



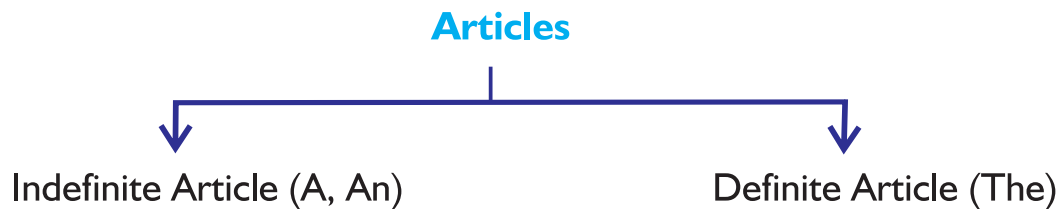
Articles



LEARNING TIME

The adjectives or determiners 'a', 'an' and 'the' are called Articles. They are really Demonstrative Adjectives.

There are two types of Articles:



❖ INDEFINITE ARTICLE ('A' AND 'AN')

A or An are called Indefinite Articles because they do not point out any particular person or thing. We use 'a' and 'an' with singular nouns.

Example:

- (a) My grandfather is reading a newspaper.
- (b) We met a European.
- (c) She ate an orange and a banana.
- (d) Himani looks like a queen.



Note: A common noun in the singular number must have an article before it.

❖ USE OF 'A' AND 'AN'

The choice between 'a' and 'an' is determined based on the sound. 'A' is used before a word that begins with a consonant sound.

Example:

a cat, a lion, a girl, a monkey, etc.

'An' is used before a word that begins with a vowel sound.

Example:

an ice cream, an elephant, an umbrella, an orange, an ass, an ink-pot etc.

You must always remember that the criterion for the use of 'a' or 'an' is not the first letter of the word before which they are used but the sound of the letter. 'A' can be used before words beginning with a vowel, and 'an' can be used before words beginning with a consonant; depending upon their sounds.



Example:

A university, a European, a uniform, a useful item, a one-eyed man, an honest boy, an hour, an MLA, an MP, etc.

❖ DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE)

'The' is called definite article because it is used to refer to a definite person or thing.

❖ USE OF 'THE'

The definite article, 'the' is used :

1. When we talk about a thing already mentioned.

Example:

- (a) I saw an elephant. The elephant was very big.
- (b) She bought a bicycle. She showed the bicycle to her friends.



2. When we talk about a particular thing.

Example:

- (a) This is the T.V that my father bought from the market.
- (b) She told me about the incident which I had already heard.

3. Before a common noun in the singular number to represent a whole class.

Example:

- (a) The cow is a domestic animal.
- (b) The tiger is the national animal of India.



4. Before names of the things unique of their kind.

Example:

- (a) The sun sets in the west.
- (b) The moon revolves around the earth.

5. Before the names of the rivers, oceans, mountains, seas, gulfs, islands, etc.

Example:

- (a) The Ganga is a holy river.
- (b) The Himalayas lie in the north of India.



6. Before the names of sacred books, newspapers, magazines.

Example:

- (a) I like to read the Gita.
- (b) She reads the Times of India daily.

7. Before the names of trains.

Example:

The Shatabdi Express will depart at 5 o'clock.



8. Before the superlative form of an adjective.

Example:

- (a) She is the most intelligent student in the class.
- (b) He proved himself the best batsman of the team.



9. Before names of the musical instruments.

Example:

- (a) I like to play the veena.
- (b) Can you play the harmonium?



10. With ordinal numbers.

Example:

- (a) January is the first month of the year.
- (b) April is the fourth month of the year.



11. Before uncountable nouns which are used in general sense.

Example:

- (a) The sugar is sweet.
- (b) Delhi is the capital of India.



12. Before a noun used in its widest sense.

Example:

- (a) My mother goes to the temple daily.
- (b) We went to the market to buy vegetables.

13. Before the names of streams of studies.

Example:

The arts, the science, the commerce, etc.

PRACTICE TIME

I. Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the':

- (a) English is not _____ easy language.
- (b) Iron is _____ useful metal.
- (c) Nilu is _____ honest girl.
- (d) I always speak _____ truth.
- (e) _____ sun shines brightly.



- (f) My sister has _____ umbrella.
 (g) Which is _____ longest river in India?
 (h) Satya is _____ best student of the class.
 (i) She will come after half _____ hour.
 (j) Who is _____ girl sitting there?
 (k) My brother can play an _____ xylophone.



