

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 Sentences



Read these groups of words :



1. writes a letter Manya

Do these groups of words make any sense?

Now, read the same groups of words in proper order.

1. Manya writes a letter.



2. dog pet has a Ankit

No, they do not make any sense.

2. Ankit has a pet dog.

Now, these words make a complete sense. A group of words that makes a complete sense is called a sentence. A sentence always begins with a capital letter. A sentence ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamatory mark (!).



Let's Practice



A. Rewrite these groups of words in their proper order to make sentences in your note book :

1. cricket play like I to
2. on fire a house is
3. green is grass the
4. curly hair she has
5. the moon at night shines
6. smells flower this sweet.

B. Write each sentence starting with a capital letter and put a full stop at the end in your note book :

1. the elephant is a big animal
2. i saw a bird
3. the window is open
4. i am learning my lesson



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Kinds of Sentences



Look at the pictures and read these sentences :

1. The horse is running.



2. The boy has a bat.



3. The baby has a toy.



These sentences say something. These are statements.

Do You REMEMBER



Sentence has a proper order of words to give some meaning to the group of words. It ends with a full stop (.).

Now read the following sentences :

1. When do you take bath?
2. Are you hungry?
3. Why are you lazy?
4. When does the Sun rise?
5. What is the time?
6. What do you want?



These sentences ask questions. They are question sentences.



Do You REMEMBER

A sentence that asks a question is called a Question Sentence or an Interrogative Sentence.

All Question Sentences end up with a question mark .

Look at these sentences :

1. Polish your shoes.
2. Wear a new coat.
3. Be ready for school.
4. Come in, David.
5. Open the door.



These sentences are orders. They are Command (Imperative) Sentences.



Do You REMEMBER

A sentence that states a command is called a Command (Imperative) Sentence. A Command Sentence always ends up with a full stop.



Let's Practice

A. Pick out Statements, Questions and Commands in the following sentences and put them in their proper place. Also write (S) for Statements, (Q) for Questions and (C) for Commands in the boxes :

1. Stand up, Deepak.
2. The clouds are in the sky.
3. Milk is good for children.
4. I love sweets.
5. Did you go to the zoo?
6. Give me your book.
7. How old are you?



8. I love my parents.
9. The cow is grazing grass.
10. Where do you live?
11. Show me your pen.
12. Were you ringing the bell?
13. Why are you late?
14. Fetch me a glass of water.
15. Give me your book, Abi.



B. Write some sentences of the following kinds :

Statements

1. I love my Country.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Questions

1. How old are you?
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Commands

1. Come here, Ravi.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



C. Fill in the blanks with given words in box :

1. Why _____ you getting late?
2. _____ me a glass of milk.
3. This sparrow _____ brown.
4. _____ you feeling better?
5. _____ out from my office.
6. _____ are listening music.

- are
- is
- Go
- Give
- are
- is
- Are
- Do
- Give
- Get
- They
- I



3



Nouns : Common and Proper Nouns



Look at the picture :



Boy



Girl



Dog



Peacock



School



Delhi



Table



Tree

The word given under each picture is the name of the person, animal, place or thing.

Words like boy and girl are names of persons,

Words like dog and peacock are names of animals.

Words like school and Delhi are names of places.

Words like table and tree are names of things.

Read the following sentences :



1. The **boy** is playing.



2. The **dog** is barking.



3. This is a **classroom**.



4. I have a **car**.

In the above sentences, the word boy, name of a person, the word **dog**, name of an animal, the word classroom, name of a place and the word car name of a thing.

All these words are naming words. In grammar, the naming words are called nouns. So, in the above sentences, boy, dog, classroom and car are nouns.

1. A noun is a word that names a person, animal, place or thing.
2. A 'thing' may include anything we can think of like any quality, action, feeling, etc.



Let's Practice

A. **Underline the nouns (naming words) in the following sentences and write them in given place :**

1. Babita goes to college.
2. Vijo sings a song.
3. These boys play cricket.
4. Bincy is reading a book.
5. Cows eat grass.
6. Kanpur is a big city.
7. Children like sweets.
8. Snow falls on hills.
9. Dogs bark at strangers.
10. Birds fly in the air.

B. Pick out names of persons, places, birds, animals and things from the following sentences and put them in the box below. A name under each head is already given.

1. People buy sweets from this shop.
2. My house is at the corner of the same street.
3. Rani lives in Mumbai.
4. Cats like milk.
5. The teacher is writing on the blackboard.
6. Tigers live in jungles.
7. Parrots like mangoes.
8. That monkey is eating a banana.
9. This boy is reading a book.
10. Ostrich and penguin cannot fly.



Persons	Places	Birds	Animals	Things
boy	shop	parrots	cats	milk

C. Circle the special names and write them in given place :

1. They have not seen the JK Temple. _____
2. She saw India Gate in Delhi. _____
3. Assam is famous for tea. _____
4. Mehul lives in Meerut. _____
5. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was our Prime Minister. _____
6. I will go to London in December. _____
7. I like my sister, Shashi's friend. _____
8. Sachin and Rahul are brothers. _____
9. Kiran's birthday is on Sunday. _____
10. Shikhar Dhawan is my favourite player. _____

D. Write the name of the following :

1. father
2. mother
3. friend
4. city
5. school
6. grandfather
7. grandmother

E. Look at the picture given below. Write names of all the animals, persons and things that you see in it.

Give all these common nouns, special names. One has been done for you. Put names as you like.



Common nouns

Balloon seller

Special name

Deenu



4



Number of Nouns



One and many

One is **singular** and more than one is **plural**.



Boy



Boys



Girl



Girls

Changing Singular To Plural

By adding '-s' to the singular :

bee – bees

knee – knees

bat – bats

cat – cats

mat – mats

student – students

frog – frogs

eye – eyes

year – years

month – months

By adding '-es' :

dish – dishes

bench – benches

box – boxes

peach – peaches

watch – watches

church – churches

fox – foxes

tomato – tomatoes

By changing the inner vowel :

man – men

mouse – mice

foot – feet

tooth – teeth

goose – geese

woman – women



Let's Practice

A. Rewrite the sentences by changing the coloured word from one to many as shown. You may need to make some other changes also :

1. This watch is new.

These watches are new.

