

# 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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1



# Nouns

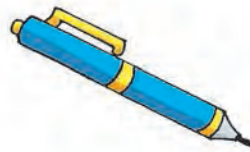


All naming words are called **NOUNS**. They name persons, places, things, etc.



## Let's Practice

A. Look at the pictures and write their names on their proper place :



person

animal

thing

place

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable **Noun** given in bracket :

- \_\_\_\_\_ study in the class. (**Students/Animals**)
- We write with our \_\_\_\_\_. (**pen/rular**)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ gives us heat and light. (**Moon/Sun**)
- We take \_\_\_\_\_ when we feel hunger. (**food/sweet**)
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Bihar. (**Patna/Delhi**)
- The Taj is situated on the bank of river \_\_\_\_\_. (**Ganga/Yamuna**)

7. The children were sitting in the \_\_\_\_\_. (library/river)
8. They have a \_\_\_\_\_ of grapes. (hive/bunch)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ barks at the strangers. (dog/tiger)

**C. Write the following in the space provided :**

1. Any four birds :

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

2. The Seven days of the week :

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name of any eight students of your class :

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

4. The twelve months of the year :

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

5. Any four vegetables :

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

6. Any four things which you find in your classroom :

\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Write person, animal, place or thing in given space :**

- |              |       |            |       |
|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. Garden    | _____ | 2. Cow     | _____ |
| 3. Duster    | _____ | 4. School  | _____ |
| 5. Box       | _____ | 6. Butter  | _____ |
| 7. Elephant  | _____ | 8. Man     | _____ |
| 9. Washerman | _____ | 10. Mother | _____ |





# 2



## Common and Proper Nouns

A **Common Noun** is a general name of a person, place, thing or an idea.

as : city, school, teacher, doctor etc.

A **Proper Noun** is a particular name of any person, place, thing or idea.

as : Srishti, Kanpur, India Gate etc.



### Let's Practice

#### A. Fill in blanks with proper nouns :

1. My name is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My father's name is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My mother's name is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I live in \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I study in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The name of my class teacher is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is my best friend.
8. The name of my sister/brother is \_\_\_\_\_.

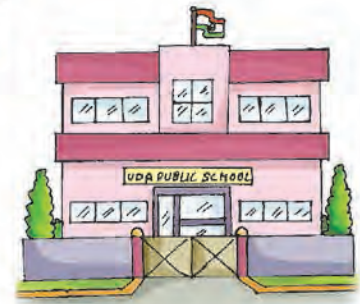
Paste  
your  
photograph

#### B. Read the following sentences carefully and circle the proper noun and underline the common noun :

1. Kabir is a good boy.
2. Rose is very beautiful flower.
3. Meerut is a big city.
4. My mother is a religious woman.



5. The Geeta is a holy book.
6. Mr Singh is a good English teacher.
7. Shatabdi Express is the fastest train.
8. The name of my school is My Sweet Home.
9. The name of my friend is Babita.
10. English is an easy language.



**C. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

1. Jupiter
2. blanket
3. old lady
4. White house
5. computer
6. school
7. Land Mark Hotel
8. Market
9. Mount Everest
10. student

**Common Noun**


**Proper Noun**




**D. Use proper nouns and complete the story**

Tom, Sunday, David, April, James, Salmon's, Town

Last \_\_\_\_\_ my friend \_\_\_\_\_ and I decided to go out fishing. We went over to \_\_\_\_\_ house on \_\_\_\_\_ Street to borrow some fishing poles from him. After that we bought some earthworms at \_\_\_\_\_ shop. We decided to hire a yacht and get to the middle of the sea. So Uncle \_\_\_\_\_ took us sailing in his yacht.

Soon James and I sat down to catch fish. As it was the month of \_\_\_\_\_, the weather was very pleasant. We sat chatting for many hours and caught lots of fish.





# 3



## Nouns : Countable and Uncountable



A **Countable Noun** is noun that has both a singular and a plural form. The plural is normally made by the addition of 's'.

as : man, animal, tree, building, city, etc.

Noun that does not have plural form are called **Uncountable Noun**.

as : milk, water, oil, etc.



### Let's Practice

Read the sentences carefully. Underline countable noun and circle uncountable noun:

1. Ravi has a glass. The glass is full of milk.
2. Sonu put some oil in her hair.
3. Prem bought two litre petrol for his bike.
4. Cow gives us milk.
5. Doctor advised Ramesh to take one tea spoon of cough syrup twice a day.
6. C.F.L gives us light.
7. There are many boys in the ground.
8. How much water do you drink in a day?
9. I have taken some soup with spoon.
10. This boy has given bread to this beggar.
11. My father bought some story books for me.
12. Sunita is my best friend.







# 4



## Collective Nouns



The name given to a group of people, animals or things of one kind is called a **collective noun**. A collective noun is mostly referred to in singular form but sometimes a plural form may be used.

Read the following examples :

1. Our **class** is good at studies.
2. A **band** of musicians performed on Republic Day.
3. An **army** of soldiers keeps the border safe.
4. I saw a **fleet** of Vehicles in the market.

In above given sentences **class** stands for group of students, **band** stands for group of musicians, **army** stands for group of soldiers and **fleet** stands for group of vehicles. So class, band, army and fleet are collective nouns.

Some other examples are followings :

A crowd of onlookers.

A flock of birds.

A swarm of bees.

A flight of stairs.

A galaxy of stars.

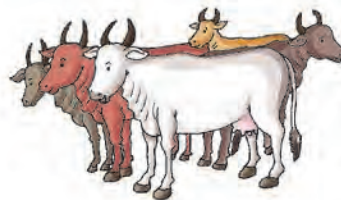
A herd of cows.

A troop of soldiers.

A pack of cards.

A bouquet of flowers.

A library of books.







## Let's Practice

A. Underline the Collective Noun in the following sentences and write them in given place :

1. There is a large crowd on the road. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Danis is the captain of the team. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Our class consists thirty students. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Our army showed great courage. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The fleet of ships sailed for America. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The fox saw a bunch of grapes. \_\_\_\_\_
7. She gave her teacher a bouquet of flowers. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The sons brought a bundle of sticks. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Hari looked after the herd of cattle. \_\_\_\_\_
10. A swarm of bees followed him. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct Collective Noun given in the list :

herd set crew suite bouquet pack group  
 army flock crowd bunch nest swarm heap

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ of keys.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ cattle.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ of wolves.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ of bees.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers.
6. An \_\_\_\_\_ of soldiers.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ of sheep.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ of people.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ of stones.
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ of class.
11. A \_\_\_\_\_ of sailors.
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ of students.
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ of rooms.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ of birds.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct noun given in box :

board pride class band cluster team armoury gang flight

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of stars shone like diamonds in the sky.
2. That bank was robbed by a \_\_\_\_\_ of robbers.

3. Mr Shah is a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ of directors of the school.
4. Mr Marsh ran up the \_\_\_\_\_ of stairs.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ of lions could be seen through the binoculars.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of weapons is hidden in a secret location.
7. The picnic party was greeted by a \_\_\_\_\_ of musicians.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ of students listened to the lecture.
9. It was a treat to watch the \_\_\_\_\_ of players on the field.

**D. Find the collective nouns in given word grid. The first letter of that collective noun will help you :**

1. a p\_\_\_\_\_ of wolves
2. a f\_\_\_\_\_ of birds
3. a s\_\_\_\_\_ of bees
4. a b\_\_\_\_\_ of grapes
5. a s\_\_\_\_\_ of fish
6. a p\_\_\_\_\_ of lions
7. a l\_\_\_\_\_ of puppies
8. a p\_\_\_\_\_ of dolphins
9. a h\_\_\_\_\_ of elephants
10. a s\_\_\_\_\_ of whales
11. a b\_\_\_\_\_ of thieves
12. a b\_\_\_\_\_ of flowers

P	A	C	K	C	L	B	S	P	T	B
R	C	T	Y	B	K	O	C	O	R	U
I	L	Q	U	I	W	U	H	D	S	N
D	S	H	O	A	L	Q	O	D	D	C
E	S	E	E	B	I	U	O	L	A	H
D	S	R	E	G	T	E	L	W	R	B
P	E	D	F	M	T	T	H	E	R	D
E	Z	A	H	F	E	L	Y	W	T	E
I	M	A	E	S	R	I	B	A	N	D
S	W	A	R	M	T	M	I	R	N	G
F	L	O	C	K	B	C	N	O	I	R

**E. Match the following :**

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. a company of | • eggs    |
| 2. a panel of   | • sheep   |
| 3. a flock of   | • actors  |
| 4. a bunch of   | • tools   |
| 5. a clutch of  | • bananas |
| 6. a set of     | • judges  |





# 5



## Number of Nouns



The **Number of a Noun** indicates whether it is one or more than one. Words that mean one of something are singular nouns. Words that mean more than one of something are plural nouns.

