

A Underline the abstract nouns in these sentences.

1. Everyone appreciated Amit for his bravery.
2. Mother Teresa was known for her kindness.
3. Wisdom comes with age.
4. Hatred is not a good quality.
5. There was a theft in my neighbour's house yesterday.
6. During childhood, Seema was a very naughty girl.
7. His strength was admired by everyone.



B Circle all the abstract nouns in this passage.

All of us have our (heroes), real or imaginary of the past or the present. We admire them because they are braver, stronger and cleverer than we are or can ever hope to be. But that is not the only reason for our admiration. Heroes are people who use their strength, courage and intelligence on the side of justice. It is not the bow and arrow, the club or bulging muscles that make a hero. It is goodness, love of justice and courage to do right that makes a hero.

C Write whether these abstract nouns have been formed from adjectives (A), verbs (V) or common nouns (C).

- | | | |
|--------------|---|----------|
| 1. happiness | - | <u>A</u> |
| 2. boyhood | - | <u>C</u> |
| 3. truth | - | <u>A</u> |
| 4. growth | - | <u>V</u> |
| 5. wealth | - | <u>A</u> |
| 6. amusement | - | <u>V</u> |
| 7. sickness | - | <u>A</u> |
| 8. pleasure | - | <u>V</u> |
| 9. freedom | - | <u>A</u> |
| 10. poverty | - | <u>A</u> |



- D** Match the phrases in column A with the correct collective nouns in column B. Then, write the collective nouns in column A to complete the phrases.

A		B	
1. a	clutch of eggs	a. pack	5.
2. a	grove of trees	b. shoal	7.
3. a	brood of hen	c. clutch	1.
4. a	troupe of dancers	d. gang	6.
5. a	pack of wolves	e. team	e.
6. a	gang of robbers	f. grove	2.
7. a	shoal of whales	g. troupe	4.
8. a	team of players	h. brood	3.

- E** Choose the correct collective nouns from the box to complete these sentences.

class³ bundle⁶ crowd¹ jury⁴ team² bunch⁵

- I saw a large crowd outside the Mayor's office in the morning.
- My favourite football team is playing on Sunday.
- Our class has twenty-five students.
- The jury declared Shyam innocent.
- I gave my mother a bunch of roses for her birthday.
- I found a bundle of sticks on the pavement.



- F** Choose the correct form of the verbs given in brackets to complete these sentences.

- A huge swarm of locusts has (has/have) destroyed the crops.
- The crowd has (has/have) dispersed now.
- The pack of dogs were (was/were) running off in different directions.

4. Our staff meet (meet/meets) on Tuesday mornings to discuss various issues.
5. The family next door is (is/are) quite friendly.
6. The football team practises (practise/practises) together every evening.
7. The cattle are (are/is) grazing in the field.
8. The French team was (was/were) defeated in the finals.



G Complete this story with suitable collective nouns from the box.



block	stack	pile	book
bunch	flight	bundle	sheaf

Grandmother was in trouble. She had lost her reading glasses and was looking for them. She searched high and low. She looked through a stack of old newspapers, but could not find her glasses. She overturned a chest of drawers, but all that she found was a bunch of keys and a book of milk coupons. She put her hands into a bundle of dirty clothes kept for washing, but still no glasses. She was getting worried. There was a whole sheaf of letters for her to read through that morning and she had already lost valuable time looking for her glasses. She said to herself, "Maybe, the glasses have gone into the rubbish bin along with the waste paper I threw out this morning."

Grandmother lived in an apartment on the first floor of a block of flats. She ran down a flight of stairs and looked carefully through the pile of rubbish in the bin, but did not find anything.



Countable and Uncountable Nouns

We already know what countable nouns and uncountable nouns are.

Countable nouns are things which we can count. They can be singular or plural.

- one **book** → two **books**

Collective nouns such as *team*, *herd*, *crowd* are also countable nouns.

