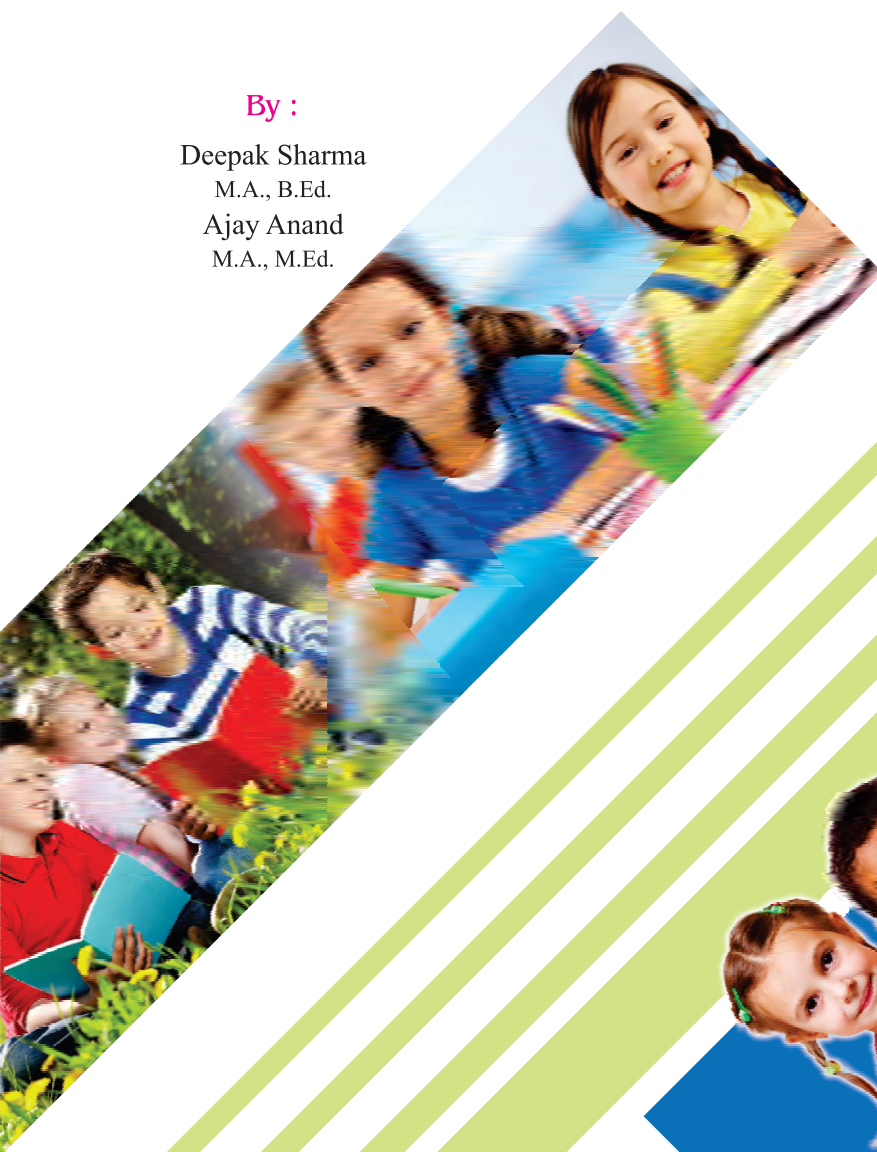


English Grammar

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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



Nouns are the naming words. They may be persons, animals or things. As Vinay, Raj, Cow, Monkey, Kanpur, Lucknow, etc.

Proper Noun

The name of any particular person, place or thing is called proper noun. They always **begin with a capital letter**.

These **people's names** are proper nouns.

Akbar	Ruskin Bond	Abhishak	Prithvi Raj
Humayun	George Washington	Sonu	Mark
Harry Potter	Rahul Dravid	Granny	Brayan
Santa Claus	Kiran	Yash	Mark Lee
Mahatma Gandhi	Nelson Mandela	David	Raj
Marco Polo	Hitendra	Diana	Amod
Rabindra Nath Tagore	Florence Nightingale	Ms Philips	Sushma

The names of **special days** and **celebrations** are also proper nouns.



New Year's Day

Independence Day

Republic Day

Mother's Day

Labour Day

Ramadan

Deepawali

Christmas

Holi

Eid

Basant Panchami

Friendship Day

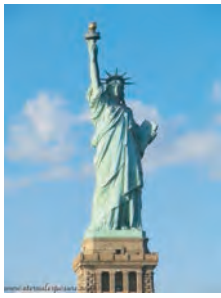
The names of famous places, buildings and monuments are also proper nouns.

Red Fort

the Taj Mahal

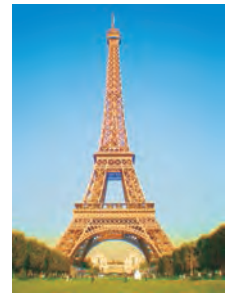
Jama Masjid

Buckingham Palace



India Gate
Rajghat
Qutab Minar
Sanchi Stupa
Victoria Memorial

Lakshmi Narayan Temple
Golden Temple
the Statue of Liberty
the Eiffel Tower
Parliament House



The names of **country and their citizens** are proper nouns.

country	people	country	people
Afghanistan	Afghans	Samoa	Samoans
Australia	Australians	New Zealand	New Zealanders
Britain	the British	Pakistan	Pakistanis
China	the Chinese	the Philippines	Filipinos
France	the French	Russia	Russians
Germany	Germans	Nicaragua	Nicaraguans
India	Indians	South Africa	South Africans
Indonesia	Indonesians	Spain	Spaniards
Italy	Italians	Switzerland	the Swiss
Japan	the Japanese	Thailand	Thais
Korea	Koreans	USA	Americans
Malaysia	Malaysians	Vietnam	the Vietnamese

The names of the **days of the week** and the **months of the year** are proper nouns.

Months		Days of the week
January	July	Sunday
February	August	Monday
March	September	Tuesday
April	October	Wednesday
May	November	Thursday
June	December	Friday
		Saturday



Let's Practice

A. Underline the proper nouns and encircle the common nouns of the following sentences :

1. I met my friend, Srishti today.
2. Rohit and shikhar are good players of India.
3. All the people who live in India are Indian.
4. English is very interesting subject.
5. Seema was the name of white lion in Kanpur zoo.
6. There was a great cricket match between India and Pakistan.
7. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
8. Green Park is only international stadium of Uttar Pradesh.
9. Ruskin Bond was a great English Writer.
10. Mohammad Shami is a good bowler in our team.

B. Read the following passage containing common nouns and proper nouns. Put C for common and P for proper noun in given box :

Once there lived a woodcutter in a village . His name was Deenu . He was a poor man . He would cut the wood and sell it in the market . One day he was cutting wood on the bank of a river . By chance his axe fell into the river. He became very sad and started weeping. Mercury , the god of water heard his weeping and appeared before him. He asked the woodcutter the cause of his grief. The woodcutter told him the whole story. God Mercury helped him, and being happy due to his honesty, he gave him a reward

The nouns that stand for common or general people, animals or things are called **common noun**.

As : boy, girl, man, woman, school, restaurant, teacher, author, city, train, etc.

Common Nouns

Words for people, places and things are called **common nouns**.



These common nouns are words for **animals**. Notice that special names for **young animals** are included.

animal

cat

horse

dog

goat

cow

its young

kitten

colt

puppy

kid

calf

animal

kangaroo

bear

fox

elephant

lion

its young

joey

cub

cub

calf

cub

These common nouns are words for **things**.

board

fan

television

bulb

bottle

note book

mat

blanket

pillow

sheet

quilt

cushion

bike

car

cycle

scooter

bus

aeroplane

pencil

pen

book

compass

bag

calculator

These common nouns are words for **people** who do certain things.

artist

athlete

singer

dancer

magician

photographer

teacher

lawyer

manager

secretary

dentist

doctor

driver

florist

sailor

pilot

cobbler

writer

plumber

technician

gardener

police man

clerk

farmer

These common nouns are words for **places**.

hospital

park

library

museum

bank

cinema

railway station

agency

shipyard

farm

zoo

office

college

university

hotel

shop

mosque

temple

post office

park

backyard

police station

stadium

church



ACTIVITY

Tell students to describe each noun in a sentence or two in their practice note-book.



Let's Practice

A. Identify the common nouns in the following sentences and write them in the boxes :

1. Kabeer is a good batsman.
2. New Delhi is the capital of India.
3. Honesty is the best policy.
4. The Indian defeated the enemy bravely.
5. I have two brothers.
6. Gold is a precious metal.
7. The Ramayan is a holy book.
8. The cattle were grazing in the field.
9. I like fruits.
10. Many men and women were going to the temple.

B. Use the following common nouns in your own sentences :

1. school _____
2. hospital _____
3. teacher _____
4. doctor _____
5. bike _____
6. father _____

Material Noun

The names of any material, an object is made of that is called **Material noun**.

As : wood, rubber, glass, milk, water, etc. They are always given in singular.

Examples :

1. **Wood** needs be protected against termites.
2. White **cement** was used to make the pillars in the courtyard.



Let's Practice

A. Use the following words in your own sentences :

iron glass wood cotton plastic

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

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable words given bellow :

glass iron wood nylon rubber woollen yarn

1. I want _____ to make this table.
2. _____ is used for making bridges.
3. My shirt is made of _____.
4. Blankets are made of _____.
5. They need _____ to make bottles.
6. Tyres are made from _____.

Collective Nouns

The names given to a collection of persons, animals or things taken together and spoken in are called **collective noun**.

As : staff, fleet, herd, crowd, bench, etc.

Here are some collective nouns for **groups of people**.

- a band
- a gang
- the army
- a club
- a company



- a family
- a crew
- a team
- a choir
- a community

a committee
an audience

the government
an orchestra

Collective nouns may be used in both of forms because any types of groups may be more than one.

The Indian team is stronger than others

Both the teams were in the field.

Do You REMEMBER



Always use a plural verb with the collective nouns, people and the police. For example:

Many people are waiting for me.

The police were in the search of robbers.

Some **groups of things** also have their own special collective nouns.

a **fleet** of vehicles

a **deck** of cards

a **range** of mountains

a **flight** of steps

a **string** of beads

a **set** of tools

a **cluster** of grapes

a **grove** of trees

a **bunch** of flowers

a **bouquet** of flowers

a **suite** of rooms

a **bunch** of bananas

a **fleet** of ships

a **suite** of furniture

Many **groups of animals** have their own special collective nouns.

a **brood** of chickens

a **pack** of wolves

a **litter** of puppies

a **gaggle** of geese

a **pod** of dolphins

a **herd** of cattle

a **troop** of monkeys

a **swarm** of bees

a **drove** of sheep

a **flock** of birds

a **school** of fish

a **pride** of lions

Here are more collective nouns you can use for **groups of people**.

a **gang** of thieves

a **class** of students

a **crowd** of shoppers

a **platoon** of soldiers

a **company** of actors

a **panel** of judges

Some nouns name the amount or form of something.

a **bar** of chocolate

a **ball** of string

a **bar** of soap

a **loaf** of bread



Let's Practice

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns from the box :

wolves eggs actors lions mountains pigeons experts grapes sand cows

1. The government formed a panel of _____ to judge the quality of the aircraft.
2. A flock of _____ was pecking at the seeds on the ground.
3. A pack of _____ gathered around the terrified girl.
4. The grocer kept the clutch of _____ very carefully on the shelf.
5. A herd of _____ was grazing in the field.
6. The range of _____ was covered with snow.
7. Shipra saw a pride of _____ in the Gir Sanctuary.
8. The company of _____ was sitting in the theatre's green room.
9. I would like to buy a bunch of _____ from the fruit stall.
10. I fell on a heap of _____ on the beach.

B. Fill in the blanks with correct collective nouns given in bracket :

1. a _____ of directors (crowd/board)
2. a _____ of monkeys (flock/troop)
3. a _____ of robbers (gang/board)
4. a _____ of lions (herd/pride)
5. a _____ of trees (clump/bench)
6. a _____ of wood (stack/cluster)
7. a _____ of arrows (school/quiver)
8. a _____ of hay (bundle/forest)
9. a _____ of puppies (school/litter)
10. a _____ of ships (staff/fleet)
11. a _____ of judges (bench/heap)
12. a _____ of singers (crew/choir)

13. a _____ of stairs (tribe/flight)
14. a _____ of cattle (herd/team)
15. a _____ of whales (flight/school)

Abstract Nouns

The name of something that we can neither see nor touch but only think or feel is called an **Abstract noun**.

As : fear, pain, joy, happiness, wisdom, etc.

Examples :

- Honesty is the best policy.
- Ashoka was a wise king.
- Gold is very precious metal.
- Your language is not pleasing.

Formation of Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns can be formed from **adjectives**, **nouns** or **verbs**. Read and understand the examples given below.

Verbs	Abstract Nouns	Common Nouns	Abstract Nouns	Adjectives	Abstract Nouns
beautify	beauty	poet	poetry	foul	foulness
feel	feeling	patriot	patriotism	wise	wisdom
attract	attraction	hero	heroism	clear	clarity



Let's Practice

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable abstract nouns :

- My parents have taught me to speak the _____ always.
- I love children for their _____ and purity.
- There was a lot of _____ over his joke.
- The days of my _____ were the best days of my life.
- When the lights went out, there was _____ every where.
- He is a soldier who is respected for his _____.
- I did not get any _____ last night.
- The judges were impressed not only with her beauty but also with her _____.

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words :

bravery confusion pride innocence wisdom danger weight age thirst magic

1. The journey through the dark forest was full of _____.
2. What is the _____ of the baby?
3. Soldiers are known for their _____.
4. It is said that _____ goes before a fall, so we must not be proud.
5. Childhood is known for its _____.
6. What is your _____?
7. Solomon was known for his _____.
8. Zozo, the magician, made the train disappear by _____.
9. Give the old traveller some water. He may die of _____.
10. A railway station is full of noise and _____.

Some other kinds of nouns

Nouns that can be counted are called countable nouns.

As : books, eggs, cats, boys, etc.

Nouns that cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns.

As : water, milk, tea, etc.

We usually write some or any before an uncountable noun. We cannot say 'five rices', 'seven wheats' or 'two sugar'.

Sometimes, we also say a sackful of rice, a loaf of bread or a spoonful of sugar. We use these phrases to indicate a definite amount of a particular thing.



Let's Practice

Now, complete the phrases with words from the box.

item slice litre cup bottle cake

1. a _____ of bread
2. an _____ of clothing
3. a _____ of milk
4. a _____ of coffee
5. a _____ of wine
6. a _____ of soap

Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular Nouns

Nouns can be **singular** or **plural**.

When you are talking about just one thing or person, use a **singular noun**. *For example:*

a tent

a taxi

a house

a park

a doctor

a lady

an idea

an oven

an exercise

Plural Nouns

When you are talking about two or more people, places or things, use a **plural noun**.

Rules:

Singular Nouns	Plurals	Examples
1. nouns ending in s, ch, sh and x	add- es	glass-glasses watch-watches dish-dishes box-boxes
2. nouns ending in y	remove the -y and add -ies	fly- flies family- families
3. nouns ending in y with a vowel in before y	add- s	monkey-monkeys trolley-trolleys
4. nouns ending in o	add- es	tomato-tomatoes hero-heroes
5. nouns ending in f or fe	change -f or -ve into -ves	leaf-leaves shelf-shelves
6. nouns ending in o or oo	add- s	cello-cellos bamboo- bamboos
7. Irregular nouns : Some nouns do not follow these rules. They have a plural that is a different word or sometimes, they have no singular or plural form.	a. vowel change	woman- women foot-feet
	b. no change	sheep-sheep, fish-fish
	c. new words	person-people
	d. quite change	child-children
	e. no singular form	news, politics pants, scissors, pajamas



Let's Practice

- A. Read the following passage. Write **S** in the box after each singular noun and **P** in the box after each plural noun :

Our teacher is a very nice lady . She's very kind to all the children in the class and she tells us very funny stories . Yesterday, she told us a story about the animals on a farm . They all had a race . The pigs and sheep ran faster than the ducks and cows , but the heroes of the story were the mice . They were faster than all the other animals , even though they had the shortest legs !

- B. Read the following passage. Notice that the plural nouns are missing. Write the correct plural form of the singular nouns in parentheses. The first one has been done for you :

Three ladies (lady) in pink _____ (dress) took their _____ (baby) for a walk in the zoo. They saw four _____ (giraffe), three _____ (hippo), two _____ (kangaroo) and an elephant. They walked for so long that their _____ (foot) became sore, so they sat down on a bench to take rest near some _____ (monkey). The _____ (monkey) were playing with cardboard _____ (box) and throwing _____ (stick) at each other. After a while, the _____ (lady) looked at their _____ (watch) and decided it was time to go home.

