

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH

GRAMMAR

and composition

Book 2

CLASS 3

Or

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

by

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The Sentence

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

1. is girl a good Mary



2. old five years is she

3. brother one has she



4. doll plays with her she

5. an ice-cream loves she to eat



Do these groups of words make sense?

No, they do not make sense.

Now read the *same words in another order* :

- Mary is a good girl.
- She is five years old.
- She has one brother.
- She plays with her doll.
- She loves to eat an ice-cream.

Do these groups of words make sense? Yes, they make complete sense. So we see that when the words are placed in their proper order they form what is called a Sentence.

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



Remember

- (1) Each sentence begins with a capital letter.
 - (2) Each sentence ends with a full stop (.).
- mary is a good girl. (Wrong)
Mary is a good girl. (Right)



Exercise-1

Arrange these words so that they make sentences. Do not add any new words. The first one has been done for you. (Remember to add capital letters and full-stops.)

1. a fruit an apple is

An apple is a fruit.



2. cocks crow morning in the

3. thieves catches the policeman



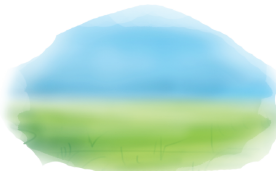
4. nests build in trees birds

5. fly birds can fast very



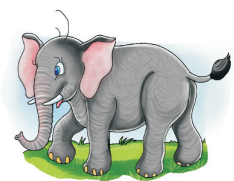
6. a breast has the red robin

7. in boys are flying park their the kites



8. on days fine blue is the sky

9. a strong elephant is an animal very





10. trees are there in the house front of

.....
.....



Exercise-2

Look at the sentences given below. The students forgot the rules about sentences. Find the sentences (There are 10 of them!). Put each sentence in a bracket (_____) One is done for you. Write their using capital letters and full stops.

sunday is the last day of the week there are seven days in a week twenty four hours make a day a year has twelve months february is the shortest month of the year june is the hottest month of the year there are three hundred and sixty five days in a year my favourite months are october and december we have many festivals in these months children love these festivals.

1. Sunday is the last day of the week.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.



Subject and Predicate

A Look at the pictures, then read the sentences given below :



A. Subject

B. Predicate

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The basket | is full of mangoes. |
| 2. Rajni | is drinking tea. |
| 3. Bahadur | gets up at 7 o'clock. |
| 4. The cow | is eating grass. |
| 5. The boy | is eating an ice-cream. |
| 6. The sun | shines in the day time. |



In sentence 1, we speak about **the basket**.

In sentence 2, we speak about **Rajni**.

In sentence 3, we speak about **Bahadur**.

In sentence 4, we speak about **the cow**.

In sentence 5, we speak about **the boy**.

In sentence 6, we speak about **the sun**.

B In a sentence, the person or thing we speak about is called the **Subject**.

C Now find out what is said about the Subject in each of the above sentences :

In sentence 1, **is full of mangoes** tells us something about the Subject (the basket).

In sentence 2, **is drinking tea** tells us something about the Subject (Rajni).

In sentence 3, **gets up at 7 o'clock** tells us something about the Subject (Bahadur)

In sentence 4, **is eating grass** tells us something about the Subject (the cow).

In sentence 5, **is eating an ice-cream** tells us something about the Subject (the boy).

In sentence 6, **shines in the daytime** tells us something about the Subject (the sun).

D All sentences can be divided into two parts :

1. The person or thing spoken about is called the **Subject**.
2. What is said about the Subject is called the **Predicate**.



Exercise-1

In each of these sentences circle the subject and underline the Predicate. One is done for you :

1. (Apples) grow on trees.
2. The sun sets in the west.
3. The policeman caught the thief.
4. The book on the table is new.
5. The servant opened the door.
6. Her brother's name is Tom.
7. A knife has a blade and a handle.
8. The grocer sells tea and sugar.
9. Rain falls from the clouds.
10. The moon moves round the earth.



Exercise-2

With help of the words in the box, write a sentence of your own against the pictures given. One is done for you.

Rani	is carrying	an umbrella	Afzal	a boy
A ship	is playing	with a ball	is sailing	
a bell	happy	is resting	on the beach	
a young man	looks	is ringing	the cat	

1. The cat looks happy.



2.

3.



4.

5.



6.



Exercise-3

Add Predicates to the following Subjects :

1. Hens
2. Aeroplanes
3. The teacher
4. The stars
5. A fireman



Exercise-4

Add Subjects to the following Predicates :

1.has two motor-cars.
2. has lost her doll.
3. sails on the sea.
4. lay eggs.
5. are on the plate.



The Noun — Kinds of Nouns

1. Common Nouns

A Look at the pictures and then read the sentences given below :

1. The **teacher** speaks to his **pupils**.



2. The **mice** are afraid of a **cat**.

3. There are three **windows** in this **room**.



4. There are three **pastries** on the **plate**.

5. These **apples** and **mangoes** are sweet.



The words **teacher** and **pupils** are the names of **persons**.

The words **mice** and **cat** are the names of **animals**.

The words **windows** and **room** are the names of **places**.

The words **pastries** and **plate** are the names of **things**.

The words **apples** and **mangoes** are the names of **things**.



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

All these nouns are **Common Nouns**.



Exercise-1

In the following sentences pick out the names of animals, persons, places or things. One is done for you.

1. The king helped the poor beggar.

king, beggar

2. The man gave some sweets to the orphan.

.....

- 3. Dogs bark at thieves.
- 4. Bread is made of flour.
- 5. The moon and stars shine in the sky at night.
- 6. Chairs and tables are made of wood.
- 7. The tiger is the national animal of India.
- 8. The peacock is the national bird of India.
- 9. The children were playing in the park.
- 10. The postman brings our letters to our homes.



Exercise-2

Arrange these nouns in their respective columns :

hill	priest	country	aeroplane	frog	stream
salt	money	animal	umbrella	bird	onion
hare	queen	sparrow	policeman	inn	hotel
wolf	guard	butcher	porridge	den	mason
flour	geese	butter	mountain	nest	cousin
jelly	friend	tortoise	envelope	duck	floor
cheese	whale	stable	pudding	pond	snake
officer	pilot	island	servant	fish	author

Persons

Animals

Places

Things

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Exercise-3

All the words in these lists are nouns, except one. Write the word which is not a noun. The first one has been done for you.

1. hill, mountain, sky, down, cloud down
.....
2. back, front, top, under, corner
3. aeroplane, scooter, steamer, train, quick
4. carpenter, conductor, there, butcher, dentist
5. hour, minute, day, week, now
6. pilot, grocer, their, sailor, tailor
7. eyes, teeth, steep, toes, feet
8. men, women, children, babies, walk



Exercise-4

All the words in these lists are nouns. But one noun is different from the others. Write the word which is different.

1. coffee, milk, ink, lemonade ink
.....
2. crow, eagle, snake, parrot, pigeon
3. carrots, radishes, peas, jelly, potatoes
4. school, library, stadium, iron, hall
5. ducks, geese, hens, storks, beds
6. pears, plums, axes, bananas, grapes
7. deer, monkeys, gloves, wolves, bears
8. axes, hammers, chisels, mice, spades



Exercise-5

All the words that describe the parts of our body are common nouns. Complete the sentences with the correct Common Noun.

1. We see with our



2. We clap with our



3. We smell with our



4. We hear with our



5. We smile with our



6. We lick with our



7. We bite with our



8. We nod with our



2. Proper Nouns

B Read the following sentences :

1. **Tom** is my friend.

He is a good **boy**.

2. **Sita** sang sweetly.

She is a pretty **girl**.

3. I live in **Pune**.

It is a big **city**.

4. We live in **India**.

It is a big **country**.

Tom is the name of one **particular** boy. The name **boy** may be given to any and every boy – to Tom, Mohan, Hari, Ashok. It does not belong specially to any one particular boy. It is a name **common** to all boys.

Tom is called a **Proper Noun**, while **boy** is called a **Common Noun**.

Similarly, **Sita** is the name of one **particular** girl, and is therefore

called a Proper Noun. The name **girl** can be given to any and every girl, and is therefore called a **Common Noun**.

Pune is the name of one **particular** city, and is therefore called a **Proper Noun**. The name **city** can be given to any and every city, and is therefore called a **Common Noun**.

India is the name of one **particular** country, and is therefore called a **Proper Noun**. The name **country** can be given to any and every country, and is therefore called a **Common Noun**.

A name which belongs to a particular person, place or thing is called a Proper Noun. [A Proper Noun always begins with a Capital Letter.]



A name which does not point out any particular person, place or thing, but is common to all persons, places or things of the same class or kind is called a Common Noun.

C You will notice that the special names of people, places, rivers, streets, days and months begin with a capital letter.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1. tom smith | (wrong) |
| Tom Smith | (right) |
| 2. new delhi | (wrong) |
| New Delhi | (right) |
| 3. new year's day | (wrong) |
| New Year's Day | (right) |



Tom Smith



Exercise-6

How many special names do you know? Write these Proper Nouns. [Don't forget to begin with a Capital letter.]

1. A city beginning with D.....

2. A girl beginning with Y.....



3. A river beginning with N.....

4. The name of your pet

5. A country beginning with S.....



- 6. Your favourite festival
- 7. A famous school
- 8. A famous building

- 9. A month beginning with A.....
- 10. A famous classical dance form beginning with O.



Exercise-7

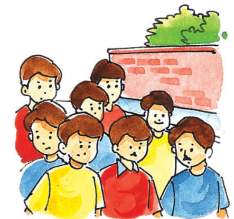
Write the following sentences putting in the capital letters where necessary. Underline the Common Nouns. One is done for you.

- 1. jack and jill went up the hill.
Jack and Jill went up the hill.
- 2. ships sail on the sea.
- 3. paris is the capital of france.
- 4. january comes between december and february.
- 5. ashok's birthday is on wednesday, the 15th of february.
- 6. the ganga falls into the bay of bengal.
- 7. connaught circus is in new delhi.
- 8. the red sea is to the east of egypt.
- 9. rabindranath tagore was a great poet of india.
- 10. miss brown lives in a village in himachal pradesh.

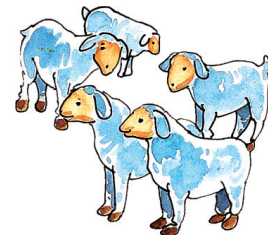
3. Collective Nouns

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

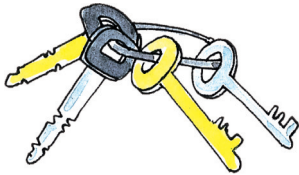
- 1. There was a large **crowd** of people in the street.



- 2. The **army** marched away.



- 3. I saw a **flock** of sheep in the field.



4. This is a **bunch** of keys.

1. The word **crowd** stands for a **collection** of persons, and is therefore called a **Collective Noun**.
2. The word **army** stands for a **collection** of soldiers, and is therefore called a **Collective Noun**.
3. The word **flock** stands for a **collection** of sheep, and is therefore called a **Collective Noun**.
4. The word **bunch** stands for a **collection** of keys, and is therefore called a **Collective Noun**.

A name given to a collection of persons or things taken as one is called a **Collective Noun**.

E You have learnt three kinds of Nouns.

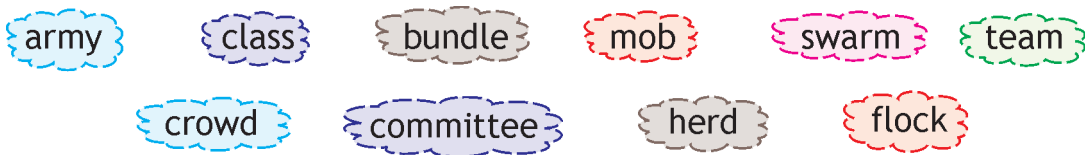
1. The **Common Noun**.
2. The **Proper Noun**.
3. The **Collective Noun**.

They are also known as **Concrete Nouns**, Nouns which you can see.



Exercise-8

Fill in the blanks with suitable **Collective Nouns**. Choose from the bubbles :



1. We saw a of cattle in the field.
2. A large of people gathered in the street.
3. An consists of soldiers and commanders.
4. Our won the match.
5. Our consists of forty pupils.
6. A of bees flew out of the hive.

7. The attacked the police.
8. The is holding its meeting.
9. A of sheep was grazing in the valley.
10. The old woman was carrying a of sticks.



Exercise-9

Each sentence has a Collective Noun and another Noun. Put them under the right column. (There could be more than one other Nouns.)

Sentences	Collective Nouns	Other Nouns
1. Please pick up the pack of cards.	pack	cards
2. A pride of lions lived in the Gir forests.
3. The peal of bells could be heard a mile away.
4. A gang of robbers attacked the merchants on the highway.
5. Hari drove his flock of sheep to the field.
6. A mob of people attacked the thieves.
7. We could see the flight of birds in the sky.
8. A bouquet of flowers was presented to Mrs. Brown.
9. A bunch of keys is lying on the table.
10. A choir of singers is waiting at St. Mary's Church.



Unit
4

The Verb

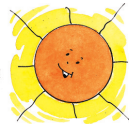
A Look at the pictures and then read these sentences :

1. Fire **burns**.



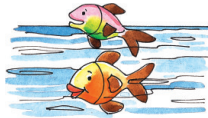
2. Raman **laughs**.

3. The sun **shines** in the sky.



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

5. The train **runs** on rails.



6. Fish(es) **swim**.

In sentence 1, the word **burns** says something about *fire*.

In sentence 2, the word **laughs** says something about *Raman*.

In sentence 3, the word **shines** says something about the *sun*.

In sentence 4, the word **barks** says something about the *dog*.

In sentence 5, the word **runs** says something about the *train*.