2. The little boy was planting a tree.

3. I have a pencil.

4. The boy is rowing a boat.

5. You have an umbrella.

6. The man is riding a bus.

7. This is my book.

B. In these sentences, change the nouns in colour into their plural form and write them in given place :

1. The woman went for shopping.

2. The monkey is eating banana.



3. Fly can spread diseases.

4. There is a beautiful city in the valley.

5. The knife on the shelf is new.

6. The policeman ran after the thief.

7. The hero did not look after the family.

8. The fairy told the child an interesting story.

9. The box has pencil.

10. I brush my tooth everyday.

C. Pick up and write the following nouns in correct column :

eyes ball shop roots classes cities grief
 echo heroes man goose hair cattle gulfs

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural

D. Write the singular of following nouns :

bodies _____
 sheep _____
 classes _____
 fish _____

Countries _____
 wolves _____
 roses _____
 mice _____



5



Gender of Nouns



There are four genders in English language.

Masculine Gender

for male words:
boy, cow, dog



Feminine Gender

for female words:
girl, bull, bitch



Common Gender

for either male/female:
child, student, teacher



Neuter Gender

for objects: table,
book, umbrella, car



Study the following Masculines and Feminine:

Masculine

author
boy
father
host
son
man
uncle
husband
gentleman
grandfather

Feminine

authoress
girl
mother
hostess
daughter
woman
aunt
wife
lady
grandmother

Masculine

king
lion
tiger
horse
God
prince
actor
cock
sir
poet

Feminine

queen
lioness
tigress
mare
Goddess
princess
actress
hen
madam
poetess





Let's Practice

A. Put each word in the right column :

goose, landlord, hen, landlady, desk, sister, pencil, horse, dog, man, chalk, brother, aunt, paper, bag, peahen, princess, lady, queen, cow, peacock, cock, king, book, ring, mother, bull, host, milkmaid, table, chair, fairy, cart, maiden, mare, lad, file, female

Masculine Gender

Feminine Gender

Neuter Gender

B. Rewrite each sentence changing the gender of nouns given in colour :

1. May I come in, **sir**?
2. The **king** was very angry.
3. That **man** is a good **actor**.
4. Her **father** is a teacher.
5. The **groom** is my **uncle**.
6. That **boy** is my **nephew**.
7. His **mother** is a doctor.
8. Who is the **hero** in this film?



6



Pronouns



Read the dialogue between Neena and Ali.

Neena : Ali, **Neena** met a nice girl called Priya.

Ali : Neena, you must say, "**I** met a nice girl called Priya."

Neena : **Ali** must meet **Priya** too.

Ali : Oh, Neena! Say, "**You** must meet **her** too."

Neena : **Priya** is very pretty. **Priya** is very intelligent.

Ali : Say, "**She** is very pretty. **She** is very intelligent."

Neena : I met **Priya's** brother Ravi. **Ravi** is tall. **Ravi** is handsome.

Ali : Say, "I met **her** brother Ravi. **He** is tall. **He** is handsome."

Neena : Ali, why are you changing all the **nouns** into other words?

Ali : If you say the **nouns** over and again, it's very boring to listen. So we use **pronouns** instead of nouns.



A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a **noun**.

List of some common Pronouns.

I, We, You, She, He, It, They, My, Our, Your, Her, His, Its, Their, Me, Us, You, Theirs, Them.



Let's Practice

A. Underline the pronouns :

1. He is singing a song.
2. They have a lot of money.
3. I am going to school.
4. They are sorry for their mistake.

5. We have lost the match.
6. I like little Pussy.
7. Are you happy?
8. They laughed at the old woman.

B. Circle the correct pronoun :

1. I gave (her/she) a book.
2. (They/My) have gone for a picnic.
3. (You/Me) should take some rest.
4. Alisa gave the book to (it/me).
5. (She/Them) washed the dirty dress.
6. Gaurav invited (they/them) to the birthday party.
7. (We/Our) were shouting in the class.

C. Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the nouns in colour with suitable personal pronoun :

1. The sister said that the sister had a toothache.

2. This car belongs to Lalit. Lalit bought the car last week.

3. Velu went upstairs and lay in his bed. Velu felt sick.

4. Arpit sat on the chair. Then Arpit began to read a newspaper.

5. The children cried when the children were beaten up.

6. They have a big jamun tree. The jamun tree gives a lot of fruit.

7. Shreya was absent from school because Shreya was ill.

8. Please speak to my mother. My mother is on the line.



7



Adjectives



Adjectives are describing words. They tell us more about a person, place, animal or thing.

Look and match :