Masculine and Feminine Noun

Masculine nouns are words for men, boys and male animals.

Feminine nouns are words for women, girls and female animals.

masculine

boy
man
father
son

feminine

girl
woman
mother
daughter

masculine

nephew
king
prince
emperor

feminine

niece
queen
princess
empress



brother	sister	wizard	witch
husband	wife	actor	actress
grandfather	grandmother	policeman	policewoman
uncle	aunt	waiter	waitress

Many nouns are used for both males and females. They are called **common gender nouns**.

teacher	baby	doctor	scientist
pupil	parent	astronaut	president
child	cousin	dancer	manager

With animals, there is one general word for the animal and special words for the male and the female. Sometimes the word for the female animal is the same as the general word.

animal

rabbit
horse
sheep
pig
chicken
duck
cattle
goose
fox
tiger
lion

masculine

buck
stallion
ram
boar
rooster
drake
bull
gander
fox
tiger
lion

feminine

doe
mare
ewe
sow
hen
duck
cow
goose
vixen
tigress
lioness



Let's Practice

Write correct masculine or feminine nouns :

masculine	feminine	masculine	feminine
1. bull	_____	2. _____	actress
3. man	_____	4. water	_____
5. fox	_____	6. husband	_____
7. _____	princess	8. nephew	_____

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------------|-------|
| 9. _____ | empress | 10. _____ | goose |
| 11. stallion | _____ | 12. brother | _____ |
| 13. king | _____ | 14. _____ | duck |
| 15. _____ | witch | | |

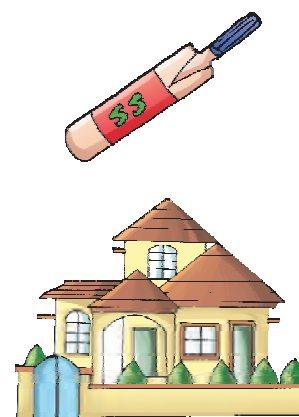
The Possessive Form of Nouns

Use the possessive form of a noun to show **ownership**.

To make the possessive form, put an **apostrophe** and an **s 's** after a **singular noun**.

Examples :

1. This is my bat and that is **Peter's** bat
2. We all like **Dad's** cooking.
3. It is my job to collect **everybody's** plate after the meal.
4. The flies are buzzing around the cow's tail.
5. This is **Susan and Jeny's** house.
6. This is **Tom's** hat and that is the hat of **Tom's father**.



Do You REMEMBER



- How do you make the possessive form when two names linked by and are the owners? Put an 's after the second name only. For example:

Katy and Mike's house is very big. (= the house that belongs to both Katy and Mike.)

Joe and Sarah's Dad works in the shoe factory. (= He is Joe's Dad and he is also Sarah's Dad.)

After **plural nouns** that don't end in s, use an **apostrophe** and an **s 's** to make the possessive form.

Examples :

1. The **children's** room is always messy.
2. Some **people's** houses are bigger than ours.
3. Rats' tails are longer than **mice's** tails.
4. **Men's** voices are deeper than **women's** voices.

After **plural nouns** that end in s, just add an apostrophe s'.

Examples :

1. The **pupils'** desks are arranged in rows.
2. The **boys'** bedroom is bigger than the **girls'** bedroom.
3. The strong winds destroyed all the **farmers'** crops.
4. Mice's tails are shorter than **rats'** tails.

Do You REMEMBER



When a name ends in s, you can make the possessive form in either of two ways: add an apostrophe and an s 's or add just an apostrophe ' . For example:

This is **James's** house. or This is **James'** house.

Which is **Charles's** bike? or Which is **Charles'** bike?



Let's Practice

Read the following passage. The **possessive nouns** are missing. Write the correct possessive form of the nouns in parentheses. The first one has been done for you :

Peter is spending the day at Tom's (Tom) house. Peter likes Tom's family. He especially likes _____ (Tom's mom) cooking! The boys play lots of games together.

_____ (Tom) sister doesn't like _____ (Tom and Peter) games. She is playing by herself. Sometimes the _____ (boys) games become so noisy that Mom tells them to go and play in the garden. _____ (Tom) dog is in the garden, lying in the sunshine. Tom wants to play with the dog, but Peter is afraid of the _____ (dog) big teeth and sharp claws.

At 7 o' clock, _____ (Peter) dad arrives in his car to take Peter home. Tom says he likes _____ (Peter's dad) new car. _____ (Peter) dad says that he'll take Tom for a ride in it sometime.



2



Pronouns



A **pronoun** is a word that **takes the place of a noun**.

There are different kinds of pronouns.

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns may be used as:

- the **subject** of a verb, or
- the **object** of a verb.

Subject Pronouns

The **subject** of a verb **does the action of the verb**. The personal pronouns **I, you, he, she, it, we** and **they** can all be used as the subject of a verb. Study the following two sentences:

1. **Vimi** likes cats.
2. **She** has four cats.

In the first sentence, the proper noun **Vimi** is the subject of the verb **likes**.

In the second sentence, the pronoun **she** is the subject of the verb **has**.

Here are some more pairs of sentences that show **personal pronouns used as subjects** of verbs.

1. **My** name is Varun. **I** am fourteen.
2. My father works hard. **He** works in a factory.
3. My sister is younger than me. **She** is twelve. .
4. Our dog is very naughty. **It** likes to chase cats.
5. Bob, **you** are a bad dog!
6. Sid and I are playing football. **We** like sports.
7. Ajay and Amit are my cousins. **They** are older than me.



Object Pronouns

The **object** of a verb **receives the action of the verb**. The personal pronouns **me, you, him, her, it, us** and **them** can all be used as the object of a verb. Look at the following two sentences:

1. Vimi likes **cats**.
2. She likes to play with **them**.

In the first sentence, the noun **cats** is the object of the verb **likes**. In the second sentence, the pronoun **them** is the object of the verb **play**.

Here are some more pairs of sentences that show **personal pronouns used as objects** of verbs.

1. I'm doing my homework. Dad is helping **me**.
2. Goodbye, children! I'll call **you** later.
3. Where is Raj? I need to speak to **him**.
4. Miss Sunita is very nice. All the children like **her**.
5. The car is very dirty. Mom is cleaning **it**.
6. Uncle Vinit called Namita to ask **her** a question.
7. My chocolates are all gone. Someone has eaten **them**.



First Person, Second Person and Third Person

In grammar, the person who is speaking is called the **first person**. The one spoken to is called the **second person**, and the one spoken about is called the **third person**.

Here is a table to help you remember which pronouns to use.

	subject	object
first person singular	I	me
second person singular	you	you
third person singular	he	him
	she	her
	it	it
first person plural	we	us
second person plural	you	you
third person plural	they	them

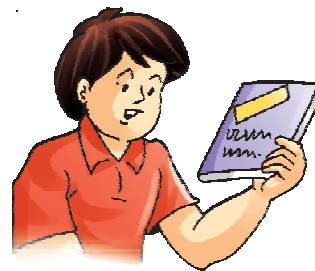
Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to talk about things that belong to people.

The words **mine, yours, his, hers, ours** and **theirs** are possessive pronouns.

Example :

1. The book is **mine**.
2. Don't take my pen. Have you lost **yours**, Vipul?
3. This pen is **mine** and that one is **his**.
4. Sarah has lost her cat. Is this cat **hers**?
5. I can see our car, but where is **yours**?
6. We've had our lunch, but they haven't had **theirs**.



Here is a table to help you remember which possessive pronoun to use with which personal pronoun.

singular personal pronouns

I, me
you
he, him
she, her

possessive pronouns

mine
yours
his
hers

singular personal pronouns

we, us
you
they, them

possessive pronouns

ours
yours
theirs

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used for pointing out things. The words **this, that, these** and **those** are demonstrative pronouns.

Example :

1. **This** is my desk.
2. **These** are my pets.
3. **This** is the Mings' house.
4. **These** are sheep but **those** are goats.
5. **That** is my friend's house.
6. **Those** are horses.
7. **That's** my mother's car.
8. You'll have to work harder than **this**.
9. We can do better than **that**.
10. It's raining again. **This** is awful!
11. Who is **that** knocking at the door?
12. Hi, Kathleen. **This** is Michael.



Do You REMEMBER

Use **this** and **these** when you are talking about things near you.

Use **that** and **those** when you are talking about things farther away.

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words that refer to the noun or pronoun that is the subject of the verb. The words **myself**, **yourself**, **himself**, **herself**, **itself**, **ourselves**, **yourselves** and **themselves** are reflexive pronouns.

Example :

1. My brother built this computer **himself**.
2. Be careful not to cut **yourself** with that knife.
3. Manoj was looking at **himself** in the mirror.
4. Rani fell and hurt **herself**.
5. Our cat washes **itself** after every meal.
6. We baked the cake by **ourselves**.
7. Come in, everybody, and find **yourselves** a seat.
8. The children cleaned their room all by **themselves**.
9. Bears like to rub **themselves** against a tree.
10. The bird washed **itself** by splashing in a puddle.
11. The players train every day to keep **themselves** fit.
12. Have **yourselves** a good time.



Here is a table to help you remember which **reflexive pronoun** to use with which personal pronoun.

singular personal pronoun	reflexive pronouns	singular personal pronoun	reflexive pronouns
I (subject pronoun)	myself	we (subject pronoun)	ourselves
me (object pronoun)	myself	us (object pronoun)	ourselves
you (subject/object pronoun)	yourself	you (subject/object pronoun)	yourselves

he (subject pronoun)
him (object pronoun)
she (subject pronoun)
her (object pronoun)
it

himself
himself
herself
herself
itself

they (subject pronoun)
them (object pronoun)

themselves
themselves

Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask question. The words **who, whose, what, which** and **whom** are interrogative pronouns.

Examples :

1. **Who** used all my paper?
2. **Who** is Mom talking to?
3. **Who** are those people?
4. **Whose** pen is this?
5. **Whose** are these shoes?
6. **What** is your brother's name?
7. **What** does Tom want?
8. **What** is the date today?
9. **Whom** did the President criticize?
10. **Which** of these desks is yours?
11. **Which** do you prefer?
12. **Which** of your sisters is the tallest?
13. **What** do you want to be when you grow up?

Do You REMEMBER



- In writing and formal speaking, you can also use **whom** as the object of verbs and prepositions. For example:

Whom did the President criticize?

Whom is the principal talking to?

or

To **whom** is the principal talking?

But you cannot use **whom** as the subject of a verb. So you cannot say:

✗ **Whom** came to the party last night?

You have to say:

✓ **Who** came to the party last night?

- **Who** can be used as the subject or the object of a verb. For example:

Who broke the window? (as the subject)

Who are you inviting to your party? (as the object)

- **Who** can be used as the object of a preposition. For example:

Who is Mom talking to?

- You can also use **whom** as the object of a preposition. For example :

Whom is Mom talking to?

If you put the preposition before the interrogative pronoun, you must use **whom**.

To **whom** is Mom talking?

Indefinite Pronouns

An **indefinite pronoun** does not refer directly to any other word. Most indefinite pronouns express the idea of quantity.

Examples :

- Everybody** is welcome at the meeting.
- Many** prefer their coffee with sugar.
- Does **anybody** care for a cheese sandwich?
- Few** choose to live in the arid desert.

Indefinite Pronouns

all

another

any

anybody

anyone

both

each

either

everybody

everyone

few

many

most

neither

nobody

none

no one

one

other

several

some

somebody

someone

such

The pronoun **they** is considered an indefinite pronoun when it makes an indefinite reference.

Examples

- They** produce a lot of coal in your state.
- Why don't **they** repair the bad roads?



Let's Practice

- A. Read the following passage. Write the missing **subject** and **object** pronouns in the blank spaces :

My name is Rohit. _____ have two brothers. _____ are both older than _____. Sometimes they take me to the park and _____ play football together. I like playing football with _____ because they are very good. We are going to the park today. Would you like to come with _____ ? _____ can all play together. Afterwards, _____ can come to my

house if _____ want to. I think _____ will like my dad. He is very funny and _____ makes great pizzas. Do _____ like pizza?

B. Some of the reflexive pronouns in the following sentences are used correctly, but some are not. Put a checkmark (✓) in the box if the reflexive pronoun is correct. Put an (X) in the box if it is not correct. Then write the correct reflexive pronoun in the blank space :

1. Sometimes I wash the dishes all by himself _____ .
2. Dad had an accident. He cut herself _____ with a knife.
3. Mini washes the car by herself _____ when he is ill?
4. Do you think the doctor can cure itself _____ .
5. The cat stays clean by licking itself _____ .
6. Ana and Priyanka made the dinner all by herself _____ .
7. Mom lets me walk to school by myself _____ .
8. Can you dress themselves _____ , boy and girls?
9. Dhruv can swim all by himself _____ now.
10. This light is automatic. It switches itself _____ on at night.

C. Write a short sentence using each of the interrogative pronouns below :

Example: Who Who is this girl?
Whose _____
What _____
Which _____
Whom _____

D. Read the following passage. Write the missing demonstrative pronouns in the blank spaces :

Harish and I went for a walk on the beach. "What's _____ over there?" I asked. "It looks like broken glass," said Harish. He gave me a bag. "Put it in _____," he said . I put the broken glass into the bag. "We'd better put _____ in the trash," I said. He took the bag from me. "You have to hold it like _____," said Harish, "so that you don't cut your hand."

E. Write the missing possessive pronouns in the blank spaces to complete the sentences :

1. I chose this seat first, so it's _____ .
2. Can we borrow your coloring pens? We've lost _____ .
3. We live in the city and they live in countryside. Our house is smaller than _____ .
4. Ali, is this pencil _____ ?
5. Sally is looking for her gloves. Are these gloves _____ ?
6. Can I use your bike? _____ is broken.
7. Tarun got the books mixed up. He thought mine was _____ and his was _____ .

F. Circle at least one indefinite pronoun in each sentence :

1. One never knows who might be listening.
2. Many are called but few are chosen.
3. I finished my cookie and asked for another.
4. Both were punished for the crime they committed.
5. Several applied for the job, but no one was hired.

G. Use these indefinite pronouns in sentences :

1. Somebody : _____
2. Several : _____
3. Everybody : _____
4. Each : _____
5. Most : _____
6. None : _____
7. Every : _____
8. Another : _____



3



Adjectives



Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. They give you more information about people, places, and things.

Kinds of Adjectives

- Some adjectives tell about the **size of people or things**.

a **big** house



a **long** bridge



tiny feet



a **large** army

a **high** mountain

big hands

- Some adjectives tell about the **colour of things**.

a **red** carpet



a **gray** suit



a **brown** bear

a **white** swan

an **orange** balloon

green chillies

- Some adjectives tell what people or things are like by describing their **quality**.

a **beautiful** woman



a **young** soldier



a **flat** surface

a **handsome** boy

an **old** uncle

a **hot** drink



a **poor** family

a **kind** lady

a **cold** winter

- Some adjectives tell **what things are made** of. They refer to substances.

a **plastic** folder

a **clay** pot



a **stone** wall

a **jade** ring

a **wooden** spoon

a **porcelain** vase

- Some adjectives are made from proper nouns of **place**. These adjectives are called **adjectives of origin**.

a **Mexican** hat

British police officer

the **French** flag

a **Filipino** dress

an **American** custom

Washington apples

a **Japanese** lady

a **Spanish** dance

an **Indian** temple

an **Italian** car

The Order of Adjectives

- Sometimes several adjectives are used to describe a single noun or pronoun. When you use two or more adjectives, the usual order is: **size, quality, colour, origin, substances.** For example:

a	small size	green colour	plastic substance	box
a	stylish quality	red colour	Italian origin	car

Here are more examples.

a **large Indian** temple

a **tall white stone** building

a **colourful cotton** shirt

a **long Chinese silk** robe

delicious Spanish food

an **old graceful Japanese** lady

- Adjectives of quality sometimes **come before** adjectives of size.

For example:

beautiful long hair

elegant short hair

But adjectives of size **always come before** adjectives of colour. For example:

beautiful long black hair

elegant short red hair

If you use any adjective of substance, it **comes after** the colour adjective. For example:

a **beautiful long black silk** dress



Let's Practice

- A. Read the following passage and underline the adjectives. Write **S** above adjectives of size, **C** above adjectives of colour, **Q** above adjectives of quality and **O** above adjectives of origin :

Sydney is a large Australian city with busy streets and expensive shops. In summer, It's a very hot place. People wear cool clothes and drink cool drinks. There are beautiful sandy beaches where people can rest and look up at the wide blue sky. There are big parks for tourists to visit. Japanese tourists like to sit and watch other people. British tourists take photographs of the strange plants and colourful birds.