Look at these pictures and read their names :

**Singular**



boy

**Plural**



boys

**Singular**



watch

**Plural**



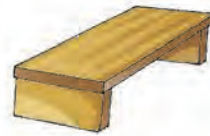
watches



bird



birds



bench



benches



duck



ducks



rose



roses



ant



ants



apple



apples



dog



dogs



toy



toys



## How to form Plurals

### A. Most of nouns form their plurals by adding 's' to their singulars :

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ant	Ants	Bee	Bees	Inn	Inns
Boy	Boys	Goat	Goats	Jar	Jars
Dog	Dogs	Girl	Girls	Desk	Desks
Lamp	Lamps	Egg	Eggs	Mat	Mats

### B. Nouns that end in a hissing sound (s, ss, x, sh or ch) form their plurals by adding 'es' to the singulars :

Bench	Benches	Bus	Buses	Class	Classes
Box	Boxes	Bush	Bushes	Match	Matches
Brush	Brushes	Glass	Glasses	Watch	Watches
Fox	Foxes	Wish	Wishes	Lash	Lashes

### C. By adding 's' to the singular if they end in 'y' after a vowel :

Bay	Bays	Tray	Trays	Play	Plays
Boy	Boys	Toy	Toys	Guy	Guys
Day	Days	Way	Ways	Money	Moneys
Joy	Joys	Key	Keys	Storey	Storeys
Ray	Rays	Monkey	Monkeys	Donkey	Donkeys

### D. By adding 'es' to the singular ending in 'o' after a Non-vowel :

Hero	Heroes	Buffalo	Buffaloes	Mosquito	Mosquitoes
Tomato	Tomatoes	Negro	Negroes	Mango	Mangoes
Volcano	Volcanoes	Echo	Echoes	Potato	Potatoes

### E. By changing 'y' into 'ies' if the singular ends in 'y' after a Non-vowel :

Cry	Cries	Family	Families	Story	Stories
Fly	Flies	Fairy	Fairies	Sentry	Sentries
Baby	Babies	Body	Bodies	Daisy	Daisies
Country	Countries	Trophy	Trophies	Duty	Duties



## F. By changing the inside vowel :

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Foot	Feet	Mouse	Mice
Woman	Women	Tooth	Teeth	Dormouse	Dormice
Footman	Footmen	Goose	Geese	Louse	Lice

## G. By changing 'f' or 'fe' into 'ves' :

Life	Lives	Wife	Wives	Wolf	Wolves
Knife	Knives	Leaf	Leaves	Loaf	Loaves
Roof	Rooves	Hoof	Hooves	Chief	Chieives



## Let's Practice

### A. Write the plurals of :

1. house \_\_\_\_\_
2. woman \_\_\_\_\_
3. mouse \_\_\_\_\_
4. goose \_\_\_\_\_
5. body \_\_\_\_\_
6. girl \_\_\_\_\_
7. knife \_\_\_\_\_
8. child \_\_\_\_\_
9. tooth \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Write the singulars of :

1. lice \_\_\_\_\_
2. feet \_\_\_\_\_
3. foxes \_\_\_\_\_
4. boxes \_\_\_\_\_
5. keys \_\_\_\_\_
6. donkeys \_\_\_\_\_
7. watches \_\_\_\_\_
8. wishes \_\_\_\_\_
9. stories \_\_\_\_\_

### C. Change their number :

1. geese \_\_\_\_\_
2. fox \_\_\_\_\_
3. teeth \_\_\_\_\_
4. ass \_\_\_\_\_
5. church \_\_\_\_\_
6. ponies \_\_\_\_\_
7. loaf \_\_\_\_\_
8. day \_\_\_\_\_
9. monkey \_\_\_\_\_

### D. Correct the following sentences in your notebook :

1. You bought some **kite** from the shopkeeper.
2. She bought an **apples** from the bazaar.
3. The hunter killed many **bird** with his gun.
4. The **lion** are roaring loudly.
5. I have borrowed some **book** from my friend.



# 6



## Gender of Nouns



Does the picture remind you of any story?



Name the title of the story.

There were two characters in the story.

Can you name them? (*unscramble the letters*)

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

(ttwoodcuer)

(afyri)

- **Woodcutter** denotes a noun of **male gender**.

Thus, words for boys, men and male animals are called **masculine nouns**.

- **Fairy** denotes a noun of **female gender**.

Thus, words for girls, women and female animals are called **feminine nouns**.






## Let's Practice

A. Write the opposite gender of each of the following nouns :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
heir	_____	nephew	_____
peacock	_____	lion	_____
bull	_____	host	_____
horse	_____	prince	_____
husband	_____	shepherd	_____
emperor	_____	priest	_____
widower	_____	author	_____
milkman	_____	God	_____
monk	_____	actor	_____
bachelor	_____	tiger	_____
gentleman	_____	governor	_____
waiter	_____	father	_____
son	_____	brother	_____
uncle	_____	man	_____
sir	_____	manservant	_____
bridegroom	_____	he-goat	_____
lad	_____	hunter	_____
stag	_____	washerman	_____
wizard	_____	duke	_____

Words like child, friend, cousin, person, pupil, student, neighbour are said to be nouns of the **common gender** because these nouns are used for both male and female nouns.

**B. Give the opposite gender of each of the following nouns :**

- |   |       |               |       |
|---|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. sister   | _____ | 10. mare      | _____ |
| 2. uncle  | _____ | 11. milkmaid  | _____ |
| 3. bull   | _____ | 12. wife      | _____ |
| 4. tigress  | _____ | 13. lady      | _____ |
| 5. actor  | _____ | 14. girl      | _____ |
| 6. lion  | _____ | 15. governess | _____ |
| 7. son  | _____ | 16. queen     | _____ |
| 8. prince   | _____ | 17. landlady  | _____ |
| 9. nephew   | _____ | 18. mother    | _____ |



**C. Rewrite the following sentences changing the nouns in italics from masculine to feminine :**

1. The *Emperor* loved the *prince* very much.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The *shepherd* played the part of the *hero*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. My *uncle* and *nephew* will visit us next week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The *boy* saw a *lion* and a *tiger* at the zoo.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The *king* had no *brother*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The only *son* of a rich *man* is likely to be spoiled.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The *manservant* helped the *landlord*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The *hunter* trapped the deer.  
\_\_\_\_\_



D. Change the gender in these sentences :

1. My **sister** and her **horse** climbed up the hill.

---

2. The **policeman** shouted at the **waiter**.

---

3. The **father** and the **son** together went to a fair.

---

4. My **uncle** was the **host** at the book fair.

---

5. The **prince** was welcomed at the palace by the **emperor**.

---

6. The **grandfather** was helping the little **boy** to cross the road.

---

7. The farm had a **bull**, a **cock**, a **stag** and a **fox**.

---

8. The **lion** attacked the **leopard** and the **tiger**.

---

9. The **author** write an interesting book.

---

10. The **priest** and the **monk** prayed together.

---

11. The **widower** had two **sons**.

---

12. The **wizard** was wicked.

---



# 7



# Pronouns



Read the conversation between two friends :



The words in colour are used in place of nouns. These words are called **pronouns**.

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

**I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, her, it, they, and them** are same common pronouns.



## Let's Practice

A. Use **pronouns** in place of the underlined words:

1. Mr Thhapa is a police officer. Mr Thhapa lives in Kathmandu.
2. Rama is a TV artist. Rama has a very sweet voice.
3. Where is Devika? I am waiting for Devika.
4. Anand is a great chess player. I want to meet Anand.



5. Here is a beautiful bag. You may take this bag.
6. Ravi and Anu are good friends. Ravi and Anu are neighbours also.
7. Renu went to Anand's house. Renu gave Anand some comics.
8. I like apples. Apples are good for health. I eat apples everyday.

**B. Use the correct pronoun in each sentence :**

1. Shikha helps her father. \_\_\_\_\_ is a helpful girl.
2. Tommy and Fluffy are my pets. \_\_\_\_\_ are well-behaved.
3. My mother is a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ teaches English.
4. What are \_\_\_\_\_ reading, John?
5. May \_\_\_\_\_ borrow your pen?
6. Neha, Smriti and I are friends. Father will take \_\_\_\_\_ all for a ride.
7. Mr Rao is a postman. \_\_\_\_\_ delivers letters.
8. There are 40 children in the class. \_\_\_\_\_ all belong to class III-A.
9. Neha is watering the plants. \_\_\_\_\_ loves gardening.

**C. Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns from the box :**

themselves    ourselves    himself    itself    herself

1. The monkey is scratching \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mary always makes the bed \_\_\_\_\_.
3. No one can help us. We have to do our own work \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They completed the project by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He finished his homework \_\_\_\_\_.

**D. Look at the pictures and then answer the questions. Choose your answer from the box :**

1. What is the girl doing?

\_\_\_\_\_





2. What is the boy doing?

\_\_\_\_\_



3. What is the lion doing?

\_\_\_\_\_



4. What are the children doing?

\_\_\_\_\_



5. Where is the jug?

\_\_\_\_\_



6. What are the birds doing?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What are you doing, Rohit?

\_\_\_\_\_



8. What are you doing there, children?

\_\_\_\_\_



I am reading a story.

It is roaring.

We are picking flowers.

She is skipping.

They are flying.

He is eating a chocolate.

It is on the table.

They are playing.





# 8



# Adjectives



Read these sentences :

Kishan sang a **sweet** song.



The Emperor sat on a **big** throne.

Vanita is a **beautiful** girl.



In all these sentences, the words in bold are called **describing words** or **adjectives**.

**Adjectives** are words that tell us more about a noun.



## Let's Practice

A. **Underline the adjectives in these sentences :**

1. Sharda is a beautiful girl.
2. Mohan has a big stick in his hand.
3. I have a fat uncle who has a thick beard.
4. The big house belongs to my grandfather.
5. Gopal is a naughty boy.



6. Raman is wearing an expensive watch.
7. Gandhiji is a famous person.
8. A long river flows near the village.
9. The elephant is a large animal.
10. The old man could not lift the heavy trunk.

