

English Grammar

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Preface...

English Grammar is a series of five books. The books of this series integrate basic grammar structures, vocabulary building, comprehension and creative writing skills. The exercises are simple and carefully graded. Nothing has been included that the child might find hard to grasp; and the material has been kept strictly within the range of child's assimilation. Every attempt has been made to produce the practice material in a lucid and rhythmical format.

Features of the Series :

- Care has been taken to explain and illustrate the technical terms in simple and clear English.
- Various picture-based exercises are given.
- Vocabulary exercises to develop communication skills in the children.
- Every exercise has figures for easy understanding of the matter.
- Topics have been carefully graded across the series to maintain lucid progression.

We hope that this series will become a reliable source for teachers and give students an enjoyable learning experience. This series of books will help develop learning skill in children.

Authors



English

Grammar

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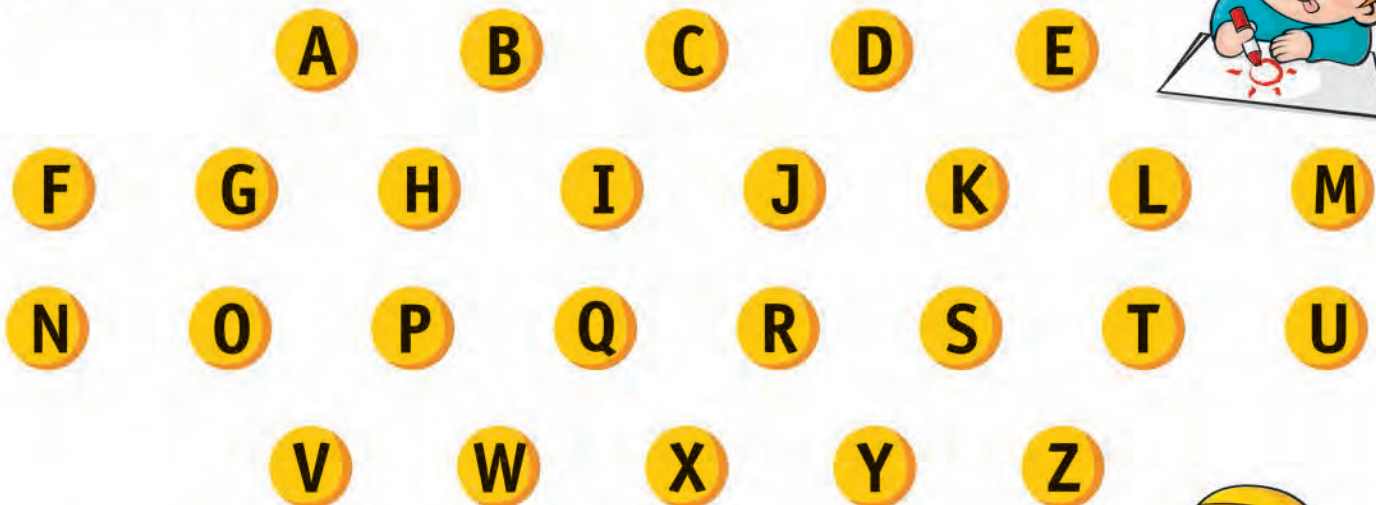
The Alphabet



Alphabet is a set of letters that we use for making words. In English Alphabet, there are 26 letters. When these 26 letters are arranged in a proper order, it is called the **alphabetical order**.

Letters can be written in two ways :

Capital Letters



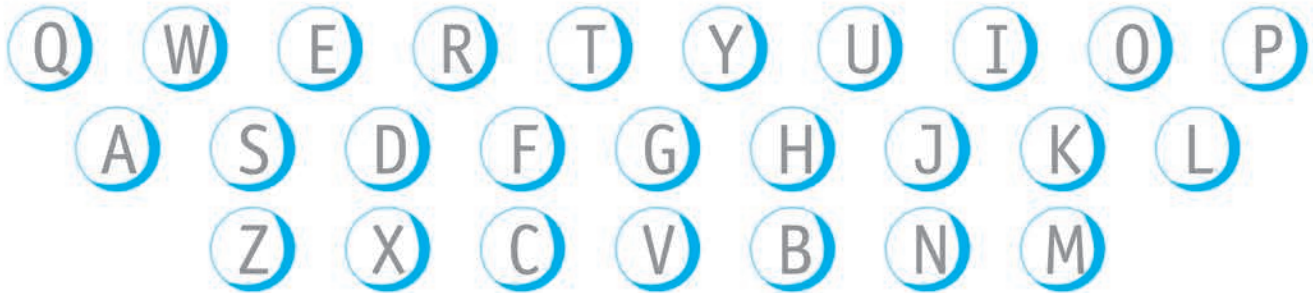
Small Letters



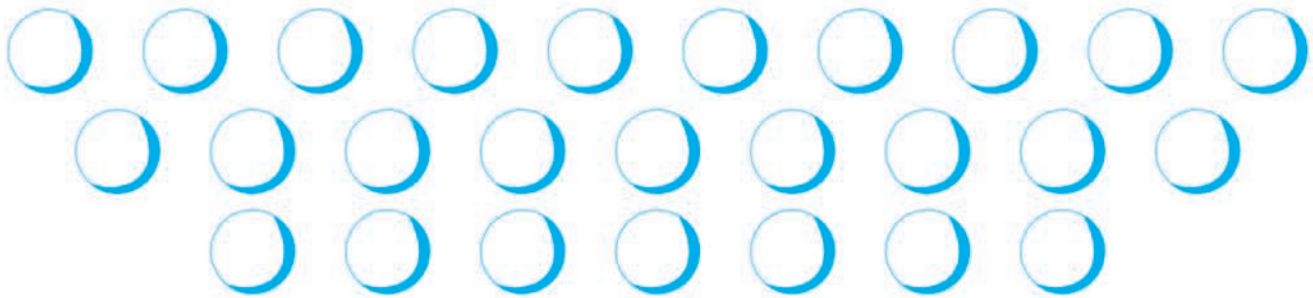


Let's Practice

A. The given letters show the order of the letters on the computer keyboard. They are all in capital letters.



Make a computer keyboard using small letters :



B. Look at the picture and write the first letter, in both capital and small letters with which their names start.



Alphabetical Order



We know that the A, B, C, D, ___ order is called **alphabetical order**. A dictionary gives the words in alphabetical order, that makes it easier to find their meanings. In a telephone directory, the names are given in alphabetical order. Entries in an encyclopedia are also in alphabetical order.

