

PART – A CONTENT : Grammar and usage : 5 MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Illustrate the uses of definite article 'THE'.

The definite article 'THE' is used, when the object or group of objects is unique.

The Earth, The Moon, The Sun, The Equator etc.,

The definite article ' THE' is used , when we refer to some particular person or thing.

The house I have bought is big.

The definite article 'THE' is used, when a person or thing has already been mentioned.

I saw a dog; the dog was small.

It is used when a singular noun stands for a whole class of things.

The rose is a beautiful flower. (All rose flowers)

It is used before the names of rivers, gulfs, seas, groups of islands, mountain ranges.,

The Ganges, the Himalayas, The Indian Ocean etc.,

It is used before the names of famous books and magazines.

The Bible, The Ramayan, The Koran, The Hindu, The Indian Express.

It is used before the superlative degrees.

The best player, the fastest, the shortest etc.,

It is used before an adjective to make it a Noun in the plural.

The rich must help the poor.

It is used before the ordinals.

The first, the second etc.,

2. List out the uses of Indefinite articles 'an' and 'a' with suitable examples.

The uses of Indefinite article 'a' and 'an':

'a' is used with words beginning with a consonant sound.

A man, a girl , a book etc.,

'a' is used with words beginning with a vowel letter but with a consonant sound.

A European, a university, a unit, a union, a one-rupee note etc.,

'a' is used before group word groups.

A lot of , a good number of, a great deal of etc.,

'a' is used before phrases like,

Twice a week, five rupees a kilo, three at a time, birds of a feather, etc.,

'a' is used to represent a class.

A dog is a faithful animal. (all dogs)

'a' is used in the sense of 'any' or 'single'

Don't make a noise; There is not a man in the village to support him.
'a' is used in the sense of a 'certain' and in front of a singular countable noun.

'an' is used before words beginning with a vowel sound.

An apple, an orange etc.,

'an' is used before words beginning with consonant letters but with a vowel sound.

An M.P. , an M.A. student etc.,

'an' is used before words beginning with a silent 'h'

when the accent is not on the first syllable. *An hour, an honest man, etc.,*

3. List out the major differences between Definite article and Indefinite article with examples.

Indefinite article is used to introduce a noun for the first time.

The boys saw a lion in the garden.

Indefinite article is not used before plural nouns

A boys (wrong)

Indefinite article can not be used for emphasizing

This is a pen I wanted.(wrong)

Indefinite article is not used before unique objects.

A sun, an earth is ordinarily treated.

Definite article is used when it is clear which person or thing you mean.

The lady in the room is my aunt.

Definite article is used before plural nouns.

The boys, the fruits etc.,

Definite article is used when the noun is already referred to.

I saw a lion in a garden. The lion was big.

Definite article is used for emphasizing.

This is the pen I wanted. (stress on a particular pen)

Definite article is used when the objects or group of objects is unique.

4. Design two activities for the teaching of Definite article 'the'.

Activity-1 The pictures of unique objects are given to the learners and they fill up with the correct articles.

Activity-2 The names of rivers, seas , islands, deserts are presented in a matching board. The students fill up with the correct articles.

Activity-3 The names of famous books, newspapers and epics are given to the students and they identify the correct articles used in the flash cards.

5. Design two activities for the teaching of Indefinite article 'a'.

Activity-1 A composite picture with singular and plural objects are given to the students and they are asked to fill up with the indefinite article 'a'.

Activity-2 The names of vegetables beginning with the vowel letters and consonant letters are given to the students in flash cards. The students spell the names correctly and fill up with the article 'a'.

6. Design two activities to teach Indefinite article 'an'.

Activity-1 The names of animals beginning with the vowel and consonant words are presented in a chart in a jumbled manner. The learners in groups arrange the jumbled words, spell correctly and fill up with the correct article 'an' wherever necessary.

Activity-2 The teacher divides the class into different groups. They write the names of varieties of flowers and vegetables. One group reads the names and the other listen to the words and write the correct form of the Indefinite article 'an' and the teams which get the highest points are declared as winners.

7. Design two activities for the teaching of two simple prepositions.

Table, notebook, book, geometry box, scale, rubber

ON: Activity-1 The teacher shows the table and frames a sentence.

The table is on the floor.

The teacher asks a student to keep the notebook on the table.

Now, the student frames a question. *Where is the notebook?*

The teacher replies with the students. *The notebook is on the table.*

Similarly, another student keeps the book on the notebook.