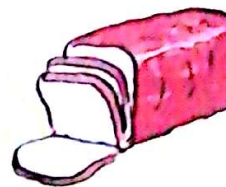
Countable nouns take the articles *a*, *an*, *the* and words such as *many*, *a few*, *a large number of* before them.

- **a** dog
- **an** umbrella
- **the** picture
- **many** potatoes
- **a few** girls
- **a large number of** companies



Uncountable nouns name things which cannot be counted. They are always singular and have no plural forms.

- tea
- juice
- rice
- soup
- cheese
- bread



We do not use *a* or *an* before uncountable nouns. They take *some*, *much*, *a little*, *a large amount of* before them.

- **much** water
- **some** milk
- **a little** sugar
- **a large amount of** butter



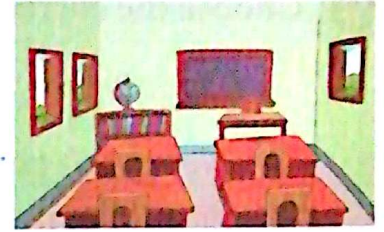
Note

Both countable and uncountable nouns take *some*, *a lot of* and *any* before them.

- **some** books, **some** sugar, **a lot of** students, **a lot of** money, **any** seat, **any** sugar

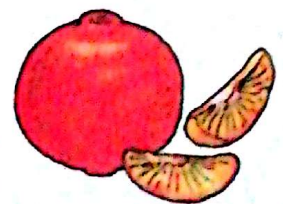
A Write whether the highlighted nouns are countable (C) or uncountable (UC).

1. John doesn't like **coffee**. UC
2. **Scientists** say there is a threat of pollution. C
3. The **children** are playing in the terrace. C
4. There are a lot of **windows** in our classroom. C
5. We need some **glue** to fix this toy. UC
6. My uncle drinks two big **glasses** of water every morning. C
7. The **waiters** in this restaurant are friendly. C
8. They served us **bread** and **cheese** for breakfast. UC, UC



B Use a, an or some with these nouns. Then, write C for countable or UC for uncountable.

- | | | | |
|-----|------|------------------|----|
| 1. | some | money | UC |
| 2. | some | ponds | C |
| 3. | A | cup of tea | C |
| 4. | Some | sugar | UC |
| 5. | A | bar of chocolate | C |
| 6. | An | ice cream | C |
| 7. | Some | rice | UC |
| 8. | a | glass of water | C |
| 9. | Some | coffee | UC |
| 10. | A | cake | C |
| 11. | An | eggs | C |
| 12. | a | orange | C |
| 13. | A | bunch of grapes | C |



14. Some coins c

15. Some salt UC

C Choose the correct words to complete these sentences.

1. There wasn't much (much/~~many~~) traffic on the highway.
2. We haven't got any (some/~~any~~) strawberries at the moment.
3. There are just a few (a little/~~a few~~) chocolates in the box.
4. I'd like some (some/~~much~~) juice, please!
5. In summer, we must drink a lot of (much/~~a lot of~~) water.
6. I saw some (some/~~any~~) nice postcards in that shop.
7. I don't receive many (much/~~many~~) letters nowadays.
8. There were a lot of (a lot of/~~a large amount of~~) people at the concert.



D Use the words in these sentence-pairs. Box A countable

Box A
salt

Box B
sheet

1. It's so cold, Can I have ...
2. Give me ... These toys
3. This dish is so hot. Would you ... Add just ...

D Use the words in Box A both as countable and uncountable nouns to complete these sentence-pairs. The words in Box B will help you make the nouns in Box A countable.

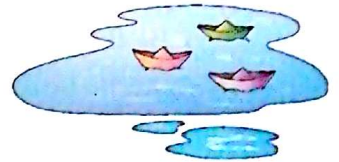
Box A

salt water paper sunshine ice

Box B

sheet ray cube glass pinch

1. It's so cold, the water has turned into ice.
Can I have a cube of ice, please? The water is not cold enough.
2. Give me a sheet of paper, please. I want to write a note.
These toy boats are made of paper.
3. This dish has no salt in it.
Would you like to add some?
Add just a pinch of salt to taste.
4. He was so thirsty, he gulped down the water.
Can I have a glass of water, please? I feel so hot and tired.
5. It makes me so happy to see sunshine,
after so many days of rainy, cloudy mornings.
a ray of sunshine fell on her sleeping face.



