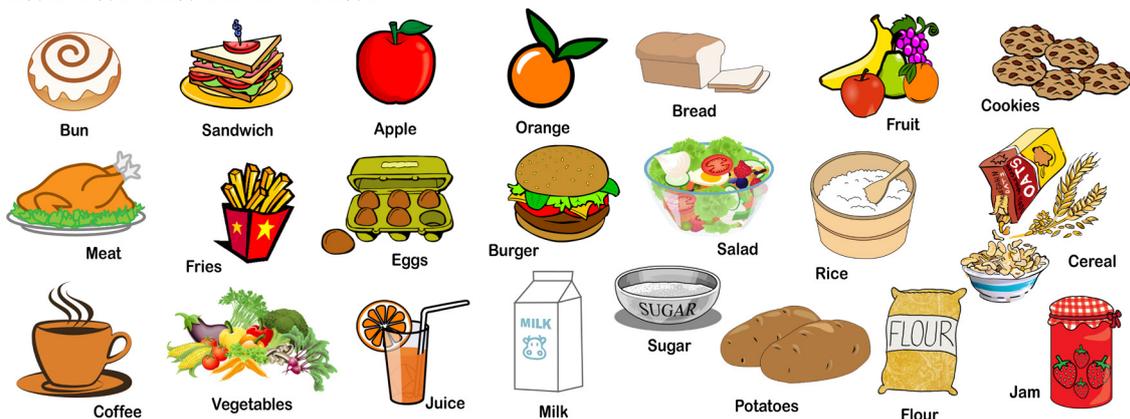
Herd, bunch, crew, fleet, swarm

- a) A _____ of sailors controlled the ship in a stormy sea.
- b) A _____ of flies often hovers over uncovered trays of sweets.
- c) I have just lost my _____ of keys.
- d) A _____ of Indian ships is moving towards the Chinese sea.
- e) A _____ of cattle was seen moving across the road.



Application and Analysis

Q2) Look at the food items given in the picture. Classify them into Countable and Uncountable Nouns.



Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns



Synthesis and Evaluation

(Q3) Write a paragraph describing the picture below. Underline the different Nouns in your paragraph.



Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks with suitable Collective Nouns.

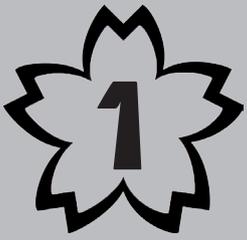
- a) North India has a long _____ of mountains.
- b) The _____ of directors planned a meeting.
- c) The _____ of sheep was frightened with the sound of the attack.
- d) The _____ of musicians entertained everyone.
- e) The police is searching the _____ of thieves.
- f) The _____ of wolves were hunting for food.
- g) The elephant gobbled the _____ of bananas.
- h) The _____ was very noisy, so the teacher scolded everyone.



Exercise 4: Write 'C' for Countable and 'U' for Uncountable Nouns.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| forest | _____ | gold | _____ | money | _____ | food | _____ | water | _____ |
| house | _____ | wood | _____ | honey | _____ | juice | _____ | blood | _____ |
| sugar | _____ | salt | _____ | bread | _____ | rice | _____ | planets | _____ |
| soup | _____ | books | _____ | eggs | _____ | tree | _____ | flour | _____ |
| coal | _____ | sand | _____ | | | | | | |





Nouns – Review



A noun is a naming word. It gives a name to a person, place, animal or thing.

Example:

☞ The teacher writes on the blackboard. (Here, teacher is a person and blackboard is a thing).

Nouns can be classified on the basis of their **types** (discussed below), **gender** and **number**.

☞ **Types of Nouns:**

☞ **Proper Nouns:** Proper nouns give people, places, objects and events their special names.

Examples:

☞ Indira Gandhi, Bangalore, Delhi, Taj Mahal.

☞ **Common Nouns:** A common noun names a general person, place or thing.

Examples:

☞ student, city, park, man, woman, boy, girl.

☞ **Abstract Nouns:** A noun that denotes an idea, quality or state rather than a concrete object is known as abstract noun.

Examples:

☞ **Honesty** is the best policy. ☞ **Friendship** can never end with a small misunderstanding.

Honesty and friendship are qualities, hence they are abstract nouns.

☞ **Collective Nouns:** A Noun that refers to a group of individuals, animals, birds or things is known as collective noun.

Examples:

☞ Crowd, flock, fleet, class, herd, committee, family.



☞ Common nouns can be **Countable** or **Uncountable**.

☞ **Countable Nouns:** Nouns that can be counted are called Countable Nouns. For Countable Nouns, we ask "How many?"