Where is the book? *The book is on the notebook.*

IN: Activity -2 Pen, Purse, bag, books, pencils

The teacher keeps the pen in the shirt pocket and frames a sentence.

My pen is in the shirt pocket.

The teacher asks a question by showing the purse.

Where is my purse?

The students answer: *The purse is in the shirt pocket.*

Similar questions are framed with the help of books and pencils.

Where are my books? The books are in the bag.

Where are my pencils? The pencils are in the box.

8. Illustrate the different types of Preposition.

The kinds of prepositions are:

Simple preposition (at, in, on, up etc.,)

Compound preposition (inside, outside, without, within etc.,)

Phrase preposition (In front of, in order to etc.,)

A preposition can have as its object a noun, a pronoun, a gerund, an infinitive or a noun clause. It refers to Place, Time, Method and Manner, Reason and purpose, possession, Direction and Motion.

He stood behind the door. (Place)

He came at 11.00 P.M. (Time)

The parcel came by post. (Method and Manner)

Exercise is good for health. (Reason and purpose)

I saw a big boy with red shirt. (Possession)

He jumped into the water. (Direction and Motion)

9. Prepositional phrase is useful in transformation of sentences. Establish.

Prepositional phrases are group of words used with the force of a single preposition.

It helps to change complex sentence into simple sentence.

It helps to change two independent compound sentences into simple sentence.

Example: As he is ill, he retired from business. (Complex sentence)

Owing to his ill health, he retired from business.

Don't talk. Prove your worth by doing something. (Compound sentence)

Instead of talking, prove your worth by doing something.

10. Here is a conversation between two students in the class. Classify and tabulate the different TYPES OF SENTENCES occur in the dialogue.

Pradeesh: Why are you waiting outside? Come in. When did you return from Chennai?

Prasanna: Fine, thank you. How are you?

Pradeesh: Then go home and take rest.

Prasanna: Oh! It was horrible. In fact I am not well because of this.

But now pleasant it is here!

Pradeesh: Hai, Prasanna, How are you?

Prasanna: Yes, I think. I should excuse myself from the class today.

I will meet the teacher and seek permission to go home.

Pradeesh: Did you have good weather on your trip?

Prasanna: Just this morning.

STATEMENT: Fine, Thank you. / In fact I am not well because of this. / Yes, I think. I should excuse myself from the class today. I will meet the teacher and seek permission to go home. /Just this morning.

INTERROGATIVE: Why are you waiting outside? / When did you return from Chennai? /How are you? / Hai, Prasanna, How are you? / Did you have good weather on your trip?

IMPERATIVE: Come in. /Then go home and take rest.

EXCLAMATORY: Oh! It was horrible. / But now pleasant it is here!

11. The following is a conversation between a teacher and a student. Identify the different types of sentences occurring in the conversation:-

Student: Good Morning. May I come in Sir?

Teacher: Please do. How was your Picnic Yesterday?

Student: How nice it was!

Teacher: So you had a good time. All right. I hope you have done your homework.

Student: Did you give any homework, Sir?

Teacher: Haven't you done the sums I gave you?

Student: Oh! How forgetful I am!

STATEMENT: So you had a good time. All right. I hope you have done your homework.

INTERROGATIVE: May I come in, Sir? / How was your picnic yesterday? / Did you give any homework, Sir? / Haven't you done the sums I gave you?

IMPERATIVE: Good Morning. /Please do.

EXCLAMATORY: How nice it was! / Oh! How forgetful I am!

12. List out the uses of Modal auxiliaries.

Auxiliary verbs are called helping verbs. The auxiliary verbs are divided into Primary auxiliaries and Modal auxiliaries. Modal auxiliaries help to express the mood of the speaker. The Modal auxiliaries are thirteen in number.

THE COMMON USES OF MODAL AUXILIARIES:

Modals can be used to form negatives. (You must not worry.)

Modals can be used to form interrogatives. (Can you give me an example?)

Modals can be used to suggest possibilities. (She might also be there.)

Modals can be used to ask for permission. (May I come in?)

Modals can be used for denials. (Sorry, You can not leave the place.)

Modals can be used in offers. (Can I help you?)

They can be used in requests. (Can you get me water?)

They can be used in instructions. (You must finish the work.)

They can be used in the sense of ability. (I can speak English well.)

13. Mention the special features of Modal auxiliaries.

The special features of Modal auxiliaries are as follows:

a. Modals are followed by the base forms only: Main Verb/ Be / Have.

He can write well.