**B. Fill in the correct adjective for these nouns :**

1. a \_\_\_\_\_ child
2. an \_\_\_\_\_ fort
3. a \_\_\_\_\_ knife
4. the \_\_\_\_\_ moon
5. a \_\_\_\_\_ table
6. \_\_\_\_\_ puppy
7. a \_\_\_\_\_ poem
8. \_\_\_\_\_ hair
9. \_\_\_\_\_ cake
10. \_\_\_\_\_ clown



**C. Rewrite the sentences using the correct describing words in place of the words in bold :**

1. This sum is **not easy**. (easy/difficult)

---

2. This table is **not very big**. (large/small)

---

3. This book has **many pages**. (thick/thin)

---

4. The boy's clothes had **mud streaks**. (dirty/clean)

---



D. Circle the most suitable adjective in the brackets for each sentence :

1. He helped the (happy, open, injured) cyclist to his feet.
2. The students couldn't solve the (easy, friendly, difficult) problem.
3. The (invisible, rare, loud) coin had become very valuable.
4. His gift was a (lonely, pleasant, narrow) surprise for Julie.
5. The (sharp, blunt, clever) knife sliced through the cheese.
6. (Beautiful, Some, Any) flowers grow in this garden.

E. Fill in the blanks after changing the noun into an adjective :

1. We must respect our \_\_\_\_\_ flag. (nation)
2. The rainbow formed a \_\_\_\_\_ curve in the sky. (colour)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers marched forward. (fear)
4. Children love the story of the \_\_\_\_\_ crow. (thirst)
5. Our new neighbour is warm and \_\_\_\_\_. (friend)
6. Father is looking very \_\_\_\_\_ today. (anger)

F. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives from the box :

hot tall large short free high clever sweet poor playful

1. The ice-cream is very \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.
3. The company is giving away \_\_\_\_\_ gifts to its customers.
4. They live in a \_\_\_\_\_ house.
5. Jean is wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ skirt.
6. The climbers are climbing up a \_\_\_\_\_ mountain.
7. These puppies are very \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Many \_\_\_\_\_ people have no home.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ trees covered the hill.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy won the prize.

## Opposite Feelings

Match the adjectives on the left with their opposites on the right :



bored

hungry



energetic

nervous



happy

angry



malicious

arrogant



worried

scared



ashamed



sad

humble



proud

brave



untroubled

calm



relaxed

thirsty



excited

kind



tired







# 9



## Comparison of Adjectives

Read these sentences :

Raju is a **tall** boy.



Hari is the **tallest**.



Ravi is **taller** than Raju.



In the first sentence, the adjective **tall** describes only one person.

In the second sentence, **taller** is used to compare two persons. (adding **-er**)

In the third sentence, **tallest** is used to compare more than two persons. (adding **-est**)



### Let's Practice

A. Add **-er** and **-est** to these adjectives. One has been done for you :

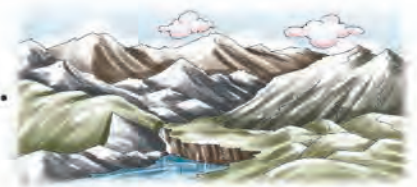
- |          |                |                 |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. clear | <u>clearer</u> | <u>clearest</u> |
| 2. sweet | _____          | _____           |
| 3. kind  | _____          | _____           |
| 4. bold  | _____          | _____           |
| 5. brave | _____          | _____           |
| 6. fine  | _____          | _____           |

- |     |             |       |       |
|-----|-------------|-------|-------|
| 7.  | white       | _____ | _____ |
| 8.  | wise        | _____ | _____ |
| 9.  | easy        | _____ | _____ |
| 10. | healthy     | _____ | _____ |
| 11. | wide        | _____ | _____ |
| 12. | ugly        | _____ | _____ |
| 13. | dry         | _____ | _____ |
| 14. | wet         | _____ | _____ |
| 15. | pretty      | _____ | _____ |
| 16. | much        | _____ | _____ |
| 17. | dim         | _____ | _____ |
| 18. | dull        | _____ | _____ |
| 19. | interesting | _____ | _____ |
| 20. | hard        | _____ | _____ |
| 21. | sad         | _____ | _____ |

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives given below :**

rich fast pretty easy small tiny bright high old near

- This problem is \_\_\_\_\_ to solve.
- Mercury is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the planets.
- A rabbit runs \_\_\_\_\_ than a tortoise.
- Mrs Preston is the \_\_\_\_\_ lady in the town.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ and sunny today.
- Mt. Everest is the \_\_\_\_\_ peak in the world.
- My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ than my brother.
- Nora's dress is \_\_\_\_\_ than Sally's.
- Her house is \_\_\_\_\_ to the School.
- Some germs are too \_\_\_\_\_ to be seen.







10



# Verbs



Look at the following sentences:

1. The sun **rises** in the east.

The word *rises* tells what the sun does.



2. Birds **build** nests in the trees.

The word *build* tells what the birds do.

3. The hare **runs** fast.

The word *runs* tells what the hare does.



4. Tarun **wears** a cap.

The word *wears* tells what Tarun does.

**Rises, build, runs** and **wears** are action words. They express an action. These words are called **verbs**.

A **verb** is an action or doing word and tells what a person, animal or thing does.

The verbs *rises, build, runs* and *wears* are made up of only one word. Sometimes a verb may be made up of two or more than two words.

**Examples :**

1. Reeta **is playing**.
2. They **had done** their best.

3. He **was punished** by his father.
4. She **will come** tomorrow.

Read the following sentences :

1. I **am** a student.
2. He **was** sick.
3. The sky **is** blue.
4. All the boys **were** present.
5. The grapes **are** sour.
6. Christy **has** done her work.

In these sentences **am, is, are, was, were** and **has** help us to describe the action. These words are also **verbs**.



## Let's Practice

A. **Underline the verbs in the given story :**

Tony Monkey was sitting on top of a tree hungrily devouring bananas. As soon as he finished one banana he threw the peel down and started on the next one. Suddenly, he noticed a cow chewing the peel that he had thrown and looking up at him from time to time. Tony liked the cow. He climbed down the tree and spoke to the cow whose name was Billy, and the two became best of friends.



B. **Look at these sentences. Some verbs have objects and some do not.**

1. *The hunter shot a tiger.*  
The hunter shot....What?  
A **tiger** is the object of the verb *shot*.
2. *Tom is building a sand house.*  
Tom is building.....What?  
A **sand house** is the object of the verb *is building*.



3. *Mrs Rao is sweeping the floor.*

Mrs Rao is sweeping.....What?

The **floor** is the object of the verb *is sweeping*.

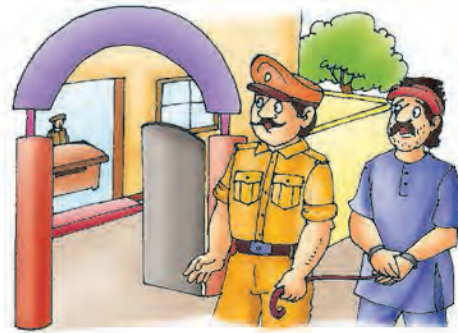
- Verbs that take objects are called **transitive verbs**.
- But there are some verbs that do not require objects. They make complete sense by themselves. Such verbs are called **intransitive verbs**.
  - *Birds fly.*  
Birds fly.....What? No answer. No object.
  - *The girls are dancing.*  
The girls are dancing.....What? No answer. No object.
  - *The children are swimming.*  
The children are swimming.....What? No answer, No object.



## Let's Practice

- A. Underline the **object** that answers the question **what** in the following sentences. The first one has been done for you :
1. The boys dug a hole.
  2. My grandfather built a castle.
  3. The ducks ate worms.
  4. The pony loves apples.
  5. The maid is washing the clothes.
  6. The man bought a computer.
- B. Pick out the **verbs** in the following sentences. Write the transitive verbs in the I column and the intransitive verbs in the II column. If the verb is transitive, write the word which is its object in the middle column. The first two have been done for you :

1. The birds are singing.
2. The girls sang songs.
3. Mr Modi is digging his garden.
4. Ships sail on the sea.
5. The postman has brought a parcel.
6. The train started.
7. The water is boiling.
8. The girls are smelling flowers.
9. Mrs Molly is knitting a jumper.
10. The butcher sells meat.
11. The bells are ringing.
12. Who rang the bell?
13. The grocer sells tea.
14. The servant cooked the dinner.
15. The sun is setting.
16. The policeman caught the thief.
17. The Rajputs fought well.
18. The wind was blowing.
19. John is working hard.
20. The farmer grows wheat.



### Column I

#### Transitive

---

*sang*

---



---



---



---



---

#### Object

---

*songs*

---



---



---



---



---

### Column II

#### Intransitive

---

*are singing*

---



---



---

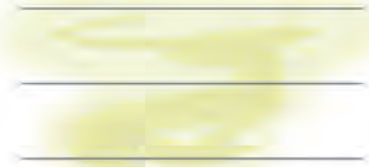
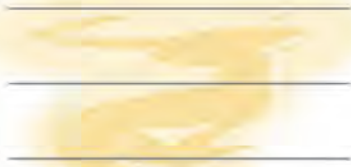


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## Making Nouns From Verbs

Read this sentence.

Aman worked as a *helper*.

- In this sentence, *helper* is a **noun**.

It has been formed by adding -er to the verb **help**.

help + er = helper

- We can also make nouns by adding **-or**.

*Example* : visit + or = visitor

- Sometimes, when we add **-er** or **-or**, there is a slight change in the spelling.