A₁, B₂, C₃, D₄, E₅, F₆, G₇, H₈, I₉, J₁₀, K₁₁, L₁₂, M₁₃,
N₁₄, O₁₅, P₁₆, Q₁₇, R₁₈, S₁₉, T₂₀, U₂₁, V₂₂, W₂₃, X₂₄, Y₂₅, Z₂₆.



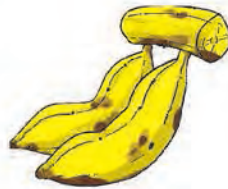
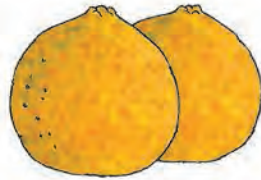
Let's Practice

A. Write each set of words in alphabetical order :

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| 1. | monkey | tiger | lion | elephant | crocodile |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | play | run | come | take | weep |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | father | mother | sister | brother | uncle |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | well | canal | river | pond | fountain |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | pencil | ruler | lunch box | bag | exercise book |
| | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |



B. Look at the pictures and write their names and rewrite them in alphabetical order :



C. There are twenty students in your class. Write their names in alphabetical order, the names are following :

Rajesh

Manish

Sapna

Abdul

Sunita

Vipul

Radha

Srishti

Deepika

Sonu

Abhi

Yash

Kiran

Manju

Parth

Meul

Rishabh

Gazaal

Kabeer

Babita

D. Write the days of week and after them in alphabetical order :



E. Write any five things in alphabetical order which you see in your classroom :

F. Write any five fruits in alphabetical order :



Word Building



A correct and meaningful combination of **Consonants** and **Vowels** makes a Word. Every word has some or the other meaning. But consonants and vowels have to be arranged properly to form a Word. If they are not arranged in correct order, they do not make a Word.



Unarranged letters do not give any meaning. They are called **Scrambled Letters**.



Look at some examples of Words and **Scrambled Letters**.

Words	Scrambled Letters
TOY	YTO
MAT	MTA
RAN	ANR
DOG	DGO
CAT	CTA
PEN	ENP
TEN	TNE
RED	RDE
OWL	WOL



Words	Scrambled Letters
NECK	KENC
PARK	RAKP
TREE	RETE
VASE	VSEA
PINK	NKPI
BALL	LALB
DOLL	LODL
DRUM	RDMU
PLUM	LMPU



Let's Practice

A. Arrange the following groups of letters to form meaningful words :

- 1. mecal _____
- 3. rafethe _____
- 5. gonam _____
- 7. otp _____
- 9. papel _____

- 2. ymoken _____
- 4. rteache _____
- 6. batle _____
- 8. ybo _____
- 10. ligr _____

B. Choose the words and scrambled letters and write them in their proper box :

- | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| apple | hen | fxo | babll | ink |
| mnaog | gge | terei | parrot | shop |
| watch | tree | dgo | onraeg | gun |
| udck | obok | plum | school | banana |

Word Box

Scrambled Letter Box

4

Rhyming Words



Hat



Den



Cup



Sun



Ball



Ring



Lamp



Gate



Let's Practice

A. Circle the correct rhyming words of the following :

1. Hot — hat, heat, pot, put
2. Cut — put, but, pit, bat
3. Land — pan, man, can, band
4. Bark — dark, bank, rank, dank

B. Match the words with their rhyming words :

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1. lamp | • pail |
| 2. boat | • king |
| 3. nail | • camp |
| 4. ring | • hot |
| 5. pot | • goat |



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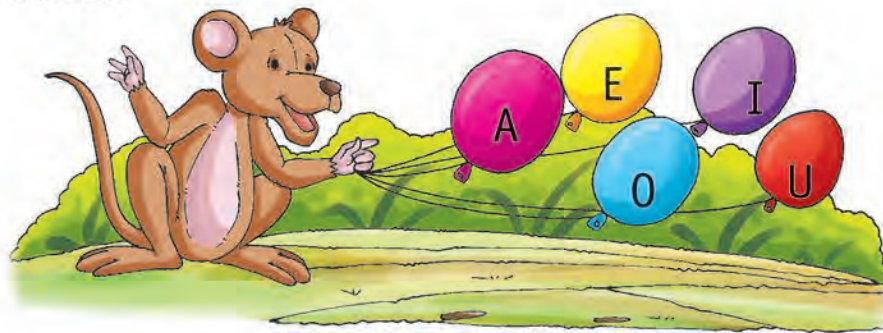
Vowels and Consonants



The English alphabets have two kinds of letters :

1. Vowels
2. Consonants

There are five vowels.



Aa

as in



ant



man



car

Ee

as in



egg



hen



bed

Ii

as in



iron



tin



pin

Oo

as in



owl



cot



box

Uu

as in



urn



tub



mug

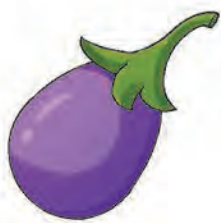
The letters other than a, e, i, o and u in the alphabet are called **consonants**.

Consonants are twenty-one in number.

Here are the consonants.



