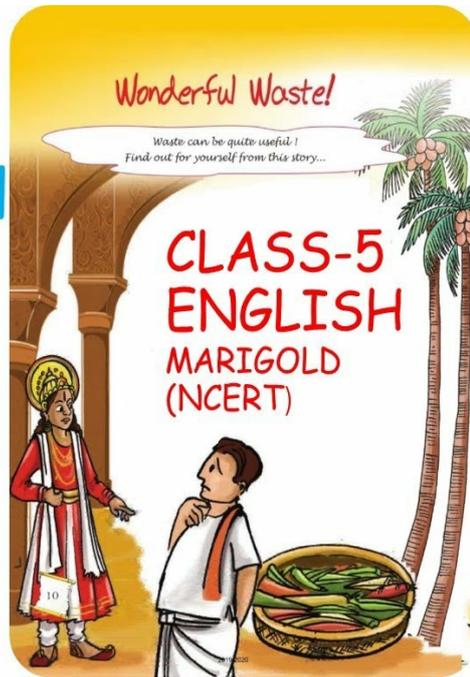


Wonderful waste



WORD MEANINGS:

1) Tempting- **Attractive.**



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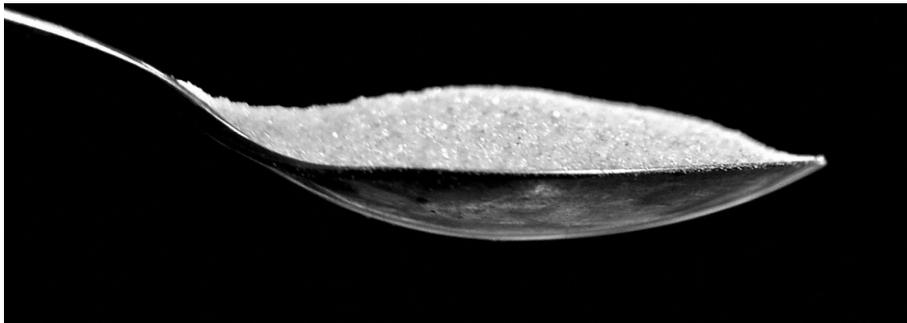
The cake looks very tempting.

2) Poured- (Past form of Pour) to make a liquid or other substance flow from a container in a continuous stream, especially by holding the container at an angle.



Will you pour the tea?

3) Spoonful's- As much as can be contained in a spoon.



I added two spoonful's of sugar in the curry.

4) Eager- Very interested and excited about something \ Keen.



5) Whipped- To stir cream \ curd, etc. Very quickly until it becomes stiff.



e) Name the ingredients which are used to make the new dish 'Avial'.