a **green** ball



a **loud** noise



a **tall** man



ten bananas



a **hairy** tail



a **red** rose



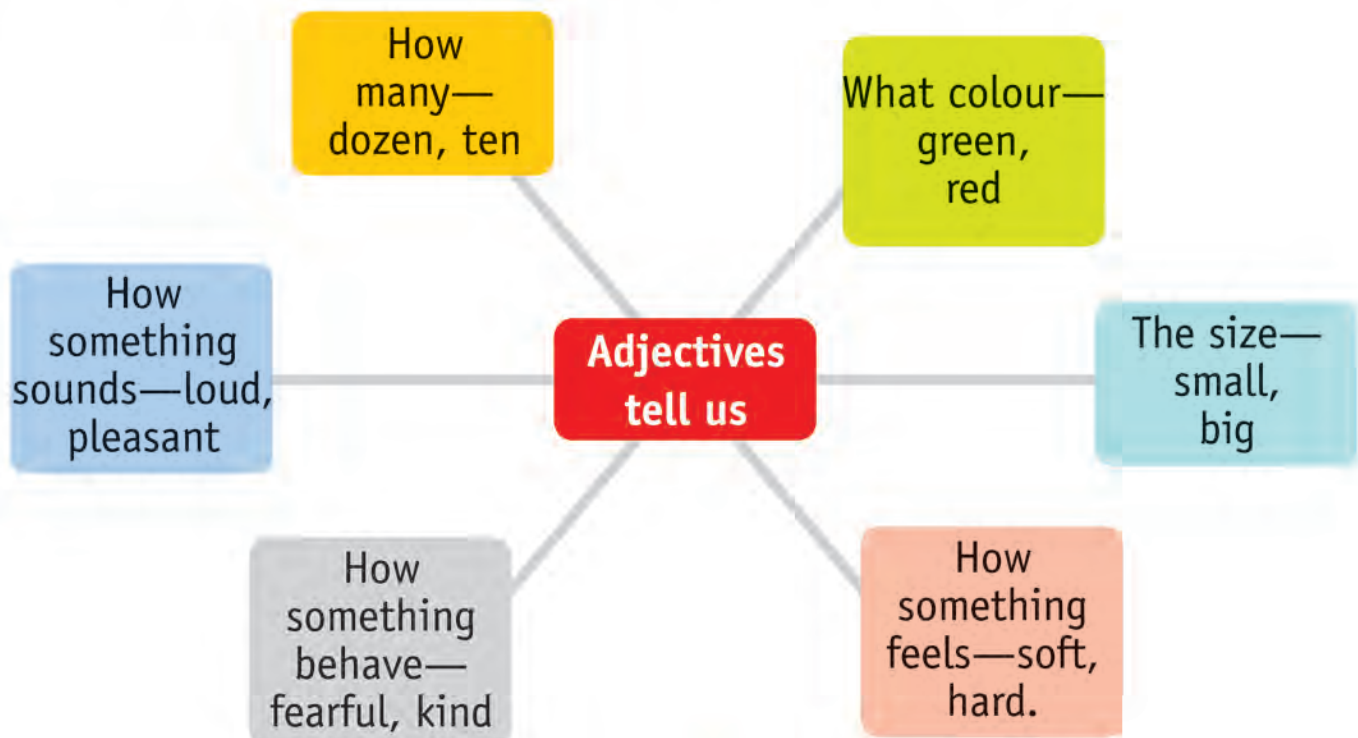
a **fearful** lion



a **beautiful** girl



In the above groups of words, words in bold are called **adjectives**.

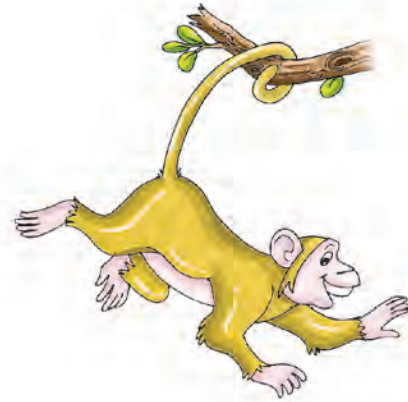




Let's Practice

A. Underline the adjectives in the sentences below :

1. Annie is my best friend.
2. Rita is a pretty girl.
3. A white rabbit hopped into the yard.
4. Australia is a beautiful place.
5. Put all your toys in the pink basket.
6. Do not touch the wet paint.
7. Manish is reading a scary book.
8. Jack fixed the broken car.
9. Three cats climbed the tree.
10. Rajiv is a tall man.
11. I have a furry puppy.
12. My granny tells many exciting stories.
13. Monkeys have a long tail.
14. My aunt is nice to me.
15. Sam got a red car for Christmas.



Adjective opposites

B. Many adjectives have their opposites. Match them correctly :

Words

thin
big
cold
clean
fast
old

Opposite

slow
young
dirty
small
fat
hot

Words

first
dry
good
happy
top
beautiful

Opposite

sad
ugly
bottom
wet
bad
last

C. Add the given adjective to each sentence. One has been done for you :

1. I have a ball. (big) I have a big ball.
2. I have an apple. (red) _____
3. She has a knife. (sharp) _____
4. Manu is a player. (good) _____
5. These are mangoes. (sweet) _____
6. Her granny is a woman. (old) _____
7. The monkey is an animal. (clever) _____
8. I saw a beggar. (young) _____
9. Rajan is a boy. (tall) _____
10. The cow is an animal. (useful) _____

D. Underline the adjective in each phrase. Write another phrase using the same adjective. One has been done for you.

1. a fat cat a fat boy
2. the thirsty crow _____
3. the greedy dog _____
4. the brave tiger _____
5. a young boy _____
6. a lovely bag _____
7. an old lady _____
8. a fast train _____
9. a lovely doll _____
10. a hungry wolf _____
11. a clever jackal _____
12. a beautiful lady _____





8

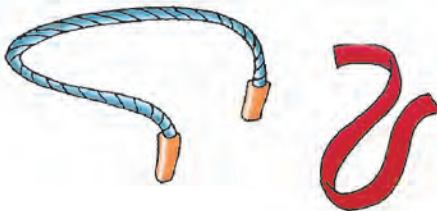
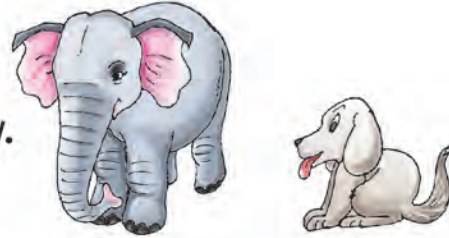


Comparison of Adjectives



Look at the pictures carefully and tick (✓) the correct adjective :

1. An elephant is (**bigger/big**) than a puppy.



2. The rope is (**longer/longest**) than the ribbon.

3. The book is (**thicker/thinner**) than the note-book.



4. Veer is (**older/oldest**) than Sameer.

5. Ritesh is (**taller/shorter**) than Roma.



6. A peacock is (**more beautiful/most beautiful**) than a fox.

The above sentences compare two things or persons.

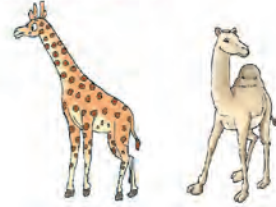
To show comparison between two things, places, persons or animals we use '-er' form of the describing word. Sometimes we use 'more'. We also use **than**.



Let's Practice

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of words given in brackets :

1. A giraffe is _____ (tall) than a camel.



2. A mountain is _____ (high) than a hill.



3. An elephant has _____ (big) ears than those of a deer.



4. A butterfly is _____ (small) than a sparrow.



5. Samir is _____ (fat) than Nitin.



6. The snake is _____ (long) than the caterpillar.



7. The book is _____ (thick) than the note-book.



8. A butterfly is _____ (beautiful) than a caterpillar.





9



Verbs



Look carefully the given pictures :



kick



mix



knock



laugh



open

Kick, mix, knock, mop, laugh and **open** are words that tell us what a person, animal or thing does. They show different actions. They are **verbs**.