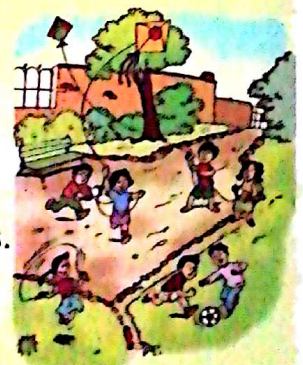
How many and How much

We use *how many* with countable nouns to form questions.

- **How many** oranges are there in the basket?
- **How many** children are there in the playground?

We use *how much* with uncountable nouns to form questions.

- **How much** milk do we have in the fridge?
- **How much** oil do we need to add?



Rearrange these words to form questions using how much or how many.

1. does / sisters / have / how many / she
How many sisters does she have?
2. your friend / languages / does / how many / speak
How many languages does your friend speak?
3. Kumar / money / how much / borrow / from you / did
How much money did Kumar borrow from you?
4. solve / crosswords / he / how many / did / correctly
How many crosswords did he solve correctly?
5. is / in / the deserts / sand / how much
How much sand is in the deserts?
6. on / information / is / the Internet / how much / there
How much information is there on the Internet?
7. the world / how many / there / are / in / countries
How many countries are there in the world?



Complete the sentences in column B with a few or a little.
Then, match the questions in column A with the answers in column B.

A		B	
1. How much money do you have with you?	4. a.	Yes, I have a few .	Would you like to borrow them?
2. Have you made any friends in your class yet?	5. b.	Well, maybe a little .	I've already had two helpings.
3. Did you see many films during the vacation?	1. c.	Just a little .	There's not enough to buy the pens.
4. Do you have any books on dinosaurs?	6. d.	Yes, there is a little left.	We must buy another bottle today.
5. Is there any juice left in the fridge?	3. e.	No, just a few .	I was busy with other things.
6. How about some more ice cream, Rita?	2. f.	Just a few .	I am still getting used to ...

Home work.

G Write questions using **how much** or **how many** with these nouns.

1. (eggs) How many eggs do you have?

2. (jam)

3. (people)

4. (flour)

5. (players)

6. (teams)

7. (oil)



H Circle the countable nouns and underline the uncountable nouns in this story.

A Minister of the Government was passing through the country on his way to the capital. Being a man of wealth and pride, he wanted to have lunch in a five-star hotel—the usual five course affair, ending with coffee. There were several hotels on the way, but none met the required standard. The sun was hot, the air humid, and the Minister was growing hungry. When the heat and the hunger became too much, he told his driver to stop at the next hotel, whatever it may be.

The next hotel they passed was the Taj Mahal Inn which had a roof made of tin, walls of termite-eaten wood and windows without glass. However, the Minister went in and sat down at the table nearest the door. Inside, the place was quite clean and the waiters were very efficient, but the Minister who was in a bad temper found fault with everything—the colour of the plates, the shape of the water-jug, the rickety furniture and everything else.



When the food was served, the Minister thumped the table and shouted, "Walter! There are some flies in my dal. I do not like this."

At this the waiter, who had done his best to be helpful and polite, said with a quiet smile, "Well, sir, just eat the ones you like and leave the rest."



A, An and The

We already know that *a*, *an* and *the* are articles. *A* and *an* are **indefinite articles**. *The* is a **definite article**.

We use *a* with words that begin with consonant sounds. We use *an* with words that begin with the vowel sounds *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and *h* (*silent*).

- **a** man
- **a** boy
- **an** old man
- **an** hour

We use *a* and *an* with singular countable nouns.

- **a** boy
- **an** uncle




Note

We do not use *a* or *an* with uncountable nouns.

