

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH

GRAMMAR

and composition

Book 1

CLASS 2

Or

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

by

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The Sentence

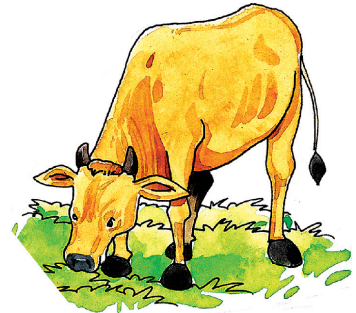
A Read these words :

grass eats a cow

Do these words make sense? No, they do not make sense. Now read the same words in another order :

A cow eats grass.

Now these words make complete sense, and they form what is called a **Sentence**.



A Sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense.

B When you write a sentence, you must remember **three** things:

1. The words must be placed in their proper order to make **complete sense**.
2. The sentence must begin with a **Capital Letter**.
3. A **Full Stop (.)** must be placed at the end of the sentence.



Exercise 1

Put a tick (✓) against the words which make complete sense. Put a cross (X) against words which do not make complete sense.

1. Playing outside

2. Sing a song

3. In the morning

4. Please, go away

5. Up the hill

6. The sun has set



Exercise 2

The words below are jumbled. Put the words in their right order so that they make sensible sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. a, fruit, an, apple, is

An apple is a fruit.

2. milk, gives, us, the, cow

.....

3. of, wood, made, is, a chair

.....

4. eight, is, she, years, old

.....

5. wings, fly, birds, with, their

.....



Exercise 3

The boy who wrote the sentences below forgot to observe two important rules. Now rewrite these sentences, putting in the capital letters and full stops. The first one has been done for you.

1. alice went to the fair yesterday

Alice went to the fair yesterday.



2. ashok is eight years old

.....

.....

3. there are seven days in a week

.....

.....



4. the children played in the park

.....

.....

5. we waited a long time for the bus

.....

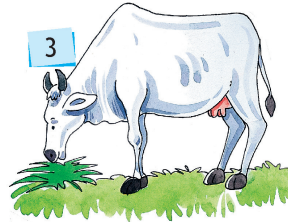
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The Two Parts of a Sentence

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



A. The person or thing spoken about

1. The girl

2. A clock

3. The cow

4. Bahadur

B. What is said about the person or thing

is drinking tea.

tells the time.

eats grass.

is eating an ice-cream.

In each of these sentences, there is **a person or thing spoken about** :

In sentence 1, **The girl** is spoken about.

In sentence 2, **A clock** is spoken about.

In sentence 3, **The cow** is spoken about.

In sentence 4, **Bahadur** is spoken about.

In each sentence, **something is said about the person or thing** :

In sentence 1, **is drinking tea** tells us something about the girl.

In sentence 2, **tells the time** tells us something about a clock.

In sentence 3, **eats grass** tells us something about the cow.

In sentence 4, **is eating an ice-cream** tells us something about Bahadur.

B All sentences can be divided into two parts :

1. The person or thing spoken about.

2. What is said about the person or thing.



Exercise 1

Divide each of the sentences given below into two parts — (a) the person or thing spoken about, and (b) what is said about the person or thing. One is done for you.

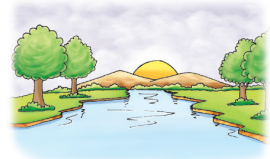
1. Jack and Jill went up the hill.

(a) Jack and Jill (b) went up the hill.



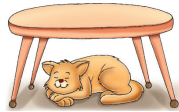
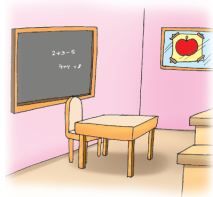
2. A bicycle has two wheels.

3. The sun rises in the east.



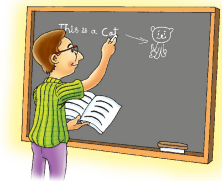
4. An umbrella is a useful thing.

5. The table in the classroom is new.



6. The cat is lying under the table.

7. The teacher is writing on the board.

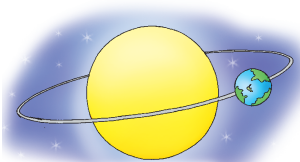


8. The dog ran after the cat.

9. Birds build nests in trees.



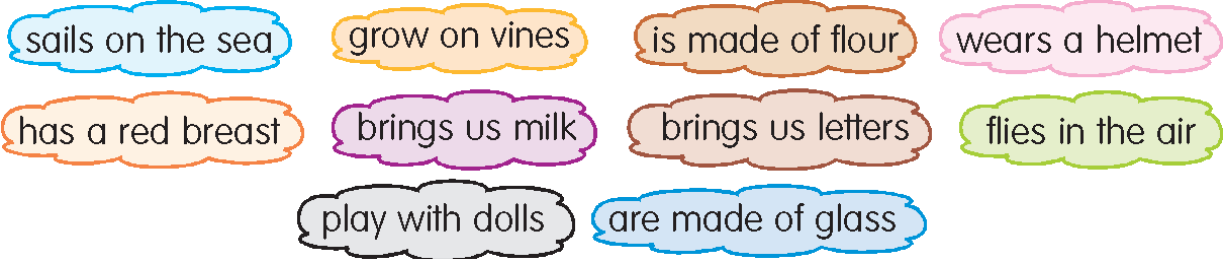
10. The Earth moves round the Sun.





Exercise 2

Given below are certain sentence endings. Fit the right endings from the bubbles to their sentence heads and complete the sentence. The first one has been done as an example.



1. The ship sails on the sea.
2. Grapes
3. An aeroplane
4. A fireman
5. The robin
6. The milkman
7. Bread
8. Mirrors
9. The postman
10. Girls



Exercise 3

Match the words in A with the right words in B. The first one has been done for you.

A	B
1. The sun	is the first meal of the day.
2. An ant	lay eggs.
3. Breakfast	rises in the east.
4. Hens	has six legs.
5. Sunday	live in holes.
6. Snakes	run on rails.
7. Trams	play in the park.
8. The boys	is the first day of the week.

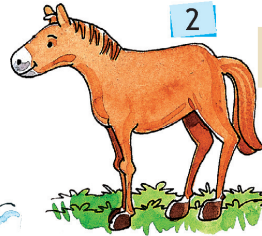


Nouns (Naming Words)

A Look at the pictures. Then read the following sentences :



The **boy** is running.



The **horse** is strong.



He lives in **Delhi**.



She has a **doll**.

The word **boy** is the *name* of a *person*.

The word **horse** is the *name* of an *animal*.

The word **Delhi** is the *name* of a *place*.

The word **doll** is the *name* of a *thing*.



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

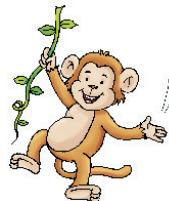
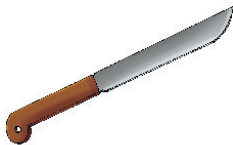
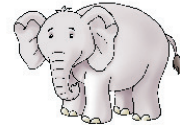
B In the following sentences, the coloured words are called **Nouns** because they are the names of persons, animals, places or things.

1. **Ashok** is a clever **boy**.
2. The **dog** barked at the **thief**.
3. **Mumbai** is a big **city**.
4. The **pen** is on the **table**.
5. The **boy** ate a **mango**.
6. **Ships** sail on the **sea**.
7. **Lions** are found in **Africa**.
8. **Bread** is made of **flour**.



Exercise 1

Look at pictures given below of people, animals, places and things. Name each picture correctly. Then write the Naming word (Nouns) in the correct box.



Persons

Animals

Places

Things



HELP BOX

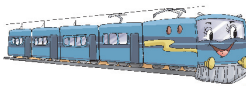


kitchen, monkey, knife, telephone, king, aeroplane, boy, church, snake, school, elephant, bicycle, dog, teacher, doctor, hospital









Exercise 2


Look and match the Nouns given in the circle with the pictures. One is done for you.




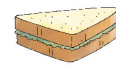
(i)  (c)  (e) 

(d)  2. Lion 1. Newspaper 12. Boat  (b)

(g)  3. Sandwich 11. Dogs 10. Moon  (f)

4. Chairs 9. Queen 8. Sun


5. Train 6. Rabbit 7. Balloon  (l)


(k)  (j)  (h)  (a) 





Exercise 3


Look at the pictures given below. Write their correct names under them. Then write them in the correct blank to complete the sentences given below. You can take the help of the HELP BOX.


 _____


 _____


 _____


 _____


 _____

 _____

 _____

 _____

 _____

 _____



HELP BOX

baby, onion, monkey, doctor, horse, tiger, frock, river, Sunday, mango

1. We do not go to school on

2. A is one of the sweetest fruits.
3. My mother is a
4. The is crying. It is hungry.
5. Sita is wearing a new
6. The frightened ran away.
7. I saw a in the zoo.
8. Everyone does not like an, I also don't.
9. The climbed up a tree.
10. The Ganges is a holy



Exercise 4

In the bubbles below are given words which are names of people who help us. Choose the correct words and write them in the blanks in the sentences that follow.

- policeman
postman
tailor
milkman
sailor

We call a person who teaches a 'teacher'.

What do we call:

1. A person who goes to sea in a ship.

.....



2. A person who brings our letters to our houses.

.....

3. A person who makes clothes for us to wear.

.....



4. A person who brings us milk from the dairy.

.....

5. A person who catches bad people.

.....



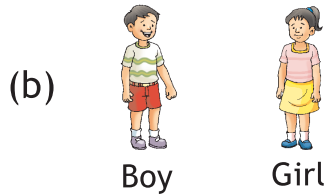


Nouns (Common and Proper)

A Look carefully at the following two lists of Nouns.



Ashok, Shivani, Delhi, France, Taj Mahal,
Connaught Circus



boy, girl, city, country, building,
street

- The nouns in list (a) are the special names of persons and places. They begin with a **Capital Letter**. They are called **Proper Nouns**.
- The nouns in list (b) are **Common Nouns**, because they are not special names. They can be used for any person or place. 'Boy' can mean Ashok, Raman, Jack, Afzal or any other boy.

