

Introductory



Or (For the class as decided by School Book Selection Committe/Teachers concerned)

by

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The Alphabet

Look at the pictures. Read the names loudly. **1.** an apple **2.** a balloon **3.** a cup 4. a doll 5. an egg 7. a girl 8. a hen 9. an inkpot 10. a jug 6. a fish 12. a lamp 11. a kettle **13.** a mouse <mark>14.</mark> a nail **15.** an orange 17. a queen 18. a ring 19. a ship **16.** a plate **20.** a table 21. an umbrella 22. a van 23. a window 24. an X-ray 25. a yak 26. a zebra



Now choose the right word from the previous page and complete each of the 26 sentences below. Begin like this : A is for apple. Say them aloud.

1. A is for	14. N is for	•••••
2. B is for	15. O is for	•••••
3. C is for	16. P is for	•••••
4. D is for	17. Q is for	•••••
5. E is for	18. R is for	
6. F is for	19. S is for	
7. G is for	20. T is for	•••••
8. H is for	21. U is for	•••••
9. I is for	22. V is for	•••••
10. J is for	23. W is for	•••••
11. K is for	24. X is for	
12. L is for	25. Y is for	••••••
13. M is for	26. Z is for	•••••

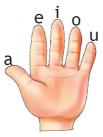
LEARN : An alphabet is made up of letters. The letters are arranged in a fixed order. There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

Big Letters :	А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	I	J
	Κ	L	Μ	Ν	0	Ρ	Q	R	S	Т
	U	V	W	Х	Y	Z				
Small Letters:	a	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j
	k	ι	m	n	0	р	q	r	S	t
	u	۷	W	Х	У	Z				





Look at the hand and the letters written there.

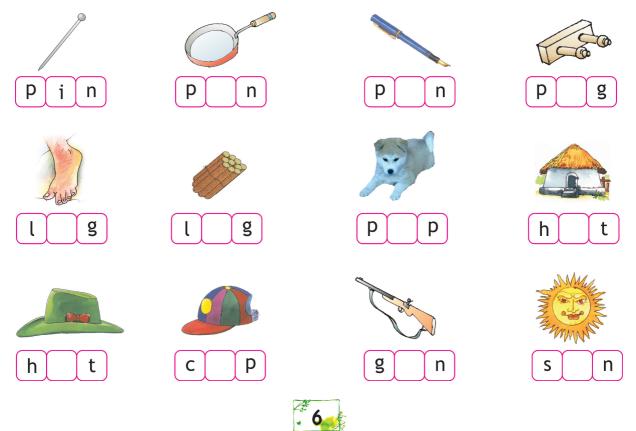


These letters represent a sound. You pronounce them with your mouth open.

These five letters -a, e, i, o, u are called VOWELS.

The rest of the letters b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, and z (21 letters) are called CONSONANTS.

Now complete these words, putting in the missing vowels, to match the pictures. Read each word loudly to learn how to say them.





b

S

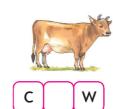
С

r

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S

р



j

S

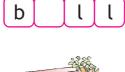
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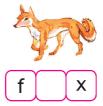














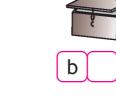














Х



















t

t



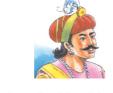






t



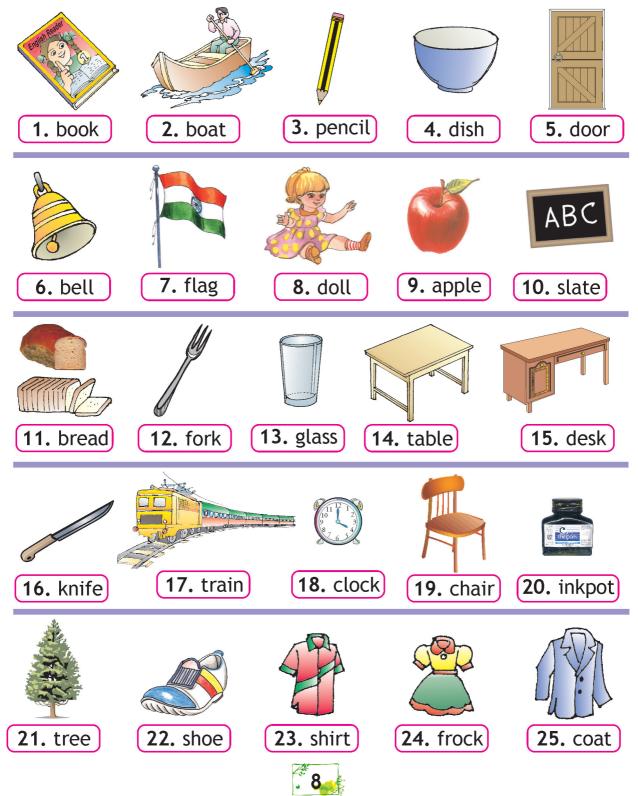




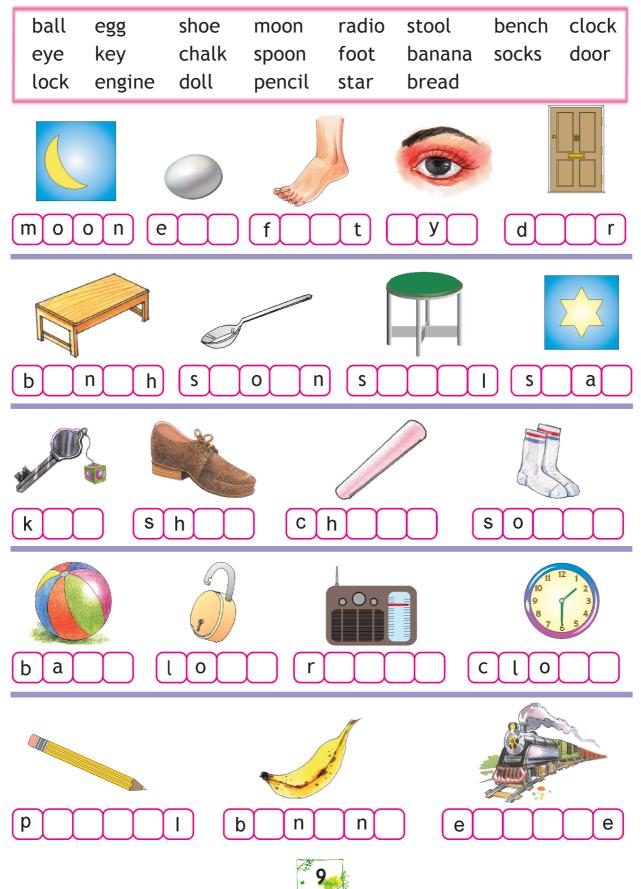




Everything, Every place, Every person has a name. Learn the names of things shown in the pictures.



Look at the names of things in the box. Then finish the words under the pictures. There are more words than you will need.





Names of Places

Learn the names of places by saying them aloud.

1. well	2. shop	3. ZOO
4. garden	5. river	6. bridge
7. hospital	8. park	9. church
10. street	11. post office	12. station
13. road	14. hill	15. field
	. 10	





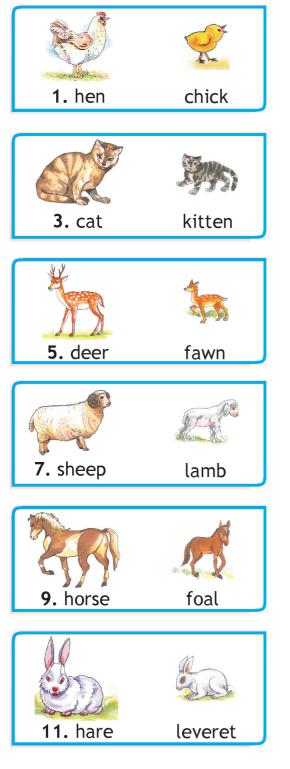
Do you know the names of animals shown in the pictures? Learn them, so that you can name them correctly.