They will be here soon.

You must have heard of him.

b. Modals do not inflect. There are no –s, - ing, and –ed forms for modals.

c. Modals can be used to form negatives. (He can not play the match)

d. Modals are used in question tags. (You won't forgive me, will you?)

e. Modals have no infinitives or participles.

They have expressions like *be able to*, *be allowed to*, *have to*, *supposed to*.

14. Design two activities to teach Modal auxiliaries.

The teacher designs activities based on the learners' experiences.

The teacher distributes pencil to one student and the other a pen.

1st boy: I have a pencil. Do you have a pencil?

I have a pencil. Do you have a pen?

No, Sir, I do not have a pen.

2nd boy: Do you have a pencil? No, Sir, I have a pen. Likewise with 'have' and 'be'forms.

15. How adjectives are classified? Give examples.

An adjective is a word which qualifies a noun and indicates the quality, kind, quantity, number, etc., of the person or thing represented by the noun.

Adjectives can be classified into three groups:

a) Descriptive adjective, b) Limiter adjective, c) Pronominal adjective.

There are different kinds of adjectives. They are as follows:

a) Adjectives of quality or Descriptive Adjectives

A tall man, the chemistry book

b) Adjectives of Quantity

enough, any, no, little, few, much, many

c) Adjectives of Number (or) Numeral adjectives

fifty, some, last, several

d) Demonstrative adjectives

this, that, these, those, such,

e) Distributive adjectives

each, every, either, neither

f) Interrogative adjectives

what, which, whose

16. Pick out the adjectives in the following sentences and match it with its kind:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Take care of your health | Demonstrative adjective |
| b) Calcutta is a large city | Quantitative adjective |
| c) Every student should do Yoga | Possessive adjective |
| d) The hand has five fingers | Distributive adjective |
| e) That man is from Chennai | Qualitative adjective |

Ans: a) Possessive adjective

b) Qualitative adjective

c) Distributive adjective

d) Quantitative adjective

e) Demonstrative adjective

17. Classify nouns with examples.

A noun is the name of a person, place or thing. It is otherwise known as a naming word.

The nouns in English can be classified as follows:

- a) Proper Noun
- b) Common Noun
- c) Collective Noun
- d) Abstract Noun
- e) Material Noun

a) Proper Noun: Proper Nouns are the special names given to persons, places, pet animals, rivers, mountains, etc.,

Persons: Ravi, Gita, Ram....

Places : Chennai, Madurai, Puducherry....

Rivers : The Ganges, The Cauvery, The Vaigai....

Mountains: the Himalayas, the Alps....

All proper Nouns are written with a capital letters at the beginning.

b) Common Nouns: Common Nouns are the names common to all persons, places, things of the same kind. The following are the examples of common nouns: girl, town, language, country, tree, vehicle....

Mumbai is a big city. In this sentence, Mumbai refers to a particular city, but the noun city could be applied to any other city. So, Mumbai is a common noun while city is a common noun.

c) Collective Nouns and Abstract Nouns: Common Nouns include Collective nouns and Abstract Nouns. Nouns such as army, herd, family and crowd are called collective nouns. Each of them is a name for a collection or group of persons or things of the same kind.

Ex: The Indian Army .The word army refers to collection of soldiers.

d) Abstract nouns: Abstract nouns are nouns of ideas, qualities, states, processes and actions. Ideas: music, statistics,

Qualities: kindness, happiness, wisdom

States: childhood, misery, sickness

Processes: analysis, synthesis, judgement

Actions: obedience, movement, attention

Countable Nouns and uncountable Nouns: Countable nouns and uncountable nouns form another kind of classification of nouns.

Common Nouns are classified into Countable and Uncountable nouns.

Countable Nouns are those common nouns that can be counted.

Countable Nouns have plurals and can be used with a/an. Ex: a table , tables

Uncountable Nouns are classified into Material Nouns and Abstract Nouns.

Uncountable Nouns are those that cannot be counted. Ex: milk, sand, intelligence

Uncountable Nouns have no plurals and cannot be used with a/an.

Material Nouns are names of materials or substances out of which things are made.

Abstract nouns: Abstract nouns are nouns of ideas, qualities, states, processes and actions.

Ideas: music, statistics, grammar

Qualities: kindness, happiness, wisdom

States: childhood, misery, sickness

Processes: analysis, synthesis, judgement

Actions: obedience, movement, attention

Some Nouns can be used both countable and uncountable.