- B. The following passage contains a lot of adjectives. Some of the adjectives appear in the wrong order. First underline the wrong ordered adjectives. Then write them in their correct order on the lines below the passage :

My friend Jimmy is a handsome tall boy. He always wears a white long T-shirt and a big red cap. He carries a blue huge canvas bag to school. His favourite food is red crunchy apples and he always has one in his bag. Our teacher is an English kind tall man called Mr Khanna. He wears a blue smart suit and glasses with black plastic thick frames.

Adjective Endings

Adjectives have many different endings.

- Some adjectives end in **-ful**. These adjectives describe nouns or pronouns that are **full of something** or **have a lot of something**.

a **powerful** machine

a **skillful** player

a **beautiful** face

a **cheerful** baby

a **wonderful** time

a **useful** book

a **painful** injury

a **joyful** smile

playful children

colourful clothes

a **careful** student

a **helpful** teacher

- Some adjectives end in **-y**.

a **messy** room

a **sleepy** dog

a **muddy** path

an **easy** test

a **noisy** car

a **cloudy** sky

a **sunny** day

a **lazy** worker

dirty hands

thirsty children

stormy weather

juicy fruit

- Some adjectives end in **-ous**.

a **famous** writer

a **mountainous** area

a **dangerous** job

a **courageous** soldier

an **adventurous** explorer

a **poisonous** snake

- Some adjectives end in **-al**.
personal possessions a **national** flag **magical** powers
electrical goods a **traditional** costume **musical** instruments
medical equipment a **coastal** town
- Some adjectives end in **-less**. These adjectives describe a person or thing that **does not have something**.
a **joyless** song a **sleeveless** dress a **meaningless** word
harmless animals **homeless** people a **careless** driver
a **cloudless** sky **seedless** grapes a **useless** tool
a **fearless** fighter
- Here are some adjectives that end in **-ic, -ish, ible, -able, -ive** and **ly**.
an **energetic** dog **horrible** smells **talkative** children
enthusiastic shouting **visible** footprints a **creative** artist
stylish clothes a **terrible** mess an **imaginative** story
childish talk a **sensible** answer **expensive** jewellery
a **fantastic** singer **valuable** advice a **lively** cat
basic grammar **suitable** colors an **elderly** man
a **selfish** act a **likeable** child **friendly** teachers
foolish behavior **comfortable** clothes a **lovely** dress
- Many adjectives end in **-ing**.
loving parents an **interesting** book a **caring** nurse
a **disappointing** result a **flashing** light a **smiling** face
an **outstanding** swimmer **shocking** news an **exciting** ride
a **boring** story **chattering** monkeys a **gleaming** car

Do You **REMEMBER**



Words like **smiling**, **caring** and **flashing** are **present participles** of verbs. They are formed by adding -ing to the verbs. Many present participles can also be used as adjectives.

- Many adjectives end in **-ed**.

a **painted** wall

worried passengers

a **closed** door

boiled eggs

excited students

wasted time

satisfied customers

reduced prices

escaped prisoners

invited guests

Do You REMEMBER



Words like **closed**, **wasted** and **escaped** are **past participles** of verbs. Many past participles can also be used as adjectives.

Describing What Something Is Made Of

Some nouns can be used like adjectives. For example, if you have a chair that is made of plastic, you can use the noun **plastic** as an adjective and say that the chair is a **plastic chair**. If you have a watch that is made of **gold**, you can say it is a **gold watch**.

But the nouns **wood** and **wool** can't be used like this. To make adjectives of these nouns you have to add **en**.

noun

wood

wool

adjective

wooden

woollen

example

a **wooden** door

a **woollen** jumper



Describing What Something Is Like

There's another way to make adjectives from nouns. Suppose you want to say that something is **like** a certain material, although not made of it. To make these adjectives, add **-en** to some nouns and **y** to other nouns.

noun

gold

silk

lead

adjective

golden

silky or silken

leaden

example

a **golden** sunrise (= bright yellow like **gold**)

silky skin (= as soft as **silk**)

a **leaden** sky (= dark gray like the colour of **lead**)



Let's Practice

A. The following sentences contain adjectives made by adding endings to nouns. Write the noun that each adjective comes from on the line after each sentence. The first one has been done for you. Remember that some nouns must be changed slightly before the ending is added :

1. She's always making **careless** mistakes. care
2. It was a very **painful** injury. _____
3. Witches and wizards have **magical** powers. _____
4. These oranges are very **juicy**. _____
5. Dogs are usually more **energetic** than cats. _____
6. Our neighbours are not very **friendly**. _____
7. She keeps her toys in a large **wooden** box. _____
8. Take off your **muddy** shoes before you come in. _____
9. May I borrow your pencil sharpener? Mine is **useless**. _____
10. What a **beautiful** dress! _____

B. Fill in the blank spaces with adjectives made from the verbs in parentheses. Remember that both present participles and past participles can be used as adjectives. Choose the adjective that suits the sentence best. The first one has been done for you :

1. It wasn't very interesting (interest) movie.
2. We could hear the _____ (excite) fans screaming.
3. I hope the pupils don't think that my classes are _____ (bore).
4. My dad had a very _____ (worry) look on his face.
5. Have the police not found the _____ (steal) car yet?
6. The supermarket sells lots of _____ (freeze) food.
7. The players of the _____ (win) team don't look tired at all.
8. Some of the old houses had _____ (break) windows.



4



Auxiliary Verbs



Auxiliary, or helping verbs, are used **before infinitives** to add a different meaning. For example, you use auxiliary verbs to say:

- that someone is able to do something,
- that someone is allowed to do something, or
- that someone has to do something.

The helping verbs are **can, could, would, should, ought to, will, shall, may, might** and **must**.

can and could

- Use **can** and **could** to say that someone is **able to do something**.

- Examples :**
1. She **can draw** really good pictures.
 2. Ramesh **can run** faster than Rakesh.
 3. **Can you ride** a bike?
 4. **Can you help** me with my homework?
 5. She **could** already **read** before she started for school.
 6. Our teacher said that we **could go** home early.
 7. I ran as fast as I **could**.
 8. Pooja **could not come** to the party because she was ill.



Do You REMEMBER



- **Could** is the simple past tense form of **can**.
 - When you put **not** after **can**, write it as one word: **cannot**.
- Examples :** They **cannot** find their way home.
- The contraction of **cannot** is **can't**, and the contraction of **could not** is **couldn't**.
- Examples :**
- i. They **can't find** their way home.
 - ii. I'm full. **I can't eat** any more.
 - iii. Sarah **couldn't come** to the party because she was ill.

- You may also use **can** and **could** to say that someone is **allowed to do something**.

- Examples :**
1. My mom says that you **can come** to our house for dinner.
 2. Dad says 'I **can't walk** to school on my own.'
 3. You **can't go** in there without a ticket.
 4. Mom said 'I **could have** an ice-cream after my dinner.'
 5. The big sign on the gate said PRIVATE, so we **couldn't** go in.

- **Can** and **could** are used for **asking for information or help**, for **offering something**, and for **suggesting something**.

- Examples :**
1. **Can you tell** me if this goes to supermarket?
 2. **Could you show** me where the accident happened?
 3. **Could you open** that window, please?
 4. **You can borrow** my pen, if you like.
 5. **Your sister could come** with us, if she wanted to.
 6. **I could lend** you my football.
 7. **You could ask** your dad to help us.
 8. **We can go** to the library instead.

will and would

- Use **will** and **would** when you are **asking someone to do something**.

- Examples :**
1. **Will you** please stop making that noise?
 2. **Would you** pass me that book, please?
 3. Please, **will you** close the door?

- You can also use **will** and **would to offer something** or to **suggest something**.

- Examples :**
1. **Will I** hold this end of the rope?
 2. **Will I** carry the bag for you?
 3. **Would you** like another coffee?
 4. Which cake **would you** like?



Do You REMEMBER

The contraction of **will not** is **won't** and the contraction of **would not** is **wouldn't**:

- i. **Won't** you stay and eat with us?
- ii. **Wouldn't** it be better to wait?

shall and should

You can use **shall** and **should** to **ask for advice, offer something and suggest something.**

- Examples :**
1. **Should I** bring waterproof clothes?
 2. **Shall I** go by car, or will it be better to walk?
 3. **Should I** phone the police?
 4. **Shall I** help you with that heavy bag?
 5. **Shall we** go home now?
 6. **You should** try that new French restaurant.

may and might

- Use **may** to **ask if you are allowed** to do something and to **tell someone that they are allowed** to do something.

- Examples :**
1. Please, **may I** see your ticket?
 2. "**May I** go out to play now?" "Yes, **you may.**"
 3. **Tarun may** leave now, but **Aakriti may not.**
 4. **May I** borrow your pen?

- Use **may** and **might** to **talk about things that are possible or likely.**

- Examples :**
1. Take an umbrella. **It might** rain.
 2. **I may not** have time to go swimming tonight.
 3. **We might** go to the party later.
 4. If you're not careful, **you may** hurt yourself.

ought to

You use **ought to** to **make strong suggestions** and **talk about someone's duty.**

- Examples :**
1. You look tired. **You ought to** go to bed early tonight.
 2. **I ought to** get more physical exercise.
 3. **We ought to** lock the door when we leave home.
 4. **The teacher ought to** make his classes more interesting.
 5. **You ought to** turn off the fan when you're not using it.
 6. **You ought to** know how to spell your own name.

must

Use **must** to talk about things that you have to do.

- Examples :**
1. **I must** mail this letter today.
 2. **You must** speak louder. I can't hear you.
 3. **Children must not** play with blades.
 4. Go to bed now. Oh, **must I?**
 5. Why **must I** do my homework tonight?



Do You REMEMBER

- **Must** keeps the same form in the past tense.
- The contraction of **must not** is **mustn't**.
Example : **She mustn't** let the dog sleep on her bed.

Verb Phrases

A **verb phrase** consists of a **verb** and a preposition such as **after**, **into** and **over**. The **preposition** gives the verb a special meaning.

Here are some sentences that contain phrasal verbs. Read the meanings in parentheses.

1. Who **looks after** (= *takes care of*) the baby when your parents are at work?
2. **Sameer** has grey hair and blue eyes. He **takes after** (= *looks like*) his mother.
3. Dad **bumped into** (= *met by chance*) an old friend at the station.
4. My sister is **getting over** (= *recovering from*) her illness?
5. Some health inspectors came to **look over** (= *inspect*) the factory.
6. We hoped that the thieves **wouldn't get away with** (= *escape punishment for*) their crime.
7. I'm going to the store because we've **run out of** rice (= *used all our rice*).

Do You REMEMBER

Some verb phrases have three parts : e.g. get away with, run out of.





Let's Practice

A. Complete the sentences below by writing **can** or **can't** on the blanks :

1. Don't help me. I _____ do it by myself.
2. You _____ borrow my book, if you want to.
3. Gagan looked everywhere but he _____ find his pencil.
4. This is a book for grown ups only. Children _____ watch it.
5. They've lost the map and _____ find their way back to the hotel.
6. Radha _____ open the window. She's not tall enough to reach it.
7. "Why _____ Karan come out to play?" "Because he's ill."
8. _____ you help me with this heavy bag?

B. Complete the sentences using **would** or **wouldn't** with a verb from the list below. The first one has been done for you :

stop work help take like wait buy be move enjoy

1. We hoped it **would be** sunny for our picnic.
2. I pushed the horse hard but it _____ .
3. I asked Dad if he _____ me some ice-cream.
4. _____ you _____ some more orange juice?
5. Shyam switched on his computer but it _____ .
6. Mom and Dad said they _____ me to the zoo as a treat.
7. We sat in the house and wished the rain _____ .
8. Uncle Deven said he _____ me with my homework.
9. The man said he _____ until the doctor was free.
10. I know you _____ playing my new video game.

C. Complete the sentences using **should** or **shouldn't** and a verb from the list below. The first one has been done for you :

go eat stop believe think wait try read let listen

1. They **should stop** making all that noise. It's disturbing people.
2. Mom says I _____ more vegetables.
3. We _____ everything we see on television.
4. You _____ more about other people and less about yourself.
5. It's getting late. I _____ home now.
6. You _____ your best.
7. You _____ letters that are addressed to other people.
8. Parents _____ their children go out often dark.
9. Students _____ outside the door until the teacher tells them to come in.
10. Children _____ to the advice their parents give them.

D. Complete the sentences using **must** or **mustn't** with a verb from the list below. The first one has been done for you :

go eat stop believe tell steal be read park listen

1. You **must stop** at the curb and look before you cross the street.
2. Children _____ to the teacher if they want to learn.
3. You _____ everything your friends tell you.
4. You _____ the question carefully before you write the answer.
5. If you want to be healthy, you _____ a lot of fruits and vegetables.
6. You _____ out on your own at night.
7. We _____ because it is wrong.
8. Drivers _____ their cars in the middle of the road.
9. If you want people to be nice to you, you _____ nasty to them.
10. You _____ always _____ the truth.



5



Adverbs and Adverb Phrases



An **adverb** is a word which adds something to the meaning of a verb and tells us how a thing is done, when it is done. Many adverbs end in **ly**. You make these adverbs by adding **ly** to adjectives.

- Examples :**
1. She writes **neatly**.
 2. The traffic was moving **slowly**.
 3. We waited **patiently** to see the doctor.
 4. They waved goodbye **sadly**.
 5. The nightingale sings **melodiously**.
 6. The stars were shining **brightly**.



Do You REMEMBER

Some words that end in **ly** are not adverbs. Some **adjectives** end in **ly** too. **For example:**

- i. Nakul was feeling very **lonely**.
- ii. She was wearing a **lovely** dress.
- iii. It was a very **lively** party.

Adverb phrases are groups of words that function as single adverbs to describe the action of the verb.

- Examples :**
1. Are you sitting in a **comfortable chair**?
 2. Mr Dickson always dresses **in fashionable clothes**.
 3. He draws cartoons **like a real cartoonist**.
 4. The train arrived **on time**.

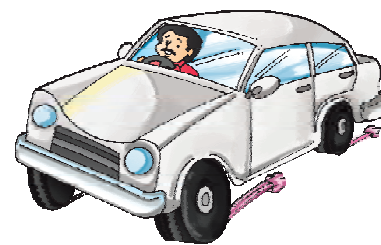


Kinds of Adverbs

Adverbs of Manner

Some adverbs and adverb phrases describe **the way** people do things. They answer the question **"How?"**

- Examples :**
1. He was driving **carelessly**.
 2. The plane landed **safely**.
 3. Geeta plays the piano **skilfully**.
 4. Kishan is behaving **like a baby**.
 5. Please speak **in a clear voice**.



6. Darshan sings like a professional singer.
7. You can buy vegetables very cheaply in this market.
8. They sell everything **at very low prices**.

Adverbs of Place

Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “where?”

They are called **adverbs of place**.

- Examples :**
1. It's very humid and hot **outside**.
 2. The boys are playing **upstairs**.
 3. That's our ball **there**.
 4. I couldn't find my book **anywhere**.



ACTIVITY

List the adverbs of time you have read.

Adverbs of Time

Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “when?”

They are called **adverbs of time**.

- Examples :**
1. I'm going to my new school **tomorrow**.
 2. The train has **already** left.
 3. We moved into our new house **last week**.
 4. It rained heavily **last night**.
 5. My shoes will be too small for me **next year**.



Adverbs of Duration

Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “how long?”

They are called **adverbs of duration**.

- Examples :**
1. The library is **temporarily** closed.
 2. We 're staying in a hotel **overnight**.
 3. The snow lasted **for three days**.
 4. Mom was away **for a very long time**.
 5. We waited **for ages** for a bus.
 6. We stayed up **all night** talking.
 7. Stand still **for a moment** while I comb your hair.

Adverbs of Frequency

Some adverbs and adverb phrases answer the question “**how often?**”

They are called **adverbs of frequency**.

- Examples :**
1. Geeta practices the piano **regularly**.
 2. The children **always** go to school on the bus.
 3. I'll **never** make that mistake again.
 4. Have you **ever** been to Japan?
 5. We've been to Ooty **twice**.
 6. The shops are **often** very busy.
 7. The newspaper is delivered **daily**.
 8. We walk home from school **every day**.

