

30 – MAY – 2020
SATURDAY



**WELCOME
BACK**

POINT SUMMARY

1. General details of the Holy Prophet's (P.B.U.H) characteristics.
2. Equitable plan for the setting of the Black Stone.
3. The incident of the Quraish women
4. The trust of non – Muslims on the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H)
5. Advice given to Hazrat Ali (R.A.)
6. Evidence from the Holy Quran.

Concrete Nouns

- Teacher
- Police Officer
- cat
- pen
- Smart Phone

Abstract Nouns

- clever
- courage
- loyalty
- Articulate
- Convenience

CONCRETE NOUNS

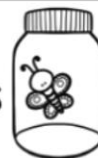
- Concrete nouns are nouns that you can see, touch, hear, smell, or taste. They are real people, places, or things.

- **EXAMPLES:**

- house
- school
- globe
- apple



Name: _____ Date: _____



Concrete and Abstract Nouns

Read the nouns below. Write them in the correct category.

Remember that abstract nouns are ideas, qualities, or states rather than concrete objects.

Concrete Nouns		Abstract Nouns	
I.	II.	I.	II.
2.	12.	2.	12.
3.	13.	3.	13.
4.	14.	4.	14.
5.	15.	5.	15.
6.	16.	6.	16.
7.	17.	7.	17.
8.	18.	8.	18.
9.	19.	9.	19.
10.	20.	10.	20.

bicycle letter music dream bird laughter

farm kindness table

pride joy watch

idea enjoyment

chair money fact

shoe horse

bother friendship health

wood

patience love paper bell

flower hanger honesty seed

time house education

knowledge cake intelligence

life ground

The Moffatt Girls

**DECIDE WHETHER EACH UNDERLINED WORD IS A
CONCRETE OR ABSTRACT NOUN. THEN WRITE
CONCRETE OR ABSTRACT ON THE LINE.**

- 1. I'll have to look that word up in the dictionary. _____
- 2. Give those caged birds their freedom! _____
- 3. My grandparents are staying with us for a whole month. _____
- 4. I forgot to write in my diary last week. _____
- 5. Maya is known for her honesty and her kind heart. _____
- 6. Jake didn't have the courage to talk to the principal. _____
- 7. We could hear the ambulance sirens in the distance. _____

- 8. There has been **peace** between the two countries for years. _____
- 9. Everyone feels **loneliness** from time to time. _____
- 10. I hope you have some **success** today at the tennis match. _____
- 11. Graham gave me his old baseball **glove**. _____
- 12. The **kitchen** is full of the most wonderful smells. _____
- 13. Did you have any **trouble** finding my house? _____
- 14. Ann bought new **clothes** to wear to school. _____
- 15. Send me a **postcard** from Brazil. _____

REVISE THE QUESTIONS
& ANSWERS AND THE
EXERCISES

**STAY
HOME**
STAY SAFE

ALLAH
HAFIZ

01 - JUNE - 2020

MONDAY

AT THE END OF THE SESSION STUDENTS
WILL BE ABLE TO:

- **Classify Concrete and Abstract Nouns.**
- **Use Articles appropriately.**
- **Differentiate between the use of Past Indefinite Tense & Past Continuous Tense.**

CONCRETE & ABSTRACT NOUNS

Concrete Nouns

are words for things
that you can experience
directly through the senses.

shoe table house
cat tree friend
sky airplane bottle baby
door

Abstract Nouns

are words for things
that you cannot experience
directly through the senses.

freedom education love
democracy happiness
a

IDENTIFY WHETHER EACH UNDERLINED WORD IS A CONCRETE OR AN ABSTRACT NOUN:

Pg: 8-9
Ex: A

1. She puts in much effort into her studies as she wants to score good marks.
2. They recommended him for his justice and truthfulness.
3. Keep the balls in the basket .
4. The dishonest trader is losing the trust of his customers.
5. He did not take good care of his pet.



NOUN PHRASES

Definition: A noun phrase refers to words that work the same way as a noun. A noun phrase features a noun, pronoun, and other modifiers.

COMPONENTS OF A NOUN PHRASE

I want **a** **cute** **puppy** for Christmas.

NOUN

A noun phrase must have a noun on which other modifiers are connected. A noun refers to the name of a person, thing, or place.

The **doctor** took the **drugs** to the **hospital**.

ARTICLE

An article must be part of a noun phrase since it is usually connected to a noun. In modern English, articles include a, an, and the.

The **office** is always clean.

