

1 Some, Any, No

Get set

Talk about the quantity of dry fruits in the bowl, the water in the bottles and the water in the river.



Let us read

Read the two conversations. Pay attention to the italicised words.

Mom: Sid, can you check if there are *any* new messages on my phone?

Sid: Hmm...yes there are *some*. Actually, there are six.

Mom: Is there *any* from AnythingYouLike online store?

Sid: No, there isn't *any*.

Mom: Can you check on my TalkingsFun application?

Sid: No, there are *no* new messages on TalkingsFun at all.

Roy: Do you want *some* cookies?

Moni: No, thanks.

Roy: Are you sure?

Moni: Actually, I can have *some*.

Roy: Which flavour do you prefer?

Moni: I am okay with *any*. Hmm...is there *any* orange cookie in it?

Roy: Yes, there are *some*. Try this. This has *no* **gluten** in it.

We use *some* and *any* to talk about an indefinite number or amount of things. We often use them before nouns or on their own, as pronouns. We usually use *no* to mean *not even one*. It is always used before nouns.

gluten: a protein that is contained in wheat and some other grains

some	any
<p>We often use <i>some</i> in positive sentences and questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Some</i> people like to read books. • Will there be <i>some</i> people who are interested in the course? 	<p>We often use <i>any</i> in negative sentences and questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There isn't <i>any</i> book on coding in the library. • Is there <i>any</i> chance of rainfall today?
<p>We use <i>some</i> to talk about a limited number or amount of things.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only <i>some</i> shops in the town sell organic vegetables. 	<p>Sometimes, we also use <i>any</i> in positive sentences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which of these colours do you like? I am okay with <i>any</i>. • Do you want to choose your seat? <i>Any</i> seat will do for me.
<p>We use <i>some</i> in requests and offers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you want <i>some</i> juice? • No, thanks. Can I get <i>some</i> water instead? 	<p>We use <i>any</i> to talk about an unlimited number or amount.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I do not like <i>any</i> chocolate. I like only <i>some</i>. • She does not like travelling to <i>any</i> country. She likes only <i>some</i> countries.

Let us practise

A. Complete the conversation with *some*, *any* or *no*.

A: I am terribly hungry. Is there any food left in the fridge?

B: I think there is _____ rice and noodles left.

A: Isn't there _____ biryani left?

B: There is _____ biryani left. We finished it last night.

A: Is there _____ juice?

B: I thought I saw _____ litchi juice in one of the bottles.

A: Wasn't there _____ orange juice left?

B: Yes, there was _____. We had it after the biryani.

B. Write the following sentences in the correct columns suited to the quantity they imply.

I do not like any of the dresses.

She does not want any advice from us.

Some children are very fussy.

You are free to choose any book you like.

I have no money in my wallet.

Only some parcels have arrived.

zero quantity	limited quantity	unlimited quantity
I do not like any of the dresses.		

C. Complete the description using *some*, *any* or *no*.

Last night around 12 a.m., some people in the neighbourhood heard loud screams from Mr Mehra’s house. Anand, his neighbour, immediately phoned him, but there was _____ answer. Many more in the neighbourhood telephoned Mr Mehra, but there wasn’t _____ response to their calls. _____ of them decided to go and find out if everything was all right. They went and knocked on Mr Mehra’s door. For a while, no one answered. A little later, Mr Mehra opened the door. “Why didn’t you answer our calls?” they asked. “I am sorry, I did not hear the phone ring. It must have been in the silent mode,” he said. “What is it all about?” he asked. We heard _____ loud screams from your house,” they said. “Oh, no, that must be from my son’s bedroom TV! There is nothing to worry about.”

D. Rewrite these sentences meaningfully using *some* or *any*. You may need to add *only* in two sentences.

- All children know how to use a mobile phone.
Any child knows how to use a mobile phone.
- But not all understand how to use mobile applications.

- This is because not all have access to smartphones.

- A few have access to their parents’ smartphones.

- A few children use smartphones for learning purposes.

- All children who have access to smartphones early in life get addicted to it.

E. Complete the answers to the interview questions with *some*, *any* or *no*.

(I = interviewer)

(C = candidate)

I: How many siblings do you have?

C: I haven't got any.

I: What do you want to become when you grow up?

C: I have _____ idea about it. But I have _____ idea about what to study further.

I: What do you want to study?

C: I have _____ interest in space design. In fact, _____ designing interests me.

I: Have you _____ idea where you should study design?

C: I am aware of _____ of the best schools of design in the country.

I: That is good. Are you aware of their admission processes?

C: I have _____ clue. I think it is too early for me to find out about them.

