



Chapter

1

Alphabetical Order

We all know the alphabets A, B, C, D, E, F, G,... . We know that 'B' always comes after 'A' and 'C' always comes before 'D'.

The order in which A, B, C, D, E, ... are arranged is called the **Alphabetical Order**.

Words in a dictionary are arranged in alphabetical order.

When more than one word start with the same letter, the words are in alphabetical order according to the second letters of the words.

Examples :

cat

cow

cup

When the first two letters are the same, we have to find the alphabetical order of the first different letters in the words to find them in a dictionary.

Examples :

stand

stew

stop



Let's
Do!

Write a list of names of twenty things you see in your school. Make a dictionary of these words. For each word, give the meaning and a sentence to bring out its meaning.



Do Practice

Writing Work

A. Write the following words in alphabetical order :

unicorn, ants, ball, balloons, horse, yarn,
caterpillar, bucket, aeroplane, dog, corn, yacht



B. Arrange these words in the order in which they appear in a dictionary :

1. kiwi koel koala kingfisher

2. skin skip sky skate

3. pipes plates ponds posters

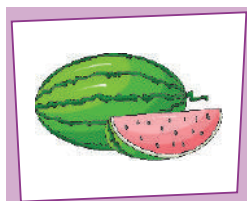
4. kite king keep kind

5. hill high hip hiss

6. mother mend mix mill

Activity Work

C. Arrange the names of these fruits in alphabetical order :



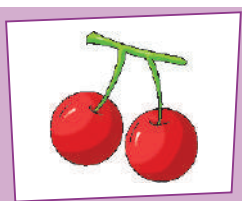
watermelon



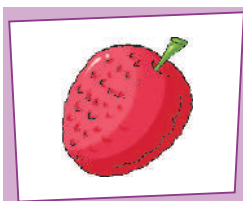
papaya



grapes



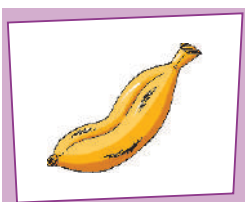
cherry



litchi



strawberry



banana



apple



mango



orange





Chapter 2

Sentences

Look at each group of words given below :



1. The dog eats bread.



2. The birds flew away.



3. The children are playing with a ball.

Each group of words says something. It says what is shown in the picture.

Each group of words has a meaning and makes a complete sense.

A group of words that makes a complete sense is called a **Sentence**.

Now, read the group of words given below :

‘The sets the west in sun.’

The above group of words does not make any sense. It is meaningless. So, it is not a sentence.

Now, let’s rearrange these words in proper order to make a sentence.

‘The sun sets in the west’.

We see that when words are placed in proper order, they make sense and become a sentence.

MORE TO Know!

- ★ A sentence must always begin with a capital letter.
- ★ The words used in the sentence must be in their proper order.
- ★ A sentence must end with a full stop or a question mark or an exclamation mark.



Now, study the following sentences carefully :

Naming Part	Doing Part
1. This bag	is mine.
2. The dog	is hungry.
3. The old woman	sat under a tree.
4. Children	are playing.

- The naming part of the sentence is known as the **Subject**.
- The **Subject** refers to the person or thing that does the action.
- The doing part of the sentence is known as the **Predicate**.
- The **Predicate** refers to the rest of the sentence beginning with the verb.

Thus, it is clear that a sentence has two main parts – the ‘**Subject**’ and the ‘**Predicate**’.



Filling Work

A. Fill in the ‘subject’ parts in the following sentences :

1. _____ is my little sister.
2. _____ runs on rails.
3. _____ is a very useful animal.
4. _____ have finished my homework.
5. _____ grow in the garden.

B. Fill in the ‘predicate’ parts in the following sentences :

1. My mother _____ .
2. Mice _____ .
3. Honesty _____ .
4. Birds _____ .
5. The stars _____ .



Writing Work

C. Rearrange the following groups of words and make sentences. Don't forget to begin the sentence with a capital letter and end it with a full stop :

1. late train very the is today

2. cow the milk gives

3. my friend is she best

4. bird in cage the is

5. the earth the sun goes round

6. in this i study school

D. Divide the following sentences into their subject and predicate :

1. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

2. The dog jumped very fast.

3. Ashoka was a great king.

4. Sonia is my fast friend.

5. We are going for a movie today.

6. Assam is famous for tea.

Subject

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

Predicate

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





Chapter

3

Kinds Of Sentences

I. Read the following sentences :

1. Miss Rishika is a good teacher.
2. The sun rises in the east.

These sentences state something. Therefore, we call them **Statement Sentences**. These sentences are also known as **Assertive Sentences**.

A Statement Sentence or an Assertive Sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.).

II. Read the following sentences :

1. Will you help me?
2. What is your name?

Each one of the above sentences asks a question. Therefore, we call such sentences **Question Sentences** or **Interrogative Sentences**. A Question Sentence ends with a question mark (?).

III. Read the following sentences :

1. Work hard.
2. Never tell a lie.

These sentences give command, make a request and give advice. Such sentences are called **Command/Request/Imperative Sentences**. This type of sentences ends with a full stop (.).

IV. Now, read the following sentences :

1. Bravo! Well done.
2. What a pity!
3. Hurrah! We have won the match.
4. How beautiful is this rose!

These sentences express strong feelings of joy, shame, wonder, surprise, etc. Such sentences are called **Exclamatory Sentences**. The Exclamatory Sentences end with an exclamation mark (!).





Do Practice

Writing Work

A. Put the correct punctuation marks in the following boxes :

1. Do you like coffee
2. Amit and Sumit are cousins
3. I shall meet you tomorrow
4. Who invented ice-cream
5. How pleasant the weather is
6. It was a sunny day
7. Please sit down
8. What a beautiful scene
9. Help the poor
10. Look at the blackboard

B. Write the kind of sentence against each of the following :

1. Where are you going?
2. Don't disturb me.
3. What a cosy house!
4. Stop talking.
5. We are playing chess.
6. It is raining heavily.
7. Long live the king!
8. Please open the door.
9. How clever the fox is!
10. May I help you?

C. Write one sentence of each kind :

1. Statement :
2. Question :
3. Exclamatory :
4. Command :





Chapter

4

Nouns


Words that we say or write are divided into different groups, according to the work they do in a sentence. These groups are called **Parts of Speech**.

There are eight parts of speech.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Noun | 2. Adjective | 3. Pronoun | 4. Verb |
| 5. Adverb | 6. Preposition | 7. Conjunction | 8. Interjection |

In this chapter, we'll discuss '**Nouns**'.

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




1. **Rahul** is reading a book.



2. The **cat** is beautiful.



3. She lives in **Delhi**.



4. This is her **bag**.

In sentence 1, the word '**Rahul**' is the name of a person.

In sentence 2, the word '**cat**' is the name of an animal.

In sentence 3, the word '**Delhi**' is the name of a place.

In sentence 4, the word '**bag**' is the name of a thing.

Names of persons, animals, places and things are called **Nouns**.

- The name we give in general to every person, animal, place or thing of the same kind is called a **Common Noun**.

Examples : girl, boy, city, dog, pencil, pen, etc.

- The name we give to a particular person, animal, place or thing is called a **Proper Noun**.

Examples : Ajeet, Kriti, Mumbai, Lucknow, etc.

Proper nouns always begin with capital letters.





Do Practice 1

Filling Work

A. Here is a list of nouns. Arrange them in the proper columns :

sister	squirrel	calculator	emporium	nurse	writer
fish	hotel	hospital	temple	doctor	camel
glass	cat	tree	bank	kangaroo	pigeon
log	school	teacher	book	paper	lady
Persons	Places	Animals	Things		

Writing Work

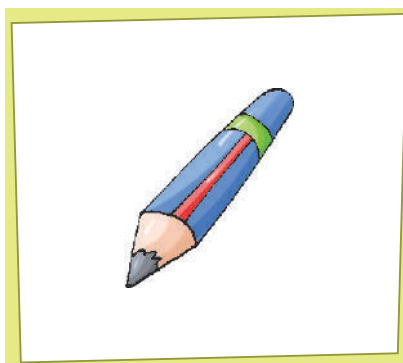
B. Pick out the nouns in the following sentences and write them on the lines :

1. The tortoise defeated the hare.
2. India is an Asian country.
3. The postman brings us letters.
4. Manu studies in my school.
5. The child threw the doll into the well.

c. write 'c' under common nouns and 'p' under proper nouns :



Richa

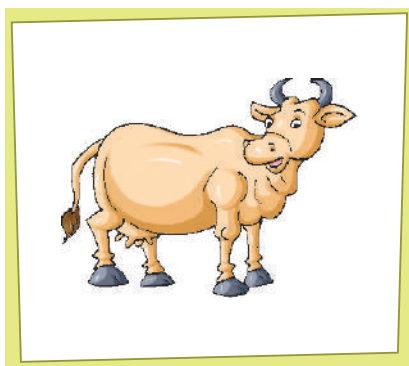


pencil



boy

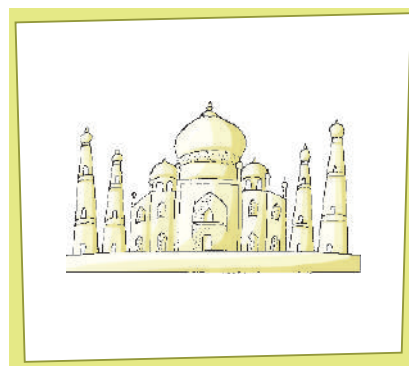




cow



mountains



Taj Mahal

D. Underline common nouns with red colour and proper nouns with blue colour in the following sentences :

1. Agra is famous for the Taj Mahal.
2. Nikhil is an intelligent child.
3. The Red Fort is in Delhi.
4. Allahabad is a holy city.
5. It rains heavily in the mountains in July and August.
6. We will go to Dubai on Christmas.

II. Look at the following sentences :



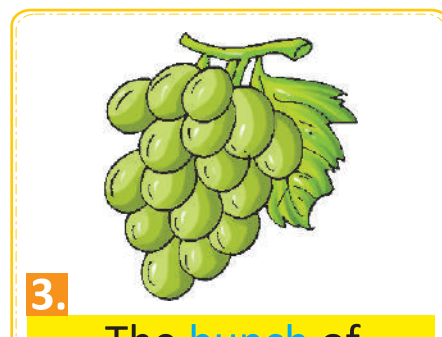
1.

Our **group** skipped well.



2.

An **army** of soldiers is passing through the street.



3.

The **bunch** of grapes is sour.

In the above sentences, the words '**group**', '**army**' and '**bunch**' are **Collective Nouns**.

Collective Nouns are words used for groups of people, animals or things.

MORE TO Know!

Collective Nouns are generally used with a singular verb as class, crowd, police, family, army, etc.





Do Practice 2

Filling Work

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

team, flock, bunch, swarm, jury, bouquet, troop, crowd

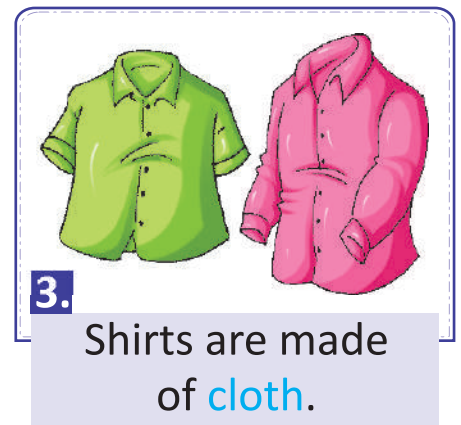
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. a _____ of sheep | 2. a _____ of doctors |
| 3. a _____ of bees | 4. a _____ of soldiers |
| 5. a _____ of judges | 6. a _____ of keys |
| 7. a _____ of flowers | 8. a _____ of people |

Writing Work

B. Pick out the collective nouns in the following sentences and write them in the spaces provided :

1. Our class takes English lessons everyday.
2. The herd of elephants is roaming in jungle.
3. The fisherman caught a big shoal of fish.
4. A pack of wolves chased the wild horse.
5. The fox saw a bunch of grapes.
6. The ship has a crew of two hundred men.