Examples:

☞ A bird, two birds, an apple, five apples.

☞ **Uncountable Nouns:** Nouns that cannot be counted are called Uncountable Nouns. If a noun is Uncountable, we use *some, much, a little*. For Uncountable Nouns, we ask the question "How much?" For e.g. We say 'some food' or 'little food' and not 'one food' or 'a food', hence food is Uncountable. Similarly we say 'some water' or 'little water' and not 'one water' or 'a water'.

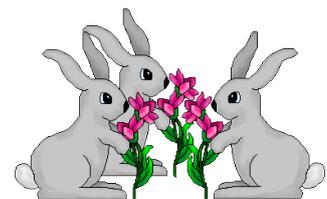
☞ **Singular and Plural Nouns:**

A **singular** noun names one person, place or thing.

Example:

☞ A lizard crawls on the top of the rock. There is only one lizard and one rock in the sentence. Hence, the words **lizard** and **rock** are singular nouns.

A **plural noun** names more than one person, place or thing.



Example:

☞ Two rabbits ran through the trees. There is more than one rabbit and more than one tree; Hence, **rabbits** and **trees** are plural nouns.

☞ **Gender Nouns:**

☞ A noun that stands for a male is **masculine gender**. (boy, man, uncle, ox, rooster)

☞ A noun that stands for a female is **feminine gender**. (girl, woman, aunt, hen, cow)

☞ A noun that denotes both male and female is **common gender**. (teacher, doctor, student, friend)

☞ A noun that denotes a non-living thing is **neuter gender**. (stone, book, house, building)

Exercise



Knowledge and Comprehension

Q1) A. Underline the Noun in each sentence and state whether it is Singular or Plural.

- a) My grandmother is very kind. _____
- b) They gave her a nice gift. _____
- c) My crayons are broken. _____
- d) Have you seen my keys? _____
- e) There are ten fish. _____
- f) That map is old. _____

B. State whether the underlined Noun is Countable or Uncountable.

- a) He used the computer to find more information. _____
- b) She unfolded the towel on the stand. _____
- c) There was too much furniture in the room. _____
- d) A student sat down on her seat. _____
- e) The radio was playing a beautiful song. _____
- f) The teacher gave the students some advice. _____
- g) Steven had to hang a picture on the wall. _____



C. Copy Nouns from the box to the correct column in the table.

bitch	daughter	mother	husband
gentleman	madam	girl	uncle
nephew	boy	father	queen
horse	mare	wife	hen
son	king	lady	rooster

Feminine	Masculine

D. Circle the Nouns that are of Neuter Gender.

Computer	Hen	Glass	Team
Net	Paper	Sofa	Grandfather
Stone	Bull	Lady	Carpet
Tree	Cow	Stick	Class
Bed	Army	Uncle	Pencil

E. For each word below, indicate its Noun type (Proper Noun, Common Noun, and Collective Noun, Abstract Noun).

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| a) Post Office | _____ | b) Kindness | _____ |
| c) Cruelty | _____ | d) Flock of birds | _____ |
| e) Telephone | _____ | f) Akshay | _____ |
| g) Herd of cows | _____ | h) Uncle | _____ |
| i) Building | _____ | | |





Application and Analysis

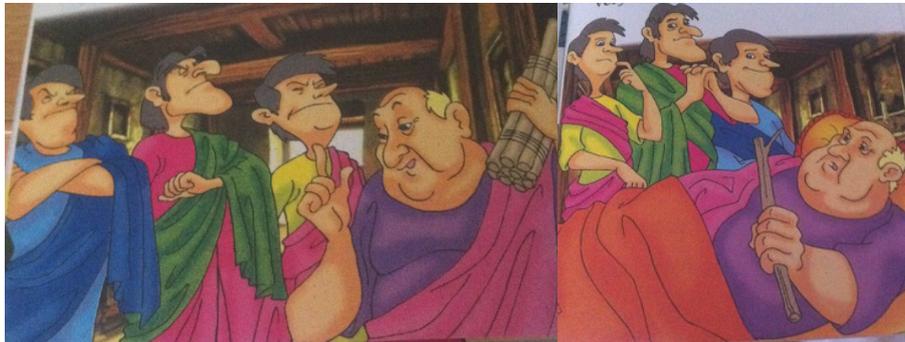
Q2) Underline the Proper, Common, Abstract and Collective Nouns in this text, using the colour scheme below. Also, capitalize the Proper Nouns in the text.
Red - Common Noun; blue - Proper Noun; yellow - Collective Noun; green - Abstract Noun

bhaskar has a pen friend who lives in france. His name is jacques. jacques lives in the city of paris beside the river scene . bhaskar and jacques both love to play football. Both are part of a football team in their respective areas. They play team matches every weekend. One day jacques would like to visit bhaskar in india. They want to celebrate their friendship by having a grand celebration in india.