Here are some words beginning with consonants :



brinjal



parrot



teacher



frog



goat



horse



joker



kite



lion



donkey



nest



pigeon



queen



rose



ship



tree



van



watch



x-mas tree



yacht



Let's Practice

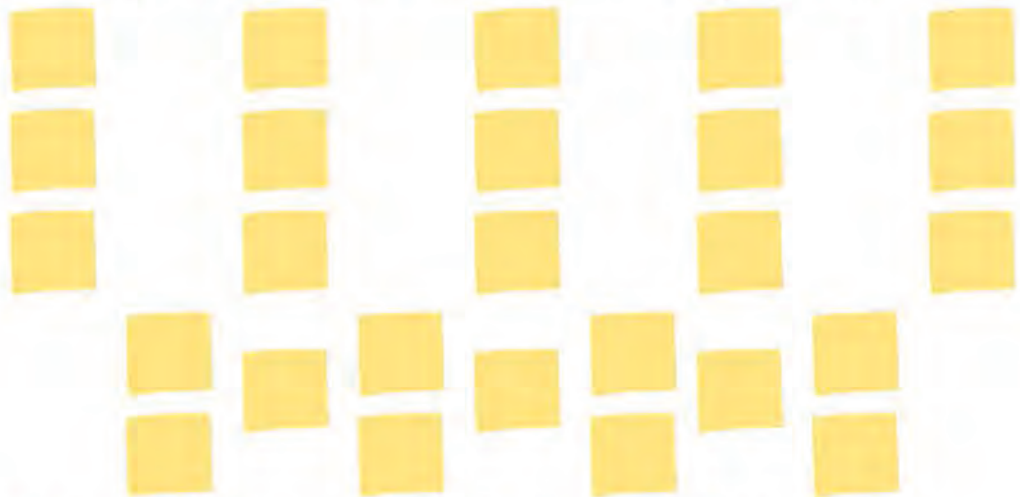
A. Look at the following alphabet blocks. Colour all the vowels in red and consonants in yellow :



B. Write small letters of alphabet Vowels and consonants separately:

Vowels :

Consonants :



C. Fill in the blanks with suitable vowels to make correct words :

1. h__ppy

2. tr__n

3. dr__p

4. ch__r

5. m__n__y

6. m__nk__y

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable consonants to make correct words :

1. __ueen

2. __ose

3. __arrot

4. __ree

5. eg__

6. __oat



Use of 'A' and 'An'



A and An are indefinite articles and they are used with nouns that are not definite. So, A and An mean one or any.

'a' is used before words beginning with consonant sounds. For example :

a teacher a book a hut a fish a banana

'an' is used before words beginning with vowels. For example :

an ant an egg an insect an umbrella

'an' is also used before words beginning with silent 'h'.

For example : an hour an honest man



Let's Practice

A. Fill in the blanks 'a' or 'an' :

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. ___ tree | 2. ___ honest man | 3. ___ tiger |
| 4. ___ officer | 5. ___ computer | 6. ___ boy |
| 7. ___ car | 8. ___ elephant | 9. ___ pencil |
| 10. ___ owl | 11. ___ book | 12. ___ man |

B. Complete the sentence using 'a' or 'an' :

- _____ umbrella is _____ useful thing.
- That is _____ aeroplane.
- _____ fox and _____ elephant.
- _____ teacher and _____ student.
- _____ bat and _____ ball.





Nouns : Naming Words



A noun is a name of a person, a place, or a thing. Nouns are also called **NAMING WORDS**.

Look at the following :



David is reading a **book** in the **park**.

Here,



David is a noun because it is a **person's** name.



Book is a noun because it is a **thing**.



Park is a noun because it is a **place**.

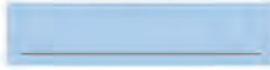


Let's Practice

A. Write the naming words under the pictures :

bed cow mug coat boat cat ball bat





B. Name six things (naming words) which you see in the class :

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

C. Make new words using the last letter of the word given. Follow the example :

a. bed = dam = man

b. bag = _____ = _____

c. girl = _____ = _____

d. mango = _____ = _____

D. Circle the nouns in the sentences :

1. My family likes to go to the zoo.

2. Grandfather is coming to dinner.

3. That is a beautiful flower.

4. The purple grapes are delicious.

5. The fireman went to the house to put out the fire.

6. My friend likes to get books from the library.

7. The little girl was on the swing in the park.

8. Mom and dad are going to the movies.

9. The teacher gave us five worksheets to complete.

10. Your sock has a hole in it.





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Male and Female Nouns



Naming words (nouns) can be both **male** or **female**.

Look at the following :



King



Queen



Cock



Hen

Here, **king** and **cock** stands for **male** while **queen** and **hen** stands for **female**.



Let's Practice

A. Match the following pairs correctly :

MALE

FEMALE



- king
- landlord
- boy scout
- master
- hero
- host
- brother
- man

- sister
- woman
- hostess
- girl scout
- sister
- queen
- mistress
- woman





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Animal's Crying Sounds



Cries of animals are also verbs.



Let's Practice

Match the following animals given on the right with their correct crying sounds. The first one has been done for you :

Animals

1. Bird
2. Cow
3. Cat
4. Horse
5. Snake
6. Jackal
7. Monkey
8. Bear
9. Hen
10. Frog
11. Rat
12. Lion
13. Goat
14. Crow
15. Pig

Crying Sounds

- a. Chatter
- b. Howl
- c. Growl
- d. Caw
- e. Chirp
- f. Roar
- g. Baa
- h. Moo
- i. Oink
- j. Clop
- k. Mew
- l. Hiss
- m. Squeak
- n. Cackle
- o. Croak





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Pronouns



A **Pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun. It makes a sentence easier to understand.

Look at the following :

Shelly has a beautiful doll. **She** has a beautiful doll.

Here, **Shelly** is a **noun** and **she** is a **pronoun**.

Here is a list of some most common pronouns.



I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They, Me, Him, Her, Us, Them.



Let's Practice

A. Pick out **pronouns** in the following sentences :

1. I am boy.
2. They are players.
3. We are cricketers.



4. You are my younger brother.
5. It is a beautiful watch.



Use of Some Pronouns :

We use,

- **He** and **him** for one boy or one man.
- **She/her** for one girl or one woman.
- **It** for an animal, a place or a thing without life.
- **They** and **them** for more than one persons, animals, places or things.



Let's Practice

A. Circle the pronouns which are correct :

1. He/She is a boy.
2. I/We are playing.
3. She/It is a dog.
4. You/I are my friend.
5. He/She is my mother.



B. Tick the correct pronoun :

1. Sara and Meena are good friends. We/they go to the same school.
2. Kishan helps everyone. He/I is a helpful boy.
3. Rehman is a naughty boy. He/She does not listen to anyone.
4. My name is Suman. I/She study in class I.
5. Mohan and Sohan say, 'We/he are going to the market'.
6. The teacher says to Sita, "They/you are a good girl."