Adverbs of Emphasis

We have seen that most adverbs describe verbs, but remember that some adverbs also **describe adjectives or other adverbs**. They are usually used to **add emphasis**.

Here are some examples. The emphasizing adverbs are printed in bold. The adjectives or adverbs they describe are printed in colour.

- Examples :**
1. Usha can run **really** fast.
 2. That's a **very** good drawing.
 3. My rice is **too** hot.
 4. She sings **quite** beautifully.
 5. Your excuses are **completely** unbelievable.
 6. These old tools are **totally** useless.
 7. The film was **just** terrible.

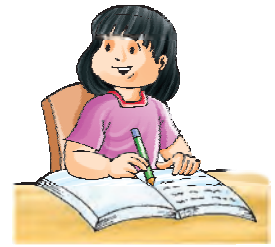


Let's Practice

- A. Choose an adjective from the box and turn it into an **adverb** to complete the sentences below. The first one has been done for you :

close firm bright neat careful quick sad regular quiet clear

1. She writes very neatly .
2. You have to talk _____ when you're in the library.
3. Carry the glass _____ so you don't drop it.
4. You should exercise _____ if you want to stay fit.
5. "Goodbye. I'm going to miss you", she said _____ .
6. The sky was blue and the sun was shining _____ .
7. If you follow us _____ , you won't get lost.
8. I can't understand you. Please speak more _____ .
9. Let's walk _____ so we get home before it starts to rain.
10. Attach the sign _____ to the wall.



B. Are the bold words in the following sentences adverbs or adjectives? Write **adverb** or **adjective** on the line after each sentence :

1. The teacher smiled **kindly**.
2. She has a **lovely** smile.
3. The children in my class are very **friendly**.
4. John had no friends and felt very **lonely**.
5. It was raining, so they **wisely** decided to stay in.
6. My dad buys a **daily** newspaper.
7. Some snakes are **deadly**.
8. I've **nearly** finished my homework.
9. I shook hands **politely** with the head teacher.
10. They played some very **lively** games.



C. Circle the verbs in each sentence below. Then underline the **adverb** or **adverb phrase** that describes the verb. What kind of adverb is it? Write **M** for manner, **T** for time, **P** for place, **F** for frequency or **D** for duration in the box after each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

1. Tanmay (did) his homework carelessly .
2. We start our vacation next week.

M



3. Farah read the poem in a very clear voice.
4. The accident happened during the afternoon.
5. The man walked very slowly.
6. My cousin arrived yesterday.
7. I left my schoolbag in the car.
8. It stopped raining for a few minutes.
9. Dad goes jogging regularly.
10. We eat our meals in the dining room.



D. Complete the sentences with an **adverb** or **adverb phrase** from the box. The kind of adverb you will need is in parentheses after each sentence. The first one has been done for you :

outside	this morning	ever	on the bus	clearly
all day	in old clothes	for a week	already	every day

1. His face was dirty and he was dressed in old clothes . (manner)
2. Have you _____ been in a plane? (frequency)
3. She was so ill that she missed school _____. (duration)
4. I did some homework last night and finished it _____. (time)
5. We went _____ to play. (place)
6. Dad takes the dog for a walk _____. (frequency)
7. Tina left her pencil case _____. (place)
8. Speak _____ so everyone can hear you. (manner)
9. It was a fine day and the children played in the garden _____. (duration)
10. "Go and do your homework." "I've _____ done it." (time)



6



The Tenses

The **tense** of a verb tells us when the action happens.

We will learn about **present tense** and **past tense now**.

The Simple Present Tense

- If the **action happens regularly, sometimes or never**, use the **simple present tense**.

Examples : 1. We always **wash** our hands before meals.

2. We often **go** to the movies on Saturday.

- The simple present tense is also used to state **facts**.

Examples : 1. The sun **rises** every morning. 2. The earth **moves** around the sun.

- Use the simple present tense to tell the events of **a story that is happening now**.

Example : I **arrive** at school. I **see** another girl crying. I **ask** her why she is sad. She **says** that she **hasn't** got any friends to play with. I tell her that she **can play** with me.

- Use the simple present tense to talk about **things that will happen in the future**.

Examples : 1. We **fly** to London on Sunday. 2. The train **leaves** in five minutes.

am, is and are

The words **am, is** and **are** the simple present forms of the verb **be**.

- Use **am** with the pronoun **I**.
- Use **is** with **singular nouns** like 'my dad' and 'the teacher', and with the pronouns **he, she** and **it**.
- Use **are** with **plural nouns** like 'my parents' and 'Jenny and Mary', and with the pronouns **we, you** and **they**.

Examples : 1. The children **are** asleep.

2. I **am** in the garden.



3. My mom **is** very tired today.
4. My brother and I **are** upstairs.
5. The teacher **is** tall.
6. We **are** in our bedrooms.
7. You **are** my best friend.
8. Our dog **is** black.
9. You and David **are** my best friends.



Here is a table to help you remember how to use **is**, **am** and **are**.

	singular	plural
first person	I am	we are
second person	you are	you are
third person	he is	they are
	she is	they are
	it is	they are

Do You **REMEMBER**



There are short ways of saying and writing **am**, **is** and **are** with pronouns. These short forms are called contractions.

You can use these contractions to replace **am**, **is** and **are** when they are used with not:

full form	short form	full form	short form
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
you are	you're	he is not	he isn't
he is	he's	she is not	she isn't
she is	she's	it is not	it isn't
it is	it's	we are not	we aren't
we are	we're	you are not	you aren't
they are	they're	they are not	they aren't

there is and there are

Use **there** with **is** and **are** to say what exists or what you can have. Use **there is** with **singular nouns**, and **there are** with **plural nouns**.

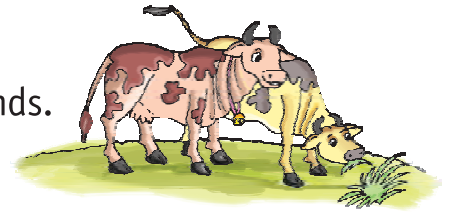
- Examples :**
1. **There is** a *tree* in our garden.
 2. **There is** a *girl* called Farah in my class.
 3. **There is** *fish* for dinner.



Do You **REMEMBER**

The contraction for **there is** is **there's**.

4. **There is** *nothing* to do when it rains.
5. **There 's** *a cat* sitting on the bench.
6. **There's** *a boy* in my class who can walk on his hands.
7. **There are** *cows* in the field.
8. **There are** some very big *ships* in the harbour today.



Let's Practice

- A. Look at the pairs of subjects and verbs below. Then write a sentence using each subject with the **simple present form** of the verb. Remember that you can also use the **simple present tense** to talk about the future :

Example: Dad goes to work on his bike.

subject	verb
1. Dad	go _____
2. My brother	ride _____
3. The dog	watch _____
4. The bus	leave _____
5. Kunal and Tulika	buy _____
6. We	eat _____
7. Aunt Leela	come _____
8. Our neighbour	like _____
9. The boys	start _____
10. My family	travel _____

- B. Complete the following sentences by writing **am**, **is** or **are** in the blank spaces :

1. The weather _____ beautiful today.
2. All the children _____ on the playground.
3. Boys! You _____ always late for class.

4. _____ you on the basketball team, too?
5. Nobody in my class _____ interested in football.
6. _____ this computer more expensive than that one?
7. Nupur _____ my best friend.
8. Mom and Dad _____ downstairs watching television.
9. Arpan and Pratham _____ in the computer room.
10. The Eiffel Tower _____ the tallest monument in Paris.

C. Read the following passage. Fill in **there's**, **there're**, **there isn't** or **there aren't** in the blank spaces :

I like playing in our park because _____ some great things to play on. _____ a big swimming pool to swim in and a huge sandbox to play in. _____ also some swings. Dogs are not allowed in the park. So _____ no dogs to bother us. _____ also a lot of space for us to run around. It sometimes gets hot because _____ many trees to give shade, but _____ a fountain where we can drink water. It's the best place in the town for children. _____ another place as good as the park.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using contractions. The first one has already been done to help you :

1. It is another sunny day today. It's another sunny day today.
2. This is my sister. She is five. _____
3. I am not very interested in sports. _____
4. She is not my best friend. You are my best friend. _____
5. Cats are not as noisy as dogs. _____
6. We are busy doing our home work. _____
7. She is busy cleaning the car in the garage. _____
8. Our teacher is not very tall. _____
9. My parents are not home from work yet. _____
10. My friend is not very good at math. _____

The Present Progressive Tense

The present progressive tense is used to talk about **things that are continuing to happen**.

- Make the present progressive tense by using **am, is** or **are** with a verb that ends in **ing**.

Examples : 1. I **am learning** how to swim. 2. I **am watching** television.
3. Dad is **baking** a cake. 4. My sister **is listening to** music.

Do You REMEMBER



The **ing** form of a verb is called the **present participle**. You use the **present participle** with **am, is** or **are** to make the present progressive tense.

am + **watching** (present participle)

is + **listening** (present participle)

are + **playing** (present participle)

- The present progressive tense is also used to talk about **things that are planned for the future**.

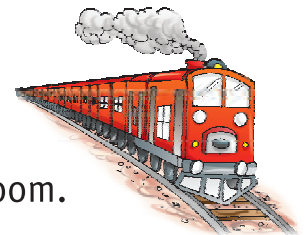
Examples : 1. I **am going** to the library tomorrow.
2. All my friends **are coming** to my party next week.



Let's Practice

A. Fill in the blank spaces with the **present progressive tense** of the verbs in parentheses. Try to use contractions such as **I'm, she's** and **they're** where you can :

1. We _____ (**go**) to the zoo tomorrow.
2. He _____ (**fix**) my bike in the garage.
3. I _____ (**help**) Mom in the kitchen.
4. My sister and I _____ (**watch**) television in our bedroom.
5. The train _____ (**leave**) in ten minutes.
6. They _____ (**come**) with us to the museum.
7. We _____ (**paint**) some pictures for Aunt Susan.
8. The boys and girls _____ (**dance**) in the hall.



9. The cat _____ (chase) some birds.
10. My brother _____ (tickle) me.

B. Complete the following sentences with either 1) the simple present form of the verb, or 2) the present progressive form of the verb :

1. The teacher always _____ (give) us interesting project work.
2. The wind _____ (blow) very strongly today.
3. I _____ (like) chocolate ice cream.
4. Be quiet! We _____ (try) to listen to the radio.
5. Let's go inside now. It _____ (begin) to rain.
6. Penguins _____ (eat) fish.
7. Dad never _____ (let) us play in the street when it's dark.
8. The children _____ (go) swimming every day.
9. We're trying to catch the ball that _____ (roll) down the hill.
10. My teacher _____ (know) a lot about plants and animals.

The Simple Past Tense

- Use the simple past tense to talk about **things that happened in the past.**
- The simple past tense is usually made by adding **ed** to the verb.

Example s: 1. My cousin **visited** us last summer.

2. She **laughed** when I told her the joke.

3. I **carried** my mom's shopping bag.

4. My brother **cried** when he fell off his bike.

5. The dog **wagged** its tail when it saw the biscuits.

6. He **slammed** the door and walked off angrily.

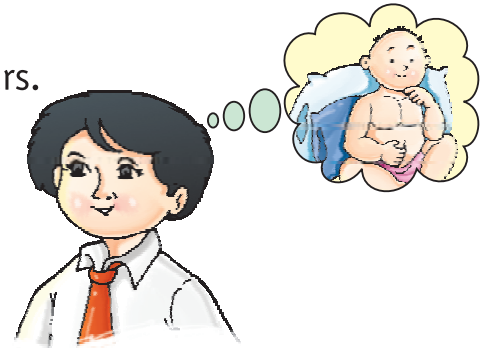


was and were

The words **was** and **were** are the simple past forms of the verb **be**.

- **Was** is the simple past form of **am** and **is**. Use **was** with **singular nouns** like 'my dad' and 'the teacher', and with the pronouns **he, she** and **it**.
- **Were** is the simple past form of **are**. Use **were** with **plural nouns** like 'my parents' and 'Jenny and Mary', and with the pronouns **we, you** and **they**.

- Examples :**
1. Ten years ago, I **was** only a baby.
 2. When I **was** younger, I played with teddy bears.
 3. We **were** away on vacation last month.
 4. Kartik and I **were** in the garden.
 5. Those **were** my best jeans.



Here is a table to help you remember how to use **was** and **were**,

	singular	plural
first person	I was	we were
second person	you were	you were
third person	he was she was it was	they were they were they were

Do You **REMEMBER**



You may use these contractions when you are combining **was** and **were** with **not**.

full form	short form	full form	short form
I was not	I wasn't	he was not	he wasn't
she was not	she wasn't	it was not	it wasn't
we were not	we weren't	you were not	you weren't
they were not	they weren't		

Irregular Verbs

- Many common verbs have unusual present and past tense forms. These are called **irregular verbs**.

Remember that the simple past tense of most verbs is made by adding **ed** at the end: **look** becomes **looked**. Notice that the simple past tense of these common **irregular verbs** is quite different.

irregular verb

break
buy
come
fall
feel
get
have
kneel
leave
meet
run
sell
speak

simple past tense

broke
bought
came
fell
felt
got
had
knelt
left
met
ran
sold
spoke

irregular verb

bring
catch
do
feed
fly
go
keep
know
lose
ring
see
sleep
write

simple past tense

brought
caught
did
fed
flew
went
kept
knew
lost
rang
saw
slept
wrote

- The simple past tense of other **irregular verbs** does not change at all.

verb

cost
cut
hit
hurt
let
put
read

simple past tense

cost
cut
hit
hurt
let
put
read

example

I bought a new CD. It **cost** twenty dollars.
My brother **cut** his finger this morning.
She **hit** the ball into a neighbour's garden.
I **hurt** my leg when I jumped off the wall.
Mom opened the door and **let** us in.
The tea tasted horrible because I **put** too much sugar in it.
Dad **read** us a story last night.



Let's Practice

A. Write each past tense verb below under the correct heading :

laughed	lived	smiled	landed	cried	pinned
hurried	played	hopped	tried	grabbed	raced

verb+ed	verb+d	double the last letter+ed	change y to I and add ed

B. Complete the sentences with the simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses :

- The boys _____ (whisper) secrets to each other.
- Uncle Vipin _____ (hurry) to catch his bus.
- We _____ (return) our books to the library.
- She _____ (left) the frog and it _____ (change) into a prince.
- Someone _____ (tap) me on the shoulder.
- The baby _____ (cry) when we took her toy away.
- Karan _____ (pin) the badge onto his jacket.
- Two doctors _____ (rush) into the room.
- This is the house that we _____ (live) in when I was younger.
- Grandfather _____ (lower) himself into the chair.

C. Write was or were in the blank spaces in the following passage :

It _____ a beautiful summer's day and there _____ n't a cloud in the sky. Mom, Dad and I _____ all in the garden. Dad _____ in the vegetable garden planting some seeds and Mom and I _____ busy with other jobs. The sun _____ hot and soon I _____ feeling very tired. Mom and Dad _____ n't tired at all. They went on working for a long time. I _____ glad when it _____ time to go inside and have a glass of water.

D. Draw a circle around the correct past tense verb in each sentence below :

1. I (losed/lost) my watch in the park.
2. Dilip (hurt/hurted) his knee when he (falled/fell).
3. I kicked the ball hard and it (breaeked/broke) a window.
4. My new shoes (cost/costed) a lot of money.
5. I (getted/got) this book from the library.
6. We had a garage where we (keeped/kept) our car.
7. Ali (shew/showed) me the cut on his knee.
8. The glass (falled/fell) off the table and (breaeked/broke).
9. We (selled/sold) our old car and (buyed/bought) a new one.
10. The bell (ringed/rang) and we all (good/went) into school.
11. The dog (catched/caught) the ball in its mouth.
12. The man (kneeled/knelt) down to talk to the little boy.
13. I (meted/met) my friend in the park.
14. Our cat (runned/ran) onto the road in front of a car.
15. Kanak (writed/wrote) a letter to her best friend.

The Past Progressive Tense

Use the past progressive tense to talk about **things that were happening** in the past and had not stopped happening. They were continuing.

To make the past progressive tense, use **was** or **were** and a verb that ends in **ing**.

- Examples :**
1. We **were** all **dancing** at the party.
 2. Some boys **were** **looking** out of the window.

Do You REMEMBER



The **ing** form of a verb is called the **present participle**. You use the present participle with **was** or **were** to make the past progressive tense :

was + **cleaning** (present participle)

were + **listening** (present participle)

- You can also use the past progressive tense to say **what was happening when something else happened**.