- a milk ✗
- a water ✗
- a snow ✗

A Complete these sentences with a or an.

1. My mother works in a hospital.
2. There is a big park near my home.
3. My aunt got me a beautiful dress for my birthday.
4. I saw an aeroplane when I was standing on the balcony.
5. Meena won a book as first prize in the elocution competition.
6. Nobody keeps a telephone directory these days.
7. What a pleasant day it is! I am going out for an hour.



8. Sunil is a well-behaved boy. Everybody likes him.
9. The horse is a domestic animal, but the lion is a wild animal.
10. I bought an old umbrella at the sale yesterday.

B Choose a word from each column and write seven sentences. Use the article **a** or **an** appropriately.

Neeta				book
Ramesh				orange
Rahul	has		a	piano
Gopi	have		an	oval table
They				open cupboard

1. Neeta has a book.
2. Ramesh has an orange.
3. Rahul has an oval table.
4. Gopi has an open cupboard.
5. They have a piano.
6. Neeta has an open cupboard.
7. Rahul has a book.



More Uses of *The*

We use the article *the* —

1. when we refer to a person or a thing the second time.
 - A strange girl came to our house the other day. **The** girl was crying.
 - He lives in a remote village. **The** village is surrounded by...

5

Kinds of Adjectives

Adjectives are of different kinds.

A **descriptive adjective** describes the nature or characteristics of a person, animal or thing. It is also called an **adjective of quality**.

- Abhinay is an **intelligent** boy.
- That building is **old**.

A **demonstrative adjective** is used to demonstrate or point to a particular person, animal or thing. The demonstrative adjectives are *this, that, these* and *those*.

- **This** dress is on sale.
- **Those** students are waiting to see you.

A **possessive adjective** is used to show that something belongs to someone. The possessive adjectives are *my, your, our, his, her* and *their*.

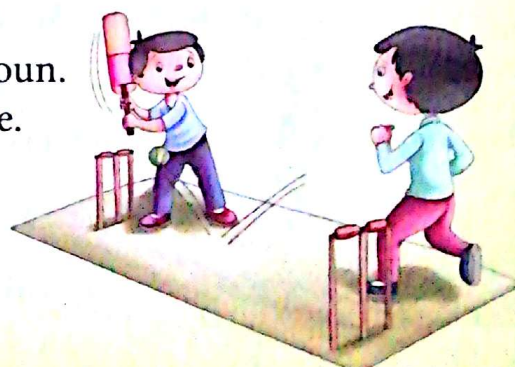
- Is this **your** bag?
- **Their** house is just around the corner of this street.

An **adjective of quantity** indicates the amount of a noun. It does not indicate an exact number. Adjectives of quantity include *some, many, much, more, less, several, a few, a little, a lot of, enough*, etc.

- **Many** students were interested in the computer course.
- There are **enough** biscuits for everyone.

A **numeral adjective** gives the number of a noun. It also shows the place of a noun in a sequence. Adjectives of number include *one, two, three, first, second, third*, etc.

- **Two** boys are playing cricket outside.
- The **first** match will be played tomorrow.



An **interrogative adjective** is used to ask a question about a noun. Interrogative adjectives include *what, which, whose*, etc.

- **Whose** diary is this?
- **Which** lessons did I miss?

A Write these adjectives in the correct columns of the table.

thirty	rough	those	which	your	small
some	brave	his	this	many	Italian
that	what	every	their	kind	few
dirty	our	much	these	two	tall

Descriptive adjective	Demonstrative adjective	Possessive adjective	Adjective of quantity	Numeral adjective	Interrogative adjective
<i>rough</i>				<i>thirty</i>	<i>which</i>
	<i>those</i>	<i>your</i>	<i>some</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>what</i>
<i>small</i>	<i>this</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>many</i>		
<i>brave</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>every</i>		
<i>Italian</i>		<i>our</i>	<i>few</i>		
<i>kind</i>	<i>these</i>		<i>much</i>		
<i>dirty</i>					
<i>tall</i>					

B Underline all the adjectives in these sentences. Write what kind they are in the space provided.

