Additional Lesson

ARTICLES

1. Read the following paragraph :

Anil is a [1] salesman. He works in a [2] shoe store. The [3] store he works in is in front of his house, across the [4] road. The [5] road is named as King's Road. The [6] store opens at 10 o'clock. Every day Anil carries a [7] bag to the [8] store. The [9] bag he carries contains a [10] lunch-box, a [11] water bottle and a [12] pair of the [13] store uniform. He comes back at 6 o'clock in the [14] evening.

You will mark a few things in the passage. The words which are numbered ***a, an*** *and* ***the***. These words are called articles.

You will also mark that whenever a thing is not specific (generic), 'a' is used; for the same thing, when it becomes specific, 'the' is used.

1. 'a salesman' - a professional out of many (generic)
2. 'a shoe-store' - a shoe-store out of many (generic)
3. 'The store' - 'the' is used before 'store' as it refers back to 'a shoe store' and thus becomes specific. We are now talking about only that store in which Anil works.

4, 5, and 6 - 'the' is used before 'road' and 'store' because we are talking about a specific road where the store is, and a specific store.

7. 'a bag' - Anil can take any bag, it is not specific, hence 'a bag'.
8. 'the store' - specific store
9. 'the bag' - now the bag has become specific. We are talking about a particular bag which Anil carries.

10, 11 & 12 - 'a lunch-box'(generic), 'a water-bottle' (generic) and 'a pair of ...' (countable noun).

13. 'the store uniform' – here again it is specific, a particular uniform of a particular store, of a particular man named Anil.

14. 'the evening' – a particular time. So we can easily derive certain conclusions whenever we talk about something as a class or a species, we use **'a' / 'an'**, but when the thing becomes particular we use **'the'**. That is only when we mention the thing for the first time we use 'a' and when the second time, 'the', because the second time, that thing which we are talking about becomes particular.

I have a pen. The pen is red.

That is why 'a' or 'an' is also known as 'Indefinite Article' and 'the' is known as 'Definite Article'.

2. Now look at the following sentences and mark the changed meaning:

(a) A tiger is a ferocious animal.
(b) An island is a peaceful place.
(c) The tiger is a ferocious animal.

Here in sentence no (a), & (c) 'A tiger' and 'the tiger' indicate the class of tigers and not any specific / particular member of the class. It is known as *generic use* of article 'a' and 'the'.

In sentence (b), 'An island' refers to the generic use of *indefinite Article 'an'*. It refers to the whole class or group of islands.

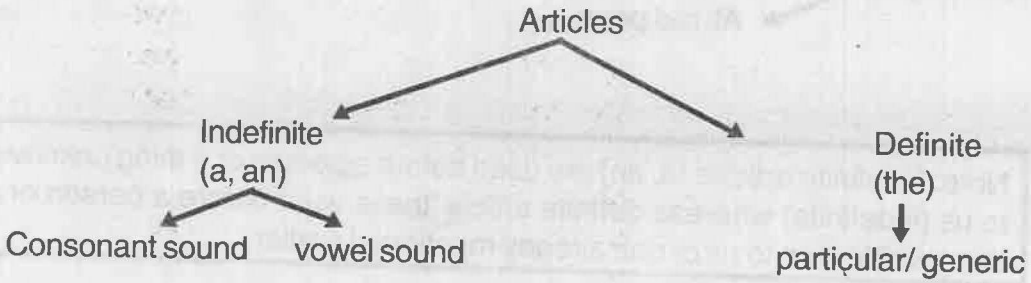
(a) a/an → Indefinite singular/ not particular
(a) a/an → Generic

(b) the → Particular/ contextual
(b) the → Generic

3. Definition

Articles are a sub-class of Determiners. They are demonstrative adjectives which are placed before nouns. Articles include 'a', 'an' and 'the'.

4. Kinds of articles



5. Read the following sentences and judge whether they refer to a particular /specific class or a group or indefinite persons or things:

1. *A* mother can never be heartless.
2. *A* friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. I bought *an* umbrella
4. *An* honest man is always regarded.
5. Please give me *the* red pen
6. *The* cow eats grass.

In sentence 1, 'A mother' refers to 'all mothers' not any particular one. 'A friend' in sentence 2 refers to 'all friends' who are helpful. Similarly, "an umbrella' in sentence 3 refers to 'any umbrella' but also indicates the sense of 'one'. In sentence 4, 'an honest man' refers to 'all honest persons'.

A mother → All mothers (in the present context)
A mother → specific/ particular one (in other contexts)

A friend → all friends/ generic (in the present context)
A friend → specific/ particular one

an umbrella → any umbrella/ one (in the above context)
an umbrella → all umbrellas / generic (in other contexts)

In sentence 5, 'the red pen' refers to a specific /particular pen. In sentence 6, 'the cow' refers to 'all cows' and not a particular one.

The red pen → Specific/ particular (in present context)
The red pen → All red pens

Note: Indefinite articles (a, an) are used before a person or a thing unknown to us (indefinite) whereas definite article 'the is used before a person or a thing well known to us or one already mentioned earlier.

6. Structure

Look at it and try to understand:

Noun → Countable © → Singular(sing) – a, an
Noun → Countable © → Plural (pl) - Ø , the
Noun → Uncountable (u) → Ø
Noun → Uncountable (u) → the

a/an
+ singular countable nouns
- He purchased **a** table. (one)
- He gave him **an** apple. (one)

the
+ singular countable noun
- **The** bag on **the** table is mine.
- **The** Grammar book is mine.

+ plural countable nouns
- **The** bags are mine.
- **The** apples are not sweet.

+ uncountable nouns
- **The** information you gave me was wrong.
- **The** water of the river is sweet.