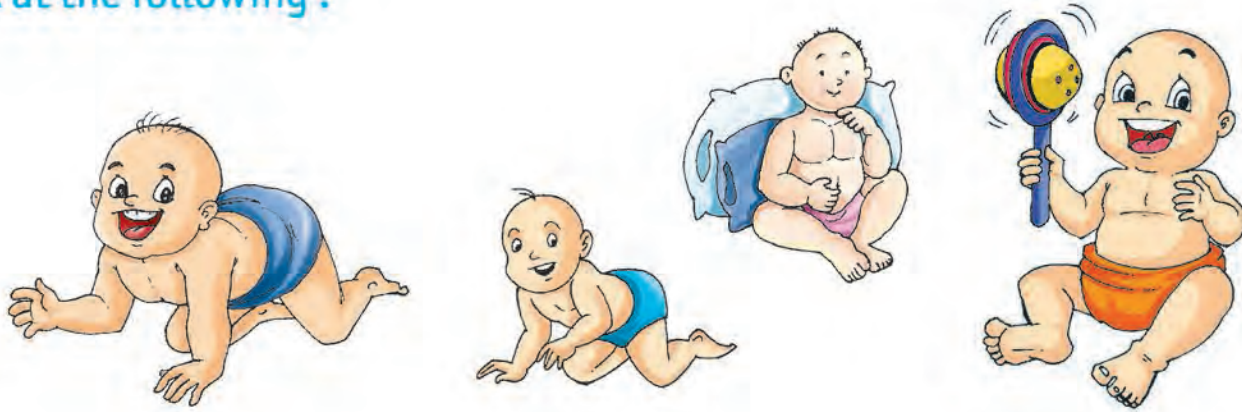
Adjectives



An **adjective** is a word that tells us more about a noun or a pronoun.

Adjectives are also called **DESCRIBING WORDS**.

Look at the following :



Babies have **little** fingers and toes.

Here, fingers and toes are **nouns**, while **little** is an **adjective**.



Let's Practice

A. Fill the correct describing word :

red, tall, cold, green

1.  _____ tree

3.  _____ ice-cream

2.  _____ grass

4.  _____ apple

Adjectives : Size, Colour and Quality

B. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using words from the word-list:

thick, long, happy, old, small, fat, tall, empty



a _____ man



an _____ woman



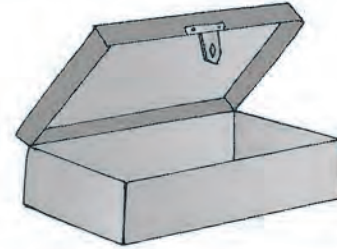
a _____ boy



a _____ pencil



a _____ tree



an _____ box



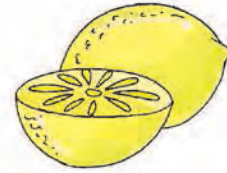
a _____ book



a _____ house

C. Tick the correct describing word :

1. Lemon is (sweet/sour) in taste.
2. Everyone likes (bad/good) children.
3. We should eat (junk/healthy) food.



D. Circle the describing words :

1. Mohan has a new toy.
2. Rina has black hair.
3. Your wings are very pretty.
4. The foolish crow opened his beak to sing.
5. They are good friends.
6. I have a blue car.



F. Underline the adjectives in the passage :

Neeta is a sweet girl. She has a round and fair face. She has short and curly hair. She has big, blue eyes. Her nose is short and pointed. She has a big mole above her red lips. Her cheeks are rosy. She loves to wear green hair band on her head. She wears small pink earrings.



Now, write the adjectives you have underlined, in the space given below.

Handwriting practice area with five horizontal lines on a yellow background.



12



Verbs



Words that describe action or something that someone is doing are called **verbs**.

Verbs are also called **DOING WORDS**.

Look at the following :

Here,

Rises is an action word or **Verb**.

It tells us what the Sun does.



The sun **rises** in the east.



ACTIVITY

Write six action words you do in class :

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



Let's Practice

A. Colour the action words related to the picture :



drink, eat



laugh, cry



sing, kick,



run, walk



jump, sleep



read, write

B. Make new action word from the last letter of the previous word. Follow the example :

1. dance = eat

2. sing = _____

3. rub = _____

4. read = _____

5. drink = _____

6. jump = _____

C. Underline verbs/action words in the following sentences :

1. I play with my toys.
2. Put the dishes in the sink.
3. The phone sings loudly.
4. We all run in the race.
5. You must not waste food.
6. The florist sells flowers.



D. Fill in the blanks with the correct doing word :

1. Cows _____ (eat/drink) grass.
2. The children _____ (sleep/go) to school.
3. They _____ (leaf/live) in a house.
4. Mummy _____ (cooks/reads) a book.
5. We _____ (go/buy) fruits from the market.
6. In the morning I _____ (meet/eat) breakfast.





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Words Ending in '-ing'



We know that verbs tell us what people, animals or things do. Sometimes, to show that the work is going on, in the present time, we use '-ing' form of the verb.

Look at the following :



I am **going** to the temple.



He is **reading** a book.

Some more **-ing** words :

running

sitting

swimming

getting

putting

stopping

shining

coming

smiling

writing

baking

driving



Let's Practice

A. Write the correct sentences against the pictures.

Father is washing the car.

Rina is making a cup of tea.

Ali is cleaning the garden.

Ravi is playing with Ritu.

Mother is feeding my pet fish.

1. _____



2. _____



3. _____

4. _____



5. _____

B. Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks :

1. This is Tony's pet rabbit.
What is he doing?
He is _____ a carrot.



2. This is Nina's mother.
What is she doing?
She is _____ a book.

3. This is Ravi's brother.
What is he doing?
He is _____ to school.



4. This is Ritu's baby brother.
What is he doing?
He is _____ in a cot.



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Words Ending in '-ly'



Verbs are action words. To describe them, we use words ending in **-ly**. They are action describing words.

Look at the following :



Vidhi walks **slowly**.



The child cries **loudly**.