In sentence 6, the word **swim** says something about *fishes*.



Words which show something being done or an action are called **Verbs**. All doing-words are **Verbs**.

B Note that sometimes a Verb consists of more than one word, as :

1. Kamla **is reading** her book.



2. The moon **is shining** in the sky.

3. The boys **are playing** football.





4. The boys **were running** a race.

5. The boy **was eating** an ice-cream.



A verb is a word which says something. All saying or doing words are called **Verbs**. The words **is, are, was, were** are all helping verbs.



Exercise-1

Pick out the verbs in the following sentences :

- 1. The dog is barking at the thief. **is barking**
- 2. The sun was setting when we reached home.
- 3. The peon is ringing the bell.
- 4. The stars are shining in the sky.
- 5. My aunt was driving the car along the road.
- 6. Children were playing with their friends.
- 7. The girls are swinging in the park.
- 8. The hunter is shooting in the forest.
- 9. The boys were playing in the park yesterday.

C Look at this sentence :

Birds (cry, swim, fly).

We have to choose the right word from among the three in brackets. So, we write :

Birds fly.



Exercise-2

Choose the right word from those in the brackets and underline it :

1. The bell (talks, rings, dances).



2. Ships (float, swim, sail) across the oceans.

3. Birds (break, paint, build) nests. 



4. Aeroplanes (run, walk, fly) very fast.

5. The team (wins, won, winning) by four goals.



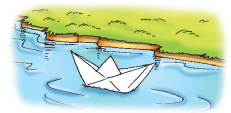
6. The camel can (give, take, carry) a heavy load.

7. Tom is (running, climbing, walking) a tree.



8. The woman is (painting, sweeping, building) the floor with a broom.

9. My paper boat (swam, floated, flowed) down the stream.



10. Rivers (swim, float, flow) into the sea.



Exercise-3

Choose from List B the verb of opposite meaning in List A. The first one has been done for you.

A	B	
1. give	finish	1. <u>give—take</u>
2. begin	take	2.
3. rise	forget	3.
4. live	find	4.
5. arrive	leave	5.
6. lose	set	6.
7. remember	die	7.
8. work	lead	8.
9. catch	play	9.
10. follow	throw	10.



The Adjective — Kinds of Adjectives

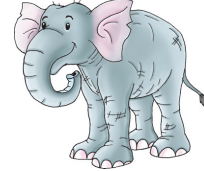
A Look at the picture and then read these sentences written under them :



1. A **happy** boy



2. A **sad** girl



3. A **big** elephant



4. A **small** mouse



5. A **tall** tower



6. A **short** film



7. A **new** city



8. An **old** town

All the underlined words **happy**, **sad**; **big**, **small**; **tall**, **short** and **new**, **old** describe nouns **boy**, **girl**; **elephant**, **mouse**, **tower**, **film**, **city** and **town**.



Words that describe **people**, **animals**, **things** and **places** are called **Adjectives**. All describing words are **Adjectives** and they describe **Nouns**.

B Adjectives can be placed before Nouns as in the examples given above or after the Nouns they are describing.

Examples : My **mother** is very **pretty**.
Noun Adjective

Her **frock** is **new**.
Noun Adjective

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

1. Adjectives of Quality

- C**
1. Ashok is a **kind** boy.
 2. He helped the **blind** man.
 3. The **foolish** crow tried to sing.
 4. The **clever** fox walked away with the cheese.

The word **kind** is an Adjective which tells *what kind* of boy Ashok is.
The word **blind** is an Adjective which tells *what kind* of man he helped.
The word **foolish** is an Adjective which tells *what kind* of crow it was.
The word **clever** is an Adjective which tells *what kind* of fox it was.



Such Adjectives, which tell us of what kind a person, animal or thing is, are called **Adjectives of Quality**.

Adjectives of Quality answer the question: "Of what kind?"



Exercise-1

Underline the Adjectives of Quality in the following sentences and write the Nouns they describe in the space given. One is done for you.

The cow is a **useful animal**.

Adj. Noun

1. Akbar was a wise king.
2. London is a large, busy city.
3. The Rajputs are brave.
4. The rose is a beautiful flower.
5. Lions are strong, fierce animals.
7. The kind old man helped the poor woman.
8. The foolish crow tried to sing.
9. Good boys always speak the truth.
10. These small mangoes have a sweet taste.



Exercise-2

Fill in the blanks with suitable Adjectives of Quality taken from the bubbles :



1. My knife is
2. Monkeys have tails.
3. What a boy you are!
4. boys never tell lies.
5. The camel is a animal.
6. In India we have weather in summer and weather in winter.
7. An elephant is a animal, a mouse is a animal.
8. Lemons are, grapes are
9. boys throw stones at birds.

2. Adjectives of Quantity

D Look at the pictures, and then read these sentences :

1. He ate **some** rice.



2. She has **much** money.

3. There is **little** water in the jug.



4. He did not eat **any** rice.

5. He has had **enough** exercise.





In the above sentences, the adjectives tell us how much of a thing is meant. Such adjectives, which tell us how much, are called **Adjectives of Quantity**.

Adjectives of Quantity answer the question: "How much?"



Exercise-3

Underline the Adjectives of Quantity in the sentences :

1. There is little hope of her coming first in class.
2. Hari gave us a pound of sweets.
3. He has not done much exercise.
4. I have very few pencils left.
5. I ate some rice.
6. She did not eat any rice.
7. Sudhir ate up the whole cake.
8. He lost all his wealth.
9. There was no water in the glass.
10. There is enough milk in the jug.

3. Adjectives of Number

E Look at the pictures, and then read these sentences :

1. The hand has **five** fingers.



2. Ashok has **many** flowers.

3. There is **some** milk in the glass.



4. **Few** people came to see the match.



In the above sentences, the adjectives tell us how many persons or things are meant. Such adjectives, which tell us how many, are called **Adjectives of Number**.

Adjectives of Number answer the question : "How many?"



Exercise-4

In the following sentences underline the Adjectives. Circle which Nouns they describe.

1. She is seventy years of age.
2. The spider has eight legs.
3. He made many mistakes.
4. Some men are very cruel.
5. There were sixty peaches in the box.
6. Some boys were swimming in the lake.
7. Are there any mango-trees in the garden?
8. Few people attended the meeting.
9. The second boy in the line is my brother.
10. Most children love ice cream.

4. Demonstrative Adjectives

F Read these sentences :



1. **This** boy is strong.

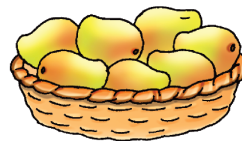


2. **That** boy is weak.



3. **These** mangoes are sour.

4. **Those** mangoes are sweet.



5. **Such** men are very brave.



It will be noticed that the adjectives in the above sentences are used to point out persons or things. Such adjectives, which point out persons or things, are called **Demonstrative Adjectives**.

Demonstrative Adjectives answer the questions: Which?

- G** **This** and **these** are used for persons or things that are **near**.
That and **those** are used for persons or things that are **further away**.
This and **that** are used with **singular** nouns.
These and **those** are used with **plural** nouns.

This car *is* new. (Singular) These cars *are* old. (Plural)
 That car *is* new. (Singular) Those cars *are* old. (Plural)



Exercise-5

Underline the Demonstrative Adjectives in the following sentences:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. This book has pictures in it.
3. Look at that picture.
5. Those flowers have a sweet smell.
7. That boy is hard-working.
9. I hate such things. | 2. I like these mangoes.
4. Those boys are in my class.
6. I do not like such people.
8. These dogs have short tails.
10. His house stands on yonder hill. |
|--|--|



Exercise-6

(1) Colour the size Adjectives red, the shape adjectives pink, the sound adjectives blue and the feeling adjectives green.

yellow crooked tall excited fat huge
 loud round dull noisy square angry

(2) Put the Adjectives in the bubbles in the correct column.

soft
 juicy
 beautiful
 dull
 hard
rough
 sour
 bright
 multicoloured
 heavy
spicy
bitter

Taste	Touch	Sight
1.
2.
3.
4.

5. Interrogative Adjectives

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

1. **What** kind of animal is it?



2. **Which** house is hers?

3. **Whose** pen is this?



In the above sentences the adjectives what, which and whose ask questions. They are therefore called Interrogative Adjectives.

6. Possessive Adjectives

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

1. This is **my** book.



2. That is **our** school.



3. That is **your** book.



4. **His** book is on the table.



5. **Her** book is in the box.



6. **Their** pens are **in their** hands.



In the above sentences the adjectives my, our, your, his, her and their are used before nouns and are called Possessive Adjectives.

Possessive Adjectives answer the question : "Whose?"



Exercise-7

Underline the Interrogative and Possessive Adjectives in the following sentences and write I or P in the boxes against them:

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. She has lost her purse. | <input type="checkbox"/> P | 2. Whose pen is this? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Which is your box? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Which boy broke the slate? | <input type="checkbox"/> I |
| 5. Are these their shoes? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. This is our classroom. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Which box is yours? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. What books have you read? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Which is their house? | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. Which house is theirs? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Which road goes to the post-office? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 12. What colour is your hair? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 13. A little girl is playing with her doll. | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 14. What time is it? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 15. What kind of man is he? | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



Exercise-8

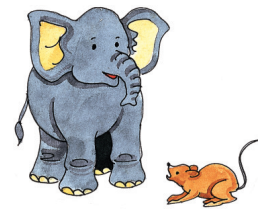
Look at the pictures. Then answer the questions given below :

1. Is the elephant big or small?

...The elephant is big.....

- Is the mouse big or small?

.....



2. Are the shoes old or new?

.....



- Are the frocks old or new?

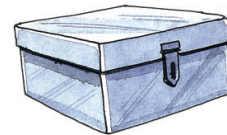
.....

3. Is the box heavy or light?

.....

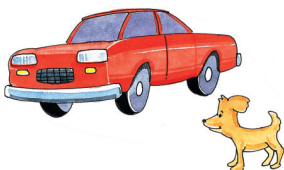
- Is the balloon heavy or light?

.....



4. Is the car clean or dirty?

.....



- Is the dog clean or dirty?

.....

REVISION TEST-1

(Based on Units 1-5)

1. Underline the subject and Circle the Predicate in the sentences given below.

1. The President of India lives in Rashtrapati Bhawan.
2. The dog chased the cat in the garden.
3. The thief jumped over the wall.
4. The baby is sleeping in the cot.
5. The teacher told the boys to do the sums.

2. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and write in the space given what kind of Nouns they are. One is done for you. There can be more than one noun in a sentence.

1. The bus is full of passengers. Common Nouns
.....
2. Mary has a huge dog called Caesar.
3. A pack of cards were lying on the table.
4. The plane is landing at the airport.
5. Solomon was a very famous king.
6. Our team is better than St. Francis School team.
7. Little Jack Horner sat in a corner.
8. A mob attacked the thieves.
9. Saina Nehwal is our best badminton player.
10. The army protected the city bravely.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs from the box.



1. Every student a uniform to school.
2. Farmers very hard to grow food.
3. Good children their parents and teachers.
4. I to have a good sleep in the afternoon.
5. Each boy a pen from the chief guest.

4. Fill in the blanks with verbs from the box. End them in **ing.**

1. My uncle is for dinner tonight.
2. The Sharma family is T.V.
3. What are you at?
4. Rani is in the pool.
5. My friend is to a movie.



5. In the two lists A and B below are given adjectives and their matching nouns. Match the adjective with its correct noun by drawing a line :

List A

- easy
- blue
- green
- beautiful
- thick
- golden
- rich
- high
- sharp
- clever
- ripe
- narrow

List B

- grass
- knife
- question
- ring
- sky
- rope
- merchant
- doll
- mangoes
- lane
- boy
- roof



6. Draw a line under the word which fits best in the sentences below :

1. Lemons are (bitter, sour, sweet).
2. Grapes grow on (vines, trees, plants).
3. Hens lay (chickens, eggs, feathers).
4. Ships sail on (land, sea, air).
5. Mother bought a (pint, pound, metre) of butter.
6. Sailors sail in (cars, ships, aeroplanes).
7. Every (morning, evening, night) I have breakfast.
8. I can (see, taste, feel) the wind.
9. (Sparrows, Monkeys, Crows) eat nuts.
10. The wind (runs, flies, blows).



Articles (A, An, The)

A Look at these sentences :

- Apple is fruit. (*wrong*)
An apple is a fruit. (*right*)



- Umbrella is a useful thing. (*wrong*)
An umbrella is a useful thing. (*right*)

- Mr Bali is grocer. (*wrong*)
Mr Bali is a grocer. (*right*)
- He is honest man. (*wrong*)
He is an honest man. (*right*)



B We use a before a word beginning with a consonant sound, e.g.,

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a fruit | 2. a motor-car | 3. a grocer |
| 4. a bicycle | 5. a one-rupee note | 6. a useful animal |

C We use an before a word beginning with a vowel sound or a silent h, e.g.,

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. He gave me an orange. | 2. I want an egg. |
| 3. I gave her an inkpot. | 4. He is an honest man. |
| 5. He was an hour late. | 6. He is an Indian, but his wife is an American. |

Note : A and an are used with Singular Nouns.



Exercise-1

Fill each blank with 'A' or 'An' :

- egg and spoon.
- mango and apple.

3. wooden box and iron box.
 4. oak and acorn.
 5. eye and ear.
 6. umbrella and stick.
 7. animal and insect.
 8. year and month.
 9. old man and young woman.
 10. ugly woman and foolish man.
 11. useless thing.
 12. honest man.
 13. European.
 14. empty bottle.
 15. unhappy man.
 16. easy exercise.
-

D **The** is used before a Noun that stands for some particular person or thing; as in the example given below :

The bag of Bali was stolen.