7. Use of Indefinite Articles

A. Use of Article 'a'

Article 'a'

(+ Singular countable nouns beginning with consonantal sounds)
- He is a scientist.
- I have been asking for a grass cutter for months.

(+ noun to indicate a group / class)
- A cow is a mammal. (generic)
- A car must be insured. (generic)

Read the following sentences and try to understand the use of Article 'a' in the given context:

1. What *a nice photograph*!
2. Such *a long queue*!
3. He is *a Milton*.
4. He is *a Gandhi*.
5. Seven days make *a week*.
6. I saw a centipede on *the road*.
7. He became *a barrister*.
8. I want to become *a teacher*.

Sentence 1 and 2 show that in case of exclamatory sentences 'a' is used before singular countable nouns (photograph, queue), Sentence 3 and 4 point out that 'a' is used when we generalise the proper noun. In sentence 5 and 6 we find that 'a' before a noun points out the numerical sense of 'one'. In sentence 7 and 8, 'a' is used before the names of occupation.

Article 'a'

+ singular count. noun (In exclamatory sentence)

+ proper noun (to generalize)

+ noun (sense of one)
or
+ noun (name of occupation)

Read the following sentences and learn how the pronunciation of 'u' and 'o' determine the use of article:

1. He reads in *a university*.
2. He is *a European*.

3. He is *a one-eyed person.*
4. Please give me *a one-rupee note.*

When 'u' is pronounced as 'yoo' article 'a' is used (as in sentence 1& 2)
When 'o' is pronounced as 'wa' article 'a' is used.

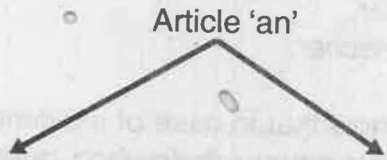
Note: Remember when 'u' is pronounced as 'a', it takes article 'an'.

1. Always move with *an umbrella* during the rainy season.
2. We have come to *an understanding.*

When 'o' is pronounced as 'au' it takes article 'an':

1. He is *an owner* of a hardware shop.
2. *An old* man knocked at the door.

B. Use of Article 'an'



(+ sing. Count nouns beginning with vowel sounds)
- He is *an* artist.
- Please, give me *an* orange.

(+ noun to indicate a group/ class)
- *An* elephant is a huge animal. (generic)
- *An* orange grows on the tree. (generic)

Read the following sentences and try to understand the use of Article 'an' in the given context.

1. He is *an honest* person.
2. Mahatma may see you for half *an hour.*
3. *An M.A.* student must be sincere.
4. *An S.D.O.* can pass the orders in this regard.
5. He wants to become *an actor.*
6. He drives his car 60 *kilometres an hour.*

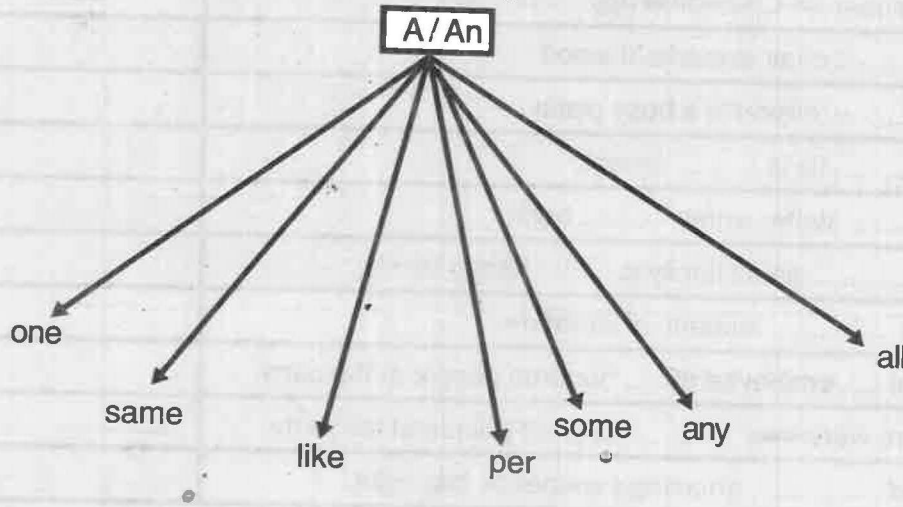
In sentences 1 and 2, the the adjective 'honest' and the noun 'hour' begin with vowel sound. Here 'h' is not pronounced and thus they take article 'a'.

In sentences 3 and 4, we see that the single consonants 'm' and 's' are pronounced with a vowel sound thus article 'an' is used before 'M.A.' and 'S.D.O.'

In sentence 5, 'an' is used before 'actor', because 'a'/ 'an' is normally used when we say what job somebody has or wants to have.

In sentence 6, article 'an'is used in the numerical sense before the unit of time: 'hour'.

Different meanings of A/An



Rome was not built in *a day*. (one)
Birds of *a feather* flock together. (same)
Ravi thinks he is *a Gandhi*. (like)
Bananas are selling twenty rupees *a dozen* (per)
A boy is looking for you. (some)
He did not give me *a* pen (any)
An atom is a porus as the solar system. (*An* atom = *all* atoms)

Exercise 1

Fill in column 'B' with suitable articles (a, an) to match the sentence in column 'A'

Column A	Column B
1. India is ..... secular country.	a
2. Dasa was ..... old servant.	
3. There was .... large colony of monkeys in Bareilly gaol.	

4. A blue book is ..... book containing ..... official report .	
5. ..... good judge will always remain impartial.	
6. ..... college of mine was recently translating ..... French paper on Chemotherapy.	
7. ..... chair is made of wood.	
8. ..... airport is a busy place.	
9. ..... fly is ..... insect.	
10. ..... writer writes ..... book.	
11. ..... small family is ..... happy family.	
12. I am ..... student of literature.	
13. He is ..... employee of ..... hundred people at the party.	
14. There were over ..... hundred people at the party.	
15. I had ..... amazing experience last night.	