III. Look at the following sentences :



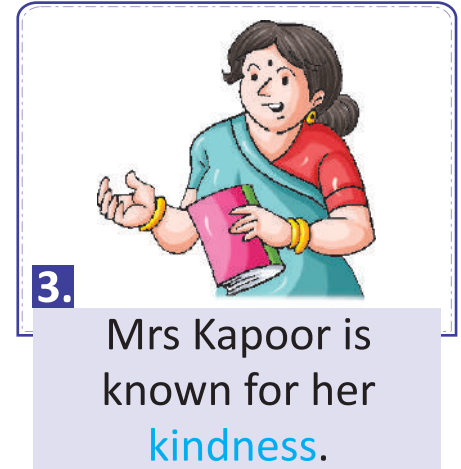
In the above sentences, the words 'wool', 'wood' and 'cloth' are the names



of the materials from which the different things are made. So, they are all **Material Nouns**.

A **Material Noun** is the name given to a material or a substance of which things are made.

IV. Now, look at the following sentences :



In the above sentences, '**laughter**', '**health**' and '**kindness**' stand for a **feeling**, **state** and **quality**, which we can only think of but which we cannot see or touch.

A name given to some quality, state or feeling that we cannot see or touch but only think of it, is called an **Abstract Noun**.



Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks with material nouns given in the box :

wool, cotton, glass, steel, silk, paper

1. _____ is obtained from a worm.
2. The weaver uses _____ to make thread.
3. The jug made of _____ fell down and broke.



4. Books are made of _____ .
5. Blankets are made of _____ .
6. Utensils are made of _____ .

Writing Work

B. Underline abstract nouns and write them in the spaces provided :

1. My hard work is my strength. _____
2. Always speak the truth. _____
3. People admire him for his honesty. _____
4. She cried in joy. _____
5. I don't need your advice. _____
6. The thief begged for mercy. _____

C. Pick out the nouns from the following sentences and put them under proper heads in the box below :

1. Iron is a useful metal.
2. The rain gives us a hope of good crops.
3. His success is a big achievement.
4. Akbar was a great king. He founded a new religion.
5. I saw a swarm of bees.
6. The Indian team won the match.
7. He has seen many failures in his life.
8. The Milky Way is a large galaxy of stars.

Common Nouns	Proper Nouns	Material Nouns	Collective Nouns	Abstract Nouns



A. Write two words beginning with :

1. the letter **b** that would come after the word **ball** in a dictionary –

2. the letter **m** that would come after the word **money** in a dictionary –

3. the letter **v** that would come before the word **victory** in a dictionary –

4. the letter **c** that would come after the word **carrot** in a dictionary –

B. Write the kinds of sentences against the following :

1. Long live the king!
2. Do you have any money?
3. They are doing their homework.
4. Stop writing.

C. Arrange the groups of words given below to make proper sentences. Remember to start with a capital letter and put a full stop at the end :

1. cow the milk gives
2. desk my are on books the
3. the earth the sun goes round
4. the sun the sky is in

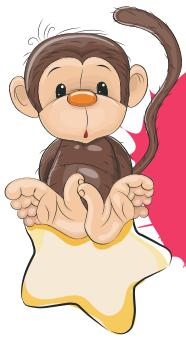
D. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and mention their kinds :

1. Iron is a useful metal.
2. Wealth brings happiness.
3. The army destroyed many towns and cities.
4. I saw a swarm of flies.

E. Fill in the blanks with the correct collective nouns given in the brackets :

1. He pushed his way through the _____ (galaxy, pride, crowd).
2. She sings in the school _____ (flock, choir, bunch).
3. A _____ (pack, pride, panel) of lions is on the prowl.
4. He handed her a _____ (bouquet, flock, herd) of winter roses.





Chapter

5

Nouns : Number

Read the following sentences :



A boy has an apple.



Some boys have apples.

In the first sentence, the nouns 'boy' and 'apple' stand for only one person and one thing. They are, therefore, said to be in the Singular Number.

A noun that tells us about one person, place, animal, or thing is a noun of Singular Number.

In the second sentence, the nouns 'boys' and 'apples' stand for more than one person and thing. They are, therefore, said to be in the Plural Number.

A noun that tells us about more than one person, place, animal or thing is a noun of Plural Number.

How To Form Plurals

- Most nouns form their plurals by adding -s in the end.

Singular	Plural
egg	eggs
hat	hats
tree	trees
arm	arms

Singular	Plural
shoe	shoes
flower	flowers
boy	boys
cow	cows



window	windows
bamboo	bamboos
cake	cakes
balloon	balloons

way	ways
proof	proofs
face	faces
name	names

- Nouns that end in a 'hissing' sound (*i.e.*, ending with -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x) form their plurals by adding -es.

Singular	Plural
bench	benches
class	classes
brush	brushes
dress	dresses
watch	watches
church	churches
box	boxes

Singular	Plural
torch	torches
glass	glasses
match	matches
atlas	atlases
fox	foxes
dish	dishes
bush	bushes

- Nouns that end in -y which has a consonant before it form their plurals by changing -y into -ies.

Singular	Plural
baby	babies
fairy	fairies
army	armies
duty	duties
reply	replies
copy	copies
story	stories

Singular	Plural
sky	skies
city	cities
diary	diaries
lily	lilies
fly	flies
trophy	trophies
lady	ladies

Note : But only -s is added to the singular if the -y has a vowel before it.

Singular	Plural
tray	trays
toy	toys

Singular	Plural
monkey	monkeys
key	keys



valley
donkey

valleys
donkeys

turkey
storey

turkeys
storeys

- Many nouns that end in -f or -fe form their plurals by changing -f or -fe into -ves.

Singular	Plural
loaf	loaves
half	halves
thief	thieves
life	lives
sheaf	sheaves

Singular	Plural
wolf	wolves
leaf	leaves
knife	knives
wife	wives
calf	calves

Note : But some singular nouns that end in -f or -fe form their plurals by adding only -s in the end.

Singular	Plural
gulf	gulfs
mischief	mischiefs
roof	roofs
chief	chiefs

Singular	Plural
grief	griefs
giraffe	giraffes
brief	briefs
hoof	hoofs

- Some singular nouns that end in -f can either add -s or change -f into -ves to form their plurals.

Singular	Plural
scarf	scarfs or scarves
hoof	hoofs or hooves
dwarf	dwarfs or dwarves

- Some singular nouns that end in -o form their plurals by adding -s in the end.

Singular	Plural
rhino	rhinos
video	videos

Singular	Plural
zoo	zoos
cuckoo	cuckoos



dynamo	dynamos	bamboo	bamboos
photo	photos	kangaroo	kangaroos
piano	pianos	hippo	hippos

Note : Some singular nouns that end in -o form their plurals by adding **-es** in the end.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
hero	heroes	mango	mangoes
buffalo	buffaloes	volcano	volcanoes
echo	echoes	potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes	flamingo	flamingoes
mosquito	mosquitoes	tornado	tornadoes

- Some singular nouns form their plurals by changing internal vowels.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
louse	lice	tooth	teeth
woman	women	foot	feet
man	men	mouse	mice
goose	geese		

- Only a few nouns form their plurals by adding -en or -ren to the singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
child	children	ox	oxen

- Some nouns have the same form in singular and plural.

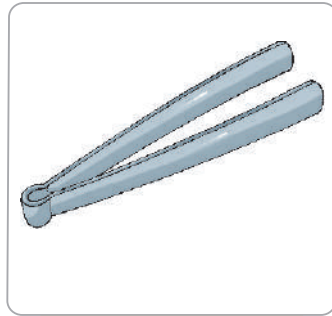
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
aircraft	aircraft	bison	bison
sheep	sheep	goldfish	goldfish
deer	deer	fish	fish
fruit	fruit		



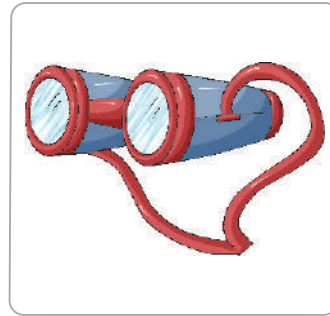
- Some nouns are always used in the plural.



scissors



tongs



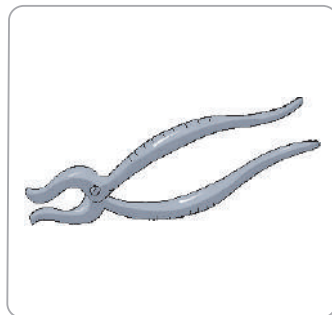
binoculars



trousers



spectacles



pincers



pants



jeans



Do Practice

Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks with the plural forms of the nouns given in the brackets :

- I have lost three _____ (pencil) in the school.
- The _____ (spectacles) have helped him to see better.
- Children are playing with the _____ (toy).
- There were many _____ (sheep) in the field.
- Her height is five _____ (foot) and five inches.
- My father has a few false _____ (tooth).
- Two _____ (man) are standing outside the gate.
- China has many big _____ (city).
- This building has five _____ (storey).
- There are many _____ (fox) in the forest.



Writing Work

B. Write the plural form of each of the following words :

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. atlas | _____ | 2. key | _____ |
| 3. goose | _____ | 4. deer | _____ |
| 5. brush | _____ | 6. sheaf | _____ |
| 7. rhino | _____ | 8. giraffe | _____ |
| 9. fairy | _____ | 10. umbrella | _____ |
| 11. man | _____ | 12. hoof | _____ |
| 13. bison | _____ | 14. valley | _____ |
| 15. cuckoo | _____ | 16. lady | _____ |
| 17. book | _____ | 18. monkey | _____ |
| 19. mouse | _____ | 20. ox | _____ |
| 21. tomato | _____ | 22. child | _____ |
| 23. foot | _____ | 24. mosquito | _____ |
| 25. echo | _____ | 26. half | _____ |
| 27. volcano | _____ | 28. city | _____ |
| 29. fish | _____ | 30. aircraft | _____ |

Activity Work

C. Complete the following paragraph with the correct form (singular/plural) of the nouns given in the box :

sister, grandparent, animal, cow, buffalo, goat, horse, donkey, goose, hen, chick

One day, Sunny and his _____ Tiya and Anjli went to visit their _____ in the village. Their grandfather had a big farm with many _____. There were _____, _____ and _____ on the farm. He also had a _____ and a _____ on the farm. The children were a little scared of the _____ but they wanted to see them. Also they wanted to feed the _____ and the _____. Therefore, they decided to visit the farm.

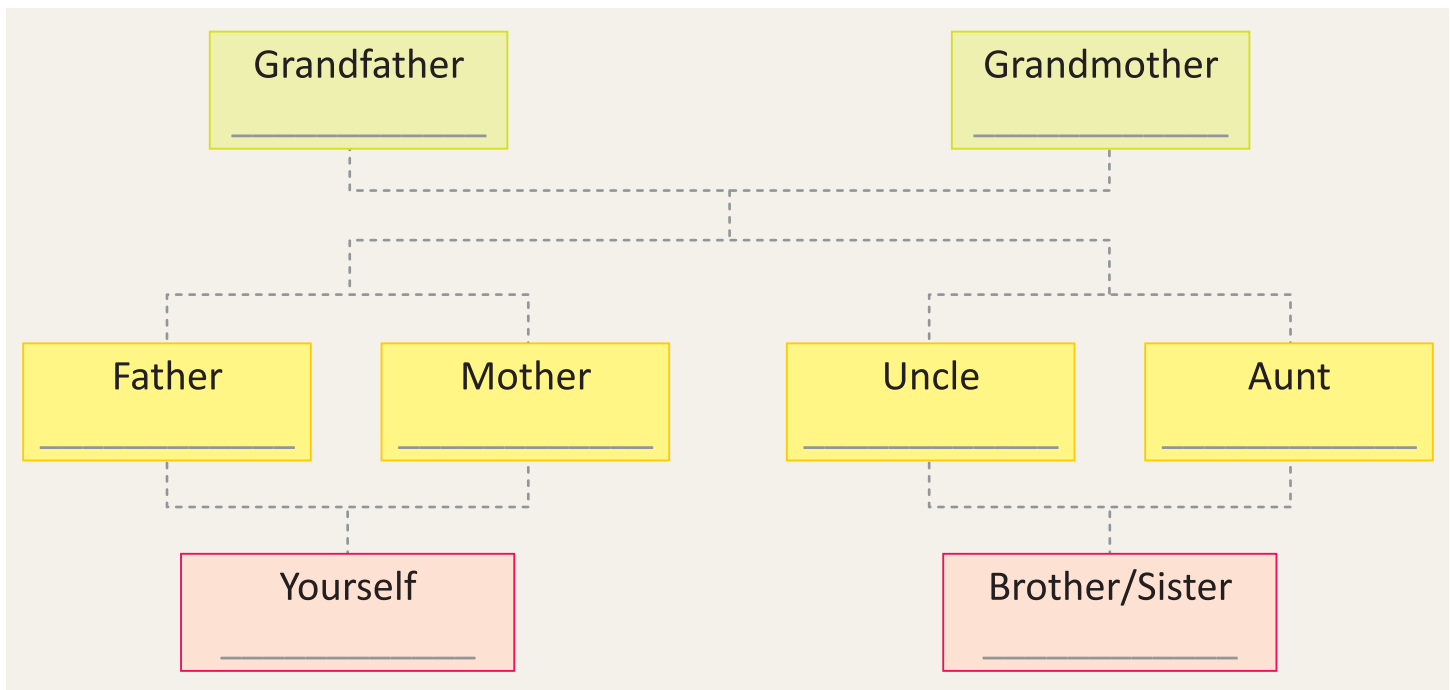




Chapter 6

Nouns : Gender

Look at the following family chart. Fill in the names of your family members :
(Remember all the names are Proper Nouns.)