[It means the *particular* bag, not *any* bag.]

E **A or An means any one. It is therefore called the Indefinite Article.**

The means the **particular** person or thing we are talking about, not the others. It is therefore called the **Definite Article**.

The is always used before **plural** nouns, for example, the **eggs** in the **nest**. The **children** in the **class**.

F No article is used before Proper Nouns; as given in the examples below :

1. **Mumbai** is a big city.
2. **Ashoka** was a great king.
3. **America** is a rich country.

G **The** is used before the names of rivers, oceans, mountain ranges, nations, famous buildings, holy books and unique objects; as in the examples below :

1. **The** Ganges, **the** Yamuna, **the** Nile.
2. **The** Red Sea, **the** Indian Ocean, **the** Bay of Bengal.
3. **The** Himalayas, **the** Alps.
4. **The** English, **the** French, **the** Dutch.
5. **The** Taj Mahal, **the** Red Fort, **the** Qutub Minar.
6. **The** Ramayana, **the** Mahabharata, **the** Bible.
7. **The** earth, **the** sky, **the** sun, **the** moon, **the** world.



Exercise-2

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

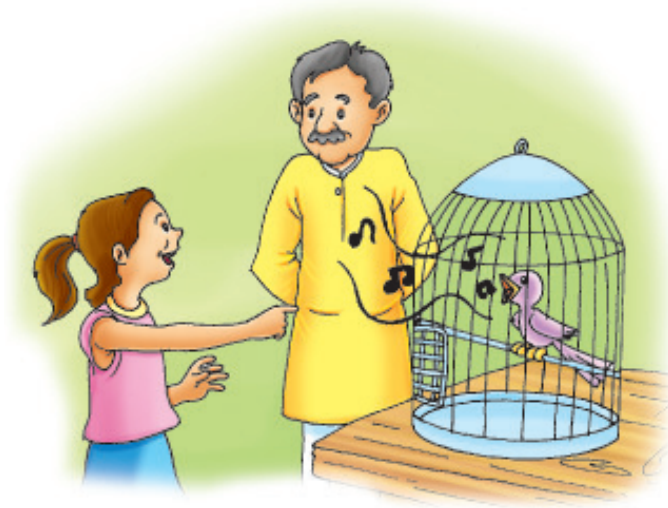
1. He is honest man.
2. I met her year ago.
3. He gave me egg, orange and
..... pear.
4. He came hour late.
5. umbrella is useful thing.
6. We found empty box.
7. He bought cow, ox and buffalo.
8. I saw old man riding on ass.
9. Himalayas are highest mountains in
..... world.
10. Ramayana is holy book of
..... Hindus.

11. I met ugly woman eating ice-cream.
12. We saw Englishman riding on elephant.
13. earth moves round sun.
14. apple fell from tree.
15. boy with red coat is my cousin.



Exercise-3

Fill in the blanks, using 'A', 'An' or 'The' to complete the conversation.



- Arunima** : Papa, I want to buy bird, please.
- Father** : Do you want small bird or one of singing birds?
- Arunima** : Oh papa! I want to buy singing bird, that one with orange neck and red tail.
- Shopkeeper** : Sorry Miss, coloured bird is already sold.
- Arunima** : Then I want green and red one in cage on your left.
- Shopkeeper** : Certainly you can have that one. It is very good singing bird.



The Adverb — Kinds of Adverbs

A Look at these sentences :

1. The old gentleman walked **slowly**.



2. Sita sang **sweetly**.



3. The horse runs **fast**.



4. The children played **happily**.

It will be noticed that the adverbs in the above sentences show **how** the action is done.

1. **How** did the old gentleman *walk*? – **Slowly**.

2. **How** did Sita *sing*? – **Sweetly**.

3. **How** does the horse *run*? – **Fast**.

4. **How** did the children *play*? – **Happily**.

The adverbs **slowly**, **sweetly**, **fast** and **happily** add something to the meaning of the Verbs *walked*, *sang*, *runs* and *played*. They tell us **how** the action is done.



These adverbs, which show the manner in which some action is done, are called **Adverbs of Manner**.

Adverbs of Manner answer the question “How?”



Exercise-1

Look at each picture. Then choose the most suitable Adverbs of Manner from the bubbles to complete the sentence.

greedily

safely

happily

bravely

quickly

merrily

1. The birds sang



2. The soldiers fought

3. The children played



4. Little Anil ran

5. The hungry man ate



6. The plane landed

B Look at these sentences :

1. Hari came **yesterday**.
2. He will come **soon**.
3. He comes home **late**.
4. I shall write a letter to her **tomorrow**.

The adverbs in the above sentences show **when** the action is done.

When did Hari come? – **Yesterday**.

When will he come? – **Soon**.

When does he come home? – **Late**.

When shall I write a letter to her? – **Tomorrow**.





The words **yesterday**, **soon**, **late** and **tomorrow** add something to the meaning of the verbs **came**, **will come**, **comes** and **shall write**. They tell us when the action is done. Such adverbs are called **Adverbs of Time**.

Adverbs of Time answer the question **"When?"**



Exercise-2

Underline the Adverbs of Time in the following sentences :

1. We rise early.
2. You sleep late.
3. You must go there tomorrow.
4. He came here yesterday.
5. He has not come today.
6. She will come soon.
7. He never told a lie.
8. I always speak the truth.
9. I have heard this before.
10. Lately, he has become lazy.
11. Never speak rudely to your parents.
12. Sometimes he comes home late.

C Look at these sentences :

1. We looked **up**.
2. The sky is **above**.
3. He lives **here**.
4. My mother is going **upstairs**.



The adverbs in the above sentences show **where** the action is done.

1. **Where** did we look? – **Up**.
2. **Where** does he live? – **Here**.
3. **Where** is the sky? – **Above**.
4. **Where** is my mother going? – **Upstairs**.



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

Adverbs of Place answer the question **"Where?"**



Exercise-3

Pick out the Adverbs of Place in the following sentences:

1. All the children played inside.
2. They all looked up.
3. The sky is above.
4. The earth is below.
5. She has gone away.
6. Ashok is sitting outside.
7. He has gone upstairs.
8. I have looked for the book everywhere.
9. Come in and sit down.
10. Walk three steps backward.

D Most Adverbs of Manner are made by adding **ly** to the adjective.

For Example : quiet – quietly
gentle – gently
slow – slowly.



Exercise-4

Fill in each blank with correct form of the word given in the brackets.

1. The sun is shining (bright) in the sky.



2. Mother shouted (angry) at me for breaking a very pretty vase.

3. The children waited (eager) for the new teacher to arrive.



4. The girls ran (quick) to finish the race.

5. My sister rocked her baby (gentle)
in her arms to make him sleep.



Exercise-5

Underline the Adverbs in the following sentences and tell the kind of each: (One is done for you).

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Never speak rudely to anyone. | Adverb of manner |
| 2. Walk forward and then walk back slowly. | ..... |
| 3. The teacher replied angrily. | ..... |
| 4. Harish is working very hard. | ..... |
| 5. Yesterday she wrote her copy-book neatly. | ..... |
| 6. The servant will soon come downstairs. | ..... |
| 7. He ran back to the other side of the hill. | ..... |
| 8. He cannot spell these words correctly. | ..... |
| 9. You came here late today; you must come early tomorrow. | ..... |
| 10. My brother comes here daily, but my cousin seldom comes. | ..... |



Exercise-6

Find 10 antonyms (opposites) of the adverbs given below. Circle the words in the grid. One is done for you.

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

1. Above
2. Loudly
3. Smoothly
4. North
5. Early
6. Downwards
7. quickly
8. inside
9. forwards
10. noisily



The Pronoun — Kinds of Pronouns

A Look at the following sentences :

I have a book; there are pictures in **it**.



Tom is a good boy; **he** works hard.

Mary is a good girl; **she** goes to school daily.

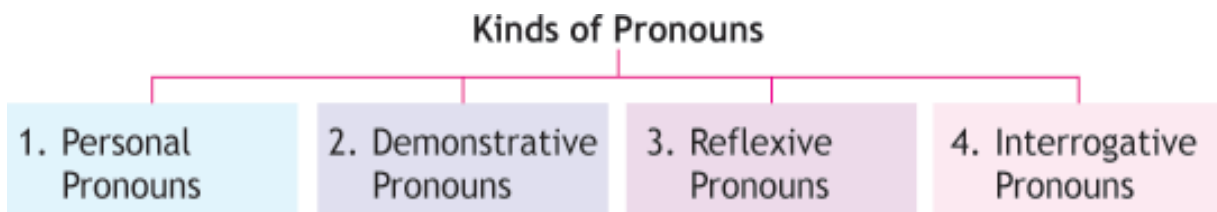


Look at the **children**. **They** are playing in the park.

In the above sentences, the word **I** is used for the **name of the person** who speaks. **It** is used for **book**. **He**, **she**, **I**, **it**, **they** are used instead of names (or nouns). **He** stands for **Tom**. **She** stands for **Mary**. **They** is used for **children**.

Words which are used in place of nouns are called Pronouns.

B Kinds of Pronouns



We will learn about four kinds of Pronouns



Remember

I, we, you, he, she, it and they are used as **Subjects** of the sentences. They have links with other Pronouns.

1. Personal Pronouns

Read the sentences

A

1. **I** go to school daily.
2. Sohan gave **me** a pencil.



3. **We** are in the same class.
4. The teacher likes **us**.

B

1. **You** are a good boy.
2. I told **you** not to come late.
3. Where were **you** yesterday, boys?



C

1. **He** is a brave boy.
2. Tell **him** not to go there.
3. **She** can sing well.
4. Tell **her** to sing a song.



5. **They** are good boys.
6. Tell **them** to work hard.
7. Here is a book. **It** has pictures in **it**.



The Pronouns in the above sentences stand for the names of persons or things. Such Pronouns are called Personal Pronouns.

The Pronouns **I**, **me**, **we**, refer to person speaking. They are, therefore said to be Pronouns of the **First Person**.

The Pronoun **You**, refers to the person spoken to. It is are, therefore, said to be Pronoun of the **Second Person**.

The Pronouns **he, she, it, they** refer to the person or thing spoken of (a person other than the above two). They are, therefore, said to be Pronouns of the **Third Person**.



Exercise-1

Underline the Personal Pronouns in the following sentences. Write FP, SP and TP for First, second and Third Person in the space given.

1. I go to school daily. FP
2. Sohan gave me a pencil.
3. You are a good boy.
4. Where were you yesterday, boys?
5. He is a brave boy.
6. Tell him not to go near the river.
7. She can sing well.
8. Tell her to sing a song.
9. They are good boys.
10. Tell them to workhard.
11. Here is a book. It has pictures in it.



Exercise-2

Rewrite these sentences, by changing the words in colour by a suitable Pronoun.

1. Raman is absent today. **Raman** is ill. Give this book to **Raman**. This book is **Raman's**.
Raman is absent today. He is ill. Give him this book. It is his.
2. Call the girls here. The **girls** have played enough. I want to teach the **girls** now.
3. I have a fountain-pen. Father gave the **fountain-pen** to me. The **fountain-pen** cost father ten rupees.

4. The stories in this book are interesting. Sita likes **the stories** very much. Sita reads **the stories** daily.
5. I met an old man. **The old man** was very old and weak. **The old man** was also hungry. I gave **the old man** food to eat. The old man thanked me for the food.
6. The man saw the boys. **The boys** were playing. **The boys** did not see that **the man** was watching **the boys**.
7. The woman saw the girls. **The girls** were dancing. **The girls** did not **see the woman**. **The woman** went on watching the girls.
8. The teacher spoke to Ashok and Kanta. **The teacher** asked Ashok and Kanta to come and see **the teacher**.
9. We met Lila yesterday. **Lila** is a pretty girl. **Lila** is twelve years old. We like **Lila**.
10. They are Ashok and Anita. **Ashok** and **Anita** are brother and sister. We know **Ashok and Anita** very well. **Ashok and Anita** lived with us last year.



Exercise-3

Fill in the following blanks with suitable Pronouns :

1. Hari has a book. There are pictures in
..... are very beautiful. Children like very much.
2. Sita is a good girl. always comes to school in time.
But Kamala is idle. is always late. The teacher does not like
3. Ali, are a bad boy. never obey
always make a noise. do not like
4. Where is Govind? Oh! is late again. told
..... to come in time. When comes, ask
..... to see
5. Kamala has gone out just now. will come back in an
hour. When comes, shall ask
to see

2. Demonstrative Pronouns

C Look at these sentences :



This is a book.



These are books.

That is a balloon.



Those are your shoes.



In the above sentences, **this, these, that, those** are used to point out the object or objects to which they refer. They are, therefore, called **Demonstrative Pronouns**.

D Distinguish between Demonstrative Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns in the following pairs of sentences:

- This** is a book. (Demonstrative Pronoun)
This book has pictures. (Demonstrative Adjective)
- That** is a pen. (Demonstrative Pronoun)
That pen is black. (Demonstrative Adjective)



Exercise-4

Pick out the Demonstrative Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns in the following sentences. Write DA or DP in the box against each :

- Those dolls are beautiful.
- These are merely excuses.
- This is a present from my uncle.
- These mangoes are not good.
- These are my pens.
- This is a very old temple.
- This boy cannot speak English.

8. This book is better than that book.
9. That star is called Venus.
10. That is a very bright star.

3. Reflexive Pronouns

E Read these sentences :

1. I have hurt **myself**.
2. You have hurt **yourself**.
3. He has hurt **himself**.
4. She has hurt **herself**.
5. The horse has hurt **itself**.
6. We have hurt **ourselves**.
7. You have hurt **yourselves**, boys.
8. They have hurt **themselves**.