Synthesis and Evaluation

Q3) Look at the picture. Write a short and simple story about the old man and his three sons. Use Common, Proper, Collective and Abstract Nouns in your answer.





Exercise 3: The following Nouns have a certain quality. Write the name of the quality by using an Abstract Noun.

For example: an innocent child - innocence

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| a) A noisy place | _____ | b) An honest man | _____ |
| c) A wealthy man | _____ | d) a healthy baby | _____ |
| e) A happy life | _____ | f) a lovely girl | _____ |
| g) A musical toy | _____ | h) a sad story | _____ |
| i) A fair/just decision | _____ | j) a good lady | _____ |

Exercise 4: Underline the Nouns and state whether they are Countable or Uncountable in the blanks next to it.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a) All girls are not shy. | _____ |
| b) We get wool from sheep. | _____ |
| c) The book was lying on the table. | _____ |
| d) The food was very tasty. | _____ |
| e) We should drink more water in summer. | _____ |
| f) We did not have enough paper to write on. | _____ |

Exercise 5: Identify the Gender of the Nouns and write in the blanks.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Apple | _____ | Computer | _____ |
| Aunt | _____ | Parents | _____ |
| Nephew | _____ | Grandmother | _____ |
| Vixen | _____ | Maid | _____ |
| Peahen | _____ | Watch | _____ |





Parts of Speech - Review



The words that we use in a sentence are divided into different classes according to their uses. These word classes are known as parts of speech.

The **eight parts of speech** are: Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections.

 **Nouns:** These are the words that name people, places, things, or ideas.

 **Pronouns:** These are the words used in place of a noun.

 **Adjectives:** These are the words that describe a noun or a pronoun.

 **Verbs:** These are words that denote an action done by the subject.

 **Adverbs:** These are the words that modify a verb and tell us 'how', 'where' and 'when' an action is done.

 **Conjunctions:** These are words that join two or more sentences or clauses.

 **Prepositions:** Words that show the position of a noun in a sentence with respect to other parts of speech are known as prepositions.

 **Interjections:** Words used to express feelings and emotions are known as Interjections.

The following example shows how a sentence can be broken down by stating its part of speech:

 One evening, I decided to take a walk in the park.

One: **Adjective**; evening: **Noun**; I: **Pronoun**; decided: **Verb**;

to take: **Verb**; walk: **Noun**; in: **Preposition**; park: **Noun**



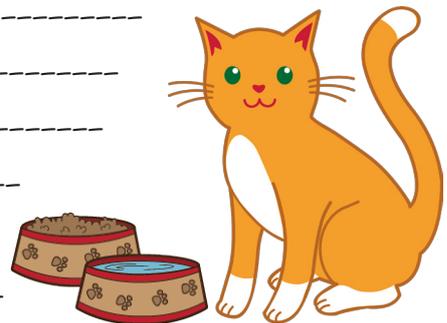
Exercise



Knowledge and Comprehension

Q1) A. Beside each sentence, write the name of the underlined Part of Speech.

- The hungry cat scratched at the back door. _____
- We spend the summer months at the beach. _____
- I left my backpack in the car this morning. _____
- He sat by the window and watched the rain. _____
- I could hardly hear them speaking. _____
- My cat prefers dry food. _____
- The cat was hiding behind the curtain. _____
- I got a new football for my birthday. _____
- Bravo! Our team won the match! _____



B. Identify the underlined words as:

Noun (n), pronoun (pn), verb (v), adjective (adj), adverb (adv), preposition (p), or conjunction (c).

Paul Anderson () was proclaimed the world-champion () weight-lifter (). He () established this record by lifting () 1175 pounds. The records () indicate that the first () fight with boxing () gloves was fought () in 1818 in France. In 1876, R. Barnes () of Chicago led () the National League with () an average of 403.

C. Read each sentence. Underline the word or words that belong to the Part of Speech specified in the bracket.

- She went to the market and bought some eggs. (verb)
- I want to go now. (adverb)
- What are you doing there? (adverb)
- Masons build houses. (noun)
- She looked up but did not see anything. (adverb)
- Although she is poor, she is very happy. (conjunction)
- There is a mouse underneath the piano. (preposition)

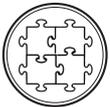




Application and Analysis

Q2) Match the Part of Speech to the correct definition and provide an example for each.