Animals and Their Babies

The babies of animals have different names. Learn them also.







A Look at the pictures on the previous page.

In each box you will see an animal and its baby.

Example : a hen and a chick, a cow and a calf, a cat and a kitten, a dog and a puppy, a deer and a fawn, an elephant and a calf, a sheep and a lamb, a goat and a kid, a horse and a foal, a lion and a cub, a hare and a leveret, a goose and a gosling.

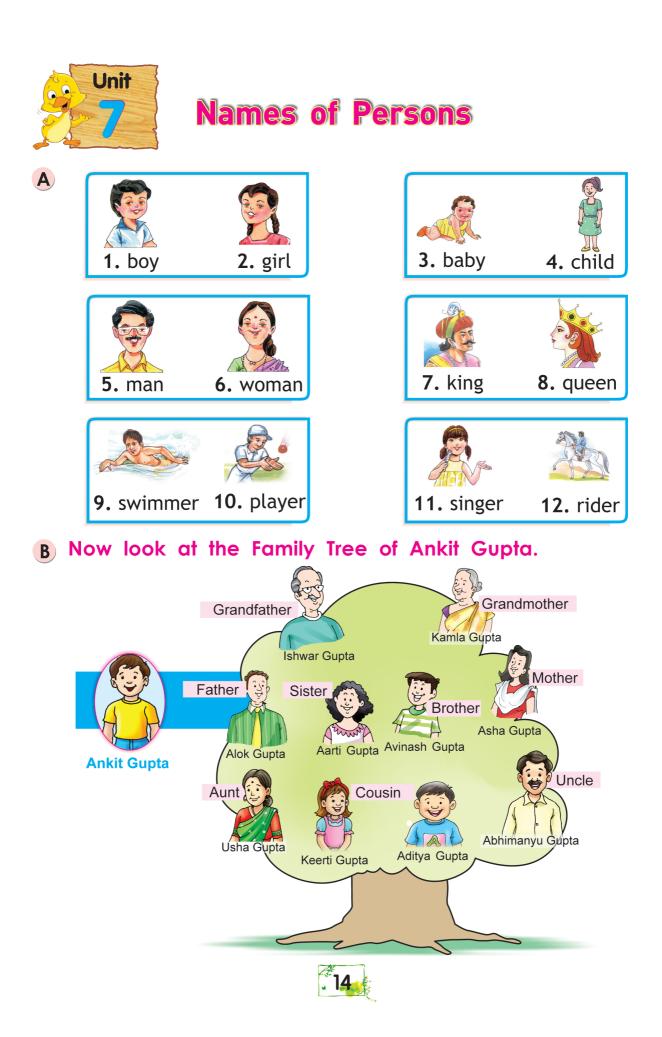
B Now put in the missing words. The first sentence goes with the first picture, and so on. Begin like this :

1. The chick is the baby of the hen.

- - 1. D R 2. G T 3. C F 4. F L 5. L N
- 6. H O R 7. S H 8. P U Y
- 9. G SE
- 10. C H I

. 13

- 12. F N 13. L B
- 14. K I N
- 15. E L T



- 1. Ankit Gupta has a father Alok Gupta.
- 2. Ankit Gupta has a mother Asha Gupta.
- 3. Ankit Gupta has a brother Avinash Gupta.
- 4. Ankit Gupta has a sister Aarti Gupta.
- 5. Ankit Gupta has a grandfather Ishwar Gupta.
- 6. Ankit Gupta has a grandmother Kamla Gupta.
- 7. Ankit Gupta has an uncle Abhimanyu Gupta.
- 8. Ankit Gupta has an aunt Usha Gupta.
- 9. Ankit Gupta has a cousin Aditya Gupta.
- 10. Ankit Gupta has a cousin Keerti Gupta.
- 11. Alok Gupta and Asha Gupta are Husband and wife.
- 12. Alok Gupta and Usha Gupta are son and daughter of Ishwar and Kamla Gupta.
- 13. Aditya and Keerti are nephew and niece of Alok and Asha Gupta.
- C Learn the names of persons in a family.
- D Choose one word from box 1 and one word from box 2, and write the pairs that go together. Begin like this :

1.		man,	woman	
man	boy	husband	father	brother
uncle	son	nephew	grandfath	ner grandson
2.				
wife	woman	sister	mother	girl aunt
grand-da	aughter	daughter	niece	grandmother







Learn the names of workers by saying them aloud.









10. cobbler





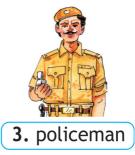


5. shepherd







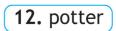


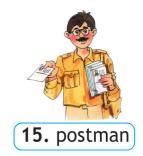




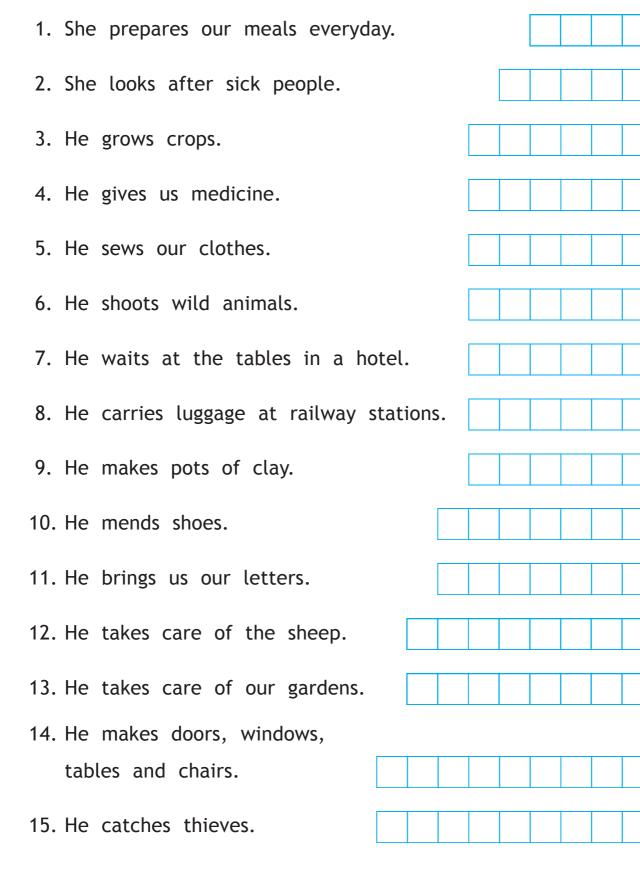
9. waiter







Who are they ?







Naming-Words (Nouns)

A We have already learnt that —

man	queen	king	brother	uncle
postman	boy	woman	baby	daughter
sister	policeman	son	tailor	nurse
carpenter	guard	girl	mason	potter
clerk	gardener	aunt	farmer	doctor

all are names of *persons*. Such **naming-words** are called **Nouns**.

B We have also learnt that —

COW	horse	camel	elephant
rabbit	butterfly	bee	parrot
lion	kitten	hen	tiger
monkey	deer	snake	cat

all are names of *animals*. Such **naming-words** are also called **Nouns**.

C We have also learnt that —

church	station	school	college
village	temple	city	country
post office	mosque	market	park
street	hospital	classroom	shop

all are names of *places*. Such naming-words are also called Nouns.