- Whom have I hurt? – **myself**.
- Whom have we hurt? – **ourselves**.
- Whom have you hurt – **yourself**.
- Whom has the horse hurt? – **itself**.
- Whom have they hurt? – **themselves**.

In each of the above sentences, the doer of the action is also the receiver of the action; that is, the object denotes the same person or thing as the subject.



The Pronouns **myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves**, when used as the Object of a verb, are called **Reflexive Pronouns**.



Exercise-5

Fill each blank with the proper form of a Reflexive Pronoun :

1. The prisoner blamed
2. Ashok has hurt
3. I wash when I get up.
4. They enjoyed
5. We often deceive

6. The dog has hurt
7. The children hid
8. Children, you will hurt
9. Don't you deceive
10. The poor widow poisoned

4. Interrogative Pronouns

F Read these sentences :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Who is there? | 2. Who are you? |
| 3. Whom do you like? | 4. Whom do you want? |
| 5. Which is your house? | 6. Whose book is this? |
| 7. What do you want? | 8. What is the matter? |



In the above sentences, the pronouns **who**, **whom**, **which**, **whose** and **what** are used for asking questions. They are, therefore, called **Interrogative Pronouns**.

G Distinguish between Interrogative Pronouns and Interrogative Adjectives in the following pairs of sentences :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Which is your book? | (Interrogative Pronoun) |
| Which book is yours? | (Interrogative Adjective) |
| 2. What do you want? | (Interrogative Pronoun) |
| What games do you play? | (Interrogative Adjective) |



Exercise-6

Pick out the Interrogative Pronouns and Interrogative Adjectives in the following sentences and say what kind it is by writing IP or IA in the box against each :

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Which book are you reading? | <input type="text" value="IA"/> | 2. What do you want? | <input type="text" value="IP"/> |
| 3. What books have you read? | <input type="text"/> | 4. Which way shall we go? | <input type="text"/> |
| 5. Which is your aunt's house? | <input type="text"/> | 6. What is the news? | <input type="text"/> |
| 7. What is the matter? | <input type="text"/> | 8. Whose umbrella is this? | <input type="text"/> |
| 9. Who is at the door? | <input type="text"/> | 10. Whose is this book? | <input type="text"/> |



The Preposition

A Look at the pictures. Read the sentences written about them.

1. The book is **in** the box.



2. The book is **on** the box.

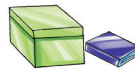


3. The book is **under** the box.



4. The book is **near** the box.

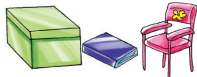
5. The book is **beside** the box.



6. The book is **in front of** the box.



7. The book is **behind** the box.



8. The book is **between** the box and chair.



The words **in, on, under, near, beside, above, in front of** show the relation in which the book stands to the box. Such words are called **Prepositions**.

B Now read the following sentences :

1. He sat **by** me.
2. The sky is **above** us.
3. I shall go **with** you.
4. The dog walked **behind** him.
5. She sat **beside** me.

In these sentences the Prepositions are used with Pronouns.



A **Preposition** is a word placed before a Noun or a Pronoun, to show the relation in which one person or thing stands to another person or thing.



Exercise-1

Underline the Prepositions in the following sentences:

1. There is a wall round the school.
2. She was among the crowd.
3. The dog ran after the cat.
4. Let us walk along the bank.
5. They live across the river.
6. I do not believe in her.
7. They came after me.
8. Shall I write my name on, above, or below the line?
9. The carriage is at the door.
10. There is a bridge over the river.
11. We were afraid of the dog.
12. The policeman is on duty.

Note : All the Prepositions you have learnt are Prepositions of place. They tell where the people or things are.



Exercise-2

Circle the correct word in the brackets.

1. Sushmita is reading (in / under) her room.



2. Raunak is standing (beside / between) Anita and Bhavna.

3. Kitty is hiding (behind / under) a tree.



4. Birds are flying (in / near) the sky.

5. Rocky my pet dog, is jumping (over / beneath) our garden fence.



C The Prepositions you learnt all tell you about the place. Now learn some more Prepositions.

Read the following sentences :

1. The music class starts **at** 10am.
2. We went to the zoo **on** Sunday.
3. I have to finish my homework **by** 8pm.
4. The boys play in the park **from** 4.30 **to** 6pm.
5. My father worked **until** 12 midnight.

The words **at, on, by, from, to** and **until** tell you the exact time when an action or event happens. They are **Prepositions of Time**.



Exercise-3

Fill in the blanks with suitable Prepositions :

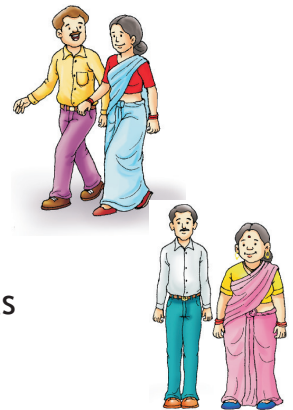
1. The moon shines night.
2. It is 12 o'clock my watch.
3. The bird flew his head.
4. The dog walked her.
5. Father is not home.
6. We left the trunk the station.
7. He is leaning the door.
8. I am pleased you.
9. The dog ran the field.
10. She is fond dolls.
11. The sun shines day.
12. The boy fell his horse.
13. Open your book page 20.
14. The children jumped joy.
15. The house is fire.
16. The train was going full speed.



The Conjunction

A Read these sentences :

1. A man **and** a woman went together.
2. The man was tall **but** the woman was short.
3. The man was thin **but** the woman was fat.
4. The man was tall **and** thin **but** the woman was short **and** fat.
5. Was the woman tall **or** short?
6. Was the woman thin **or** fat?
7. Kamala cannot drink tea **because** it is too hot.



You will see that the words **and**, **but**, **or**, **because** join one word to another or one sentence to another sentence. Such words are called **Conjunctions**.

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

B We can join two sentences together by using Conjunctions, as shown below :

1. Tom is jumping. Mira is skipping.
Tom is jumping **and** Mira is skipping.
2. Ashok is tall. His sister is short.
Ashok is tall **but** his sister is short.
3. Was the woman young? Was the woman old?
Was the woman young **or** old?
4. Kamala could not drink tea. It was too hot.
Kamala could not drink tea **because** it was too hot.





Exercise-1

Pick out the Conjunctions in the following sentences:

1. Sita sang and Kamala danced.
2. He was punished because he was late.
3. He is a clever but lazy boy.
4. Raman failed because he did not work hard.
5. Do not run fast lest you should fall.
6. He will pass if he works hard.
7. Work hard or you will fail in the examination.
8. He did not work hard, so he failed.
9. Birds can fly but animals cannot.
10. Is Bali your brother or your cousin?



Exercise-2

Fill in the blanks with suitable Conjunctions. Choose from the box below. Some words may be used more than once :

because but if as or unless so yet

1. She could not go to school she was ill.
2. He cannot speak he is dumb.
3. Work hard you will fail in the examination.
4. He worked hard, he failed.
5. We shall not go out it rains.
6. You cannot pass you work hard.
7. Raman is ill, he cannot go to school today.
8. I ran fast missed the train.
9. The box was heavy, I could not carry it.
10. The mice will play the cat is away.



Exercise-3

Join the following pair of sentences with **but, if, or, because and so**.
One sentence has been done as an example:

1. He is rich. He is not happy.

He is rich **but** he is not happy

2. Cats can climb trees. Dogs cannot.
3. He did not succeed. He did not work hard.
4. He was afraid of being late. He ran.
5. Raman works hard. He wants to win the first prize.
6. I spoke to her. She did not answer.
7. He was punished. He was guilty.
8. You must walk fast. You will miss the train.
9. God made the country. Man made the town.
10. She must work hard. She will fail in the examination.
11. You must work hard. You want to pass the examination.
12. He kept very quiet. He was afraid of the big black dog.
13. He shouted very loudly. No one heard him.
14. Keep Quiet. You will be punished.
15. I am very strong. My brother is weak.

REVISION TEST-2

(Based on Units 6-10)

1. Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the' as required. Where no article is required, write 'x':

1.^A..... handkerchief is made of^a..... piece of cloth.
2.^x..... Sri Lanka is island.
3. moon shines like lamp in sky.
4. February is shortest month of year.
5. butter and cheese are made from milk.
6. We make cake with flour, milk and sugar.
7. ring is made of gold or silver.
8. We can write letter with pen or with pencil.
9. We put sugar and milk in cup of tea.
10. knife is made of steel.

2. Fill in the blanks with reflexive pronouns :

1. She has hurt
2. I cut with a knife the other day.
3. We enjoyed very much at the fair.
4. He has made very unpopular.
5. You should thank for this.
6. They ought to be ashamed of

3. Fill in the blanks with Prepositions with the help of the box.

1. The Principal is talking Mohan.
2. My father has left Mumbai.
3. The teacher is the staff room.
4. The train arrived 5pm.
5. The road has a big tunnel the end.
6. You must finish your work school closes.
7. It is wrong to run the road.
8. Who is that boy sitting my son?
9. Don't sit this chair, it is broken.
10. I am doing this sum my son.

for across at in at to on before beside for

4. Join these pairs of sentences, using 'and' or 'but':

1. This orange is sweet. That one is sour.
.....
2. This knife is sharp. That one is blunt.
.....
3. This plate is dirty. That one is dirty also.
.....
4. Sunday is a holiday. Monday is a holiday also.
.....
5. These shoes are old. Those shoes are old also.
.....
6. My father is rich. His father is poor.
.....
7. He is tall. His sister is short.
.....
8. An apple is a fruit. A tomato is a fruit also.
.....
.....

9. An orange is a fruit. An onion is a vegetable.

.....
.....

10. A fly is an insect. An ant also is an insect.

.....
.....

5. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below by choosing the right verbs from the bubbles :



1. A donkey does not talk. It

2. A ship does not swim. It

3. The guard does not ring the whistle. He it.

4. A cork does not swim. It

5. Snakes do not run. They

6. Monkeys do not talk. They

6. Here are five pairs of sentences. Make the second sentence in each pair which should mean the same as the first one by using words from the box :



1. This boy does not write well.

This boy writes

2. Raman does not like to get up early.

Raman likes to get up

3. She did not write her name above the line.

She wrote her name the line.

4. You must not eat your food quickly.

You must eat your food

5. She did not speak politely to the old man.

She spoke to the old man.



Number of Nouns

A Read the following sentences :

1. A boy was throwing a **stone** at a **bird**.
2. Some boys were throwing **stones** at **birds**.

The Nouns **boy**, **bird** and **stone** stand for only **one person**, **animal** or **thing**. They are, therefore, said to be in the **Singular Number**.

The Nouns **boys**, **birds** and **stones** stand for **more than one person**, **animal** or **thing**. They are, therefore, said to be in the **Plural Number**.

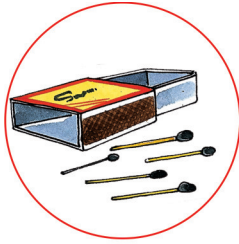
HOW TO FORM PLURALS

B Most Nouns form their Plurals by adding -s to the Singular :

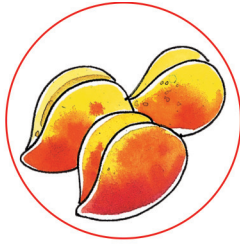
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Balloon	balloons	Horse	horses	Shoe	shoes
Day	days	House	houses	Slate	slates
Doll	dolls	Kite	kites	Toe	toes
Eye	eyes	Lake	lakes	Tongue	tongues
Face	faces	Lion	lions	Umbrella	umbrellas
Game	games	Prince	princes	Uncle	uncles

C Nouns that end in a hissing sound (ch, s, ss, sh or x) form their Plurals by adding -es to the Singular :

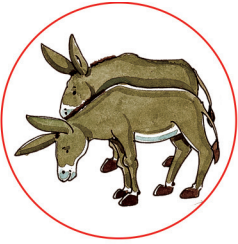
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Batch	batches	Patch	patches	Glass	glasses
Bench	benches	Peach	peaches	Kiss	kisses
Branch	branches	Torch	torches	Loss	losses
Bunch	bunches	Watch	watches	Ash	ashes
Catch	catches	Gas	gases	Brush	brushes
Church	churches	Ass	asses	Bush	bushes
Inch	inches	Class	classes	Dish	dishes
Match	matches	Dress	resses	Fox	foxes



matches



peaches



asses



brushes



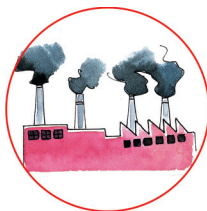
foxes

D If the noun ends in **-y**, and the **-y** has a consonant before it, its Plural is formed by changing **-y** into **-ies** :

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Army	armies	Cry	cries	Lady	ladies
Baby	babies	Diary	diaries	Lily	lilies
Body	bodies	Duty	duties	Pony	ponies
City	cities	Fairy	fairies	Reply	replies
Copy	copies	Family	families	Sky	skies
Country	countries	Fly	flies	Story	stories

Note: but only **-s** is added to the Singular if the **-y** comes after a vowel.

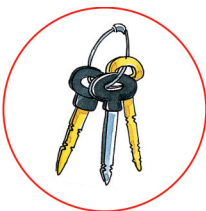
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Chimney	chimneys	Key	Keys	Toy	toys
Donkey	donkeys	Monkey	Monkeys	Valley	valleys
Joy	joys	Ray	rays	Way	ways



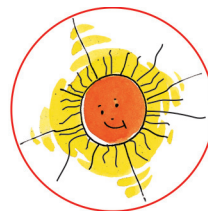
chimneys



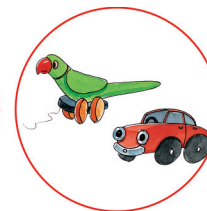
donkeys



keys



rays



toys

E If the Noun ends in **-f** or **-fe**, the Plural is formed by changing **-f** or **-fe** into **-ves** :

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Calf	calves	Shelf	shelves	Knife	knives
Leaf	leaves	Thief	thieves	Life	lives
Loaf	loaves	Wolf	wolves	Wife	wives

But we say – chief, **chiefs**; dwarf, **dwarfs**; grief, **griefs**; gulf, **gulfs**; hoof, **hoofs**; proof, **proofs**; roof, **roofs**.