*Examples*: dance + -er = dancer

run + -er = runner



### Let's Practice

A. Make nouns from these words by adding **-er** or **-or**. If required, make changes in the spellings :

1. box \_\_\_\_\_

2. work \_\_\_\_\_

3. sail \_\_\_\_\_

4. learn \_\_\_\_\_

5. drive \_\_\_\_\_

6. write \_\_\_\_\_

7. teach \_\_\_\_\_

8. swim \_\_\_\_\_

9. decorate \_\_\_\_\_

10. act \_\_\_\_\_

11. hang \_\_\_\_\_

12. sleep \_\_\_\_\_

13. examine \_\_\_\_\_

14. compound \_\_\_\_\_

## Opposites-Verbs

B. Write the correct number next to the words :

3. 

10. 

13. 

4. 

7. 

6. 

8. 

14. 

18. 

5. 

11. 

16. 

20. 

9. 

15. 

17. 

12. 

19. 

2. 

1. 

_____ cry	•	•	take	_____
_____ walk	•	•	turn off	_____
_____ sit down	•	•	pick up	_____
_____ rest	•	•	sink	_____
_____ open	•	•	laugh	_____
_____ pull	•	•	run	_____
_____ turn on	•	•	stand up	_____
_____ float	•	•	work	_____
_____ give	•	•	close	_____
_____ drop	•	•	push	_____

C. Complete the following sentences using the verbs above :

1. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning to keep fit and I \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening, to relax.
2. I don't like when you're sad and \_\_\_\_\_. Let me tell you a joke to make you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When he \_\_\_\_\_ ed the door, someone from inside \_\_\_\_\_ ed him in.
4. The students \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher comes in. "You may \_\_\_\_\_," she says.
5. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ d the door to her room because she was upset. "Can I \_\_\_\_\_ the door and come in?" her mother asked.
6. The boat was \_\_\_\_\_ ing on the water, but when a strong storm came, it began to \_\_\_\_\_.



7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ someone a gift, you can't \_\_\_\_\_ it back from that person anymore.
8. You must first \_\_\_\_\_ to earn money, then you can go home and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I have just \_\_\_\_\_ed my books. Please \_\_\_\_\_ them up for me, will you?
10. Someone has \_\_\_\_\_ the light, it's so dark. I must \_\_\_\_\_ it on right away.

## Nouns and Verbs

Girl	sings	Birds	chirp
The sun	shines	Diamonds	sparkle
Serpents	creep	Rivers	flow
Dogs	play	Mice	nibble
Rats	gnaw	Birds	fly
Water	freezes	Lambs	frisk
Cattle	low	Smoke	rises
Rabbits	jump	Snow	melts
Parrots	scream	Cats	purr
Lightning	flashes	Trees	grow
Girls	play	Streams	flow
Leaves	fall	Lambs	bleat
Pigs	squeal	Eagles	soar
Frogs	leap	Squirrels	climb
Spiders	spin	Flowers	fade
Coal	burns	Shadows	vanish
Children	run		



# 11 Tenses

The **tense** of a verb shows the time of an action; it shows whether it takes place in the **present** time, the **past** time or the **future** time.

### A

1. Today *is* my birthday.
2. I *have* a holiday today.
3. This year you *are* in Class III.
4. This week many pupils *are* absent.

### B

- Yesterday *was* my birthday.
- I *had* a holiday yesterday.
- Last year you *were* in Class II.
- Last week many pupils *were* absent.

### C

- Tomorrow *will be* my birthday.
- I *shall have* a holiday tomorrow.
- Next year you *will be* in Class IV.
- Next week many pupils *will be* absent.

- Sentences in Column A concern the **present time**: today, this year, this week. The verbs **is, have** and **are** said to be in the **present tense**.
- Sentences in Column B concern the **past time**: yesterday, last year, last week. The verbs **was, had** and **were** are said to be in the **past tense**.
- Sentences in Column C concern the **future time**: tomorrow, next year, next week. The verbs **will be**, and **shall have** are said to be in the **future tense**.



## Let's Practice

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Susan did not go to church \_\_\_\_\_.

i. tomorrow

ii. yesterday





find words like always, sometimes, often, every day, every week, usually, generally, etc. used with it.

- The verbs *am playing, are singing, are dancing, is cooking, are swimming* in the sentences in Column B express the actions that are *going on now*, at this very moment. These verbs are said to be in **present continuous tense**.

The present continuous tense is used to express an action that is still going on.



## Let's Practice

Fill in the blanks with the **simple present tense** and the **present continuous tense** of the verb given in brackets. The first one has been done for you :

1. (spin) Mother spins every day.  
She is spinning now.
2. (drive) Father \_\_\_\_\_ to his office every day.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ there now.
3. (knit) Mother \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ now.
4. (lie) She \_\_\_\_\_ on a sofa every day.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ there now.
5. (cut) He \_\_\_\_\_ the grass every day.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ it now.
6. (fly) They \_\_\_\_\_ their kites every day.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ them now.
7. (rise) The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east every morning.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ now.
8. (buy) Mother \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables every day.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ them now.
9. (dig) The gardener \_\_\_\_\_ the garden every day.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ the garden now.



Here is a list of verbs in their present and past forms.

<b>Present Tense</b> (Today word)	<b>Past Tense</b> (Yesterday word)	<b>Present Tense</b> (Today word)	<b>Past Tense</b> (Yesterday word)
arise	arose	awake	awoke
be (is, am, was)	was /were	beat	beat
become	became	begin	began
bind	bound	blow	blew
break	broke	bring	brought
build	built	buy	bought
catch	caught	choose	chose
come	came	dig	dug
draw	drew	drink	drank
eat	ate	fall	fell
sell	sold	get	got
go	went	hear	heard
hide	hid	hold	held
hurt	hurt	keep	kept
kneel	kneeled, knelt	know	knew
leave	left	lie	lay
lose	lost	pay	paid
put	put	quit	quitted/quit
read	read	ride	rode
run	ran	see	saw
shut	shut	sit	sat
sleep	slept	sow	sowed
smell	smelled	speak	spoke
steal	stole	strike	struck
take	took	tear	tore
think	thought	throw	threw
win	won	write	wrote



## Let's Practice

Reshma writes in her diary every day. But she forgot to write in her diary yesterday. She also forgot to write about her plans for tomorrow. Complete the pages in her diary.

Dear Diary

I forgot to write about what happened yesterday. I visited my grandmother and had lots of fun with her. \_\_\_\_\_

---

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---

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---

---

Dear Diary,

Tomorrow is a holiday. I will go to the zoo with my parents. I will see a lot of animals and \_\_\_\_\_

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# 12



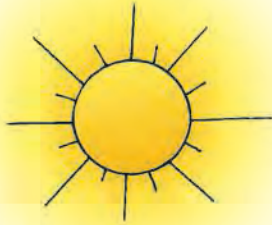
## Adverbs



Look at the following sentences:

1. The dog is barking **loudly**.

The word *loudly* tells us how the dog is barking.



2. The sun is shining **brightly**.

The word *brightly* tells us how the sun is shining.

3. Alok is running **fast**.

The word *fast* tells us how Alok is running.



In these sentences, the words, **loudly**, **brightly** and **fast** add something to the meaning of the verbs *is barking*, *is shining* and *is running*. The adverbs describe verbs. These words tell how the actions are done. For example:

*How* is the dog barking?

The dog is barking **loudly**.

*How* is the sun shining?

The sun is shining **brightly**.

*How* is Alok running?

Alok is running **fast**.

These words are called **adverbs**.

- Some adverbs tell how actions are done.

How Adverbs

### Now look at these sentences:

1. Mala is sitting **here**.

The word **here** tells us *where* Mala is sitting.

2. Kapil is standing **there**.

The word *there* tells us *where* Kapil is standing.

3. The aeroplane is flying **above**.

The word *above* tells us *where* the aeroplane is flying.



In these sentences the words **here**, **there** and **above** add something to the meaning of the verbs *is sitting*, *is standing* and *is flying*. They tell us where the actions are being done. *For example,*

*Where* is Mala sitting?

Mala is sitting **here**.

*Where* is Kapil standing?

Kapil is standing **there**.

*Where* is the aeroplane flying?

The aeroplane is flying **above**.

Words like **here**, **there** and **above** are also adverbs.

- Some adverbs tell where actions are done.

Where Adverbs

### Now read these sentences:

1. The baby is sleeping **now**.
2. I got this letter **yesterday**.
3. We will do this lesson **tomorrow**.



In these sentences, the words **now**, **yesterday** and **tomorrow** tell us when certain actions are done. These words are also adverbs.

- Some adverbs tell when actions are done.

When Adverbs



- An **adverb** adds to the meaning of a verb. It tells how an action is done, where an action is done, or when an action is done.



## Let's Practice

### A. Underline adverbs in the following passage :

It was raining heavily yesterday. My brother Anuj had a fever and cried loudly with pain. He also tossed in the bed restlessly. I could not find father anywhere. He had gone out. I decided to go to the doctor myself. I walked carefully so that I might not slip. Soon I reached the doctor's clinic but I had to wait there for fifteen minutes. I told the doctor about Anuj's fever and he gave me some medicine. Anuj quickly recovered with the medicine.



### B. Underline the adverb of manner ('how' adverb) in these sentences :

1. Gopal reads well.
2. Umesh writes neatly.
3. The thief ran fast.
4. The baby was sleeping soundly.
5. The bird sang sweetly.
6. The moon shone brightly.
7. He spoke cleverly.
8. The soldier fought bravely.
9. Ajay hit the ball hard.
10. The servant swept the floor carefully.
11. The baby cried out loudly.
12. My friends helped me happily.



C. **Underline the adverbs of place ('where' adverbs) in these sentences :**

1. The bus stops here.
2. We live there.
3. The sky is above.
4. The earth is below.
5. Father is sleeping inside.
6. Nandan is playing outside.
7. God is everywhere.
8. The stranger walked away.
9. The doctor came back.
10. The traveller looked up.
11. Anu is waiting upstairs.
12. I did not find him anywhere.