A **verb** is a word that tells an action.



Let's Practice

Tick (✓) all the **action words** :

sings

mug

roar

give

book

yellow

belt

write

pen

table

grow

hide

skip

throw

hand

sleep

run

eat

large

small

fall

rock

letter

clap

play

talk

laugh

drink

sky

cloud

Nouns and Verbs

Learn the Nouns and the Verbs that go with them.



Let's Practice

A. Fill in the blanks with verbs from the box :

washes brings catches cures cooks stitches bakes teachers

1. A cook cooks food.
2. A baker _____ bread.
3. A tailor _____ clothes.
4. A doctor _____ people.
5. A policeman _____ thieves.
6. A postman _____ letters.
7. A washerman _____ clothes.
8. A teacher _____ us.



When we talk about an action which is taking place we use **-ing** words.
Example: singing, eating

B. Use these verbs to fill in the blanks below :

driving flying wearing writing
cutting reading ringing

1. You are flying a kite.
2. You are _____ a car.
3. You are _____ with a knife.
4. You are _____ your uniform.
5. You are _____ story books.
6. You are _____ with a pen.
7. You are _____ a bell.





10



More About Verbs



I eat apples every morning.



The girl says:

I **eat** apples.

He eats bananas.



He **eats** bananas.



eat and **eats** are both verbs.

We use a verb **without** adding 's' with **I, you, we, they** and **plural nouns**.

I **eat**

You **eat**

We **eat**

They **eat**

Boys **eat**

We use a verb with 's' with **he, she, it** and **singular nouns**.

He **eats**

She **eats**

It **eats**

Kamal **eats**



Let's Practice

A. Read the following sentences. Put a tick (✓) in the circle if the verb is used correctly. Put a cross (✗) in the circle if the verb is used wrongly :

1. I writes neatly.

2. It rains heavily.

3. Harry reads a lot.

4. I get up early.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. We love our parents. | 6. She paint beautifully. |
| 7. You knows me. | 8. We likes that flower. |
| 9. Alex go to school. | 10. You come on time. |
| 11. Seema and Rita play together. | 12. He think so. |
| 13. He knows that place. | 14. It look beautiful. |
| 15. They go to bed early. | |

B. Choose the correct verb from the box to fill in each blank :

shine shines twinkle twinkles sound sounds
 enjoy enjoys drink drinks

- The sun _____ brightly.
- The stars _____ at night.
- It _____ funny.
- I _____ watching TV.
- He _____ coffee a lot.



C. Fill in the blanks with the verbs below. Add 's' to the verb where necessary :

fly give set roar smell run boil bark croak climb

- A monkey _____ a tree.
- Lions _____ .
- A bat _____ at night.
- Frogs _____ in summer.
- The sun _____ us light.
- Water _____ at 100 degree C.
- Dogs _____ at strangers.
- The sun _____ in the west.
- A rose _____ sweet.
- Hares _____ fast.





11



Action Verbs: Expressing the Past



Read the given sentences:

1. I **was** born in Delhi.



2. The book **fell** down.

3. The boy **kicked** the ball.

4. It **rained** heavily yesterday.

The words given in bold tell us about something that is over.

- **Simple Past Tense** is used to express actions that were already finished before the time of speaking.
- **Simple Past Tense** is used for something that is over. It is used to indicate an action completed in the past.

The simple past tense form of the verb is formed from the present form:

- By adding - **ed** to the present tense form.
Examples: shout-shouted, play-played, laugh-laughed.
- In many words we make some changes in the spellings before adding **-ed**.
Examples: decide-decided, love-loved, reply-replied, cry-cried, beg-begged, drop-dropped.
- In many cases the simple past tense is formed by changing one or more letters.
Examples: write-wrote, speak-spoke, do-did, teach-taught, eat-ate, begin-began, hide-hid.

Word	Past Tense	Word	Past Tense
cut	cut	keep	kept
break	broke	eat	ate
give	gave	cost	cost

ring	rang	drink	drank
put	put	rise	rose
throw	threw	sit	sat
fly	flew	hurt	hurt
sing	sang	do	did
is	was	have	had
become	became	find	found
hear	heard	has	had
come	came	draw	drew
steal	stole	tell	told



Let's Practice

A. Write the past tense forms of the following verbs :

attract	_____	bite	_____
build	_____	cancel	_____
catch	_____	choose	_____
come	_____	have	_____
hit	_____	hold	_____

B. Fill in the blanks with the past tense forms of the verbs given in the brackets :

1. My grandmother _____ this pullover for me. (knit)
2. The baby _____ at the top of its voice. (cry)
3. The watch _____ twelve. (strike)
4. She _____ better after the injection. (feel)
5. She _____ the coffee before drinking it. (stir)
6. Mother _____ me to drink the bitter medicine. (compel)
7. Sheela _____ to school because she was late. (hurry)



12



Adverbs



An **adverb** is a word that describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. It tells **how**, **how often**, **when**, and **where**.

Examples :



1. The sun shines **brightly**.

Answers the question: *how?*



2. We go to school **daily**.

Answers the question: *how often?*



3. I get up **early** in the morning.

Answers the question: *when?*



4. God is **everywhere**.

Answers the question: *where?*

List of how, how often, when and where Adverbs.

How?

easily
happily
loudly
quickly
quietly

How Often?

always
every day
frequently
never
often

When?

after
already
before
early
now

Where?

away
everywhere
here
home
inside

reluctantly	once	since	near
sadly	seldom	soon	outside
silently	sometimes	today	southward
slowly	twice	yesterday	there



Let's Practice

A. Unscramble the letters in brackets to form adverbs and fill in the blanks :

1. Some birds sing _____ (wesetyl)
2. Tortoises walk very _____ (lsywol)
3. She spoke to her husband _____ (lydeu)
4. The soldiers fought _____ (lbyrvae)
5. He went to bed _____ (leyra)
6. I hope you will _____ be well. (oson)
7. Her mother is going _____ (sutpiasr)
8. The children played _____ in the park. (ylpihap)
9. The sun shines _____ (byrlthgi)
10. Walk three steps _____ (cbakrdwa)



- Most adverbs are formed by adding 'ly' to adjectives.