Parts of speech	Definition	Examples
Pronouns	Words that name people, places, things, or ideas.	
Adverbs	Words that describe nouns or pronouns.	
Verbs	Words that are used in place of noun.	
Adjectives	Words that modify verbs and tell us 'how', 'where' and 'when' the actions are done.	
Conjunctions	Words that are used to express feelings and emotions.	
Prepositions	Words that show the actions done by the subject.	
Nouns	Words that join two or more sentences or clauses.	
Interjections	Words that show the position of a noun in a sentence with respect to other parts of speech.	



Synthesis and Evaluation

Q3) Weave a story around the pictures given below. You may use the words given in the word- box.

beautiful, woman, restaurant, walked, travelled, slowly





Determiners



A word or a group of words that modify a noun is called **Determiner**. Determiners tell us whether the noun/phrases (that they qualify) are specific or general.

 **Articles:** a, an, the

 He saw **the** doctor (meaning some particular doctor).

 He saw **a** doctor (meaning any doctor not a particular one).

 Let's go to **the** park (meaning some particular park).

 **Quantifiers:** Adjectives or phrases that serve to answer two possible questions - How much? How many?

Examples:

 He has **few** friends.

 I have **more** apples.

 We have **some** books to be read.

 We have the **least** time.

 I have a **lot** of time to spare.



Note: Difference between few and a few; little and a little

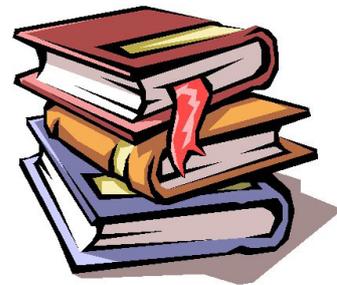
Examples:

 I have **a few** books to read.

 I have **few** books to read.

 There is **a little** food left for you.

 There is **little** milk in the pot.



Statement 1 means I have books to read though not too many. (positive)

Statement 2 means I have hardly any books. (negative)

Similarly, statement 3 means some food is there (positive); whereas statement 4 means not much food, hardly any (negative).

 **Possessives:** My, your, his, her, its, our, their

Examples:

 I am looking after **their** business.

 I have **your** book in **my** bag.

 **Number:** One, ten, thirty...

Examples:

 There are **twelve** balls.

 He is the **first** student to finish the work.

 **Distributives:** All, both, half, either, neither, each, every

Examples:

 I have a gift for **each** student.

 **Every** child underwent a blood test.

 **Demonstratives:** This, these, that and those

Examples:

 **This** book belongs to me.

 **That** book is better than **this** one.



Exercise



Knowledge and Comprehension

Q1) A. Fill in the blanks with a/an wherever necessary.

- a) My neighbour is ____ photographer, let's ask him for some advice about colour films.
- b) I had _____ very bad night; I didn't sleep ____ wink.
- c) You'll get _____ shock if you touch _____ live wire with that screwdriver. Why don't you get _____ screwdriver with _____ insulated handle?
- d) It's time you had _____ holiday. You haven't had _____ day off for a month.

B. Fill in each blank with an appropriate Determiner given in the box below.

Note: A Determiner can be used more than once as applicable.

Your, the, a, any, some, little, my, mine, their, much, a little

- a) This is just _____ quick note to say that your request has been accepted.
- b) If you need _____ information about this matter, please feel free to contact me.
- c) It'll be _____ pleasure to attend.
- d) Here is _____ document you asked for.
- e) Could you give me _____ more details please?
- f) Thanks for all _____ help in getting this done.
- g) We certainly don't need _____ more bread, but we do need _____ more tins of sardines.
- h) There is too _____ sugar in that drink.
- i) He has spilt _____ ink on his clothes.



Application and Analysis

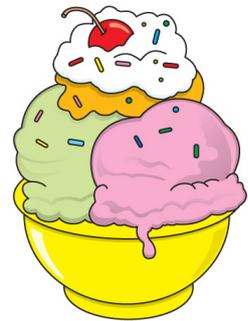
Q2) A. Match the Determiner to the correct category.