2. Use articles wherever necessary in the following sentences and rewrite them:

- (a) We like to live in open air. _____
 (b) She is a young woman. _____
 (c) Moon did not rise till after nine. _____
 (d) The man in red shirt is my neighbour. _____
 (e) It is honour to be here. _____
 (f) Mohan is honest man. _____
 (g) Draw map of Delhi. _____
 (h) Brave policeman lost his arm while fighting with robbers. _____
 (i) My father gave me cycle. _____
 (j) Sun rises in the east. _____

Fun With Grammar

Tick (✓) mark the correct option out of four given in the following:

- (a) We can speak _____.
 i. Hindi ☐ ii. The Hindi ☐ iii. A Hindi ☐ iv. An Hindi ☐
- (b) _____ is the longest river of the world.
 i. Nile ☐ ii. The Nile ☐ iii. A Nile ☐ iv. An Nile ☐
- (c) _____ is my favorite game.
 i. Cricket ☐ ii. The Cricket ☐ iii. A Cricket ☐ iv. An Cricket ☐
- (d) _____ rises in the east and sets in the west.
 i. Sun ☐ ii. A Sun ☐ iii. The Sun ☐ iv. An Sun ☐
- (e) _____ is the sacred book of the Hindus.
 i. Gita ☐ ii. The Gita ☐ iii. A Gita ☐ iv. An Gita ☐
- (f) _____ is the highest mountain peak in the world.
 i. The Mount Everest ☐ ii. Mount Everest ☐
 iii. An Mount Everest ☐ iv. A Mount Everest ☐

TEACHER'S NOTES

Explain to the children that an article is a word that indicates that a noun is a noun but does not describe it.





Active and Passive Voice



LEARNING TIME

❖ ACTIVE VOICE

When the subject of the verb is doer or doing the action, we say the verb is in the **Active Voice**.

Example:

- (a) Alka sings a song.
- (b) Maxwell hits huge sixes.
- (c) Radha wrote a small poem.
- (d) We have done our work.

❖ PASSIVE VOICE:

When the subject of the verb receives the action or is acted upon, then we say the verb is in the **Passive Voice**.

Example:

- (a) A song is sung by Alka.
- (b) Huge sixes are hit by Maxwell.
- (c) A small poem was written by Radha.
- (d) Our work has been done by us.



Rules to be followed while changing a sentence from Active Voice to Passive Voice.

1. Only transitive verbs can be used in Passive Voice.
2. The prepositions by, with or in are often used to say who or what caused the action.
3. The past participle form of the verb is used.
4. The subject takes the place of the object and the object takes the place of the subject.
5. The tense of the sentence does not change, only the form changes.
6. The pronouns are changed as shown below.

I - Me

We - Us

You - You

He - Him

She - Her



Study the following table carefully and note the pattern of formation of sentences in active and passive voices in different tenses.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Indefinite	eats, eat	is eaten are eaten
Present Continuous	am eating is eating are eating	is being eaten are being eaten
Present Perfect	has eaten have eaten	has been eaten have been eaten
Past Indefinite	ate	was eaten were eaten
Past Continuous	was eating were eating	was being eaten were being eaten
Past Perfect	had eaten	had been eaten
Future Indefinite	will eat shall eat	will be eaten shall be eaten
Future Perfect	shall have eaten will have eaten	shall have been eaten will have been eaten
can, may, must	can eat may eat must eat should eat	can be eaten may be eaten must be eaten should be eaten

Example:

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Indefinite	(i) He writes a letter. (ii) She does not drive a car. (iii) Who teaches you?	(i) A letter is written by him. (ii) A car is not driven by her. (iii) By whom are you taught?
Present Continuous	(i) I am drawing a picture. (ii) We are learning our lessons. (iii) Is she singing a song?	(i) A picture is being drawn by me. (ii) Our lessons are being learnt by us. (iii) Is a song being sung by her?