B A person's special name should always begin with a **Capital Letter**.

mahatma gandhi (wrong)
Mahatma Gandhi (right)



Exercise 1

Underline the **Common Nouns** and circle the **Proper Nouns** in the sentences given below. One is done for you.

1. Jagmohan is our watchman.



2. Vikram is my cousin.

3. The President of India lives in Rashtrapati Bhavan.



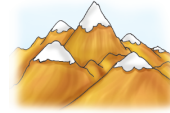
4. Her mother is a wonderful cook.

5. They have a peacock, a talking parrot and two rabbits in their house.



6. The Republic Day is celebrated on 26th January.

7. Mt. Everest is the highest peak in India.



8. My friend Robert plays tennis in school.

C The special name of the place should always be written with a Capital Letter. Look at these sentences :

1. She lives in new delhi. (wrong)
2. She lives in New Delhi. (right)



Exercise 2

Write out the following sentences putting in the right capitals. The first one has been done for you.

1. the golden temple is in amritsar.

The Golden Temple is in Amritsar.

2. the taj mahal is in agra.

3. the name i am known by is david brown.

4. the qutab minar is in mehrauli.

5. the largest city in america is new york.

6. shimla is the capital of himachal pradesh.

7. ashok lives in west patel nagar.

8. the ganga is a holy river of the hindus.

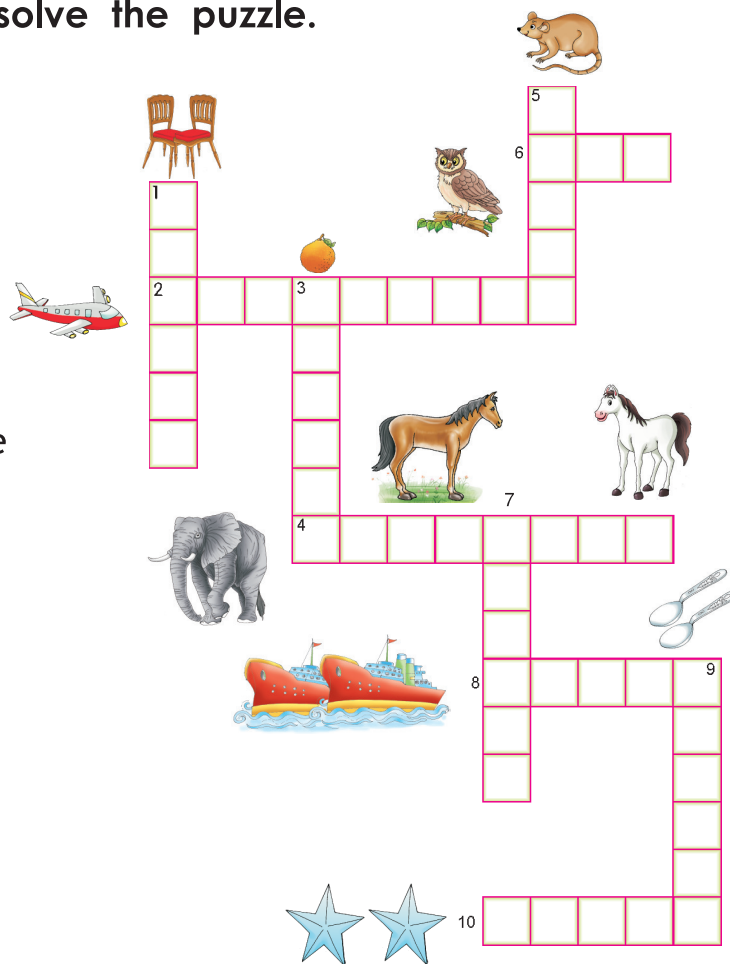
9. mahatma gandhi's samadhi is called raj ghat.

10. connaught place is a beautiful market in new delhi.



Exercise 3

Look at the pictures and solve the puzzle.



See! You have found more Nouns!



Verbs (Doing Words or Action Words)

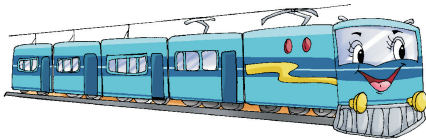
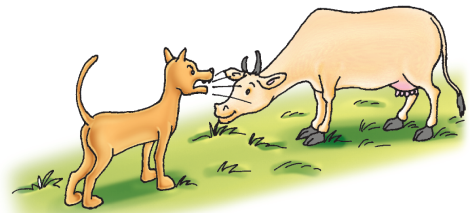
A Look at the pictures. Then read the sentences :

1. The boy **laughs**.



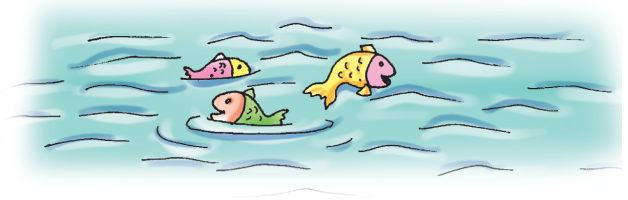
2. The sun **shines**.

3. The dog **barks** at the cow.



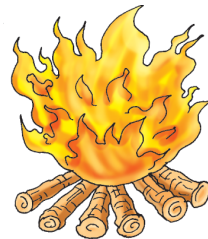
4. The train **runs** on rails.

5. The fish **swim** in the sea.



6. Neha **dances**.

7. Fire **burns**.



8. The bell **rings**.

9. The boys **run** a race.



10. The baby **cries**.

B The **underlined** words tell us what the people and things are doing.

The boy (person) **laughs** (is doing).

The fire (thing) **burn** (is doing)

The words **boy**, **sun**, **dog**, **train**, **fish**, **Sita**, **fire**, **bell** and **baby** are persons and things. They are all **naming words**.



Words which show what people and things are doing are called **Verbs**. They are also called **Action Words**.



Exercise 1

Look at the words in the box. Sort them into Nouns and Verbs.

horse	fork	school	sing	chair
grow	eat	ball	ring	fly

Nouns Names of people and things	Verbs (Say what people and things are doing.)
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.



Exercise 2

Match each Noun in the list below with a Verb. One is done for you.

Noun	Verb	Answers
a. cocks	jump	a. <u>crow</u>
b. wind	grow	b. _____
c. peacock	crow	c. _____
d. rain	sings	d. _____
e. ants	fly	e. _____
f. trees	shout	f. _____
g. frogs	crawl	g. _____
h. Sita	blows	h. _____
i. birds	dances	i. _____
j. people	falls	j. _____

C Sometimes a verb ends in **ing** to show what people or things are doing. It can have more than one word.



The girl is **reading**.



Moon is **shining**.



Boys are **playing**.




Boys are **running**.



Exercise 3

Look at the pictures given below. Write one action word (Verb) ending in **ing** to complete the sentences. Choose the right word from the HELP BOX. One is done for you.



HELP BOX

chasing	writing	teaching	skipping	fighting
pulling	marching	sleeping	painting	blowing

1.



The boys are **fighting**.

2. Rajiv Bose is a picture.



3. Rani is in the garden.



4. Sameer is a letter.



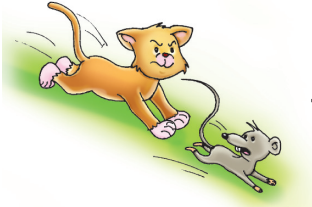
5. The baby is in the cot.



6. Mr Sharma is English.



7. The cat is after a mouse.



8. The policeman is his whistle.



9. The soldiers are



10. The horse is a carriage.





Adjectives (Describing Words)

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



1. Peter is a **fat** boy.



2. The man carries a **heavy** box.



5. Mary had a **little** lamb.

3. She has a **black** dog.



4. She had **four** balloons.



In sentence 1, the word **fat** tells us what **kind** of boy Peter is. It **describes** Peter.

In sentence 2, the word **heavy** tells us what kind of box the man carries. It **describes** the box.

In sentence 3, the word **black** tells us what **colour** the dog has.

In sentence 4, the word **little** tells us of what **size** Mary's lamb was.

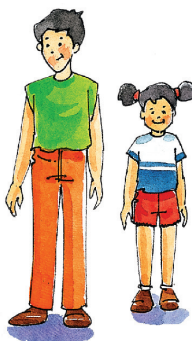
In sentence 5, the word **four** tells us **how many** balloons she had.

The words **fat**, **heavy**, **black**, **little** and **four** describe **boy**, **box**, **dog**, **lamb** and **balloons** which are all Nouns. They are, therefore, called **describing-words**.

Words which describe Nouns are called **Adjectives**. All describing words are Adjectives.

NOTE: In each of the above sentences, the Adjective comes before the Noun.

B Now look at these pictures and read the sentences given below :



Hari is **tall**, but his sister is **short**.

The stick is **long**, but the pencil is **short**.





The woman is **young**, but the man is **old**.



Ice is **cold**, but fire is **hot**.

In these sentences, the Adjectives **tall**, **short**, **long**, **young**, **old**, **cold** and **hot** come after the Nouns **Hari**, **sister**, **stick**, **pencil**, **woman**, **man**, **ice** and **fire**.

They are separated from the Nouns by Verbs.

C In the following sentences, the coloured words tell us **what kind of, how many, of what colour, etc.**, persons, animals, places or things are:

1. Sita is a **kind** girl.
2. He has a **red** cap.
3. Hari has **six** pens.
4. He is a **rich** man.
5. He has a **white** dog.
6. Bali has **new** shoes.

Adjectives are words which tell us what kind of, how many, of what colour, etc., places, animals, persons or things are.



Exercise 1

Underline the Adjectives in the following sentences :

1. Ashoka was a good and noble king.
2. The boy lived in a big, white house.
3. This plant has small, blue flowers.
4. An umbrella is a useful thing.
5. Rani has a new, yellow frock.
6. Lions are strong, wild animals.
7. These small mangoes have a sweet taste.
8. Joshi is an honest man.
9. The rose is a beautiful flower.
10. A large crowd gathered near the school.
11. The old man walked slowly.
12. One hundred paise make one rupee.
13. There are thirty boys in our class.