8. Use of Definite Article 'the'

A. Read the following sentences, mark the articles and try to understand their meanings in the given context:

1. *The Chancellor of Nalanda University* went to Tibet.
2. I have lost *the book that you gave me.*
3. *The cobra* is a most dangerous reptile.
4. *The English* were not true to their words.
5. *The great Ashoka* was a generous king.
6. *The immortal Tagore* contributed a lot to literature and philosophy.

In sentences 1 and 2 article 'the' refers to a particular person and a particular thing respectively.

In sentences 3 and 4, article 'the' is placed before a singular noun which points out the whole class or race. 'The cobra refers' to 'all cobras' and 'the English' refers to 'all English people'

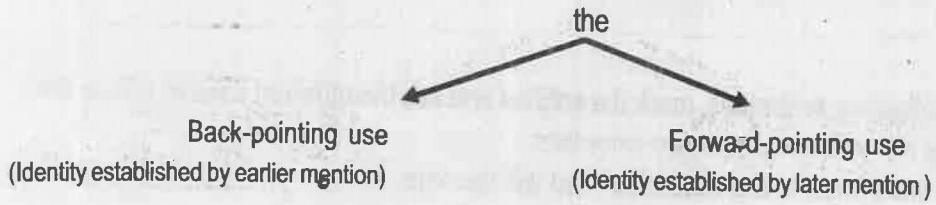
In sentences 5 and 6 article 'the' is placed before a proper noun (Ashoka, Tagore, when it is qualified by an adjective such as great immortal etc.)

B. Read the following sentences and mark the different uses of definite article 'the':

1. *A big cobra* got into your compound. *The cobra* was black.
2. John bought a TV and *a radio*, but he returned *the radio.*
3. *The black cobra which* had got into your compound was killed.
4. John returned *the radio he had bought yesterday.*

In sentences 1and 2, the identity of 'cobra' and 'radio' has been established by an earlier mention, hence they become particular or definite. 'The cobra' refers to 'the one which got into the compound' and 'the radio' points out 'the one which John had bought yesterday'. It is known as back-pointing use of article 'the'

In sentences 3 and 4, the identity of the cobra and the radio has been mentioned later. This is called forward-pointing use of 'the'.



C. Read the following sentences, find out the nouns following article 'the' and try to arrive at the conclusion:

1. *The earth* moves around *the sun.*
2. *The stars* twinkle in *the sky.*
3. *The North Pole* and *the South Pole* are equally distant from *the equator.*
4. *The television* has become more popular now-a-days.
5. What is in *the paper* today?
6. Ranjan missed *the train.*

In sentences 1,2 & 3 article 'the' is placed before nouns: 'earth', 'stars', 'North Pole' 'South Pole' and 'equator'. It means article 'the' is used when the object or group of objects is the only one that exists.

In sentences 4, 5 and 6, article 'the' is used before 'television', 'paper' and 'train'. Article 'the' is used before an institution, a thing or a means of transport shared by the entire community or in public use.

D. Read the following sentences and notice the different uses of article 'the':

1. Mahatma Gandhi was *the most respected leader* of his time.
2. He is *the best boy* in the class.
3. *The poor* are not happy souls.
4. *The worst sufferers* from diabetes can regain full health.
5. Nationalism is *the need of the day.*
6. This is *the man you are looking for.*

Sentences 1 and 2 show that article 'the' has been placed before the superlatives: 'most respected' and 'best'.

In sentences 3 and 4, article 'the' has been used before adjectives 'poor' and 'worst sufferers' to show the class or group.

In sentences 5 and 6, article 'the' has been used before nouns to give force or emphasis.

E. Read the following sentences, mark the articles and see the different uses of article 'the':

1. He is *the younger of the two scientists.*
2. *The more* it rains, *the worse* the road will become.
3. *The Nehrus* have a great reputation.
4. *The Browns* live in Canada.
5. *The Indians* are honest.
6. *The Hindus* are very generous.
7. *The Christians* claim themselves as superiors.

You see that in sentences 1 and 2, article 'the' has been used in comparative constructions. In sentences 3, and 4, article 'the' has been used before proper nouns to indicate a family (The Nehrus, the Browns) and before the people of a nation (the Indians) in sentence 5.

In sentences 6 and 7, article 'the' has been used before a well-known, well-defined group of people or a religious community. (the Hindus, the Christians)

F. Mark the different uses of article 'the' in the sentences given below:

1. *The Ramayana* is a holy book of the Hindus.
2. I read *the Bible* daily.
3. There was a thunder storm on Monday, *the 24th of December,* 1932.
4. I wandered for a month in *the Himalayas.*
5. *The Kalahari* is a vast desert.

6. Kalidasa is *the Shakespeare* of India.
7. Pokhra is *the Switzerland* of Nepal.
8. *The Times of India* is a reputed newspaper.

You see that in sentences 1 and 2, article 'the' has been placed before the names of sacred books and in sentence 3 'the' has been used before the date of a month.

Note: No article is used before the names of days, months and years.

Sentences 4 and 5 point out that article 'the' is used before the name of mountain ranges and deserts.

Sentences 6 and 7 show that article' the' is used before a proper noun to convert it into a common noun (the Shakespeare, the Switzerland)

Sentence 8 indicates that we place article 'the' before the names of the newspapers.