- Your grandfather, father, uncle and brother are all males and their gender is **Masculine**.
- Your grandmother, mother, aunt and sister are females and their gender is **Feminine**.
- There are some nouns that have no gender, such as, table, book, umbrella, etc. These nouns are in the **Neuter Gender**. All non-living things are in the neuter gender.
- Certain nouns, such as, child, baby, teacher, player can be used for both males and females. These nouns are said to be in the **Common Gender**.



Formation Of Feminines Of Nouns

There are three ways of forming the feminines of nouns.

- Some feminine nouns are formed by a change of word.

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
king	queen	husband	wife
monk	nun	lord	lady
horse	mare	uncle	aunt
dog	bitch	boy	girl
man	woman	nephew	niece
brother	sister	bull	cow

- Some feminine nouns are formed by adding -ess to the masculine.

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
sorcerer	sorceress	conductor	conductress
hunter	huntress	prince	princess
emperor	empress	traitor	traitress
tiger	tigress	actor	actress
waiter	waitress	master	mistress

- Some feminine nouns are formed by replacing a word before or after the masculines.

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
boyfriend	girlfriend	peacock	peahen
manservant	maidservant	grandfather	grandmother
billy goat	nanny goat	landlord	landlady
milkman	milkwoman		



There is a common word for certain animals and special words for their male and female.

Common Word	Masculine Word	Feminine Word
goose	gander	goose
swan	cob	pen
horse	stallion	mare
pig	boar	sow
sheep	ram	ewe
bee	drone	queen
cattle	bull	cow
duck	drake	duck
fowl	cock	hen
dog	dog	bitch



Writing Work

A. Write the feminine forms of the following words :

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. gander | _____ | 2. father | _____ |
| 3. lion | _____ | 4. waiter | _____ |
| 5. peacock | _____ | 6. brother | _____ |
| 7. conductor | _____ | 8. monk | _____ |
| 9. dog | _____ | 10. bull | _____ |
| 11. billy goat | _____ | 12. drake | _____ |
| 13. boyfriend | _____ | 14. horse | _____ |
| 15. man | _____ | 16. actor | _____ |
| 17. nephew | _____ | 18. landlord | _____ |
| 19. uncle | _____ | 20. prince | _____ |



B. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the gender of the words given in colour :

1. A **king** had four **sons**.

2. My **nephew** lives in Mumbai with my **sister**.

3. A **bull** is running after a **dog**.

4. My **grandfather** was a rich **landlord**.

5. The **lioness** went to look for food for the cubs.

C. Given below are some nouns. Put them in the correct columns :

fox	peahen	duck	table
lord	egg	watchman	bitch
doctor	cousin	apple	banker
bull	tigress	book	teacher
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Common

Activity Work

D. Find the odd one out (a word that does not fit into a group) in the following :

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. book | shirt | car | ewe | table |
| 2. girl | sister | uncle | niece | queen |
| 3. cattle | tiger | boar | dog | bull |
| 4. boy | bitch | bull | deer | brother |
| 5. man | monk | master | milkman | doe |





Chapter

7

Pronouns

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

We do not like to use same name again and again in sentences. To avoid the repetition, we use some words called **Pronouns**.

Read the following sentences :

Sonu is a small boy.

He goes to school daily.



Mt Everest is in Nepal.

It is the highest peak in the world.

My name is Neeti.

I study in class IIIrd.



Take this book.

Do **you** want more?

In the above sentences, the words '**he**', '**it**', '**I**' and '**you**' are **Pronouns** because they are used in place of nouns.



Personal Pronouns

Let us study this table :

Pronouns	Used for	Examples
I, me	talking about ourselves only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am a girl. Sakshi played with me.
We, us	talking about ourself and one or more persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are students. The girls played with us.
You	the person or persons we are talking to directly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You are a good girl. You are good boys.
He, him, she, her	the person we are talking about	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She always comes first in her class. He went to meet with him.
It	the animal or thing we are talking about	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dog jumped. It fell into the pond.
They, them	persons, animals or things we are talking about	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were making a noise. Collect the books and put them in a pile.

'I', 'me', 'we', 'us', 'you', 'it', 'he', 'she', 'her', 'him', 'they', 'them' are called Personal Pronouns.



Do Practice 1

Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns :

- _____ is brushing her teeth. (she, he, they)
- Mummy loves to read. _____ reads in the library. (she, he, it)



3. Cows are useful. _____ give milk. (we, she, they)
4. _____ are my best friend. (her, they, you)
5. We respect _____ for his honesty. (him, her, them)
6. _____ is a lazy boy. (he, she, we)

Writing Work

B. Rewrite these sentences using pronouns in place of the underlined nouns :

1. Swati stays with her grandmother. Swati and her grandmother spend a lot of time together.

2. Priya likes to draw. Priya has made that painting.

3. Mintu is my friend. Mintu is reading a book.

4. The grocer gave a watermelon to me. The watermelon is very sweet.

5. Ravi and Arun are very close friends. Ravi and Arun spend most of their time together.

Reflexive Pronouns

Pronouns that show the action going back to the doer in the same sentence are called **Reflexive Pronouns**.

Read the following sentences :

1. I do my work **myself**.
2. The monkey has hurt **itself**.
3. We enjoyed **ourselves**.
4. Hide **yourself** behind the door.
5. You will hurt **yourselves**.

In the above sentences, the doer of the action is also the receiver of the action. The pronouns used as the receiver of the action—‘**myself**’, ‘**itself**’, ‘**ourselves**’, ‘**yourself**’ and ‘**yourselves**’ are called **Reflexive Pronouns**.





Do Practice 2

Filling Work

Fill in the blanks with correct reflexive pronouns :

1. Stick a photograph of _____ on this page. (yourself/himself)
2. I baked a cake _____. (ourselves/myself)
3. The child hid _____ behind a wall. (himself/herself)
4. He set _____ a hard task. (himself/herself)
5. We played by _____. (ourselves/themselves)
6. My sister prepared the breakfast by _____. (herself/itself)
7. He introduced _____. (himself/itself)
8. The dog choked _____. (himself/itself)

Demonstrative Pronouns

A pronoun which is used to point out the object or objects to which it refers is called a **Demonstrative Pronoun**.

Read the following sentences :

1. **This** is my pen.
2. **These** are my pens.
3. **That** is my dress.
4. **Those** are my dresses.

‘**This**’ and ‘**these**’ are used for people and things that are near to us.

‘**That**’ and ‘**those**’ are used for people and things that are further away from us.

- ‘**This**’ and ‘**that**’ are called **Singular Demonstrative Pronouns**.
- ‘**These**’ and ‘**those**’ are called **Plural Demonstrative Pronouns**.

Note : When ‘this’, ‘that’, ‘these’ and ‘those’ are used with nouns, they become **Demonstrative Adjectives**. *For example :* ‘this bag’, ‘that book’, ‘these boys’, ‘those girls’.





Do

Practice

3

Writing Work

A. Pick out the demonstrative pronouns in the following sentences :

1. That is a new pen.
2. That is a nice dress.
3. These are not ripe mangoes.
4. Those are not good boys.
5. Those are old trees.
6. This is a very old house.

B. Underline the demonstrative pronouns and circle the demonstrative adjectives in the following sentences :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Those flowers are white. | 2. That bag is his. |
| 3. What month is this? | 4. That is my book. |
| 5. This car is mine. | 6. These are white flowers. |

Interrogative Pronouns



The pronouns which are used to ask questions are called **Interrogative Pronouns**.

Read the following sentences :

1. **When** will you go?
2. **What** is the matter?
3. **Whom** are they talking to?
4. **Who** are you?
5. **Which** of them is the most intelligent?

In the above sentences, the pronouns '**when**', '**what**', '**whom**', '**who**' and '**which**' stand in place of nouns. These words are used for asking questions. They are, therefore, called **Interrogative Pronouns**.



Note : When the words like 'what', 'which' and 'whose' are placed before nouns, they become **Interrogative Adjectives**.

- Examples :* 1. Which pen is yours?
2. What book are you reading?
3. Whose car did you use?

In these sentences, the words 'which', 'what' and 'whose' function as **Interrogative Adjectives**.



Do Practice 4

Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks with appropriate interrogative pronouns :

- _____ are these pens?
- _____ do you mean?
- _____ made the highest score?
- _____ broke this jug?
- _____ is your uncle's house?
- _____ would you prefer?

Writing Work

B. Pick out the interrogative pronouns and interrogative adjectives in the following sentences and write them down in the spaces provided. The first one is done as an example :

- Whom did you send there? 'Whom'—Interrogative Pronoun
- What dream did you have last night? _____
- Which pen do you like? _____
- Whose bag is this? _____
- Who made the top score? _____
- Whom do you want to meet? _____





Chapter

8

Adjectives

Words which describe some persons or some things are called **Adjectives**. All describing words are Adjectives.

Look at the following pictures and read the sentences given below :



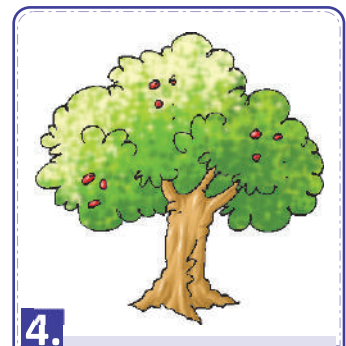
1. Ramesh is a **rich** man.



2. It is a **black** dog.



3. These are **three** balloons.



4. This is a **tall** tree.

- In sentence 1, the word '**rich**' describes what **kind** of man Ramesh is. It describes the noun '**Ramesh**'.
- In sentence 2, the word '**black**' describes what **colour** the dog has. It describes the noun '**dog**'.
- In sentence 3, the word '**three**' describes **how many** balloons there are. It describes the noun '**balloons**'.
- In sentence 4, the word '**tall**' describes the **size** of the tree. It describes the noun '**tree**'.

The words '**rich**', '**black**', '**three**' and '**tall**' describe '**man**', '**dog**', '**balloons**' and '**tree**'. They are, therefore, called **Describing Words** or **Adjectives**.



Types Of Adjectives

Let us read the following table showing the different types of adjectives.

Types of Adjectives	Explanation	Examples
1. Adjectives of Quality	They answer the question : "Of what kind?"	1. The greedy man killed the hen. 2. Raman is a kind boy.
2. Adjectives of Quantity	They answer the question : "How much?"	1. I have many friends. 2. She did not eat any rice.
3. Adjectives of Number	They answer the question : "How many?"	1. Nitya has several books in her bookshelf. 2. An insect has six legs.
4. Demonstrative Adjectives	They answer the question : "Which one's?"	1. This girl is naughty. 2. That bag is mine. 3. These grapes are sour. 4. Those mangoes are sweet.
5. Possessive Adjectives	They answer the question : "Whose?"	1. That is my house. 2. This is his book.



Filling Work

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

hard, their, some, beautiful, your, many, little, fresh

- _____ students are present in the classroom.
- Shakespeare wrote _____ plays.
- Father and son are going to _____ shop.



4. The rose is a _____ flower.
5. Always eat _____ fruit.
6. He has _____ money.
7. Have you invited _____ friends to your birthday party?
8. Stones are _____.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives from the brackets :

1. A cow has _____ (two/four) horns.
2. It is raining. Everything will become _____ (wet/dry).
3. The lion is a _____ (pet/wild) animal.
4. The grass is _____ (red/green).
5. _____ (Many/Few) people come to see the fair.
6. Snow falls on _____ (high/low) hill-tops.
7. Aarav bought a beautiful saree for _____ (her/his) wife.
8. The cow has a _____ (short/long) tail.