14. Good boys always speak the truth.
15. There are twelve months in a year.



Exercise 2

Put Adjectives in the blank spaces from the following list :

hot sweet blunt long lazy cold black sour red white

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. boys fail. | 6. Lemons are |
| 2. Honey is | 7. Silver is |
| 3. This knife is | 8. Roses are |
| 4. Asses have ears. | 9. Her hair is |
| 5. Fire is | 10. Ice is |



Exercise 3

Put Adjectives in the box under the right column.

busy round cheerful damp deep wet tasty huge
hilly sandy happy wooden blue high wide

Describe persons or animals	Describe places	Describe things
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



Exercise 4

Write a Noun for the following describing words :

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---|
| 1. Yellow |  | 2. Black |  |
| 3. Green |  | 4. Long |  |
| 5. Hot |  | 6. Blue |  |

REVISION TEST-1

(Based on Units 1-6)

1. Here are six words:

lotus football sparrow tiger yellow orange

Choose the one which is the name of:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a fruit | 4. a bird |
| 2. a colour | 5. a game |
| 3. a flower | 6. an animal |

2. Put the nouns in the box under the correct column.

akbar road, giraffe, rabindranath tagore, story, knife, hospital, national museum, biology, humayun tomb, pondicherry

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

3. Here are the names of some colours :

grey blue red green yellow black white brown

Fill in each blank with the name of the correct colour:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A letter-box is red | 5. Coal is |
| 2. Chocolate is | 6. Snow is |
| 3. Gold is | 7. Grass is |
| 4. The sky is | 8. An old man has hair. |

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct action word from the box.

likes play watch brush works

1. My friends games in the evening.
2. We our teeth in the morning every day.
3. Father in a hospital.
4. Anurag to swim.
5. I cartoons on T.V.

5. Match the opposite describing words in Column A and Column B. One is done for you.

Column A	Column B
1. difficult	a. foolish
2. clean	b. heavy
3. young	c. cold
4. thin	d. happy
5. light	e. fat
6. sad	f. old
7. clever	g. easy
8. hot	h. dirty

6. Underline the subject and circle the predicate in the following sentences.

1. Maths is a difficult subject.
2. My little sister sings beautifully.
3. A car has four wheels.
4. The teacher is reading a story.
5. My shoes are lying under the table.



Unit
7

Adverbs

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

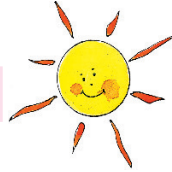


1. The old man walked **slowly**.

2. The little boy ran **quickly**.



3. The sun shone **brightly**.



4. The soldier fought **bravely**.



The words **slowly**, **quickly**, **brightly** and **bravely** add something to the meaning of the Verbs *walked*, *ran*, *shone* and *fought*. They also tell us **how** an action is done. They are therefore called **Adverbs**.



Exercise 1

Underline the words that tell us how things are done in the following sentences :

1. Time flies fast.
2. He talked loudly.
3. She writes badly.
4. He walks quickly.
5. They lived happily.
6. Sita writes well.
7. Sujata sings sweetly.
8. He writes neatly.
9. Hari walked slowly.
10. I can do it easily.

B Now look at these pictures and read the sentences given below :



Hari got up **early**.



Father came **late**.



They played football **yesterday**.



They are playing hockey **today**.

The words **early**, **late**, **yesterday** and **today** add something to the meaning of the Verbs **got up**, **came**, **played** and **are playing**. They tell us **when** the action is done. Such words are called **Adverbs**.



Exercise 2

Underline the words that tell us **when** things are done in the following sentences :

1. Try again.
2. We rise early.
3. You get up late.
4. Come tomorrow.
5. He came yesterday.
6. I saw him today.
7. She will come soon.
8. He never told a lie.
9. I always speak the truth.
10. I have heard this before.

C Look at the pictures, and then read the sentences given below:



The sky is **above**.



They looked **up**.



The bottle is **there**.

The boy is going **upstairs**.



The words **above**, **up**, **there** and **upstairs** add something to the meaning of the Verbs **is**, **looked**, **is** and **is going**. They tell us **where** the action is done. Such words are called **Adverbs**.

A word which adds something to the meaning of a Verb, and tells us how a thing is done, when it is done, or where it is done, is called an **Adverb**.



Exercise 3

Underline the words that tell us **where** things are done in the following sentences :

1. We sat inside.
2. She looked up.
3. The sky is above.
4. He stood below.
5. She has come back.
6. He has gone away.
7. The map is there.
8. Sita is sitting here.
9. Hari is sitting outside.
10. He has gone upstairs.



Exercise 4

Underline the Adverbs in the following sentences. Then write the space given whether they tell you **how**, **when** and **where**.

1. The soldiers fought bravely. **how**
2. Walk ten steps forward.
3. They all sang well.
4. Come back soon.
5. You must do your work carefully.
6. The sun shines everywhere.
7. The boys laughed loudly.
8. The smoke rises upwards.
9. They will come today.
10. The book is here on this table.



Exercise 5

Search Adverbs in the word grid. One is done for you.

ADVERBS

NOW UP YESTERDAY AWAY HERE
 OUTSIDE WELL QUIETLY
 QUICKLY SOFTLY

G	S	O	F	T	L	Y	H	I	J	K	L
X	Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	N	O	W
M	Q	U	I	C	K	L	Y	N	O	U	P
Q	<u>U</u>	<u>P</u>	P	O	N	M	L	K	Q	T	J
R	I	S	T	W	E	L	L	Q	R	S	I
A	E	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	S	I	P
N	T	M	L	K	J	H	I	A	T	D	H
R	L	Q	R	S	T	E	F	W	V	E	G
Q	Y	E	S	T	E	R	D	A	Y	M	N
O	N	M	L	L	Z	E	Y	Y	V	W	X



Pronouns

A Compare the following:

1. Ali lives in Pune. Ali is a tailor.
 Ali lives in Pune. **He** is a tailor.
2. Sita sang sweetly. Sita is here.
 Sita sang sweetly. **She** is here.
3. Raman has a cap. The cap is red.
 Raman has a cap. **It** is red.
4. I saw the girls. The girls were singing.
 I saw the girls. **They** were singing.
5. Where is Ashok? Call Ashok here.
 Where is Ashok? Call **him** here.
6. Lila is a good girl. All like Lila.
 Lila is a good girl. All like **her**.
7. Where is the map? Bring the map here.
 Where is the map? Bring **it** here.
8. Where are the boys? Call the boys here.
 Where are the boys? Call **them** here.

In 1, **he** stands for the Noun **Ali**.

In 2, **she** stands for the Noun **Sita**.

In 3, **it** stands for the Noun **cap**.

In 4, **they** stands for the Noun **girls**.

In 5, **him** stands for the Noun **Ashok**.

In 6, **her** stands for the Noun **Lila**.

In 7, **it** stands for the Noun **map**.

In 8, **them** stands for the Noun **boys**.

The words **he**, **she**, **it**, **they**, **him**, **her**, **it** and **them**, which are used instead of Nouns, are called **Pronouns**.

A Pronoun is a word used in place of a Noun. It replaces the names of people and things.

B Compare these sentences :

Raman is a good boy. Raman learns English. The teacher likes Raman very much.

In these sentences we have used the noun 'Raman' three times, but we can say the same thing using 'Raman' once.

Raman is a good boy. **He** learns English. The teacher likes **him** very much.



Exercise 1

Write these sentences replacing the underlined Nouns with Pronouns.

1. Rita is a good girl. I like Rita because Rita works hard.

.....
.....

2. The boy saw the snake. The boy hit the snake. The snake bit the boy.

.....
.....

3. The girls went to school. The girls were late. The teacher was angry with the girls.

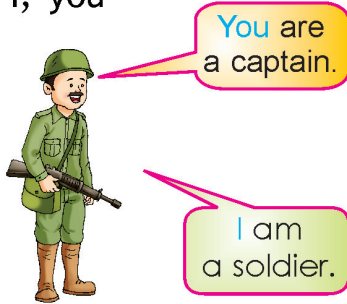
.....
.....

4. The teacher gave a book to the children. The children did not thank the teacher for the book.

.....
.....

C Now, look at some more Pronouns.

1. I, you



2. He, she, it



He is fond of cricket.

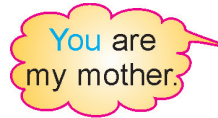


She is dancing.



It is a bird.

3. We, you, they



We are brother and sister.



Remember

I am
You are
He/she is
(for one person)

a child.

You are
We are
They are
(for more than one)

children.



Exercise 2

Change the coloured word Noun with a Pronoun, then complete the sentence, one is done for you. Use the Pronouns in the box.

we she he they it I you

1. Radhika is fond of singing.
She is fond of singing.

2. Peter likes to play football in the evening.
3. Harish, Jasbeer and Ahmad are doing their homework.
4. The monkey is climbing a tree.
5. My name is Kabeer, and Kabeer will sing in the Church on Sunday.
6. Salim, come here. Salim must go out and play with your friends.
7. My brother and I have to read books.



Exercise 3

Choose a Pronoun from the box and complete the second sentence with the right Pronoun.

we she they he you it

1. The children are playing. are playing hide and seek.



2. Jasmine has a mobile phone. is talking to her mother.

3. Ravi, you are late. Did miss the bus again?



4. Do not be afraid of the dog. will not bite you.

5. This bag belongs to Zayan. left it here.



6. She is our grandmother. all love her very much.

D Learn some more pronouns.

me you him her it us them

1. This is my pen. Give it to me.
2. Thanks Kabeer for the book. I will return it to him soon.
3. This is his pen. Give it to him.
4. Here comes Sheila. We all like her.
5. They are coming to our school. We must welcome them.
6. The teacher is taking us to see the zoo on Sunday.
7. Meet Hari, he wants to sit with you in the class.



Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with suitable Pronouns :

1. is a lazy boy.
2. am very poor.
3. Come here, Raman. Have done this?
4. go to school daily.
5. Bali saw playing on the road.
6. Where are the children? Call here.
7. Cats are very useful. catch mice.
8. Mohan asked to give a book.
9. Come here, boys. shall work now.
10. Where is Kamala? Tell to come here.
11. Where were, boys? were here, Sir.



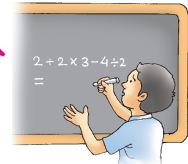
Exercise 5

Complete the sentences with a Pronoun.

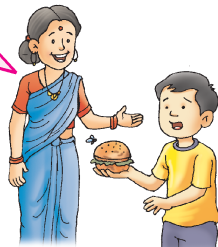
Ravi, Father wants to talk to _____



This sum is too hard for _____



This burger is bad. Throw _____ away.



Where is Dad taking _____ on Sunday?

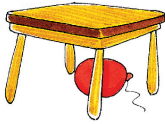


Look at _____. They are spoiling their shoes!



Prepositions

A Look at the pictures. Where is the balloon in each of these pictures?



1. Rita's balloon is **above** her head.



2. Now her balloon is **under** the table.



3. Now her balloon is **on** the chair.



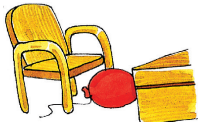
4. Now her balloon is **behind** her back.

5. Now her balloon is **in** the box.



6. Now her balloon is **in front of** her.

7. Now her balloon is **near** the basket.



8. Now her balloon is **between** the box and the chair.

The words **above**, **under**, **on**, **behind**, **in**, **in front of**, **near**, **between** are words which tell us about the position of something or someone in relation to another. These words are called **Prepositions**.

They usually have a noun or pronoun after them.

1. Her balloon is **under** the **table**.
noun

2. The dog ran **after** **her**.
pronoun

B Now read the following sentences :

1. He sat **beside** her.
2. We all looked **at** her.
3. She came **with** me.
4. She reached here **before** me.
5. She lives **near** me.
6. The dog walked **behind** her.
7. The dog ran **after** her.
8. This letter is **from** her.
9. The stars are **above** us.
10. There is a wall **round** it.

In these sentences, the Prepositions **beside**, **at**, **with**, **before**, **near**, **behind**, **after**, **from**, **above** and **round** are used with Pronouns.

A **Preposition** is a word placed before a Noun (or a Pronoun) to show the relation in which the person or thing denoted by the Noun stands to something else.

Prepositions tell us **where** a thing is. They tell us the **direction** of a thing and they also tell us the **time**.

1. The book is **on** the table. (place)
2. Tom is going **from** his house **to** the park. (direction)
3. His birthday party is **on** Friday **at** 4 p.m. (time)

C In the following sentences the words in colour tell us how one thing stands in regard to another. Such words are also called **Prepositions**.

1. She is fond **of** dolls.
2. Let us go **for** a walk.
3. Mohan is not **at** home.
4. The dog ran **across** the field.
5. Kolkata is **on** the Hooghly.
6. The moon shines **at** night.
7. She went **to** the bazaar.
8. He went **towards** the post office.
9. The thief jumped **through** the window.
10. She put a rupee **in** my hand.



Exercise 1

Underline the Prepositions in the following sentences:

1. Sita sat beside me.
2. The house is on fire.
3. I was standing behind Sita.
4. I met her on the way.
5. Kamala sat among the girls.
6. Sita sat between Hari and Rama.
7. Take care of your books.
8. The boy fell off the bicycle.
9. We cannot live without air and water.
10. I saw a large crowd near the post office.



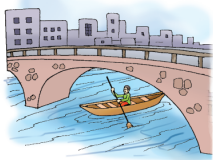
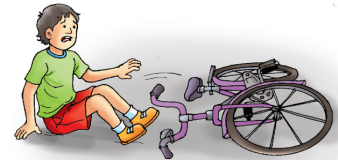
Exercise 2

Choose the most suitable answer and put a tick (✓) before it.



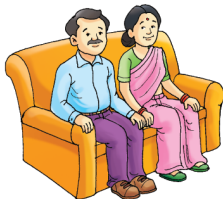
1. I was standing Sita.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| (a) before | [] | (b) in front of | [] |
| (c) behind | [] | (d) beside | [] |

2. Raman fell his bicycle.
- | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| (a) from | [] | (b) under | [] |
| (c) on | [] | (d) off | [] |



3. The boat is sailing _____ the bridge.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| (a) above | [] | (b) below | [] |
| (c) beneath | [] | (d) under | [] |

4. Hari is standing _____ Sita and Lila.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| (a) beside | [] | (b) below | [] |
| (c) between | [] | (d) under | [] |



5. My parents are sitting _____ the sofa.
- | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----------|-----|
| (a) in | [] | (b) at | [] |
| (c) on | [] | (d) under | [] |



Exercise 3

Complete the following sentences by choosing the right Preposition from those given in the bubbles below.



1. Ashok sat a chair.
2. She always plays her dolls.
3. We sat a big tree.
4. May comes April.
5. The river flows the bridge.
6. We cannot live air.
7. We walked the bank of the river.
8. Go and stand the door.
9. The postman knocks the door.
10. There is a wall the school.



Exercise 4

Now complete the following sentences by writing a suitable Preposition in the blanks provided :

1. The cat jumped the wall.
2. The man walked his office.
3. I waited the platform for two hours.
4. She lives the post office.
5. The train reached time.



Conjunctions (Joining Words)

A Look at the pictures and then read the sentences under each picture :



1. Hari is tall. Bali is tall, too.
Hari is tall **and** Bali is tall, too.

2. Sita is tall. Lila is short.
Sita is tall **but** Lila is short.



3. Is the man tall **or** short?
Is the woman tall or short?

4. Rita cannot drink tea. It is too hot.
Rita cannot drink tea **because** it is too hot.



In the above sentences, the following words **join** words or groups of words.

In (1), **and** joins two groups of words 'Hari is tall' **and** 'Bali is tall, too'.

In (2), **but** joins two groups of words 'Sita is tall' and 'Lila is short'.

In (3), **or** joins two words 'tall' and 'short'.

In (4), **because** joins two groups of words 'Rita cannot drink tea' and 'it is too hot'.

The words **and**, **but**, **or**, **because** which join two words or groups of words are called **Conjunctions**.



A word which is used to join together words, groups of words or sentences is called a **Conjunction**.

B The word **AND** joins words that denote like things (the same kind).

1. Raman **and** Rohan are playing outside.
2. Hari **and** Bali are both boys.

- C** The word **BUT** joins words that denote unlike things.
1. Tom likes cartoons **but** Mira likes fairy tales.
 2. Tom is a boy **but** Mira is a girl.
- D** The word **OR** offers a choice.
1. Is the man tall **or** short?
 2. Do you like coffee **or** tea?
- E** The word **BECAUSE** gives you a reason.
1. He cannot go to school **because** he is unwell.
 2. Sita cannot drink tea **because** it is too hot.

Here are some more examples of Conjunctions :

Tom	and	Mira.
A fat boy	and	a thin girl.
Tom is a boy	but	Mira is a girl.
Tom is jumping	but	Mira is skipping.
Is Tom reading	or	writing?
Tom is a boy,	so	he plays football.
Tom's sister is only two years old	yet	she goes to school.



Exercise 1

Underline the Conjunctions in the following sentences :

1. We sang and danced.
2. Govind is clever but idle.
3. Mohan or Harish has done this.
4. He worked hard but he failed.
5. Ashok passed because he worked hard.
6. She must weep or she will die.
7. He is old, but works hard.
8. Do you want to play or watch T.V.?
9. Do not run fast because you will fall.
10. Will you have the book or the fountain-pen?



Exercise 2

Choose the most suitable conjunction to fill in the blanks :

1. He is old weak.
(a) and (b) or (c) but (d) because
2. Is this news true false?
(a) and (b) or (c) so (d) because
3. The horse eats grass the lion does not.
(a) but (b) and (c) because (d) or
4. Work hard you will fail.
(a) because (b) but (c) or (d) and
5. The wind is strong I am feeling cold.
(a) and (b) or (c) but (d) because
6. The princess is fat ugly, unlike the princesses in stories.
(a) but (b) and (c) or (d) because



Exercise 3

Join these sentences together by using Conjunctions. One is done for you.

1. That boy is thin. His brother is fat.
That boy is thin but his brother is fat.
2. She sings well. She sings too loudly.

.....

3. Ashok is an intelligent boy. He does not work hard.

.....

4. She went to bed. She was ill.

.....

5. Harish opened his book. He began to read.

.....

6. Rajni failed in the examination. She did not work hard.

.....

7. God made the country. Man made the town.

.....

8. She saw me. She did not speak to me.

.....

Interjections

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



1. **Bravo!** Well hit.



2. **Alas!** My dog is dead.



3. **Oh!** Look at the moon.



4. **Hurrah!** Our school has won the match.

5. **Hush!** The teacher is coming.



6. **Wow!** What a beautiful sari.

7. **Ugh!** What an ugly dog.



8. **Look!** The lion is jumping through the fire ring.

9. **Oh no!** He dropped the catch.



10. **Hello!** Have you really come to see me.

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.



The words **Bravo, Oh, Alas, Hurrah, Wow, Ugh, Look, Oh no, and Hello** which express some sudden feeling are called **Interjections**.

An Interjection is a word that expresses some sudden feeling of the mind.



Exercise 1

Look at the Interjections in the box and the sentences given below. Put each Interjection in front of the sentence with which it can be used :

Alas!	Hurrah!	Oh!	Hello!	Hush!
Ah!	Ugh!	Look out!	Wow!	Oh no!

1. **Oh!** What is that loud noise?
2. My dog is dead.
3. How cool it is!
4. The baby is sleeping.
5. We have won the match.
6. I have not seen you for a long time.
7. What a beautiful watch.
8. He has lost my storybook.
9. Why are you playing with this dirty ball?
10. Take care or you will fall in the ditch.