- silent + ly = Silently
- easy + ly = easily
- cruel + ly = cruelly

B. Fill in the blanks with the adverbs that are opposite in meaning to those given in brackets. The first one has been done for you :

1. Our team played badly. (well)
2. The king treated the queen _____ . (kindly)
3. He never does his work _____ . (carefully)
4. The boys spoke _____ to the beggar. (rudely)
5. He never comes home _____ . (early)



13



Is, Am, Are



• We use 'is', 'am' or 'are' when we talk about something that is happening.

• We use 'is' or 'am' when we talk about one person or thing.

Example: Priya **is** an artist. I **am** a girl.



• We use **are** when we talk about two or more people or things.

Example: The birds **are** flying.



Let's Practice

Fill in the blanks with 'is', 'am' or 'are' :

1. Anil _____ swimming in the pool.
2. The school bell _____ ringing.
3. A rose _____ a beautiful flower.
4. I _____ Mitthu.
5. Ships _____ sailing in the sea.
6. A duckling _____ the baby of a duck.
7. I _____ not a rabbit.
8. A parrot _____ is sitting on a branch.
9. We _____ happy.
10. Raju and Bobby _____ friends.
11. These children _____ playing in the garden.
12. The tiger _____ feeling hungry.
13. I _____ not an idiot.





14



Has and Have



'Has' is used for one person, animal, place or thing. 'Have' is used for more than one. However, we always use **have** with 'I'.

Examples: Anil **has** a bat. Vinita **has** two crayons.

They **have** many balls.

I **have** two cars.



We use **had**, with all subjects when we talk about the action that had happened in the past.



Let's Practice

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

- Mary _____ a book.
- Ratan _____ many cars.
- I _____ new computer.
- Shiv _____ a new bicycle.
- They _____ breakfast at 6:30 this morning.
- A cow _____ two horns.
- Rohan _____ six pencils.
- I _____ many friends.
- We _____ a big house when I was a kid.
- We _____ to work hard.
- Grandma _____ a pet rabbit.
- Bonny _____ finished her project work.
- Do you _____ balloons?
- This hen _____ red wings.





15



A, An, The



- The three little words 'a', 'an' and 'the' are called articles.
- 'A' and 'an' are called the indefinite articles.
- 'The' is called the definite article.

Do You REMEMBER



'A' and 'an' are used with common nouns which are singular in number.

'A' is used when the noun begins with a consonant sound. 'An' is used when the noun begins with a vowel sound.

- Sometimes a word that begins with 'e' or 'u' has a beginning consonant sound. In that case, we use 'a'. *Examples :*
 - a ewe lamb
 - a union
 - a united family
 - a European
- On the other hand, some words begin with 'h', where the 'h' is not sounded and the first sound is a vowel. In such cases, we use 'an'. *Examples :*
 - in an hour
 - an honest man
 - an honorary vice president



Let's Practice

A. Put 'a' or 'an' before these naming words :

1. _____ teacher

2. _____ ox

3. _____ train

4. _____ engine

5. _____ doctor
7. _____ inkpot
9. _____ apple
11. _____ iron chair

6. _____ hut
8. _____ banana
10. _____ lion
12. _____ onion

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

1. _____ ice cream
3. _____ nest
5. _____ ship

2. _____ boat
4. _____ ink pen
6. _____ balloon

C. Ravi has written the following sentences incorrectly. Circle the mistakes and rewrite the sentences correctly :

1. We have an nice washerwoman.

2. The washerwoman has a iron box.

3. She also has a ugly donkey.

4. She looks like a ordinary person.

5. She carries an heavy box full of clothes.

6. She gave me an ripe apple today.

7. Her husband is a unkind man.

Use of 'The'

Read the sentences given below :

1. I have a pet dog. **The dog** plays with me.

2. A princess lived in palace. **The princess** was beautiful.
3. My father has a laptop. He uses **the laptop** for his work.
4. **The sun** shines in the sky.
5. We can see **the moon** at night.
6. **The Red Fort** is in Delhi.
7. **The Yamuna** is a long river.
8. **The Red Sea** is very big.



'The' is used before a naming word when we have already talked about it. In sentence (1), we say 'a **peg dog**' the first time. But the second time we say **the dog** as we have talked about it before.

'The' is also used before names of seas, rivers, oceans e.g. **the** Ganga and **the** Indian Ocean.

'The' is used before names of famous buildings e.g. **The** Taj Mahal and **The** Red Fort.

'The' is also used before names of things that are only one of their kind e.g. **The** Sun, **The** Moon, **The** Earth.

D. Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the'. The first one has been done for you :

1. There is an apple and an orange on the plate.
2. _____ oak is _____ big tree.
3. _____ elephant is _____ huge animal.
4. _____ armchair is _____ piece of furniture.
5. _____ umbrella is _____ useful thing.
6. He bought _____ cow, _____ ox and _____ buffalo.
7. _____ sun rises in _____ east.
8. He ate _____ egg, _____ ice-cream and _____ banana.
9. _____ Gita is _____ holy book of _____ Hindus.
10. Sri Lanka is _____ island.



16



Prepositions



A **preposition** is a word which combines **with a noun or pronoun to show location, time or movement.**

Loot at the following :

This monkey is playing hide and seek with his friend.



behind the house



on the tree



in the well



under the bench



near the chicks



in front of us

Behind, on, in, etc. tell us where a person, animal, place or thing is. Such words are called **prepositions**. Prepositions are position words.

Location

above
behind
below
beside
between

Time

after
before
by
during
from

Movement

against
along
down
from
into

by
in
inside
near
on
over
through

on
past
since
through
to
until
upon

off
on
onto
out of
toward
up
upon

I am **in**
the pool.