Examples : 1. Manish **was doing** his math homework when the phone rang.
2. When I saw Joe, he **was looking** for his dog.



Let's Practice

Complete the sentences with the past progressive tense of the verbs in parentheses :

- At the block party lots of people _____ (dance) in the street.
- I _____ (sit) in my bedroom reading a book.
- Someone _____ (make) a very loud noise in the street.
- Why _____ you all _____ (laugh) when I came in?
- Mike and John _____ (wash) their paintbrushes.
- Shreya _____ (practise) the piano.
- I ran so fast that my heart _____ (beat) really hard.
- Our neighbours _____ (have) a barbecue.

have, has and had

- The verb **have** is used to say **what people own or possess**.
 - Use **have** with the pronouns **I, we, you** and **they**, and with **plural nouns** such as 'my parents' and 'Ram and Sita'.
 - Use **has** with the pronouns **he, she** and **it**, and with **singular nouns** such as 'my dad' and 'the teacher'.

Examples : 1. I **have** two brothers and one sister.
2. Monkeys **have** long tails.
3. My sister and I **have** a swing in our garden.
4. Anil **has** a big brother.
5. Shweta **has** a pretty face.



Do You REMEMBER

The words **have** and **has** are the simple present forms of the verb **have**.

6. An elephant **has** a long trunk. It also **has** big ears.
7. His brother **has** dark hair.
8. Our apartment **has** big windows.



- Use **have** to talk about **things that people do or get**.

- Examples :**
1. I can't play football because I **have** a broken leg.
 2. We **have** art lessons on Mondays.
 3. You **have** the desks nearest the teacher.
 4. Arun **has** a sore knee.

- You also use **have** to talk about **things the people eat**.

- Examples :**
1. Janny often **has** sandwiches for lunch.
 2. We usually **have** lunch at school.
 3. She sometimes **has** cola to drink.
 4. Mom and Dad sometimes **have** their breakfast in bed.

Here is a table to help you remember how to use **have** and **has**.

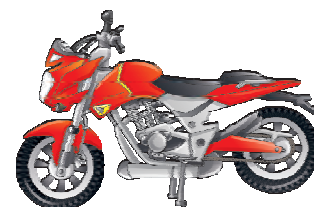
	singular	plural
first person	I have	we have
second person	you have	you have
third person	he has	they have
	she has	they have
	it has	they have

- The simple past tense form of **have** and **has** is **had**.

- Examples :**
1. They **had** a wonderful holiday in Shimla.
 2. I **had** a big toy car when I was small.
 3. Minar and I **had** South Indian food for dinner.
 4. It was sunny so we **had** lunch in the garden.

- Use **had** when you're talking about **wishes**.

- Examples :**
1. I **wish** I **had** a new bike.
 2. Neha **wishes** she **had** a big sister.
 3. Dad **wishes** he **had** a bigger garage.
 4. The boys **wish** they **had** more space to play football in.



- You can make the negative with **didn't have**.

- Examples :**
1. Dad **wishes** he **didn't have** to work on Sundays.
 2. I **wish** I **didn't have** so much homework.
 3. Do you **wish** you **didn't have** English classes today?
 4. Nayan **wishes** he **didn't have** a broken leg.

The Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense shows action in the indefinite past. The present perfect tense is also used to show action begun in the past and continuing into the present.

To make the present perfect tense, use **have** or **has** and a verb that ends in **ed**.

- Examples :**
1. We **have lived** in this house for five years.
(=and we still live there)
 2. Your plane **has** already **landed**.
(=and it's still on the ground)
 3. She **has dirtied** her new shoes.
(= she made them dirty and they're still dirty)
 4. The teacher **has pinned** a notice on the board.
(= and the notice is still there)
 5. You don't need your key. I've already **opened** the door.
(= and it's still open)

Do You REMEMBER



The **ed** form of a verb is called the **past participle** when it is used with **has** or **have** to make the present perfect tense:

have + **landed** (past participle)

has + **opened** (past participle)



Let's Practice

A. Complete the following sentences with **has** or **have** :

1. My dog _____ a long shiny coat.
2. Our teacher _____ a very kind face.
3. You _____ a lot of homework to do.
4. Sameer and I _____ desks near the front of the class.
5. Ankush _____ two brothers and a sister.
6. My friend Anand _____ a big house.
7. Mice _____ long tails.
8. Most dogs _____ sharp teeth.
9. I _____ more toys than my friend _____ .
10. These flowers _____ a strange smell.

B. Complete the sentences with the **present perfect tense** of the verbs in parentheses :

1. The children _____ (make) the house very messy.
2. I _____ (see) that actor in several movies.
3. The boys _____ (drink) all the water in the refrigerator.
4. Our dog _____ (hurt) its leg.
5. One of the workmen _____ (fall) off his ladder.
6. She's sad because her friends _____ (go) to the park without her.
7. Dad _____ (have) a shower already.
8. I've been shouting so much that I _____ (lose) my voice.
9. My sister's husband _____ (buy) her a diamond ring.
10. Kapil _____ (do) this jigsaw puzzle so many times that he could do it with his eyes shut.

C. Draw a circle around the correct past participle in each sentence below :

1. Your child has (brake/broken) my window!
2. Have you (eaten/ate) all your dinner?
3. I have (known/knew) muskan since we were in kindergarden.
4. Girish has (drew/drawn) a picture for his grandad.
5. The new girl seems nice, but I haven't (spoke/spoken) to her yet.
6. We've (drank/drunk) all the milk.
7. The ball has (went/gone) over the garden fence.
8. Has Shekhar (did/done) all his homework?
9. You have (been/was) late for school every day this week.
10. Help! I've (fell/fallen) down a hole!

The Future Tense

To show future action use the verbs **shall** and **will** with another verb that describes the action.

- You can use either **shall** or **will** with the pronouns **I** and **we**.
- Use **will** with the pronouns **you, he, she, it** and **they**.
- **Will** is also used with **singular nouns** like 'my dad' and with **plural nouns** like 'all the boys in my class'.

- Examples :**
1. I **shall do** my homework after dinner.
 2. I **will miss** you when you leave.
 3. We shall **take** the dog for a walk later.
 4. We **will visit** our aunt this weekend.
 5. He **will be** home later.
 6. She **will help** us cook the food for the party.
 7. It **will soon be** dark outside.
 8. Jayant and jyoti **will be** late for school if they don't hurry.
 9. Nishant and I **shall be** glad when the exams are over.
 10. Your plant **will die** without water.



Do You REMEMBER

You can shorten **shall** and **will** as 'll when you use these words with pronouns:

full form	contraction	full form	contraction
I shall, I will	I'll	we shall, we will	we'll
you will	you'll	he will	he'll
she will	he'll	she will	she'll
it will	it'll	they will	they'll

- To make the negative form, use **will** and **shall** with **not**. The contraction for **will not** is **won't**.

Examples : 1. You **won't** like this food. It's horrible!

2. I **will not** help you unless you help me first.

3. We **shall not** go to the party without you.

4. It **won't** be very sunny again until next Monday.

- To talk about **facts in the future** or **plans that will not change**, use the **simple present tense**.

Examples : 1. Tomorrow **is** Sunday.

2. Summer vacation **ends** on Friday.

3. The new library **opens** next week. 4. We **fly** to Paris on Wednesday.

- You can also talk about **plans for the future** and other **future happenings** by using **be going to** and another verb. Remember to:

- Use **am** and **was** with the pronouns **I**.

- Use **is** and **was** with the pronouns **he, she** and **it**, and with **singular nouns** like 'my mom' and 'the teacher'.

- Use **are** and **were** with the pronouns **we, you** and **they**, and with **plural nouns** like 'my friends' and 'Ram and Sita'.

Examples : 1. I **am going to visit** my cousin tomorrow.

2. I **am going to see** the latest comedy movie next week.

3. My friend Jatin **is going to move** to Delhi next year.

4. Dad **is going to buy** me a skateboard.

5. My friends **are going to teach** me how to play chess.
6. You **are going to help** me, aren't you?
7. Are you **going to read** your book?



Let's Practice

A. Decide whether **shall** and **will** are used correctly in each sentence. Put a tick (✓) in the box for a correct use and a cross (✗) in the box for an incorrect use :

1. My dad will be home later.
2. I will never forget my days at school.
3. Nihal and Kumar shall come with us.
4. The weather report says that it shall be sunny again tomorrow.
5. We will miss my cousins when they leave.
6. Raj and I shall feel happier when the exams are over.
7. It will be late when we arrive in London.
8. I shall stay awake all night and watch for Santa Claus.
9. My grandparents shall enjoy coming to our house for Diwali.
10. The summer holidays shall give us all a good rest.

B. Read the pairs of subjects and verbs below. Then write sentences about future events using the correct form of *be going to*. For example, for the first sentence you could write :

My friend Jayesh *is going to* sleep at my house tonight.

	subject	verb	
1.	My friend Jayesh	sleep	_____
2.	We	ride	_____
3.	The dog	catch	_____
4.	Uncle Vikas	come	_____
5.	It	rain	_____

6. We eat _____
7. Jamal and I have _____
8. The teachers read _____

do, does and did

The verb **do** is used to talk about actions. The words **do** and **does** are the simple present forms of the verb **do**.

- Use **do** with the pronouns **I, we, you** and **they**, and with **plural nouns** such as 'my parents' and 'Sid and Tia'.
- Use **does** with the pronouns **he, she** and with **singular nouns** such as 'my dad' and 'the teacher'.

- Examples :**
1. I always **do** my homework after dinner.
 2. You **do** magic tricks very well.
 3. The artist **does** beautiful paintings.
 4. She **does** very interesting work.
 5. The **vacuum cleaner does** a better job than the broom.

Here is a table to help you remember how to use **do** and **does**.

	singular	plural
first person	I do	we do
second person	you do	you do
third person	he does	they do
	she does	they do
	it does	they do

- The simple past form of **do** is **did**.

- Examples :**
1. I **did** my homework but forgot to take it to school.
 2. Surabhi **did** her hair in front of the mirror.

3. The boys **did** very badly in their spelling test.
4. **Mukesh and Sourabh did** some magic tricks for us.
5. The children **did** the housework while their parents relaxed.

- To make the negative form of verbs in the simple present tense, use **do** and **does** with **not**.

- Examples :**
1. I **do not have** any brothers or sisters.
 2. We **do not want** any more bread, thank you.
 3. My brother and I **do not like** football.
 4. You see beautiful mountains in Ladakh but you **do not see** much sunshine.
 5. Mom **does not buy** our food at that supermarket.
 6. Ritika **does not eat** lunch at school because she **does not like** the food.
 7. My cat **does not make** as much noise as your dog.

- The simple past tense of **does not** and **do not** is **did not**. The contraction is **didn't**.

- Examples :**
1. Pinky **did not have** long hair when I first met her.
 2. I got sunburned because I **did not wear** my hat.
 3. The teacher **didn't give** us any homework.
 4. Mom and Dad **didn't buy** me a cell phone for my birthday.
 5. You **didn't take** the dog for a walk last night.

Do You REMEMBER



Here are the contractions you can use when do, does and did are used with not.

full form	short form	full form	short form
I/we do not	I/we don't	I/we did not	I/we didn't
you /do not	you don't	you did not	you didn't
they do not	they don't	they did not	they didn't
he/she/it does not	he/she/it doesn't	he/she/it did not	he/she/it didn't



Let's Practice

A. Complete the following sentences with **do**, **does** or **did** :

1. I always _____ my homework in my room.
2. Mom and Dad usually _____ the laundry together.
3. You _____ the same math problems last week.
4. We always _____ our shopping at the farmers' market.
5. The children _____ their work quietly while the teacher looks at their homework.
6. Uncle Dev _____ magic tricks when he comes to visit.
7. Last night, Mom _____ her exercises before bedtime.
8. Vimmi played the piano and Nikhil _____ a lively dance.
9. Kamal always _____ well in math tests.
10. If John _____ the cooking, will you _____ the dishes?

B. Complete the following sentences with the contractions **don't**, **doesn't** or **didn't** :

1. Rama _____ go to school on the bus.
2. I _____ like chocolate ice cream.
3. If the weather _____ improve, we 'll have the party indoors.
4. _____ worry about the mess. It does not matter.
5. I _____ answer all the questions on the math test.
6. Mom and Dad _____ work on weekends.
7. My sister and I _____ visit Grandma last Sunday.
8. My friend Pawan _____ finish his homework yesterday.
9. Our neighbours _____ like dogs very much.
10. Our teacher _____ speak Japanese.



7



Use of Articles



Adjectives **A** (or **An**) and **The** are usually called **articles**. They are really **demonstrative adjectives**.

- **A** or **An** is called the **Indefinite Article** because it does not point out any particular or definite person or thing.

Example: I saw a girl riding on **a** donkey.

- **The** is called the **Definite Article**, because it is used when we speak of some particular person or thing.

Example: This is **the** boy I saw (= some **particular** boy).

- As a general rule, a Common Noun in the Singular Number must have an article before it.

Example: 1. This is **a** basket. 2. This is **an** orange. 3. **The** orange in **the** basket.

- But a Common Noun in the Singular Number does not have an article before it when it is used in a general sense.

Example: Man is mortal.

Do You REMEMBER



When we speak of a person or thing for the first time we generally use the Indefinite Article 'a or an;' but when we speak of the same person or thing a second time we use the Definite Article *the*;

A man saw a boy riding on an ass.

The man punished the boy riding on the ass.

- As a general rule, Common Nouns in the Plural Number do not have the Definite Article '**the**' placed before them.

Example: 1. Birds build nests. 2. Children like toffees. 3. Bullocks draw carts.

- But when we speak of **particular** persons or things that we have already mentioned before or that are known to us, we use the Definite Article **the**.

Example : **The** children of this house do not like **the** sweets sold in the market.

Use of 'A' or 'An'

A is used

- Before a word beginning with a consonant; as,

Example : **A** woman, **a** year, **a** hero, **a** history.

- Before such vowels as have the **sound** of 'yu'; as

A union, **A** university, **A** unit.

- Before the word '**one**' which begins with the **consonant sound** of 'wa'; as,

Example : **A** one-rupee note, such **a** one, **a** one-eyed man, **a** one-way road.

An is used before :

- Words beginning with a **vowel** (**a, e, i, o, u**) **Examples :** **An** ass, **an** enemy, **an** engine, **an** elephant, **an** Englishman, **an** inkpot, **an** Indian, **an** ox, **an** orange, **an** umbrella, **an** empty bottle, **an** ugly man.

- Words beginning with a **silent 'h'**.

Example : **An** hour, **an** honest man, **an** heir, **an** honourable man.

Use of 'The'

The Definite Article **the** is used

- When we refer to some particular person or thing.

Example : 1. **The** boys of this school are very obedient.

2. Let us go to **the** club.

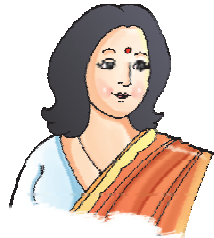
- When a Singular Noun is used to indicate **a whole class**.

Example : 1. **The** dog (= dogs in general) is a faithful animal.

2. **The** rose (= roses in general) smells sweet.

- Before the names of rivers, seas, oceans, gulfs, mountains- ranges, and groups of islands.

Example : **The** Ganges, **the** Thames, **the** Godavari. **The** Persian Gulf, **the** Bay of Bengal.





Do You REMEMBER

We say: the Punjab, the Deccan, the United States of America.

- Before the names of newspapers and sacred books.

Example : **The** Tribune, **the** Times of India, **the** Amrit Bazar Patrika.

The Vedas, **the** Ramayana, **the** Puranas, **the** Bible, **the** Quran.

But we say: Valmiki's Ramayana.

- Before Common Nouns which are names of things **unique** of their kind.

Example : 1. **The** earth moves round **the** sun. 2. **The** moon is shining in the sky.

3. **The** world is full of sorrow.

- Before **the** directions.

Example : **The** sun rises in **the** east and sets in **the** west.

- Before the names of races or nations.

Example : **The** Hindus, **the** Muslims, **the** Christians.

The English defeated **the** French.

- But '**the**' is not used before the names of languages.

Example : Hindi is easier than English.

- Before Adjectives in the Superlative Degree and before Ordinal Numeral Adjectives.

Example : 1. This is **the** best book I have seen.

2. January is **the** first month of the year.

- Before an Adjective when the Noun is understood.

Example : 1. **The** rich (= rich men) should help **the** poor (= poor men).

2. **The** young and **the** old, **the** high and **the** low-all loved him.