REVISION TEST-2

(Based on Units 7-11)

1. Put in words that tell how people did things or how things happened. Choose the words from the box.

noisily angrily carelessly patiently brightly

1. The children played in the park.
2. Don't drive, there are too many cars on the road.
3. We waited for nearly an hour.
4. The sun shone in the cloudless sky.
5. The teacher spoke to the class.

2. Fill in the blanks with the suitable Pronouns.

1. God loves
2. Hari liked very much.
3. This book is not
4. have done your work very nicely.
5. These pens are
6. likes to play with
7. Let go and thank for their help.

3. Choose the correct Preposition to fill in the blanks.

1. My sister Asha is sitting Raina and Sheila.
2. The boy fell the pond when he tried to get his ball out.
3. There was a big crowd the cinema hall.
4. Take care your toys.
5. Let us go the park to play.
6. The Principal is standing of his office.

4. Use and, but, or, because to join the two sentences given below.

1. He is not well. He caught a cold yesterday.

.....
.....

2. Be quiet. I will punish you.

.....
.....

3. He went to school. His sister went to school.

.....
.....

4. I can paint. I cannot draw well.

.....
.....

5. I opened the door. I went out to play.

.....
.....

5. Add interjections to the following sentences.

1. ! What a catch.

2. ! The rain spoilt our game.

3. ! Are you speaking to me?

4. ! Talk softly, or the thieves will hear.

5. ! He's going to jump over the wall.



Number of Nouns and Pronouns

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



one boy



one cat



one apple

The Noun **boy** stands for only **one person**.

The Noun **cat** stands for only **one animal**.

The Noun **apple** stands for only **one fruit**.

The Nouns **boy**, **cat**, **apple** are, therefore, said to be in the **Singular Number**.

Any Noun that stands for only one person, animal, place or thing is said to be in the **Singular Number**.



two boys



three cats



four apples

The Noun **boys** stands for **more than one person**. The Noun **cats** stands for **more than one animal**. The Noun **apples** stands for **more than one fruit**.

The Nouns **boys**, **cats**, **apples** are therefore, said to be in the **Plural Number**.

B Most Nouns change from singular to plural by adding (s) to the singular.



a house



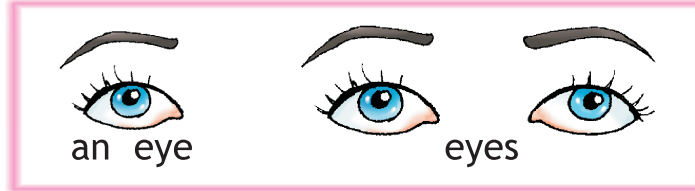
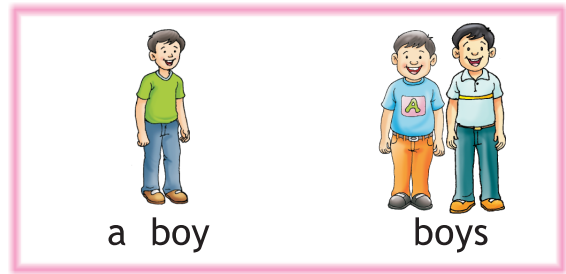
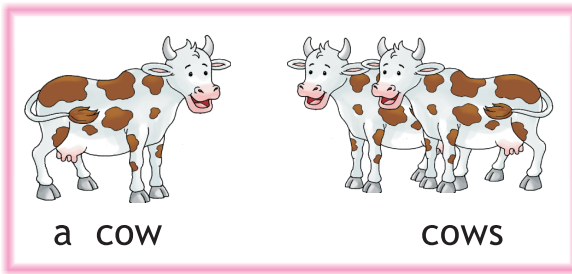
houses



a tree

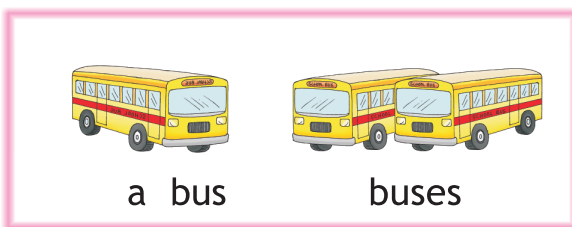
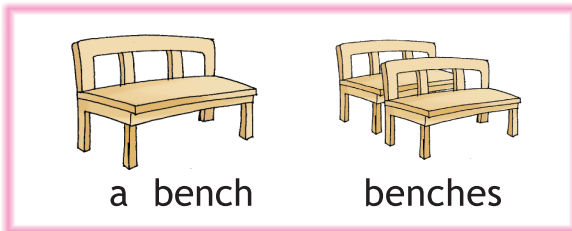


trees



Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Book	books	Horse	horses	Shoe	shoes
Toe	toes	Nose	noses	Window	windows

C Nouns that end in a *hissing* sound (**ch**, **ss**, **sh**, and **x**) form their plurals by adding (**es**) to the singular.



Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Branch	branches	Brush	brushes	Church	churches
Ass	asses	Dish	dishes	Match	matches



Exercise 1

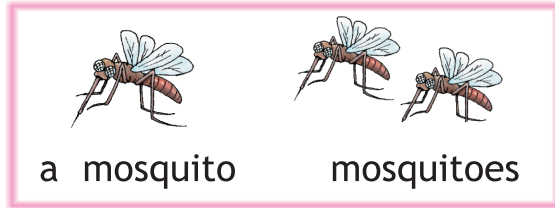
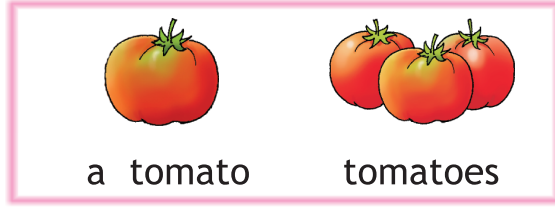
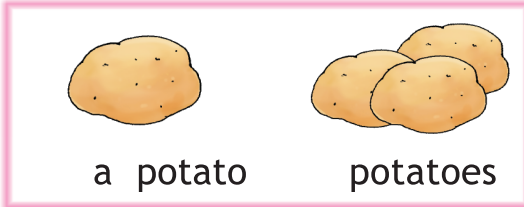
Write the plural of the word in the space given.

1. Book books 2. Name

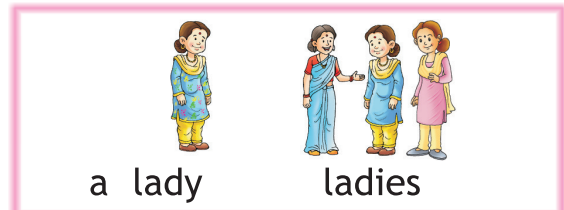
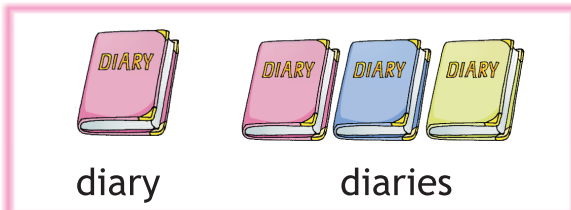
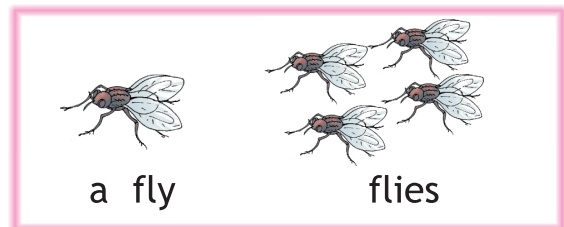
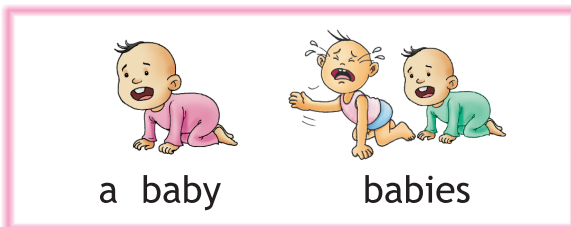
3. Match
 5. Class
 7. Lake
 9. Table

4. Bush
 6. Nose
 8. Church
 10. Glass

D Some nouns that end in **o** form their plurals by adding **es** :



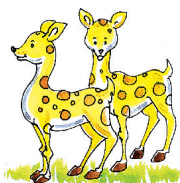
E There are some nouns ending in **y** that make their plurals by changing **y** into **ies**, like this :



Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Lorry	lorries	Pony	ponies	City	cities
Story	stories	Sky	skies	Army	armies

But we say : monkey-monkeys; donkey-donkeys; toy-toys; holiday-holidays, valley-valleys; way-ways, ray-rays.

F Some nouns change the whole word and some do not change at all :



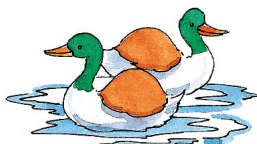
deer



oxen



mice



geese



children

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Gentleman	gentlemen	Child	children	Tooth	teeth
Man	men	Foot	feet	Goose	geese
Woman	women	Ox	oxen	Mouse	mice

But we say : deer, **deer**; sheep, **sheep**; fish, **fish(es)**.

G Some nouns end in **f** or **fe**. They make their plurals by changing **f** or **fe** into **ves**.



a leaf



leaves



a knife



knives



a loaf



loaves



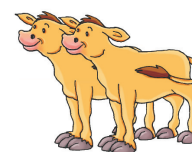
a wolf



wolves



a calf



calves



Exercise 2

Give the plural form of the words given below in the space :

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Cargo | 2. Hero |
| 3. Army | 4. Country |
| 5. Sky | 6. Toys |
| 7. Way | 8. Lorry |
| 9. Dwarf | 10. Valley |



Exercise 3

Match the singular and plural nouns. One is done for you.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. tooth | a. oxen |
| 2. sheep | b. deer |
| 3. wife | c. men |
| 4. thief | d. halves |
| 5. child | e. women |
| 6. half | f. wives |
| 7. ox | g. teeth |
| 8. deer | h. children |
| 9. woman | i. thieves |
| 10. man | j. sheep |



Exercise 4

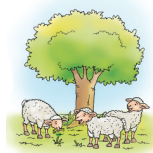
Circle the correct Plural Nouns.