Writing Work

C. Pick out adjectives from the following sentences and point out their types. The first one has been done as an example :

	Adjectives	Types
1. Step back seven paces.	seven	Adj. of Number
2. It is a rainy day.	_____	_____
3. Tanu has many friends.	_____	_____
4. Most boys like cricket.	_____	_____
5. The food was delicious.	_____	_____
6. These animals are domestic.	_____	_____
7. There are forty students in this class.	_____	_____
8. Look at those trees over that hill.	_____	_____



D. Replace the underlined adjectives with your own adjectives and rewrite these sentences. The first one has been done as an example :

1. The green frog jumped into the pond.

The little frog jumped into the pond.

2. The big elephant ate the green grass.

3. It was very hot in the desert.

4. Do you want that pretty dress?

5. Preeti is a quiet girl.

6. Sania got bad marks in the unit tests.

7. My little sister likes to play with her round ball.

8. The book on the round table is very interesting.

Activity Work

E. Underline the adjectives in the given passage :

Advik and Nitin are two classmates. Between them Advik is very intelligent. Nitin is jealous of Advik because of this. One day, Nitin makes a wonderful plan to test Advik. Nitin goes to his teacher with a long stick. He asks him, "Sir, can Advik make this stick small without breaking it?" The teacher asks Advik to step forward and solve the difficult problem. Advik comes forward with a stick which is longer than Nitin's stick. He keeps the two sticks side by side on a huge table and asks everyone, "Which stick is small?" Everyone says that the stick that Nitin has brought is the small stick. The teacher is happy with Advik. Nitin realizes that Advik is intelligent and it is difficult to beat him. So, he becomes Advik's friend.



A. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the brackets :

- Two _____ (goose/geese) are swimming in the pool.
- There are ten _____ (glass/glasses) on the table.
- The bird laid two _____ (egg/eggs).
- One _____ (egg/eggs) is broken.
- Keep these two _____ (book/books) on the shelf.

B. Rewrite the following sentences after changing the gender of nouns :

- An old man had a cow and a hen. _____
- The hero married a widow. _____
- The tiger killed the goat. _____
- The prince is a lad of sixteen. _____
- The milkman was very gentle. _____

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable Personal Pronouns that refer to the nouns given in colour :

- Ajeet reaches in the class at 9 a.m. _____ always comes late.
- Richa studies hard. _____ has scored the highest marks.
- The bike broke down. You cannot move _____ now.
- Sachin's father and Sachin want to buy a newspaper. _____ went out and brought it.
- Shreya and I walked along the beach by the sea. _____ walked for two hours.

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives of quantity taken from the following box :
some, large, enough, little, whole

- There is _____ water in the jug.
- Shabir wants _____ milk to make tea.
- We do not have _____ money to buy this house.
- Kajal buys things in _____ quantities.
- Gurpreet has eaten the _____ cake.

E. Underline adjectives in the following sentences :

- Lions are strong and wild animals.
- The rose is a lovely flower.
- A chair has four legs.
- Always eat fresh food.
- Ashoka was a great and wise king.





Comparison Of Adjectives

Read the following sentences :

1. Arunika is a **tall** girl.
2. Pooja is **taller** than Arunika.
3. Rishita is the **tallest** girl of the three.

- In the first sentence, the adjective '**tall**' simply indicates that Arunika is tall.

We do not compare her with any other girl. This simple form of adjective is called the **Positive Degree**.



Arunika Pooja Rishita

An adjective in the **Positive Degree** refers to some quality in a person or a thing. It is used when we make no comparison.

- In the second sentence, the adjective '**taller**' indicates comparison between Arunika and Pooja. Such adjectives are called the adjectives of **Comparative Degree**.

An adjective in the **Comparative Degree** refers to a higher degree of quality than the positive. It is used when we make a comparison between two persons or things.

- In the third sentence, the adjective '**tallest**' indicates that the girl Nitika has the quality in the highest degree. The adjective '**tallest**' is of the **Superlative Degree**.

An adjective in the **Superlative Degree** refers to the highest degree of quality. It is used when we compare more than two persons or things.



'Than' is used after the comparative degree :

Anushka is wiser **than** Arushi.

'The' is used before the superlative degree :

The silk of Kolkata is **the** finest in the world.

'Of' is often used after the superlative degree :

The rose is the sweetest **of** all flowers.

Formation Of Comparative And Superlative Degrees

- Most of adjectives form their Comparative Degree by adding -er and their Superlative Degree by adding -est to the Positive Degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
thick	thicker	thickest
quick	quicker	quickest
poor	poorer	poorest
tall	taller	tallest
weak	weaker	weakest
rich	richer	richest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
keen	keener	keenest
bold	bolder	boldest
deep	deeper	deepest
high	higher	highest
short	shorter	shortest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
fast	faster	fastest
great	greater	greatest
hard	harder	hardest



- If the Positive Degree ends in -e, only -r and -st are added to form the Comparative and the Superlative Degrees respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
polite	politer	politest
wise	wiser	wisest
large	larger	largest
able	abler	ablest
noble	nobler	noblest
rude	ruder	rudest
brave	braver	bravest
fine	finer	finest
late	later	latest

- When the Positive Degree of an adjective ends in -y, the Comparative and Superlative Degrees are formed by dropping the -y and adding -ier and -iest.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tidy	tidier	tidiest
juicy	juicier	juiciest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
dry	drier	driest
easy	easier	easiest
chilly	chillier	chilliest
funny	funnier	funniest
busy	busier	busiest
happy	happier	happiest
lazy	lazier	laziest



- Sometimes the last letter of the Positive Degree is doubled before adding -er and -est to form Comparative and Superlative degrees.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
mad	madder	maddest
red	redder	reddest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
slim	slimmer	slimmest
wet	wetter	wettest
sad	sadder	saddest
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest
fat	fatter	fattest
fit	fitter	fittest
hot	hotter	hottest

- Sometimes the Comparative and Superlative Degrees are formed by adding more and most before the Positive Degree of the adjective.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
faithful	more faithful	most faithful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
harmful	more harmful	most harmful
active	more active	most active
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
famous	more famous	most famous
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
cheerful	more cheerful	most cheerful
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful



- Some adjectives do not follow any of the rules given earlier when forming their Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
old	older (elder)	oldest (eldest)
far	farther	farthest
many	more	most
good	better	best
much	more	most
late	later	latest, last
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least



Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of adjectives :

- Preeti is _____ than Meenakshi. (beautiful)
- What is the _____ news? (late)
- Mount Everest is the _____ peak of the world. (high)
- She is the _____ woman in the office. (beautiful)
- This is a very _____ car. (small)
- The Ganga is the _____ river of India. (long)
- Mumbai is the _____ city of India. (big)
- Iron is _____ than plastic. (heavy)
- Varun is _____ than his brother. (smart)
- That was the _____ thing you could have done. (bad)



Writing Work

B. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. famous	_____	_____
2. near	_____	_____
3. handsome	_____	_____
4. bright	_____	_____
5. cold	_____	_____
6. able	_____	_____
7. important	_____	_____
8. tall	_____	_____
9. quick	_____	_____
10. little	_____	_____
11. careless	_____	_____
12. safe	_____	_____
13. cheerful	_____	_____
14. intelligent	_____	_____
15. heavy	_____	_____

Activity Work

C. Underline the correct adjective form given in the bracket in each sentence :

1. Varsha is (fat, fatter, fattest) than Anushtha.
2. This dictionary is (informative, more informative, most informative) than that dictionary.
3. A mouse is (short, shorter, shortest) than a cat.
4. Lata Mangeshkar is the (good, better, best) singer in India.
5. This dish is the (delicious, more delicious, most delicious) in the menu.
6. She is (tall, taller, tallest) than her sister.
7. It is (hot, hotter, hottest) today than it was yesterday.
8. Monu is very (slow, slower, slowest) in his walking.
9. The fox is a (clever, cleverer, cleverest) animal.
10. January is the (cold, colder, coldest) month of the winter season.





Chapter

10

Adverbs

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

Look at the following sentences :

1. The sun shines **brightly**.
2. Mithil goes to school **daily**.
3. The bird flew **up**.
4. Tim **always** gets up early in the morning.



In the above sentences, the words '**brightly**', '**daily**', '**up**' and '**always**' add something to the meaning of the verbs 'shines', 'goes', 'flew' and 'gets up' respectively. Such words are called **Adverbs**.

Kinds Of Adverbs

I. Adverbs of Manner

Read the following sentences :

1. He shouted **happily**.
2. The horse runs **fast**.
3. She was behaving **politely**.
4. The old woman walks **slowly**.

In the above sentences, the words '**happily**', '**fast**', '**politely**' and '**slowly**' add something to the meaning of the verbs. They clearly describe how the action is done. These adverbs are called '**Adverbs of Manner**'. They answer the question — '**How?**'



II. Adverbs of Time

Read the following sentences :

1. Call me **immediately**.
2. The flight came **late**.
3. Do it **now**.
4. She walks **daily**.

In the above sentences, the words ‘**immediately**’, ‘**late**’, ‘**now**’ and ‘**daily**’ tell us the time of the action. They are called ‘**Adverbs of Time**’. They answer the question — ‘**When?**’

III. Adverbs of Place

Read the following sentences :

1. They live **there**.
2. She is sitting **outside**.
3. He could not find his purse **anywhere**.
4. She looked **down**.

In these sentences, the words ‘**there**’, ‘**outside**’, ‘**anywhere**’ and ‘**down**’ tell us where the actions happen. They are called ‘**Adverbs of Place**’. They answer the question — ‘**Where?**’

IV. Adverbs of Frequency

Read the following sentences :

1. He **rarely** worked hard.
2. Vidushi **often** goes to temple.
3. Mr Paul **seldom** visits us.
4. They **always** disturb me.

In these sentences, the words ‘**rarely**’, ‘**often**’, ‘**seldom**’ and ‘**always**’ tell us how often someone does something or how often something takes place. They are called ‘**Adverbs of Frequency**’. They answer the question — ‘**How often?**’





Do Practice

Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks using suitable adverbs from the box :

soon, away, happily, outside, here,
regularly, inside, now, quickly, yesterday

1. He will _____ start to play.
2. The guests are waiting _____ .
3. I play cricket _____ .
4. The girl was walking _____ .
5. The children are playing _____ .
6. Will you please go _____ ?
7. Avanya phoned me _____ .
8. She will be coming here _____ .
9. The cupboard is to be kept _____ .
10. We sat _____ .

Writing Work

B. Pick out the 'Adverbs of Manner' in the following sentences. Also name the verb with which each is used :

1. He behaved foolishly.
2. The baby slept soundly.
3. The boys rowed the boat well.
4. The batsman hit the ball hard.
5. She spoke quietly.
6. The cow drank the water thirstily.

C. Pick out the 'Adverbs of Time' in the following sentences. Also name the verb with which each is used :

1. He will now start to play.
2. Armaan went to school today.
3. I'll see you later.



4. Raman gets up early. _____
5. My friend is going to Mussorie shortly. _____
6. The school is closed tomorrow. _____

D. Pick out the 'Adverbs of Place' in the following sentences and write them in the given space :

1. She lived somewhere in Lucknow. _____
2. Let him go out. _____
3. Prachi is waiting upstairs. _____
4. Our team is going outdoors to play football. _____
5. He went out to play. _____
6. We looked for her everywhere. _____

E. Pick out the 'Adverbs of Frequency' in the following sentences and write them in the given space :

1. I have not met her frequently. _____
2. Twice the boy struck him. _____
3. He seldom watches TV. _____
4. We often go to the cinema. _____
5. I am rather busy. _____
6. She visited us once . _____

F. Write down two sentences, each having an :

1. Adverb of Time
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
2. Adverb of Manner
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
3. Adverb of Frequency
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
4. Adverb of Place
 - a. _____
 - b. _____





Chapter

11

Verbs

Read the following sentences :

1. Nisha **goes** to school everyday.

2. Birds **fly** in the sky.

3. Lion **roars** in the jungle.

The words 'goes', 'fly' and 'roars' are **Doing Words**. They tell what 'Nisha', 'Birds' and 'Lion' do. They are called **Verbs**.

The word which tells us what a person, an animal or a thing does is known as a **Doing Word** or **Verb**.

Verbs also tell us what a person, an animal or a thing is.

Examples : 1. She **is** tall.

