

Lesson plan

Chapter-1

No.of Class -1

Class-XII

Time 45

ENGLISH 2ND PAPER TOPIC: GRAMMAR- ARTICLE

❖ LESSON PLAN -1

❖ To introduce the question type of Article

Question type:

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross(X) in those blanks. .5X10=05

In (a)—last 25 years (b) – world has lost one-third of its natural wealth. According to (c) – International Conservation Organization World Wild Fund.(d) --- earth's forest, wetlands seas and coasts are in(e) ---worse state today than they were before. Forests are cut down. Moreover, they are being burnt indiscriminately resulting in (f) --- increase in carbon-di-oxide and ultimately (g) --- cause of global warming. It is anticipated that (h) --- new century will face (i) – overwhelming environment (j) --- catastrophe.

❖ LEARNING OUTCOME:

(i) Students will learn how the exercise based on article is given in the question paper.

(ii) They will also learn that in some cases articles (a,an,the) may not be required, in that case they **will put a cross (x) only**

(iii) Students will also learn that in the case of article exercise **only writing the answer** is required like the following:

❖ Answer to the above sample question

(a)the (b) the (c) an (d)the (e) x (f) an (g) a (h)the (i) an (j) x

❖ LESSON PLAN -2

❖ (I) DISCUSSION ON ARTICLE

❖ (II) RULES ON USE OF ARTICLE : 'A' AND 'AN'

❖ DISCUSSION:

A, An and The are called ARTICLES.

Formerly Articles were classed as a separate part of speech; but now they are classed as Adjectives.

#A, An – Indefinite article,

They do not point out any particular person or thing. সাধারণভাবে বা অনির্দিষ্টভাবে বোঝাবে। যেমন: a book = any book, a girl = any girl.

#Common noun singular number should have an article before it.

A Cat is pat animal

Thus, we can not say, "***I have seen tiger;*** we should say, "***I have seen a or the tiger.***" Likewise, we also can say, "***A or the tiger lives in a forest.***"

Common noun যদি plural number হয় তার পূর্বে সাধারণত the বসানোর প্রয়োজন হয়না, plural number এ a বা an তো বসতেই পারেনা। অবশ্য যদি নির্দিষ্টভাবে বোঝানো হয় তাহলে the বসে।

Boys are fond of sweets.

The boys are playing football.

'THE'

The is called the Definite article, because it points to some particular person or thing. The definite article can be used before singular or plural nouns, whether, countable or uncountable.

----- Water has no color

---- The water of this jug is impure.

USES OF A

#Sound দ্বারা নির্ধারিত হয়।

#Consonant sound (ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনি) এর পূর্বে a বসে।

#Such vowels that have that sound of **"YOU"**: **a ewe, a useful thing, a unit, a European, a university student, a union leader and a unique idea.**

#"O" sounds like **"W"** বা **ওয়া**: **a one-eyed man, a one-taka note.**

USES OF AN

Vowel: a, e, i, o u:

a consonant beginning with a vowel sound: **hour, heir, honest man, M.A, MP, LLB, SDO, MBBS**

HORSE HAND HEART HOLIDAY HOME

USES OF A/AN

Indicate a class(সাধারণভাবে সকলকে বুঝালে)

An ant is industrious creature

কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু(Singular countable noun অর্থাৎ যা গোনা যায়) প্রথমবার উল্লেখিত হলে

I saw a man on the street

পেশা, ব্যবসা বোঝাতে: a business man, an engineer

phrase এর পূর্বে :a headache, in a hurry, to have a cold, take an interest, a few, a little, a lot of, a good deal

A is sometimes used to mean **a single or any**: There was not a man to support him.

A or An is also used in certain **exclamatory sentences**: What a thing to say! What an awful comment to make!

❖ LEARNING OUTCOME:

(i) Students will be able to learn about articles and particularly about the uses of 'A' and 'AN'

(ii) They will also learn about the differences between 'A' and 'AN' and be able to properly use them accordingly.