1. The **elephants/elephant**s are playing in water.



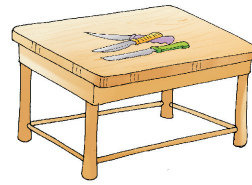
2. The **tomatoes/tomat**os are in the bag.

3. The **sheeps/sheep** are under a tree.





4. The leaves/leafs are falling from the tree.



5. The knives/knifes are on the table.



Exercise 5

Correct the underlined words. One is done for you. Write 's' for singular in the space and 'p' for plural in the box given.

1. Please give me a penciles.

s

.....pencil.....

2. The children are playing with toies.

.....

3. Three woman went to the bank to draw money.

.....

4. We need box for our books.

.....

5. My wives is going to the market.

.....

6. My friend has bought two new shirtes.

.....

7. People live in house.

.....

8. Butterflys are sitting on flowers.

.....

Verbs : Be, Has and Do

A Be (**Verb**) gives information about the **subject**. They are called **being verbs**.

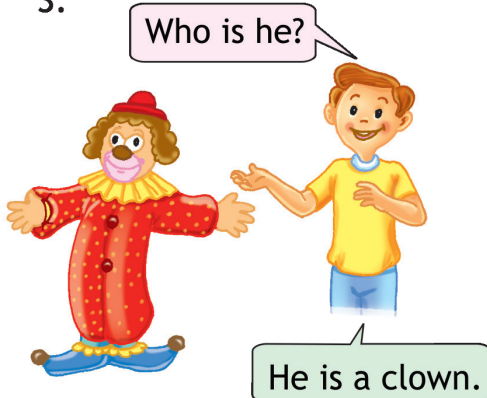
1.



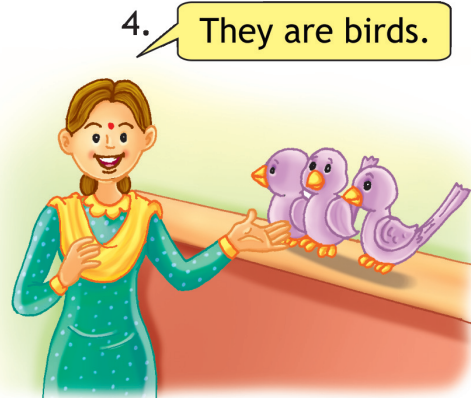
2.



3.



4.



am is used with I and **is** is used with **Singular Nouns** and **Pronouns**.

Are is used with **Plural Nouns** and **Pronouns**. **Are** is used with **you** in both **Singular** and **Plural form**.



Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with **am**, **is** or **are**.

- I a student of Class 2.
- We playing football.

3. My father a pilot.
4. You a very naughty boy.
5. It raining outside.



Exercise 2

Tick (✓) the right word.

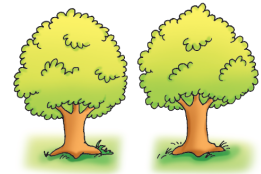
1. Arushi (is/are) my sister.
2. Anil and his friends (is/are) playing cricket.
3. The windows (is/are) broken.
4. Those (are/is) the new books.
5. I (am/are) studying in this school.
6. My sister Anita (is/are) sleeping in her room.
7. I (am / are) ten years old.
8. Only one book (is/are) on the table.
9. We (are/is) not very late.
10. They (is/are) in the park.



Exercise 3

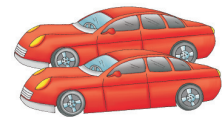
Complete the sentences by looking at the pictures. One is done for you.

1. There are two trees.



2.  These

3. There



4.  This

5. There flowers in the garden.



HAS / HAVE

B Read the following sentences.

I **have** a bike.

You **have** a bike.

Raman **has** a bike.

Sita **has** a bike.

We **have** new bikes.

They **have** new bikes.

He **has** a bike.

She **has** a bike.



Has and Have are verbs that tell us what people have or possess. They are called **Having verbs** also.

Has is used with **Singular Nouns** or **Pronouns** (one person or thing) (**He / she / Sita / Raman**) only.

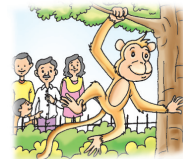
Have is used with **Pronouns I** and **you** and **Plural Nouns** and **Pronouns (More than one)** **I, you, we, they, boys / girls**.



Exercise 4

Look at the pictures. Then complete the sentences.

1. Look, the monkey a long tail.



2. Jugal a new dictionary.

3. They got their report cards.



4. This house many windows.

5. The two birds very strong beaks.



6. I a baby sister.



7. You a very pretty frock.



8. She fever.

9. He many wonderful stamps.



10. We tickets, can we go in?



Exercise 5

Read and then match the following. One is done for you.

	Noun or Pronoun	Has or Have	Sentence
1.	I	has	a new pet dog.
2.	Rashid, John and Jaswinder	has	to go out and play.
3.	She	have	bought a new dress.
4.	Roshan	have	a new storybook to read.
5.	Kamla	have	gone to school.
6.	You	has	bought a new watch.
7.	The children	have	decided to study hard.

DO / DOES

C We use **do** with **Plural Nouns** and the **Pronouns I, You, We** and **They**.

I do my homework every day.

You do your homework every day.

We do our homework every day.

They do their homework every day.

The boys do their homework every day.

D We use **does** with **Singular Nouns** and the **Pronouns he, she** and **it**.

Seema does her homework every day.

Roshan does his homework every day.

She does her homework every day.

He does his homework every day.

The maid **does** her work every day.



Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks with **do** or **does**.

In my home we (i) the house work together.

Father (ii) the shopping and Mother

(iii) the cooking.

My sister (iv) the washing of dishes and

I (v) the drying of dishes. My sister and

I (vi) the dusting of the house together.



Exercise 7

Complete the sentences with **do** or **does**.

1. I always my homework myself.



2. My mother the washing.

3. Teacher, what the word comprehension mean?



4. Raju not look happy today.

5. you like my new kitten, Rani?

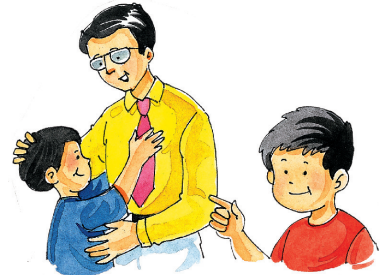


Gender of Nouns and Pronouns

A Look at the picture, and then read the following sentences :

1. Look at the **boy**.
2. **He** is my **brother**.
3. My **father** loves **him**.

Boy, brother and father are the **names of males**. The pronouns **he** and **him** stand for a **male (boy)**. They are, therefore, said to be of the **Masculine Gender**.



B Now read the following sentences :

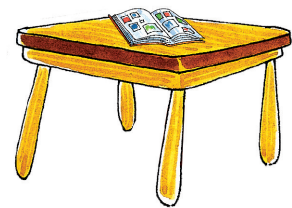
1. Look at that **girl**.
2. **She** is my **sister**.
3. My **mother** loves **her**.

Girl, sister and mother are the **names of females**. The pronouns **she** and **her** stand for a **female (girl)**. They are, therefore, said to be of the **Feminine Gender**.



C Words that stand for places and things are said to be of the **Neuter Gender**. (*Neuter* means neither masculine nor feminine.) For example, the word **it** in the following sentences is of the Neuter Gender.

1. Look at the **table**. **It** is made of wood.
2. Look at the **house**. **It** is made of bricks.
3. Look at that **book**. **It** has many pictures.
4. Look at the **dog**. **It** is under the table.



D The pronouns **I, me, you, we, us** can be either Masculine or Feminine. The pronouns **they** and **them** may be Masculine, Feminine or Neuter; e.g.

1. The boys are playing outside. Ask **them** if **they** want to go home now. (Masculine)



2. The girls have just come home. Ask **them** if **they** want their dinner. (Feminine)

3. Here are three books. **They** have many beautiful pictures in **them**. (Neuter)



E Study the following **Masculine** and **Feminine** nouns :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
boy	girl	king	queen
brother	sister	lion	lioness
bull	cow	man	woman
cock	hen	nephew	niece
emperor	empress	prince	princess
father	mother	shepherd	shepherdess
gentleman	lady	son	daughter
horse	mare	tiger	tigress
husband	wife	uncle	aunt



Exercise 1

Rewrite the following sentences, changing the Nouns in colour from Masculine to Feminine as shown in the example :

1. The **king** loved the **prince** very much.

The queen loved the princess very much.

2. My **uncle** has two **sons**.

3. The **boy** helped the old **man** to cross the street.

.....

4. My **brother** invited the **gentleman** to dinner.

.....

5. We saw a **lion** and a **tiger** at the zoo.

.....

6. Here is the **shepherd** who helped the **emperor**.

.....



Exercise 2

In Column A are a few Nouns. For each of the Noun write the opposite gender in Column B.

Column A	Column B	Column A	Column B
sister	mother	.....
uncle	boy	.....
prince	man	.....
niece	empress	.....
king	husband	.....
lion	son	.....
tiger	hen	.....
lady	horse	.....



Exercise 3

Colour the Nouns that can be either **Masculine** or **Feminine**.

Niece	Cousin	Doctor	Governor	Dancer
Teacher	Brother	Wife	Lady	Emperor



Unit
15

Use of A, An, The

A There are twenty-six letters of the alphabet.

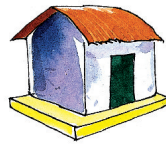
a, e, i, o, u are called **Vowels**.

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n
p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z are called **Consonants**.

B Look at these nouns :



a teacher



a hut



a tree



a nurse



a horse



a banana

All these nouns are of singular number. All of them begin with a consonant.

We use **a** before a noun when it begins with a consonant.

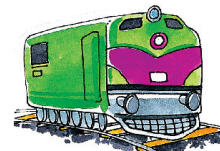
C Now look at these nouns :



an apple



an umbrella



an engine



an elephant



an inkpot



an ox

All these nouns are of singular number. All of them begin with a **vowel**.