Omission of the Article

The Article is omitted before

1. a. Names of **towns**; **Examples :** Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Agra, Jaipur.
b. Names of **countries**; **Examples :** India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar.
c. Names of **persons**; **Examples :** Ashoka, Akbar, Nehru, Churchill.

- d. Names of **mountain peaks**; **Examples** : Mount Abu, Mount Everest.
- e. Names of **streets**; **Examples** : Victoria Street, Mahatma Gandhi Road.
- f. Names of the **days of the Week**; **Examples** : Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.
- g. Names of the **months of the year**; **Examples** : January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

- Names of **materials**.

- Examples** :
1. Neither **gold** nor **silver** is to be found here.
 2. Clothes are made of **cotton**, **silk** and **wool**.



- Abstract Nouns used in a general sense.

- Examples** :
1. **Health** is better than wealth.
 2. **Honesty** is the best policy.
 3. **Wisdom** is preferable to riches.

- **Arts and sciences**.

- Examples** :
1. I do not like to study **Mathematics**.
 2. **Painting** is a fine art.



Let's Practice

A. Fill in the blanks with 'A', 'An' or 'The' as required:

1. _____ English defeated _____ French.
2. _____ aeroplane flies in _____ sky.
3. _____ Ramayana is _____ holy book of _____ Hindus.
4. _____ Ganges is _____ sacred river.
5. Sri Lanka is _____ island.
6. _____ earth moves round _____ sun.
7. _____ honest man is trusted by _____ all.
8. _____ Himalayas are _____ highest mountains in _____ world.
9. He is _____ Indian but his wife is _____ American.
10. English is _____ easy language.



8



Prepositions



Look at the picture carefully. The cat in the picture is changing its position every time. Use the *prepositions* from the box to describe his position each time.

Example: There is a cat behind the tree.

behind, in front of, under, between, on, in, beside, above, along



The words you are to describe the cat are **prepositions**.

Prepositions show the relationship between noun or pronoun with other words in a sentence.



Let's Practice

A. Choose the correct preposition to fill in the each blank :

- The diver dived _____ the sea. (in/into)
- The train is running _____ full speed. (in/at)
- Has the bus arrived _____ school? (of/form)
- I will wait for you _____ the school gate. (in/at)

5. We will celebrate Diwali _____ October. (on/in)
6. They should take care _____ the environment. (of/about)
7. What is the time _____ your watch? (by/in)
8. He is suffering _____ an infection. (from/in)
9. _____ reading, Tamanna is interested in painting. (Beside/Besides)
10. Suman is _____ her room. (into/in)
11. _____ Beena and Dia, Who is a better student? (Among/Between)
12. I have kept the pencil box _____ the water bottle. (besides/beside)
13. Our school will be closed _____ 15 May to 30 June. (form/for)

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions from the box :

to from with against under for of into

1. Where did you buy the shirt _____ ?
2. I asked him to deliver the letter _____ Ashok.
3. Can you find a pen _____ me?
4. _____ whom were you sharing the book?
5. It is raining, come _____ my umbrella.
6. Are you fond _____ music?
7. The waves dashed _____ the boat.
8. The ball was hit so hard that it went _____ the stadium.
9. The rabbit ran _____ its burrow.
10. The song was sung _____ Alka.



9



Conjunctions



A **conjunction** is a word which is used to join words or sentences together.

Examples : 1. Look at Tom **and** Mary.

Tom is jumping **and** Mary is skipping.

Is Tom jumping **or** skipping?

Tom is a boy, **but** Mary is a girl.

2. Tom is a boy, **So** he plays football.

3. Mary cannot go to school today **because** she is ill.

4. Mary's sister is only three years old, **yet** she goes to school.



The Use of Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used for joining one sentence to another sentence. Study the following examples:

A. By using **and**

Example : He sells mangoes. He sells oranges.

⇒ He sells mangoes **and** oranges.

B. By using **but**

Example : Raman worked hard. He did not win the prize.

⇒ Raman worked hard **but** he did not win the prize.

C. By using **or, else, otherwise, unless.**

Example : Work hard. You will fail in the examination.

⇒ Work hard **or** you will fail in the examination.

⇒ Work hard **else** you will fail in the examination.



- ⇒ Work hard **otherwise** you will fail in the examination.
- ⇒ **unless** you work hard, you will fail in the examination.

D. By using **so, therefore, because, as, since**.

Example : It is raining. I cannot go to school.

- ⇒ It is raining; **therefore** I cannot go to school.
- ⇒ I cannot go to school **because** it is raining.
- ⇒ **As** it is raining, I cannot go to school.
- ⇒ **Since** it is raining, I cannot go to school.



E. By using **though, although, still**

Example : He could not pass. He tried often.

- ⇒ He could not pass, **though** he tried often.
- ⇒ **Although** he tried often, he could not pass.
- ⇒ He tried often, **still** he could not pass.



Let's Practice

A. **Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences:**

1. Work hard or you will fail.
2. Hari was present but Rama was absent.
3. He is very rich, yet he is unhappy.
4. He worked hard; therefore he passed.
5. He failed but his brother passed.
6. I shall not be surprised if he fails.
7. He failed because he did not work hard.
8. When I was young I enjoyed riding.
9. Let us go to bed as it is now late.
10. You must wait here until I come back.

B. Join together the following pairs of sentences, using the words shown in brackets:

1. I honour her. She is a brave woman. (Because)

2. Walk fast. You will miss the train. (Or)

3. I shall sit still. I shall listen to her song. (and)

4. That boy is thin. His brother is fat. (But)

5. He saw her. He did not speak. (But)

C. Join the following pair of sentences by using and or but :

1. The sun rises in the east. The sun sets in the west.

2. She can speak English. She can write English.

3. She can speak Hindi. She cannot write Hindi.

4. Lions belong to the cat family. Tigers belong to the cat family.

5. They began badly. They ended well.

D. Join each pair of sentences by using or, else, otherwise:

1. She must work hard. She will fail in the examination.

2. We must walk quickly. We will miss the train.



3. You must take your medicine. You will not get better.

4. You must take exercise regularly. You will not keep fit and strong.

5. He must tell the truth. He will be punished by the teacher.

E. Join each pair of sentences by using *though, although and still* :

1. She has many faults. All her friends love her.

2. The old man is quite happy. He is poor.

3. He is very old. He enjoys good health.

4. The young man is not happy. He is very rich.

5. Sonu failed in the examination. He had worked hard.

F. Join each pair of sentences by using suitable *conjunction* :

1. He failed in the examination. He did not work hard.

2. Aditya was punished by the teacher. He was impudent.

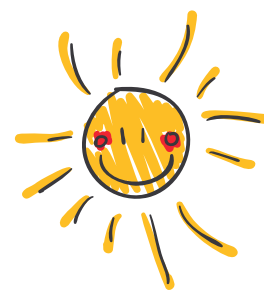
3. Indu is crying. She has lost her purse.

4. Rani is liked by all. She is good-tempered.

5. Ashok passed in the first class. He had worked very hard.



Punctuation



Punctuation Marks

Punctuation marks are signs such as periods (.), commas (,) and question marks (?). They are used in sentences to make the meaning clear.

Period ●

Put a period **at the end of a sentence**.

Example: Tim lent me his skateboard.

Comma ,

- Put a comma **between items in a list**.

Example: She likes reading, swimming, playing basketball and going to the movies.

- Put a comma **after yes and no**.

Example: 1. "Is this your house?" "Yes, it is." 2. "Is it still snowing?" "No, it's stopped."

- You also put a comma **before or after the name of the person you are speaking to**.

Example: 1. Hello, Mr Carter. 2. Goodbye, Andrew.

- Commas are used **before please and thank you**.

Example: 1. Could you pass me that pencil, please?

2. I've had enough to eat, thank you.

- A comma is also used **between the parts of a place name**.

Example: 1. Chicago, Illinois 2. Tower Bridge, London

Question Mark ?

Write a question mark **at the end of a question**, instead of a period.

Example: 1. Can you hear me, children? 2. Who is that man talking to Dad?

Exclamation point !

- Use an exclamation point at the end of a sentence that shows a **strong feeling** such as surprise or fear. An exclamation point is used instead of a period.

Example : 1. What a silly thing to do! 2. Help! A monster!

- You can also use exclamation points with strong **orders**.

Example : 1. Sit down! 2. Don't touch that knife! 3. Be quiet!

- Exclamation points are usually used after **interjections**.

Apostrophe ,

- Use an apostrophe with s to show **who something belongs to**.

Example : 1. This is Michael's room. 2. This is my Dad's desk.

- You also use an apostrophe to show **where one or more letters are missing in a contraction**.

Example : 1. I'm (= am) the boy who lives next door.
2. She's (= is) my best friend.
3. He's (= has) been to Europe twice.
4. We're (= are) going to the zoo today.

Quotation marks " "

- Use quotation marks around **the exact words that someone says**. You put the mark " at the beginning of the words and the mark " at the end.

Use a **comma** before the last quotation mark, to separate the words from the rest of the sentence.

Example : "This bike is mine," said Susan.

Suppose the exact words that someone says come after the rest of the sentence. In this case put a **period** before the last quotation mark.

Example : Dad said, "Come inside and have lunch."

- Put question marks and exclamation points in the same place as periods, **before the last quotation mark**.

Example : 1. "Is this the way to the station?" the man asked.
2. Sam said, "Can I borrow your pencil?"

Colon

When you are reading a playscript, notice the colon **between the name of a character and the words that they speak.**

Example : Jack : What have you got in the bag?
Maggie : My swimming suit.
Jack : When are you going swimming?
Maggie : This afternoon. Would you like to come?

Capital Letter

- Use a capital letter as the first letter of the **first word in a sentence.**

Example : 1. **D**ogs have wet noses. 2. **T**his is my brother.

- You also use a capital letter for the first letter of the **first word in direct speech.**

Example : 1. Sam said, "**T**his is my brother." 2. "**W**here is my ball?" Tom asked.

- The word **I** is always written as a capital letter.

Example : Do you know what **I** got for my birthday?

- Use a capital letter to begin the **names of people and places.**

Example : **R**ahul **A**ustralia the **T**aj **M**ahal

- You also use capital letters after the **initials** in someone's name.

Example : **T.K.** Lee **J.K.** Rowling

- The **days** of the **week** and **months** of the year begin with a capital letter.

Example : **M**onday **T**uesday **M**ay **A**ugust

- The names of **holidays** and **special celebrations** also begin with a capital letter.

Example : **C**hristmas **D**iwali **I**ndependence **D**ay

- Capital letters are also used in the **titles of books, films , and plays.**

Example : **A**lice in **W**onderland. **S**tar **W**ars **C**ats and **D**ogs

- **Nationalities and languages** also begin with a capital letter.

Example : **I**ndian **B**ritish **C**hinese **F**rench





Let's Practice

A. Put the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence :

1. Sally is my sister's friend
2. What time is it
3. Don't speak to your mother like that
4. Good morning Did you sleep well
5. Oh dear Did he hurt himself
6. Mom asked if I had cleaned my room
7. Help I'm falling
8. Could you open a window, please
9. He's very handsome, isn't he
10. What a lovely day

B. Rewrite the following sentences by putting commas and apostrophes in the correct places :

1. This food is delicious isn't it?

2. Hello David. Have you seen Toms new bike?

3. "Good morning children" said Miss Lee.

4. I cant speak French very well.

5. Excuse me Mr Chen. Could you help me with this question please

6. Sams mom bought rice eggs and flour.

7. Yes thank you. Ive had a lovely day.

8. Shes my big brothers friend.

C. Put capital letters in the correct places as you rewrite these sentences :

1. have you seen mr chen?

2. can I help with the cooking, mom?

3. we went to paris for a holiday.

4. "do you like my new car?" asked uncle david.

5. we visited new york and saw the statue of liberty.

6. my friend doesn't speak english.

7. they spent Christmas in london.

8. we went to the library an thursday.

9. were you born in june or july?

10. have you read *the lord of the rings* by j.r.r. tolkien?

11. they're going to italy next summer.





11



Sentences



A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought.

Sentences always have a **subject** and a **verb**.

subject

She
They

verb

is working.
are singing.



Kinds of Sentence

- A **declarative sentence** makes a **statement**.

Examples : 1. It is raining.
2. Tom likes football.

- An **interrogative sentence** asks a **question**.

Examples : 1. Where are my keys?
2. Why is the sky blue?

- An **exclamatory sentence** makes a very strong statement called an **exclamation**. It shows a strong feeling such as surprise or anger.

Examples : 1. What a kind thing to do! 2. How beautiful she is!

- An **imperative sentence** gives an **order**.

Examples : 1. Don't tell me lies. 2. Go to your room!



Do You REMEMBER



- A declarative sentence ends with a **period**.
- An interrogative sentence ends with a **question mark (?)** instead of a period.
- An exclamatory sentence ends with an **exclamation point (!)** instead of a period.
- An imperative sentence can end with an **exclamation point (!)** if the order is very firm.

Sentences with Objects

The **subject** of a sentence often does something to another person or thing. The person or thing that receives the action of the subject is called the **object** of the verb. Verbs that have objects are called **transitive verbs**.

Here are some sentences with transitive verbs.

subject	transitive verb	object
I	am cooking	dinner.
You	have broken	my new toy.
Mom	likes	her new car.
The dog	licked	my face.

Verbs with Two Objects

Some verbs have two objects. Look at the sentence below.

Umang	gave	Nikita	a present
		indirect object	direct object

The thing that Umang gives is 'a present' so a **present** is the **direct object** of the verb. But there is another object: 'Nikita'. 'Nikita' is the person that receives the present, so Nikita is the **indirect object** of the verb. Many verbs have both direct and indirect objects. Here are some examples.

subject	verb	indirect object	direct object
Dad	is reading	the children	a story.
Grandma	is baking	me	a cake.
A kind man	showed	us	the way.
We	have brought	you	some new magazines to read.
Mr Sharma	is teaching	the children	Sanskrit.
Jamil	asked	the teacher	a question.
I	am writing	my friend	a letter.

Verbs with No Object

Some verbs don't have an object. A verb that does not have an object is called an **intransitive verb**. Here are some sentences with intransitive verbs.

Examples : 1. Mini **talks** a lot in class.

3. The sun **is shining**.

5. I don't **know**.



2. The man **smiled**.

4. It **is snowing**.

6. We **have** already **eaten**.



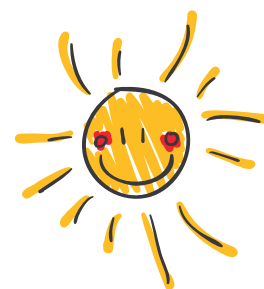
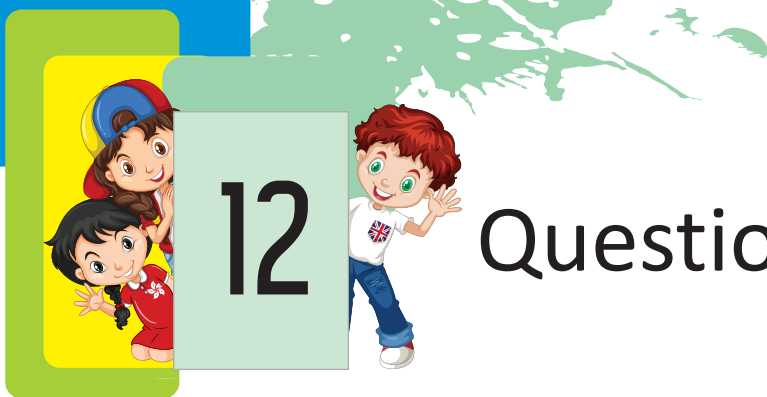
Let's Practice

A. Tell whether each sentence below is a declarative sentence, an interrogative sentence, an exclamatory sentence or an imperative sentence. One has been done for you :

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. The girls were playing volleyball. | <u>declarative sentence</u> |
| 2. Where is my bike? | _____ |
| 3. What a lovely dog! | _____ |
| 4. It's snowing again today. | _____ |
| 5. Please show me that pair of black shoes. | _____ |
| 6. Can Nishi come out to play? | _____ |
| 7. Do your homework now. | _____ |
| 8. What time is it? | _____ |
| 9. Pass me the orange juice, please. | _____ |
| 10. On weekends, I often go fishing with Dad. | _____ |
| 11. Can your little brother read? | _____ |
| 12. Speak in a loud, clear voice. | _____ |
| 13. That was a fantastic game! | _____ |
| 14. What fun this is! | _____ |
| 15. Jamal really likes horses. | _____ |

B. Underline the verbs in these sentences. Then tell whether each verb is transitive or intransitive. Put a checkmark in the correct box :

	transitive verb	intransitive verb
1. Dad is baking bread.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. We buy our food at the supermarket.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. We are learning Latin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Come with me now.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The children went to bed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Questions

There are two kinds of questions: **yes or no questions** and **question-word questions**.

yes or no questions

When you ask a yes or no question, you want the answer **yes** or the answer **no**. Use the verbs **be**, **have** and **do** along with helping **verbs** such as **can**, **will** and **should** when you ask these questions. Here are some examples of yes or no questions, with answers.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. Is this your seat? | Yes | 2. May I sit here? | Yes |
| 3. Can you ride a bike? | No | 4. Don't you like pizza? | No |
| 5. Do you like swimming? | Yes | 6. Are we late? | No |

In questions, the **helping verb** comes **before** the subject. The **other verb** comes **after** the subject. The verb **be** also comes **before** the subject when it is an ordinary verb rather than a helping verb.