D We have also learnt that —

tea	bread	mango	butter
chalk	salt	orange	coffee
sugar	shoe	wood	paper
frock	knife	radio	cheese

all are names of *things*. Such naming-words are also called Nouns.

E Learn :

Words which are used as *names* of *persons*, *animals*, *places* or *things*, are called **Nouns**. All **naming-words** are **Nouns**.

Arrange these nouns in four lists : (a) persons (b) animals (c) places (d) things.

king	engine	lady	cousin
donkey	river	town	milk
orange	village	sheep	cottage
kitten	puppy	pupil	plate
beggar	picture	road	field

Persons	Animals	Places	Things

- 2 All the words in these lists are nouns, except one. Underline the word which is not a noun.
 - 1. box, chair, table, door, open, roof, window.
 - 2. aeroplane, train, lorry, quick, ship, boat, scooter.



- 3. hill, sky, down, cloud, mountain, earth, river.
- 4. parrot, bullock, before, ass, bee, wolf, butterfly.
- 5. cricket, football, hockey, badminton, volleyball, tennis, walk.
- 3 All the words in these lists are nouns. But one noun is different from the others. Underline the one which is different.

Remember

Example : apple, orange, mango, wood, banana, grapes

The word which is a different noun is 'wood'. All other words are names of fruits.

- 1. milk, coffee, water, tea, ink, lemonade, juice.
- 2. coat, cap, shoe, frock, shirt, head, skirt.
- 3. mason, tailor, butcher, painter, tiger, nurse, policeman.
- 4. tomato, potato, onion, carrot, radish, egg, cauliflower.
- 5. Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, January, Friday, Thursday.

4 Underline the nouns in the following sentences :

- 1. His book and pencil are on the table.
- 2. The cow and the horse are in the field.
- 3. The moon and the stars shine in the sky at night.
- 4. The child burnt its fingers in the fire.
- 5. The woman in the car is my aunt.
- 6. The gentleman carried a stick in his hand.
- 7. The soldier carried a gun on his shoulder.
- 8. We get cream and butter from milk.
- 9. The little boy ate all the chocolates.
- 10. The girl looked at the Moon and clapped her hands.





Doing-Words (Verbs)

A Look at the pictures. Then read the sentences given below them :



In sentence 1, the word laughs says something about Ashok's action.

In sentence 2, the word walks says something about Sita's action.

In sentence 3, the word runs says something about Raman's action.



In sentence 4, the word cries says something about baby's action. In sentence 5, the word skips says something about Jill's action. In sentence 6, the word sleeps says something about Tom's action. The words shines, burns, fly, dance, swim and sail also show an action. **B** Learn : Words which show an action are called Verbs. All doing-words are Verbs. Laughs, walks, runs, cries, skips, sleeps, shines, burns, fly, dance, swim and sail all are Verbs. C If the Noun speaks about one person or thing, then the action word has an s at the end of the Verb, Ashok laughs, Sita walks, Raman runs. If the Noun speaks about more than one person or thing then the action word does not have an (s) at the end of the Verb. (Boats) fly. girls dance. (Boats) sail. Draw one line under the verbs and two lines under the pronoun/nouns in the following sentences : 1. The boys fight. 7. The earth moves round the sun. 2. Cows eat grass. 8. Children speak English at home. 3. We learn grammar. 9. A porter carries a load. 4. Children play in the park. 10. A horse runs fast. 5. A clock tells the time. 11. We drink tea out of a cup. 6. The sun shines in the sky. 12. Birds build nests.



2 Fill in the blanks with a verb. Take help from the box given below.

- 1. We should always pure water.
- 2. Children love to fresh bread.
- 3. Tom a tree.
- 4. The bell
- 5. Those children English.
- 6. Stars at night.
- 7. Kings in palaces.
- 8. The Sun in the east.
- 9. The Earth round the sun.
- 10. The Sun in the west.







rises	live	drink	eat	climbs
sets	speak	rings	twinkle	moves

3 Choose the right verb to go with each noun so as to make a meaningful sentence. One is done for you.

	Nouns	Verbs	
1.	A knife—	sail.	A knife cuts.
2.	The grass	blows.	
3.	The sun	falls.	
4.	The wind	grows.	
5.	The rain	cuts.	
6.	Horses	shines.	
7.	Aeroplanes	gallop.	
8.	Ships	fly.	





Picture Reading (Verbs)

A Sometimes a verb ends in "ing". Look at the pictures and learn new verbs.



B Now learn how to use the ing word in a sentence. Example :

- 1. The boy is standing.
- 2. The boy is sitting.
- 3. The boy is writing.
- 4. The girl is reading a book.
- 5. The man is **painting** the wall.
- C Complete the sentences with the correct ing word by looking at the pictures.
 - 1. The baby is 2. The man is 3. The boy is 4. The boy is a football. 5. The aeroplane is _______ in the sky. 6. The children are the road. 7. The girl isa cake. 8. The boy is his teeth. 9. The boy is tea. 11. The man is ______a bird. 12. The boy is ______ a horse. 13. The woman is dinner. 14. The girl is ______a flower. 15. The man is a car. 16. The man is 17. The boy is 18. The girl is the floor. 19. The man is 20. Boys are football.





Words Used Instead of Nouns (Pronouns)

A Look at the pictures, and then read the sentences :

1. I am a boy. Look at me. Here I and me stand for the boy.	 2. We are boys. Look at us. Here we and us stand for the boys.
3. You are a pupil. I like you. Here you and you stand for the <i>pupil</i> .	 4. He is a beggar. Look at him. Here he and him stand for the beggar.
5. She is a nurse. Look at her. Here she and her stand for the nurse.	6. It is a tree. Touch it. Here it and it stand for the tree.
7. They are boys. Look at them. Here they and them stand for the <i>boys</i> .	8. They are flowers. Smell them.



The words I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, us, them which are used instead of nouns are called Pronouns. The Pronoun I is always written as a Capital Letter.

B Learn :

- 1. The pronouns he and him stand for one boy or one man.
- 2. The pronouns she and her stand for one girl or one woman.
- 3. The pronoun it stands for an animal, a place or a thing without life.
- 4. The pronouns they and them stand for more than one person, animal, place, or thing.
- 5. Pronouns replace Nouns.
- 1 Replace the underlined Nouns with Pronouns and rewrite the sentences. Choose the Pronouns from the box. One is done for you.

I	You	He	She	lt	We	They them
me	you	him	her	it	us	them

(a) Ravi said Ravi is a good boy. Ravi said he is a good boy. Everyone likes Ravi. Everyone likes him.
(b) Mother is a good cook. Mother makes delicious cakes.
We all love my Mother's cakes.
(c) Johnny is a singer. Johnny can sing any kind of song.



People want to hear Johnny sing.

..... (d) The children are playing. The children are playing in the garden. Do not disturb the children. (e) The elephant is a big animal. The elephant can lift heavy things. Children love to ride on the elephant. (f) Raju and Raunak are brothers. Raju and Raunak are twins. When you look at Raju and Raunak you cannot find any difference. (g) Stop Mohan, go and change your dress. I do not like Mohan in this dress. I like Mohan in your blue suit. _____ (h) The little girl said, "Look at the Little Girl."



.....

"The little Girl said, "The little girl is dressed as "Snow White."

.....

.....

