

SESSION: 11

CLASS: IV

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

CHAPTER NUMBER: 19

CHAPTER NAME: Articles

SUBTOPIC: Recapitulation and Exercise-3&4

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

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Learning Objectives

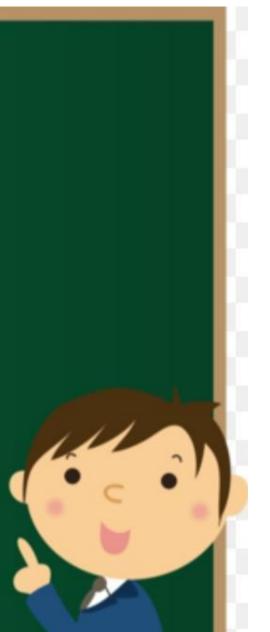
- Students will be able to state the definition of Articles and recognize that Articles are always used with nouns.
- Students will be able to use articles correctly in sentences.







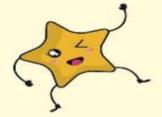
- What are Articles?
- A, AN and THE are called Articles. Articles are demonstrative adjectives.
- They are used before noun and qualify noun.
- Example:
- A book,
- A pen,
- An apple,
- The Ganga,
- The Times of India,







A/AN



THE



 Used for objects that are not specific or one of several things of a similar type

E.g. I need a phone.

- Used the first time we introduce an object
- E.g. I saw a movie last night.
- Used as synonyms for the number one
- E.g. They bought a computer.
- Used to indicate one of a group



 Use for specific objects or objects that both the speaker and listener know

E.g. Can you give me the books on the table?

- Used when we mention the object again
- E.g. The movie is based on a real-life incident.
 - Used before plural countries or other plural regions and bodies of water

E.g. The Netherlands

- Used before certain adjectives to give a plural meaning
- E.g. The rich

E.g. She is a singer.

Rules for using ARTICLES- 'A', 'An'





'A' must be used before words which begin with a vowel symbol pronounced with the same sound as the 'y' or a 'w'-like sound

E.g. a euro, a unicycle, a university, etc.



'A' or 'an' must be used before a singular noun standing for things that can be counted.

E.g. a chair, a bottle, an umbrella, etc.



Sometimes, 'an' is found before words beginning with the letter 'h'

E.g. an hour, an honor, an heir, etc.



'A' or 'an' must be used before the names of professions.

E.g. a director, an editor, a teacher, etc.



We use 'an' before abbreviations that begin with a vowel sound.

E.g. an M.A., an M.Sc., an M.B.B.S., etc.



When you mean "a typical example", use "a" or "an."

E.g. A cat drinks milk.



Such + a/an + noun (or)
Such + a/an + adjective
+ noun (rare)

E.g. Such a policy, such a long trip, such a great teacher, etc.



In its original numerical sense of one.

E.g.

- · Not a word was said.
- Twelve inches make a foot.



The following word has an indefinite article. so + adjective + a/an + noun.

E.g. So boring a book, So beautiful an actress, etc.



A, an = one thing or person.

E.g.

- She works in a hospital.
- I've got a puppy.





'Few' and 'Little' are negative in meaning. 'A few' and 'a little' are positive and mean 'some'.

E.g. He is young and has little experience of life.



We use a/an when we say what a thing or a person is.

E.g.

- "Coca Cola" is a beverage.
- · A dog is a domestic animal.



3. Add the definite article the to the following sentences correctly

• A) Sun sets in West.

The sun sets in the west.

B) Day is sunny.
 The day is sunny.

• C) Earth is round.

The Earth is round.

• D) Arun is travelling around world.

Arun is travelling around the world.

- E) Yellow Sea is located between China and Korea.
 The Yellow Sea is located between China and Korea.
- F) This is funniest Joke I have ever heard!
 This is the funniest Joke I have ever heard!
- G) Sky is cloudy.

 The sky is cloudy.
- H) This is longest tunnel.
 This is the longest tunnel.
- I) World is running out of water.
 - The world is running out of water.
- J) This is smallest town in this district.
 - This is the smallest town in this district.



4. Read the story, identify the incorrectly used Article and correct them.

a an

• Long ago, in the village, there lived the boy. There was the apple tree in the village. One day boy had nothing to eat. He sat under the apple tree and cried. Suddenly, the voice came from the tree. 'Why are you crying, my child?' asked apple tree. 'I have nothing to eat and I am hungry,' said the boy. A tree asked boy to climb up on it and pluck as many apples as he wanted to eat. The oy plucked biggest apple and ate it happily.



Learning Outcomes

 Students are able to state the definition of Articles and recognize that Articles are always used with nouns.



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