Some Specific rules regarding the use of article 'the':

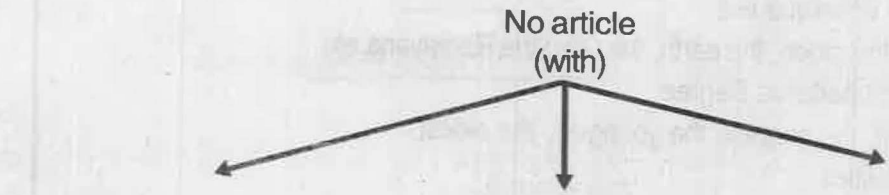
1. Before a noun you want to particularise
   Anil is *the man who* works there.
2. Rivers-
   The Ganges, the Chambal
3. Mountain ranges
   The Andes, the Himalayas
4. Oceans, seas, canals, gulfs etc.
   The Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, the Sone Canal, the Gulf of Maxico
5. One and only or unique like
   The sun, the moon, the earth, the Gita, the Ramayana etc.
6. Use it before Superlative Degree
   the richest, the poorest, the youngest, the eldest.
7. Before nationalities
   The Indians, the British, the Russians.
8. When adjective is used as a plural noun
   The rich should help the poor.
9. Before some comparative Degree
   The harder you work, the better.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles (a, an, the)

1. Pt. Nehru was not ..... mere politician; he was also ..... dreamer.
2. ..... intimacy seemed to grow between us.
3. Dehra Dun is one of ..... favoured haunts of ..... rain god.
4. Altogether it was one of ..... most miserable days.
5. I used to watch ..... eagles and ..... kites gliding gracefully high up in the air.
6. ..... child ran across ..... field.
7. It is pleasant to visit ..... hill station in summer.
8. There is ..... temple behind ..... house.
9. ..... birds can fly very high in ..... sky.
10. ..... book on the table is ..... interesting one,
11. I should like ..... house in ..... country.
12. ..... French fought valiantly against ..... English.
13. ..... friend of mine was recently writing ..... English novel.
14. I had ..... exchange of words with him.
15. ..... Negro's skull is more apelike than ..... white's.
16. He poured lassi into ..... earthen pot.
17. Sita wants ..... doll with ..... blue eyes.
18. ..... table-cloth is made of ..... piece of cloth.
19. There is ..... fly in ..... room.
20. I got into ..... railway carriage.

Where Articles are not used



-**Ranchi** is the capital of **Jharkhand** - **Gold** is a precious metal - **Beauty** needs no ornament
- **Ram** speaks good **English** - The ring is made of **diamond** - **Honesty** is the best policy

Note: A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place or thing (Gandhi, Delhi, Everest). A material noun denotes the matter or substance of which something is made of (gold, silver, glass etc.) An abstract noun is the name of quality, state, or action (kindness, honesty, sickness, childhood, revenge, laughter etc.)

Read the following sentences and find out the nouns without articles:

1. He died on Monday, the 17th of April 2003.
2. We are studying English.
3. I prefer English to French.
4. My favourite subject is mathematics.
5. He enjoys playing football.
6. I like tennis.
7. Cars have become very expensive.
8. Elephants are very intelligent.

In sentence 1, we find that no article is used before the names of days (Monday), months (April) and years (2003).

No article is used before the names of languages (English, French) and subjects (mathematics) in sentences 2, 3 & 4. Sentences 5 and 6 indicate that no article is placed before the names of games.

No article is used before a plural noun when it represents a whole group or class ('cars' and 'elephants' in sentences 7 & 8).

Read the following sentences and find out nouns with no articles before them and derive the conclusion:

1. We had porridge for breakfast
2. Man is mortal.
3. Everest is the highest peak in the world.
4. Sagarmatha is the name of one of the mountains of the Himalayan range.
5. Cholera is a dangerous disease.
6. Small pox is rarely found now-a-days.

Sentence 1 shows that no article should be used before the names of meals (porridge)
Sentence 2 points out that no article is used before a common noun when it is used in its widest sense (man).
No article is used before the names of single mountains or mountain peaks (Everest, Sagarmatha in sentences 3 & 4).

No article should be used before the names of diseases like cholera, small pox etc. (sentences 5 & 6)

Note: 1. Always remember that article 'the' is used before plague, measles, mumps etc.
2. article 'the' is used before the names of mountain ranges (the Himalayas)

Exercise - 3

Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles (a, an, the,); leave the blanks where articles are not needed:

1. ..... old beggar cried at ..... gate.
2. He was ..... educated person.
3. I got ..... job as ——— teacher in ..... school near Bihta.
4. ..... ring is made of ..... gold or ..... silver.
5. ..... iron is ..... metal.
6. ..... bread is made from ..... flour, and ..... flour is made from ..... wheat.
7. We make .....butter and ..... cheese from ..... milk.
8. ..... landlords of India are largely ..... creation of British imperialism.
9. The state will not be just ..... organisation of power but ..... moral organisation.
10. ..... state is not ..... master but ..... servant of the people.
11. ..... gaol official had bought ——— bitch.
12. I got into ——— railway carriage at ——— country station.
13. ——— big cobra got into his compound.
14. My aunt lived on ——— ground floor of ——— old house.
15. It was ——— windy morning but they hired ——— boat and went for sail along ——— coast.
16. Why are you standing there with hands in ——— pockets?
17. Give me ——— ink to wrote ——— letter.
18. ——— postman has just put ——— letter under ——— door.
19. Give me ——— knife and ——— small spoon.
20. ——— patriotism is ——— divine virtue.

Points to remember

Article 'a' is used in
numerical sense, as in:
Rome was not built in a day.
Distinctive sense as in:
Henry earns ten rupees a week.
Classifying sense, as in:
An ass is beautiful to an ass.
Introductory sense, as in:
He is a friend of mine.
Superlative degree:
She is a most beautiful girl.
Generic sense, as in:
A cow is a four-footed animal
Note: 'The' is also used in this sense before animals: The dog is a mammal. Again, 'a' is not used in a generic sense before man: 'A man is mortal' is not acceptable; it should be "Man is mortal".