F Most nouns ending in **-o** form their plurals by adding **-es** to the singular:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Buffalo	buffaloes	Mango	mangoes	Potato	potatoes
Echo	echoes	Mosquito	mosquitoes	Tomato	tomatoes
Hero	heroes	Cargo	cargoes	Valcano	valcanoes

But we say – **bamboo, bamboos; dynamo, dynamos; photo, photos; piano, pianos.**

G The following Nouns form their Plurals by a change of vowel:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Man	men	Foot	feet	Goose	geese
Woman	women	Tooth	teeth	Mouse	mice

H The Plural of ox is oxen and of child is children.

I Look at the pictures and then read the following sentences:



1. The **lady** has a **knife**. (*Singular*)
2. The **ladies** have **knives**. (*Plural*)



3. The **child** is playing with the **toy**. (*Singular*)
4. The **children** are playing with the **toys**. (*Plural*)



This is how we change a sentence from Singular to Plural.



Exercise-1

Give the plural of each of the following:

1. fox	.....	box	.....	watch	.....
brush	.....	potato	.....	hero	.....
mosquito	.....	church	.....	cargo	.....
2. calf	.....	leaf	.....	baby	.....
lady	.....	donkey	.....	fly	.....
wolf	.....	army	.....	thief	.....
wife	.....	life	.....	roof	.....
boy	.....	loaf	.....	story	.....
3. child	.....	woman	.....	deer	.....
sheep	.....	fish	.....	foot	.....
tooth	.....	goose	.....	ox	.....



Exercise-2

Give the singular of each of the following :

1. grapes	peaches	toes
tomatoes	photos	inches
witches	exercises	ways
2. wolves	calves	skies
ladies	thieves	lives
shelves	copies	monkeys
3. mice	geese	deer
sheep	feet	teeth



Exercise-3

Change the following sentences from singular to plural as shown in the example :

- The baby has a knife.
The babies have knives.
- There was a book on the shelf.
- The man drank a glass of water.
- The child saw a sheep and a deer in the field.
- The lady gave the servant the key of the box.
- The leaf fell from the tree.
- The husband and the wife went to the cinema.
- The gentleman filled the glass.
- The nurse carried the baby.
- A knife has a blade and a handle.



Exercise-4

Change the following sentences from plural to singular as shown in the example :

- The children were flying kites.
The child was flying a kite.
- The babies sucked their toes.
- Wolves killed the sheep.
- The women carried babies.
- The ladies had watches.
- The policemen caught the thieves.
- Foxes steal geese.
- The feet of the deer were caught in the bushes.
- The women told the children stories of heroes.
- The women cut the apples with the knives.



Unit
12

Gender of Nouns

A Look at the following sentences :



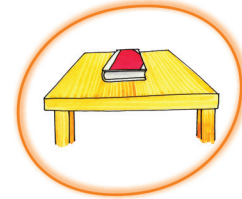
1. Raman is a brave boy.



2. Sita is a good girl.



3. The book is on the table.



4. That child is my friend.

1. Raman and boy are the names of males. They are therefore said to be of the **Masculine Gender**.

A Noun that is the name of any male person or animal is said to be of the **Masculine Gender**; as boy, man, uncle, nephew, lion, bull.

2. Sita and girl are the name of females. They are therefore said to be of the **Feminine Gender**.

A Noun that is the name of any female person or animal is said to be of the **Feminine Gender**; as, girl, woman, aunt, niece, lioness, cow.

3. Book and table are the names of things **without life**. They are therefore said to be of the **Neuter Gender**. [Neuter Gender means neither gender.]

A Noun that is the name of a thing without life is said to be of the **Neuter Gender**; as, desk, chair, table, knife, pen.

4. **Child** and **friend** can be used for both males and females. They are therefore said to be of the **Common Gender**.

A Noun that is the name of an animal or person that may be either male or female is said to be of the **Common Gender**; as, parent (father or mother), child (boy or girl), friend (male or female).

HOW TO FORM FEMININES OF NOUNS

- B** The following Nouns form their Feminines by adding **-ess** to the **Masculine**; as,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Lion	lioness	Actor	actress	Emperor	empress
Shepherd	shepherdess	God	goddess	Hunter	huntress
Prince	princess	Tiger	tigress	Waiter	waitress

Note : The Feminine of **hero** is **heroine**.

- C** Some Feminine Nouns are formed by a change of word; as,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Boy	girl	Gentleman	lady	Nephew	niece
Brother	sister	Horse	mare	Son	daughter
Bull	cow	Husband	wife	Sir	madam
cock	hen	King	queen	Uncle	aunt
Father	mother	Man	woman	Widower	widow

- D** Some Feminine Nouns are formed by replacing a word before or after; as,

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Grandfather	grandmother	Landlord	landlady
Manservant	maidservant	Milkman	milkmaid
Washerman	washerwoman	grandson	granddaughter



Exercise-1

Write the Gender of each of the following words :

ring	man	girl
empress	wall	map
teacher	pupil	friend

aunt	priest	nephew
baby	place	servant
lady	son	bull
daughter	husband.....	child



Exercise-2

Give the opposite Gender of each of the following nouns :

sister	son	lady
uncle	prince	girl
bull	nephew	governess
tigress	mare	queen
actor	milkmaid	landlady
lion	wife	mother



Exercise-3

Rewrite the following sentences changing the Nouns and Pronouns in blue colour from Masculine to Feminine. One is done for you:

- The Emperor loved the prince very much.
The Empress loved the princess very much.
- The shepherd played the part of the hero.
- My uncle and nephew will visit us next week.
- The boy saw a lion and a tiger at the zoo.
- The king had no brother.
- The only son of a rich man is likely to be spoiled.
- The manservant helped the landlord.
- Tell your husband to see the gentleman.
- Here is the actor who played the part of the milk-man.
- The hunter rode on a white horse.
- The king asked his servant to change his dress.
- Who is the prince in this picture?
- The tiger pounced on the old man and killed him.
- The land-lady wanted more money from him as rent.
- His son stood first in the race.



Possessive Pronouns

A We have already learnt that **my, your, his, her, our, their** are used as **possessive adjectives** to show possession; as, **My** book, **your** dog, **his** bicycle, **her** purse, **our** school, **their** house. But we can also show possession in the following manner:

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
1. This is my book.	1. This book is mine .
2. That is your dog.	2. That dog is yours .
3. That is his bicycle.	3. That bicycle is his .
4. That is her purse.	4. That purse is hers .
5. This is our school.	5. This school is ours .
6. That is their house.	6. That house is theirs .



The words **mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs** do not qualify nouns. They show possession and here they stand instead of nouns. They are called **Possessive Pronouns**.

Pronouns that show possession are called **Possessive Pronouns**.



Exercise-1

Fill in the blanks with suitable **Possessive Pronouns**:

1. I own that car; that car is
2. You own that car; that car is
3. We own that car; that car is
4. He owns that car; that car is
5. She owns that car; that car is
6. They own that car; that car is





Exercise-2

Here are two ways of saying the same thing :

This bicycle belongs to me. = This bicycle is **mine**.

Now re-write these sentences using Possessive Pronouns :

1. Those shoes belong to him.



.....



2. These gloves belong to her.

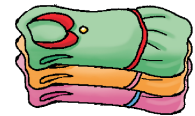
.....

3. That picture belongs to me.




.....

4. Those frocks belong to you.



.....

5.  This house belongs to us.

.....

6. Those books belong to them.



.....

7.  These dolls belong to her.

.....

8. That new car belongs to them.



.....

9. Those flowers belong to us.



.....

10. That brown dog belongs to me.

.....






Exercise-3

Now write each of the following sentences in two different ways without changing meaning as shown below :


1. That is my doll.




1. That doll is mine.
That doll belongs to me.

2.  This is our house.


2.
.....

3. Those are their toys. 


3.
.....

4.  These are her flowers.


4.
.....

5.  This is their garden.


5.
.....

6.  These are his books.


6.
.....

7. Those are my shoes. 


7.
.....

8. That is our dog. 

8.
.....

9.  This is her frock.

9.
.....

10.  These are our clothes.

10.
.....



Unit
14

Comparison of Adjectives

A Examine the following sentences:

1. Bholu is a **strong** man.



2. Piloo is **stronger** than Bholu.



3. Bali is the **strongest** man of the three.

When we say, 'Bholu is a **strong** man', we do not compare him with any other man. We simply say that Bholu is **strong**.

When we say, 'Piloo is **stronger** than Bholu', we compare two men, Piloo and Bholu, and say that one is **stronger** than the other.

When we say, 'Bali is the **strongest** man of the three' we compare Bholu, Piloo and Bali, and say that Bali is the **strongest** of the three men.

Thus, we see that Adjectives change in form (**strong, stronger, strongest**) to show comparison. In other words, they have **three Degrees of Comparison**.

The Adjective strong is said to be in the **Positive Degree**. It simply denotes the existence of some quality in the thing or person we speak about. It is used when no comparison is made.

The Adjective stronger is said to be in the **Comparative Degree**. It denotes a higher degree of the quality than the Positive. It is used when two persons or things are compared.

The Adjective strongest is said to be in the **Superlative Degree**. It denotes the highest degree of the quality. It is used when more than two persons or things are compared.

Formation of Comparative and Superlative

- B** Most Adjectives form their Comparative degree by adding **-er**, and their Superlative by adding **-est** to the Positive :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Tall	taller	tallest
Thick	thicker	thickest
Short	shorter	shortest
Kind	kinder	kindest
Sweet	sweeter	sweetest
Young	younger	youngest
Bright	brighter	brightest

- C** If the Positive end in **-e**, only **-r** and **-st** are added to form the Comparative and the Superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Brave	braver	bravest
Large	larger	largest
Wise	wiser	wisest
Fine	finer	finest
Noble	nobler	noblest
Gentle	gentler	gentlest

- D** If the Positive ends in **-y**, and the **y** has a consonant before it, the **y** is changed into **i**, before adding **-er** and **-est**. But if the **y** has a vowel before it, then **y** is not changed into **i**.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Happy	happier	happiest
Heavy	heavier	heaviest
Lazy	lazier	laziest
Lovely	lovelier	loveliest
Merry	merrier	merriest
Pretty	prettier	prettiest

- E** Sometimes the last letter of the Positive is doubled before adding **-er** and **-est**.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	bigger	biggest
Fat	fatter	fattest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Sad	sadder	saddest
Thin	thinner	thinnest

- F** Some Adjectives form their Comparative and Superlative by adding **more** and **most** before them:



The soldier is an **important** person.

The doctor is **more important** than the soldier.



The farmer is the **most important** person of all.

Here are some further examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous
Dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
Faithful	more faithful	most faithful
Industrious	more industrious	most industrious
Interesting	more interesting	most interesting
Wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

- G** There are some adjectives that do not follow any rules while forming their comparatives and superlatives. Take 'good' for example. We can't say 'gooder' and 'goodest'. Nor can we say 'badder' and 'baddest'. We say:



a **good** book



a **better** book



the **best** book

Here are some further examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Much	more	most
Far	farther further	farthest furthest
Old	older elder	oldest eldest



Exercise-1

Fill up the blanks :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	smarter	smartest
2. dry	.....	driest
3. much	more	.....
4. ....	.....	most
5. thin	.....	.....
6. ....	.....	fittest
7. hard	.....	.....
8.	more faithful	.....
9. ....	.....	best
10.	less	.....



Exercise-2

Give the Comparative and Superlative Degrees of the following :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good
bad
little
idle
wide
happy
ugly
dry
wet
pretty
thin
fit
much

faithful	.....	.....
dim	.....	.....
dull	.....	.....
interesting	.....	.....
hard	.....	.....
nice	.....	.....
greedy	.....	.....
mad	.....	.....
warm	.....	.....
cold	.....	.....
hot	.....	.....
quick	.....	.....
clever	.....	.....



Exercise-3

H Look at the pictures of the two cars



Mr Agarwal's car



Lalita's car

Write five sentences comparing the cars, as given in the examples.

1 Lalita's car is **smaller** than Mr. Agarwal's car **Small**

2 Lalita's car is **older** than Mr. Agarwal's car. **Old**

Now you make the sentences

1. fast
.....
2. new
.....
3. slow
.....

4. dirty
5. clean



Exercise-4

Correct the underlined words :

1. She is the faster swimmer in her class.
2. He is the most happy baby.
3. Rani is the younger student taking part in the race.
4. I saw the bestest movie yesterday.
5. This song is the worse on the CD.



Exercise-5

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of Adjectives given in brackets:

1. This book is than that one. (good)
2. Ashok is the boy in the class. (clever)
3. The elephant is the of all animals. (strong)
4. The weather is today than it was yesterday. (bad)
5. Calcutta is the city in India. (big)
6. Which is the country in the world? (hot)
7. This book is as as yours. (good)
8. This book is than mine. (interesting)
9. Sita is than Rita. (pretty)
10. Bali is the man in the village. (old)
11. He has money than I have. (much)
12. This is the of the three knives. (good)
13. Raman is not as as Ashok. (intelligent)
14. Ashok is than Raman. (lazy)
15. Everest is the mountain in the world. (high)



Unit
15

Agreement of Verb with Subject

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



1. One boy **runs**.



2. Three boys **run**.



3. One girl **is reading**.



4. Four girls **are reading**.

In the first sentence, the Subject **boy** is **Singular**; so the Verb **runs** is also in the **Singular** Number.