Some more words ending in -ly :

neatly

angrily

speedily

angrily

badly

kindly

slowly

quickly

loudly

softly

merrily

sadly

busily

deeply

gently

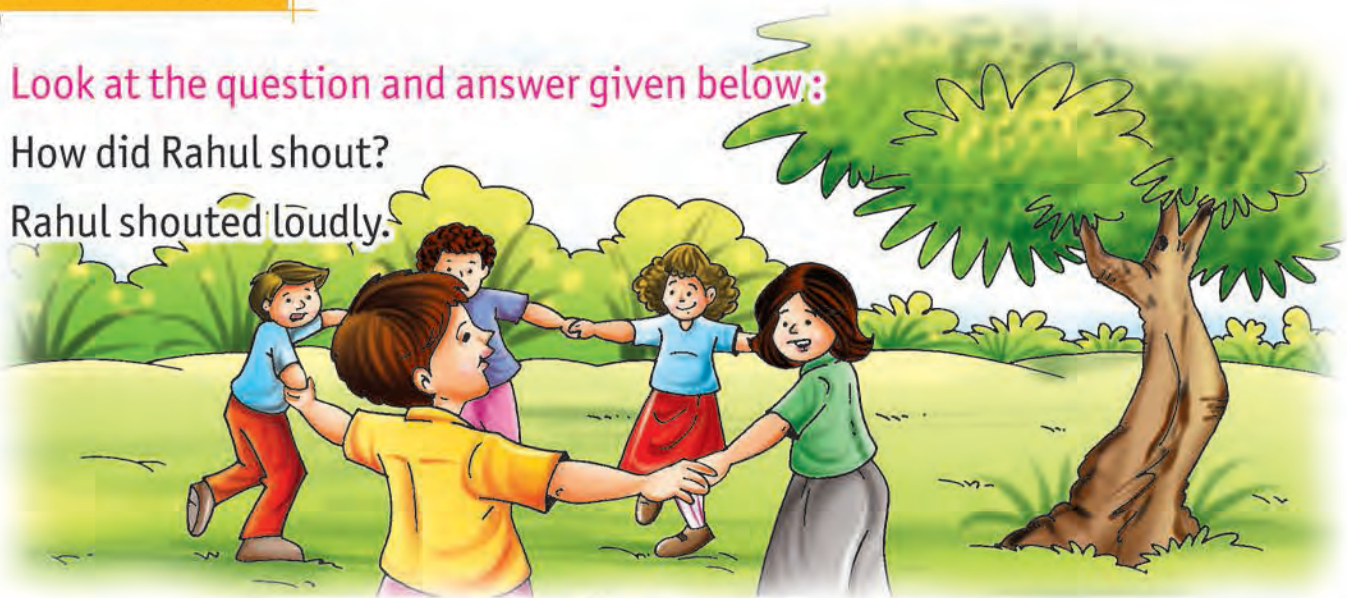


Let's Practice

A. Look at the question and answer given below:

How did Rahul shout?

Rahul shouted loudly.



B. Now, try and fill in the blanks with the correct '-ly' words taken from those give in brackets. Make sure that each question is answered properly :

1. How did the bird sing?

The bird sang _____ . (melodiously, badly, quickly)

2. How did the children play?

The children played _____ . (horribly, happily, loudly)

3. How did Tom run to the bus stop?

Tom ran to the bus stop _____ . (happily, loudly, quickly)

4. How did Niti write?

Niti wrote _____ . (neatly, slowly, hungrily)

5. How did Deep eat his supper?

Deep ate his supper _____ .

(sadly, badly, hungrily)



6. How did the teacher speak to Jaya?

The teacher spoke _____ to Jaya.

(kindly, angrily, slowly)



7. How did the snail crawl down the garden path?

The snail crawled _____ down the garden path. (quickly, slowly, gently)

8. How did the children dance?

The children danced _____ .

(highly, merrily, kindly)



9. How did Rinky sleep?

Rinky slept _____ .

(busily, soundly, loudly)



15

One and Many



Look at the following :

ONE

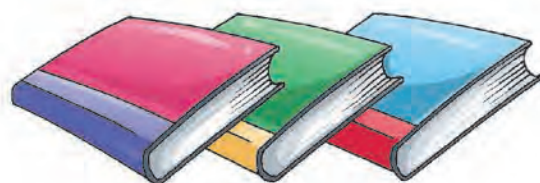


Book

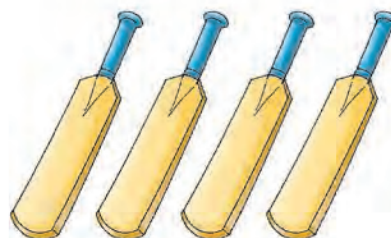


Bat

More Than One (MANY)



Books



Bats

Singular ♦ A **noun** that stands for **one** (person, animal or thing) is said to be in the **Singular Number**.

Plural ♦ A **noun** that stands for **more than one** (person, animal, or thing) is said to be in the **Plural Number**.

Changing from Singular to Plural Number

We use 's' to many nouns when we mean more than one.



Let's Practice

A. Change the following words from one to many :

One

Many

1.  ball



2.  flower



3.  boy



4.  map



5.  bug



If a noun ends in letters x, ch, sh, or s, we add an -es to the word.

Examples : box = boxes

glass = glasses

dish = dishes

B. Write the plural noun of the words below :

lunch _____

bush _____

fox _____

ash _____

class _____

tax _____

mess _____

bunch _____

brush _____

If a noun ends in with the letter y, we change the y to ie and add s to make it plural.

C. Write the plural of each noun against them :

party _____

cherry _____

penny _____

candy _____

berry _____

bunny _____

family _____

lady _____

city _____



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Word Opposites



An **Antonym** is a word opposite in meaning to another.

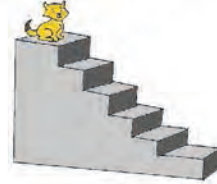
Look at the following :



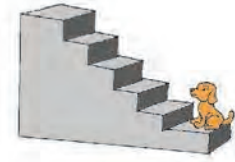
hot



cold



up



down

Read and learn :

good

bad

hard

soft

high

low

hot

cold

slow

fast

light

dark

long

short

near

far

cold

hot

correct

incorrect

healthy

sick

loud

quiet

curly

straight

new, young

old



Let's Practice

Draw a line to connect the **antonyms** :

cry

foolish

friend

same

open

laugh

different

enemy

wise

huge

go

awake

tiny

close

asleep

come



17



Compound Words



A **compound** word is made by joining of two shorter words.