Article 'the' is used before
oceans, rivers, islands, mountain ranges, hotels, restaurants, before the sun and the moon, **but not before**
Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, Mercury, Pluto, Mount Everest
Article 'the'is used before these proper nouns:

the USA	the UK	the Kremlin	the Pentagon
the Yemen	the Crimea	the Bahamas	the Saarc
the Netherlands	the Great Lakes	the Midlands	the Hebrides
the Philippines	the East Indies	the Shetlands	the Punjab
the Antarctic	the British Museum	the Sahara	the Canaries
the West Indies	the Suez Canal	the Sudan	the Sinai
the Ukraine	the National Gallery		

Article 'the'is used before these proper nouns as well

the emperor Napoleon	the Duke of Wellington
the Lord God	the reverend John Smith

REGISTERS

No language is used in a uniform way in all situations. Languages vary according to situation and use. Variation according to use is known as **register. Registers** are functional varieties of language.

Look at the following instances of language use:

1. Good morning Sir.
   Good morning Vivek. How are you?
   Very well Sir. Thank you.

2. 'Hi Abhishek'.
   "Hi Vivek. How are you? Haven't seen you for some time. Gone home, had you?
   Not really.....was busy with this and that."

Can you see the difference in the two instances of language use given above? The variety of language used in the first conversation is from the **formal register**. The variety used in the second is from the **informal register.** Both the varieties have certain features on the basis of which we can say that that they belong to two different registers. Can you find out the features? Look at the choice of words in the two registers and then look at the structure of sentences. That should tell you something about the features of formal and informal varieties. The words used in the formal variety are those that are normally used in formal situations such as in an interview, or when talking to persons senior to you in age and status. When you talk to your Principal or your teacher, you use this variety. When you talk to your friends you use the second variety. Here the words are from the informal register. Compare **Good morning** with **Hi** as forms of greeting. Now look at the structure of the sentences. The sentences in the formal register are well-formed and complete. In the informal register they are incomplete and broken.

1. He stood **up**.
2. She looked **down.**

C. Prepositions commonly used in English are one word prepositions but sometimes we also find two or three word sequences; e.g.

Due to, ahead of, because of, according to, instead of, but for etc.
On account of, by means of, in lieu of, on top of, in accordance with etc.

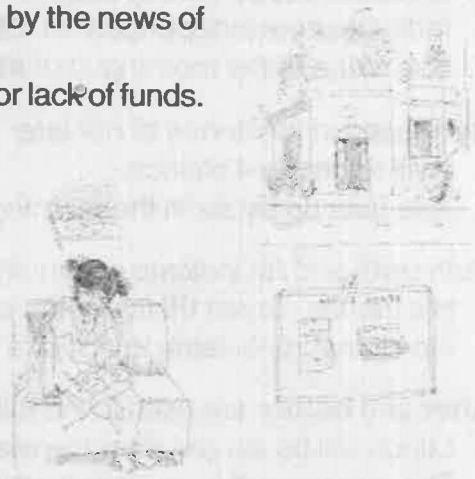
D. Some Verbs, when followed by certain prepositions become idiomatic in expression and acquire new meanings. Such Verbs are known as **Phrasal Verbs**. Some examples of Phrasal Verbs are given below:

Blow up (explode): The terrorists blew up the bridge.
Break out (appear suddenly): Cholera has broken out in the city.
Call on (visit): The delegation called on the Chief Minister.
Cut up (suffer grief or pain): He was cut up by the news of his mother's death.
Fall through (fail): The project fell through for lack of funds.

a. Prepositions of Place
At, in, on
He lives **at** 16 Circular Road
He was not **at** home when I visited him.

The chocolate is **in** the box.
He is not **in** his room.

The notice was pasted **on** the board.
She sat **on** a sofa.



At is used to describe a position or for nearness. **In** is used for position, for place which can be a continent, state, town, city or village and also for locality, road and street. **On** is used for location of things on the surface. Look at the diagrams given above.

b. Prepositions of Time
At, on, in, by, till, until, after, before are all used in expressions of time.

At is used to express exact point of time
1. He came **at** 5 o'clock.
2. The incident took place **at** midnight.

At is also used in meal time expressions, e.g.
1 We shall discuss it **at** dinner.
2. He was **at** lunch when I called on him.



At is used also with festivals, e.g.
1. We are going to have a party **at** Diwali.
2. She visited her parents **at** Christmas.
3. Rahim will get new clothes at Eid.

On is used for days and dates:
1. The English test is **on** Monday.
2. I met her **on** the 14th of May.

In is used with months, years, seasons, and parts of the day:
1. Elections will be held **in** March.
2. India became independent **in** 1947.
3. She came **in** the morning. (but **at** night, **at** noon)

By is used in the sense of *not later than:*
1. I will return **by** 4 o'clock.
2. She gets up **by** six in the morning.

Both **until** and **till** indicate continuity and end of a time period:
1. His friends stayed **till** five in the evening.
2. He did not go outside until 4 p.m.

After and **before** are used in the following ways, in expressions of time:
1. Lunch will be served **after** the meeting.
2. The meeting will be held **before** lunch.

