

# ENGLISH-I

## CLASS V

### Lesson-9 Determiners

Q 1. What is a determiner in English grammar?

Ans. A determiner is a word that introduces a noun and modifies it by telling us something important about it. Determiners appear before the nouns that they modify.

Examples; a hat, one apple, his car,

Q 2. What are called quantifiers? Give examples

Ans. The commonly used determiners such as much, many, some, any, little, a lot of, less and few specify the number or quantity of the noun are called quantifiers.

Examples; many people, any pen, little rice, a lot of joy

#### **Page number 66- Exercises**

##### **A. Circle the most suitable determines**

1. C (many)
2. B (any)
3. C (some)
4. C (much)
5. B (few)
6. C (little)

##### **B. Fill in the blanks with much or many.**

1. Many
2. Many
3. Many
4. Much
5. Many
6. Much
7. Many
8. Much

##### **C. Fill in the blanks with less, few, little and a lot of**

1. Less
2. Little
3. A lot of
4. Little
5. Few
6. Less
7. Few
8. A lot of

##### **D. Fill in the blanks with some or any**

1. Some, any
2. Any, some
3. Some, any

4. Some, any
5. Any, some
6. Some, any

### Comprehension – Black dots(Pg-99)

Q 1. Will the tadpoles survive in the new ponds? How do you know?

Ans. Yes, the tadpoles will survive in the new pond as there were no goldfish to eat them.

Q 2. Was the narrator pleased to have saved the tadpoles from the goldfish?

Ans. Yes, the narrator was pleased to have saved the tadpoles from the goldfish.

Q 3. Do you think the tadpoles needed to be moved to live?

Ans. Yes, the tadpoles needed to be moved to live because, if they were not moved to another pond the Goldfish will eat them all.

Q 4. Was taking the tadpoles out of the pond the right thing to do?

Ans. Yes, taking the tadpoles out of the pond was the right thing to do.

Q 5. What was the first clue that the black dots were alive?

Ans. Wiggling of one black dot was the first clue that the black dots were alive.

Q 6. Why was the narrator so shocked as he watched the tadpoles?

Ans. As the narrator watched the tadpoles, he was shocked to see that the Goldfish were eating the tadpoles one by one.

Q 7. How did the narrator save the tadpoles?

Ans. The narrator saved the tadpoles by scooping up all the shiny froth full of little black dots with a saucepan and moved them to another pond.

### Comprehension – Little white Lily (page 105)

Answer these questions

**Q 1. Where was Lily sitting?**

Ans. Lily was sitting by a stone.

**Q 2. What was Lily doing before the sun shone on her?**

Ans. Lily was drooping and waiting before the sun shone on her.

**Q 3. What did Lily do after the sun had fed her?**

Ans. After the sun had fed her, Lily lifted her head.

**Q 4. For whom was Lily 'waiting and waiting'?**

Ans. Lily was waiting and waiting for the wet rain.

**Q 5. Which line tells us that Lily was grateful for the rain.**

Ans. The line “good again, when I am thirsty to have the nice rain. Now I am stronger, now I am cool; heat cannot burn me, my veins are so full” tells us that Lily was grateful for the rain.

**Q 6. What effect did the rain have on Lily?**

Ans. The rain makes the Lily smells very sweet.

**Q 7. What is Lily’s condition in the last stanza?**

Ans. In the last stanza, Lily is happy again.

**Q 8. Whom can Lily thank for being happy again?**

Ans. Lily could thank to the sunshine and the rain for being happy again.

---

XXX