F. Fill in the blanks with *some*, *any* or *no*.

1. Let's plan our Saturday night party.

3. Have we got _____ snacks?

5. Let's buy _____ samosas.

7. Oh, yes, let's buy _____ ice cream.

9. Good idea. Let's buy _____ grapes.

11. There isn't _____.



2. We haven't got any juice. Let's buy _____.

4. No, there isn't _____.

6. Okay. We haven't planned for _____ sweets, have we?

8. Shall we buy _____ fruits too?

10. Do we have _____ paper plates in our stock?

12. No? I think there's _____ . Let's check.

G. A boy and his mother are discussing about what to order from an online grocery store. Complete the answers to the questions using *some* or *any*.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| A: Do we have bananas? | B: We have <u>some</u> . Let's buy _____ more. |
| A: What about apples? | B: We don't have _____. |
| A: What about vegetables? | B: No, I don't need _____. |
| A: Do you want kiwi? | B: Yes, I want _____. |
| A: Anything for dessert? | B: Yes, buy _____ kulfi. |

Let us listen

Listen to an interview with an ornithologist (someone who studies migration of birds) and say if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. All birds migrate. _____
2. All migrating birds travel at heights where we can see them. _____
3. No migrating bird ever loses its way. _____
4. To prepare for migration, all migratory birds build up body fat. _____
5. All migratory birds migrate during the day. _____
6. All migratory birds migrate in winter to escape from the cold weather. _____

Let us speak

Complete the dialogue between a customer and a sales assistant at a store using *some*, *any* or *no*. Then role-play the dialogue with a partner.

- A: Can I help you, Ma'am?
 B: I need _____ help in choosing a gift for my daughter.
 A: Sure. Can I show you _____ books?
 B: No, she has _____ interest in books.
 A: Okay. How about _____ dolls?
 B: No, she does not like dolls either.
 A: How about some toys?
 B: No. Do you have _____ games?
 A: Certainly. Would you like _____ board games?
 B: Lovely! She likes _____ board game.
 A: Does she already have _____ board game?
 B: Yes, she has _____. Can you show me _____ easy ones?

Let us write

Rewrite the underlined sentences or parts of sentences using *some* or *any*.

Cancer is a disease which is caused when a limited number of changes in human cells lead to an uncontrolled growth and division of cells in any part of our body. Limited types of cancer cause rapid cell growth, while a small number causes cells to grow and divide at a slow rate.

All human cells have specific functions and a fixed life span. A cell receives instructions to die so that the body can replace it with a newer cell. But cancerous cells do not have these components that instruct them to stop dividing and die. As a result, they build up in the body. A limited number of cancer cells can cause tumours.

There are many types of cancer, but a limited number of cancers are preventable. A limited number of people acquire the cancer genes from their parents, while in many, genetic changes occur after birth. All human beings who take to excessive smoking and drinking run a higher risk of cancer. A limited number of cancers show early symptoms, but many others do not. All cancer treatments known so far have severe side effects.

Activity

Form groups of five. In a class of 30, there will be six such groups. Name three groups Team A and the other three Team B. Team A and Team B in each pair of groups compete against each other. Decide who starts the game with a toss. Let us say Team B starts. Team A chooses one of the words from the table below and asks Team B to make a meaningful sentence in 20 seconds using the word.

some	any	no
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When Team B answers, Team A decides if it is grammatically correct and meaningful. Then it is Team A's turn to make a sentence with a word chosen from the table above by Team B. The game goes on for 10 minutes. The team who scores the highest is the winner. The same member from either of the teams cannot answer each time their team is asked to make a sentence. All members in each team must take turns in framing sentences.



I can recognise, understand and do the activities on *some*, *any* and *no*.



2 Verbs I

Get set

Take this quiz. Choose the verbs that are used with the given noun phrases.

1. **do/make** a trip
2. **take/make** a decision
3. **have/do** a bath
4. **get/have** a haircut
5. **do/take** a course

Let us read

Read the story. Pay attention to the italicised verbs. Some of them occur more than once. Do they mean the same in all the contexts?

Many decades ago, a man woke up in the morning. While he was *having* coffee, he asked his servant, "Can you *get* me the newspaper?" Among other things he also *had* a look at the obituary column. He *had* a surprise waiting for him. He found his own obituary report on the page. "Someone has *made* a mistake," he said to himself. "Or, am I *having* a dream?" For a moment, he did not know what to *do*. He decided to read what people had said about him in the report. One line read, 'The Dynamite King dies.' He was the inventor of **dynamite**. Another line read, 'He was the merchant of death.' He told himself, "I must *do* something about this. I do not want the world to *have* such an image about me." He, therefore, decided to work towards world peace. His name was Alfred Nobel. Today, the world remembers him by the Nobel Prize that was set up by his will.

Some verbs such as *do*, *have*, *make*, *get* and *take* are used for multiple purposes. Often their meaning depends on what follows each one of them.

Although, the two most common meanings of *get* are *receive* and *fetch*, it is also used to mean *to become*.

In informal English, we often say, *The nights are getting cooler*.

In formal English, we say, *The nights are becoming cooler*.

Notice the use of *have* in the text above. The verb *have* has many meanings, but we do not use *having* in certain cases.

To avoid grammatical errors it is important to know the multiple uses of each of the verbs.

dynamite: a kind of explosive

Let us practise

When *get* is followed by a noun or a pronoun, the meanings may be—*receive, fetch, understand, obtain, come to have*.