Since and **for** are also used with regard to time. **Since** suggests a point of time and **for** a period of time:
1. I have not seen her **since** Monday last.
2. She has been absent **for** a week.

c. Prepositions of Instrument and Agent – with, by



1. I opened the door **with** a key. (instrument)
2. This picture was painted **by** Rahul. (agent)
3. The letter was received **by** the clerk. (agent)

4. She wrote on the blackboard **with** a piece of chalk.
(instrument)





d. Prepositions of Comparison – like , as

1. She behaves **like** a queen.
2. She speaks **as** a lawyer.

e. Prepositions of Solidarity and Opposition – with , for, against

1. He went to Delhi **with** his father. (company)
2. We are **with** you on this issue. (solidarity)
3. All the boys spoke **for** Rohit. (solidarity)
4. The girls spoke **against** the motion. (opposition)

f. Preposition denoting Possession, Relation and Quality – of

1. The leg **of** the table is broken.
2. This is a rod made **of** steel.
3. She is a cousin **of** Manish.

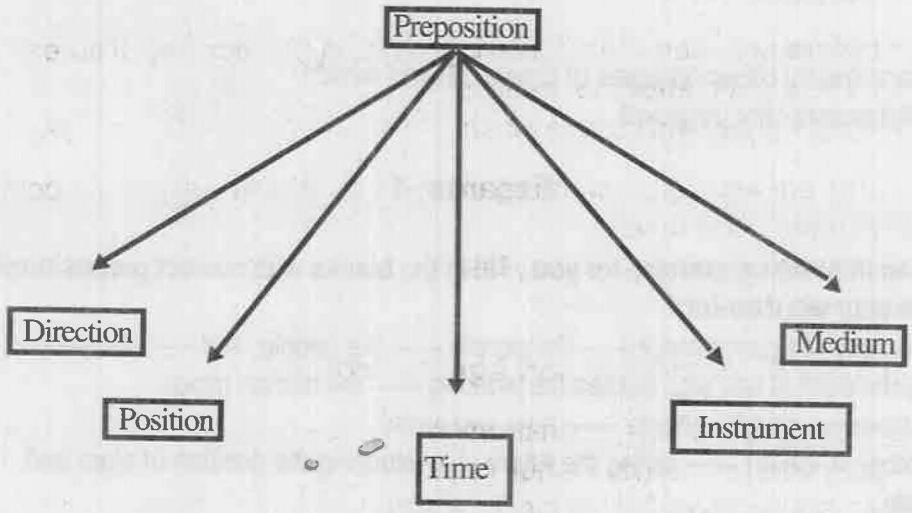


g. Preposition denoting the Receiver or the Beneficiary – for



1. This book is **for** you.
2. Milk and the chocolates are **for** the children.

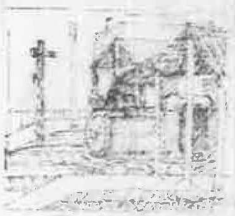
The important uses of Preposition can be presented in this way:

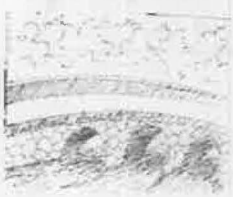


h. Some other Prepositions

across	The dog ran **across** the road.
around	The girl danced **around** the tree.
through	The train went **through** the tunnel.
up	The cyclist went **up** the hill
down	The cyclist went **down** the hill
into	The bucket fell **into** the well.

I. Prepositions of Position





in	The students are **in** the class.
at	I met him **at** the station.
under	The dog is **under** the table.
over	The bridge is **over** the river.
beside	The daffodils were **beside** the lake and beneath the trees.





There are many other usages of prepositions which you will discover for yourself.

Exercise -1

Here is an interesting exercise for you. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions and increase your word power:

1. Democracy is a government —— the people —— the people, and —— the people.
2. A psychologist is one who studies the working —— the human mind.
3. An archer is one who shoots —— bow and arrow.
4. Astrology is the art —— telling the future —— studying the position of stars and planets.
5. An ambulance is a vehicle —— transporting the sick —— the hospital.

6. A dictionary is a book which contains the words —— a language —— their definitions —— alphabetical order.
7. An encyclopedia is a book containing information —— all branches —— knowledge.
8. An autobiography is a record —— one's life written —— oneself.
9. A biography is the life- history —— a person, written —— someone else.
10. A telescope is an instrument —— seeing distant objects.

Exercise - 2

(1) How wonderful is the sudden change ———— bud ———— the leaf!
(2) Nalanda University was born ———— the help ———— liberal public charity and donations.
(3) He pointed its track ———— the gate and resumed his journey.
(4) There are a lot ———— people ———— the world, and I have decided to accommodate my liberty ———— their liberties.
(5) Man believes that diseases could be prevented ———— a return ———— ———— nature.
(6) I must confess that I am overwhelmed ———— the trust that my people have placed ———— me ———— electing me ———— ———— the highest office ———— the land.
(7) I was waiting ———— the platform when the train came.
(8) But there is something that I must say ———— my people who stand ———— ———— the warm threshold which leads ———— the palace ———— ———— justice.
(9) Birds, it is true, die ———— hunger ———— large numbers ———— —— the winter.
(10) One day when he was walking ———— an unfamiliar backstreet, he came ———— an old woman ———— some fruit ———— a stall.

Project Work

Draw a map of an area where you would like to live. Give a description using words and phrases like **near, by, on, in, under, opposite, beside, above, below, not far from, in the middle of, at the foot of, at the top of, at the end of, etc.**

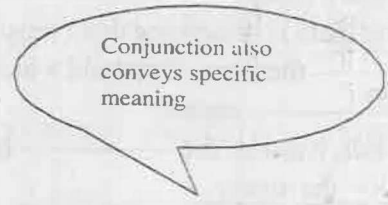
CONJUNCTIONS

Read the following sentences:

1 Sachin ***and*** Dhoni play good cricket.
2 Delhi ***and*** Mumbai are busy cities.
3 She writes well ***but*** she cannot speak properly.
4 She missed the bus ***because*** she was late.
5 She hurried ***but*** she missed the train.
6 Walk carefully ***or*** you will fall down.
7 We must respect our parents ***because*** God has made them.