❖ LESSON PLAN -3

❖ Discussion on use of 'THE'

❖ USES OF THE

নির্দিষ্ট (এক বা বহু) ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বোঝাতে: Look at the boys.

কোন অনির্দিষ্ট noun দ্বিতীয় বার উল্লেখিত হয়ে নির্দিষ্ট হয়ে গেলে: There is a tree in the garden.
The tree is an oak.

Singular common noun to represent a whole class (সমগ্র জাতি বোঝাতে): **The cow eats grass. The dog is a faithful animal** ((কিন্তু man এবং woman এর পূর্বে কোন article বসেনা)

Adjective দিয়ে যদি কোন বিশেষ শ্রেণি বোঝায়: The rich (rich men) are not always happy. (lazy, brave, industrious)

The poor are not always dishonest.

The virtuous are happy

The rich, the rich men, The rich man

জাতীয়তাবাচক শব্দ বা জাতি (Denoting a nation or race):

The English (The English people) are industrious.

English (=the language) is a language

(the না বসলে ঐ জাতির ভাষাকে বোঝাবে।)

Ordinal number: The first/ the second, the 25th January

#Proper noun এর পূর্বে কোন article বসেনা কিন্তু ব্যতিক্রম হিসেবে:

Holy books,(the Quran, the Geeta) Newspaper,(The Prothom Alo) Ships,(The Titanic) Rivers,(the Padma) Seas,(the Black sea) Ocean,(the pacific) gulf,(the persian Gulf) mountain ranges(the Himalayas), groups of islands(the WestIndies, the Maldives) descriptive geographical or significant names(the U.S.A. , the U.K.) names of noted public and important events (the Secretariate, the cinema, the High court, the parliament

Singular nouns referring to things of which **only one exists**: the earth, the sun, the moon, the sky, the east

Superlatives: He is the wisest of all.

❖ **LEARNING OUTCOME:**

(i)Students will be able to learn about proper uses of `THE' and also understand when and how to use articles: A, AN, THE

(ii) The above discussion will surely help the students understand the basic differences among A, AN, THE

❖ **LESSON PLAN -4**

❖ Discussion on omissions of articles

❖ **OMISSION OF ARTICLES:**

No article is normally used

(a)Before Proper,Material, or Abstract Nouns, except when they are particularised: Ashok(but, the king Ashok,) Homer(but, the homer of Bangladesh), gold(but, the gold of Australia), honesty(but, the honesty of the boy).

(উপরোক্ত Proper, Material, or Abstract Nouns গুলোর পূর্বে article বসেনা তবে নির্দিষ্ট করলে article বসানো যাবে।)

(b) Before common nouns in the plural number, except when they are particularised: dogs bark; cows eat grass; but the dogs of my house; the cows that I bought.

(c) Before the words school, mosque, church, prison, hospital, college, court, market . These take no articles when we think of the real use of the building or object.

Rahim has gone to school (to learn) but Rahim has gone to the school/college(not to learn but just to see the place)

They took him to hospital (for treatment). They went to the hospital(just to see the place)

(d) Before the names of squares, buildings, parks, streets, etc consisting of a proper name(either a person or a place): Buckingham palace, Curzon Park, Rashbehari Avenue

(e) Before the names of meals : We have dinner at 8 p.m.

(f) before names of seasons and festivals : Winter is the best time for picnics.

(g) before games/sports/diseases/illness:

We play cricket/football/hockey/tennis(not a/the cricket)

diabetes, flu, measles, mumps, influenza(not the diabetes)

❖ LEARNING OUTCOME:

(i) By reading the above discussion on omission of article students will fully understand the proper uses of 'A' 'AN' 'THE'

(ii) Also by reading the above discussion they will clearly know when and why to put cross(X) in the gap instead of 'A' 'AN' 'THE'

❖ LESSON PLAN -5

❖ Getting feedback from the students based on the discussion on Article by giving them some questions in the form of Fill in the blanks with articles.