2. You **are** tall.

3. I **am** tall.

4. They **are** tall.

Is/Are/Am + Verb + ing

Sometimes an action is done while we are talking about it. In that case, we use '**-ing**' with the verb.

Examples : 1. She **is doing** her homework.

2. I **am going** to school.

3. They **are learning** their lessons.



Do Practice 1

Filling Work

A. The pictures given show what different people are doing. Fill in the blanks using these pictures as clues. The first one has been done as an example :

1. These are friends. They are talking .



2. This is Tanu. She _____.
3. This is a teacher. She _____ students.
4. That is a cobbler. He _____ shoes.
5. Those are porters. They _____ bags.



Writing Work

B. Make sentences using words from each column :

I	am is are	reading.
You		sleeping.
He		playing.
She		dancing.
We		cooking
It		writing.
They		swimming.

Has/Have/Had

Verbs also tell us what a person, an animal or a thing 'has' or possesses.

Read the following sentences :

1. Shalu **has** a new bag.
2. I **have** a new pet.

The words '**has**', '**have**' tell us what 'Shalu' and 'I' have or possess. They do not tell us what 'Shalu' and 'I' are doing.

'**Had**' is the past tense of has/have.

- Examples :**
1. I **had** a fever last week.
 2. They **had** a test last week.





Do Practice 2

Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks correctly with 'has' or 'have' :

1. This room _____ three doors.
2. If they _____ time, request them to wait.
3. The library _____ some useful books.
4. I _____ no money.
5. We _____ our own cars.
6. The cow _____ a long tail.
7. We _____ a dog.
8. You _____ a big house.

Writing Work

B. Complete the following table :

have/has	had
1. _____	We had a holiday yesterday.
2. Shrishti has a new pen.	_____
3. I have some English homework.	_____
4. You have a big house.	_____
5. _____	This school had many rooms.

Was/Were, Was/Were + Verb + ing

When an action happens in the past, we use 'was' and 'were'. We use 'was' with singular nouns and 'were' with plural nouns. We use 'was' for collective nouns also.

- Examples :**
1. I **was** tired.
 2. She **was** happy.
 3. They **were** laughing.





Do Practice 3

Filling Work

A. Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks :

1. They _____ climbing the mountain slowly. (was/were)
2. The ducks _____ swimming in the lake. (was/were)
3. Who _____ that girl there? (was/were)
4. Those _____ his books. (was/were)
5. We _____ standing there when the accident happened. (was/were)
6. The horse _____ running fast. (was/were)
7. It _____ cloudy yesterday. (was/were)
8. She _____ walking alone. (was/were)

Activity Work

B. Underline the verbs in the following sentences :

1. Was she hungry?
2. There was a scarecrow in the field.
3. He was naughty.
4. I was doing sums.
5. We were excited to go on a picnic.
6. You were making a noise.
7. They were sleepy because they woke up early.
8. She was a student of this school.

Subject-Verb Agreement

Read the following sentences :

1. The girl sings a song.

2. The girls sing a song.

- In the first sentence, the subject 'girl' is in the singular number. Therefore, the verb 'sings' is also in the singular.
- In the second sentence, the subject 'girls' is in the plural number. Therefore, the verb 'sing' is also in the plural.



Thus, it is clear from the sentences given on the previous page that a verb takes the same number as its subject.

Now, read these sentences :

1. I play cricket.
2. She plays basketball.

In both these sentences, the subject is in the singular number; but in the first sentence, the subject 'I' belongs to the first person. In the second sentence, the subject 'she' belongs to the third person.

MORE **Know!**

- * We generally make a singular verb by adding -s/-es at the end.
- * We do not add -s/-es in the plural verbs.
- * 'I' is a special pronoun. It is singular in number but it takes a plural verb.



Do Practice 4

Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs. Choose from the box and make necessary changes :

spend, sleep, nibble, go, drink, read, sit, work

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I _____ at 8 p.m. | 2. She _____ money. |
| 3. The cat _____ milk. | 4. Mice _____ cheese. |
| 5. You _____ down. | 6. Men _____ very fast. |
| 7. They _____ away. | 8. Boys _____ books. |

B. Choose the correct word from the brackets and fill in the blanks :

1. He _____ with his neighbour. (quarrels/quarrel)
2. The girl _____ to a popular song. (dance/dances)
3. People here _____ watch-dogs. (keeps/keep)
4. The boys _____ cricket in the park. (plays/play)
5. The priest _____ in the temple. (pray/prays)
6. Jack and Jill _____ up the hill. (go/goes)



A. Fill in the blanks with a plural noun of each word in the bracket :

1. The _____ (gentleman) watered the _____. (plant)
2. The _____ once sold will not be taken back. (good)
3. There are few _____ in the house. (visitor)
4. The _____ have helped him to see better. (spectacles)
5. There are some coconut _____ here. (tree)

B. Rewrite the following groups of words as sentences. Don't forget to begin the sentence with a capital letter and end it with a full stop :

1. late train is very the today _____
2. cooking kitchen the mother is in food _____
3. went to the see circus we yesterday _____
4. in the Taj Mahal is Agra _____

C. Write the feminine forms of the following words :

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. actor _____ | 2. nephew _____ |
| 3. uncle _____ | 4. horse _____ |
| 5. man _____ | 6. boyfriend _____ |
| 7. bull _____ | 8. dog _____ |

D. Pick out the adjectives in the following sentences and give the degree of each :

1. Aman is a healthy boy. _____
2. Kolkata is a big city. _____
3. Copper is a useful metal. _____
4. Tarun is the best player of our team. _____
5. Gold is costlier than silver. _____

E. Underline the nouns in the following passage :

Five mice live happily in a big house. But one day the master of the house brings a cat to scare them. The mice are scared and cannot come out of their holes. So, they hold a meeting. They think of many ideas but none of them is useful. Finally they think of a plan to put a bell around the neck of the cat. But none of the mice agrees to take the risk of going near the cat.





Chapter

12

The Tense

Read the following sentences :

I

I **play** football.
She **writes** a letter.

II

I **played** football.
She **wrote** a letter.

III

I **shall play** football.
She **will write** a letter.

- In column I, the verbs '**play**' and '**writes**' tell us that the action is taking place in the present time. These verbs belong to the '**Present Tense**'.
- In column II, the verbs '**played**' and '**wrote**' tell us that the action had already taken place in the past time. These verbs belong to the '**Past Tense**'.
- In column III, the verbs '**shall play**' and '**will write**' tell us that the action will happen in the future time. These verbs belong to the '**Future Tense**'.

Verb Forms

- Different verb forms are called **Tenses**.

When we talk about the grammar of verbs, we often use the following words :

- (i) base form or infinitive; e.g., — write
- (ii) present participle; e.g., — writing
- (iii) past tense; e.g., — wrote
- (iv) past participle; e.g., — written

Now, see all these verb forms in sentences :

1. He **writes** a letter. (Present Indefinite Tense)
2. He **is writing** a letter. (Present Continuous Tense)
3. He **wrote** a letter. (Past Indefinite Tense)
4. He **has written** a letter. (Present Perfect Tense)



- Most English verbs form their past tense and past participle by adding **-ed** to them. Such verbs are called **Regular Verbs**.

Base Form	Present Participle	Past Tense	Past Participle
paint	painting	paint	paint
treat	treating	treated	treated
serve	serving	served	served
work	working	worked	worked
close	closing	closed	closed
play	playing	played	played
laugh	laughing	laughed	laughed
live	living	lived	lived

- Other verbs are called **Irregular**. They make their past tense and past participle by changing vowels or consonants. A few verbs do not have different forms but only one form; such as '**read**'.

Base Form (Infinitive)	Past Tense	Past Participle
buy	bought	bought
cut	cut	cut
drink	drank	drunk
begin	began	begun
beat	beat	beaten
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
awake	awoke	awaken
break	broke	broken
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come



Base Form (Infinitive)	Past Tense	Past Participle
shine	shone	shone
hit	hit	hit
fall	fell	fallen
eat	ate	eaten
steal	stole	stolen
think	thought	thought
win	won	won
rise	rose	risen
get	got	got (gotten)
put	put	put
pay	paid	paid
know	knew	known
see	saw	seen
stand	stood	stood
make	made	made
drive	drove	driven
teach	taught	taught
sing	sang	sung
speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swam	swum
lose	lost	lost
keep	kept	kept
run	ran	run
say	said	said
hold	held	held
go	went	gone





Do Practice

Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks with the past tense of the verbs given in brackets :

1. He _____ very late to the class. (come)
2. The teacher _____ English to the students. (teach)
3. We _____ a rainbow in the sky. (see)
4. I _____ the room suddenly. (leave)
5. Shah Jahan _____ the Taj Mahal. (build)
6. We _____ after the thief. (run)
7. The carpenter _____ a good bed. (make)
8. All the people _____ to the fair. (go)
9. A scorpion _____ him. (bite)
10. They _____ their journey. (begin)

B. Fill in the blanks with the past participle forms of the verbs given in brackets :

1. We have _____ not to go to Shimla this year. (decide)
2. He has _____ a job in the office. (offer)
3. She has _____ a song. (sing)
4. She has _____ her friends to the party. (bring)
5. Vishal has _____ his food. (eat)
6. We have _____ ourselves thoroughly at the summer camp.
(enjoy)
7. They had _____ not to reveal the secret to anybody. (promise)
8. The truck has _____ the car. (hit)
9. He has _____ very late to the class. (come)
10. They have _____ to the school. (go)



Writing Work

C. Write past and past participle forms of the following verbs :

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1. buy | _____ | _____ |
| 2. choose | _____ | _____ |
| 3. dry | _____ | _____ |
| 4. carry | _____ | _____ |
| 5. read | _____ | _____ |
| 6. teach | _____ | _____ |
| 7. leave | _____ | _____ |
| 8. fall | _____ | _____ |
| 9. take | _____ | _____ |
| 10. close | _____ | _____ |
| 11. keep | _____ | _____ |
| 12. loose | _____ | _____ |
| 13. put | _____ | _____ |
| 14. clean | _____ | _____ |
| 15. sleep | _____ | _____ |

D. Rewrite the following sentences into the past tense :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. They live in a big bungalow. | _____ |
| 2. You know it very well. | _____ |
| 3. I drink tea in the morning. | _____ |
| 4. They live on an island. | _____ |
| 5. She falls from the roof. | _____ |
| 6. The train stops suddenly. | _____ |
| 7. We eat fruits and vegetables. | _____ |
| 8. She keeps the fast for a month. | _____ |
| 9. The boy wants to go home. | _____ |
| 10. The girl holds her father's hand. | _____ |





Chapter

13

Articles

Articles are of two types :

1. Definite article — The
2. Indefinite articles — A, An

Uses Of Definite Article—‘The’

‘The’ is used :

- i. with the names of rivers –
the Yamuna, **the** Ganges, **the** Amazon, **the** Nile
- ii. with the names of oceans and seas –
the Black Sea, **the** Pacific, **the** Caspian Sea
- iii. with the names of mountain ranges –
the Alps, **the** Himalayas, **the** Andes
- iv. with the names of historical monuments –
the Jama Masjid, **the** Red Fort, **the** Taj Mahal
- v. with the names of certain books –
the Mahabharata, **the** Ramayana, **the** Bible
- vi. with the names of things being the only ones of their kind –
the Universe, **the** Earth, **the** Sun

MORE TO KNOW!

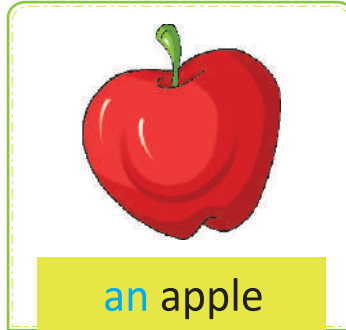
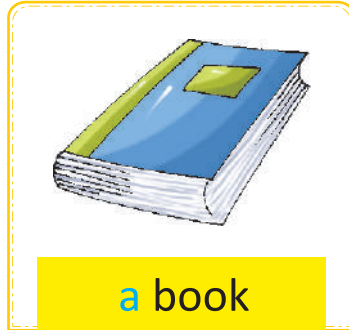
‘The’ is called a definite article because ‘the’ is used with a particular person, animal or thing.

Uses Of Indefinite Articles—‘A’ Or ‘An’

Use of ‘a’ and ‘an’ has a simple rule to follow. All we have to do is to listen to the phonic sounds. When a singular noun begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) sound, we use ‘**an**’, and if the sound is that of a consonant, then we use ‘**a**’.