We use **an** before a noun when it begins with a **vowel**.

The words **hour** and **honest** begin with the letter **h**, but the **h** is silent. Therefore, we say **an hour**, **an honest man**.

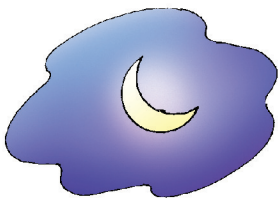


Exercise 1

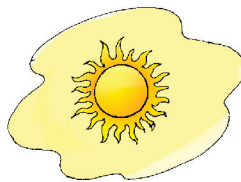
Put **a** or **an** in front of these words :

- orange and apple.
- woman and baby.
- eye and ear.
- elbow.
- year and month.
- ox and buffalo.
- ugly face.
- iron box.
- unhappy man.
- hour and half.
- insect.
- husband and wife.
- ugly animal.
- uncle and aunt.
- aeroplane.
- hen and egg.
- empty basket.
- old umbrella.
- easy exercise.
- honest man.

D Look at these Nouns.



The Moon



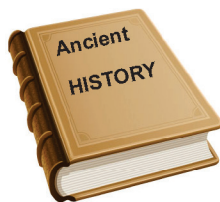
The Sun



The Earth



The Taj Mahal



The History book



The Stars and stripes

E **The** is used to point out one person, animal, place or thing, from all others:

A boy and a girl were present there.

The boy was tall, but the girl was short.

F **The** is also used before **sun, moon, earth, sky, etc.**

The sun shines brightly in the sky.

The moon shines at night.

The earth moves round the sun.

G **The** is also used before the names of **rivers** and **historical buildings, e.g.,**

Delhi is on the Yamuna.

The Taj Mahal is in Agra.



Exercise 2

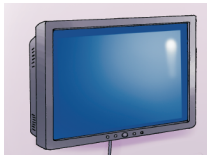
Put **A, An, or The** in the spaces :

1. umbrella saves us from rain and heat.
2. sun rises in east.
3. I saw old beggar riding on ass.
4. ox is animal.
5. ant is insect.
6. apple is fruit.
7. He came here hour ago.
8. I met old woman in street.
9. Taj Mahal is beautiful building.
10. She ate egg, orange and ice-cream.



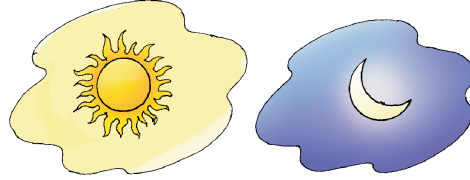
Exercise 3

Circle the correct article from the bracket.

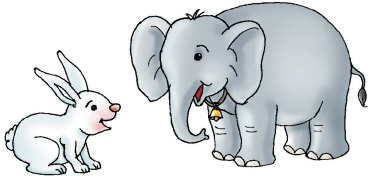


1. (A/An) flat T.V. on (a/the) wall.

2. (A/The) sun and (a/the) moon.



3. (A/An) elephant and (a/an) rabbit.



4. (A/The) children went to (A/The) zoo.



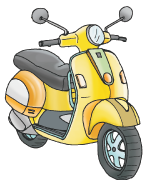
5. (An/The) policeman ran after (a/the) thief.



Exercise 4

Unscramble the word and write **a** or **an** before it. One is done for you.

1. A scooter (rteoocs)



2. (rregub)



3. (allerbmu)



4. (lppea)



5. (mpuretoc)





Verbs — Tense

Verbs tell us **when** things are happening.

A There are three main **tenses**.

Present Tense — It tells us what is happening now.

I jump .	You sing .	He plays .	She dances .
Raman writes .	They read .	We listen .	It flies .

Past Tense — Tells about what has already happened.

I jumped .	You sang .	He played .	She danced .
Raman wrote .	They read .	We listened .	It flew .

Future Tense — Tells us what will happen in the future.

I will jump .	You will sing .	He will play .
She will dance .	Raman will write .	They will read .
We will listen .	It will fly .	



Remember

In Present Tense, we add an **s** to the verb when names or pronouns **he/she/it** are used.

For example,

He plays.	John sings.
She writes	Mary dances.
It flies.	



Exercise 1

Choose the Present Tense form of the verb from the box and fill in the blanks.

sings/sang	runs/will run	work/will work	hurt/will hurt
	write/wrote	laughs/will laugh	

1. Geeta sweetly.
2. You very neatly.
3. I must hard.
4. Rashid very fast.
5. The baby loudly.
6. Anju her arm.



Exercise 2

Tick (✓) the right **Past Tense** form of the Verb in the sentences below.

1. They (**were** / are) singing on the stage.
2. The Policeman (**run** / ran) after the thief.
3. I have (**lose** / lost) my shoes.
4. She (**won** / win) the first prize.
5. The soldiers (**fought** / fight) bravely and (**defeat** / defeated) the enemy.



Exercise 3

Underline **Future Tense** form of the verb in the sentences given below.

1. I shall go to Lucknow tomorrow.
2. The boys will play a match on Sunday.
3. It will rain in the evening.
4. The train will leave the station soon.
5. Radhika will go home at 5 p.m.



Exercise 4

Underline the verbs in the sentences and write **Simple Present Tense**, **Past Tense** or **Future Tense** in the space given. One is done for you.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Jack rides a bicycle to school everyday. | Simple Present Tense |
| 2. The dog was seven years old last year. | ..... |
| 3. Where will you go for a picnic on Sunday? | ..... |
| 4. Ducks swim in the pond. | ..... |
| 5. My father bought a new car yesterday. | ..... |



Negative Sentences

A Compare the following sentences :

1. I **am** ill.

1. I **am not** ill.

2. He **is** my son.

2. He **is not** my son.

3. These flowers **are** beautiful. 3. These flowers **are not** beautiful.

4. Hari **was** busy.

4. Hari **was not** busy.

5. These boys **were** present yesterday.

5. These boys **were not** present yesterday.



A sentence which has **not** in it is called a **Negative Sentence**. The sentences on the right-hand side which have **not** in them are all **Negative sentences**.

B Compare the following sentences :

1. She **has** a pen.

1. She **has no** pen.

2. They **have** a ring.

2. They **have no** ring.

3. He **has** some money with him. 3. He **has no** money with him.

A sentence having **no** in it is also called a **Negative sentence**. The sentences on the right-hand side which have **no** in them are all **Negative sentences**.

C Compare the following sentences :

1. We **shall go** there.

1. We **shall not go** there.

2. I **am going** home.

2. I **am not going** home.

3. He **is coming** here.

3. He **is not coming** here.

4. The boys **are playing** in the park.

4. The boys **are not playing** in the park.

5. He **was talking**.

5. He **was not talking**.

6. They **were sleeping** in the open.

6. They **were not sleeping** in the open.

From the above sentences, it is clear that when the verb is made up of two words, we form the **Negative sentences** by putting **not** after the first word.



Exercise 1

Turn the following sentences into Negative Sentences:

1. I am busy today.
2. I will do it now.
3. She is singing.
4. It is cold today.
5. I shall go there.
6. We are hungry.
7. Hari was absent.
8. The door is shut.
9. Sita is a clever girl.
10. They were reading.



Exercise 2

Turn the following sentences into Negative Sentences.

1. Satish was present yesterday.
2. It is very hot today.
3. I shall go to Bombay tomorrow.
4. She has a sweet voice.
5. Kamala was ill yesterday.
6. Sushila is angry with her sister.
7. I can do this sum easily.
8. We shall go out for a walk.
9. The windows were shut by Ashok.
10. The girls were singing there.



Interrogative Sentences

A Read the following sentences :

1. Sita has a doll.
2. Has Sita a doll?

The first sentence simply **tells** or **states** something. Such a sentence is called a **Statement**.

The second sentence **asks** something. Such a sentence is called a **Question**.



Note that at the end of the second sentence, a Question Mark (?) has been put.

B Compare the following sentences and notice which words changed their place.

1. I **am** ill today.

1. **Am** I ill today?

2. He **is** busy now.

2. **Is** he busy now?

3. The doors **are** open.

3. **Are** the doors open?

4. Bali and Harish **are** brothers.

4. **Are** Bali and Harish brothers?

5. She **was** present yesterday.

5. **Was** she present yesterday?

6. You **were** ill yesterday.

6. **Were** you ill yesterday?

7. Rama **has** a watch.

7. **Has** Rama a watch?

8. She **has** no money in her purse.

8. **Has** she no money in her purse?

9. We **shall** play the match tomorrow.

9. **Shall** we play the match tomorrow?

10. They **will** visit Delhi on Wednesday.

10. **Will** they visit Delhi on Wednesday?

Important — In the question sentence, the verb is placed before the subject (Noun or Pronoun).

Example : *He is* busy now.

Is he busy now?
verb subject



Exercise 1

Turn the following statements into Questions :

1. They were in a great hurry.
2. It will rain tomorrow.
3. Sita has no money.
4. They are watching the match.
5. The cow is a useful animal.
6. The children are playing football.
7. It is very hot today.
8. These boys were absent yesterday.
9. There will be a holiday tomorrow.
10. They have no food in the house.



Exercise 2

Turn the following statements into Questions:

1. She was ill yesterday.
2. There are seven days in a week.
3. She will come here tomorrow.
4. You are not well today.
5. Sikandar has a silver watch.
6. They will go to Delhi tomorrow.
7. The boys are doing their lessons.
8. There are no books with them.
9. The basket is full of red roses.
10. You were late for school this morning.