❖ The following questions are produced from all Board Question-2019

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (×) in those blanks:-

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

(a) ___ parliament house of Bangladesh is (b) ___ exquisitely designed building. In fact, it is (c) ___ wonder of modern architecture and technology. It is one of (d) ----- largest and most spectacular parliament buildings in (e) ___ world. It is (f) ___ highly expensive building. (g) ___ maintenance cost of the parliament house is about 50 million taka per year. An American architect (h) ___ Louis I Kahn designed this (i) ___ building. Everyday many (j) ___ visitors comes to visit the building.

2. An honest man is true to his (a) ___ words. He does not deviate from (b) ___ path of honesty. He knows that true happiness consists of (c) ___ honest. He does not fall victim to (d) ___ greed. He does not hanker after (e) ___ worldly property. (f) ___ honest man abstains himself from corruption. He does not mix with (g) ___ corrupt people. He is (h) ___ man who tries to get pleasure from good deeds. (i) ___ greed for wealth does not touch him. People should follow the path of (j) ___ honest people of the society.

3. The national flag represents (a) ___ independence of (b) ___ country. Ours is (c) ___ independent country. Hence, we have a national flag symbolizing our independence. (d) ___ cloth of a national flag is made of (e) ___ cotton, silk or linen. Our flag is rectangular in shape maintaining (f) ___ ratio of its length and breadth 10:6. There are different sizes of national flag. The background of our flag is green which symbolizes our life and energy. In the middle point of the flag there is (g) ___ blood-red circle representing our hard struggle and blood-shed. (h) ___ red circle also represents the heroic blood-shed of (i) ___ martyrs. The national flag plays (j) ___ vital role in the life of a national.

4. Childhood or boyhood is a) ___ man's formative period. During this period b) ___ child receives training from its mother. c) ___ mother's tender heart always looks to d) ___ welfare

and well-being of e) ___ child. If during this period, f) ___ mother tries to bring (g) ___ child up carefully and according to her h) ___ best ideas i) ___ child is sure to grow with its superiors, parents and teachers and love j) ___ all irrespective of caste, creed and colour.

5. Industry is a) ___ key to success in our life. b) ___ industrious can prosper in life. c) ___ man who does not undertake d) ___ hard work can never go e) ___ long way in f) ___ world. Many g) ___ man is not aware of h) ___ significance of i) ___ diligence for which they cannot reap j) ___ benefit of success.

6. What is patriotism? It is a) ___ noble virtue. It inspires b) ___ man to dedicate his life to the freedom and development of his c) ___ country. d) ___ man without patriotism is no better than e) ___ beast. A true patriot is honored by f) ___ his countrymen. He thinks for g) ___ betterment of his country. On h) ___ contrary, i) ___ unpatriotic man thinks only of his own interest. Those who die for j) ___ country are true patriots.

7. I have a) ___ uncle who has just retired from b) ___ army. He used to be c) ___ ABI agent, and everybody says he has been an honest man all his life. As a child, I loved him for his stories. He once told me that he met d) ___ one-eyed alien from e) ___ space. f) ___ alien did not need any oxygen. And it did not have g) ___ nose. I now understand that it was h) ___ hard story to believe. I am not sure he was telling me i) ___ truth. Maybe, he is not so j) ___ honest, after all.

8. Mr. Bright is a) ___ European. As he is b) ___ Englishman, he knows c) ___ English well. He is d) ___ honorable to everyone thought he is e) ___ one-eyed man. One day having f) ___ SOS, he went to g) ___ USA. His brother, Johnson living there joined h) ___ Army last year. He is i) ___ younger of the two brothers. When Mr. Bright met his brother, he could not but shed j) ___ tears.

❖ LEARNING OUTCOME:

(i) There is a proverb: “I do, I understand”. So, students hopefully will get enough idea on the proper uses of Articles by practicing the above questions