Look at the following examples :



Let's pronounce the following :

European, uniform, unicorn : All these words begin with the phonic sound -yu, which is a consonant sound. Hence, we say 'a uniform, a European, a unicorn'.

honest, honour : Both these words begin with the phonic sound -o, a vowel sound. Hence, we say 'an honest man', 'it is an honour' because h is silent in these words.

MORE to Know!

'A' and 'An' are used when we do not talk about a particular person, place or thing.



Do Practice

Filling Work

A. Put 'a' or 'an' in the following blanks :

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. ___ emperor | 2. ___ garden | 3. ___ desk |
| 4. ___ glass | 5. ___ saucer | 6. ___ doctor |
| 7. ___ fox | 8. ___ hour | 9. ___ enemy |
| 10. ___ advocate | 11. ___ error | 12. ___ park |
| 13. ___ order | 14. ___ pitcher | 15. ___ bottle |

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

- _____ earth moves round _____ sun.
- There are four weeks in _____ month.
- _____ Taj Mahal is _____ world heritage monument.



4. He lives in _____ hut.
5. Is _____ octopus _____ animal with eight tentacles?
6. The story came to _____ end very quickly.
7. The Mount Everest is in _____ Himalayas.
8. This is _____ bag I bought yesterday.

Writing Work

C. Rewrite these sentences putting 'a', 'an' or 'the', wherever necessary :

1. Nile is longest river in the world.

2. Bird flew over tree.

3. Anamika is most intelligent girl of our class.

4. We would like to eat ice-cream.

5. At night you can see moon.

6. I went out without umbrella.

Activity Work

D. Complete the following passage with 'a', 'an' or 'the' :

One afternoon, _____ fox was walking through _____ forest. He spotted _____ bunch of grapes hanging from _____ very high branch. "Just _____ thing to quench my thirst," said the fox.

Taking few steps back, _____ fox jumped and just missed _____ hanging grapes. Again _____ fox took a few paces back and tried to reach them but still failed. After _____ hour finally _____ fox gave up and said to himself, " _____ grapes are probably sour anyway," and walked away.





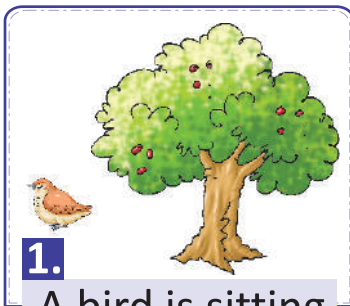
Chapter

14

Prepositions

A **Preposition** shows the position of a noun in relation to the other words in a sentence.

Look at the following pictures and read the sentences given below :



1.

A bird is sitting
near the tree.



2.

A bird is sitting
on the tree.



3.

A bird is flying
over the tree.



4.

A bird is sitting
under the tree.

Each of the words in colour type shows the relation between the bird and the tree. Such words are called **Prepositions**.

Prepositions Of Place



Read the following sentences :

1. My uncle and aunt live **in** the Chennai.
2. A bird is sitting **on** the roof of the house.
3. We met him **at** the airport.
4. Come and sit **by** me.
5. There is a big tree right **across** the river.

In these sentences, the words '**in**', '**on**', '**at**', '**by**' and '**across**' are **Prepositions of Place**. They tell us about the place where something happens.



Prepositions Of Time

Read the following sentences :

1. Always get up **by** the sunrise.
2. Independence Day is celebrated **on** 15th August.
3. The leaves fall **in** autumn.
4. He has been working **since** morning.
5. The rain came **at** night.

In these sentences, the words 'by', 'on', 'in', 'since' and 'at' are **Prepositions of Time**. They tell us about the time when something happens.

Prepositions Of Direction

Read the following sentences :

1. Sit **down** please.
2. The boy is coming **towards** me.
3. Don't lean **out** of the window.
4. The Charles River flows **through** Boston.
5. She ran **across** the road.

In these sentences, the words 'down', 'towards', 'out', 'through' and 'across' are **Prepositions of Direction**. They tell us about the direction where somebody or something is going.

There are many other prepositions that are used for various other purposes :

1. He fell **off** his horse.
2. They are climbing **up** the mountains.
3. There was a quarrel **between** the sun and the wind.
4. She is writing **with** a pencil.
5. The files were destroyed **by** fire.
6. July comes **after** June.



7. I am sorry **for** it.
8. We are standing **in front of** a tree.
9. A cow is standing **near** the pond.
10. They will return **within** two hours.



Filling Work

A. Choose the correct prepositions from the brackets and fill in the blanks :

1. The sun rises _____ the east. (**in/into**)
2. The clock is _____ the wall. (**on/with**)
3. He goes to school _____ foot. (**by/on**)
4. The dog walked _____ his master. (**by/with**)
5. The cat is _____ the table and the sofa. (**after/between**)
6. Our house is situated _____ the temple. (**near/on**)

Writing Work

B. Pick out the prepositions from the following sentences :

1. The car is parked in front of the gate. _____
2. He is suffering from fever. _____
3. She is weak in Maths. _____
4. The driver jumped off the car. _____
5. I started speaking after the curtains went up. _____
6. Please listen to me. _____

C. Rearrange the groups of words given below to make meaningful sentences. Don't forget to punctuate them correctly. Give capital letters where necessary. Also underline the prepositions :

1. sky/ shines/ the/ in/ moon/ the



2. are/ pan/ near/ the/ kept/ cups/ the

3. flowers/ she/ to/ her/ gave/ grandmother

4. drove/ garage/ car/ the/ into/ he/ the

5. fish/ pond/ the/ is/ in/ the

D. Use the following prepositions to make sentences :

1. in

2. near

3. by

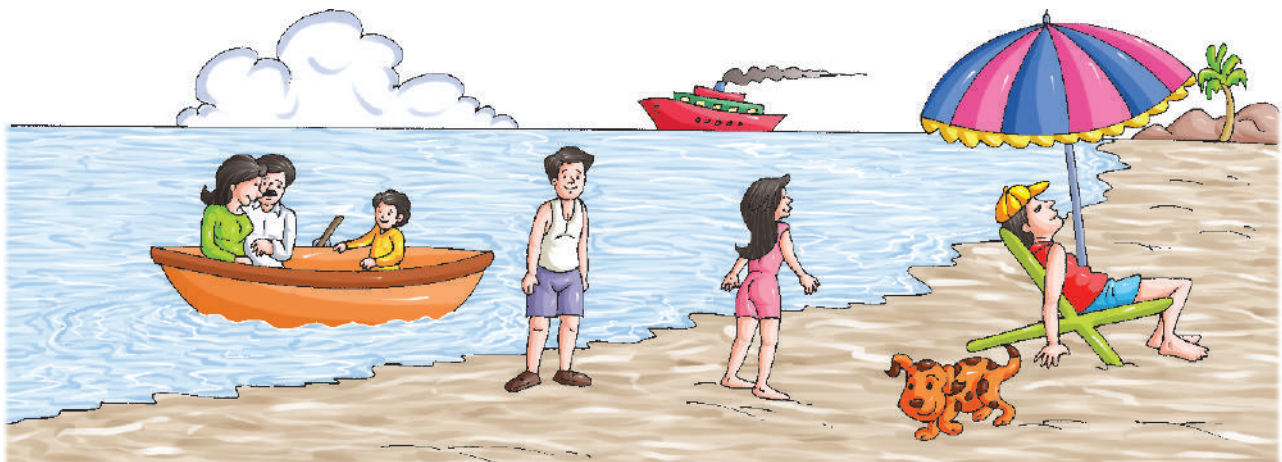
4. over

5. at

6. since

Activity Work

E. Underline the prepositions in the paragraph :



Rhea is on the sea beach. Rhea's brother is lying on a beach chair under an umbrella. A boat is sailing on the water. A small boy is sitting with his father and mother in the boat. A dog is standing near Rhea's brother. Rhea's father is looking at her. They are all enjoying themselves.





Chapter

15

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are joining words. They join words, groups of words or sentences.

Read the following sentences :



1.

Tarun is fat
and lazy.



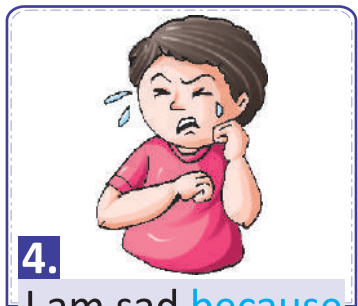
2.

He is poor **but**
honest.



3.

You can have
tea **or** coffee.



4.

I am sad **because**
I have failed.

In the above sentences, the words 'and', 'but', 'or' and 'because' are **Joining Words**. They are called **Conjunctions**.

Let us read how conjunctions are used :

Conjunctions	Uses	Examples
and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">to join two nouns, verbs or adjectivesto join two sentences	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Richa and Sonam are friends.I am reading and she is playing.She can read and write.
but	<ul style="list-style-type: none">to show there is a differencewhen something we do not expect, happens	<ol style="list-style-type: none">I bought some butter but it was bitter.I like coffee but my sister likes tea.



or	• for a choice	1. Do you want hot water or cold water? 2. Do your homework or your teacher will punish you.
because	• for giving a reason	1. I bought some fruits because I was hungry. 2. He was sad because he failed.

Now, study the following sentences containing additional examples of conjunctions :

1. Wait for me **until** I return.
2. **When** I was younger, I used to think so.
3. It was hot **so** we took off our coats.
4. **Though** I was tired, I finished the race.
5. I missed the bus, **although** I ran fast.
6. They are rich, **yet** sad.
7. Catch me **if** you can.
8. **As soon as** I saw a snake, I started running.

The following conjunctions are used in pairs :

- Though-yet : **Though** he is rich **yet** he is kind.
- Both-and : They **both** love **and** respect me.
- Either-or : **Either** you **or** your brother is thief.
- Neither-nor : **Neither** you **nor** your sister was in the party.
- Not only-but also : Mihir is **not only** a doctor **but also** a teacher.



'Yet' is not in use with 'Though' in modern English. We use comma (,) instead of 'yet'.





Do Practice

Filling Work

A. Fill each blank in the following sentences with a suitable conjunction from the box :

because, till, so, and, or, but, when, though

1. Shubham has a match today, _____ he is playing football.
2. Sonam went to the market _____ she had many things to buy.
3. It is five years _____ I have seen him.
4. Wait _____ I return.
5. Anu is young _____ she looks old.
6. _____ I was tired, I finished my homework.
7. I have a sweater _____ a jacket.
8. Do you want to buy a pencil _____ a sharpener?

Writing Work

B. Pick out the conjunctions in the following sentences :

1. Don't answer unless you know. _____
2. Aradhya is a singer and her sister is a dancer. _____
3. Do it before you forget. _____
4. It is a small car, yet it is spacious. _____
5. She cannot speak because she is dumb. _____
6. Hurry up or you will be late. _____
7. Birds can fly but cattle cannot. _____
8. I hear that your father is in Sydney. _____
9. If it rains, I shall stay at home. _____
10. Wear a sweater and come outside. _____



C. Join the following sentences with the help of suitable conjunctions :

1. The fan is new. It moves very slow.

2. Mishthi went to the garden. She plucked some flowers.

3. Mother will scold me. I have lost my purse.

4. My grandmother gave me a dress. It was too small for me.

5. Vinita went to the market. The shops were closed.

6. He is a rich man. He is a very kind man.

7. Drink the milk quickly. It will get cold.

8. Anjali likes coffee. She drinks it everyday.

9. I shall be surprised. You fail.

10. Wear a sweater. Come outside.

D. Correct the errors in these sentences :

1. They are poor so cheerful. _____
2. I like reading or writing. _____
3. The sums are very difficult so
I will try to solve them. _____
4. He will get the prize but he wins. _____
5. I am happy yet I am laughing. _____
6. Come till sit by me. _____



A. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles 'a', 'an' or 'the' where required :

1. Rudransh borrowed _____ red, polo neck t-shirt we bought yesterday.
2. I like to take _____ muffin and _____ egg to school.
3. Anshit is _____ player.
4. I found _____ pen I lost yesterday.

B. Change the following sentences from simple present tense to the present continuous tense :

1. You play cricket in the field.
2. They fly kites.
3. The gardener mows the lawn.
4. She swims in the river.

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions :

1. The car has been parked _____ the garage.
2. The frogs jumped _____ the pond.
3. The dog is sleeping _____ the bed.
4. We are going _____ a picnic on Saturday.