We will meet **after**
swimming lessons



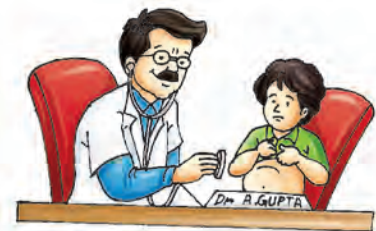
I am getting
out of the pool



Let's Practice

Fill in the blanks with 'at', 'on', or 'in':

1. It's _____ London.
2. She lives _____ apartment no.72.
3. My friend lives _____ 72 M.G. Street.
4. Don't stand _____ the chair.
5. I got married _____ 1980.
6. I got up _____ 06:00 this morning.
7. I went to the doctor _____ Monday.
8. I am going to Disneyland _____ 25th December.
9. You left it _____ the kitchen.
10. Set the dish _____ the table.





17



Conjunctions



A. What do you see in the picture? Write it using and :



a dog and a cat



B. Read and understand.

What is there behind the tree?

I am not sure. It is a monkey **or** a cat.

The words **but** and **or** join two parts.

They are **joining words**.

Joining words are called **Conjunctions**.

And, **but** and **or** are conjunctions.

Some common important conjunctions are :

F	A	N	B	O	Y	S
For	And	Not	But	Or	Yet	So



Let's Practice

Fill in the blanks with 'and' or 'but'.

1. Tom is tall _____ thin.





2. Nick is tall _____ he is not thin.

3. I found the book _____ I can't find the pen.



4. The cat is sleeping _____ the dog is not.

5. She is rich _____ she is not happy.



6. I knocked at the door again _____ an old man opened it.

B. Use 'or' to join the following :

1. Do you like tea? Do you like coffee?

Do you like tea or coffee?

2. Is your shirt red? Is your shirt green?

3. Is that Meena? Is that Rita?

4. Was that a tiger? Was that a lion?

5. Do you like momos? Do like pizza?

6. Does he live in a village? Does he live in a town?

7. I will have milk. I will have honey.

8. She is drawing a dog. She is drawing a cow.



18



Similes: Comparing Things



Many a time we compare two things which are like each other in some respect. We can say that a person is as strong **as an ox**. Here **the person** is different from an ox but he is like **an ox** in strength. The group of words like **as strong as an ox** is called a **simile**.

Here is a list of similes. Learn these :

as black as coal

as brave as a lion

as cunning as a fox

as gentle as a lamb

as hard as stone

as old as the hills

as proud as a peacock

as regular as a clock

as stupid as an ass

as wise as an owl

as strong as a horse

as heavy as lead

as blind as a bat

as busy as a bee

as green as grass

as firm as rock

as light as a feather

as slow as a tortoise

as quick as lightning

as sharp as a razor

as sweet as honey

as white as snow

as dry as dust

as fast as a deer





19



Vocabulary



A. Guess my name

Fill in the blanks with the names of animals given in the box. The first one has been done for you :

cat dog elephant sheep ox fish

1. I give you wool. I am a sheep .
2. I catch rats. I purr. I am a _____ .
3. I can live only in the water. I am a _____ .
4. I like bones best. I am a _____ .
5. I plough your field. I am an _____ .
6. I have a trunk. I am an _____ .

B. Words that go together

Choose the correct word from the box and fill in the blanks. The first one has been done for you :

geography feet saucers forks windows
goats daughters women sky enemies

1. doors and windows
2. sons and _____
3. men and _____
4. friends and _____
5. hands and _____
6. earth and _____
7. cups and _____
8. knives and _____
9. sheep and _____
10. history and _____



Compound Words

A word made by joining two words is called a **compound word**.

Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B. Write the compound word in Column C. One has been done for you :

Column A	Column B	Column C
News	wash	<u>Newspaper</u>
Over	hood	_____
white	card	_____
greeting	food	_____
man	ground	_____
money	man	_____
junk	board	_____
play	work	_____
post	lender	_____
black	coat	_____
home	paper	_____



21



One Word for A Group of Words



Match the people with the work they do.

Porter	a person who makes bread
Greengrocer	a person who investigates crime
Fishmonger	a person who dyes clothes
Nurse	a person who sells fish
Dyer	a person who sells vegetables and fruit
Lawyer	a person who writes for newspapers and magazines
Mason	a person who gives judgement in a court of law
Detective	a person who has studied law
Mechanic	a person who lays bricks and stone to build houses
Journalist	a person who works with machines
Sailor	a person who looks after the sick people
Sculptor	a person who makes or sells spectacles
Baker	a person who carries luggage on a railway station etc.
Optician	a person who works on a ship
Judge	a person who carves statues



22



Antonyms and Synonyms



An **antonym** is a word having a meaning opposite to another word.

Here is a list of antonyms:

Word

accept
arrival
freeze
gain
honest
increase
bold
deep
expensive
kind
light
rough
success
sweet
wild
permanent
plus
punish

Antonym

reject
departure
melt
loss
dishonest
decrease
timid
shallow
cheap
cruel
heavy
smooth
failure
sour
tame
temporary
minus
reward

Word

ancient
attack
fresh
happiness
huge
better
complete
early
found
lend
light
sickness
superior
true
oral
please
positive
remember

Antonym

modern
defend
stale
misery
tiny
worse
incomplete
late
lost
borrow
dark
health
inferior
untrue
written
displease
negative
forget



A **synonym** is a word having a meaning similar to another word.

Here is a list of synonyms:

Word	Synonym	Word	Synonym
allow	permit	annual	yearly
assembly	gathering	assistance	help
certain	sure	conquest	victory
correct	straight	discover	find
end	finish	enough	plenty
excuse	pardon	foolish	stupid
glad	happy	happiness	delight
haste	hurry	hollow	empty
injure	hurt	join	unite
lazy	inactive	reply	answer
scent	smell	task	work
tidy	clean	trembled	shook
vanish	disappear	vast	big



Let's Practice

A. Write the **synonyms** of the following:

find _____

talk _____

unhappy _____

tale _____

gentle _____

fat _____

hard _____

help _____



23



Capital Letters and Full Stops



- Every sentence begins with **capital letter**.
- Every sentence ends with a **full stop**.
- The word **I** and **God** begin with a capital letter.
- The names of people, cities, countries, streets, buildings, rivers, and mountains always begin with a capital letter.
- People's titles—Mr, Mrs, Miss, Dr— begin with a capital letter.
- The names of the days of the week and the months of the year always begin with a capital letter.