Ans) The ingredients are-

Things Used to prepare Avial



Green Chilli



COconut



Garlic



Curry Leaves



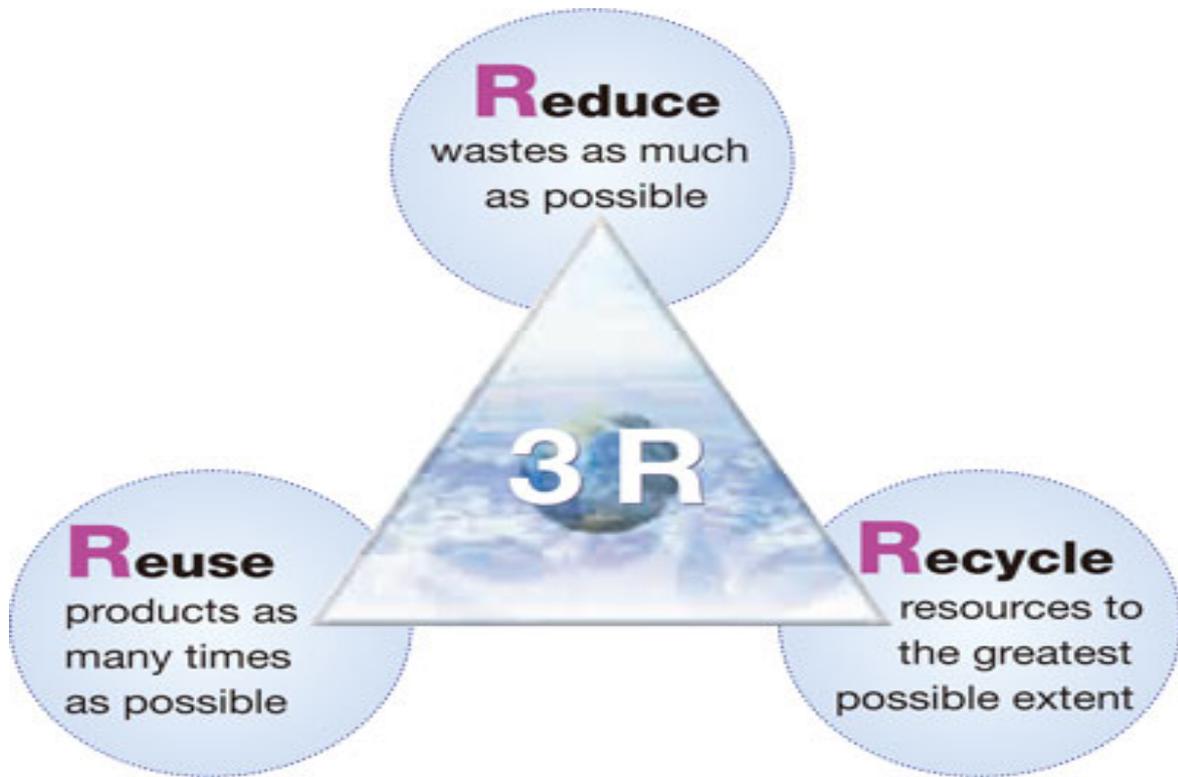
Curd



Vegetable waste

f) What do you learn from the story "Wonderful Waste"?

Ans) The story gives us a very important lesson that we should not waste anything.



- ★ Textual Grammar-
- ★ Articles:



TYPES OF ARTICLES

English Grammar

ARTICLE DEFINITION

An **article** is a word that modifies or describes the Noun. It is used before the noun to show whether it refers to something specific or not.



TYPES OF ARTICLE

Definite Article

Indefinite Article

DEFINITE ARTICLE

- Definite: To be clear, exact or obvious about something.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE

- Indefinite: Something which is not clear, obvious or exact.

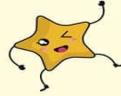
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4

ARTICLES: A / AN / THE



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.

- 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.

- ★ Articles from the story "Wonderful Waste" -
- ★ **A, an, the.**
- ★ Determiners:



DETERMINERS IN ENGLISH

Determiners are used in front of nouns to indicate whether you are referring to something specific or something of a particular type.

Possessives	Ordinals	Quantifiers	Articles	Predeterminers
My	First	Much	A	All
Our	Second	Some	An	All of
Your	Third	No	The	What
His	Next	Any	Numerals	Such
Her	Last	Many		One
Its	Distributives	Enough	Two	Quite
Their		Several	Three	Twice
	Each	Little	Ten	Double
	Every	All	Fifty	Both
	Neither	Lot of	Hundred	
	Either	Plenty of	Thousand	
		Another		

- ★ Determiners from the story "Wonderful Waste"
- ★ **Those, one, some, few.**
- ★ **Nouns:**

Noun for kids

Common Noun	Proper Noun	Collective Noun	Abstract Noun	Material Noun
Common noun refers to the name common to all persons or things of the same kind. Example: boy, girl, city, book, etc.	Proper noun refers to the name of a particular place, person or thing. Example: Taj Mahal, Ganges, New Delhi, etc.	Collective Noun refers to the name of a group or collection of many taken together. Example: crowd, herd, fleet, etc.	Abstract Noun refers to the name of a feeling, state of mind or quality, something which cannot but only felt. Example: honesty, bravery, etc.	These are the nouns that refer to the names of materials or substances out of which things are made. Example: Gold, iron, food etc.

★

Common nouns name generic people, places, things, or ideas.	Proper nouns name specific people, places, things, or ideas.
author city planet language	Leo Tolstoy Paris Neptune Spanish
	These always begin with a capital letter.

★

★

Common Nouns

hairspray
car
knife
cheese
pear
butterfly
caterpillar
bread
mango
chair
hat
elephant
orange
erpillar
cat

butterfly

bread

ink saving Eco

MATERIAL NOUN

- ▶ Material noun is a substance, a material or an ingredient we can see and touch which is used for making things.
- ▶ Example : gold, coal, wheat, rubber, etc.
- ▶ Material Noun usually uncountable noun.
- ▶ Example : This window is made of glass.

Common Noun

Material Noun

Material noun become a common noun if there is an article before it. e.g.

The glass.

Or the Noun is in the plural ex: **glasses**

★

Group of Material Noun

- ▶ **Metal** : iron, gold, platinum, etc.
- ▶ **Products measured in bulk** : tea, sugar, rice, wheat, etc.
- ▶ **Geological bodies** : mud, sand, granite, rock, etc.
- ▶ **Natural phenomena** : rain, dew, clod, frost, mist, etc.
- ▶ **Items manufactured** : clothes, soap, rubber, paint, etc.