1. What game are these boys playing?
2. The three machines are making an awful noise.
3. There are eleven players in the team.
4. Six children have passed these tests.
5. What are you doing with that football?

interrogative; demonstrative

numeral, descriptive

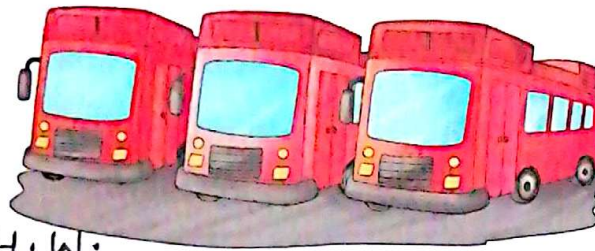
numeral

numeral, demonstrative

demonstrative

6. Whose football is missing?
7. There is not much water in this jug.
8. These flowers are wilting.
9. Which of those taps shall I use?
10. The red buses with open tops are for tourists.

Interrogative
 quantity, demonstrative
 demonstrative
 demonstrative
 descriptive, descriptive



H.W.

C Circle the correct adjectives to complete these sentences.

1. Few/Some students had any knowledge of how to play chess.
2. I like this/that dress that is on display there.
3. We did not have many/much time to go around the city.
4. Whose/What sister is she?
5. We must finish your/our homework now.
6. One/Two halves or four/five quarters make a whole.
7. The driver sounded a noisy/loud horn.
8. The lucky/tricky boy caught the ball and won the game.

D Complete these sentences with the kinds of adjectives mentioned in the brackets.

1. What book are you reading now? (interrogative adjective)
2. Have you taken your overcoat?
(possessive adjective)
3. These flowers have a wonderful smell!
(demonstrative adjective)
4. I wish to book two rooms for this weekend, please. (numeral adjective)



5. She has a few questions that she would like to ask him.
(adjective of quantity)
6. The bank works on the second Saturday of every month.
(numeral adjective)
7. Whose shoes are these? Are they yours? (interrogative adjective)
8. Butterflies have beautiful wings. (adjectives of quality)

E Choose the correct adjectives from the box to complete these sentences.

your	these	which	second
cloudy	difficult	his	thirsty

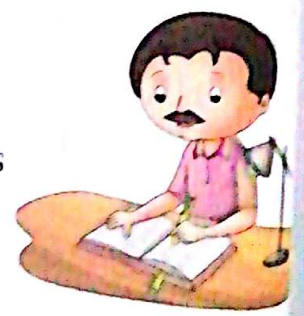
1. It looks like it is going to be a cloudy day.
2. Sudha, your mother is here to see you.
3. which page are you looking at exactly?
4. Can you give me a glass of water, please? I am quite thirsty.
5. French is not very difficult to learn.
6. These students are new to the school.
7. Ayesha won the second place in the competition.
8. Vimal has forgotten to bring his roller skates.



F Anish Roy is on a tour and he keeps a diary, where he writes about the places he visits. List the adjectives in the table on the next page and write what kind they are.

H.W.

I have been walking for three hours and my feet are tired. As I rest, I realise that there aren't enough pages in my diary to describe this beautiful place. Some cowherds are grazing their cows on the green pastures. The paddy fields are being ploughed with bullocks. The women of the village are colourfully dressed in red and orange. Their huts look simple and clean. Outside the huts, some children are playing. Life is simple and happy here.



Reflexive and Emphasising Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns

A **reflexive pronoun** is a pronoun that refers back to the subject in a sentence. It is used when the subject and object of the sentence are the same.

- I cut **myself** on a broken bottle.
- We prepared **ourselves** for a long wait.
- She bought **herself** a scarf.
- The injured animal dragged **itself** to the gate.
- The children washed **themselves** at the tap.



Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding *-self* (for singular) or *-selves* (for plural) to personal pronouns like *me*, *you*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *us* and *them*. Reflexive pronouns are also called **compound personal pronouns**.