D. Using conjunctions rewrite each pair of sentence :

1. You are tall. My sister is taller.

2. My brother ran very fast. He could not win the first position.

3. I was not tired. I sat down.

4. The bus was packed. We got seats.

E. Underline the prepositions in these sentences :

1. The team will reach the ground in the morning.
2. Our school is near our house.
3. The car is parked in front of the gate.
4. The clock is on the wall.





Chapter

16

Interjections

An **Interjection** is a word or a group of words that expresses sudden or strong feelings.

Read the following sentences :



1. **Alas!** My dog is lost.



2. **Hurrah!** I have passed in the examination.



3. **Bravo!** You have done well.



4. **Oh!** It is a very beautiful flower.

In these sentences, the words '**Alas**', '**Hurrah**', '**Bravo**' and '**Oh**' are **Interjections**. These words are used to express sudden feelings. It is important to note that an interjection is always followed by an exclamation mark (!).

Interjections may express the following thoughts :

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. Sorrow | as, | Alas |
| 2. Happiness | as, | Hurrah |
| 3. Approval/ Praise | as, | Bravo |
| 4. Wonder | as, | Ah or Oh |





Do Practice

Filling Work

A. Fill in the suitable interjection in each blank :

Hush, Hurrah, Oh, Alas, Bravo, Ah

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ ! What a beautiful house it is. | 2. _____ ! I have won. |
| 3. _____ ! Don't make a noise. | 4. _____ ! Has she gone? |
| 5. _____ ! My cat is dead. | 6. _____ ! That was a great hit. |

Writing Work

B. Pick out the interjections in the following sentences :

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Oh! We have lost the game. | _____ |
| 2. Bravo! Well played. | _____ |
| 3. Wow! The cobbler has beautifully mended my shoe. | _____ |
| 4. Ah! You have broken my heart. | _____ |
| 5. Great! You have painted a nice picture. | _____ |
| 6. Alas! She is no more. | _____ |

C. Match the following and rewrite the sentences :

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hurrah! | I have not seen you for a long time. |
| 2. Hello! | I have lost my precious watch. |
| 3. Bravo! | We have won the competition. |
| 4. Alas! | The baby is sleeping. |
| 5. Hush! | That was a great shot. |

- | | |
|----|-------|
| 1. | _____ |
| 2. | _____ |
| 3. | _____ |
| 4. | _____ |
| 5. | _____ |





Chapter

17

Homophones

We often get confused between words like :

to and two

knew and new

This is so because these pair of words sound the same but they have different spellings and meanings.

Homophones are the words that have the same sound but different meanings and spellings.

Example : Two cats were too tired to hunt for rats.



Do Practice

Filling Work

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

1. There is a big _____ in the wall. (hole/whole)
2. I _____ him very well. (no/know)
3. I'll be back in an _____. (our/hour)
4. I love fairy _____. (tales/tails)
5. The _____ rises in the east. (sun/son)
6. I _____ a letter to my friend. (write/right)

Writing Work

B. Write 5 pairs of words that have different meanings and spellings but sound alike :

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





Chapter

18

Punctuation

Punctuation is the use of different marks in writing that makes the meaning of sentences clear.

Following are the main punctuation marks :

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Full Stop | (.) | 2. Comma | (,) |
| 3. Question Mark | (?) | 4. Exclamation Mark | (!) |
| 5. Apostrophe | (') | | |

1. Full Stop (.)

Read the following sentences :

- a. i. Get up and walk.
ii. Jack and Jill went up the hill.
- b. Lt. Col. Abdul Kareem presided over the meeting.
M.A., B.A., M.L.A., M.P., P.K. Dixit, etc.

MORE TO KNOW!

The full stop is not used in modern English after the abbreviations Mr, Mrs, Dr, etc.

We use a full stop :

- at the end of a sentence which is not an interrogative or exclamatory sentence.
- after titles and short forms of words.

2. Comma (,)

Read the following sentences :

- a. i. He lost health, wealth, money, prestige and friends.
ii. The teacher said, "The earth goes round the sun."
- b. i. Simmi, you should try to be punctual.
ii. How are you, Parul?



We use a comma :

- if in a sentence we have more than two similar words.
- if in a sentence we separate a direct quotation from the rest of the sentence.
- if in a sentence we have a noun of address.

3. Question Mark (?)

We use a question mark in place of the full stop, after a direct question.

- i. Where do you live?
- ii. What are you doing?
- iii. Is she a naughty girl?
- iv. Who are you?

4. Exclamation Mark (!)

We use an exclamation mark at the end of words that show joy, sorrow or wonder. These words are called 'Interjections'.

- i. Hurrah! We have won the match.
- ii. Alas! She has passed away.
- iii. What a beautiful morning!
- iv. What a pitiful tragedy!

5. Apostrophe (')

We use apostrophe :

- to show possession.
(i) It is Shivam's book.
- to form the plural of letters and figures.
(ii) Add two 4's and three 5's.
- to show that a letter is missing or some letters are missing.

Cannot = Can't

Let us = Let's

Is not = Isn't

Do not = Don't

Use Of Capital Letters

We write with small letters but we also use capital letters.

Let us learn the correct use of capital letters.



Read the following sentences and observe :

- i. Today is Sunday. It is a holiday.

capital letter

Capital letters come at the beginning of a sentence.

- ii. The name of my class teacher is Sakshi.

capital letter

Special names also begin with capital letters.

- iii. My friend and I study in class III.

capital letter

We always write 'I' in capital.

The special names that begin with capital letters are as follows :

Names of persons	Arushi, Vibha, Jatin
Names of days	Friday, Monday, Saturday
Names of months	October, April, January
Names of subjects	Art, English, Music
Names of countries and cities	Australia, India, Delhi
Names of schools	Deep Academy, Modern Public School
Names of religious books	Mahabharata, Ramayana, Bible
Names of rivers, seas	Red Sea, Ganga, Yamuna
Names of festivals	Holi, Diwali, Onam



Writing Work

A. Rewrite the following sentences by putting capital letters and full stops :

1. the bible is a holy book of the christians
2. someone stole his purse
3. india is a vast country



4. i will finish my work now
5. she stays in delhi
6. we will visit agra in june
7. my father has gone to america
8. the sun rises in the east
9. the ganga is the longest river in india
10. sachin is my best friend

B. Rewrite the following sentences using contractions in place of the underlined words :

1. She will finish my work now.

She'll finish my work now.

2. He will finish his work now.

3. We are not late.

4. You are a good boy.

5. I cannot lift this box.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using full stops, commas, question marks, exclamation marks and capital letters where necessary :

1. what a pleasant surprise

2. mr and mrs singh have arrived

3. rich and poor high and low wise and foolish must all die

4. what are you doing

5. this house belongs to dr sherman



6. what a delicious cake

7. where are you going

8. ramesh rishabh sonu and tanu attended the party

9. he was a very humble honest and broad - minded person

10. i am going to sydney

D. Rewrite the following sentences using 'apostrophe' :

1. It is not true. _____
2. Let us go to the zoo. _____
3. I cannot afford this. _____
4. Do not make a noise. _____
5. Add two threes and five sevens. _____

E. Punctuate the following passage :

the sun is hot sonu is sweating he decides to prepare some lemonade he goes to the kitchen he takes up four lemons a jar of sugar and a container of salt he puts six tablespoons of sugar in a huge jug made of glass then he picks up a juicer made of steel he cuts the lemons in halves with a knife and squeezes out the lemons with the help of the juicer he pours the juice into the jug and stirs the mixture with a spoon made of wood then he adds a pinch of salt and some cold water to the juice last of all he puts some ice-cubes into the jug lo the lemonade is ready.





Chapter

19

Comprehension

Comprehension means the ability to understand. Reading comprehension is an exercise that trains students to understand a language.

When a child reads a passage without any help, the child should learn to :

- i. understand the main idea given in the passage.
- ii. understand the sequence of the events.
- iii. know the meaning of the words in the content.
- iv. understand the characteristics of the main character.

Read the following passages and answer the questions given below :

Passage-1

One day, a poor woodcutter goes to cut wood near a river. While cutting wood, his axe slips from his hand and falls into the river. On losing his axe, the woodcutter begins to cry. On hearing his cry, a fairy appears before him with a golden axe.

“Is this axe yours?”, she asks.

“This is not mine”, replies the woodcutter.

The fairy then dives into the water and appears with a silver axe.

“Is this axe yours?”, she asks.

“This is not mine”, replies the woodcutter.

The fairy again dives into the water and this time she appears with an iron axe. The woodcutter becomes very happy to see the axe and tells the fairy that the axe was his.

The fairy becomes very pleased with the woodcutter for his honesty and gives him the golden axe and silver axe as gifts along with his iron axe.



A. Read the sentences given below and tick (✓) the correct words :

1. The fairy appears first with a –

a. golden axe

☐

b. silver axe

☐

c. iron axe

☐

d. wooden axe

☐

2. The fairy was pleased with the –

a. woodcutter's poverty

☐

b. woodcutter's honesty

☐

c. woodcutter's hard work

☐

d. all of these

☐

B. Answer the following questions :

1. What happens one day when the woodcutter goes to cut wood near a river?

2. Who appears before the woodcutter?

3. What does the fairy show the woodcutter at the first time?

4. What does the fairy bring from the water at the second time?

C. Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following words :

1. presents : _____

2. to jump into the water : _____

3. a person who cuts wood : _____

4. made of gold : _____

Passage-2



Once a poor woman saw three old men with long white beard sitting outside her house. They were unknown to her. But thinking that they must be hungry, she asked them to get into her house and have something to eat. The three old men were Wealth, Success and Love. They replied, "We do not go into a house together. You can choose only one of us." The poor woman came back into her house and discussed with her husband and daughter whom to choose. The husband favoured Wealth, the woman herself wanted Success, but their wise daughter suggested, "Would it not be better to invite Love? Our home will then be filled with love."



The woman and her husband readily agreed with their daughter. So, Love was invited to be their honourable guest. Along with Love, the other two also came in. The woman was greatly surprised. She wanted to know why Success and Wealth had also followed Love. Then Wealth, Success and Love replied, "If you had invited Wealth or Success, the other two of us would have stayed back. Now that you have invited Love, wherever he goes, we go as well. Where there is love, wealth and success are there too."

A. Read the sentences given below and tick (✓) the correct words :

1. The poor woman saw –

a. two old men

☐

b. three old men

☐

c. four old men

☐

d. three children

☐

2. Who wanted Love to come into the house?

a. The poor woman

☐

b. Her husband

☐

c. Her wise daughter

☐

d. None of them

☐

B. Answer the following questions :

1. Whom did the poor woman see sitting outside her house?

2. Why did she invite them into her house?

3. What actually were the three old men?

4. What reply did the three old men give to the poor woman?

C. Give the opposites of the following :

1. wise

2. poor

3. success

4. long

5. back

6. old

Passage-3



John was a rich man. He worked hard during the day and slept soundly at night. One night, John could not sleep. It was hot in his room. He changed his



clothes and went outside. While walking on the road, John saw a beggar with a bowl in his hands. The beggar came near him and asked for money. As John was going to take some money out, a thought came to his mind. He asked the beggar to give him something first. The beggar got annoyed. He threw a grain of rice at John saying, "Take this!" John took out his wallet and put a one hundred rupee note into the beggar's bowl. Now the beggar felt bad. He should have thrown more grains of rice at the rich man. This is very true in life too. Learn to give first, only then should you expect to take!

A. Read the sentences given below and tick (✓) the correct words :

1. John was a –

a. poor man

☐

b. middle-class man

☐

c. rich man

☐

d. none of these

☐

2. Who came to John?

a. A beggar

☐

b. A poor child

☐

c. An old man

☐

d. An old woman

☐

B. Answer the following questions :

1. Why could John not sleep one night?

2. Why did the beggar get annoyed?

3. How much money did John give to the beggar?

4. What is the moral of the story?

C. Write the past tense forms of the following verbs from the passage :

1. come

2. throw

3. is

4. ask

5. can

6. change

7. see

8. feel

9. get

10. sleep



Boats sail on the rivers,
 And ships sail on the seas,
 But the clouds that sail across the sky
 Are prettier far than these.
 There are bridges on the rivers
 As pretty as you please,
 But the bow that bridges heaven,
 And overtops the trees
 And builds a road from earth to sky,
 Is prettier far than these.

—Christina Rossetti

A. Answer the following questions :

1. What are the three things that sail?

2. Where are the two bridges?

3. Which is the bow that the poetess is writing about?

4. Which are the things in the poem made by God?

B. Read the above poem and write down the prepositions used. Use each of these in sentences of your own :

1.