2 Circle the words in the box in the grid, and then complete the sentences given after them.

t	hem	ι	JS	he	er	it		him	you
-		F			D	C	F	C	
1	Н	E	Μ		R	S	F	S	
Н	Ι	Μ	0	Р	Q	R	S	Т	
L	S	Т	Y	0	U	Ρ	Q	R	
Ζ	Х	S	Μ	Н	Е	R	S	Т	
Κ	U	S	L	0	Р	Q	R	0	
Х	Y	Z	Ι	Т	А	В	С	D	

- 2. Look at, we all are wearing new school uniforms today.
- 3. You can give this book to, he wants to read it.
- 4. Why have all come here?
- 5. This is uniform, she is a nurse.
- 6. We like to live in Delhi. is the Capital of India. You will also like



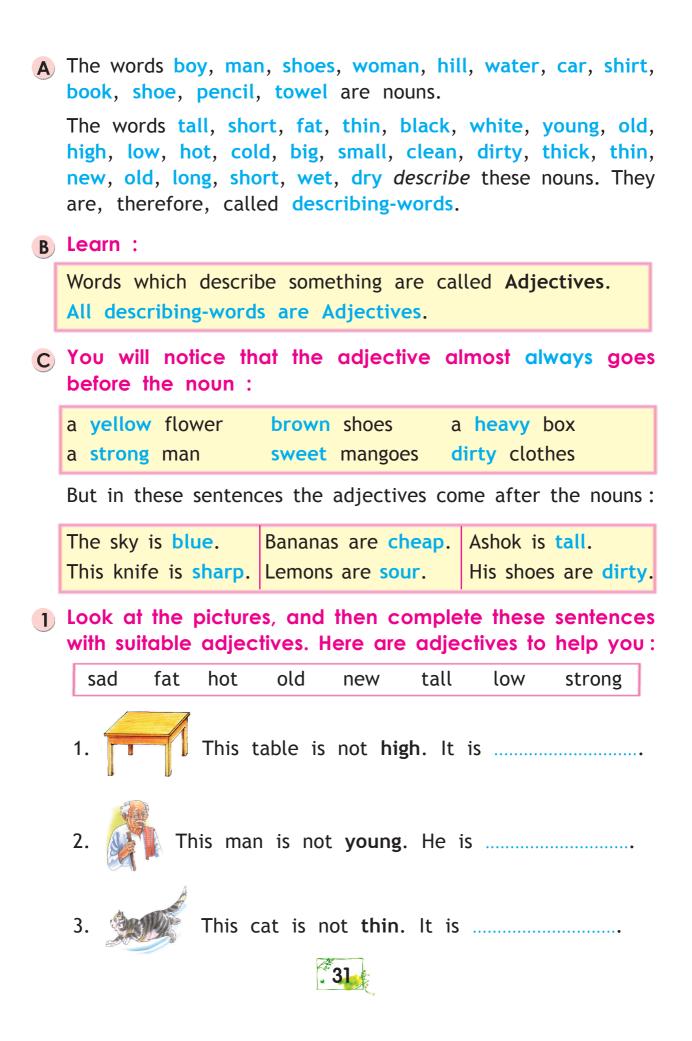






Describing-Words (Adjectives)





- 4. This boy is not **short**. He is
- 5. This man is not weak. He is
- 6. These shoes are not **old**. They are
- 7.
- The sun is not **cold**. It is
- 8. This girl is not happy. She is
- In the group of words given below, one word is not a describing word. Underline it.
 - 1. happy, sad, angry, cry, glad.
 - 2. thin, far, thick, fat, tall.
 - 3. black, white, and, yellow, blue.
 - 4. run, big, small, tiny, huge.
 - 5. young, old, long, short, boy.







A Look at the pictures, and then read the sentences :

1. Ashok walks slowly.

2. Sita walks quickly.



3. The sun shines **brightly**.

4. The soldier fights bravely.



5. He writes **neatly**.

6. The dog barks loudly.



In these sentences, the words **slowly**, **quickly**, **brightly**, **bravely**, **neatly** and **loudly** add something to the meaning of the verbs walks, walks, shines, fights, writes and barks. They tell us how the action is done. Such words are called Adverbs.

B Look at the pictures and then read the sentences below :

1. Rama sits here.





2. Sita stands there.

3. The sky is above.





4. The children played outside.



5. The children sat inside.



6. The balloon went up.

The words here, there, above, outside, inside and up add something to the meaning of the verbs *sits*, *stands*, *is*, *played*, *sat* and *went*. They tell us where the action is done. Such words are also called Adverbs.

C Now read these sentences :

- 1. Rama goes to school early.
- 2. Father comes home late.
- 3. Ashok came yesterday.
- 4. Sita will come tomorrow.
- 5. I shall return soon.
- 6. Do it now.

The words early, late, yesterday, tomorrow, soon and now add something to the meaning of the verbs goes, comes, came, will come, shall return and do. They tell us when the action is done. Such words are also called Adverbs.

D Learn :

Words which add something to the meaning of verbs, and tell us how an action is done, where it is done or when it is done, are called Adverbs.

1 Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs. Choose from the box :

	_	happily there
--	---	------------------

- 1. The birds sang
- 2. The old man walked



- 3. The children played
- 4. The soldiers fought
- 5. The Sun shines
- 6. Come
- 7. Go
- 8. She went to Delhi

2) Underline the adverbs in the following sentences :

- 1. The car is here.
- 2. Your book is there.
- 3. She did the work yesterday.
- 4. You came here late today.
- 5. The play will begin now.
- 6. The Sun shines brightly.
- 7. She brought the book quickly.
- 8. Come in and sit down.
- 3 Pick out nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs in the following sentences. Write 'N' for nouns, 'V' for verbs, 'A' for adjectives and 'Ad' for adverbs as shown :
 - A N V Ad
 - 1. A fat man walks slowly.
 - 2. The old dog barked loudly.
 - 3. The little children played happily.
 - 4. The black bird sang sweetly.
 - 5. The young soldier fought bravely.
 - 6. Good boys work hard.
 - 7. Bad boys speak rudely.
 - 8. Lazy boys work carelessly.



REVISION TEST-1 (Based on Units 1-14)

 Complete these sentences with naming words given in the box.

	insect	calf	animal
	feathers	kitten	chick
(a)	An elephant is an		
(b)	An ant is an		
(c)	Α		is a youn
(d)	Α		is a baby
(e)	Α		is a baby
(f)	Birds have		

2 Complete the following pairs of words. Choose the words from the box :

	vegetables	sisters	pupils	comb			
	windows	gentlemen	thread	pans			
(8	a) brush and						
(Ł	(b) pots and						
(0	c) fruits and						
(0	d) brothers an	d					
(e	e) doors and						
((f) teachers and						
(g	g) needle and						
(ł	n) ladies and						



3 Fill in each blank with a describing word opposite in meaning to the word in bold letters. Choose from the box. empty careless good heavy pretty fast (a) The jug is full, but the glass is (b) This picture is **ugly**, but that one is (c) The sister was careful but the brother was (d) Stone is but the feather is light. (e) Your maths is but your English is bad. (f) He is **slow** but his friends can run Look at the pictures and then answer the questions. Choose your answers from the box. (a) What is the boy doing ? He is drinking milk. (b) What is the girl doing ? (c) What is the man doing ? (d) What are the birds doing ? (e) What are the girls doing ? He is drinking milk. They are playing with their dolls. He is painting a wall. They are building their nest. She is eating an ice-cream.



5 Fill in the blanks with correct Adverbs. Choose from the box.

	upstairs	downwards	sweet	today
	slowly	upwards	everywhere	sour
(a) A tortoise v	walks		
(c) The smoke	rises		
(d) An apple fa	alls.		
(e) The sun shi	ines		
(f) Sugar is			
(g) Lemons are			
(h) We have a	holiday		

6 Fill in the blanks with correct Pronouns. Choose from the box.

I we you it he she they		we	vou	it	he	she	thev
-------------------------	--	----	-----	----	----	-----	------

- (a) Raman can run fast has won many medals.
- (b) Please, go out cannot sit here.
- (c) Sita will help you is a very nice girl.
- (d) Why are the boys playing outside? must come in.
- (e) It is not raining now will go out and play with my friends.
- (f) Do not go near the dog may bite you.
- (g) Mother, let us play hide and seek will not disturb you.