D. **Underline the adverbs of time ('when' adverbs) in these sentences :**

1. I met my uncle yesterday.
2. We will play the match tomorrow.
3. It is very foggy today.
4. The sun is rising now.
5. We were busy then.
6. We will have a dance class today.
7. Meenu gets up early.
8. Some students came late.
9. I was sleeping then.
10. The teacher will come soon.





## An Adverb for Group of Words

- E. Use the words given in the box to replace highlighted words in the given sentences :

daily, instantly, soon, suddenly, boldly, frequently, carelessly, quietly, properly, late, patiently

1. He goes to school **every day** of the week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. You should hold the bat **in the right way**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. He does his work **without any care**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The children played **without any noise**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. **All at once** the dog barked at us.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. She arrived **before the fixed time**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. She **waited with patience** for her bus.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. He replies to my letter **without any delay**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. She visited us very **many times**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. She arrived **after the fixed time**.  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. The child replied **without fear**.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# 13

# Articles



The words **a**, **an** and **the** are called **articles**.

Articles are in fact **adjectives** and are used to point out persons or things. There are definite rules of using these articles.

## A

- **A** is used before words beginning with a consonant sound:

a book



a chair



a cup



a boy



a cat



a tree



## An

- **An** is used before words beginning with a vowel sound.

An apple



an orange



an ice-cream



an egg



an inkpot



an umbrella



We also write **an** ass, **an** ant, **an** owl, **an** eye, **an** artist, **an** elephant, **an** hour, **an** honest person.





## The

- We use **a** or **an** while talking of any one person or thing. We use **the** while talking of (a) definite person(s) or thing(s):

**a** house

**the** house in which we live

- We use **the** with the special names of places, rivers, mountain, ranges, books, etc.



**the** Taj Mahal



**the** Ganga



**the** Gita

- We also use **the** with sun, moon, earth and sky.



**the** sun



**the** moon



**the** earth



### Let's Practice

#### A. Put **a** or **an** before these words:

- |             |               |               |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. ___ book | 5. ___ ass    | 9. ___ artist |
| 2. ___ fox  | 6. ___ doll   | 10. ___ bench |
| 3. ___ owl  | 7. ___ pencil | 11. ___ ear   |
| 4. ___ ant  | 8. ___ aunt   | 12. ___ mango |

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

1. Yesterday we bought \_\_\_\_\_ new clock.

2. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ clock on the wall.
3. I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ apple. I want \_\_\_\_\_ orange.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sun gives us heat and light.
5. That is not \_\_\_\_\_ toy; that is \_\_\_\_\_ real knife.
6. Will you eat \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ moon goes round \_\_\_\_\_ earth.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Qutub Minar is very tall.



**C. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the :**

1. I would like to have \_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea.
2. We have just bought \_\_\_\_\_ computer.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ earth is round.
4. Keep \_\_\_\_\_ windows of your room open.
5. Tina lives in \_\_\_\_\_ house near her school.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ moon is behind the clouds.
7. I will come back in \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
8. His car knocked down \_\_\_\_\_ dog.
9. There is \_\_\_\_\_ picture on \_\_\_\_\_ wall. Do you like it?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ tailor and \_\_\_\_\_ elephant were good friends.



**D. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the :**

Sahiba was \_\_\_\_\_ naughty little kitten belonging to Mrs Rizwaan. One afternoon, when Mrs Rizwaan was knitting \_\_\_\_\_ woollen scarf, she fell asleep.

"What \_\_\_\_\_ nice ball"! said Sahiba when she saw \_\_\_\_\_ woollen ball. She took \_\_\_\_\_ wool in her mouth and started jumping around in \_\_\_\_\_ room. Soon she got caught in \_\_\_\_\_ wool. She tried to get free but could not. So she began to cry. Mrs Rizwaan was awakened by her cries. She gave Sahiba \_\_\_\_\_ angry look but also freed her. Sahiba promised never to be naughty again.



# 14

# Prepositions



Look and read aloud.



Kitty cat is **on** the mat.



It is **in** the box.



It is **under** the bed.



It is **behind** the tree.



It is **near** me.

The words **on**, **in**, **under**, **behind**, and **near** are showing the relations of one thing (Kitty cat) to another. Such words are called **prepositions**.

A **preposition** is a word used to show the relation of one thing to another in a sentence.

Prepositions are very small words. But they are very important. They are necessary to understand the meaning of a sentence.



## Let's Practice

A. Tick (✓) the correct prepositions:

- The dog is (**near** / above / in) the cot.
- The cow is standing (**on** / near / in) the log.
- The fan is (**over** / under / on) the table.





4. The boy is standing (**in front of / behind / over**) the wall.



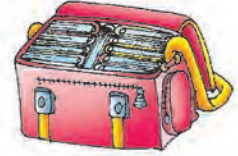
5. The inkpot is lying (**by / on / at**) the table.



6. The map is (**on / over / by**) the wall.



7. The book is (**by / under / in**) the bag.



8. The parrot is (**under / on / in**) the cage.



**B. Underline the prepositions :**

1. All the books are lying on the shelf.

2. He went to the hospital for a check-up.

3. The driver was standing by the car.

4. She did not listen to me carefully.

5. An artist paints with a brush.

6. I will be reaching home after lunch.

7. Leena is standing between Jack and Julie.

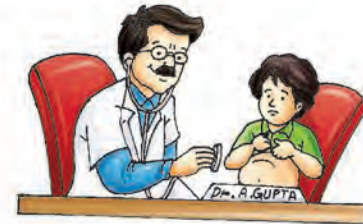
8. There is a neem tree in front of our house.

9. The car was parked near the gate.

10. She washed her face with warm water.

11. Bring a piece of chalk from the staff room.

12. Ishrat is going to the park with her friends.



**C. Underline the prepositions in this paragraph:**

Kashi is sleeping in her bed. Her mother is sitting on a chair near the bed. Kashi's table is in a corner. Her bag is lying on the table. Her books are in the bag. There is a beautiful painting on the wall above the corner table. Her shoes are lying under her bed. There is a fan just over the bed. Kashi always works in her room.







# 15



## Conjunctions



### Read and understand :

1. The sun rises in the east. It sets in the west.  
The sun rises in the east **and** sets in the west.



2. The house is small. The house is good.  
The house is small **but** good.



3. Is your father a doctor? Is your father a teacher?  
Is your father a doctor **or** a teacher?



4. I respect him. He is very noble.  
I respect him **because** he is very noble.



So the words in bold are used to join two sentences together. These are called **conjunctions**.

A **conjunction** is a joining word. It joins words, group of words, or sentences.



### Let's Practice

#### A. Underline the conjunctions :

1. Send for me when you want we.
2. I do not know whether he will want me.

3. He is poor but honest.
4. We went home after we had finished our lessons.
5. If he goes I shall stay.
6. Is Bali your brother or your cousin?
7. He will pass if he works hard.
8. Raman failed because he did not work hard.
9. He is a clever but lazy boy.
10. He did not work hard so he failed.



**B. Join the following sentences by using conjunctions. Use the conjunctions given in the brackets:**

1. We cannot go out. It is raining. (because)

---

2. He is old. He is strong. (but)

---

3. He is old. He is weak. (and)

---

4. We rang the bell. Nobody opened the door. (but)

---

5. Suresh came. I went away. (and)

---

6. Is this question easy? Is it difficult? (or)

---

7. Mr Sharma is a good teacher. He is very strict. (but)

---

8. Take this cup of tea quickly. It will get cold. (or)

---

9. Sarika wants to eat chocolate. She has no money. (but)

---



10. You should go to a doctor. You have a fever. (because)

---

C. Rewrite the following passage to make it flow smoothly using appropriate conjunctions :

Midas was a foolish king. Midas was greedy also. He wanted a lot of gold. He felt lucky. Whatever he touched became gold. Once he was hungry. He sat down to eat. He was surprised. His food turned to hard gold. He was hungry. He could not eat anything.



D. Tick (✓) the correct options in this paragraph :

The Prince searched everywhere for Cinderella (so / because) he wanted to marry her. He called his advisors and courtiers (and / but) sent them out to search for her. They carried the glass slipper with them (but / because) they were searching for the owner of the slipper. They came to Cinderella's house. They were met by Cinderella's cruel step-mother (and / so) her step-sisters. (Although / Unless) the step-sisters tried hard to put the slipper on, it would not fit them. So, finally Cinderella was called from the kitchen (and / for) of course, it fitted her perfectly. Cinderella had the other slipper in her pocket. She wore that one too. (No sooner / Sooner) did she wear the slipper (than / that) her clothes turned into a fine gown. The courtiers were happy to find her (and / but) informed the Prince. The Prince and Cinderella were married (and / but) lived happily ever after.



# 16



# Interjections



Look at the following sentences:

- Hurrah!** I have got very good grades.  
The word *hurrah* expresses sudden *joy*.
- Alas!** The great leader is no more.  
The word *alas* expresses sudden *grief*.
- Oh!** What a beautiful painting!  
The word *oh* expresses sudden *wonder*.
- Bravo!** That was a fine kick.  
The word *bravo* expresses sudden *praise*.



The words **hurrah**, **alas**, **oh** and **bravo** express some sudden feelings. These words are called **interjections**.

An **interjection** is a word which expresses some sudden feeling.

- We always put an exclamation mark (!) after an interjection.



## Let's Practice

Underline the **interjections** in these sentences:

- Alas! I have missed a great chance.
- Bravo! Well done.
- Hurrah! We have won the match.
- Oh! How kind you are.
- Ah! It is very sad.