In sentence 2, the Subject **boys** is **plural**; so the Verb **run** is also in the **Plural** Number.

Similarly, in sentence 3, the Subject **girl** is **Singular**; so the Verb **is reading** is also in the **Singular** Number.

Similarly, in sentence 4, the Subject **girls** is **Plural**; so the Verb **are reading** is also in the **Plural** Number.

LEARN : When the Subject changes in Number, the Verb changes too.

B Look at the Subjects in these sentences. They are Pronouns:

First Person : I am not well today.

Second Person : You are not well today.

Third Person : He is not well today.

Now look at the Verbs which go with these Pronouns:

First Person : I **am** not well today.

Second Person : You **are** not well today.

Third Person : He **is** not well today.

We see that if the Subject changes in Person, the Verb must change too.



Exercise-1

Put in 'is' or 'are':

1. It going to rain, I think.
2. The boy sitting in the front line my cousin.
3. My friend's father a grocer.
4. These exercises not always easy for beginners.
5. It pleasant to read a book in the afternoon.
6. There many beautiful flowers in the park.
7. It not good to sleep after a heavy meal.
8. The richest man in our village Mr. Ramachandran.
9. An umbrella a useful thing.
10. There many ways in which we can help the poor.
11. How many minutes there in a quarter of an hour?
12. It now fifteen minutes past ten.



Exercise-2

Put in 'has' or 'have':

1. A square four sides.
2. The hen eight chickens.
3. Many children bad teeth.
4. How many children your aunt?
5. My aunt two sons and two daughters.

6. How many legs an ant?
7. Every room in our school desks, chairs and benches.
8. Some children a lot of difficulty with spelling.
9. you any pictures on the walls of your room?
10. When do you your breakfast?
11. How many hands a clock?
12. A clock a face and two hands.
13. Some clocks and watches a third hand.
14. Some horses long, thick tails.
15. Our school a great many rooms.



Exercise-3

Say which word in the brackets is correct. Draw a line under it:

1. Every boy in our class (has / have) books, pens and pencils.
2. All the boys in our school (plays / play) games every evening.
3. Harish, the tallest of all the boys in our class, (is / are) strong.
4. (is / are) these children's mother ill ?
5. How many months (is / are) there in a year ?
6. February, the shortest month of the year, (come / comes) after January.
7. December, the last month of the year, (has / have) thirty-one days.
8. The house belonging to those people (is / are) not very old.
9. All the women in our village (helps / help) their husbands in the fields.
10. (Does / Do) every boy in India go to school?
11. The girl with the long brown hair (is / are) my niece.
12. The sound of the bells (was / were) heard all over the house.



Unit
16

The Tense

A Study the following groups of sentences:

A

1. I **go** there daily.
2. My father **is** here today.
3. The sun **shines** brightly.
4. The boy **plays** with a ball.
5. The girls **are** in their room.



B

1. I **went** there daily.
2. My father **was** here yesterday.
3. The sun **shone** brightly yesterday.
4. The boy **played** with a ball.
5. The girls **were** in their room.

C

1. I **shall go** there daily.
2. My father **will be** here tomorrow.
3. The sun **will shine** brightly tomorrow.
4. The boy **will play** with a ball in the evening.
5. The girls **will be** in their room tomorrow.

The Verbs **go, is, shines, plays** and **are** in sentences grouped under **A** denote the action which is done in the present time. These Verbs are said to be in the **Present Tense**. ['Tense' means 'Time'.]

The verbs **went, was, shone, played** and **were** in sentences grouped under **B** denote the action which was done in the past time. These verbs are said to be in the **Past Tense**.

The Verbs **shall go, will be, will shine, will play** and **will be** in sentences grouped under **C** denote the action which will be done in the future time. These Verbs are said to be in the **Future Tense**.

B Thus there are three Tenses:

1. The Present Tense
2. The Past Tense
3. The Future Tense

C Study the following Verbs in the *three* Tenses:

Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
I love.	I loved.	I shall love.
We work.	We worked.	We shall work.
You play.	You played.	You will play.
They talk.	They talked.	They will talk.

The above Verbs form their **Past Tense** by adding **-d** or **-ed** to the **Present Tense**. They form their **Future Tense** by placing **shall** or **will** before the Verbs.

When **I** or **we** is the Subject, we form the **Future Tense** of the Verb by placing **shall** before it.

D Study the following Verbs in three Tenses :

Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
I spend.	I spent.	I shall spend.
We smell.	We smelt.	We shall smell.
You lose.	You lost.	You will lose.
They learn.	They learnt.	They will learn.

The above Verbs form their **Past Tense** by adding **-t** to the **Present Tense**.

E Study the following Verbs in the *three* Tenses :

Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
I break.	I broke.	I shall break.
I buy.	I bought.	I shall buy.
We bite.	We bit.	We shall bite.
They eat.	They ate.	They will eat.
You drink.	You drank.	You will drink.
I hear.	I heard.	I shall hear.
We hide.	We hid.	We shall hide.
I leave.	I left.	I shall leave.
We lie.	We lay.	We shall lie.
I lay (the table).	I laid.	I shall lay.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
I ring.	I rang.	I shall ring.
We think.	We thought.	We shall think.
I speak.	I spoke.	I shall speak.
They sell.	They sold.	They will sell.
I steal.	I stole.	I shall steal.
I sleep.	I slept.	I shall sleep.
You swim.	You swam.	You will swim.
I throw.	I threw.	I shall throw.
They fight.	They fought.	They will fight.
I forget.	I forgot.	I shall forget.
I drive.	I drove.	I shall drive.
They dig.	They dug.	They will dig.
I rise.	I rose.	I shall rise.
We bring.	We brought.	We shall bring.
I give.	I gave.	I shall give.
They ride.	They rode.	They will ride.
We run.	We ran.	We shall run.
I sing.	I sang.	I shall sing.
I see.	I saw.	I shall see.
We say.	We said.	We shall say.

F Some Verbs have the same form both in the Present Tense and in the Past Tense.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
I beat.	I beat.	I shall beat.
We read.	We read.	We shall read.
They cut.	They cut.	They will cut.
We hit.	We hit.	We shall hit.
I shut.	I shut.	I shall shut.
You hurt.	You hurt.	You will hurt.



Exercise-1

Turn these sentences into the Past Tense :

- Sita sings sweetly.
- The dog lies on the floor.

3. The wind blows.
4. The birds fly in the air.
5. The dog bites the beggar.
6. I forget his name.
7. The peon rings the bell.
8. She sleeps soundly.
9. The sun shines brightly in the sky.
10. I meet her everyday.
11. She drives a motorcar.
12. He swims very well indeed.
13. The river flows smoothly.
14. He hides his face for shame.
15. A picture of Gandhiji hangs on the wall.



Exercise-2

Fill up the blanks with the Future Tense of the Verbs given in brackets:

1. The sun brightly. (shine)
2. The pain worse. (grow)
3. We the match. (win)
4. He my ring. (steal)
5. The policeman the thief. (catch)
6. She a new pair of shoes. (buy)
7. The boys in the river. (swim)
8. The sun in the west. (set)
9. The soldier bravely. (fight)
10. The boy his finger. (hurt)
11. Bali him a blow. (strike)
12. The boy the ball. (throw)
13. The peon the bell. (ring)
14. He the pencil. (lose)
15. He down to rest. (lie)



Simple Present Tense and Present Continuous Tense

1. Simple Present Tense

A Look at these sentences:



Mary **dances** everyday.

Tom usually **wakes up** everyday at about six o'clock.



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

Bats generally **fly** at night.



In these sentences, the verbs **dances**, **wakes up**, **rises**, **fly** express an action that is done regularly. They are said to be in the **Simple Present Tense**.

The **Simple Present Tense** is generally used for an action that is done regularly, perhaps every day. It is often used with such words as usually, generally, sometimes, always, everyday, etc.



Remember

We say
I go for a walk everyday.
We go for a walk everyday.
You go for a walk everyday.
They go for walk everyday.
Ramu, Sunita and Vinita go for a walk everyday.

But we say

He **goes** for a walk everyday.
She **goes** for a walk everyday.
Abhay **goes** for a walk everyday.
Kamla **goes** for a walk everyday.

Note : We use verbs after adding (s) or (es) to them with he, she, it and Singular Nouns.

B Now look at these sentences:



Mary **is sweeping** the floor.

The birds **are building** their nest on the tree.



2. Present Continuous Tense



The teacher **is writing** on the blackboard now.

The children **are playing** in the park.



In these sentences, the verbs **is sweeping**, **is writing**, **are building**, **are playing** show that an action is going on at the present moment. They are said to be in the **Present Continuous Tense**.

The **Present Continuous Tense** is used for an action that is still going on or continuing.



Exercise-1

Write the correct form of verb in each blank (given in brackets).

1. I my teeth daily. (clean, cleans)
2. Ranjana her hair everyday. (wash, washes)
3. You your dog for a walk in the evening. (takes, take)
4. Many students to school on foot. (comes, come)
5. They the violin in the school orchestra. (plays, play)
6. We all on the earth. (lives, live)
7. Birds their nests in trees. (build, builds)
8. She her homework regularly. (do, does)
9. I could not my work on time. (do, does)
10. Mr Sharma always a scarf round his neck. (wear, wears)



Exercise-2

Change the following sentences from the Simple Present Tense to the Present Continuous Tense :

1. The old man walks slowly along the road.
2. The book lies in the corner.
3. The gardener cuts down a tree.
4. The shopkeeper ties up the parcel.

5. The children swim in the pool.
6. Ashok hits the ball with his bat.
7. The children hide behind the wall.
8. They begin their lesson at 10 o'clock.
9. These children study in Class V.
10. An aeroplane flies in the air.



Exercise-3

Fill in each blank with the Simple Present Tense or the Present Continuous Tense of the Verb given in brackets :

1. (drive) My father his car to the office everyday.
He there now.
2. (rise) The sun in the east every morning.
It behind the trees now.
3. (stop) This train at every station.
It at this station now.
4. (water) The gardener the plants every evening.
He the plants now.
5. (set) The sun in the west every evening.
It behind the trees now.
6. (swim) These girls in the river every day.
They in the river now.
7. (learn) We English everyday for an hour.
We English now.
8. (listen) We to the radio every night.
We to the radio now.
9. (speak) He generally English in the office, but he
..... Hindi today.
10. (sew) My mother usually dresses for my dolls.
She is one now.



Negative Sentences

A Compare the following sentences :

1. I am ill.	1. I am not ill.
2. He is busy today.	2. He is not busy today.
3. Hari is late.	3. Hari is not late.
4. We are ill.	4. We are not ill.
5. You are idle.	5. You are not idle.
6. They are late today.	6. They are not late today.
7. Sita was absent yesterday.	7. Sita was not absent yesterday.
8. We were present yesterday.	8. We were not present yesterday.
9. We shall have a holiday tomorrow.	9. We shall not have a holiday tomorrow.
10. She will visit us next week.	10. She will not visit us next week.



The sentences on the left-hand side have no not in them; but the sentences on the right have not in them. The sentences on the right are called **Negative Sentences**.



Exercise-1

Turn the following into Negative Sentences :

1. You are a friend of mine.
2. It is hot today.
3. He has an English book.
4. They will have a holiday tomorrow.
5. She may pass this year.
6. Raman can swim very well.
7. I shall go to see my uncle tomorrow.
8. You ought to help your poor friend.
9. You must go to your village next week.
10. Ashok was at our house last night.

B Compare the following sentences :

1. I **am working** hard.

1. I **am not working** hard.

2. You **are singing** an English song.

2. You **are not singing** an English song.

3. He **is learning** English.

3. He **is not learning** English.

4. She **was cooking** the dinner in the kitchen.

4. She **was not cooking** the dinner in the kitchen.

5. We **were playing** in the park.

5. We **were not playing** in the park.

6. They **are visiting** us this afternoon.

6. They **are not visiting** us this afternoon.



Exercise-2

Turn the following into Negative Sentences :

1. He is working hard.
2. We are listening to the radio.
3. They were sleeping in the room.
4. She was talking loudly.
5. Sita is dancing in the garden.
6. The children are picking flowers in the garden.
7. It is raining hard now.
8. They are washing their hands and feet.
9. Meera is visiting us this afternoon.
10. The farmers were ploughing their fields.

C Compare the following sentences :

1. He has a pen.

1. He has **no** pen.

2. I have some work to do.

2. I have **no** work to do.

3. They have a watch.

3. They have **no** watch.

4. She had a servant.

4. She had **no** servant.



The sentences on the right-hand side, having **no** in them, are also called **Negative Sentences**.



Exercise-3

Turn the following into Negative Sentences :

1. I have a pencil in my pocket.
2. She has a ring on her left finger.
3. I have some money in my purse.
4. They have a holiday today.
5. He has some money in the bank.
6. The king had a beautiful palace.
7. The queen had some blue diamonds.
8. She has a watch in her pocket.
9. We have a camera at home.
10. Ashok has a picture-book.

D Compare the following sentences :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I work hard. | 1. I do not work hard. |
| 2. He speaks English. | 2. He does not speak English. |
| 3. They bathe everyday. | 3. They do not bathe everyday. |
| 4. He played well. | 4. He did not play well. |
| 5. We drank tea. | 5. We did not drink tea. |



Exercise-4

Turn the following into Negative Sentences :

1. They eat rice everyday.
2. I know Harish very well.
3. Sometimes she sings well.
4. Our team won the match.
5. I met her in the park.
6. She looks happy today.
7. All the children liked her.
8. We swim in the river everyday.
9. The hen laid an egg today.
10. She woke up very early this morning.