Look at the following :



air + plane = **airplane**



play + ground = **playground**



Let's Practice

Read the following two words. Write them together as one compound word.

1. back + pack = backpack
2. bath + room = _____
3. brief + case = _____
4. tooth + brush = _____
5. eye + brow = _____
6. sun + light = _____
7. gold + fish = _____
8. hair + brush = _____
9. lip + stick = _____
10. mail + box = _____
11. foot + ball = _____





18



Homophones



Homophones are the words that sound the same, but they have different spellings and different meanings.

Look at the following :

I will **write** my name.



Turn **right** at this street.

She ate a **pear** for lunch.



I bought a **pair** of shoes.



Let's Practice

Circle the sentence that matches with the picture :

1.



The mouse **one** the race.
The mouse **won** the race.

2.



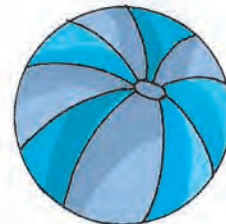
Turn **right** at the next road
Turn **write** at the next road.

3.



I saw a **be** buzzing around.
I saw a **bee** buzzing around.

4.



He threw the **blew** ball
Be threw the **blue** ball.

19

Use of "Is", "Am" and "Are"



The words **is**, **am** and **are** are verbs that tell us what people or things are like **now**. They are called **linking Verbs**. Linking verbs do not show any action.

Look at the following :



This **is** a chair



I **am** a doctor



They **are** players.

- We use **is** with one person, animal,, place or thing.
- We use **are** with many persons, animals, places or things.
- We use **am** with I.



Let's Practice

A. Write **am**, **is**, or **are** to complete each sentence :

1. I _____ helpful.
2. They _____ good friends.
3. Harry and I _____ cousins.
4. Sanya _____ ill today.



5. I _____ in first grade.
6. We _____ thirsty.
7. I _____ playing in the rain.
8. The boys _____ in the class.
9. She _____ in the water.
10. Rohan _____ a good swimmer.



B. Complete each sentence by writing is, are and am :

1. Kunal _____ my friend.
2. Simi and Gargi _____ going to temple.
3. The kids _____ running.
4. He _____ talking.
5. They _____ having lunch.
6. My mother _____ a good cook.
7. We _____ going to Neha's house.
8. Those clothes _____ dirty.



C. Complete each sentence by writing is, are and am.

1. We _____ going on vacation.
2. I _____ very excited to go there.
3. My dad _____ going to drive us there.
4. The other children _____ already in the beach.
5. The _____ having fun with the big waves.
6. There _____ a dog on the beach.
7. I _____ scared of dogs but this dog was friendly.
8. It _____ playful and even likes to swim.
9. My family and I _____ had a good time.



20



Use of 'Was' and 'Were'



When we use the verbs to tell us about something that happened in the past, we use the past tense.

Was and **were** are the past tense form of **is** and **are** respectively.

Look at the following :



I **was** in class UKG last year.



My cousins **were** in class Ist last year.

We use **was** with one person, animal, place or thing.

We use **were** with many persons, animals, places or things



Let's Practice

A. Use **was** or **were** in the blanks :

1. It _____ very hot yesterday.
2. _____ you absent yesterday?
3. I _____ having fun at the park.
4. Where _____ you?
5. Why _____ you crying?
6. They _____ drinking soda.





21



Use of 'Has', 'Have' and 'Had'



Has, Have and Had are also verbs.

These are used to show **possession**.

Has and **have** are used to show possession, while **had** is used to show possession in the past.

We use **has** for one person and **have** for many persons. We also use **have** with I and You. **Had** is used for one and more than one persons.

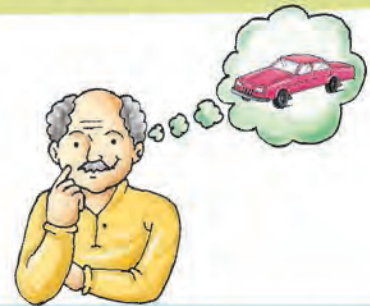
Look at the following :



Payal **has** a doll.



The children **have** toys.



He **had** a car last year.



Let's Practice

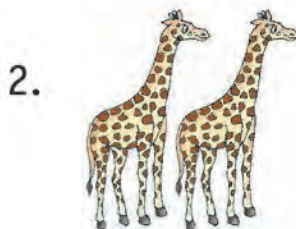
A. Write the correct word in each blank :



The monkey _____ a banana.

has





have



They _____ long necks.

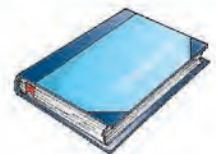
has

have

3.  He _____ a little kitten.
has have
4.  She _____ a kite.
has have
5.  They _____ little tails.
has have
6.  The boy _____ a balloon.
has have

B. Fill in the blanks with has, have or had :

1. Mary _____ a book.
2. Shiv _____ a new bicycle.
3. They _____ breakfast at 6:30 this morning.
4. Rohan _____ six pencils.
5. We _____ a big house when I was a kid.
6. Bonny _____ finished her project work.
7. Do you _____ a balloon.
8. Sam _____ fun at the party last Sunday.



C. Write 10 different sentences taking items from the box :

I We You They	have	a hat a cat blue ink new books
He She	has	



22



Prepositions



A **Preposition** is a word used with a noun or pronoun to show its position with other words in a sentence.

These are also called **POSITION WORDS**.

Look at the following :

The fish is **in** the water.



The fan is **over** your head.

The bank is **in front of** my house.



She is standing **near** the auto.

Here are some common prepositions :

on

in

under

near

behind

over

between

in front of



Let's Practice

A. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences :

over between in on near behind



The flower is _____ the vase.



The tree is _____ the house.



The sun is _____ the tree.



The boy is standing _____ the car.



The mother is sitting _____ her children.



The book is _____ the mat.