Abstract Nouns

- ▶ abstract noun is a noun that refers to a quality, idea or feeling. It is a thing that we cannot see or touch, but can only think of, hear or feel it.

Example: **Honesty** – refers to quality of a person.

Belief – refers to idea of a person.

Joy – it is on of kind filling of a person.

Another example: bravery, strength, patience, happiness, kindness, friendship, knowlege, etc.

Examples of Abstract Nouns

Here are the different types of abstract noun:

Category	Examples
feelings	anxiety, fear, pleasure
states	freedom, chaos, misery
emotions	anger, shock, sorrow
qualities	courage, honesty, patience
concepts	charity, comfort, deceit
moments	birthday, marriage, death

★



COLLECTIVE NOUNS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Collective noun is the name we give to a group of nouns to refer to them as one entity.



PEOPLE

- A class of students.
- An army of soldiers.
- A choir of singers.
- A crew of sailors.
- A band of musicians.
- A bunch of crooks.

ANIMALS

- A catch of fish.
- An army of ants.
- A flight of birds.
- A flock of birds.
- A haul of fish.
- A flock of sheep.

THINGS

- A group of islands.
- A galaxy of stars.
- A wad of notes.
- A forest of trees.
- A stack of wood.
- A fleet of ships.

★

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Have a singular and plural form
Can use a *singular* verb or a *plural* verb

We can count

a tree two trees
The **book** is old.
The **books** are old.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Have only one form (no plural)
Always use a singular verb
Cannot use *a*, *an* or *a number* before them

We cannot count

butter butters
Sugar is sweet.
~~a~~ rice ~~two~~ rice
~~a~~ bread ~~two~~ bread

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE OFTEN...

ABSTRACT IDEAS (cannot touch)

love, freedom, education, luck, help, beauty, music, thunder

LIQUIDS & GASES

water, milk, wine, oil, coffee, rain, soup, air, smoke, blood, juice, fog

MADE OF SMALLER PARTS

sugar, rice, salt, sand, flour, dirt, dust, traffic, grass, spaghetti

MATERIALS

wood, glass, paper, gold, silver, ice, iron, cotton, wool, steel

SOME FOOD (cut into small parts)

bread, fish, cheese, chocolate, meat, bacon, food, ham

BE CAREFUL! (uncountable in English)

furniture, advice, work, news, information, luggage, money

★

Countables		Uncountables	
			
Eggs	Banana	Milk	Flour
			
Olive	Fries	Salt	Sugar
			
Burger	Hot dog	Jam	Meat
			
Apple	Carrots	Rice	Honey
			
Tomatoes	Watermelon	Tea	Cheese

★ Nouns from the story "Wonderful Waste":

★ Maharaja, Travencore, Avial, Kerala, cook, pot, feast, idea, mind etc.

★ **Pronouns:**

TYPES OF PRONOUNS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Pronouns are words that we use in place of Nouns (or other Pronouns) in a sentence to make it less repetitive and less awkward.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS	INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS	
<p>Used for a specific object or person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subjective Case: I, We, You, They, He, She, It Objective Case: Me, Us, You, Them, Him, Her, It Possessive Case: My, Our, Your, Their, His, Her, Its 	<p>Used to show or identify one or a number of nouns that may be far or near in distance or time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This That These Those 	<p>Used to ask questions about a person or object that we do not know about.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">Who <li style="width: 50%;">Whoever <li style="width: 50%;">Whom <li style="width: 50%;">Whichever <li style="width: 50%;">Which <li style="width: 50%;">What 	
RELATIVE PRONOUN	INDEFINITE PRONOUNS	REFLEXIVE AND INTENSIVE PRONOUNS	RECIPROCAL PRONOUN
<p>Used to join or relate two different clauses together by referring to the noun in the previous clause using the pronouns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">Who <li style="width: 50%;">Which <li style="width: 50%;">Whom <li style="width: 50%;">That <li style="width: 50%;">Whose 	<p>Used to show unspecified objects or people, whether in plural or in singular.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">Someone <li style="width: 50%;">Few <li style="width: 50%;">Anybody <li style="width: 50%;">Many <li style="width: 50%;">Anyone <li style="width: 50%;">Nothing <li style="width: 50%;">Nowhere <li style="width: 50%;">... 	<p>Used to indicate a noun which has been used in an earlier part of the same sentence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">Myself <li style="width: 50%;">Herself <li style="width: 50%;">Themselves <li style="width: 50%;">Himself <li style="width: 50%;">Yourself <li style="width: 50%;">Itself <li style="width: 50%;">Ourselves 	<p>Used when two or more nouns are doing or being the same to one another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each other One another



RELATIVE PRONOUNS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Relative Pronouns are used to join or relate two different clauses together by referring to the noun in the previous clause using the pronouns - **Who, Whom, Whose, Which** and **That**.