Present Perfect	(i) They have finished their work. (ii) My sister has cooked the food. (iii) Have they completed the work?	(i) Their work has been finished by them. (ii) The food has been cooked by my sister. (iii) Has the work been completed by them?
Past Indefinite	(i) Shanti bought a pen. (ii) Teachers taught students. (iii) Did your father read the newspaper?	(i) A pen was bought by Shanti. (ii) Students were taught by teachers. (iii) Was the newspaper read by your father?
Past Continuous	(i) Rashmita was making a noise in the class. (ii) The boys were playing football. (iii) Were the girls plucking the flowers?	(iii) A noise was being made by Rashmita in the class. (ii) Football was being played by the boys. (iii) Were the flowers being plucked by the girls?
Past Perfect	(i) She had learnt her lesson. (ii) Yudhisthir had never told a lie. (iii) Had he killed the snake?	(i) Her lesson had been learnt by her. (ii) A lie had never been told by Yudhisthir. (iii) Had the snake been killed by him?
Future Indefinite	(i) Himesh will sing a song. (ii) They will not publish the article in the Times of India. (iii) Shall we celebrate Holi with great pomp and show?	(i) A song will be sung by Himesh. (ii) The article will not be published by them in the Times of India. (iii) Will Holi be celebrated by us with great pomp and show?
Future Perfect	(i) He will have announced his resignation by tomorrow. (ii) She will not have done her work by 8 o'clock. (iii) Will you have bought a new bike?	(i) The resignation will have been announced by him by tomorrow. (ii) Her work will not have been done by her by 8 o'clock. (iii) Will a new bike have been bought by you?



Modal Verbs	(i) I can write a letter. (ii) You must do your duty. (iii) He has to bring a set of books.	(i) A letter can be written by me. (ii) Your duty must be done by you. (iii) A set of books has to be brought by him.
Imperative Sentence	(i) Come at once. (ii) Please give me a glass of water. (iii) Bring a pencil. (iv) Write a book.	(i) You are ordered to come at once. (ii) You are requested to give me a glass of water. (iii) Let a pencil be brought. (iv) Let a book be written.
Prepositions other than 'by' or its Omission	(i) She knows me. (ii) He calls them brave. (iii) We made him our leader. (iv) She pleased her mother.	(i) I am known to her. (ii) They are called brave by him. (iii) He was made our leader by us. (iv) Her mother was pleased by her.

PRACTICE TIME

I. Change the following sentences into Passive Voice:

- (a) The fruit-seller sells fruits.
- (b) The teacher was telling a story.
- (c) They will post the letter tomorrow.
- (d) They will have paid the fee by tomorrow.
- (e) Do they like their parents?
- (f) Has he left you in the lurch?
- (g) Madhu helped me.
- (h) Did he win the match?
- (i) You are wasting your time.
- (j) Who is teaching you English?
- (k) Are they not learning their lessons?
- (l) She has invited me.
- (m) Post the letter.
- (n) Bring a glass of water.
- (o) Please give me a pen.



2. Change the following sentences into Active Voice:

- (a) She was punished by the teacher.
- (b) He will be sent there by us.
- (c) They will be invited by me.
- (d) He was cheated by her.
- (e) A book is not read by me.
- (f) A match is being played by them.
- (g) Were you invited by him?
- (h) Had he been elected by people?
- (i) Will you be informed by them?

Fun With Grammar

Complete the following instructions given below for preparing tea by filling in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs out of the given options:

Tea is a kind of hot drink but preparing a tasty cup of tea is not easy. First, the required quantity of water is _____ (taking/taken/take) and then this water is _____ (boiled/boil/boiling). When the water starts boiling tea leaves is _____ (put/putting/being put) into it and then it is _____ (pour/poured/being poured) into a tea-pot and _____ (cover/covered/will be covered). Milk is _____ (boiled/boil/boiling). Sugar is _____ (add/added/adding) to taste. Milk is _____ (put/putting/being put) into a cup of tea as per the requirement. Tea is ready to serve.

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of verbs out of the options given:

- (a) Many women _____ (was arrested/were arrested/ arrested/had arrested) for violent behaviour at the feminists meet.
- (b) The road _____ (closed/has been closed/been closed/has closed) for traffic.
- (c) What _____ (is planned/is being planned/planned/planning) by you now?
- (d) In this contest ₹ 50000 _____ (will win/will won/will be won/would be won) by the first correct entry.
- (e) Every week so many books _____ (steal/stole/was stolen/were stolen) from the library.
- (f) The tyres _____ (has/have/has been/have been) found to be unsafe.
- (g) A local access system _____ (build/built/is build/will be built) to allow students easy access to our on-line library.
- (h) The teacher _____ (pleased/was pleased/had pleased/was being pleased) with the boy's work.
- (i) Consideration _____ (will be/would be/is/was) given at next week's meeting.