- A Look at the pictures and then read the sentences beside them.
 - 1. The balloon is **over** Bali's head.
 - 2. The balloon is **under** the table.



 \bigcirc

- 3. The balloon is in the box.
 - 4. The balloon is **on** the chair.



- 5. The balloon is **behind** Rita's back.
 - 6. The balloon is in front of the fire.



7. The balloon is **between** the box and the stool.

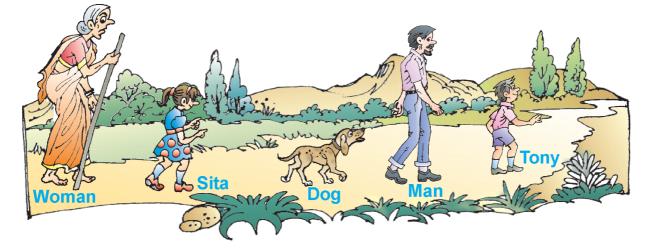


- 8. The balloon is **near** the basket.
- 9. The bee is **below** the picture.
 - 10. The bee is above the picture.
- B The words over, under, in, on, behind, in front of, between, near, below and above show the relation of one thing to another. Such words are called Prepositions.



C In these sentences, the Prepositions are used with Pronouns :

- 1. She lives near us.
- 2. This letter is from her.
- 3. She came with them.
- 4. There is a wall around it.
- 5. She came and sat beside me.
- Look at the picture and then fill in the blanks with 'behind', 'between' or 'in front of' :



(a) Tor	ny is	the tall man.
(b) Th	ne tall man is	Tony.
(c) Th	ne tall man is	ony and the dog.
(d) Th	ne tall man is	the dog.
(e) Th	ne dog is	the tall man.
(f) Th	ne dog is the ta	all man and Sita.
(g) Th	ne dog is	Sita.
(h) Sit	ta is	the dog.
(i) Sit	ta is	the old woman.
(j) Th	ne old woman is	Sita.



2 Tick (3) against the correct preposition : 1. Where is the cat? The cat is the table. A. over B. near C. on 2. Where is the pen ? The pen is the inkpot. A. on _____ B. near ____ C. in ____ 3. Where is the cat ? The cat is the fire. A. between B. behind C. in front of 4. Where is the dog? The dog is the table. A. near B. on C. under D 5. Where is the chair ? The chair is the table. A. behind B. under C. near 6. Where is the cat? The cat is the wall. A. near B. behind C. over 7. Where is the sky ? The sky is our heads. A. under B. on C. above 8. Where is the bird ? The bird is the chair and the box. A. near B. behind C. between 9. Where is the light ? The light is the table. A. over ____ B. above ___ C. on ___ 10. Where is the bee ? The bee is the picture. A. near B. behind C. above



Joining-Words (Conjunctions)

A Look at the pictures, and then read the groups of words below :



1. A fat boy and a thin girl.

2. Is the dog black or white ?





- 3. Sita picked up the mango but did not eat it.
 - 4. Tom could not drink the coffee because it was too hot.





5. Ashok could not go to school as he was ill.

B The words and, but, or and because are joining-words. They join together words, group of words or sentences. Such joining-words are called Conjunctions.

1 Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences :

- 1. He is rich but unhappy.
- 2. Though he is poor, he is happy.
- 3. Work hard or you will not pass.
- 4. He failed because he did not work hard.
- 5. Will you wait till I return ?
- 6. You will win the prize if you work hard.





2) Fill in each blank with a suitable conjunction :

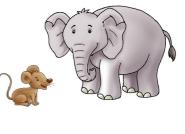
- 1. Two two make four.
- 2. He is old strong.
- 3. He is poor happy.
- 4. Work hard you will fail.
- 5. Work hard you want to pass.

3 Join the sentences together by using 'and' or 'but' :

- 1. Ashok is a good boy. Ashok is a kind boy.
- 2. Sita opened her book. Sita began to read.
- 3. Tom is jumping. Mary is skipping.
- 4. That boy is thin. His brother is fat.
- 5. Hari has a bicycle. His brother has a scooter.

4 Join these sentences together by using 'or' or 'because':

- 1. Are the girls singing ? Are the girls dancing ?
- 2. I cannot drink this coffee. It is too hot.
- 3. She cannot go to school today. She is ill.
- 4. Is Rama your brother ? Is Rama your cousin ?
- 5. All like Ashok. He is obedient.











A Look at the pictures, and then read the sentences below.

1. Bravo ! Well hit.



2. Oh ! How beautiful the moonlight is.

3. Alas ! The poor dog is dead.



4. Hurrah ! We won the match.

- In sentence 1, the word Bravo expresses sudden admiration.
- In sentence 2, the word Oh expresses sudden wonder.
- In sentence 3, the word Alas expresses sudden grief.
- In sentence 4, the word Hurrah expresses sudden joy.
- B The words Bravo, Oh, Alas, Hurrah which express a sudden feeling, for example, admiration, wonder, grief, joy, etc., are called Interjections.

Note : We always put on exclamation mark (!) after an Interjection.

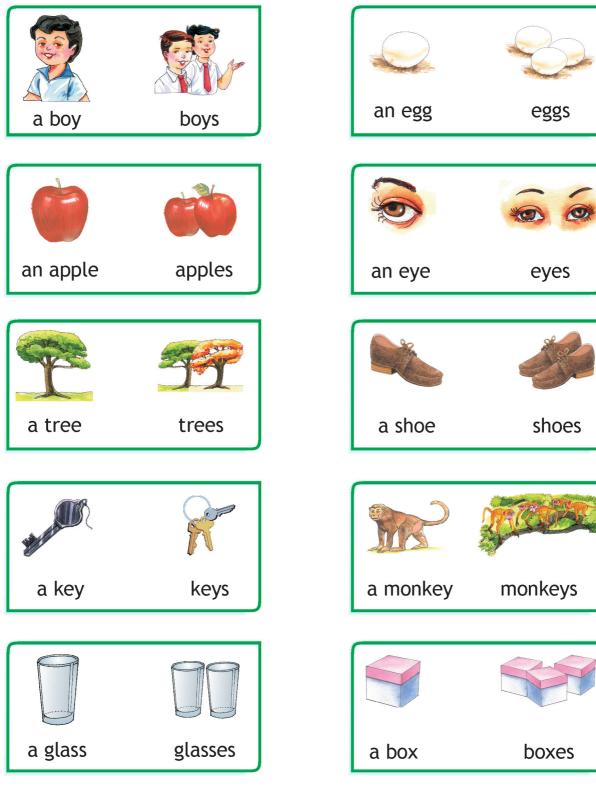


Look at the pictures. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below them with suitable Interjections. Choose from the box given below. Some words are new. Take the help of your teacher.