B. Underline all the prepositions in the following sentences :

1. My little brother likes to hide in his toy box.
2. The cat was under the table.
3. Our new puppy likes to run beside me.
4. You have to wash your hands before you eat.
5. We went over the bridge in our new bus.
6. The temperature yesterday was below zero!
7. I ran down the hill and rolled on the grass.
8. My house is behind the temple
9. The bird was flying over the house.
10. The mangoes were distributed between both brothers.



23

Conjunctions



A **conjunction** is a joining word. It joins two words or sentences.

Look at the following :



a bat



a ball

A bat **'and'** a ball.



A poor man

honest

A poor **'but'** an honest man.

Some other conjunctions :

or

so

because

so that

while

under

otherwise

till



Let's Practice

A. Look at each picture. Write what you see there, using **'and'** :



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box :

food, student, mother, water, moon

1. father and _____
2. teacher and _____
3. air and _____
4. _____ and drink.
5. the _____ and the stars



C. Find words in the list that can be put together. Write them, using **and** :

daughter	shoes	night	son	trousers
brother	black	day	coffee	cats
dogs	daddy	read	mummy	write
socks	shirt	sister	white	tea

1. son and daughter
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

24

Sentences



Words when arranged in order gives complete sense and make a **sentence**.

Look at the following :



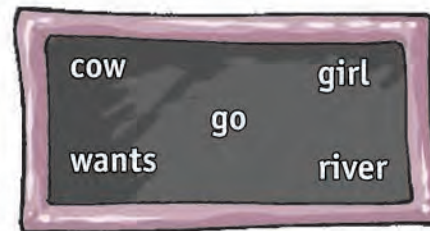
These are letters.



These are words.
Letters combine to
make words.



These are sentences.
Words combine to
make sentences.



A cow eats grass.
Children love sweets.

A **sentence** always begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.



Let's Practice

A. Re-arrange the jumbled letters to make words. Use the picture clues :

It is the name of a big animal

hpenaelt



They are taller than hills

astonumni



Animals live there

sorfet



They love water

sfih



You have it in your bag

icnelp



B. Re-arrange the jumbled words to make sentences. Begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop :

1. fly birds can

2. The live lions jungle in

3. my me love parents

4. is dress this beautiful

5. open the is window



Comprehension



I Meant To Do My Work Today

I meant to do my work today,
 But a brown bird sang in the apple tree,
 And a butterfly flitted across the field,
 And all the leaves were calling me.
 And the wind went sighing over the land,
 Tossing the grasses to and fro,
 And a rainbow held out its shining hand—
 So what could I do but laugh and go?

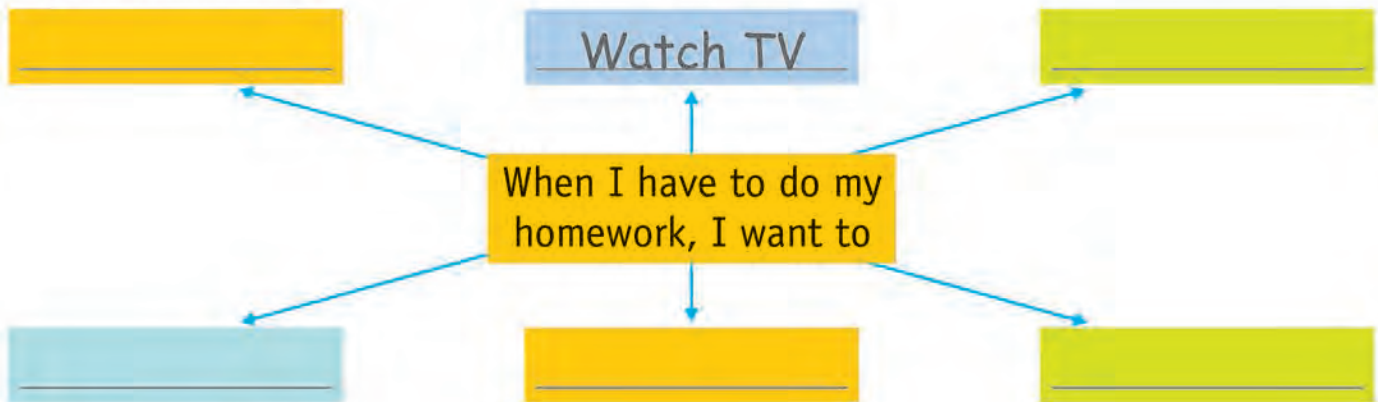


—Richard Le Galliene



Let's Practice

A. What are the things you want to do when your mother tells you to finish your homework?



B. Write the rhyming words for :

day _____
 shining _____

do _____
 calling _____

C. Write the opposites of the following :

today _____

go _____

THE GREEDY DOG

Once a dog was very hungry. He was roaming in search of food. Soon, he came to a butcher's shop. He stole a piece of meat from there and started for a safe place. On the way, he had to cross a stream. While going over a narrow bridge over the stream, his eyes fell on his image in the water. He thought that there was another dog with another piece of meat in the stream. His mouth watered and he wanted to have the other piece of meat also. So, he opened his mouth to snatch the piece of meat from the dog in the stream, his own piece of meat fell into the water.



Alas! his greed made him lose the food that he already had in his mouth. He was punished for his greed.

He learnt a lesson. "Do not be greedy".



Let's Practice

A. Read the story and answer the questions that follow :

1. Who was very hungry?
2. What did the dog steal?
3. When did he see his image in the stream?
4. What did the greedy dog want to get?
5. What happened to his piece of meat?
6. What lesson do you learn from this story?

26

Speaking Skills



A. Read the pictures below as a word as shown.



(Mother) says, "Come on



get up. Look



is ready.

Eat your



, Debu. Drink your



Lata.

Run for the



."

"Bye, Mom," say



. "Bye Mom," says



.

"Have fun at



," say Mother.

B. Prayer gives power to our schools. Do you pray to God daily? How do you pray? Tell in class.

C. Say your daily prayer.



Letter Writing



Informal letter Writing

Read the letter written by Meena to her friend Rakhi.