17



# Apostrophe 's



## A. Look at these sentences :

1. Monica is wearing a new dress.

Monica's dress is very pretty.

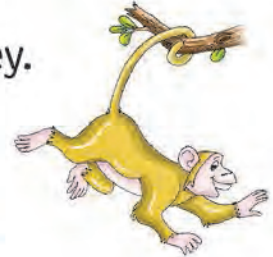
Monica's dress means the dress belonging to Monica.



2. The monkey's tail is very long.

The monkey's tail means the tail belonging to the monkey.

• We use 's to show belonging.



## B. We also use 's to show that something is related to another.

Rajan's school = The school in which Rajan reads.

Raja's songs = The songs sung by Raja.



## Let's Practice

Write these expressions using only 's' or 's' :

1. the laptop belonging to Mr Shukla
2. the flats in which the doctors live
3. the instructions given by the class teacher
4. the orders given by the Chief Minister
5. the stories told by the children
6. the poem by Rabindranath Tagore




---



---



---



---



---



---

- The **boy's book** means the **book belonging to the boy**.  
We add only **an apostrophe to plural nouns** ending in **s**.
- The **boys' book** means the **books belonging to the boys**.  
We add an **apostrophe + s** to plural nouns that do not end with **s**.
- The **children's toys** means the **toys belonging to the children**.



## Let's Practice

A. Complete the table as shown :

	Singular	Singular Possessive	Plural	Plural Possessive
1.	thief	<u>thief's</u>	<u>thieves</u>	<u>thieves'</u>
2.	woman	_____	_____	_____
3.	mouse	_____	_____	_____
4.	goose	_____	_____	_____
5.	prince	_____	_____	_____
6.	buffalo	_____	_____	_____
7.	wolf	_____	_____	_____
8.	fox	_____	_____	_____
9.	lady	_____	_____	_____

B. Write down the **possessive form** of the following. The first one has been done for you :

- the games of the children the children's game
- the homes of the girls \_\_\_\_\_
- the handbags of the ladies \_\_\_\_\_
- the hoofs of the horses \_\_\_\_\_
- the songs of the birds \_\_\_\_\_
- the shouts of the women \_\_\_\_\_



7. the cries of the babies
8. the room set aside for teachers
9. the words used by the men
10. the uniforms worn by the soldiers

---

---

---

---

C. Write the plural form of the following. The first one has been done for you :

1. the donkey's tail
2. the thief's gun
3. the ox's tail
4. the robin's nest
5. the postman's bag

the donkeys' tails

---

---

---

---

D. Write the singular form of the following. The first one has been done for you :

1. the babies' cradles
2. the heroes' horses
3. the girls' books
4. the women's feet
5. the monkeys' tails

the baby's cradle

---

---

---

---

E. Rewrite the following sentences using apostrophes where needed. The first one has been done for you :

1. The mens keys are lost.  
The men's keys are lost.
2. The women cars are parked in front of the house.
3. Childrens work is done in school.
4. Those shoes are Ramans.
5. Satishs handwriting is better than Ashoks.

---

---

---

---

---



18



# Words Showing Collections



Certain persons, animals or things are generally found together in groups. These groups are described using different sets of words. For example, a group of cows is called a **herd of cattle**. A number of grapes together is called a **bunch of grapes**.

a **bunch** of flowers



a **bouquet** of flowers



a **bunch** of grapes

a **heap** of stones

a **bunch** of keys

a **herd** of cattle

a **bundle** of sticks



a **herd** of buffaloes

a **gang** of thieves

a **herd** of deer

a **gang** of robbers

a **herd** of goats

a **crew** of sailors



a **pack** of hounds

a **fleet** of ships

a **pack** of cards

a **gang** of workmen

a **shoal** of fish

a **packet** of cigarettes

a **swarm** of bees

a **choir** of singers

a **troop** of monkeys

a **collection** of stamps

a **swarm** of ants

a **flight** of stairs

a **kit** of tools

a **pair** of shoes



a **flock** of geese

a **pile** of books

a **heap** of mangoes







# Let's Practice

## House-Bedroom

A. Write the correct number next to the words :

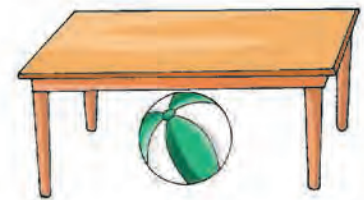
chandelier	<input type="checkbox"/>	wardrobe	<input type="checkbox"/>	bedside	<input type="checkbox"/>	toys	<input type="checkbox"/>	poster	<input type="checkbox"/>
bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	lamp	<input type="checkbox"/>	curtains	<input type="checkbox"/>	slippers	<input type="checkbox"/>	parrot	<input type="checkbox"/>
table	<input type="checkbox"/>	chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	window	<input type="checkbox"/>	radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	aquarium	<input type="checkbox"/>
shelf	<input type="checkbox"/>	drawers	<input type="checkbox"/>	guitar	<input type="checkbox"/>	camera	<input type="checkbox"/>	globe	<input type="checkbox"/>



B. Complete the following sentences using these prepositions :

in, on, behind, next to, above, between, under, in front of

- There is a chandelier \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
- The slippers are \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
- The ball is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- There is a parrot \_\_\_\_\_ the cage.
- The lamp is \_\_\_\_\_ the bedside.
- The poster is \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
- The aquarium is \_\_\_\_\_ the shelves.
- The chairs are \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- There is a wardrobe \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.
- There are toys \_\_\_\_\_ the shelves.
- There is a camera \_\_\_\_\_ the radio.
- The table is \_\_\_\_\_ the chairs.





19



# Homophones



There are some words in English which have the same sound but different meanings. They are also spelt differently. These words are called **homophones**.

Examples: sun - son



Both these words are said in the same way but have a different meaning.

Let us read a few more words :

ate - eight



8

sea-see



2

two-too



## Let's Practice

A. Match the similar sounding words and write them in the blanks. One has been done for you :

- |           |   |        |                   |                  |
|-----------|---|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. loose  | ● | stare  | _____ loose _____ | _____ lose _____ |
| 2. dear   | ● | sea    | _____             | _____            |
| 3. whole  | ● | lose   | _____             | _____            |
| 4. new    | ● | weight | _____             | _____            |
| 5. see    | ● | by     | _____             | _____            |
| 6. buy    | ● | hole   | _____             | _____            |
| 7. steal  | ● | knew   | _____             | _____            |
| 8. birth  | ● | steel  | _____             | _____            |
| 9. wait   | ● | berth  | _____             | _____            |
| 10. stair | ● | deer   | _____             | _____            |





**B. Write the correct homophone to fill in the blanks :**

1. Last \_\_\_\_\_ at my grandmother's house, I had hurt my \_\_\_\_\_. (ear, year)
2. My mother asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ a packet of biscuits for Amita. (by, buy)
3. Atul cannot \_\_\_\_\_ with his \_\_\_\_\_ hand. (right, write)
4. Come \_\_\_\_\_ and speak on the microphone. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ from there. (here, hear, hair)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ at Mumbai is magnificent. (sea, see)
6. Kapil and Rohan are in the Blue team. \_\_\_\_\_ team is very strong. (There, Their)
7. A cat can \_\_\_\_\_ in the dark also. (sea, see)
8. I will go to Chennai \_\_\_\_\_ train. (buy, by)

**C. Make sentences from the given Homophones :**

1. fare/fair

\_\_\_\_\_

2. knew/new

\_\_\_\_\_

3. wait/weight

\_\_\_\_\_

4. break/brake

\_\_\_\_\_

5. whole/hole

\_\_\_\_\_



20

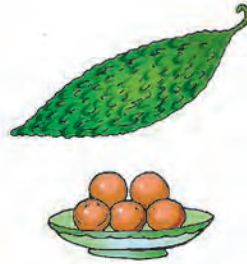


# Antonyms



Read the given list of words :

- wise ➡ foolish
- wide ➡ narrow
- blunt ➡ sharp



- high ➡ low
- bitter ➡ sweet
- difficult ➡ easy



## Let's Practice

Now rewrite these by replacing the highlighted word with its opposite. All the words can be found in the list given above :

1. Mohan is a **foolish** boy.

---

2. The girl sat on a **high** stool.

---

3. Chocolates are **sweet**.

---

4. Harinder can solve **difficult** sums.

---

5. My knife is **sharp**.

---





# 21



## Synonyms

Read these sentences :

- Aeroplanes **carry** people from one place to another.
- Aeroplanes **take** people from one place to another.

In the second sentence, the word **take** has been written in place of the word **carry**, because **take** has the same meaning as **carry**.

There are many such words which have the same meaning. Let us look at such words.

- right → correct
- brave → bold
- hard → difficult

- brief → short
- hot → warm
- rich → wealthy



### Let's Practice

Rewrite the sentences by replacing the highlighted word with another one with the same meaning. All the words can be found in the list given above :

1. "Your answer is **right**," said the teacher.

---

2. It is a **hot** day.

---

3. My uncle is a **rich** man.

---

4. The Principal gave a **brief** speech.

---

5. Jeevan is a **brave** man.

---



22



# Compound Words



Sometimes, you can make new words by joining two different words together.

Examples: play + ground = playground

class + room = classroom

These words are called **compound words**.



## Let's Practice

Make **compound words** by joining words from columns **A** and **B**. One has been done for you :

**A**

sun

post

book

match

neck

horse

wrist

bull

foot

**B**

lace

shoe

man

shelf

box

light

dog

ball

watch

**Compound word**

sunlight







23



# One Word for a Group of Words



Read these descriptions of the people :

- **Fisherman:** a person who goes out into the sea to catch fish and sells them to earn money.
- **Fisherwoman:** a woman who sells fish.