Here are some examples of statements and the questions you can make from them. Notice that the helping verbs are printed in bold and the subjects are in colour.

statement

1. Dad is ill today.
2. She has finished her homework.
3. The cat doesn't like noise.
4. Ronit can ride a bike.
5. Samar could borrow your pencil.
6. You may leave now.
7. I think it will rain tomorrow.
8. I saw Sahil at the football game.
9. The computer needs to be repaired.

question

1. **Is Dad** ill today?
2. **Has she** finished her homework?
3. **Doesn't the cat** like noise?
4. **Can Ronit** ride a bike?
5. **Could Samar** borrow your pencil?
6. **May I** leave now?
7. **Do you** think it will rain tomorrow?
8. **Did you** see Sahil at the football game?
9. **Does the computer** need to be repaired?

Question-word questions

Use the question words **what, which, who** (sometimes **whom**), **whose, when, where** and **how** to ask for information. The verbs **be, have** and **do**, and **helping verbs** such as **can, will** and **should** are also used in questions.

- The **helping verb** comes **before** the subject, as it does in yes or no questions. Here are some examples. Again, the helping verb is printed in bold and the subject is printed in colour.

- Examples :**
1. What **is** your name?
 2. What date **is** it today?
 3. Which house **do** you live in?
 4. Who **is** the boy next to Shyam?
 5. Who (or Whom) **did** he ask?
 6. Whose book **is** this?
 7. When can I come to visit you?
 8. When does the spring vacation start?
 9. Where is the pencil that I left on my desk?
 10. Where do the birds go when they fly away in winter?

- Sometimes the **wh-word** itself is the subject of the sentence. In this case, don't use **do** to form questions.

- Examples :**
1. **Who** wants to come with me?
 2. **What** caused the accident?
 3. **Which** is the fastest car?
 4. I've got my coat. **Whose** is this?

Question Tags

Sometimes people finish what they are saying with a short question. Why do they do this? Because they want to know if the person they are speaking to agrees with them or not. This short question is called a **question tag**. Look at the following sentence.

The weather is lovely today, **isn't it?**

The main part of the sentence is positive, but the **question tag** is negative. You expect the answer to a **negative question tag** to be **yes**. For example:

"The weather is lovely today. **isn't it?**" "Yes, it is."

- Use a helping verb and the subject of the sentence to make the **question tag**. Look at the sentences given below. Notice that the subject has been replaced by a pronoun in the example sentences. The pronoun in the question tag refers to the subject printed in colour.

- Examples :**
1. **Ram** is older than you, **isn't he?**
 2. **Sia** has got a dog, **hasn't she?**
 3. **Ali and I** can go by train, **can't we?**
 4. **Ria and Manu** should leave now, **shouldn't they?**

- If the main part of the sentence is negative, the **question tag** is positive. You expect the answer to a **positive question tag** to be **no**.

- Examples :**
1. **These sum** aren't very easy, **are they?**
 2. **You** haven't read this book, **have you?**
 3. **Jatin** isn't as tall as I am, **is he?**
 4. **She** isn't eight yet, **is she?**
 5. **There** isn't much wind today, **is there?**
 6. **There** weren't any emails for me, **were there?**



Let's Practice

- A. Rewrite the following statements as **yes or no questions**. The first one has already been done for you :

1. It is raining again. Is it raining again?
2. She can speak Tamil. _____
3. Sidhi is at home. _____
4. My mom works in an office. _____
5. The teacher told the children a story. _____
6. Rajesh has got a new bike. _____
7. She is Bhavna's best friend. _____

- B. Choose one of the question words from the box to complete the sentences below. You may use some of the words more than once. The first one has been done for you :

what who when why which whose where how

1. Where are my keys?
2. _____ is the tall boy at the back of the class?

3. _____ is the problem?
4. _____ do you know the answer?
5. _____ would you like for dinner?
6. _____ did you open the door without a key?
7. _____ does this train leave?
8. _____ bike is that over there?
9. _____ cafe do you prefer?
10. _____ can we find a restaurant?

C. Complete the following sentences by adding a question tag. The first one has been done for you :

1. This is your house, **isn't** _____ ?
2. That isn't the right answer, _____ ?
3. Suraj can't ride a bike, _____ ?
4. I'm lucky to have a friend like Palak, _____ ?
5. The tunnel was very dark, _____ ?
6. We shouldn't look at the answers first, _____ ?
7. There was a bag in the car, _____ ?
8. We mustn't be late, _____ ?
9. There is a post office nearby, _____ ?
10. There were some people in the park, _____ ?
11. We can stay on extra day, _____ ?
12. The journey won't take long, _____ ?
13. I'm your best friend, _____ ?
14. Andrew and Susan are your neighbors, _____ ?
15. You didn't see the dog in the garden, _____ ?



13



Direct and Indirect Speech



Direct Speech

The exact words that someone says are called **direct speech**. **Quotation marks “ ”** are used to set off direct speech.

- Examples :**
1. Mom said, “Where are my keys?”
 2. “This ice-cream is delicious,” said Sohan.
 3. “Please get out of the car,” the police officer ordered.
 4. “What a beautiful dress!” said Pooja.

Indirect Speech

- You can report what someone says without using their exact words. To do this, use a verb like **say**, **ask** or **tell**, followed by **that**. This is called **indirect speech**. There are several differences between a sentence with direct speech and a sentence with indirect speech.
 - You **don't use quotation marks** with indirect speech.
 - You **change the tense of the verb**.
 - You **change the pronouns and determiners**.

Here are some examples. The verb tenses that change are printed in bold and the pronouns and determiners that change are printed in colour. Remember that the past tense of **can** is **could** and the past tense of **will** is **would**.

Direct speech

Indirect speech

- Examples :**
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sita said, “ I feel ill.” | ⇒ Sita said that she felt ill. |
| 2. Roshni said, “ It's time to leave.” | ⇒ Roshni said that it was time to leave. |
| 3. “ I can't find my book,” said Prachi. | ⇒ Prachi said that she couldn't find her book. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. "Sanket is hitting me ," said Pratham. | ⇒ Pratham said that Sanket was hitting him . |
| 5. Dad said, " I haven't had my breakfast yet." | ⇒ Dad said that he hadn't had his breakfast yet. |
| 6. " My car won't start ," said Mom. | ⇒ Simi said that her car wouldn't start . |

- When you are using indirect speech to report **a statement that is still true now**, you don't change the tense of the verb.

Direct speech

Indirect speech

- | | |
|---|---|
| Examples : 1. Vicky said , "My mom doesn't like peas." | ⇒ Vicky said that his mom doesn't like peas. |
| 2. "I live in a house by the sea," said Devi. | ⇒ Devi said that she lives in a house by the sea. |
| 3. Dad said , "Paris is a beautiful city." | ⇒ Dad said Paris is a beautiful city. |

Indirect Commands

Use verbs like **order**, **tell** and **warn** to report orders and instructions. The construction **to + verb** or **not to + verb** may also be used.

Direct speech

Indirect speech

- | | |
|--|---|
| Examples : 1. The teacher said, "Stop running in the corridor!" | ⇒ The teacher ordered us to stop running in the corridor. |
| 2. "Put your books away, children," said Mr Das. | ⇒ Mr Das told the children to put their books away. |
| 3. Mom said to Garima, "Please help me by washing the dishes." | ⇒ Mom asked Garima to help her by washing the dishes. |
| 4. Dinesh said to Sachin, "Please don't tell anyone my secret!" | ⇒ Dinesh begged Sachin not to tell anyone his secret. |
| 5. Miss Kamna said to Nupur, "Don't be late again tomorrow." | ⇒ Miss Kamna warned Nupur not to be late again in the next day. |

Indirect Questions

- The verb **ask** is usually used to report questions.

Direct speech

Indirect speech

- Examples :**
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Chander said, "Where is my backpack?" | ⇒ Chander asked where his backpack was. |
| 2. Dad said, "Have you finished your homework?" | ⇒ Dad asked if I had finished my homework. |

- To report a question, put the subject **before** the verb or helping verb.

Remember that the subject comes **after** the helping verb when you ask a question. Here are some examples. The subjects are printed in bold and the verbs are printed in colour.

Direct speech

Indirect speech

- Examples :**
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. "Where are they going ?" | ⇒ I asked where they were going . |
| 2. " Can Shyam ride his bike?" | ⇒ I asked if Shyam could ride his bike. |
| 3. " Did Anu sing a song?" | ⇒ I asked whether Anu sang a song. |
| 4. " Has she finished her homework?" | ⇒ I asked if she had finished her homework. |

- To report a **question-word question**, use the same **question word** in direct speech.

Direct speech

Indirect speech

- Examples :**
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mom said, " Where are your shoes?" | ⇒ Mom asked where my shoes were. |
| 2. Ria said, " Who has taken my pen?" | ⇒ Ria asked who had taken her pen. |
| 3. " What time does the show start?" said Shilpa. | ⇒ Shilpa asked what time the show started. |
| 4. Rajan said, " Why did you leave before the end of the movie?" | ⇒ Rajan asked why I had left before the end of the movie. |

- When you are reporting **yes or no questions**, use **if** or **whether** after the verb.

Direct speech

Indirect speech

- Examples :**
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. "Is it raining?" asked Madhu. | ⇒ Madhu asked if it was raining. |
| 2. Preet said, "Can you help us?" | ⇒ Preet asked whether I could help them. |
| 3. Dad said, "Is the train on time?" | ⇒ Dad asked if the train was on time. |



Let's Practice

- A. Fill in the blank spaces with a **verb** in the correct tense. The first one has been done for you :

Direct speech

Indirect speech

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. "I am very tired," said Dad. | ⇒ Dad said that he <u>was</u> very tired. |
| 2. "You look very handsome, Ankush," said Mom. | ⇒ Mom told Ankush that he _____ very handsome. |
| 3. The teacher said, "Julie has not made any mistakes." | ⇒ The teacher said that Julie _____ not made any mistakes. |
| 4. "I am losing my patience," said losing Mr Khanna. | ⇒ Mr Khanna said that he _____ his patience. |
| 5. "You can come to my house for dinner," Pooja told Aarti. | ⇒ Pooja told Aarti that he _____ come to her house for dinner. |
| 6. Dad said, "Hurry up or we will be late." | ⇒ Dad told us to hurry up or we _____ be late. |
| 7. "The train is coming," said Sonam. | ⇒ Sonam said that the train _____ coming. |
| 8. "I have cleaned up my room," said Deepa. | ⇒ Deepa said that she _____ cleaned up her room. |

- B. Complete these indirect speech sentences with the correct **pronoun** or **determiner**. The first one has been done for you :

Direct speech

Indirect speech

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. "My head is aching," said Radha. | Radha said that her head was aching. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. "I like your new bike," Gopal told me. | Gopal told me that he liked _____ new bike. |
| 3. Anil and Hari said, "We'll give you our seats." | Anil and Hari said that they would give us _____ seats. |
| 4. "You can borrow my book," Rita said. | Rita said that I could borrow _____ book. |
| 5. "I haven't brushed my teeth," said Abdul. | Abdul said that he hadn't brushed _____ teeth. |
| 6. "You are late again," Mr Prem told me. | Mr Prem said that _____ was late again. |
| 7. "We have finished our homework," said the boys. | The boys said that they had finished _____ homework. |

C. Rewrite the following sentences as indirect questions or indirect commands. The first one has been done for you.

- "Are you feeling ill?" Mom asked.
Mom asked if I was feeling ill.
- "When will you finish the work?" Dad asked the plumber.

- The teacher said, "Open your books, children."

- "Turn the music down, Ritu," said Mom.

- "Please take your shoes off at the door, Tom," said Uncle David.

- "Have you read the Harry Potter books?" Michael asked.

- Jenny said, "Would you like some more orange juice, Peter?"

- "Don't be rude to your teacher, children," said the principal.



14



Synonyms and Antonyms



A. SYNONYMS

There are words which have the same or almost the same meanings as any given word. Such words are called **synonyms**.

Examples: talk — speak sad — unhappy

Let us read the synonyms which are given below :

Word	Synonym	Word	Synonym
answer	reply	allow	permit
anger	fury	annual	yearly
ancient	old	begin	start
brief	short	purchase	buy
calm	quiet	clean	tidy
correct	right	deceive	cheat
decrease	reduce	difficult	hard
drowsy	sleepy	end	finish
empty	vacant	faithful	loyal
forgive	pardon	glad	happy
glow	shine	happiness	joy
help	assistance	huge	large
honour	prestige	injure	hurt
lucky	fortunate	mistake	error
nice	decent	pain	agony
precious	valuable	polite	courteous
rich	wealthy	regret	repent
respect	esteem	sure	certain
grave	serious	teach	instruct
wish	desire	worry	anxiety

B. ANTONYMS

There are words which mean the opposite of one another. Such words are called **antonyms**. Let us read the **antonyms** which are given below :

Word	Antonym	Word	Antonym
absent	present	artificial	natural
answer	question	ancient	modern
arrive	depart	attack	defend
begin	end	busy	idle
beautiful	ugly	bold	timid
borrow	lend	bravery	cowardice
dangerous	safe	deep	shallow
dull	bright	early	late
empty	full	expensive	cheap
first	last	follow	lead
fresh	stale	kind	cruel
loss	gain	love	hate
light	heavy	oral	written
ordinary	special	peace	war
permanent	temporary	positive	negative
punish	reward	poor	rich
rise	fall	rough	smooth
soft	hard	senior	junior
sink	float	success	failure
true	false	wise	foolish



Let's Practice

A. Write the synonyms of these words :

1. quiet
2. fury
3. help
4. lucky
5. difficult
6. agony
7. ancient
8. purchase
9. yearly

B. Match the words with their antonyms :

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. war | (a) poor |
| 2. smooth | (b) first |
| 3. late | (c) rough |
| 4. junior | (d) early |
| 5. last | (e) senior |
| 6. rich | (f) peace |

C. Write antonyms of the following words :

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. safe | 2. fall | 3. last |
| 4. cheap | 5. defend | 6. deep |
| 7. idle | 8. gain | 9. late |

We can also form antonyms by using prefixes.

Examples:

	Prefix	Word	Antonym
(i)	un	+ common	= uncommon
(ii)	in	+ visible	= invisible
(iii)	im	+ possible	= impossible
(iv)	ir	+ responsible	= irresponsible
(v)	dis	+ like	= dislike

D. Write the antonyms of the following using suitable prefixes :

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. tidy | 2. safe | 3. kind |
| 4. common | 5. moral | 6. necessary |
| 7. important | 8. popular | 9. complete |



15



Vocabulary



A. HOMOPHONES

Homophones have similar sounds but different meanings and spellings.

Examples: break/brake; throne/thrown; died/dyed; soul/sole; stationery/stationary



Let's Practice

A. Circle the misspelt words in the sentence. Then write the correct spellings in the blank spaces :

- I enjoy watching the cartoon cereals on TV. _____
- Hurrah! We have one the match. _____
- There is know lite in the house. _____

B. SIMILES

A **simile** is an expression that describes something by comparing it with something else using an adjective and the words like or as.

We use a **simile** to write better.

Examples: as light as a feather as busy as a bee

B. Use the given similes to complete the passage :

as fit as a fiddle
as brave as a lion

as hot as fire
as cool as a cucumber

as wise as an owl
as cold as ice

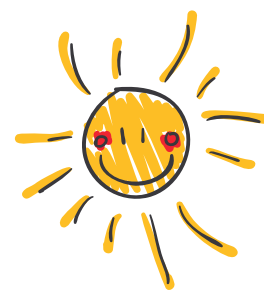
It was in the middle of summer and the weather was _____. One Monday morning Sara woke up shivering. She was _____. Her mother was _____ and she did not panic.