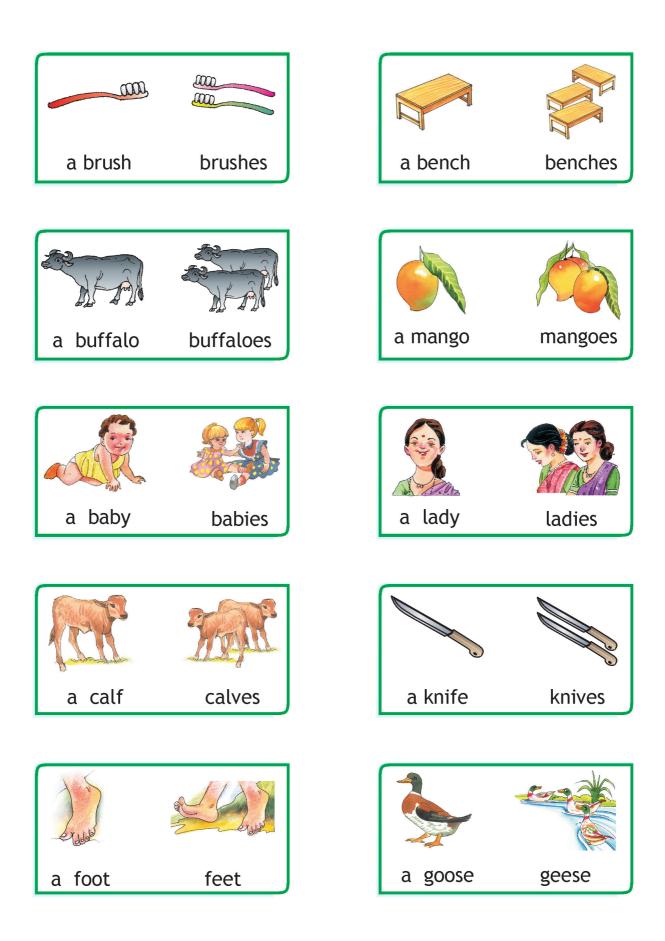
Hurrah	alas	Ugh	Eek	Hurryup
Look out	Hush	Hello	Wow	Oh
1.	! What	an ugly a	nimal.	
A STATE OF THE STA	2	!	The baby i	s sleeping
3.	! You will	fall in the	e hole.	
	4	! W	hat are you	u doing here
5.	! The hou	ıse is on fi	re.	
A	6	! W	hat fun we	had.
7.	! What a	a performan	ce.	
	8	i	a snake.	HLLE"
9.	! W	e won.		
		! Sho in the rac		and came



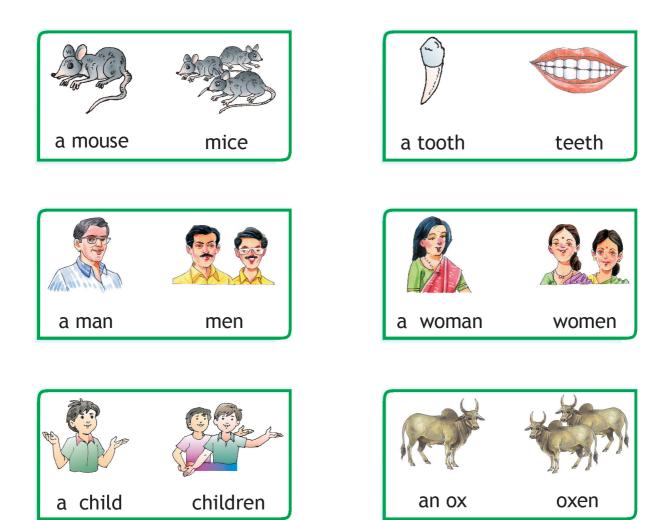
One and More Than One











1 Put these words in right boxes :

churches chillies leaves	flies classes families	loaves potatoes thieves	watches ponies knives
es		/es	ies
churches		aves	flies
	. 48		

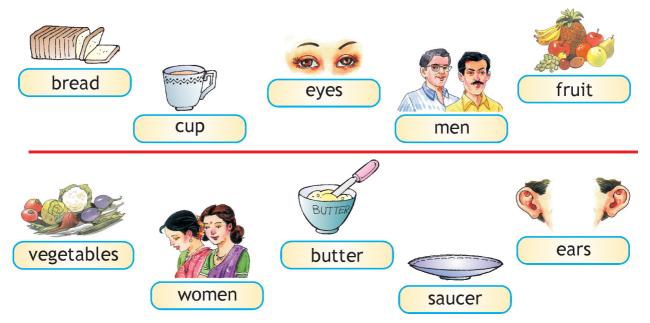


Pairs of Words

A Some words go in pairs. For example, we say :

Boys and girls

1 Now take one picture from the top row and one from the second row to make pairs of words. The first one has been done for you :



The first picture in the top row is **bread**. In the second row there is a picture of **butter**. These two words, **bread** and **butter**, are a pair. We often use them together. So we write down like this :



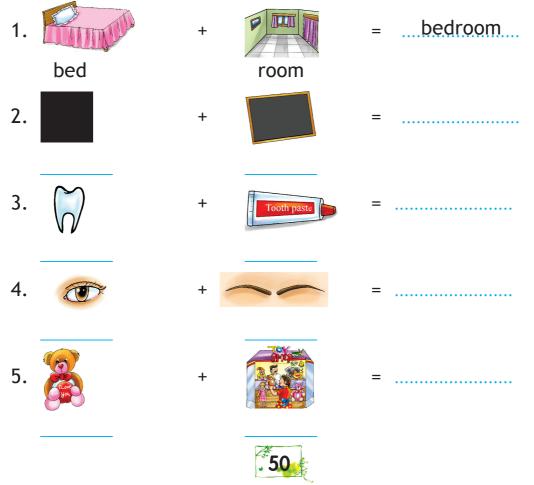
2 Now complete these pairs of words. Choose from the box :

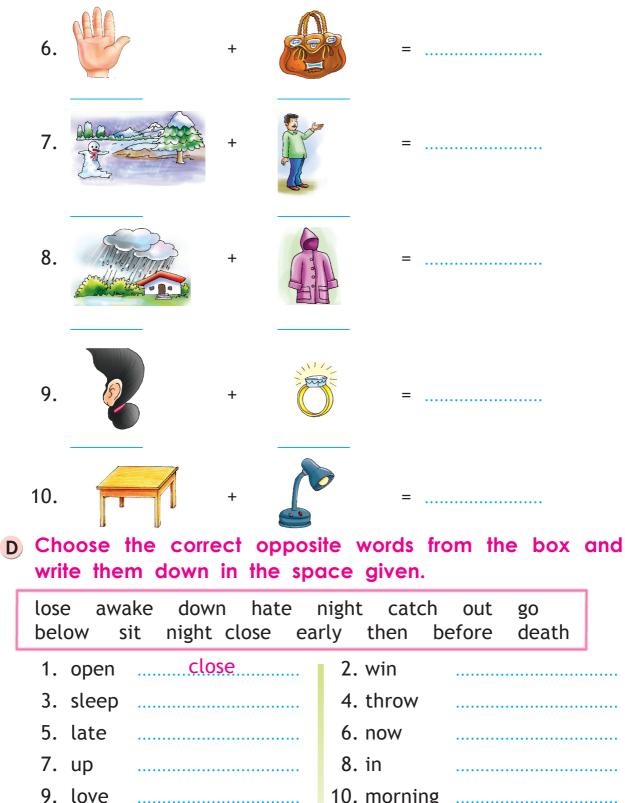
	socks	fork	salt	chair
	feet	key	pans	white
1	. hands and		5. knife	and
2	. shoes and		6. pepper	r and
3	. lock and		7. pots a	ind
4	. black and		8. table	and

B Sometimes you can make new words by joining two Nouns together.

Examples: Ice + cream = Icecream Shoe + lace = Shoelace

C Look at the pictures. They have names. By joining the names you make a new word. Do not forget to write the name under each picture before you write down the new name in the space given one is done for you.





 9. love
 10. morning

 11. day
 12. stop

 13. stand
 14. above

 15. after
 16. life







A Look at the pictures and the words written below them. 'A' is used before words beginning with a consonant.