1. ● 24, Park Street

2. ● New Delhi

#

3. ● 29th May 20xx

#

4. ● Dearest Rakhi,

#

I am thankful to you for your birthday card and gift. These were beautiful.

5. ● My parents arranged a big party at home, which was attended by all my friends. We all had great fun but I really missed you.

#

I am certain that you will attend my birthday party in the next year.

#

6. ● Love,

#

7. ● Meena



Let's Practice

Answer the following questions

1. Who has written the letter?
2. To whom did she write the letter?
3. When did Meena write the letter?

4. Where does Meena live? _____
5. Who arranged the party? _____
6. Did Rakhi attend Meena's birthday party? _____

LETTERS HAVE A SPECIAL LAYOUT PLAN

Have you noticed the layout of the letter? You can notice it by observing the things written against the different numbers. Observe the following

1. —→ Sender's (Writer's) address
2. —→ Sender's (Writer's) home town
3. —→ Date
4. —→ Salutation
5. —→ Body of the letter.
6. —→ Courteous leaving taking
7. —→ Sender's Name

Meaning that there should be space between lines.

Read the following letter and it's reply :

17,Carter Road

Kolkata

28th April 20xx

Dear Ria,

I am going for a picnic on Sunday with a few friends. I wish you to come and join us on this picnic.

I do hope you will accept my invitation.

Love,

Priya

REPLY

82, Arthur Road

Kolkata

30th April, 20xx

My dear Priya,

I am thankful to you for your kind invitation. I will gladly join you and your friends on Sunday for the picnic.

Ever Yours,

Ria



Let's Practice

Now, try to write the following letters :

1. You are Ramesh. You and your parents are going to Mussoorie during the summer vacations. Write a letter to your cousin inviting him to join you for the trip to Mussoorie. Here, you can point out the exciting things that you will do on this trip.
2. You are Naresh, studying in a boarding school in Nainital. Write a letter to your father asking him to send ₹ 200. Give the reason, why you require this amount.
3. You are Reena. Your friend Sangeeta has fractured her leg and is in hospital. Write a letter to her for a speedy recovery. know how she is feeling now and wish her a speedy recovery.



28



Birthday Party Invitation



It is Rohan's birthday. He wishes to send an invitation card to his friends. Help him to write the invitation.



Dear Friend,

My _____ (birthday/festival) is on _____. Please (come/invite) to my birthday _____ (games/party). All my friends will be there. We will play many _____ (games/toys). We will have a lot of _____ (things/fun).

With Love

Rohan



Read the story aloud using words in place of pictures.



is sitting under a



. She has a



with her. The



have seen the



. They jump up to grab the



The Thirsty Crow

Complete the story with the help of the words given below :

thirsty garden water pitcher little drink pitcher
 wise drank stones beak pitcher happy reach
 edge clever trick low

One day a crow was very _____. He looked for _____ here and there. He came to a big _____. He saw a big _____ near a tree.

The _____ had a _____ water in it. The crow tried to _____ the water. But the water was very _____. So, he could not _____ the water. The crow was very _____ and _____. He saw small _____ lying about. He thought of a clever _____. He picked up stones in his _____ in the pitcher. The water came up to its _____. The crow _____ the water and felt _____.





30



Picture Composition



1. Look at the picture and write five sentences about it. Use the verbs given in the word list :

FLY, Wear, Knit, Sit, Eat, Stand, Smile



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2. Write one sentence for each telling what do you do in :

- a. the summer _____
- b. the winter _____
- c. the rainy season _____
- d. the kitchen _____
- e. the garden _____
- f. the post office _____
- g. the library _____



Bhavya's Birthday

A. Write about Bhavya's birthday. You can choose words from the list :

party candles clapping balloons streamers invited six years gifts.



1. Today is _____ .
2. Bhavya has _____ his friends for a _____ .
3. There are _____ on the cake.
4. Bhavya is _____ old today.
5. His friends have brought _____ for _____ .
6. His friends are _____ for Bhavya.
7. The room is decorated with _____ and _____ .



Let's Practice

A. Write five sentences on thing 'I do everyday' :

1. I brush my teeth.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

B. Write five sentences about your favourite game :

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

C. Write five sentences and paste pictures about 'things my mother do everyday' :

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

D. Write five lines about your best friend :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

E. Write five lines about your school :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

F. Describe your bicycle in five lines :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

G. Describe your study-room in five lines :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

GRADED ASSESSMENT-1

- A. Look at the picture and write the first letter, in both capital and small letters with which their names start :

- B. Write each set of words in alphabetical order :

1. monkey tiger lion elephant crocodile

2. play run come take weep

3. father mother sister brother uncle

- C. Match the words with their rhyming words :

1. lamp	pail
2. boat	king
3. nail	camp
4. ring	hot
5. pot	goat

- D. Fill in the blanks 'a' or 'an' :

1. ___ tree	2. ___ honest man	3. ___ tiger
4. ___ officer	5. ___ computer	6. ___ boy
7. ___ car	8. ___ elephant	9. ___ pencil
10. ___ owl	11. ___ book	12. ___ man

- E. Tick (✓) the correct describing word :

- Lemon is (sweet/sour) in taste.
- Everyone likes (bad/good) children.
- We should eat (junk/healthy) food.

GRADED ASSESSMENT-2

A. Fill in the blanks with 'has', 'had' or 'have' :

1. The girls _____ short hair.
2. I _____ an old story book.
3. Mohit _____ gone to school.
4. Nidhi, Ria and Tina _____ got their gifts.
5. You _____ a red pen yesterday.

B. Describe your bicycle in five lines :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

C. Complete the following birthday invitation :

Dear Amy,

My _____ (birthday/festival) is on _____. Please _____ (come/invite) to my birthday (cake/party). All my friends will love to _____ (meet/visit) you.

With love,

_____ (Write your name here)

D. Fill in the blanks using in, on, under or behind :

1. There are ten candles _____ the cake.
2. The cold drink is _____ the glasses.
3. The puppy is _____ the table.
4. The cat is _____ the cupboard.

E. Re-arrange the jumbled words to make sentences. Begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop :

1. fly birds can _____
2. The live lions jungle in _____
3. my me love parents _____
4. is dress this beautiful _____