ADJECTIVE

An adjective refers to a word that describes a noun or pronoun.

The **handsome** man married today.

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

It refers to words that begin with a preposition but has an object at the end.

The clothes **in the** **dressing room** are gorgeous.

DETERMINER

A determiner clarifies/describes a noun. Examples include; those, these, that, this.

These girls are beautiful.

NOUN PHRASES ARE SIMPLY NOUNS WITH MODIFIERS

- Examples:
- *Many people want to live **quiet, peaceful** lives*
- This noun phrase has two adjectives: 'quiet' and 'peaceful'. Each adjective modifies the noun 'lives'. They describe what kind of lives people want.
- ***The box in the shelf** is full of memories.*
- This noun phrase includes the prepositional phrase 'in the shelf'. It is giving us a detail about the noun 'box' – where it is located. The noun phrase in this example is the subject of the sentence.

**UNDERLINE THE NOUN PHRASE IN THE
FOLLOWING SENTENCES:**

Pg. 10

Ex. C

- 1. This is an **old-fashioned hat**.
- 2. We discovered **Fahad's plans**.
- 3. **A rolling stone** gathers no moss.
- 4. **The recent flood** caused heavy damage.
- 5. **An oral presentation** can be interesting.

IDENTIFY THE NOUN PHRASES IN THESE SENTENCES.

- *1. The quick, brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.*
- *2. The end of the season is hard for some athletes.*
- *3. The young puppy chased its tail.*
- *4. The box in the attic is full of memories.*
- *5. A sailor's best friend is a wide, open sea.*



USING A, AN, THE



A

- **A** is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific.
- We don't use **a** before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If a noun starts with **a** consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun.

EXAMPLES:

- A cat
- A house
- A bird
- A bike
- A child
- A boy
- A doctor
- A table

An

- **An** is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.
- We don't use **an** before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "**an**" comes before the noun.

EXAMPLES:

- An apple
- An hour
- An egg
- An aunt
- An ant
- An old man
- An orange
- An uncle

The

- We use '**the**' in front of all nouns (It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable) to describe someone or something specific or unique.

EXAMPLES:

- The earth
- The moon
- The world
- The President
- The air
- The CEO
- The weather
- The sun

CHOOSE WHETHER EACH SENTENCE NEEDS AN INDEFINITE ARTICLE, A DEFINITE ARTICLE, OR NO ARTICLE

1. He asked me _____ very hard question.
2. _____ question that he asked me was easy .
3. Have you seen _____ my scarf ?
4. Could you please pass me _____ salt ?
5. Is there _____ good restaurant around here ?
6. _____ restaurant that my friend owns is very good.
7. I have several _____ good friends .
8. _____ UAE is a beautiful country .
9. I'll see you in _____ week !
10. I'm on _____ vacation until Monday

Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

Simple Past

We use the **simple past** to talk about:

Completed actions, **habits** and **facts** in the past.



- I **went** to the cinema **yesterday**.
- I **always visited** my grandparents in my summer holidays **when I was little**.
- I **lived** near Liverpool for a couple of years.

Past Continuous

The **past continuous** is used to express:

Interrupted actions, **specific time** as an **interruption** and **parallel** actions.



- I **was watching** TV **when** the phone rang.
 - **Last night at 7pm**, I **was having** dinner.
- While** she **was doing** her homework her brother **was playing** football.

**FILL IN EACH BLANK WITH PAST INDEFINITE
OR PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE OF THE VERB IN
BRACKETS:**

Pg.10 Ex.D

1. What _____ (you/do)when I _____ (call) you last night?
2. I _____ (sit)in the café when you _____ (call) me.
3. When you _____ (arrive) at the bus stand , who _____ (be) there?
4. Shamsa was _____ (watch) a film when she _____ (hear) the noise.
5. We _____ (play) tennis when Javed _____ (hurt) his ankle.

PLENARY

- Concrete Nouns – Physical appearance
- Abstract Nouns – No Physical appearance
- Articles : Definite (The) and Indefinite Articles (A, An)
- Past Indefinite – Completed actions in Past
- Past Continuous - An action which was in progress at a stated time in the past.

HOMEWORK

Pg. 13 Ex. B

Write an essay on

'Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) as an Exemplary Judge.'

- **Follow the mind map given on Pg. 13**
- **1st Paragraph – Introductory Paragraph with clear central thought.**
- **2nd and 3rd Paragraph key ideas with supporting details/examples.**
- **4th Paragraph – Concluding Paragraph**

(200-250 Words)