Balu is reading a paper. (A paper- countable)

Paper is made from pulp.(Paper – uncountable)

A singular noun can be changed into plural by adding –s, -es,-ves,-ies,-en.

There are compound nouns in English. Ex: god father, book seller.

A noun can function as the Subject of the verb. (*Sita* sings well)

A noun can function as the Object of the verb. (Siva bought a *pen*)

A noun can function as the complement of an incomplete verb. (Sita is a *doctor*)

A noun can function as the Object of a preposition. (Siva went by this *door*)

A noun in apposition to the preceding noun. (Siva,my *son*, is a teacher)

18. List out the genders of nouns with examples.

There are four genders of nouns. They are:

Masculine gender, Feminine gender, Common gender and Neuter gender.

The names of males are in the masculine gender.(e.g.) brother, uncle

The masculine gender is often applied to things noted for their strength.

The names of females are in the feminine gender. (e.g.) sister, aunt

The feminine gender is used to things noted for their beauty and gracefulness.

The feminine gender of a number of nouns is formed by adding -es, -ess, -

The names of persons that may be male or female are in the common gender.

(e.g.) parent, friend, enemy

The names of things that are neither male nor female are in the neuter gender.

(e.g.) pen,silver.

19. Classify verbs with an example for each.

A verb refers to actions, events or situations. It tells what a person or thing does, what is done to a person or thing or what a person or thing is. It is an action word. In short, it refers Action, Condition and Possession.

(e.g.) Murali coughed. (Action);

The sky is blue. (Condition);

She has a car. (Possession)

Verbs can be classified in a number of ways. They are: *Main verbs and Auxiliary verbs*

Main verb has five forms. They are:

1) MV^o (Base Form),

2) MV-s (3rd person singular Present),

3) MV-^{ing}(Present participle),

4)MV^{ed} (Past Simple),

5)MV^{en} –(Past participle)

(e.g.)Eat, eats, eating, liked, eaten

Main verbs are open-ended. Most English verbs belong to this class. All new verbs that are coined or borrowed from other languages are also main verbs.

Auxiliary verbs (helping verbs) can be subdivided into primary and modal auxiliaries. The Primary auxiliaries are Be, Have, and Do. There are eight Be verbs and four Have verbs and

Five **Do verbs**. They are : am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been and have, has, had, having and do, does, did, doing, done

Transitive verbs and Intransitive verbs:

A verb which has a direct Object is called a Transitive verb. (e.g.) Dinesh bought toys.

A verb which has two Objects is called Ditransitive verb. (e.g.) Gopi gave Babu a parcel.

A verb which has no Object is called an Intransitive verb.

The performer of an action and the action is involved in the sentence. (e.g.) The baby cried.

The verbs can be divided under two heads.

They are *Regular main verbs and Irregular main verbs*.

Regular: call-called-called ; Irregular: drive- drove-driven

Tenses and Time References:

A set of verb forms that indicate a specific point in time or a period of time in the past, present or future is called a tense. They are Past Tense, Present Tense and Future Tense. In each tense, we have four tense forms. They are: Simple Present, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Present perfect continuous; Simple Past, Past Continuous, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuous; Simple Future, Future continuous, Future Perfect, Future perfect Continuous.

Examples:

Simple Present: Venu writes stories. (repeated action)

Present continuous: Siva is writing. (action happening at the time of speaking)

Present perfect : Rama has posted the letter. (action just completed)

Present perfect continuous: It has been raining. (action began in the past and is still continuing)

Simple past: I met last week. (action completed in the past.)

Past continuous: It was raining last week. (past action continued for sometime in the past)

Past perfect: When I arrived Murugan had just left. (one action completed in the past and other past action commenced)

Past perfect continuous: He had been working in this office for thirty years.(action was taking place for a period of time before something happened)

Simple Future: He will pass the test.(action yet to take place)

Future continuous: They will be gathering near the station.(action yet to start in future and continue after it.

Future Perfect: we shall have completed this course by next year. (action will be completed in future before a certain point of time.)

Future Perfect continuous: Hema will have been climbing mountains for six years by the end of this month.(When the action is continuous in future)

Interrogatives, Negatives and Question Tags:

To frame interrogative sentences auxiliary verbs play an important role.

- Sonia will be here next week.
Will Sonia be here next week?
- She likes tea.
She does not like coffee.
- She plays cricket.
Doesn't she?

