



FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CLASS-VI
WORKSHEET NO: 11
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

NAME:

DATE: 13/04/2020

Comprehension passage

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow-

Food can maintain and save life. It can destroy life as well. Proper food serves as medicine, improper food works as poison. A little care about the quality and quantity of food will keep us healthy and happy. If we go about eating all sorts of things, we shall become sick. We take pride in calling ourselves civilized. Being sensible means to know the difference between good and bad, right and wrong. It will not do to become slaves to our tongue or taste. Even cattle, birds and beasts eat only what is best for their body. We mostly eat processed food and refined sugar. We pay heavily for junk food, for Chinese dishes or deep fried snacks. As a result we catch diseases. We have drifted away from Mother Nature. We laugh at the rules of hygiene, healthy diet and the advice of our elders. This has given rise to diabetes. We offer chocolates, cakes and ice creams too often to our children. We also attend parties or dine out every day. This way we invite obesity and diabetes.

i) answer the following questions briefly:

- (a) What are the functions of food?
- (b) What is meant by 'improper food'?
- (c) What does 'civilised life' imply?
- (d) Explain: We have drifted away from nature.
- (e) How does modern life style and food habits affect us?

Find words from the passage that mean the same as:

- (a) being fat
- (b) cleanliness

2- POEM COMPREHENSION

- 1. In the heart of a seed
buried deep, so deep
a dear little plant
lay fast asleep
- 2. "wake", said the sunshine
"and creep to the light".
"wake", said the voice
of the raindrops bright
- 3. The little plant heard,
and it rose to see
what the wonderful
outside world might be

II) Answer the following questions

- a) where does the little plant sleep?
- b) when does the little plant wake up?
- c) what does the little plant hear?
- d) what things does the little plant see and admire

Articles (study material)

Definite Article

Let's begin by looking at the **definite article**. This article is the word 'the,' and it refers directly to a specific noun or groups of nouns. For example:

- the freckles on my face
- the alligator in the pond
- the breakfast burrito on my plate

Each noun or group of nouns being referred to - in these cases freckles, alligator, and breakfast burrito - is direct and specific

Indefinite articles are the words 'a' and 'an.' each of these articles is used to refer to a noun, but the noun being referred to is not a specific person, place, object, or idea. It can be any noun from a group of nouns. For example:

- a Mercedes from the car lot
- an event in history

In each case, the noun is not specific. The Mercedes could be any Mercedes car available for purchase, and the event could be any event in the history of the world.

note-

For the purposes of understanding how articles are used, it is important to know that nouns can be either **count** (can be counted) or **noncount** (indefinite in quantity and cannot be counted). In addition, count nouns are either **singular** (one) or **plural** (more than one). **Noncount** nouns are always in **singular** form. For example, if we are speaking of water that has been spilled on the table, there can be one drop (**singular**) or two or more drops (**plural**) of water on the table. The word *drop* in this example is a **count** noun because we can count the number of drops. Therefore, according to the rules applying to **count** nouns, the word *drop* would use the articles *a* or *the*.

However, if we are speaking of water in general spilled on the table, it would not be appropriate to count *one water* or *two waters* -- there would simply be *water* on the table. Water is a **noncount** noun. Therefore, according to the rules applying to **noncount** nouns, the word *water* would use *no article* or *the*, but not *a*. Following are the three specific rules which explain the use of definite and indefinite articles.

Rule #1 - Specific identity not known: Use the indefinite article a or an only with a singular count noun whose specific identity is not known to the reader. Use a before nouns that begin with a consonant sound, and use an before nouns that begin with a vowel sound.

- Use the article a or an to indicate any non-specified member of a group or category.

I think **an** animal is in the garage

That man is **a** scoundrel.

We are looking for **an** apartment.

- Use the article a or an to indicate one in number (as opposed to more than one).

I own **a** cat and two dogs.

- Use the article a before a consonant sound, and use an before a vowel sound.

a boy, **an** apple

◇ Sometimes an adjective comes between the article and noun:

an unhappy boy, **a** red apple

- The plural form of a or an is some. Use some to indicate an unspecified, limited amount (but more than one).

an apple, **some** apples

Rule #2 - Specific identity known: Use the definite article **the** with any noun (whether singular or plural, count or noncount) when the specific identity of the noun is known to the reader, as in the following situations:

- Use the article **the** when a particular noun has already been mentioned previously.
I ate **an** apple yesterday. **The** apple was juicy and delicious.
- Use the article **the** when an adjective, phrase, or clause describing the noun clarifies or restricts its identity.

The boy sitting next to me raised his hand.

Thank you for **the** advice you gave me.

- Use the article **the** when the noun refers to something or someone that is unique.
the theory of relativity
the 2003 federal budget

Rule #3 - All things or things in general: Use no article with plural count nouns or any noncount nouns used to mean all or in general.

Trees are beautiful in the fall. (All trees are beautiful in the fall.)

He was asking for advice. (He was asking for advice in general.)

I do not like coffee. (I do not like any coffee in general.)

Examples of the Use of Articles

I do not want **a** gun in my house (any gun).

The gun is in his closet (implies there is a specific gun).

I am afraid of guns (all guns in general).

She sent me **a** postcard from Italy (an unspecific postcard - not a letter, not an e-mail).

It's **the** postcard that I have in my office (one specific postcard).

Getting postcards makes me want to travel (any postcard in general).

I have **a** dog (one dog).

The dog is very friendly (the dog that I have already mentioned).

Dogs make great pets (dogs in general).

Greta needs furniture in her apartment (furniture is a noncount noun).

She is going to select **the** furniture that she needs (the specific furniture that she needs).

She hopes to find **some** furniture this weekend (an unspecified, limited amount of furniture).

We are going to see **the** Statue of Liberty this weekend (the only Statue of Liberty).

Exercise on Articles

1. I f you are really hungry, you can eat apple.
a, an, the
2. She went on to become successful playback singer.
a, an, the
3. library on the corner has an amazing collection of story books.
a, an, the
4. I don't speak Hindi very well, but I can make myself understood.
a, the, No article is needed
5. She is prettiest girl I have ever seen.
a, the, No article is needed
6. 'Where is cheese?' 'I ate it.'
a, the, No article is needed
7. Move books off that chair and sit down.
a, an, the

8. Irish have their own language.
An, The, No article is needed
9. life is complicated.
A, The, No article is needed
10. I am writing book on Indian mythology.
(Please select 2 correct answers)
a, the