Let's Practice

Rewrite these sentences. Put the **capital letters** and **full stops** :

1. the policeman showed us the way to the doll museum

2. we arrived office late in the morning

3. he bought a new car last week

4. tadpoles are baby frogs

5. whistle blew for the game to start

6. shruti is a good friend of mine.

7. i am going to the market.

8. we should pray to god daily.

9. my father is going to delhi next week.

B. Write the names of any ten states of India along with their Capitals :

State	Capital	State	Capital
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

C. Write the names of these people and places :

















24



Comma and Question Mark



We use a **comma** to separate words in a list of things.

Example: Mum bought milk, bread, butter and jam from the supermarket.



Let's Practice

A. Rewrite these sentences by putting in **commas** :

1. We put lemonade lollies a cake and biscuits into the shopping trolley.

2. Our teacher looked for flowers berries mushrooms and interesting leaves.

B. Finish the sentences and use **commas** where necessary :

1. Some of the items in my desk are _____

2. I have many books of different subjects like _____

A **question mark** (?) is placed at the end of a question as - What is your name?

C. Put in a **question mark** :

1. How old are you _____

2. Who built the Taj Mahal _____

3. Can a rat fly _____

4. What is your hobby _____

5. Did you meet him yesterday _____





25

Use of Apostrophe (')



In a written composition we use the **full forms** of words. But in speech and friendly letters we often shorten many words by using the apostrophe (').

I. The table below shows the full forms and the shortened forms:

do not - don't

does not - doesn't

is not - isn't

he is - he's

I have - I've

you have - you've

she will - she'll

they will - they'll

I am - I'm

will not - won't

II. The *apostrophe* is also used to show **possession**.

The apostrophe (') is used with 's' to give the meaning:
belongs to.

Example: Radha's uniform = The uniform belongs to Radha.

In the case of singular nouns and plural nouns not ending in 's' we put 's' after the apostrophe.

Example: Mayur's pen, a dog's tail, children's toys.

In the case of plural nouns ending in 's' we put the apostrophe after the 's'.

Example: the girls' school, the teachers' room.



Let's Practice

A. Rewrite the full forms of the words in bold type in the blank spaces, as in the example :

1. They **can't** do this work. cannot
2. He **won't** pass the competition. _____
3. My brother **isn't** well. _____
4. **It's** a lovely flower rose. _____
5. My younger brother **doesn't** like oranges. _____
6. **We've** finished our task work. _____
7. The children **haven't** eaten their meal. _____
8. **You'll** miss the train. _____
9. **They've** wasted a lot of time. _____
10. **I'm** working hard. _____

B. Rewrite the sentences using **apostrophe** to show possession :

1. The bat belongs to Bhavya.

2. The dress belongs to Rajni.

3. The laptop belongs to Principal.

4. The car belongs to the brother.

5. The notebooks belong to teachers.

6. The shoes belongs to Raghu.



26



Listening and Speaking



Exercise 1: Look at the picture on the facing page. With a friend list the dangers you see. What is going to happen? What is about to happen?

Vocabulary: (Verbs) to bite/to fall off/to break/to hit/to hurt/ to hit/ to step on/ to get stuck/ to let off/to cut/to stick out

(Nouns) swing, slide, carousel, bridge, grass, bottle, rubbish, leash, rope, bin, Syringes, pipe, sand

Exercise 2: Can you match the vocabulary and pictures given below.



Let's Practice

Write and match :

1. Slides
2. Monkey bars
3. Sandbox
4. Merry go round
5. Seesaw
6. Tire swing
7. Fence
8. Basket hoop
9. Climbing bars
10. Water







Reading Comprehension



A. Sonam's Trip to the Grocery Store

Sonam and her mom are going to the grocery store.

They need to buy milk, bread, eggs, bananas, grapes and peanut butter.

While at the store, Sonam's mom also decided to buy some jelly.

Sonam pushes the cart while her mom puts the groceries in the cart. When it's time to check out, Sonam helps her mom unload all of the items on to the counter.

They are a great team.

Now answer these questions :

1. What types of fruit do Sonam and her mom buy at the store?

bananas

blueberries

apples

peaches

grapes

strawberries

2. Sonam and her mom will make sandwiches after they get home from the grocery store.

What kind of sandwiches will they eat?

ham and cheese

peanut, butter and jelly

chicken salad

3. What is Sonam's job at the grocery store?

to push the cart

to put the groceries in the cart

4. Why do they unload the items on the counter at the grocery store?

to see how much they cost

so the clerk can put them back on the shelf

5. Who makes a great team?

Sonam and her dog

Sonam and her mom

B. Sam and Frank

Sam and Frank are good friends. They like to go to the park together. The boys ride their bikes to the park.

Sam likes to swing and Frank likes to go down the slide.

They also play hide and seek.

After the boys play at the park, they ride their bikes home.



Now answer these questions :

1. What is a good name for this story?
 - i. Two Buddies
 - ii. The Lazy boy
2. Circle the names of the boys in this story.
 - i. Ted
 - ii. Sam
 - iii. Frank
 - iv. Bill
3. Where do the boys go together?
 - i. The store
 - ii. The park
 - iii. The ice-cream shop
4. What is Sam's favourite thing to do at the Park?
 - i. Monkey Bar
 - ii. Run
 - iii. Slide
 - iv. Swing

C. Daddy is a Pilot

My daddy is an airplane pilot. He works for Universal Airlines. Last Tuesday I went to work with him. He showed me all of the controls on the airplane. There were so many buttons! I asked him how he remembers what all of the buttons are for. Daddy said that he had to study for a long time.

Now answer these questions :

1. What is your daddy?

2. What is daddy in the story?

3. When did the narrator go with his father?

4. Did the narrator know about the buttons?

5. Write the opposites of the following :

first × _____, remember × _____

D. Winters

In winter, the days are short. But the nights are long and cold. The big bears sleep all winter in their caves. The birds leave their homes and fly to warm places. The busy squirrels play less and sleep more.

Rohan and Sania love to play in the warm sunshine. But they don't like the cold evenings. They wear woollen clothes. Rohan has a green coat and Sania has a yellow sweater. They sleep in cosy blankets. They eat carrots, peas, beans and many green vegetables. They have hot milk or soup.