Infinitives, Gerunds and Participles:

You can look at the verb forms in another way- finite and non-finite verbs. Finite verbs have tenses. The non-finite forms of the verb are as follows:

- # Infinitive - To swim in the sea dangerous.
- # Gerund - Swimming in the sea is dangerous.
- # Participle - Having been wounded, he was angry.

20. Design some tasks to teach Present Perfect Tense.

The teacher gives few questions which reflect their personal experiences.

Have you ever met a cinema star?

Have you ever cried in a cinema hall?

Have you left the cinema before the movie ended?

Have you ever played chess?

Have you ever copied homework for some one else?

The teacher divides the class room into different groups. They answer either in groups individually. Similar words are introduced by the teacher so that the students use the

forms. The tense talks about an action that happened in the past but that has relevance now.

21. Give five activities to teach Present Continuous Tense.

Activity: 1 Miming by the teacher .The teacher shows the action of brushing.

You are brushing the teeth.

The teacher draws a picture on the blackboard.

You are drawing a picture on the blackboard.

Activity: 2 Miming by a student. The boy jumps .The peer students describe the action.

He is jumping.

The boy runs in the class.

The students say 'He is running'

Activity:3 Singing by the students: When the teacher asks , the students say

'we are singing'

22. Fill in the blanks with correct tense form.

Chandrayan I was launched (launch) on 22nd October 2008.The space craft took (take) about 6 days to go round the earth once. One of the main objectives of the mission was(be) locating minerals in the moon soil. It orbited (orbit) for two years.

23. Define the four forms of present tense and their uses.

The four forms are:

- 1) Simple Present,
- 2) Present Continuous,
- 3) Present Perfect,
- 4) Present Perfect Continuous.

USES:

1) Simple Present: It is mainly used to express habitual actions.

It is used to express general truth or universal truth. It is used to express future action.

It is used with adverbs or adverb phrases such as always,never,often,usually and occasionally.

2) Present Continuous It is used to express an action at the time of speaking. It is used to express a definite action in future.

3) Present perfect: It is used to express an action just completed. It is used to express recent action without time reference.

4) Present perfect Continuous It is used to express an action that began in the past and still continuing.

24. Define the four forms of Past Tense and their uses.

The four forms are:

1) Simple Past. 2) Past continuous, 3) Past perfect, 4) Past perfect continuous.

USES:

- 1) Simple past: It is used to express an action in the past at a definite time. It is used to express a habit in the past.
- 2) Past continuous : It is used to express a past action which continued for sometime.
- 3) Past perfect: It is used to express an action completed at some time in the past before some other past action commenced.
- 4) Past perfect continuous It is used to express an action that had been happening for a period of time before something else happened.

25) Define the four forms of Future Tense and their uses.

The four forms are:

1) Simple Future 2) Future Continuous 3) Future perfect 4) Future perfect Continuous

USES: 1) Simple Future: It is used to express an action or event that is still to take place.

2) Future Continuous: It is used to express an action that starts before that time and continues after it.

3) Future Perfect: It is used to express an action that will be completed before a certain point of time in the future.

4) Future Perfect Continuous: It is used to express an action represented as being in progress over period of time that will end in future.

26) Define the four forms of present tense and frame questions using the situations.

The four forms are:

1) Simple Present 2) Present Continuous 3) Present perfect 4) Present perfect continuous

SIMPLE PRESENT : Mala dances well. Does Mala dance well?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS: Balu is going home? Is Balu going home?

PRESENT PERFECT : She has finished her work. Has she finished her work?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS: I have been reading a novel.

Have you been reading a novel?

27) Define the four forms of Future tense and frame questions using the situations.

The four forms are:

- 1) Simple Future 2) Future Continuous 3) Future perfect 4) Future perfect continuous.

SIMPLE FUTURE: He will eat fruits. Will he eat fruits?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS: He will be going home. Will he be going home?

FUTURE PERFECT : They shall have finished the work. Shall they have finished the work?

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS: Hema will have been climbing mountains for six years by the end of this month. Will Hema have been climbing mountains for six years?

28) Define the four forms of Past Tense and frame questions using the situations.

The four forms of Past Tense are:

- 1) Simple Past, 2) Past Continuous, 3) Past perfect, 4) Past perfect continuous.

SIMPLE PAST: I wrote my exam well. Did you write your exam well?

PAST CONTINUOUS: It was raining when we went out. Was it raining when you went out?

PAST PERFECT: The patient had died before the doctor arrived. Did the Doctor arrive before the patient die?

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS: He had been smoking for thirty years. How long he had been smoking?

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