The word ***'and'*** in sentences1 and 2 joins the two words Sachin and Dhoni, Delhi and Mumbai, respectively. Similarly, ***'but'*** in sentences 3 and 5, ***'because'*** in sentence 4 and 7 and ***'or'*** in sentence 6 perform the same function. These words either join two words, group of words or two sentences together. Such words are called **Conjunctions.**

Although, though, until ,unless, or ,otherwise, therefore, since, as etc. are also conjunctions.



Further,

1 **Either** you **or** your sister has broken the glass.
2 They are **neither** intelligent **nor** hard working.
3 Yuv Raj Singh is **both** a good bowler **and** a good batsman.
4 She is **not only** a good dancer **but also** a good singer.

In the above sentences the words **either...or** , **neither....nor**, **both..and** and **not only**... **but also** are conjunctions that are used in pairs. These words always go together. Such group of words used as conjunctions

are known as Correlative Conjunctions. Correlative Conjunctions convey a specific meaning. The correlative **either...or** is used to express some alternative situation,

1 **Either** he **or** she wrote the slogan.
2 You **either** comb your hair **or** get it cut.

Neither...nor expresses some negative situation,

1 She **neither** ate **nor** drank properly.
2 I can **neither** drive **nor** swim.

The correlative **both... and** conveys addition.

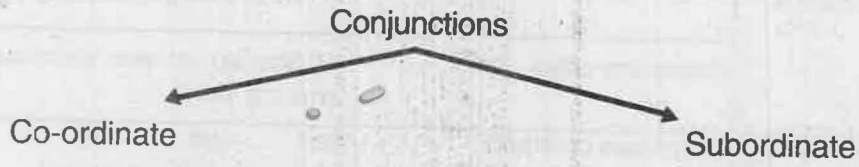
1 He is **both** a painter **and** a dancer.
2 Rabindranath was **both** a poet **and** a philosopher.

Some conjunctions consist of more than **one** word.

Two-word conjunction	**Multi-word** conjunction
As if She commanded me **as if** she were my teacher. **So that** Run fast **so that** you can reach the goal. **Even if** **Even if** she is not wrong, she must say sorry.	1. **As well as** You **as well as** your friend must learn music. 2. **As soon as** **As soon as** the bell rang, the children went to play. 3. **As long as** I will remember your goodwill **as long as** I live.

Conjunctions are of two types.

(1) Co-ordinate Conjunctions
(2) Subordinate Conjunctions



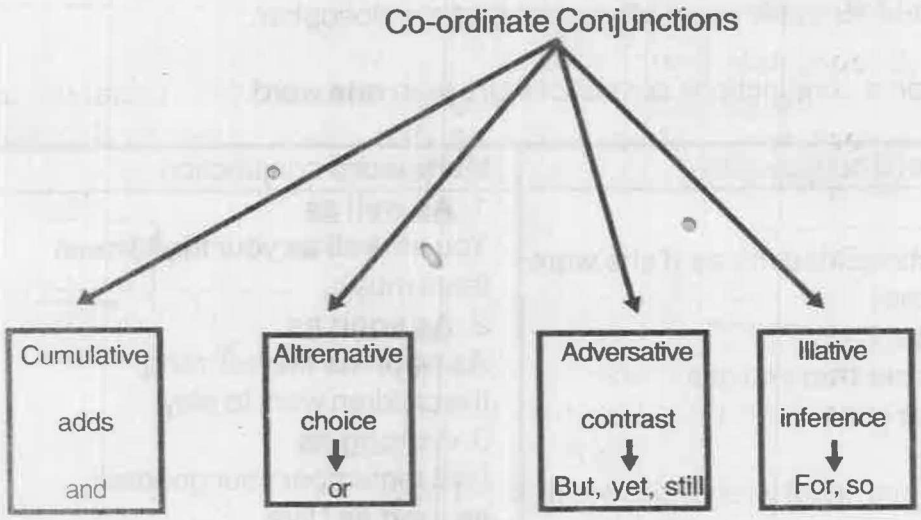
(1) **Co-ordinate Conjunctions**: Co-ordinate Conjunctions are words that join **words**, **group of words** and **sentences** of the same kind. **And**, **but**, **or**, **nor**, **for**, **so**, etc. are Co-ordinate Conjunctions.

(i) Cats ***and*** dogs are pet animals.

(ii) Accept the money ***or*** leave it.

(iii) She worked hard ***but*** failed in the examination.

The Co-ordinate Conjunctions are further divided according to the functions performed by them.



The table below illustrates the different kinds of Co-ordinate Conjunctions with examples:

Co-ordinate Conjunction	Function	Examples
Cumulative	Adds one statement to another	**And** (1) Boys **and** girls enjoyed the party.
	Cause and effect	(2) She did not wear warm clothes **and** she fell ill.
Adversative	Expresses contrast	**but** **yet** **still** (1) He is rich **but** unkind.

		(2) He was ill **still** he came to the party. (3) It rained heavily **yet** he went out.
Alternative	Expresses some choice	**Or** : (1) Wear red *or* blue jeans. **Nor** : (2) I have not seen **nor** do I want to see him.
	Negative situation	(3) Handle the glass with care **or** it will break.
Illative	Shows some inference or cause and effect relationship	**so, for** (1) He was hungry **so** he ate greedily. (2) They must have drunk dirty water **for** they fell ill.