Questions and Answers

A Read the following questions and answers:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. What am I? | 1. You are a teacher. |
| 2. What do I do every day? | 2. You teach us. |
| 3. What am I doing now? | 3. You are teaching us. |
| 4. What did I do yesterday? | 4. You taught us. |
| 5. What shall I do tomorrow? | 5. You will teach us. |



B Now, read these Questions and Answers. You can give a **positive** or **negative** reply.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Is he well? | 1. Yes, he is well.
No, he isn't well. |
| 2. Are you well? | 2. Yes, I am well.
No, I am not well. |
| 3. Do you drink coffee? | 3. Yes, I do.
No, I don't. |
| 4. Do you like milk? | 4. Yes, I do.
No, I don't. |
| 5. Have you done your lessons? | 5. Yes, I have.
No, I haven't. |
| 6. Will you go to school tomorrow? | 6. Yes, I shall.
No, I won't. |

C Read these Questions and Answers:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. What is your name? | 1. My name is Satish. |
| 2. How old are you? | 2. I am ten years old. |
| 3. When were you born? | 3. I was born on 20th August, 1993. |
| 4. What game do you like to play? | 4. I like to play football. |
| 5. Where do you live? | 5. I live at 10 Nehru Street. |



Exercise 1

Answer the following Questions with either a positive or a negative reply as done in Section B on the previous page :

1. Did she pass?
2. Are you well today?
3. Is he at home?
4. Is the train late?
5. Is she your sister?
6. Do you play hockey?
7. Do you like to play?
8. Can she swim?
9. Did you work hard?
10. Did he play well?
11. Were you present?
12. Has she come back?
13. Were they sleeping?
14. Are these books yours?



Exercise 2

Answer these Questions :

1. How are you?
2. How old are you?
3. What time is it?
4. Why are you late?
5. Where do you live?
6. Which is your house?
7. Who broke the slate?

8. What are you doing?
9. When do you get up?
10. Where is my book?
11. When did he go?
12. Can you swim?
13. May I come in?
14. May I go out?
15. How do you do?
16. What is your father?
17. May I sit down?
18. Who is at the door?
19. Who is singing?
20. Who shouted?



Exercise 3

Now read the answers. Write a **question** for answers. One is done for you.

1. How old are you?

Ans. I am ten years old

2.

Ans. My favourite subject is English.

3.

Ans. My favourite game is football.

4.

Ans. I go to school every day.

5.

Ans. No, I do not like milk?



Capital Letters

- A** A sentence begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **full stop**.
The guard waved the green flag. The train started.
- B** Names of persons begin with a **capital letter**.
Ashok and his friend Raman came to see Mrs Shah yesterday.
- C** Special names of towns, countries, places, rivers, mountains, etc., begin with a **capital letter**.
Delhi, the capital of India, stands on the Yamuna.
Connaught Place is the most beautiful place in New Delhi.
Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- D** The names of days and months all begin with a **capital letter**.
Monday comes before Tuesday and after Sunday.
December, January and February are the coldest months.
- E** The words I and God begin with a **capital letter**.
I pray to God every morning.



Exercise 1

Rewrite the following sentences by using the capital letters :

1. mr brown came to see us on friday.
2. the largest city in america is new york.
3. london is the capital of england.
4. my birthday is on tuesday, the 22nd of march.
5. peter and lily visited the qutab minar on wednesday.
6. patel and rajni went to see the taj mahal at agra.
7. the longest river in india is the ganges.
8. mahatma gandhi is called the father of the nation.
9. mrs green's dog was called blackie.
10. the name i am known by is geeta bali.
11. the ramayana is a holy book of the hindus.
12. lucknow is the capital of uttar pradesh.

REVISION TEST-3

(Based on Units 12-20)

1. Complete the following table.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1.	Windows	6. Way	.....
2. Thief	.....	7.	Loaves
3. Tomato	.....	8. Child	.....
4.	Geese	9.	Mice
5. Mosquito	.....	10. Dwarf	.....

2. Change the underlined words into their opposite gender and rewrite the sentences.

1. My mother loves my sister a lot.

.....

2. Grandfather is talking to a boy.

.....

3. We saw a tiger, a peacock and a white horse in the zoo.

.....

.....

4. My nephew is going to London tomorrow.

.....

.....

5. The bull chased my son across the road.

.....

.....

3. Fill in the blanks with A, An or The :

1. When did you buy new umbrella?

2. I met my friend year ago.

3. French is language of people of France.
4. He looks as stupid as owl.
5. She is untidy girl.

4. Underline the verbs in the sentences given below. Then write their tense in the space given.

1. She never cries when she is hurt.
2. Run, or you will miss the train.
3. The thief ran very fast when he saw the policeman.
4. He always keeps his promises.
5. My parents will return after two days.
6. Mohan lost his watch yesterday.

5. Here are some answers. Write the questions which must have been asked.

1. There are a hundred paise in a rupee.
2. I have just five rupees.
3. It is Wednesday today.
4. It is exactly ten o'clock.
5. I live at 69 Kasturba Gandhi Marg.
6. She paid fifteen rupees for the purse.

6. Correct the following sentences. There is something wrong in each sentence.

1. christmas comes in december
2. the prime minister lives in new delhi
3. colombo is the capital of sri lanka
4. friday comes between thursday and saturday
5. john lives at 10 park street, lucknow



PART II — COMPOSITION

Comprehension

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow.

COMPREHENSION 1

9 January, 2016

Dear Zoya,

Please come to my birthday party on 12 January. The party will start at 4 P.M. and end at 7 p.m. We will see a movie, “The Lion King.” Do come to my house, we will have fun.

Bye!

Farhan

Tick (✓) the right answer given under the questions.

1. The date of the letter is _____
(a) 10 January, 2016 (b) 9 January, 2016 (c) 12 January, 2016.
2. The letter is an invitation for _____ .
(a) a wedding (b) a naming ceremony (c) a birthday party
3. The invitation is sent by _____ .
(a) Farhan (b) Zoya (c) We do not know
4. The party will be held at _____ .
(a) Zoya’s house (b) Farhan’s house (c) at a hotel
5. The children will see _____ .
(a) a movie (b) a magician (c) a dance
6. What time should Zoya’s parents come to pick her up?
(a) 4 p.m. (b) 6 p.m. (c) 7 p.m.

COMPREHENSION 2

Rani had a pretty kitten. She called her Kitty. Rani was worried. Her Kitty was sick. She called a doctor. He came with a bag. He said, “Rani, your Kitty is sick. Let her rest in bed”. The doctor took out a pill and told Rani to give it to her. Then he went away with his bag. He gave Rani a bill before leaving.

Complete the sentences with one word only, taken from the story.

1. Rani had a very pretty _____ .
2. She called her _____ .
3. Kitty was very _____ .
4. Rani called a _____ .
5. He came with a _____ .
6. He told Rani to let Kitty rest in a _____ .
7. The doctor gave a _____ to Rani to give it to her Kitty.
8. He gave a _____ to Rani before leaving.

COMPREHENSION 3

Do you know there are different names for baby animals? The baby cat is called a 'kitten' and the baby dog is called a 'puppy' and the baby of a lion is called a 'cub' and the baby of a cow 'calf'. Some of the animals you can see in a farm, some are kept as pets at home. Most of them you see only in a zoo. Children love to visit a zoo and watch the animals.

Tick (✓) the right answer in the sentences given below.

1. The baby lion is called _____ .
(a) a calf (b) a pup (c) a cub
2. We keep one of the following as a pet at home.
(a) a cub (b) a calf (c) a kitten
3. Most of the animals we can see only in a.
(a) circus (b) zoo (c) farm
4. Most children _____ to watch animals.
(a) hate (b) love (c) do not care
5. The most fearful animal is _____ .
(a) monkey (b) elephant (c) lion
6. Your favourite animal is _____ .
(a) a dog (b) a hen (c) a cow
7. Try to guess what the baby of a deer will be called _____ .
(a) fawn (b) gosling (c) lamb
8. The animal that gives us wool is.
(a) goat (b) bear (c) sheep



Composition

1. Fill in the correct word from the bubbles in the following sentences.



school

Ravi Bhatia

study

play

happy

friends

- (a) My name is _____ .
- (b) I am very _____ today.
- (c) I am going to my new _____ .
- (d) I will make many _____ .
- (e) I can _____ with them after school.
- (f) I will also _____ hard.

2. Look at Kabeer's Calendar.

Monday	→	Kabeer goes to school.
Tuesday	→	Kabeer plays football in the evening.
Wednesday	→	He goes for a swim in the afternoon.
Thursday	→	He reads a book in the library.
Friday	→	Helps his mother with the shopping.
Saturday	→	Watches T.V. with his friends.
Sunday	→	Gets up late in the morning.

Fill in the blanks in the paragraph below to complete it.

Kabeer has a busy _____ . On Monday he goes to _____ . _____ is the only day when he is not busy and gets up _____ . The day when he helps his mother with _____ is _____ . On _____ he plays _____ in the _____ and he watches _____ with his friends on _____ . The day he goes to the _____ to read _____ is _____ .

3. Rohan was gifted a pup on his birthday. Rohan wrote some sentences about his pup, but they got mixed up. Try to put them in the right order by putting the right number in the circles given. Then write all the sentences in the given space.

- a. Snowy wags his tail when it sees me.
- b. I have named him Snowy.
- c. He has a soft furry coat, brown eyes and big ears.
- d. Snowy loves to chase cats and dig holes in the ground.
- e. Mummy and Daddy gave a cute little pup to me on my birthday.
- f. It was a surprise for me.
- g. Snowy loves to sleep in my bed at night.
- h. I think this is the best gift I ever had.







- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____


5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____


4. Complete the story by writing the correct word under the pictures given. Take the help of the box.

THE FOX AND THE CROW



One day a  found a  of cheese. He sat on a . A hungry  saw the . He wanted the  for himself.

He said to the crow, "You have a very beautiful voice. Will you  for me?"

The crow was very pleased. He opened his  to



sing and the cheese fell _____. The fox _____



up and _____ away with the cheese.

fox, piece, down, cheese, jumped,
crow, sing, beak, tree, crow, ran

5. Draw or paste the picture of your best friend.



Complete the following sentences.

Help Box

school	games	lunch	school bus
recess	read	neighbours	fairy tales
mystery stories		evening	Ravi

- _____ is my best friend.
- We study in the same _____ .
- We go together in the _____ to school every day.
- We share our _____ during _____.
- We play _____ in the school.
- We both love to _____ storybooks.
- My friend likes _____ but I like _____.
- We are _____ and we meet every day in the _____ too.