You have just read how one small word can describe a person and tell you about the work they do.



## Let's Practice

Read the description of the people given in **Column B** and match them with the people in **Column A**. One has been done for you :

**A**

1. photographer
2. dyer
3. barber
4. cobbler
5. shepherd
6. blacksmith
7. goldsmith
8. butcher
9. fisherwoman

**B**

- a person who sells meat
- a person who looks after sheep and goats
- a woman who sells fish
- a person who dyes clothes
- a person who makes ornaments of gold
- a person who cuts hair
- a person who makes and mends shoes
- a person who makes things out of iron
- a person who takes photographs with a camera



# 24



# Listening and Speaking



## Topic : At the Beach

### Objectives and Enabling Skills

Pupils describe a people at the beach using adjectives, prepositions, action words and relevant vocabulary.

Word Bank		Questions
kite	shells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What do you see?</li> <li>• Where are these people? What are they doing?</li> <li>• How many... (boys/girls/horses) do you see?</li> <li>• What are the girls wearing? doing?</li> <li>• What is the boy doing?</li> <li>• Where is the (bag/bottle/newspaper)?</li> </ul>
sea	dress	
houses	MP3	
mountains	sunny	
horses	summer	
bathing suit	bottle	
sand	can	
stones	clouds	
ball	fisherman	
shovel	newspaper	
shorts	bucket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you think the people are having fun? Are they happy?</li> <li>• Would you like to be there? Why? What would you do?</li> <li>• Do you like this room? Why?</li> </ul>
swim	rider	
sunglasses	fishing rod	
bags	towels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the things you do when you go to the beach</li> <li>• Extension activity : write 5 sentences describing the picture</li> </ul>









# Reading Comprehension



A. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Once upon a time a crow was looking for something to eat. Suddenly, he saw a piece of cheese. Lifting the piece in his beak, he flew to a nearby tree. A fox wandering in search of food saw the crow and his piece of cheese. His mouth watered. He was very cunning. He said to the crow, "You are a fine bird. Your wings are very pretty. Your voice must be very sweet, would you please sing a song for me?" The foolish crow opened his beak to sing. The piece of cheese fell down. The fox ate it up and ran away.

1. Who was looking for food? What did he see?

---

---

2. Who saw the crow? What did he ask the crow to do?

---

---

3. What happened when the crow sang?

---

---

4. Find the opposites of the following words from the passage.

a. far - \_\_\_\_\_ b. ugly - \_\_\_\_\_  
c. wise - \_\_\_\_\_ d. closed - \_\_\_\_\_

5. Find the past tense form of the given words from the passage.

a. fly - \_\_\_\_\_ b. say - \_\_\_\_\_



6. Underline the adjectives.
  - a. Your wings are very pretty.
  - b. The foolish crow opened his beak to sing.
7. Make meaningful sentences of.
  - a. wings - \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. sweet - \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Read the story and answer the questions :**

### **The Greedy Boy**

Menghwa lived in the nursery with many other children, but nobody liked him very much. For one thing, he was very thin and for another he was greedy.

If ever the children had a party, Menghwa was sure to eat most of the food and cakes. Once he even put some sandwiches into his pockets when he thought no one was looking at him. He wanted to eat them all by himself in the night.

When the children were at play, they seldom invited him because he was not co-operative and always wanted to do things his way. The teacher often had to explain to Menghwa the importance of living, playing and caring among friends.

1. Where did Menghwa live?

---

---

2. Why didn't the children like Menghwa?

---

---

3. Why did Menghwa put sandwiches into his pockets?

---

---

4. What is the meaning of the word "co-operative"?

---

---

5. What did the teacher explain to Menghwa?

---

---

C. Read the passage and answer the questions :

**An Eagle and A Crow**

One day, a hungry crow was sitting on a tree in pasture crying. "Caw! I've had nothing to eat since this morning. I'm starved. Caw!" Suddenly a huge eagle swooped down.

Ignoring the terrified crow, the eagle snatched up a lamb with his powerful claws and flew high into the sky.

The crow's mouth started to water. "How I envy him, being able to stuff himself with an entire lamb!" The crow wished he could have a lamb too. "Well, I'm a bird, just like an eagle. I should be able to get a lamb myself," he said and he flew up above the pasture to select one.

1. Who was sitting on a tree?

---

---

2. What did the eagle snatched the lamb with?

---

---

3. Why did the crow envy the eagle?

---

---

4. Why did the crow think it too could have a lamb?

---

---

5. What is the meaning of the words "pasture"?

---

---



**D. Read the text and answer the questions below :**

## Family

Hi, my name is Laura, I am 9 years old and I live in London, in a big house. I have a wonderful family which I love very much. There are six members in my family. They are my grandparents, my parents, me and my brother. My grandfather is a very wise man who gives us great advice in any situation. My grandmother is a talented cook and a kind woman. My father is a fireman who has saved a lot of people in danger. My mother is a hairdresser and she is always there for us and I am grateful to her for this. My brother, Dylan, is 6 years old and we get along very well. This is my family and I am very proud of it.

1. How old is Laura?
2. How many members are there in her family?
3. Where does Laura live?
4. What job does Laura's father have?
5. Is Laura's mother a teacher?
6. How many brothers has Laura got?
7. Is Dylan older than Laura?
8. Does Laura have any grandparents?
9. Does Laura live in a flat?
10. What is Laura's grandmother very good at?



**B. Talk about your family, answering the following questions :**

1. How old are you?
2. How many members are there in your family?
3. Who's the oldest in your family? What about the youngest one?
4. What are your parents' jobs?
5. How many cousins do you have?
6. What things do you and your family do together?
7. Do you have any uncles or aunts?
8. Do you have any great grandparents?



26



# Writing Messages



We write a **message** to give some quick and exact information to another person. These messages are generally very short. We write messages to our friends, parents, other family members, our neighbours, or even the newspaper boy and the milkman.

Let us read a few examples.

Mother,  
Going to play with Shyam.  
Shall be back in 20 mins.  
Renu

Kaushalya,  
English test cancelled.  
Vibha

Bijoy,  
Will be back at four.  
Keys with neighbours.  
Mother



## Let's Practice

Write a message to your friend telling him that you are going to see a doctor as you have fever. Therefore, you will not be able to go to his house :

A large yellow rounded rectangle containing ten horizontal lines for writing a message.





## Letter and Application Writing

- A. A letter to your friend inviting him/her to stay at your home during the summer vacation.

E-5, Tilak Nagar,  
Delhi-110 007

2 May, 20\_\_

Dear Gunjan

I have just received your letter in which you wrote about your summer vacation. It will be great fun if you come to Delhi and join me during your vacation. Delhi is a beautiful city and has plenty of historical monuments. I shall be waiting for you.

Your loving friend

Aditi

- B. An application to the principal requesting him to grant you sick leave for two days.

The Principal  
St. Xavier School

Delhi-110 054

25 September 20\_\_

Respected Sir

Kindly grant me two days leave from September 25, 20\_\_ to September 27, 20\_\_, as I have been suffering from viral fever since last evening.

Yours obediently

Gunjan Sharma

Class-III-A



28



# Sending An Invitation



- A. When you plan a party, you must give **invitations** at least a week before the party. Fill in the blanks correctly to make a perfect invitation!

\_\_\_\_\_ (Your address)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (The date)

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

I am going to be \_\_\_\_\_ years old next week. I am throwing a \_\_\_\_\_ party to celebrate this wonderful day. The party will be at my house on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ pm.

We shall play \_\_\_\_\_ and Mummy is planning to have some delicious things for us to \_\_\_\_\_. I do hope you will be able to come and join the fun.

Your friend,

\_\_\_\_\_

- B. You are Reema. Write a letter to Beena saying that you will attend her birthday party :

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

C. Meena has her unit test on the next day of the birthday party. She won't be able to attend the party. Complete Meena's letter to Beena :

---

---

---

---

Dear Beena

Thank you \_\_\_\_\_

But I am sorry, I won't be \_\_\_\_\_

because I have \_\_\_\_\_

I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ and

hope you will enjoy the day.

With love

Your friend

---



29



# Composition



## Describing Things

Look at the given picture carefully. You can see various means of transport. Name them and describe any two in 3-4 lines.