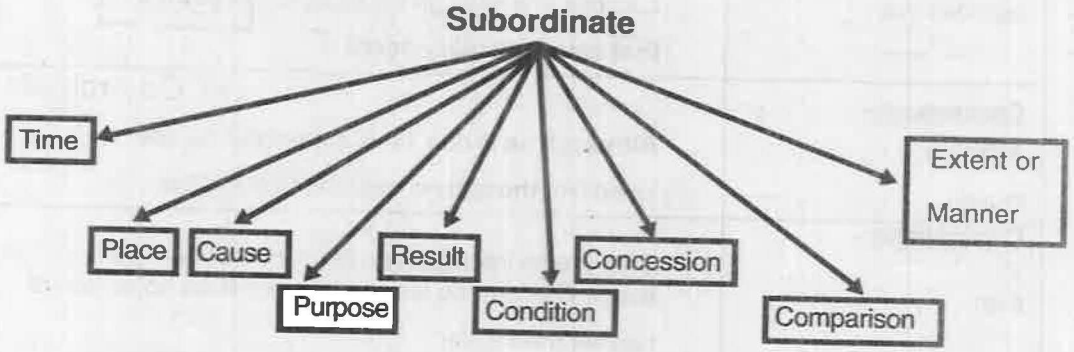
Subordinate Conjunctions:

Conjunctions like **though, although, till, because, until, unless, when, where, while, as, that, than** etc. join the Subordinate or Dependent Clause to the Main Clause.

Main Clause — Conjunction — Subordinate Clause

For example:

1 He came late **because** he missed the bus.
2 He lost the game **though** he worked hard.



Subordinate Conjunctions	Example
Time:- (1) before (2) after (3) when (4) while (5) until	(1) Complete the work **before** you go home. (2) He went home **after** evening had set in. (3) Do the work **when** you like to. (4) I was working **while** she was taking a rest. (5) Do not cross the road **until** you see a signal.
Place:- (1) where (2)wherever	Keep the book **where** they are. Plant the tree **wherever** you desire.
Cause:- Because, as , that	(1) He was angry **because** someone had stolen his book. (2) Avoid cigarette **as** it is injurious to health. I was surprised **that** he knew everything.
Purpose:- So that in order that lest	(1) Women work hard **so that** they can make their family happy. (2) His parents work hard **in order that** they earn money. (3) Mother helps him **lest** he should fail.
Result:- That	(1) She is so hard working **that** her weakness could not harm her. (2) She was so good **that** everyone loved her.
Condition:- If, in case, whether, unless, provided or provided that	You will win the election **if** you work honestly. Consult a doctor **in case** there is any infection. **Unless** he works hard, he will not achieve success.We must give suggestion **provided that** someone really needs it.
Concession:- Although though	**Although** he is rich, he is not helpful.No one loved him **though** he was kind to everyone.
Comparison:- as, than	Girls are as intelligent **as** boys. He is bright **as** a star. Girls are no less intellingent **than** boys. Iron is heavier **than** water.
Extent or manner:- as	Do **as** you desire.

Exercise – 1

Join the sentences using a correct conjunction: ('and' or 'but')

(1) The bus driver lost control. Many people died.
(2) He is wise. He is generous.
(3) He loves films. He hates sports.
(4) He is rich. He is a miser.
(5) He worked hard. He failed in the exam.
(6) He walked carelessly. He fell down.
(7) Shelley wrote poems. Shakespeare wrote plays.
(8) The rabbit was swift. It lost the race.
(9) Children enjoyed the picnic. Parents played with them.
(10) The poor man begged for food. No one gave him anything.

Exercise – 2

Fill up the blanks with and, but, unless, as long as, although, while, that, though, or, because:

(1) India.....Pakistan are neighbours.
(2) .....he works hard, he never gets a good result.
(3) Sleep early.....you will miss your school.
(4) .....he begs, we will not pardon him.
(5) Work fast.....it is daytime.
(6) .....I live, I will never forget you.
(7) .....he is wealthy, he is not happy.
(8) He died of cancer.....he smoked.
(9) .....he ran fast, he missed the train.
(10) We are doomed.....we gave up smoking.

Exercise – 3

Fill up the blanks with and, but, or or:

(1) Accept your mistake.....face consequences.
(2) The nest fell down.....all the eggs were broken.
(3) The boys brought the bamboo sticks.....pressed one into the hands of the servant.
(4) Science affects the World ..... the people inhabiting it.
(5) Pomp.....devotion are incompatible.
(6) Children can be selfish .....a mother can not be so.
(7) Science can work out results of various actions.....it can not pass judgement on them.

(8) Do your work.....you will miss the target.
(9) Great moments of heroism.....sacrifice are rare.
(10) The cobra crawled under the gate.....disappeared along a drain.

Exercise – 4

Pick out the Correlative, Co-ordinate and Subordinate Conjunctions:

(1) He accepted that he had stolen the gold chain.
(2) He went to farming when he could not find any job.
(3) He loved reading and loved to talk about books.
(4) He bought a new car because it was urgent for him.
(5) The doctor tried his best but could not save the patient.
(6) Though he was strong, he could not win the match.
(7) Unless the Indians work hard on fielding, it will be very tough for them to win a cricket match.
(8) Computer has made the work easier but it has made man crazy.
(9) If you take regular meal, you can avoid indigestion.
(10) He did not drink enough water, so he fell ill.
(11) My cat follows me wherever I go.
(12) Kalpana Chawla died when she was going to land.
(13) She behaves as if she were the leader.
(14) Ride the bike as long as you like.
(15) She went to Delhi after she had completed her school.
(16) She began to work though she was weak.
(17) She likes neither fruits nor vegetables.
(18) Both Gavaskar and Kapildev are big names in cricket.
(19) Children as well as grown-ups love cakes.
(20) We applied for a loan so that we could buy a flat.
(21) George Bernard Shaw was not only a great dramatist but also a great socialist
(22) English is important because it is an international language.
(23) Developments as well as environmental protection are things of great concern.
(24) The police remained vigilant in order that the law and order be maintained.
(25) Girls are no less important than boys.
(26) After the rain, the rainbow was seen in the sky.
(27) He jumped in the tiger's cage because he was mad.
(28) When the new year comes, we will go for a picnic.
(29) A journey by plane is costlier than that by train.
(30) We do Yoga regularly so that we can remain fit.



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