2.

3.

4.



A. Pick out the interjections in the following sentences and write them in the blanks :

1. Oh! What a beautiful rose.
2. Bravo! Well played.
3. Hurrah! Our team has won.
4. Hello! Is there anybody here?

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words :

1. _____ car is standing outside the gate. (there/their)
2. There is a _____ in the bucket. (whole/hole)
3. There are seven days in a _____. (week/weak)
4. I love fairy _____. (tails/tales)

C. Punctuate the following passage using capital letters, commas and full stops, wherever necessary :

the rats were all gone no one was left alive in hamelin when the people realized it they went mad with joy they cheered and embraced they shouted and danced they laughed and cried all the church bells were ringing

D. Read the passage and answer the following questions :

Vatican City is the world's smallest country. It has an area of about 0.44km² and a population of below 2000. It has been independent since 1929. Vatican City has its own museum, broadcasting station, newspaper offices and railway station. It has its own coinage and banking system too. The Pope, head of the Roman Catholic Church, has absolute authority within Vatican City.

1. Which is the smallest country of the world?
2. What are the area and the population of Vatican City?
3. When did Vatican City become independent?
4. What facilities and systems does Vatican City have?
5. Who has absolute authority within Vatican City?





Chapter

20

Letter Writing

A **Letter** is a written message which is sent to someone, usually in an envelope and by post.

On the basis of the way of writing, letters are of two types : **Informal** and **Formal** letters.

- i. **Informal Letters** : These are private or friendly letters, which we write to our friends and relatives.
- ii. **Formal Letters** : These are written to teachers, Principal or other official persons.

Informal Letters

1. Write a letter to your friend asking her to visit a hill station.

105, Krishna Vatika

G.T. Road

Delhi

18 June, 20____

Dear Friend,

I have decided to visit Mussorie. It is near Dehradun. One of my close friends has invited me to visit that hill station.

I want you to accompany me. We shall have a jolly time on the high hills.

I hope you will not disappoint me.

With love,

Yours truly

Aarushi



2. Write a letter to your younger sister advising her to work hard.

E-169, Royal Vintage

Western Road

Noida

24 October, 20____

Dear Richa,

Mother has written to me that you are weak in Maths and English. It shows that you are not working hard. Do not waste your precious time. Work hard in these subjects.

With respect to dear mamma and love to you.

Yours truly

Anamika



Do

Practice

1

Writing Work

1. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to take part in games.
2. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his success in the examination.
3. Write a letter to your friend inviting her to attend your sister's marriage.

Formal Letters



1. Write an application to the Principal for remission of fine.

To,

The Principal

D.P.S. Public School

Sant Nagar, Delhi

5th August, 20____

Dear Sir/ Madam,

With due to respect I beg to state that I am a student of class III (C) of your school. Yesterday, I was on leave, so I could not take the Hand-Writing Competition. My class teacher had inadvertantly fined me five rupees.



Kindly concentrate on the whole matter and remit my fine.

Thanking you,

Yours obediently

Akansha Jain

Class – III (C)

Roll No – 35

2. Write an application to the Principal for school leaving certificate.

To,

The Principal

Army Public School

G.T.B. Road, Delhi

12 September, 20____

Dear Sir/Madam,

Most respectfully I beg to state that my father is a Govt. employee. Now he has been transferred to Ambala. So, all the members of my family have to shift to Ambala. And I am unable to continue my studies here.

Kindly issue me my school leaving certificate, so that I may continue my studies in any other school at Ambala.

Thanking you,

Yours obediently

Kaushal Kumar

Class – III (A)

Roll No – 28



Do Practice 2

Writing Work

1. Write a letter to the Principal of your school for fee concession.
2. Write an application to your Principal requesting for change of section.
3. Write a letter to the Principal of your school asking for a week's leave as you have to attend your elder brother's marriage.





Chapter

21

Composition

Paragraph Writing

A **Paragraph** has several sentences on a particular subject or topic.

A paragraph consists mainly of three parts :

- i. An Introduction — It deals with the title of the paragraph. It tells what the paragraph is about.
- ii. The Main Body — It is the expansion of the main topic. All the ideas of the main body are connected with the topic of the paragraph.
- iii. The Closing Sentence — It repeats the main idea once again.

1. Water

Water is the life of humans and plants, as well as of animals. It is a transparent liquid. It can exist in three forms - liquid, gas and solid. It is made of two gases - oxygen and hydrogen. It is the cheapest thing in the world. It is used in agriculture for irrigation. It is used in almost every industry. The shortage of it can cause drought and famine. In the form of flood, it is destructive. We must be careful and should not waste it.

2. My School

The name of my school is D.P.M. Public School. It is situated at the Subhash Marg, Delhi. It has a very big building, which has been painted with the red colour. There are about two thousand students in my school. There are about a hundred teachers in my school. It has two big gates. The playground of my school is very big. There is a spacious garden at the farthest end of my school. There is a big library in my school. All kinds of religious books, sports



magazines, course books and comics are available there. There are about ninety rooms in my school. I like my school very much.

3. The Value of Books

Books are a great treasure house of knowledge. They are truthful sources to know about the part. Through them we can get the information on different issues or topics. They also tell us the stories of great martyrs and patriots like Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose, Mahatma Gandhi, etc. They inspire us when we go through the stories of men like Charles Dickens and Abraham Lincoln, who were so poor but their never dying struggle made them prominent figures across the globe. Books give us knowledge about science, history, literature and geography, etc.



Do Practice 1

Filling Work

- A. Our solar system _____ of eight planets. It is situated in the galaxy called the _____. Earth is the only planet which _____ life. It has one natural satellite called the _____. The earth makes one complete _____ of the sun in 365 days and six hours, while the moon _____ about 29 days to make an _____ of the earth.

orbit, revolution, consists, milkyway, takes, moon, supports

- B. Fill in the blanks with the help of the words given in the box to complete the following paragraphs :

Knowledge helps man attain _____, position and power in life. Physical strength and money are also _____ but knowledge is _____ to any other asset. A man of knowledge tames bodily powerful _____. He rides an elephant. He puts the tiger in a _____. It is knowledge which has made progress possible in life. _____ has become the _____ of earth, ocean and _____.

sky, master, superior, useful, cage, success, creatures, man



Writing Work

C. Write a short paragraph on 'My Father' :

Hints : Think of all that your father does for you. Now use these points to write a paragraph.

D. Write a paragraph on the following topics in your copy :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. My favourite teacher | 2. My pet |
| 3. An Indian farmer | 4. The postman |

Essay Writing



An **Essay** is a written composition containing an expression of one's personal ideas on a topic.

A good essay contains three main parts :

- i. An Introduction – Here the topic is introduced.
- ii. The Main Body – It is the expansion of the main theme. The writer expresses his view on the title in this part of the essay.
- iii. The Conclusion – In this part the ideas on the main topic are summed up briefly.

1. The Computer

Nowadays computer is a common thing. It is used in offices, in factories and in space technology. It can calculate very fast.

Charles Babbage is called the 'father of computer'. It works by electricity. The physical components of the computer are known as Hardware. A set of programs that we run on the computer is called a Software. We put the data, called input. The input changes into an information in the computer. Then the computer does processing and gives out the result called output.

Nowadays the telephone bills and electricity bills that we get, are all prepared through the computer. It is also used for making reservation in railways, airways and hotels. It is good if everybody knows how to work on a computer.



2. My Ambition In Life

Life, without an ambition is like a rudderless ship. Tastes and likings differ from person to person. My ambition in life is to become a teacher. There are sound reasons behind my choice.

Teaching is a noble profession. Teacher is the builder of the nation. It is pity that the builder of the nation cannot build a hut for himself. The teacher serves the country by turning the students into good citizens. He fulfils the needs of the nation.

I shall impart education to students in a homely atmosphere. I shall treat my students as my own children. I shall promote a sense of regularity and punctuality among the students. I shall prove to be an ideal teacher.

3. My Favourite Festival—Diwali

There are some important festivals in India. Diwali is one of them. It is the festival of the Hindus. It is celebrated all over India. It is my favourite festival. It falls in the month of October or November. It is celebrated on the Kartik Amavasya.

It is celebrated in the memory of Lord Rama's return to Ayodhya after 14 years of exile. Diwali is the festival of lights. We whitewash our houses, offices, shops and buildings. We worship Goddess Lakshmi at night. We exchange sweets and gifts. We decorate our houses with electric lights and candles. Children play with fireworks, crackers and enjoy. Some people gamble and drink wine on this day. It is very bad. Thus, Diwali is a festival of joy and love.



Writing Work

Write essays on the following topics :

1. The television
2. My favourite game
3. A journey by bus
4. A picnic
5. A road accident
6. My best friend





Chapter

22

Story Writing

Story writing is a very useful and popular form of composition. A **Story** is bigger than a paragraph. Story writing requires a lot of practice.

Here are some interesting stories. Read and enjoy :

1. The Monkey and the Crocodile

Once there lived a monkey on a tree. The tree was on the shore of a sea. The monkey had a crocodile as his friend. The monkey daily gave a fruit to the crocodile as he came on the shore. The crocodile took the fruit to his wife who lived in the sea. She liked the fruit very much.

One day, the crocodile's wife asked him to bring the monkey to her as she wanted to eat his heart. The crocodile agreed reluctantly. The next day, the crocodile asked the monkey to sit on his back and go to his house in the sea. As the crocodile was taking the monkey to his house in the sea, he told him about his wife's desire. The monkey was a very clever one. He said, "Oh, you should have told me about it earlier, as I have left my heart in the tree." The crocodile agreed to take him back to the shore to enable him to bring back his heart.

As the monkey reached the shore, he jumped up to the tree and said "Bye-bye" to the foolish crocodile.

Moral : Keep your presence of mind in adversity.

2. Union is Strength

An old farmer lived in a village. He had four sons. They were always seen quarrelling with one another. This made the old farmer very sad. One day, the old farmer fell ill. He was about to die. He called his sons. He asked them to bring a bundle of sticks. When the bundle was brought, he asked them



one by one to break it. Each one of them tried, but failed.

Now, the farmer asked them to break the sticks one by one. Each one of them broke the sticks easily. At this, the old man said, "If you remain united like the bundle, no one can harm you." The sons understood his advice. They gave up quarrelling.

Moral : Union is strength.

3. The Vain Stag

Once there was a stag. He saw his reflection in the tank. He was very happy when he saw the reflection of his horns in water. He was full of praise for them. But as he saw his thin legs, he felt much ashamed. He condemned his ugly legs. One day, a hunter came. He set his hounds after him. He ran helter-skelter. His legs carried him far away. The hounds could not catch him. But his horns were caught in a bush. He could run no farther. Meanwhile, the hounds overtook him and tore him into pieces. The legs he had hated, tried to save his life. The horns he had praised, became the cause of his death.

Moral : Be satisfied with what God has given to you.



Writing Work

Complete the following stories with the given outlines :

1. A hungry dog _____ a bone at a butcher's shop _____ moved away _____ reached a river _____ other side to have a hearty meal of the bone alone _____ on the bridge _____ saw his reflection _____ another dog in the water _____ barked at his reflection _____ opened his mouth _____ lost his bone.
2. A thirsty crow _____ here and there _____ searches for water _____ sees a pitcher _____ water low at the bottom _____ drops some pebbles into the pitcher _____ the water rises up _____ quenches its thirst _____ flies away.



A. Fill in the blanks using the suitable prepositions :

1. A bird flies _____ the tree.
2. The penguin dived _____ the sea.
3. Grandmother walks _____ the room.
4. Her pencil was _____ the desk.

B. Rewrite the following sentences into the past tense :

1. The path leads through the jungle.
2. They stand on a platform.
3. I forget her name.
4. We eat fruits and vegetables.

C. Tick (✓) the right conjunctions :

1. We came back _____ (when, but) it rained.
2. Birds can fly _____ (and, but) cattle cannot.
3. _____ (Till, If) it rains, I shall stay at home.
4. She must eat _____ (if, or) she will die.

D. Fill in the blanks with correct interjections :

1. _____ ! Such a beautiful sight.
2. _____ ! Our holidays have begun.
3. _____ ! At last we have arrived.
4. _____ ! They are praying.
5. _____ ! He is no more.

E. Punctuate the following sentences :

1. mr and mrs mehta have arrived
2. where are you going
3. this car belongs to dr sharma
4. what wonderful stories grandmother tells

F. Write a letter to your elder brother who lives in Mumbai asking if you could visit him during holidays.