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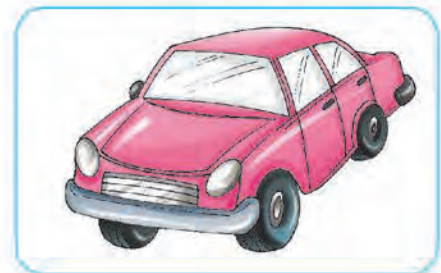
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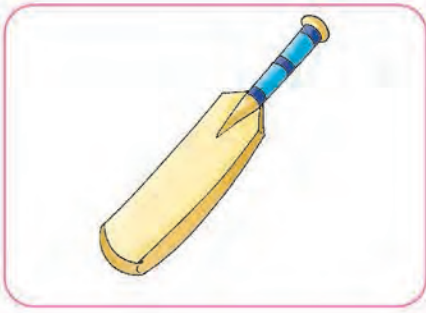
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Now describe these things :



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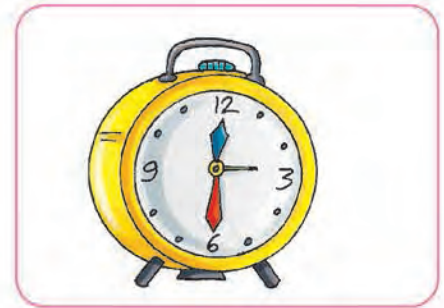
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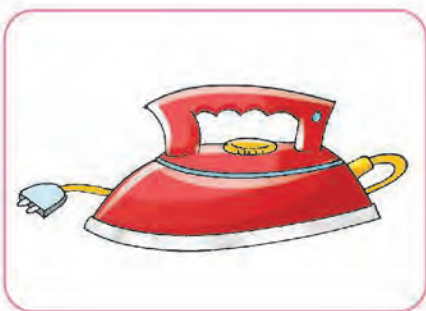
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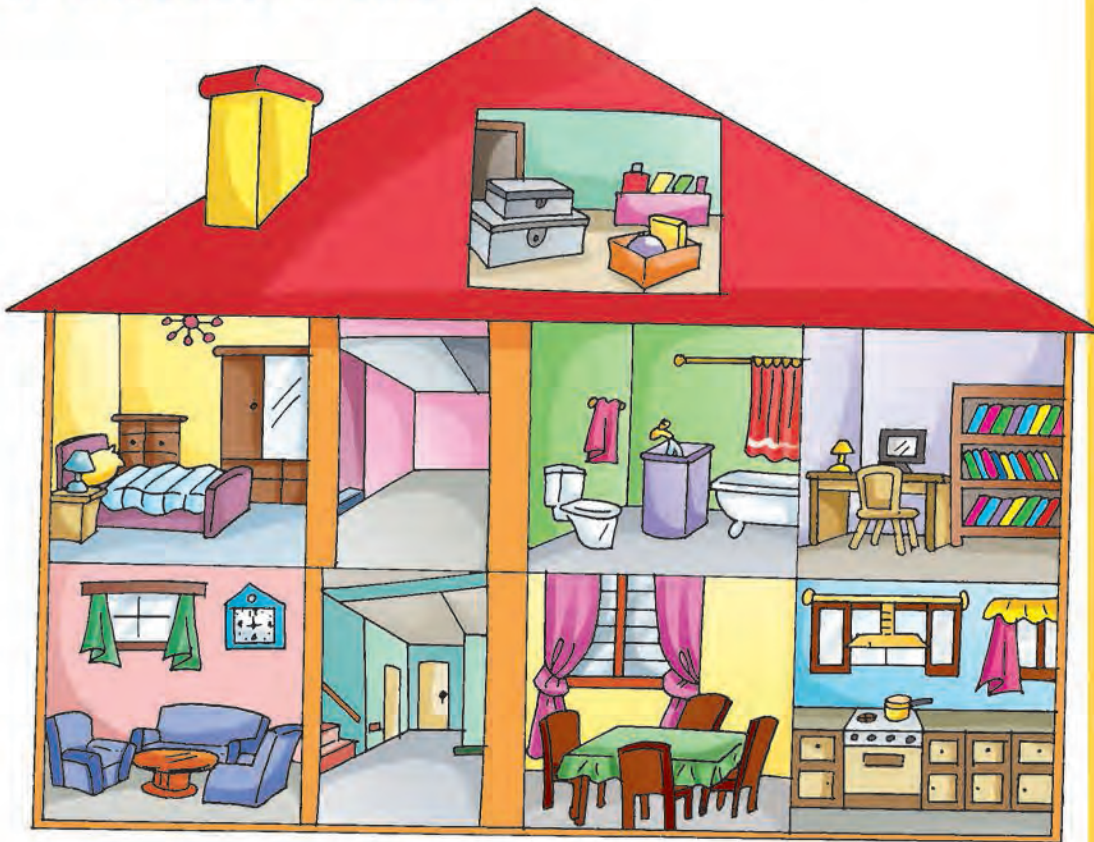
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## Describing Place

### The Rooms of A House



#### Furniture

chandelier  
sofa  
armchair  
bed  
table  
shelf  
wardrobe  
lamp  
desk  
mirror  
chair  
bookcase  
drawers  
bedside  
clock  
bathtub  
towel  
sink  
toilet  
computer  
curtains  
window  
cooker  
boxes  
trunks  
cabinets

Write about the things you can see in the house,  
using "There is" / "There are":

Example: There are four chairs in the dining room.

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#### Rooms

studio  
bathroom  
bedroom  
kitchen  
living room  
dining room  
attic  
hallway



## Describing Situations

Imagine that you are a sack of bajra and are being carried to a shop from the field. The pictures given here show that journey. Describe the journey. Write the correct sentence in the blanks below each picture. Choose the sentences from the help box.

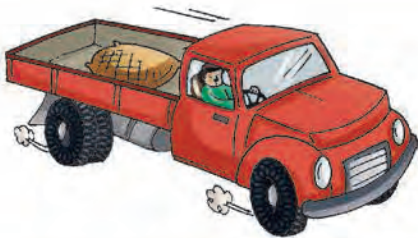
- I am now on a truck.
- I am carried from the field on Hari Ram's back.
- I am put on a bullock cart.
- I am placed inside a shop.



a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



c. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



d. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Describing Animals

Most of us have a favourite animal or bird. Mohan also has a favourite animal. He has collected information about his dog and written it down. Then he has written a small paragraph based on this information. Let us read what he has written.

- Which is your favourite bird/animal? dog
- Is it wild or domestic? domestic
- What does it eat? *roti* and vegetables
- What does it drink? milk
- Where does it live? kennel

## My Favourite Animal

The dog is my favourite animal. It is a domestic animal. It eats *roti* and vegetables. It drinks milk. It lives in a kennel.

We can also write about your favourite animal or bird. Read each question and answer it in one word. Then write a small paragraph based on the information.

- Which is your favourite bird/animal? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is its colour? \_\_\_\_\_
- Is it wild or domestic? \_\_\_\_\_
- What does it eat? \_\_\_\_\_
- What does it drink? \_\_\_\_\_
- Where does it live? \_\_\_\_\_

## My Favourite Animal

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## Describing Personality

Following is the chart containing details of Mr. Brown. Describe him in a paragraph form. You may add any other missing information of your choice :

<b>Name</b>	:	John Brown
<b>Height</b>	:	175 cm
<b>Weight</b>	:	100 kg
<b>Complexion</b>	:	Dark
<b>Nationality</b>	:	Nigerian
<b>Body</b>	:	Muscular
<b>Eye</b>	:	Big
<b>Hair</b>	:	scarce and curly
<b>Special marks</b>	:	A big black mole to the left of left eye

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Write what are the following people doing and what room they are in :



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# GRADED ASSESSMENT-1



## A. Use the clues to name the nouns for each :

1. A railway engine with a line of carriages. \_\_\_\_\_
2. One who attends school to study. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A vehicle used for travel by air. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Popular custom or style. \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Do you know the name?

1. An object shaped like a ball. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Land surrounded by water. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A place where Christians pray. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The tallest animal in the world. \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Fill in the blanks with the correct word :

1. The captain and the \_\_\_\_\_ were drowned when the ship sank.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ of bees flew out of the hive.

## D. Make these sentences plural :

1. A cat is an animal. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A watch is a small clock. \_\_\_\_\_

## E. Rewrite the following sentences changing the nouns from masculine to feminine :

1. My uncle and nephew will visit us next week.
2. The boy saw a lion and a tiger at the zoo.

## F. Put **a** or **an** before these words:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ book
2. \_\_\_\_\_ ass
3. \_\_\_\_\_ artist
4. \_\_\_\_\_ fox
5. \_\_\_\_\_ doll
6. \_\_\_\_\_ bench

## G. Fill in the blanks with correct pronouns :

1. The monkey is scratching \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mary always makes the bed \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They completed the project by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He finished his homework \_\_\_\_\_.

## H. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives :

1. They live in a \_\_\_\_\_ house.
2. Jean is wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ skirt.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ trees covered the hill.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ boy won the prize.

## I. Complete the following sentences using the appropriate verbs :

1. When he \_\_\_\_\_ the door, someone from inside \_\_\_\_\_ him in.
2. The students \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher comes in. "You may \_\_\_\_\_," she says.



## GRADED ASSESSMENT-2

A. Join the following sentences by using **conjunctions**. Use the conjunctions given in the brackets :

1. We cannot go out. It is raining. (**because**) \_\_\_\_\_
2. He is old. He is strong. (**but**) \_\_\_\_\_
3. He is old. He is weak. (**and**) \_\_\_\_\_

B. Write down the **possessive form** of the following. The first one has been done for you :

1. the games of the children \_\_\_\_\_
2. the homes of the girls \_\_\_\_\_
3. the handbags of the ladies \_\_\_\_\_

C. Make sentences from the given homophones :

1. break/brake  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. whole/hole  
\_\_\_\_\_

D. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to stay at your home during the summer vacation.

E. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Once upon a time a crow was looking for something to eat. Suddenly, he saw a piece of cheese. Lifting the piece in his beak, he flew to a nearby tree. A fox wandering in search of food saw the crow and his piece of cheese. His mouth watered. He was very cunning. He said to the crow, "You are a fine bird. Your wings are very pretty. Your voice must be very sweet, would you please sing a song for me?" The foolish crow opened his beak to sing. The piece of cheese fell down. The fox ate it up and ran away.

1. Who was looking for food? What did he see?
2. Who saw the crow? What did he ask the crow to do?
3. What happened when the crow sang?
4. Find the opposites of the following words from the passage.
  - a. far \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. ugly \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. wise \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. closed \_\_\_\_\_
5. Find the past tense form of the given words from the passage.
  - a. fly \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. say \_\_\_\_\_