Singular	Plural
• I hurt myself .	• We hurt ourselves .
• You will hurt yourself .	• You will hurt yourselves .
• He hurt himself .	• They hurt themselves .
• She hurt herself .	
• The cat hurt itself .	

Note

Oneself is used in sentences where *one* is the subject.

- **One** must train **oneself** to work regularly.

A Circle the reflexive pronouns in these sentences. Underline the subjects they are referring to.

1. The children are now old enough to look after themselves.
2. Deepak likes to think of himself as a good actor.
3. Nutan and I bought ourselves sandwiches.
4. The little girl learned how to dress herself for school.
5. The air conditioner will turn itself off after an hour.
6. You can help yourself to some juice if you like.



B Choose the correct answers to complete these sentences.

1. I have given myself (myself/ourselves) a week to complete this work.
2. She taught herself (himself/herself) how to bake.
3. They have convinced themselves (themselves/himself) that this won't work.
4. He introduced himself (himself/ourselves) to everyone.
5. The elephant has hurt itself (itself/yourself).
6. We enjoyed ourselves (themselves/ourselves) in Jaipur.
7. Jane bought herself (herself/himself) a book.
8. We blamed ourselves (ourselves/themselves) for the mistakes.



C Choose the correct reflexive pronouns from the box to complete these sentences.

ourselves	myself	themselves
yourself	himself	itself

1. Sanjay considered himself the best student in the class.
2. I am proud of myself since I can cook so well.
3. We enjoyed ourselves thoroughly at the picnic yesterday.

4. The brothers read themselves to sleep.
5. The horse hurt itself during the race.
6. "There is a stain on your face. Go and look at yourself in the mirror," Ms Dube said to her sister.



D Complete this passage with suitable reflexive pronouns.

Once there lived an old man, who had the habit of talking to himself.
 One day, the king of the country went up to him and said, "Why do you talk yourself all the time? People don't usually talk to themselves."
 The man said, "I don't know about others, but I talk to myself for two reasons. I like to talk to a wise man. I also like to listen to a wise man. That is why I talk to myself."

 **Emphasising or Emphatic Pronouns**

When we use reflexive pronouns for emphasis, we call them **emphasising or emphatic pronouns**.

- I will clean it **myself**.
- You **yourself** can explain it the best.
- He **himself** said so.
- She did that **herself**.
- The city **itself** is not very large.



Note

When in doubt whether a pronoun is emphatic or reflexive, try this—remove the pronoun from the sentence. If it still makes sense, the pronoun is emphatic. If it does not, it is reflexive.

E Complete these sentences with suitable emphasising pronouns.

1. Payal stitched the dress herself.
2. They finished the painting work themselves.
3. The Captain himself made the final decision.



4. Samir himself admitted his mistake.
5. You and your sister must solve the problem yourselves.
6. One cannot do everything by oneself.
7. We asked for help since we could not do it ourselves.
8. The shop itself was opened not so long ago.
9. My mother speaks Urdu, though I myself do not.

F Rewrite these sentences using emphasising pronouns. H.W.

1. My mother cooked the dinner.

My mother cooked the dinner herself.

2. He repaired his bicycle.

He repaired his bicycle himself.

3. Let's clean the house.

.....

4. You should do your homework.

.....

5. I spoke to the Principal this morning.

.....

6. The information will not be too hard to find.

.....



G Circle the correct emphasising pronouns to complete these sentences. H.W.

1. I myself / himself heard his remarks.
2. He went to the market herself / himself and bought it.
3. You were there herself / yourself, weren't you?
4. Jay himself / myself was not aware of the plan.
5. They ourselves / themselves are undecided about it.
6. She conveyed the news herself / yourself.

7. I am confused **yourself/myself**.

8. Teresa **herself/oneself** isn't back in town yet.

H Complete this dialogue with the correct reflexive or emphasising

D



A: I hear that six of you went on a picnic to the Krishna Dam. Did a good time?