	1. a computer	2. a rose	3. a table
	4. a fish	5. a monkey	y 6. a balloon
	atree,awindow,amonkey,amango,ayear,amountain	a ship,	
B	'An' is used before y silent h.	words beginn	ning with a vowel or
	1. an egg 2. a	an igloo	3. an owl
	4. an umbrella 5. a	an axe	6. an orange balloon
	an ant, an apple, a an eye, an ear, a an officer, an onion, a an hour	<mark>an</mark> iron, <mark>an</mark> ir	nkpot, <u>an</u> orange,
		18	



C 'The' is used before such words as - the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, the world, the Red Fort.



the Moon 1.





2. the Sun





- 4. the Jungle Stories 5. the Qutub Minar

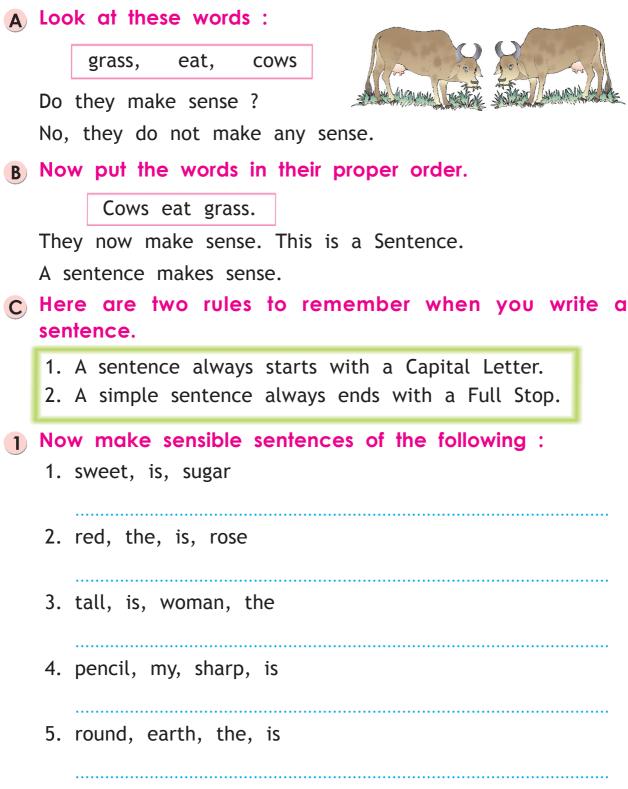
D Now complete each of these by putting in 'A', 'An' or 'The' as required :

1	balloon	18.	 animal
2.	flower	19.	 uncle
3.	inkpot	20.	 aunt
4	sun	21.	 soldier
5	earth	22.	 cousin
6	fish	23.	 old man
7	hour	24.	 iron box
8	eye	25.	 honest man
9.	hospital	26.	 year
10.	arrow	27.	 ох
11	elbow	28.	 buffalo
12.	ice-cream	29.	 hour
13.	umbrella	30.	 Ganges
14.	engine	31.	 Statue of Liberty
15.	peacock	32.	 hospital
16.	sky	33.	 ostrich
17	Taj Mahal	34.	 Arabian Nights





The Sentence









A	Loo	ok at these words :
		Birds (talk, fly, laugh).
	We	have to choose the right word from
	the	e three in the bracket. So we write :
	l	Birds fly.
1		oose the right word and rewrite the complete ntences.
	1.	Grass is (red, green, yellow).
	2.	The train runs on (lines, rails, roads).
	3.	We have (toes, thumbs, fingers) on our feet.
	4.	Rain falls from the (sky, clouds, stars).
	5.	Birds (build, break, keep) nests on the trees.
	6.	(Sparrows, Parrots, Monkeys) eat nuts.
	7.	Ships (sail, fly, swim) across the sea.
	8.	Wood (swims, floats, sails) on water.
	9.	A tortoise moves (fast, slowly, noisily).





Use of Am, Is, Are

Read the following sentences :

A Use of am

I am a good boy. I am happy.

- B Use of is
 - 1. Hari is a teacher. He is liked by all his students.
 - 2. Sita is my sister. She is very naughty.
 - 3. This is your book. That is mine.
 - 4. There is a bird on that tree.
- C Use of are
 - 1. We are good boys.
 - 2. You are my friend.
 - 3. You boys are always making a noise.
 - 4. They are playing in the garden.
 - 5. The boys are sleeping.
 - 6. The girls are reading.
 - 7. These shoes are not yours. Those shoes are yours.
 - 8. There are ten fingers on my two hands.

1) Put 'am', 'is', or 'are' in the following sentences :

- A. I busy today.
- B. You busy today.
- C. How you ?
- D. How old you ?
- E. You a lazy boy.
- F. How thick this book ?
- G. Those pens hers.
- H. This book mine.

- I. These boxes yours.
 - J. Those bags theirs.
 - K. The train late.
 - L. It hot today.
 - M. I seven years old.
 - N. There seven days in a week.
 - O. There a house on the hill.







Read the following sentences :

- A 1. I was present there. 2. Neha was at home.
 - 3. He was a poor man. 4. It was very hot yesterday.
 - 5. That child was there. 6. That woman was not there.
 - 7. Hari was absent yesterday. 8. Saturday was a holiday.
- **B** 9. We were present there.
 - 10. You were present there.
 - 11. You and your sister were absent yesterday.
 - 12. They were late.
 - 13. Sita and Rani were there.
 - 14. My friend and I were not present.
 - 15. There were many cows in the field.
 - 16. These boys were there, but those girls were not there.

1 Put 'was' or 'were' in the following sentences :

- 1. I absent yesterday. 2. Sita and Lila ill.
 - 3. Her clothes dirty. 4. His friends many.
 - 5. It hot yesterday.
- 6. I ill yesterday.
- 7. I at home.
- 8. Ashok and I there.
- 9. We absent yesterday.
- 10. There a cow in the garden.
- 11. It very cold yesterday.
- 12. Those girls making a noise.





Use of Has, Have, Had

Read the following sentences :

A

Has

- 1. He has a new bag.
- 2. Hari has a new purse.
- 3. This boy has a new bag.
- 4. That woman has a new purse.
- 5. Sita has a new bag.
- 6. He has a new purse.

B

Have

- 1. I have a new pen.
- 2. You have a new pen.
- 3. We have new pens.
- 4. They have new pens.
- 5. These boys have new pens.
- 6. Those women have new pens.

C

Had

- 1. I had a holiday yesterday.
- 2. You had a holiday on Sunday.
- 3. We had books in our bags.
- 4. You had books in your bags.
- 5. They had books in their bags.
- 6. The girl had a new book in her bag.
- 7. The boys had new books in their bags.





1) Put 'has', 'have' or 'had' in these sentences :

- 1. We a holiday yesterday.
- 2. She a lot of mangoes in her basket.
- 3. The room two doors and four windows.



- 4. Some monkeys long tails.
- 5. The tree yellow leaves.
- 6. Hari and Bali no books with them yesterday.
- 7. She blue eyes and fair hair.
- 8. We breakfast at eight every morning.
- 9. Thirty days September.
- 10. How many legs a cow ?
- 11. Do you a pen?
- 12. We great fun today.
- 13. Sheila to visit the dentist.
- 14. My sister many dolls.
- 15. They a test tomorrow.





Questions and Answers



- Read the following questions and answers :
 - What colour is this pen?
 Ans. It is red.
 - What are these?
 Ans. They are cups and saucers.
 - What are those?
 Ans. They are stars.
 - 4. Are there children in the park?Ans. A Yes, there are.



- **B** No, there are no children in the park.
- **B** Now read the following questions and answers :
 - What is your name?
 Ans. My name is Ashok.
 - How old are you?
 Ans. I am seven years old.
 - What is your father?
 Ans. My father is a doctor.
 - 4. How many brothers and sisters have you?Ans. I have one brother and two sisters.
 - 5. Where do you live?
 Ans. I live at 10, Nehru Street.