E Compare the following sentences:

1. Sit down.

1. Do not sit down.

2. Shut the door.

2. Do not shut the door.

3. Give her some water to drink.

3. Do not give her any water to drink.

4. Open your book.

4. Do not open your book.



Exercise-5

Change the following sentences into Negative Sentences :

1. Open the door
2. Speak slowly
3. Stand up
4. Put on your clothes
5. Go there



Exercise-6

Turn the following Negative Sentences into Positive Sentences :

1. We do not want to go home now.
2. A mad dog did not bite her.
3. I was not present yesterday.
4. He has not learnt his lesson today.
5. Do not run fast.
6. Sita did not sing well at the concert.
7. Sheila did not show us her picture-book.
8. The peon did not ring the bell at the right time.
9. They cannot understand this little thing.
10. We do not come to school on Sunday.



Interrogative Sentences

A Read the following sentences :

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

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

The Second sentence **asks** something. Such a sentence is called a **Question** or an **Interrogative Sentence**.



Note : The **Question Mark** or **Mark of Interrogation (?)** is placed at the end of an **Interrogative Sentence**.

B Compare the following sentences :

Statements

Questions

1. I am late today.	1. Am I late today?
2. Ashok is ill today.	2. Is Ashok ill today?
3. You are busy now.	3. Are you busy now?
4. He was present yesterday.	4. Was he present yesterday?
5. You were ill last week.	5. Were you ill last week?
6. Bali has a watch.	6. Has Bali a watch?
7. They have done their duty.	7. Have they done their duty?
8. Sita had no money in her purse.	8. Has Sita no money in her purse?
9. We shall play the match tomorrow.	9. Shall we play the match tomorrow?
10. They will visit us next week.	10. Will they visit us next week?
11. She can understand English.	11. Can she understand English?
12. They must help their friends.	12. Must they help their friends?



Exercise-1

Turn the following Statements into Questions :

1. I am ill today.
2. He is your best friend.

3. She could understand English very well.
4. Sita was absent from school yesterday.
5. It is very hot today.
6. Hari and Bali were absent yesterday.
7. Sita has a new watch.
8. The children have learnt their lessons.
9. The boy had much work to do.
10. She is quite well now.

C Compare the following sentences :

Statements	Questions
1. I am sleeping.	1. Am I sleeping?
2. He is reading.	2. Is he reading?
3. They are singing.	3. Are they singing?
4. He was talking.	4. Was he talking?
5. They were playing in the garden.	5. Were they playing in the garden?
6. They were smoking in the kitchen when you saw them.	6. Were they smoking in the kitchen when you saw them?



Exercise-2

Turn the following Statements into Questions :

1. Sita is sewing in the room.
2. They were working hard when you saw them.
3. The farmers are ploughing their fields.
4. They were singing and dancing in the park.
5. He was writing a letter to his father.
6. Aeroplanes were flying high in the sky.
7. It was raining hard when she came to school.
8. The boys were swimming when we saw them.
9. Raman's sister is coming to the party tonight.
10. We are listening to the music.

D Compare the following sentences :

Statements	Questions
1. Sita sings.	1. Does Sita sing?
2. He speaks English.	2. Does he speak English?
3. You know Bali.	3. Do you know Bali?
4. We know Meera.	4. Do we know Meera?
5. I speak English.	5. Do I speak English?
6. Dogs bark.	6. Do dogs bark?
7. Birds fly in the air.	7. Do birds fly in the air?
8. They play games every evening.	8. Do they play games every evening?
9. He played well.	9. Did he play well?
10. She won the first prize in Hindi.	10. Did she win the first prize in Hindi?
11. They paid the money.	11. Did they pay the money?
12. The policeman caught the thief.	12. Did the policeman catch the thief?



Exercise-3

Turn the following Statements into Questions :

1. She sang sweetly at the concert.
2. It rained hard yesterday.
3. We heard a strange story.
4. He carries a heavy load on his back.
5. This train stops at every station.
6. She always obeyed her husband.
7. This book costs ten rupees.
8. Everybody tries to speak English in our class.
9. The school begins at ten o'clock.
10. The mad dog bit the poor old beggar.



Exercise-4

Turn the following Questions into Statements :

1. Does he speak and write English?
2. Do kites fly in the air?
3. Did the policeman catch the thief?
4. Did the little boy cut his finger?
5. Do they learn English at school?
6. Does your mother speak English at home?
7. Did Ashok come to the meeting yesterday?
8. Had they toys to play with?
9. Were the boys flying their kites in the garden?



Questions and Answers

A Study the following Questions and Answers:

Questions	Answers
1. Is he well?	1. { Yes, he <i>is</i> well. { No, he <i>is not</i> (isn't) well.
2. Are you ill?	2. { Yes, I <i>am</i> ill. { No, I <i>am not</i> ill.
3. Are you not late?	3. { Yes, I <i>am</i> late. { No, I <i>am not</i> late.
4. Was he present?	4. { Yes, he <i>was</i> present. { No, he <i>was not</i> (wasn't) present.
5. Were you there?	5. { Yes, I <i>was</i> there. { No, he <i>was not</i> (wasn't) there.
6. Does your brother live here?	6. { Yes, he <i>does</i> . { No, he <i>doesn't</i> .
7. Do you like coffee?	7. { Yes, I <i>do</i> . { No, I <i>don't</i> .
8. Don't you feel tired?	8. { Yes, I <i>do</i> . { No, I <i>don't</i> .
9. Has Mohan passed?	9. { Yes, he <i>has</i> . { No, he <i>hasn't</i> .
10. Will you lend me your book?	10. { Yes, I <i>will</i> . { No, I <i>won't</i> .

Exercise-1

Answer the following Questions by giving both positive and negative answers:

1. Will you go there tomorrow?
2. Is she well today?

3. Are they coming to see us today?
4. Will it rain today?
5. Have you a watch?
6. Did she sing well last night?
7. Do you like milk?
8. Is he your brother?
9. Were you late yesterday?
10. Do you know Ashok's brother?

B Study the following Questions and Answers :

Questions	Statements
1. What is your name?	1. My name is Tom.
2. What is your father?	2. My father is a doctor.
3. How old are you?	3. I am ten years old.
4. What game do you like to play?	4. I like to play football.
5. Where do you live?	5. I live at 12 New Street.
6. How do you do?	6. I am quite well, thank you.
7. How is your brother?	7. He is much better, thank you.
8. Who is she?	8. She is Mary, my cousin.
9. Who are those two boys?	9. They are Peter and Harry, my friends.
10. Who(m) did you meet?	10. I met Rama, Ashok's younger brother.
11. Who(m) are you living with?	11. I am living with my uncle.
12. Whose is this purse?	12. It is Helen's.
13. Whose are those names?	13. They are the names of the winners.



Exercise-2

Answer the following Questions :

1. When were you born?
2. How many paise make a rupee?
3. Who won the first prize in English?
4. When do you go to school?
5. Why were you late yesterday?

6. How far is your school from here?
7. Which boy broke the slate?
8. What time is it?
9. What is your uncle?
10. Where are you going?



Exercise-3

Frame Questions to which the following may be suitable Answers :

1. Question What is your father?
Answer My father is a lawyer.
2. Question
Answer I am quite well, thank you.
3. Question
Answer I am very sorry.
4. Question
Answer I was ill yesterday.
5. Question
Answer I live at 10 Temple Road.
6. Question
Answer Five times a day.
7. Question
Answer At ten o'clock.
8. Question
Answer Half past six.
9. Question
Answer Jack is my friend.
10. Question
Answer Our team won the match.

REVISION TEST-3

(Based on Units 11-20)

1. Match the Nouns in Column A and B. One is done for you.

Column A	Column B
1. fox	(a) leaves
2. mango	(b) children
3. knife	(c) cities
4. tooth	(d) wolves
5. ox	(e) knives
6. mouse	(f) mangoes
7. wolf	(g) oxen
8. city	(h) mice
9. leaf	(i) teeth
10. child	(j) foxes

1.(j)..... 2. 3. 4. 5.
6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

2. Rewrite the sentences changing the words in colour to their opposite gender.

1. My **uncle** is talking to **his** niece.
2. The **lioness** was killed by a **hunter**.
3. The **hero** was cheered by the **ladies**.
4. That **boy** is my **grandson**.
5. The **waitress** was rude to **him** and **he** left at once.

3. Complete the sentences with Possessive Pronouns.

1. I bought a new car yesterday, that car is
2. Whose dog is this? Is it
3. The fault is, you should not have started the quarrel.
4. We have a pet puppy, the kitten is not
5. This ruler is, he lent it to me.
6. This brown coat is, she brought it to school today.
7. These books belong to Mr Bose, they are

4. Complete this table.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. hot	hotter	.....
2.	hungrier	.....
3. ....	.....	least
4. bad	.....	.....
5.	more famous	.....
6. painful	.....	.....
7. ....	.....	most
8. ....	.....	best
9. ....	.....	most difficult
10. heavy	.....	.....

5. Change these sentences as directed

- The wind blows strongly. (Change to Past Tense)
.....
- The birds fly in the sky. (Change to Future Tense)
.....
- The boy cried loudly. (Change to Present Tense)
.....
- We shall read this lesson tomorrow. (Change to Present Tense)
.....
- They sell furniture. (Change to Past Tense)
.....
- Where are you going? (Change to Past Tense)
.....
- Who will be singing this song? (Change to Present Tense)
.....

8. The boys were swimming in the river. (Change to Present Tense)

.....

9. The gardener waters the plant. (Change to Past Tense)

.....

10. We learn English everyday. (Change to Future Tense)

.....

6. Write answers to these questions.

1. What time do you go to school?

.....

.....

2. How much is this book?

.....

3. Won't you have another cup of tea?

.....

4. Don't you like to play?

.....

5. Who were you talking to?

.....

6. Which of these pictures do you like?

.....

7. Do you understand this lesson now?

.....

8. Who(m) does this book belong to?

.....

9. Who(m) did you give my book to?

.....

10. Did you go for a walk yesterday?

.....



Comprehension Passages

COMPREHENSION 1

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

We use computers everywhere—at school, at home, at the doctor’s, the dentist’s and the department stores. It is important to know the main parts of the computer. The monitor is the screen that displays words and pictures. When you type on a keyboard, your words appear on the monitor. If you want a paper copy, you use a printer to print the words or pictures. Some computers use diskettes to save work and others use CDs, which look the same as the ones you use to play music. If you add modem to your computer, you can communicate with other people.

A. Tick (4) the right choice in the following questions.

1. (a) Computers are used—
 in schools department stores everywhere
 - (b) The pictures and words on the computer are displayed by—
 modem monitor CDs
 - (c) To get a copy of what we write we need—
 screen printer diskette
 2. Fill in the blanks with one word only.
 - (a) We type words on a
 - (b) To speak and write to other people you add a
 - (c) It is important to know the parts of the computer.
 3. (a) Which word in the passage means to **exchange information**?
.....
 - (b) Which word in the passage means **shows**?
 - (c) Which word in the passage means **to reduce work**
4. The most suitable title for this passage is :
- (a) Computers (b) A Modern Invention
 - (c) How to Communicate

COMPREHENSION 2

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

My friend Rajeev can never keep a secret. The minute you tell him anything he runs at once to tell others about it. None of us like to tell him anything.

Just see what he did today. He was going to enter the class when he heard two boys talking. “Shh! He is outside and listening. Don’t speak now.” When he entered the class he found everyone was very quiet. Rajeev turned to Karan and said, “Please tell me the secret, please Karan!”

“No”, said Karan.

“I won’t tell anyone.”

“I know, you will”, replied Karan.

“Please – please – please.”

“No, no and no!” said Karan firmly.

After school, Rajeev ran to Anita and said, “What is the big secret, Anita?”

Anita replied, “I won’t tell you.”

Rajeev begged very hard with so many “pleases” that Anita agreed in the end.

“Our Principal will be given an award on Teachers day,” Anita said.

Rajeev jumped with joy. He ran to his Class Teacher, Mr Bose, and said, “I have found out a secret, Sir! Our Principal will be given an award on Teacher’s Day!” “This was announced in the Assembly today, Rajeev,” said Mr Bose. “Your bus was late, and your friends are teasing you.”

1. Write True or False for the following statements.

- (a) Rajeev was very good at keeping secrets.
- (b) Everybody liked to tell him everything.
- (c) As he was going to enter his class, he heard whispers.
- (d) Everyone was very quiet when he came in.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (a) Rajeev begged Karan to tell him the
- (b) Karan refused to answer Rajeev.
- (c) In the Rajeev ran to Anita to ask about the secret.

3. (a) Which word tells us that Rajeev's friends were hiding something?
.....
- (b) Which word can replace—"please, please, please?"
.....
- (c) Which word tells us that Rajeev's friends were making fun of him?
.....

COMPREHENSION 3

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

Playland was like no other country in the world. The population consisted of children. The oldest was fourteen and the youngest scarcely eight years old. The merriment and noise in the streets was maddening.

There were children everywhere. They were cycling, playing, or riding on wooden horses. Some were playing blindman's buff, or simply chasing one another. Some children were dressed as clowns a few were acting or singing, and others were turning somersaults. There was so much noise and confusion that no one could really hear what the other was saying.

Pinocchio and his friend Lamp Wick thought that it was the most beautiful life, with no school, no studies and no masters to scold you. And the two spent five happy months in Playland, without ever seeing a book or even the outside of a school.