She took Sara to the hospital for a check-up. The doctor there was _____. He examined Sara thoroughly and even gave her an injection. But the little girl did not scream and was _____. The doctor gave her medicines. In a week, Sara was _____.





Reading Comprehension



A. The Blue Jackal

Read the story and answer the questions :

Once a cunning jackal jumped into a big tub of blue dye. "I am your king," he said. All the animals, big and small believed him and bowed before him. The clever jackal smiled. Now he was the most powerful animal in the forest. He was proud to be a king.

Once, the jackal woke up in the middle of the night. The jackals in the forest were howling at the full moon in the sky. The blue jackal forgot he was a king. He, too, began to howl.

"Hu... aah! Hu...aah!" he cried.

The animals ran out to see. "He is not a king. He is just a jackal!" they shouted. They rushed to attack him.

"Stop, stop! I am sorry I tricked you. Please do not kill me!" said the blue jackal.

The animals forgave him, but only after giving the jackal a good beating.

—A Panchtantra tale

1. Why did the animals think that the jackal was a king?
2. How did the jackal become blue?
3. What did the animals do when they saw the blue jackal?
4. Why did the dogs feel scared when they saw the jackal?
5. How did the animals know that the king was just a jackal?

B. Beautiful Hands Are Those...

Beautiful hands are those that weave
Bright threads of joy in lives that grieve.
Beautiful feet are those that run
On errands of mercy from sun to sun.

Beautiful lips are those that speak
To comfort the mourner and hearten the weak.
Beautiful eyes are those that glow
With the light of a spirit pure as snow.

Beautiful lives are those that bear
For other lives their burden of care.
Beautiful souls are those that show
The spirit of God, where'er they go.

—Anonymous



Let's Practice

A. On the basis of your reading of the above poem answer the following questions as briefly as possible in the spaces provided.

1. What do beautiful hands do?

2. In what work are beautiful feet busy?

3. What lips should be considered beautiful?

4. How do beautiful eyes look?

5. What lives does the poet regard as beautiful?

6. Describe 'beautiful souls'.



B. Match the columns 'A' and 'B'

A

1. weave
2. grieve
3. errands
4. hearten

B

- (a) tasks
- (b) give comfort
- (c) feel sorrow
- (d) spin

C. Falling Leaves

Do you know Fall?

It is the season of falling leaves.

The weather grows cool. The green trees begin to change.

They change to yellow, orange, red, and finally brown.

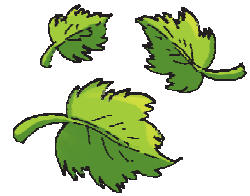


Then the leaves begin to drop.

They fall like golden rain or snow.

They gather on the ground.

The cool wind blows them into drifts.



Leaves rustle when they move.

They make noises as you crunch across them with your shoes.

They are fun to jump in. They are VERY fun to jump in!

Your dog can even play hide-and-seek in them.



More than anything, Fall is pretty.

Eventually the leaves are all gone.

The trees are all bare.

Even then, Fall is pretty.

And never forget...

Winter is coming soon, too!



Let's Practice

A. Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.

1. What season is this story about?
2. What colours do the leaves change to?



B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The leaves fall like _____ rain or snow.
2. Even then, Fall is _____ .

C. What can you do with piles of leaves? Write your own ideas :

1. sit in them
2. _____
3. _____

D. Global Warming

Global warming refers to the increase of the earth's average temperature due to increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Scientists agree that the burning of fossil fuels like oil and coal causes greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide to escape into the air and act like a warm blanket over the earth.

One way to reduce greenhouse gases is to reduce deforestation, the cutting down of trees. Trees soak up carbon dioxide from the air, so having lots of trees around is good for the atmosphere.

There are already some changes happening because of global warming. Sea level is rising and some animals are moving to new homes because their natural habitat is disappearing.

If the warming gets worse, as scientists expect, there may be some kinds of plants and animals that become extinct. There may be more storms and floods. Due to melting ice caps, sea levels may rise so much that people have to move away from the coasts. Some areas may become too dry for farming.

All humans contribute to global warming by, for example, driving a car, flying in an airplane, and heating or cooling their houses. The best way to help slow down global warming is to put less carbon into the air by using less fossil fuel.



Let's Practice

A. Tick (✓) the correct option :

1. The story is
an information story a news story a fable
2. What is deforestation?
3. True or False: Trees soak up carbon dioxide.
4. Make a list of things that ordinary people can do to slow down global warming.



17

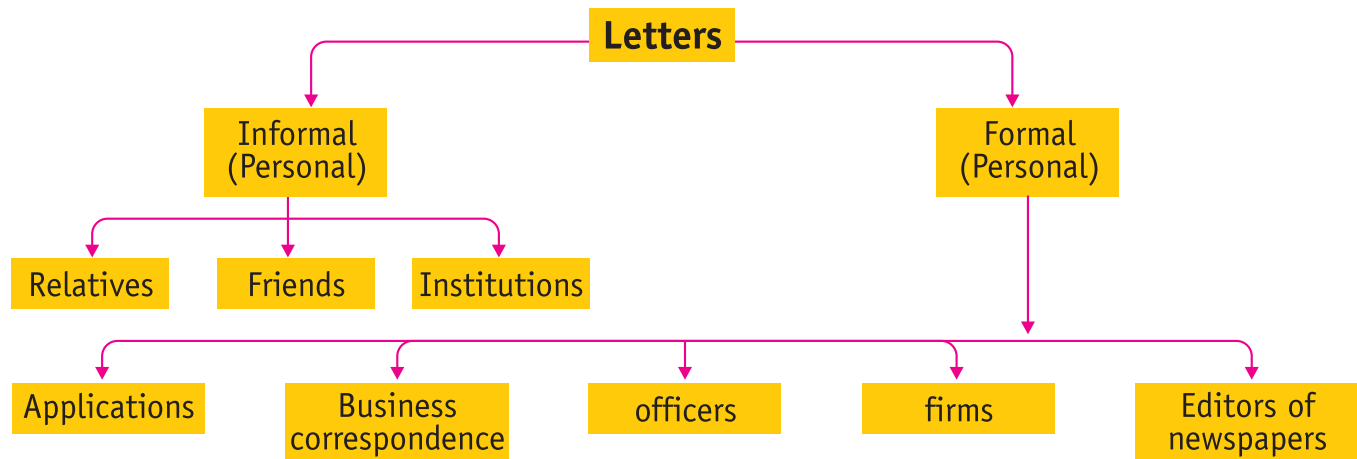


Letter Writing and Poster Making



A **letter** is a conversation by post.

Letters may be divided into two kinds.



Layout for an informal letter.

19 Ashok Vihar

Karnal -132 001

20 November 20____

Dear Uncle

Yours affectionately

Bittoo

1. Heading

(a) Address of the sender

(b) Date

2. Salutation

The Body Of The Letter

With affectionate regards, I am,

4. Complimentary close.

5. Senders Signature

Note: In the Formal (Business) letters, the Name/Designation and address of the recipient is written just below the date line: e.g.

The Principal

St. Mary's Convent School

Patiala

Do You REMEMBER



A new paragraph/part of the letter begins from the left hand side margin. Leave some between each paragraph/part of the letter.



Let's Practice

1. Write a letter of sympathy to a friend who has been involved in an accident.
2. Write a letter to your friend inviting her/him to your birthday party.
3. Write an application to the principal of your school for remission of fine.
4. Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for a birthday gift.
5. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views on increase in number of road accidents day-by- day.

Specimen

DFWICS Cordially invites you to this years
Gigantic Diwali Mela
Organized by Dallas Fort Worth Indian Cultural Society

Welcome to 8th Annual Diwali Mela 2014
COTTON BOWL STADIUM, DALLAS, TX
SAVE THE DATE **Nov 2nd 2014**
4:00PM TO MIDNIGHT
ENJOYED BY A CROWD OF OVER 50,000 ANNUALLY

TICKETS \$5 \$7 at the Gate

TICKETS \$5 \$7 at the Gate

Coca-Cola

TV ASIA

Poster Making

Make attractive posters on :

- Save water, Save Nature
- Save Fuel, Save Generations



18



Composition



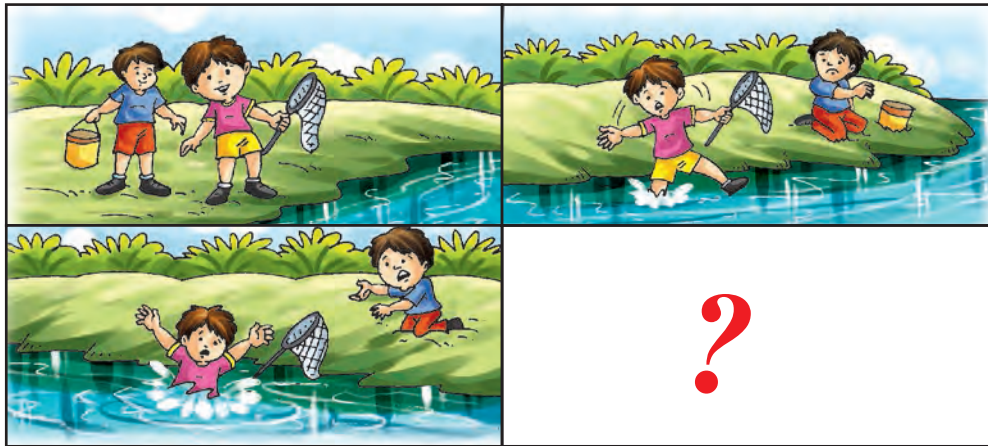
Story Writing

A **story** is a description of events in a proper sequence. It is written to entertain people.



Let's Practice

A. Write a story of at least 100 words based on the pictures below :



B. Writing stories with the help of given outlines.

One day Humpy, the horse, tried to neigh but he roared like a tiger-he looked here and there- what was wrong with him-all his friends Bunny Rabbit, Kittu Parrot were scared of him-Shera, the tiger was angry with Humpy Chunnu, the fox took Humpy to doctor Bear- Humpy was cured-he neighed and did not roar again.

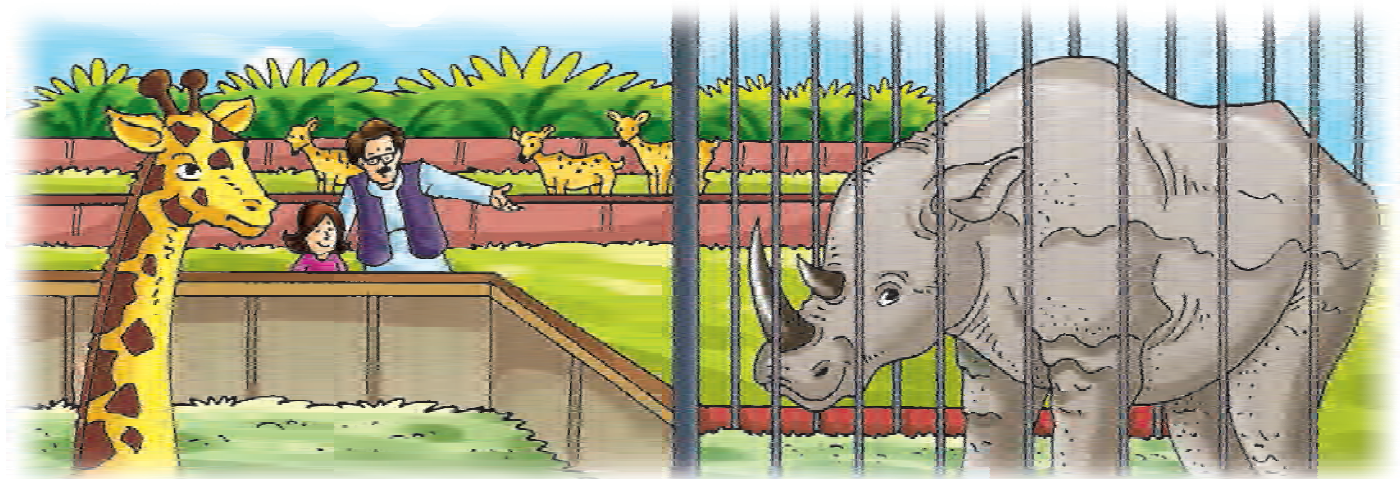
Blank writing area with horizontal lines.

C. Alice was walking on the beach- she saw a bottle-rubbed it-a giant appeared he was a genie- Alice asked him to create a new wonderland-the giant took her to space where she floated around-laughed and had a lot of fun with the stars and the planets.

Blank writing area with horizontal lines.

Paragraph Writing

D. Given below is a picture of a zoo. Write a short paragraph on 'A visit to a Zoo' getting clues from the picture :



E. Given below is a picture showing a lack of cleanliness in a village. Write a short paragraph on the subject, getting clues from the picture.



F. Write paragraphs on the following topics in not more than 100 words:

- The Day I was Alone at Home
- What I Want to be when I Grow Up
- My School Boy
- My Favourite Cartoon Character

Notices

Notices are short written, typed or printed news of something about to happen or that has already happened. It is avant for the information to the readers. Look at the specimen of a notice given below :

NOTICE

Lost! Lost! Lost! } heading

20.5. _____ } date

I have lost my watch in the playground. It is a Titan watch with a silver strap. Whoever finds it will get a treat in the canteen. Please contact me if the watch is found. } body text

Kiran Gupta } details of the writer

G. Write a notice to be put up in your school as you have lost your badminton.

Messages

A written **message** is a piece of information that we cannot speak to them ourselves. It is usually written in a box and is very brief.

A message written by Rekha's mother for Rekha.

16th June _____ } date

Rekha } receiver

I am going to the hospital to see your aunt. Tell Papa to call the plumber as the kitchen tap is not working. I shall be back by 8 pm. } body text

Mother } writer

H. Read the following telephonic conversation and write the message Anandita leaves for Rehan.

Arvind : Hello! Can I speak to Rehan?

Anandita : Rehan has gone out. May I know who is speaking?

Arvind : I am Arvind. Can you please tell Rehan that the plan for English tutions is cancelled because I am going to Shimla today?

Anandita : Sure, I'll let him know.

GRADED ASSESSMENT-1



A. Fill in the blanks with correct collective nouns given in bracket :

1. a _____ of directors (crowd/board)
2. a _____ of monkeys (flock/troop)
3. a _____ of robbers (gang/board)
4. a _____ of lions (herd/pride)

B. Circle at least one **indefinite pronoun** in each sentence :

1. One never knows who might be listening.
2. Many are called but few are chosen.
3. I finished my cookie and asked for another.
4. Both were punished for the crime they committed.

C. Complete the sentences with the **simple past tense** of the verbs in parentheses :

1. The boys _____ (whisper) secrets to each other.
2. Uncle Vipin _____ (hurry) to catch his bus.
3. We _____ (return) our books to the library.
4. She _____ (left) the frog and it _____ (change) into a prince.

D. Fill in the blanks with 'A', 'An' or 'The' as required:

1. Sri Lanka is _____ island.
2. _____ earth moves round _____ sun.
3. _____ honest man is trusted by _____ all.
4. He is _____ Indian but his wife is _____ American.

E. Join each pair of sentences by using suitable **conjunction** :

1. He failed in the examination. He did not work hard.

2. Aditya was punished by the teacher. He was impudent.

3. Indu is crying. She has lost her purse.

4. Rani is liked by all. She is good-tempered.

GRADED ASSESSMENT-2

A. Tell whether each sentence below is a **declarative sentence**, an **interrogative sentence**, an **exclamatory sentence** or an **imperative sentence** :

1. The girls were playing volleyball. _____

2. Where is my bike? _____

3. What a lovely dog! _____

B. Complete the following sentences by adding a question tag :

1. This is your house, _____ ?

2. That isn't the right answer, _____ ?

3. Suraj can't ride a bike, _____ ?

C. Write the **antonyms** of the following using suitable prefixes :

1. tidy

2. safe

3. kind

4. common

5. moral

6. necessary

D. Write an application to the principal of your school for remission of fine.

E. Write a paragraph on :

1. The Festival I Enjoy Most. Or

2. Global Warming.

F. Write story with the help of given outlines :

One day Humpy, the horse, tried to neigh but he roared like a tiger-he looked here and there- what was wrong with him-all his friends Bunny Rabbit, Kittu Parrot were scared of him-Shera, the tiger was angry with Humpy Chunnu, the fox took Humpy to doctor Bear- Humpy was cured-he neighed and did not roar again.