- Examples:
- I *got* a parcel from the AnythingYouLike online store today. (received something)
 - Can you *get* me some water? (bring something)
 - She *got* high fever. (suffered from)
 - Stay away. You may *get* the infection. (catch a disease)
 - A: The doorbell is ringing.
 B: I'll *get* it. (answer)
 - She doesn't *get* the humour in his speech. (understand)

When used before an adjective, *get* usually means *become*.

Example: It can *get* very cold in Munnar in winter.

When *get* is used before a preposition or an adverb, it refers to some kind of movement.

- Examples:
- *Get* off the railing.
 - *Get* out of the building in case of fire.

A. Rewrite the italicised parts of the sentences using the correct form of *get*.

1. As she was *going inside the train*, it started moving.
 As she was *getting on the train*, it started moving.

2. Suddenly the passengers noticed smoke inside the coach. *Everyone wanted to go out of the coach quickly*.

3. Soon the train stopped. Since the coach was heavily crowded, *it was almost impossible to go out*.

4. Since we lost time on the way, *the train reached late at Kanpur*.

5. *When we reached home*, it was past three in the afternoon.



The words *do* and *make* also have multiple meanings.

Uses of *do*:

- to mean *to work, work for a living*
 Examples: • What *does* your father *do*? (= What work does he do for a living?)
 • Let us *do* the cleaning on Saturday. (work)
- to talk about activities that we are not clear about in our mind
 Example: Why don't you *do* something about your shoulder pain?
- (in an informal sense) to mean *to prepare* or *to create*
 Example: If it turns brown, the dish is *done*. (cooked)
- to mean *to learn* or *to study*
 Example: My father is *doing* an online course in time management.
- to mean *to travel at a specified pace*
 Example: The car was *doing* 120 km/h when it **turned turtle**.

Uses of *make*:

- to mean *to create or build something*
 Example: Mother often *makes* interesting dishes from leftover food.
- to mean *to prepare food or drink*
 Example: They *made* a quick lunch.
- to mean *to arrange tidily*
 Example: Do not forget to *make* the bed before you go to school.

Below are two lists of fixed expressions with *do* and *make*.

do business	do exercise	do a favour	make an appointment	make an attempt
do a test	do harm	do one's hair	make noise	make a decision
do one's best	do shopping		make an excuse	make a journey
			make a mistake	make an offer
			make a plan	make a promise
			make profit	make progress
			make a suggestion	make a trip

B. Complete the sentences below with the correct forms of *do* or *make*.

- A: Have you **made** a decision about the Chief Guest?
 B: Not yet. Can you **do** me a favour? Can you speak to the Principal?
- A (on the phone): Hi Asha, what are you _____?
 B: I'm _____ some cooking.
- A: You better _____ an appointment with the doctor.
 B: I _____ an attempt to see him last evening. But he was too busy.
- A: What does your mother _____?
 B: She is a chef. She often _____ exotic dishes with leftover food.

turned turtle: turned upside down

5. A: Why is Roshan always at the computer?
 B: He is _____ two online courses.
 A: Why?
 B: He is preparing for the interview. He wants to _____ his best.

Have and *have got* have multiple meanings. They are used to talk about experiences, such as those of eating, drinking and enjoying. The actual meaning of *have* depends on the noun that follows it.

- Examples:
- have lunch, dinner, a meal, juice, tea
 - have a shower, a bath, a shave, a wash
 - have a bad time, a nice evening, a holiday, a break
 - have some rest, a good sleep, a dream, a party
 - have a quarrel, a fight, a chat, a word with someone (speak)
 - have a fever, a headache

Uses of *have/have got*:

- to mean *to own* or *to possess something*
 Examples: • I *have got* a new laptop. • But I *have* no time to work on it.
 Caution: Do not use the continuous form of *have* in these senses.
 Examples: • ~~She is having~~ no siblings. She has no siblings.
 • ~~I'm having~~ a bad cold. I have a bad cold.
- to mean *to experience* or *undergo something*
 Examples: • She *has got* a mild stomach pain. • She will *have* an operation soon.
- to talk about our feelings or thoughts
 Examples: • I *have/have got* a crazy idea. • I *have* a feeling that she may not like the dress.

Let us listen

Listen to a girl talking about different things. Tick (✓) the correct verbs to complete the narration.

1. I **got/had** a bad start this morning. After I **did/had/got** a quick shower, I was **doing/having** my hair. That's when Mom discovered that I hadn't **done/made** my bed. And guess what, I **had/got** an earful from her.
2. Mom wanted to **do/have** some shopping for the festival. So, she **did/made** plans to combine shopping with her visit to the laundry. She had to **get/do** some clothes dry-cleaned. Before leaving for shopping, she had **done/made** a shopping list.
3. When Mom walked into the mall, an executive stopped her. He said, "Excuse me, may I **make/have** a word with you? Ma'am, you are today's lucky customer. So, I want to **do/make** you a special offer. As the lucky customer, you have already won a shopping voucher worth ₹500. If you **do/make** shopping worth ₹5000, you stand a chance to win another voucher worth ₹1000."