This	Quantifiers
An	Demonstratives
A little	Distributives
My	Articles
Each	Possessive



B. Identify the type of Determiner in each sentence.

- a) Any member is allowed to bring a guest. _____
- b) John is from Rochester in the United States. _____
- c) They stock a wide range of bicycles for hire. _____
- d) Jim and Tony share the same birthday. _____
- e) "Around the World in Eighty Days" is one of the best books I've ever read. _____
- f) That ice cream shop has every flavour imaginable. _____
- g) Although they were friends, they travelled around Australia independently of each other. _____
- h) Being a greedy pig, he ate all cake himself. _____
- i) Five boys were seated on each bench. _____
- j) Leap year falls in every fourth year. _____
- k) I will have some ice-cream. _____
- l) Few towns in India have public libraries. _____
- m) This bag belongs to me, while that one on the shelf belongs to my friend. _____



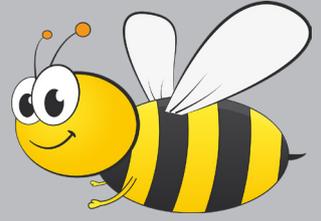
Synthesis and Evaluation

Q3) This is your chance to become a chef! Write a recipe for making a Spinach paratha. Use the words provided in the word-bank below. Underline the Determiners in your answer.

Chopped spinach, wheat flour, oil, chopped onions, water, salt, green chilli paste



Determiners



A word or a group of words that modify a noun is called Determiner. Determiners tell us whether the nouns phrases (that they qualify) are specific or general.

 **Articles:** a, an, the

Examples:

-  He saw the actor (meaning some particular actor).
-  He saw an actor (meaning any actor not a particular one).
-  Let's go to the school behind my house. (meaning some particular school)

 **Quantifiers:** Adjective or phrases that serve to answer two possible questions - How much? How many?

Examples:

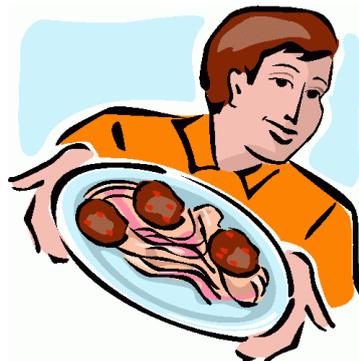
-  He has few dresses.
-  I have more money than you.
-  We have some books to be read.
-  We have less time.
-  I have a lot of work.



Note: Difference between **few** and **a few**; **little** and **a little**.

Examples:

-  I have a few friends.
-  I have few friends.
-  There is a little milk left for you.
-  There is little milk in the pot.



Statement 1 means I have friends though not too many. (positive)

Statement 2 means I have hardly any friends. (negative)

Similarly, statement 3 means some milk is there (positive) whereas statement 4 means hardly any milk is there (negative).

 **Possessives:** my, your, his, her, its, our, their

Examples:

 I am looking after their children

 I have your book in my bag.

 **Number:** one, ten, thirty....

Examples:

 Two heads are better than one.

 It was my first tennis match.

 **Distributives:** all, both, half, either, neither, each, every

Examples:

 I have a gift for each person.

 Each student underwent a blood test.

 **Demonstratives:** (This, these, that and those)

Examples:

 This house belongs to me.

 That book is better than this one.



Exercise



Knowledge and Comprehension

Q1) A. Fill in the blanks with the suitable Determiners from the word-box given below.

Any, some, few, those, an, the, much, my, this

Note: One determiner can be used for more than one question as applicable.

- a) Could you bring me _____ books kept on the table?
- b) _____ Sun sets in the West.
- c) _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- d) I haven't got _____ news from her.
- e) I always keep _____ fruits in my bag when I am travelling.
- f) I don't drink _____ coffee.
- g) We have a _____ clothes to donate to the poor children.
- h) I could not solve _____ math problems from the book.
- i) _____ book has very interesting stories.
- j) _____ house is in a mess, I need to clean it up.



B. Complete the passage with the suitable Determiners from the box.

Some, few, the, any, these, each, his

Note: The above determiners can be used for more than one sentence.

The weary traveller and his family stopped at Larry's tent and asked for shelter for _____ night. Without _____ delay, the man went out to find _____ food to eat because _____ children were hungry. The man bought _____ chicken and a _____ bottles of milk. His wife quickly grilled _____ chicken and served it to _____ children. The children found it so tasty that they whined, "Give us _____ more chicken mother." Mother said, "_____ pieces of chicken are for father. We do not have enough right now, so let us share and eat." _____ child happily agreed and continued relishing the chicken.



Application and Analysis

Q2) A. Match the Determiner to the correct category. Write a sentence of your own with each.

Those	Quantifiers
The	Demonstratives
few	Distributives
their	Articles
Every	Possessive

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

B. Underline the Determiner in each sentence and state its type in the blank next to it.

- a) Every child has a right to express his/her views. _____
- b) The car was missing when we reached there. _____
- c) They bought some milk for the child. _____
- d) Neither parent is required to come for picnic. _____
- e) Paris is one of the best cities in the world. _____
- f) I was the first one to reach the venue. _____