1 Write answers to the following questions : 1. What is the name of the little boy standing with you? 2. How old is your brother? 3. How far is your school from here? 4. When do you go to bed? 5. What time is it? 6. When do you get up? 7. How many children are there in your class? 8. Are your hands clean or dirty? 9. Who made this cake? 10. How many brothers and sisters have you?







- 3 Rewrite the jumbled sentences in correct order. Use full stops, capital letters and question marks where necessary.
 - (a) go out I may please
 - (b) us teacher a story tells
 - (c) Is your what name
 - (d) play the football we evening in
 - (e) will picnic go we a tomorrow on
- 4 Write the words in the box under the correct picture and write a, an or the before them. One is done for you.

ugly frogaxeowlrobotoldmanQutub Minar(a)(b)(c)<t

5 Look at the picture and then fill up the blanks in the sentences with the right word. Take the help of the box.

school bus, is, thin, fat, go, are, love, play

- (a) Ayush and Arushi brother and sister.
- (b) Ayush six years old.



- (d) They to school together in the
- (e) They each other and together at home.



6	Fill	in the	blanks	with Prep	ositions fro	m the	box.	
	E	to	with	from	behind	0	n	
	(a)	The c	at is hid	ing	the	e door.		
	(b)	l got	this wate	ch as a pr	resent		my t	oirthday.
	(c)	This b	ook belo	ngs		. Kavita	l.	
	(e)	This l	etter is		my	pen frie	end.	
7	Joi	n the	following	sentence	es with and	d, but	and c	or.
	(a)	Ram i	s a danc	er. His br	other is a	singer.		
	(4.)	_		_				
	(D)	Ι τοοκ	out my	pen. I be	egan to wri	te.		
	(c)				ide? Do you			
8	Wri	ite abc	out yours	self :			•••••	
	(a)	What	is your r	name?				
		My na	me is					
	(b)	How o	old are y	ou?				
		l am						
	(C)		do you					
		I live	at					
	(d)			ame of yo				
		The n	ame of r	my school	is			
	(e)		-	est friend?				C · · · · ·
				•••••		. 1s my	best	friend.



Let Us Have Fun

1 Look at the picture.





red yellow brown black orange pink blue white green grey

Complete the sentences with the right colour. One is done for you. First write the name of the picture, then the colour.

Help Box

Carpet, grass, rose, cat, frock, swing, shirt, dog, tree, shorts



1. The is white.



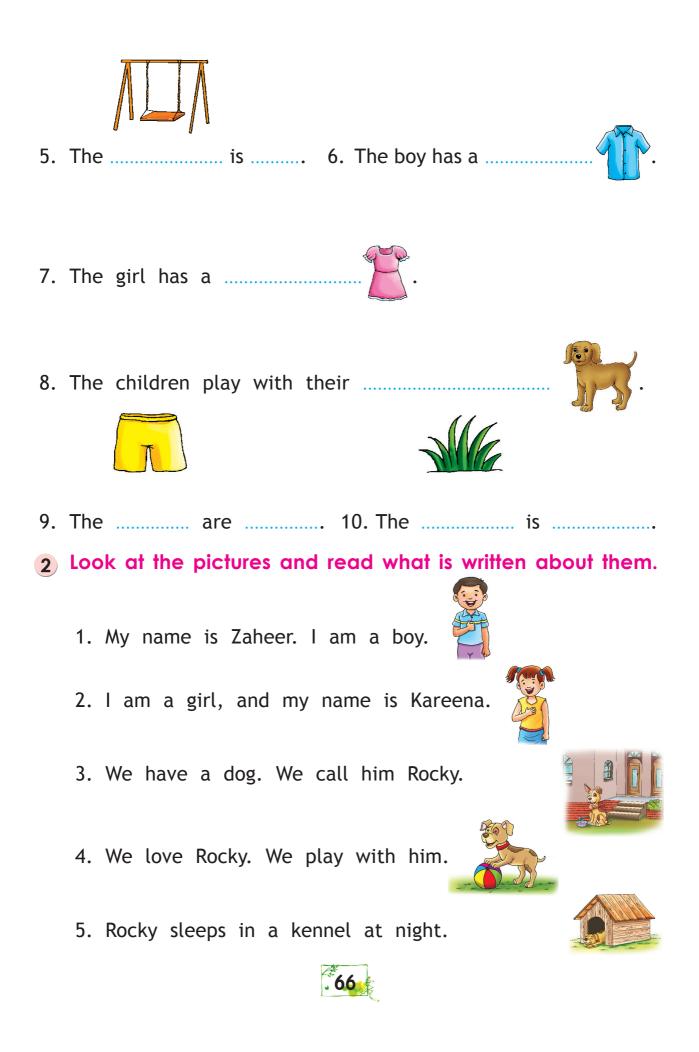
2. The is

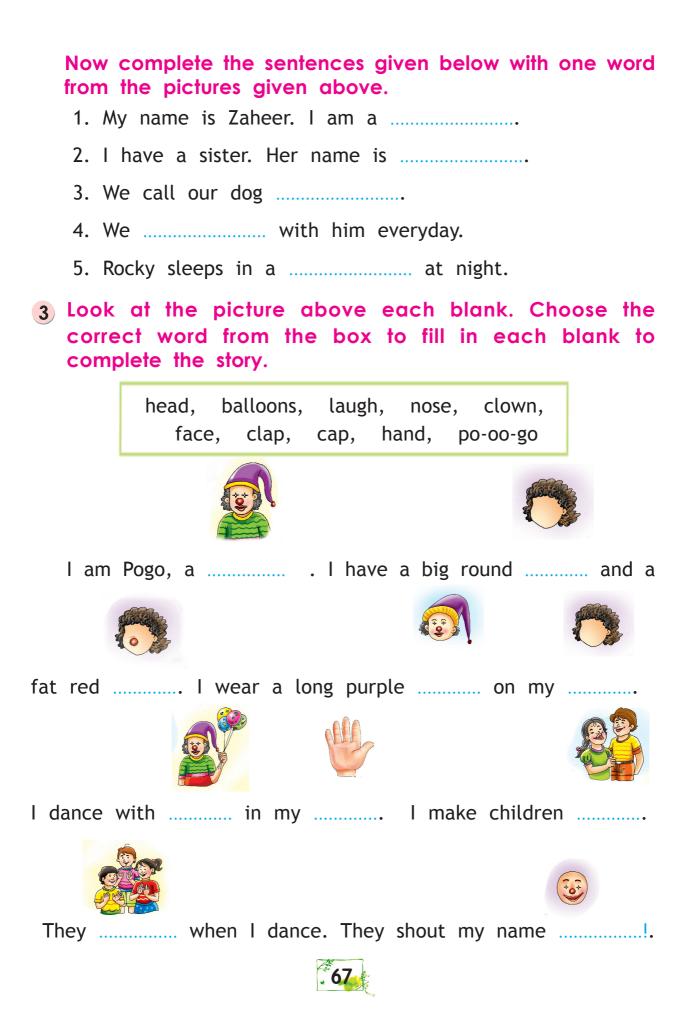


3. The is









4 Write about yourself by completing the answers given to each question.

1.	Which game do you like to play?
	I like to play
2.	How do you go to school?
	I go to school
3.	Which is your favourite story book?
	My favourite story book is
4	When do you go to close of wight?
4.	When do you go to sleep at night?
	I sleep at
	everyday.
5	Which fruit do you like best?
J.	which fruit do you like best:
	I like the best.