But one day, Pinocchio woke up and had a very unpleasant surprise. And what a surprise it was! He noticed that his ears had grown as long as a broom during the night. But puppets have very small ears and they cannot be seen! Worried; Pinocchio rushed to the mirror and saw he had a magnificent pair of donkey's ears!!

Poor Pinocchio, how he cried! He now remembered all the warnings given to him by his father, the good fairy and others. Children who dislike books, schools and masters, and who spend all their time with toys and amusements, sooner or later, must end up becoming donkeys.

(Adapted from Pinocchio)

1. Fill in the blanks with one word only to complete the sentences.

- (a) Playland was like other country in the
- (b) The noise and merry making would make one
- (c) There was so much noise and that one could not hear what the other was saying.

2. Tick (✓) right choice.

- (a) The population of Playland consisted of
 grown-ups only only old people only children
- (b) Pinocchio and his friend did not see a school or a book for
 four months five months two months
- (c) Puppets have
 very small ears very big ears no ears
- (d) The unpleasant surprise Pinocchio had was
 he had a clown's big nose.
 he had a pair of donkey's ears
 He had a donkey's head instead of his own.

3. State whether the following statements are True or False.

- (a) The oldest child in Playland was eighteen and the youngest six years old.
- (b) Children who dislike books, schools and teachers end up becoming donkeys!

- 4.** (a) Which word in the passage means **grand**?
- (b) Which word in the passage means **anxious**?

PART 2 — COMPOSITION



Composition

1. Look at the picture above each blank. Write down a suitable word from the box in each blank to complete the story.

The Lion and the Mouse

friends forest teeth hunter net mouse
sleeping laughed angry roared

A lion was in its cool cave,



when a jumped on his back and woke him up.



The lion was "I shall kill you," he roared.



"Please don't kill me!" cried the mouse, "I promise I will help you some day."

The lion and let the mouse go.



One day the lion while walking in a fell into a trap set by



a

The lion was caught in a huge He loudly. Just then the little mouse passed by the trap. Thinking quickly it



chewed the net with its sharp The lion was free very soon. Both ran away. From then on, the lion and the mouse became very




good




2. Look at the picture above each blank. Write down a suitable word from the box in each blank to complete the story.


A Fire

friends firemen engines parents window fire
 telephone thanked bed shouting


It was midnight. Everyone in the family was in their .
 Only Rajbir was awake. He was studying for a test. Suddenly, Rajbir


heard somebody  for help. He looked out of his bedroom


 and saw a house on . People were running

and shouting. Quickly, he picked up the  and called the fire
 brigade.

In a few minutes two fire  arrived. The  put out

the fire. No one was hurt. Rajbir's neighbours  him and

praised him. Rajbir's  also hugged him and were very proud

of him for calling the firebrigade. His school  also praised him.

3. Complete the conversation given below. Use the help box.

great speed Sunday accident lost control dangerous
 painful help show off scratches

Anurag : Anil, have you heard about Rehan's

Anil : No, what happened and when?

Anurag : It happened on last Rehan had gone cycling with Javed on the hill road. You know, Rehan likes to

Anil : I know that. He must have been cycling at a

Anurag : Yes, and he and fell against the fence of a house. He needed to get up.

Anil : Was he hurt badly? He knows how it is to cycle fast down the hill.

Anurag : Luckily, he isn't hurt badly. He has a few only, they are but will heal soon.

Anil : I hope he has learnt a lesson and will not do anything so foolish again.

4. Going on a Holiday

Complete the following conversation by filling up the blanks with suitable words from the Help Box.

air	coach	tourists	interesting	holidays
luggage	camera	excited	enjoys	beaches

Nasreen : Namita, where are you going in the summer

Namita : We are going to Goa. Oh Nasreen, I am already so about it.

Nasreen : How will you go?

Namita : By, Papa has arranged for a to take us around places in Goa.

Nasreen : Are you taking your with you to take pictures?

Namita : Yes, I am. My father taking photographs.

Nasreen : Will you go to all the in Goa?

Namita : Yes, of course. There are things for to see in Goa. We will visit the churches, the and temples.

Nasreen : Are you carrying a lot of ?

Namita : No, we are not allowed to carry more than 20 lbs per

person.

Nasreen : Have a wonderful holiday, Namita. Bye.

Namita : Thank you, Nasreen. Bye!

5. Look at the picture. Write ten sentences about it. You may use the words in the box to help you.

My Bedroom



cosy wallpaper study table bookshelf
tidy homework lamp cupboard

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. How I Helped Mother

Look at the four pictures given below. Write a story of about 60 words. Use the words beside each picture to help you.

1.



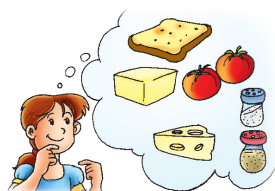
Mother
sick
in bed
tired
fever

2.



idea
prepared
sandwiches
Mother's favourite
cheer up

3.



Slices of bread
spread butter
tomatoes and carrots
cheese slices
Salt and pepper

4.



Mother saw the sandwiches
surprised
delighted
hugged
delicious

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Letter-Writing

We write letters when we have something to tell to our friends or parents.

Read the following letter which is written by Bhawna to her friend Sonali.

Sender's 11 Pebble Street

Address : Chennai

Date : 26 November, 2012

Dear Sonali

Mummy and Daddy have just told me that we will visit you soon. I can't wait. It is so long since we were together. I miss you and grandpa and grandma so much.

When we visit you, can we make a trip to the forest resort again and see all the animals? I would like to ride on an elephant. It would be fun to see the Cheetah again.

Please tell everyone, including uncle and aunt, that I am looking forward to meeting them. Give them my regards.

Love,
Bhawna

Look at the steps for writing a letter.

1. Bhawna's or Sender's address
 2. Date
 3. Salutation or Greeting
 4. The body of the letter or what you want to tell or write about.
 5. Leave taking
 6. Sender's name
1. Zayan's friend Sameer invited him to a Birthday Party. Zayan wrote a letter thanking him for the invitation and promising to attend the party. But in a hurry he forgot to write some words. Complete the letter with words of your own.

9 Mall Avenue
Shimla
June 12, 2012

Dear Sameer,

I was so to receive your invitation for your party on June 16. I will come to your party at 4 PM sharp. Your parents have arranged a show and Hussein is such a famous magician! I am about the show. Auntie is a wonderful cook and I know your birthday would be delicious.

Give my regards to Uncle and Love.

Yours
Zayan

2. You were very naughty today. You did not listen to your mother. You made a mess in your room and did not clean it up. You also fought with your sister/brother.

Write a letter to your mother telling her how sorry you were for your behaviour. Promise that you will not do so again.

3. You are Ritu Raghav. Write a letter to your friend asking her/him to bring some games to play when she/he comes to spend the holidays with you.
4. You learnt to swim in the summer vacation. Write a letter to your father, who is abroad, telling him – who taught you, where did you go to learn and how you felt on the first day. Tell him what progress you have made.



Vocabulary

Here are some words that you must know in Class 3. Learn their meanings and how to use them in sentences.

Word	Meaning
1. afraid (Adjective)	You feel fear when you are afraid . The boy was afraid of the big black dog.
2. angry (Adjective)	When you shout or fight with someone you are angry . The teacher was angry with me for coming late to school.
3. belongs (Verb)	If something is yours, if you own it, it belongs to you. This lovely doll belongs to Ayesha.
4. burn (Verb)	If you set something on fire, you burn it. The clever captain began to burn the map, so that nobody could find it.
5. cruel (Adjective)	When you hurt others (people or animals), then you are cruel . The cruel boy hit the little puppy with a stone.
6. carefully (Adverb)	When you do something with great attention or safely, it means you do it carefully . The lady crossed the road carefully , when the lights turned red.
7. expect (Verb)	Means you believe something will happen, you expect it. I expect the luxury bus to arrive on time.
8. fail (Verb)	To fail means not to succeed in some attempt, or what you try to do. Anil was sad as he failed to get a scholarship.
9. field (Noun)	is a big area of land The rice field made the farmer feel happy.

10. **grab** To **grab** means to hold someone or something suddenly.
(Verb) The little boy jumped to **grab** the orange from the tree.
11. **huge** If something or someone is very big, it is **huge**.
(Adjective) The **huge** elephant was not afraid of the angry lion.
12. **hide** When you do not want others to see you, you **hide**.
(Verb) The cat tried to **hide** behind the tree when it saw the dog.
13. **instead** It means **in place of**.
(Adverb) Shruti ate a banana **instead** of an orange.
14. **introduce** To **introduce** someone or something is to say who and what they are.
(Verb) My father **introduced** me to this friend.
15. **judge** a person who decides who is wrong or right in a case.
(Noun) The **judge** sentenced the thief to three years in prison.
16. **judge** It also means to say if something is good or bad to give a decision.
(Verb) The teacher asked us to **judge** whether the book was interesting or not.
17. **journey** A **journey** is a long trip.
(Noun) My family went on **journey** across the sea to Europe.
18. **kill** To kill someone is to make them die.
(Verb) It is wrong to **kill** animals kept in a sanctuary.
19. **key** A **key** opens doors. Key also means solution of some problem: explanation:
(Noun) The **key** had fallen under the bed.
The **key** to this problem is given in the book.
20. **laugh** It is a sound made when someone is happy or sees a funny thing.
(Noun) How loudly the children **laugh** at the actions of a clown!
21. **library** A place in school or in a building where you go to read books.
(Noun) My school has a very big **library**.

22. **local**
(Adjective) It means something which is nearby or belongs to the locality.
The **local** market sells everything necessary.
23. **material**
(Noun) Means what is used to make something.
The **material** used in this building is of the finest quality.
24. **match**
(Verb) To **match** means to be similar or same.
I was surprised to see that our dresses **matched**.
25. **noise**
(Noun) **Noise** is a loud, unpleasant sound.
The baby cried and made a lot of **noise**.
26. **None**
(Pronoun) Means no one, not something or somebody.
None of his fans came to greet him when he won the match.
27. **moment**
(Noun) It means a second or a very short time.
Come back in a **moment** or you will miss the first scene of the film.
28. **mystery**
(Noun) Means something difficult to understand or explain.
How the man disappeared is still a **mystery** to me.
29. **opposite**
(Noun) Means two things are very different from each other.
The **opposite** of black is white.
30. **owe**
(Verb) To owe means you have to pay or give back something received from another.
I remember I **owe** Raju Rs 100 which I borrowed last Sunday.
31. **proper**
(Adjective) Means something is right and should be done.
It is not **proper** to throw garbage on the road.
32. **punish**
(Verb) If someone breaks some rule or law, then that person has to suffer for the mistake.
“I will **punish** you for not doing your work. Go and stand there,” said the teacher to Anil.
33. **Queen**
(Noun) A women ruler or wife of a king.
Queen Elizabeth II is the head of United Kingdom.
34. **quite**
(Adverb) When you want to say something is complete or very much, you use quite.
Ajay thought it was **quite** easy to learn skating.

35. **quiet**
(Verb) When you ask someone not to talk or make a noise, you use the word **quiet**.
Be **quiet**, boys! Do not make so much noise in class.
36. **relax**
(Verb) to **relax** is to rest.
My grandfather sleeps in the arm chair when he wants to **relax**.
37. **rush**
(Adverb) Means to go somewhere or do something very quickly.
He gets up late in the morning. Then he must **rush** to catch his school bus.
38. **share**
(Noun/Verb) When you give something you have to another person you **share** it.
Jimmy, you must **share** the chocolate with your friend.
39. **terrible**
(Adjective) Means something very bad.
It is **terrible** how Madhav, the big bully, beats smaller boys.
40. **trouble**
(Noun) **Trouble** is a problem or a difficulty.
I am having a **trouble** in solving this puzzle.
41. **universe**
(Noun) **Universe** is the whole space and whatever exists in it – Earth, Planets and Stars.
The whole **universe** is so big that we do not know everything about it.
42. **upset**
(Adjective) **Upset** means to be unhappy about something.
Mother was very **upset** because the maid broke a dinner plate.
43. **visible**
(Adjective) If something is **visible** it means we can see it.
Even on a dark moonless night, the stars are **visible**.
44. **vote**
(Noun/Verb) To **vote** is to officially choose between two or more things or person.
The people will **vote** for a new Government.
45. **waste**
(Verb) When we use something carelessly, like water, food or money, we **waste** it.
Please, turn off the tap, don't **waste** water.
46. **worse**
(Adjective) If something is **worse** it means it is of poorer quality or more in a bad way than before.
His pain is **worse** today, yesterday it was not so much.

2. Roshan could not _____ his report card from his father.
(a) grab (b) rush (c) hide
3. You cannot _____ India to win every match.
(a) judge (b) punish (c) expect
4. It was _____ to watch the two huge snakes fighting each other.
(a) trouble (b) terrible (c) upset
5. You must not be selfish, you must _____ things with your brothers and sisters.
(a) waste (b) rush (c) share
6. The moon is not _____ on a dark night.
(a) visible (b) proper (c) opposite.
7. After hard work you should _____ and rest.
(a) yawn (b) relax (c) rush
8. The farmer ploughed his _____ before he sowed seeds in it.
(a) field (b) material (c) garden
9. We have to be quiet and not talk in the _____.
(a) journey (b) library (c) universe
10. The thief was _____ to jump over the wall.
(a) angry (b) upset (c) afraid
11. Do not _____ to catch your bus, you will hurt yourself.
(a) relax (b) expect (c) rush
12. The cattle were grazing in the green _____.
(a) ground (b) field (c) grass
13. It is wrong to _____ a person from his clothes.
(a) judge (b) laugh (c) trouble
14. Come John, I will _____ you to my brother.
(a) belongs (b) introduce (c) grab
15. A book is a _____ to knowledge.
(a) judge (b) yours (c) key