

3. Complete the dialogue using appropriate possessive adjectives and demonstratives.

Ashmita: Hey, Payal! I am extremely sorry to bother you this late at night, but did you see my phone anywhere? I can't find it.

Payal: Hey! Are you sure you carried your phone with you to the restaurant? I don't remember seeing you use your phone at all during dinner.

Ashmita: I am sure that I carried it to the restaurant. Do you think I should ask Rahul or Isha? Maybe I left it in their car.

Payal: Yes, you could do that. This is the problem with phones these days. You can't fit them in pockets and they tend to get misplaced. Oh! You could also ask your other friends who came today if they saw a phone lying somewhere.

Ashmita: I wish I could, but unfortunately, in the midst of celebrations, I couldn't even meet all my friends, let alone speak to them. Did you speak to Anna? She had come all the way from London to meet us.

Payal: I did! She seems very happy with her job. She even gave us these delicious cookies.

Ashmita: That's amazing! I wish I could have spoken to her. Oh! I completely forgot about my phone, yet again! I have to go look for it.

Payal: Oh, yes! We got carried away with small talk. I'll make a call to the restaurant. Maybe their staff will know something about your phone.

Ashmita: Thank you so much! I'll head back to my home now. It's getting late.

Payal: No problem! I shall let you know if I get to know something.

Let us observe the following sentences.

Each participant will get five minutes to give a speech.

People were inspired by every word spoken by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Neither of the theories we came up with about the end of the series was correct.

In the first sentence, *each* is used to address a group of participants, pointing out the individual participants within the group. In the second sentence, *every* is used to refer to the words as a group as well as individually. However, unlike *each*, *every* is used to emphasise the larger group; in this case, all the words spoken by Netaji. In the third sentence, *neither* refers to the two theories, both of which are implausible or negated. While words such as *each* and *every* simultaneously refer to a larger group and individuals or objects within the group, *either* and *neither* are used in accordance to two options. Such words are known as **distributives**.

Examples:

Neither of the candidates is eligible to be the next Head Boy of the school.

The buses commute from Panjagutta to Yousufguda checkpoint every twenty minutes.

The ramp needs to be built on either of the entrances to help the differently abled.

Note: *Either* can have two meanings based on the context it is used in.

Examples:

The coach has asked either one of you to take the responsibility of the sports equipment.

Either of the paths will take you to Karol Bagh.

In the first sentence, *either* indicates that any one of the two players can be considered.

In the second sentence, *either* indicates that both the paths can be considered.

4. Fill in the blanks using appropriate distributives.

(a) Each of the books written by him is worth reading at least once.

(b) I am sure each of them is aware that the date of submission has already passed.

- (c) Every one of my classmates was excited about the trip. But neither Shivani nor I was very keen.
- (d) Aradhana is a healthy person. Every morning, she goes jogging. Each Sunday, she practises yoga.
- (e) Each of these book clubs will win this year's Best Club prize.
- (f) My sister went for taekwondo classes every evening during the vacation.
- (g) Each of us could go for the party as we both were unwell.
- (h) This apartment is very spacious. Each floor has a minimum of three balconies. The bedrooms on each floor has attached bathrooms.

Read the following sentences.

*There are **some** chocolates in the refrigerator for everyone.*

*A newborn requires **a lot of** care and attention.*

No play written by William Shakespeare has been overlooked by literature lovers.

In the first sentence, **some** is used to show the quantity of chocolates kept in the refrigerator. In the second sentence, **a lot of** shows the amount of care required by a newborn. In the third sentence, **no** shows how many of William Shakespeare's plays have been overlooked. Words or groups of words such as **some, a lot of, no** are known as **quantifiers** that indicate quantity. They are used with countable and uncountable nouns. Other words used as quantifiers are **little, few, many, enough, both**, etc.

Examples:

*The old woman requires **a little** help in crossing the road.*

*She already has **enough** assignments to submit before the fall.*

*A **few** pages from the book I issued from the library were missing.*

5. Identify the errors in the use of quantifiers and rewrite the following sentences correctly. Some sentences may have more than one correct answer.
- (a) I do not want to attend the fresher's party. There are ~~any~~ ^{some} people I recognise there.
- (b) The patient in the general ward needs to drink ~~a few~~ ^{little} water.
- (c) ~~Much~~ ^{many} streets in Pondicherry and Goa resemble a Portuguese settlement.
- (d) The government has appointed ~~little~~ ^{few} women ministers recently.
- (e) The business is on low demand, but we had either customers in the morning.
- (f) The programme started very late. The audience had neither patience to wait.

- (g) The meeting hall was crowded, and I had ^{no} each chair to sit on.
- (h) The seminar was attended by ^{many} any people. They had a lot of fun during the activities.

Let us read the following sentences.

Whose phone did you find in the cafeteria?

How much milk do we need to make payasam for four people?

Which movie of Tom Hanks is your favourite?

In the above sentences, the nouns are introduced using question words such as *whose*, *how much* and *which*. *Whose* questions the ownership of the phone, *how much* questions the quantity of milk required to make payasam and *which* enquires about the movie liked by the listener. These words indicate the quantity or specifically ask about the nouns that follow them. They are known as *interrogatives*.

Examples:

How many chapatis will you eat for dinner?

Which political party was in power in India during the Indo-China War of 1962?

Whose blue bag is kept on that table?

6. Convert the following sentences to questions using appropriate interrogatives.

- (a) I need three hours to complete this experiment.

How much time do you need to complete this experiment?

- (b) Star Market is the closest landmark to my house.

Which is the closest landmark to your house?

- (c) It was my plan to remove the curtains.

Whose plan was to remove the curtains?

- (d) She uses her mother's phone.

Whose phone does she use?

- (e) We shall mix one teaspoon of turmeric in one cup of batter.

How much turmeric shall we mix in one cup of batter?

- (f) We should choose the colour yellow.

Which colour should we choose?

- (g) I consumed about 400 calories today.

How many calories did you consume today?

- (h) I borrowed Swati's pen yesterday.

Whose pen did you borrow yesterday?

7. Underline the determiners in each of the following sentences and identify their type.

Some sentences might have more than one determiner.

- (a) When questioned, Rahul became very defensive and asked us whose fault it was that they had performed poorly in the competition.

*When - Interrogative
the - article*

- Both = distributive
- (b) Despite being put in both music and dance classes, Shivani doesn't seem to be doing badly in either of them. *either = distributive*
- (c) After listening to the lecturer speak for an hour, we looked at each other in confusion. *the = article*
- (d) The major problem with recycling plastic is that the recycling process also pollutes the environment. *that = demonstrative, the = article*
- (e) While most of my friends agreed to go on the trip to Goa, some of them did not seem too keen. *some = quantifier, my = possessive*
- (f) My mother was very particular that I study for a few hours before sitting down to watch TV. *few = quantifier, My = possessive*
- (g) Which of these curtains would complement my furniture? *which = interrogative, my = possessive*
- (h) Anvita was under a lot of stress because her tenants hadn't paid the rent on time. *a lot of = quantifier, the = article, her = possessive*
- Determiners are classified into three kinds based on their position in a sentence.

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