Usage of Relative Pronouns with Examples

RELATIVE PRONOUN	USAGE	EXAMPLES
WHO	Used for people(Subject)	• Who are all those people?
WHOM	Used for people(Object)	• To whom do you wish to speak?
WHICH	Used for objects	• Which of your parents do you feel closer to?
WHOSE	Used to show possession	• Whose keys are on the kitchen counter?
WHERE	Refers to places	• Where is my T-shirt?
WHEN	Refer to time	• When are you going?
WHY	Refer to reason	• Why did you choose me?
WHAT	Relates to things	• What size shoes do you take?
THAT	Relates to people, animals and things	• Is this the train that goes to Braintree?

★



Tips to improve English Grammar

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns are used when a person or thing is referring to the same person or thing.

These are part of Personal Pronouns & end with "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural).

There are eight reflexive pronouns:

- A. For Singular : (1) myself, (2) yourself, (3) himself, (4) herself, (5) itself
- B. For Plural : (6) ourselves, (7) yourselves, (8) themselves

Examples : (1) I prefer to work by myself. (2) Kevin sent himself a message.



Tips to improve English Grammar

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

Interrogative Pronouns are question words used to enquire about person or thing that we do not know about.

An interrogative pronoun is used when asking questions.

It take the place of subject or object in the sentence.

There are five main Interrogative Pronouns:

(1) What, (2) Who, (3) Whom, (4) Which and (5) Whose.

Examples : (1) What is the time? (2) Who writes poem? (3) Whom do you want to talk to?

(4) Which book do you want? (5) Whose watch is this?

Indefinite Pronoun

Definition

a pronoun that refers to a person or a thing without being specific

Examples



Reciprocal Pronouns

We use reciprocal pronouns when two or more people do the same thing.



The boys are fighting
one another



Tina and Mary are
talking to **each other**

Reflexive pronoun

We can use reflexive pronouns when the action done by the subject of a sentence reflects back on the subject or affects the subject only and nobody else.

Example



Chintu prepared himself for the examination.



DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Demonstrative Pronouns are used to show or identify one or a number of nouns that may be far or near in distance or time. They are only four in number: **This, That, These and Those.**



THIS and **THAT** are singular demonstrative pronouns.

THESE and **THOSE** are plural demonstrative pronouns.

They can also be used to show an unspecified quantity in a sentence.

That is a beautiful house.



That is a demonstrative pronoun that is referring to a specific noun (house). This is a singular pronoun as it is referring to only one house.

★

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

In the grammatical sense, a personal pronoun is a pronoun that is related mainly to a particular person. Personal pronouns are not limited to people and can also refer to animals and objects.

Subject Pronouns I You We He She It They

Object Pronouns Me You Us Him Her It Them

	Person	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
Singular	1st	I	We
	2nd	You	You
	3rd	He / She / It	Him/ Her / It
Plural	1st	We	Us
	2nd	You	You
	3rd	They	Them



- ★ Pronouns from the story "Wonderful Waste" -
- ★ He, them, it, those, this.

Q. Summary of the story "Wonderful Waste".

Ans) Once, the Maharaja of Travancore made arrangements for a grand feast. He ordered the cook to make delicious dishes. As a Maharaja, it is his responsibility to investigate the preparations carefully. So, in the afternoon, when he entered into kitchen, he found vegetable scraps. The Maharaj became very angry with the cook as the cook told that the vegetable scraps were waste and the cook was planning to throw the vegetable scraps. The Maharaj did not support the idea of throwing the vegetable scraps. He ordered the cook to find another way to reuse the vegetable scraps. First of all, the cook was puzzled. But later, an idea came to his mind. The cook washed and cleaned the vegetable scraps, then he cut the vegetable scraps into long strips. After cutting the vegetable scraps, he put them into a huge \ big pot and placed the pot on fire. Then, he added the paste of fresh coconut, green chilies and garlic and salt to the cooking vegetables. After adding the paste, a tempting smell started coming from the pot. After some time, he thought of adding flavor, so he whipped some curd and added it to the curry. He also poured some spoonfuls of coconut oil and decorated the dish with curry leaves. In the evening, he served the dish to the guests. Everyone ate the dish and admired it a lot. Everyone became eager to know the name of the new dish. The Cook thought for some time and named it AVIAL. Later, AVIAL became a popular dish of Kerala.