B: Yes, we enjoyed ourselves.

A: Whose idea was it?

B: Well, we thought it up ourselves.

A: Did you all go there by yourselves?

B: No, Shekar's father drove us to the dam.

A: Does he drive now? I thought he had injured his arm.

B: He had, but now he is able to drive the car himself.

A: Who cooked for you?

B: Simi's friend, Bina, also joined us. She is a very good cook, so she offered to take care of it herself.

A: How did you spend the day there?

B: We made ourselves comfortable on the lawns of the guest house. We played cards, listened to music and just relaxed. Then, we had a picnic.

A: Who cleaned the dishes?

B: Shekhar and Seema cleaned the pots and pans themselves, allowing the rest of us to amuse ourselves.





Revision Paper 1

A There is an error in each line. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the blanks provided.

Bees are four-winged insect. Most bees have stings.

Bee send messages to one another about food by

dancing. Each dance movements makes sound

wave which are picked up by the tiny hairs on

the back of the bee's heads.

B Underline the abstract nouns and circle the collective nouns in these sentences.

1. The judges studied all the evidence before giving their verdict.

2. A flock of birds flew past us overhead.

3. The celebrations for the festival went on well into the night.

4. Sara's happiness knew no bounds.

5. The troops marched in unison as the band played.

6. We saw a large fleet of ships at sea.

C Pick out the nouns in these sentences and write whether they are countable or uncountable in the space provided.

1. He lost his wallet and has no money for the bus.

2. Her father bought her a set of pens.

3. He visited his parents last year.



4. I am trying to learn more about the history of this place.

5. I'm not sure we can make it back home by nightfall.

6. This monument attracts a lot of tourists.

D Rearrange these words and phrases to make meaningful sentences.

1. arranging / the girl / is / my sister / the flowers

2. are planning / to India / the Mehers / a trip / soon

3. is about / in / the UK / this book / tours / year-long / the writer's

4. cried out / the thirsty travellers / when they saw / in their path / a river / in joy

5. a metro train / transportation / a dependable mode / of / is

6. is / the sun / the sky / right overhead / in / at noon

E Read the passage and complete it by choosing the correct answers.

Minnie was a ¹ _____ girl who was afraid of ² _____ own shadow. "Go away, go away," she would cry, but her shadow would not leave her ³ _____. "I can't go away," cried her shadow. "I'm yours. I have to go where you go. Why won't you accept me?," the shadow was ⁴ _____. Minnie was ⁵ _____ that she had made her own shadow cry. She asked, "Does everybody have a shadow?" "Look," said her shadow, cheering up, "there goes Ms Rao and her big jolly shadow." Minnie looked and sure enough there the shadow was. Minnie went up to Ms Rao

and asked her, "Aren't you afraid of _____ shadow?" "Of course not," replied Ms Rao, "shadows don't hurt you, they are just shadows."

1. a. small b. young c. tiny
2. a. your b. his c. her
3. a. alone b. aloof c. apart
4. a. happy b. miserable c. confident
5. a. sad b. playful c. mischievous
6. a. her b. your c. his

F Complete these sentences with the correct reflexive or emphasising pronoun.

1. The school encourages children to do their work _____.
2. I am trying to teach _____ to play the guitar using a book.
3. The teacher _____ apologised for the mix-up.
4. They cleaned their classrooms _____.
5. He has convinced _____ to participate in the show.
6. We took care of everything _____.

G Read this passage which gives more information on bees. Then, complete the sentences using suitable words from the box. You will have to use one word twice.

hollow the colonies well-known direction
a poisonous species some

There are over 12,000 _____ of bees. The South American vulture bee is stingless and eats only meat. There are two _____ species—the bumble bee and the honeybee. Honeybees live in _____ of about 80,000.

_____ treatment has been developed to save people who are bitten by bees with _____ stings.

Bees use _____ sun to decide on the _____ in which they want to fly.

_____ bees make their nest in tunnels under _____ ground or in _____ plant stems.