A. Now answer these questions :

1. How long do bears sleep in winter?
2. Where do the birds fly to?
3. What do Rohan and Sania wear?
4. What do they eat and drink?

B. Write the describing word for each noun from the passage :

_____ nights,	_____ bears,	_____ squirrels
_____ coats,	_____ sweater,	_____ blankets
_____ milk,	_____ evenings,	_____ sunshine



28



Story Writing



Rewrite the story in the correct order.



1. They were very happy and played with a bat and a ball.
2. Mom and Dad took Deepa and Monu on a picnic to the park.
3. Deepa and Monu helped Mom and Dad spread the mat.
4. They left the park clean.
5. Then they picked up the packets, the napkins and all the crumbs and threw them in the dustbin.
6. Mom gave everyone something to eat.

Blank lined area for writing the story.



29



Invitations and Letters



Sending Invitations

Nikku is having a birthday party. Read his invitation.

It's my birthday and I am having a party!
You are invited on
26th December
at 5:30 p.m. to my house at 21, Lawrence Road, New Delhi.
Please do come with your family and
we will have lots of fun, games, balloons and food!
Lots of love
Nikku

Make an invitation for your birthday party. Make it colourful and bright.

Letter of Thanks

Nikku wrote a thank you note to his friend. There are some mistakes in it. Can you find them? Rewrite the letter correctly :

28 December, 20xx

Dear Vaanya

Thank you So much for coming to mu birthday porty. thanks for your lovely gift too. it was so much Fun.

having you at the party.

your dear friend

Nikku

Application for Sick Leave

Manya could not go to school for two days because she was suffering with fever at home. She wrote the following application for leave to the Principal of her school.

July 17, 20xx

The Principal

St. Mary's School

Pune

Sir

I was suffering with high fever. Doctor advised me to take rest. So, I could not come to school on July 15-16. Kindly grant me leave for these two days.

Yours obediently

Manya

Class II A

Roll No. 28



Let's Practice

1. Write a letter to your father wishing him his birthday. (Your father is posted in another city.)
2. Write an application to the school headmistress asking her for two days leave for your cousin's marriage.



30



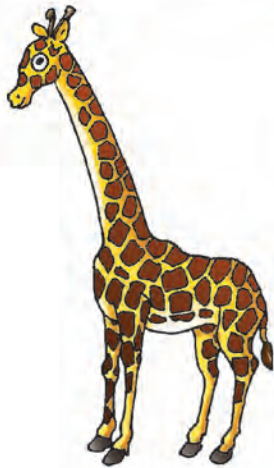
Picture Composition



Describing Animals

Look at these animals and write three sentences about each of them :

A Dolphin



A Giraffe

A Turtle



Describing People

Look at these people and write about each of them :

A Postman



A Teacher

A Gardener

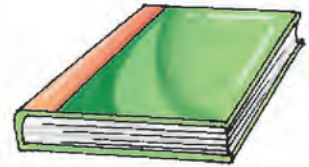


A Watchman

Describing Things

Write 2-3 lines about each object :

A Book



A Pen

A Newspaper



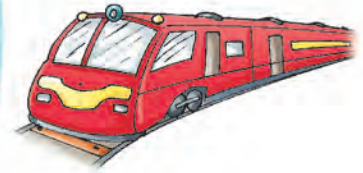
A Computer

A Cellphone



A Car

A Train



Describing Places

Write two sentences about each of the following places :

Hospital



Post office

Market



Bank

School



GRADED ASSESSMENT-1



A. In these sentences, change the nouns in colour into their plural form and write them in given place :

1. The **woman** went for shopping.
2. The **monkey** is eating **banana**.
3. **Fly** can spread diseases.
4. There is a beautiful **city** in the **valley**.
5. The **knife** on the shelf is new.

B. Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the nouns in colour with suitable **personal pronoun** :

1. The sister said that **the sister** had a toothache.
2. This car belongs to Lalit. **Lalit** bought the car last week.
3. Velu went upstairs and lay in his bed. **Velu** felt sick.
4. Arpit sat on the chair. Then **Arpit** began to read a newspaper.
5. The children cried when **the children** were beaten up.

C. Add the given **adjective** to each sentence. One has been done for you :

1. I have a ball. (**big**) _____
2. I have an apple. (**red**) _____
3. She has a knife. (**sharp**) _____
4. Manu is a player. (**good**) _____
5. These are mangoes. (**sweet**) _____

D. Fill in the blanks with the **past tense** forms of the verbs given in the brackets :

1. My grandmother _____ this pullover for me. (**knit**)
2. The baby _____ at the top of its voice. (**cry**)
3. The watch _____ twelve. (**strike**)
4. She _____ better after the injection. (**feel**)
5. She _____ the coffee before drinking it. (**stir**)

GRADED ASSESSMENT-2

A. Rewrite the sentences using apostrophe to show possession :

1. The bat belongs to Bhavya.
2. The dress belongs to Rajni.

B. Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the':

1. There is _____ apple and _____ orange on _____ plate.
2. _____ oak is _____ big tree.
3. _____ elephant is _____ huge animal.
4. _____ armchair is _____ piece of furniture.

C. Write the synonyms :

1. foolish _____
2. join _____
3. end _____
4. annual _____
5. waste _____
6. task _____

E. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Daddy is a Pilot

My daddy is an airplane pilot. He works for Universal Airlines. Last Tuesday I went to work with him. He showed me all of the controls on the airplane. There were so many buttons! I asked him how he remembers what all of the buttons are for. Daddy said that he had to study for a long time.

1. What is daddy in the story?
2. When did the narrator go with his father?
3. Did the narrator know about the buttons?

D. Complete the story with the help of the given words :

cashewnuts more boy sorry jar obeying stomach home mother

There was a _____ who liked _____ very much. So, his _____ always give him a few nuts to eat. But he was never satisfied and always asked for _____. His mother would say, "No dear, if you eat too many at a time, your _____ will pain.

One day the boy was alone at _____. He picked up the _____ of cashewnuts. He ate up as many cashewnuts as he could.

The next day, the boy had a pain in his stomach. He felt _____ for not _____ his mother.