

# SUPERB ENGLISH

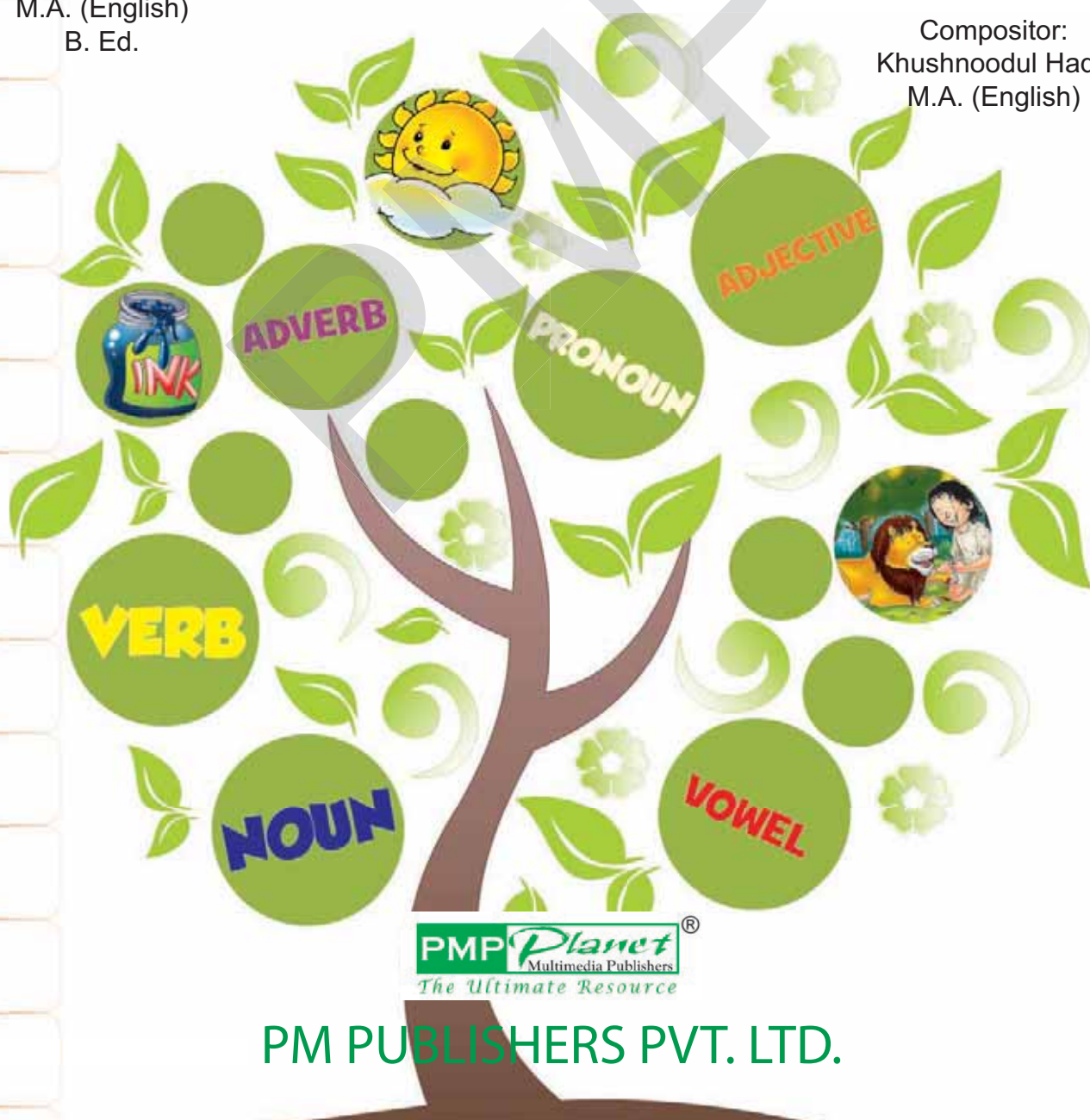
# GRAMMAR

## BOOK-3

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# Grammar Book-3

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# Preface

**'Superb English Grammar'** is a systematically graded latest series of eight books designed to enable the learners to communicate in English accurately, fluently and effectively.

Grammar is one of the four pillars of language learning, the others being pronunciation, vocabulary and listening comprehension. If you do grammar drills, you are probably also learning vocabulary, practising speaking and listening unknowingly. Grammar lays the groundwork for effective communication. Keeping these points in mind, this series is prepared according to a child's requirement while learning English.

The series lays emphasis on knowledge for application rather than stressful mugging up of facts. It presents grammatical rules in easy manner which help in effortless language skills acquisition. Each concept of grammar is introduced through interesting examples and spectacular illustrations.

In class 1 to 3, fun-filled activities are provided at the end of every unit to make the process of learning even more fascinating. Ample Formative Activities are also included in the whole series for assessing the child.

It is hoped that this series will provide plentiful opportunities to students to hone their proficiency in English language through various components. Feedback and suggestions will be welcomed.

I would like to express my gratitude to **Mrs. C.M. Patel**, Manager, Little Flowers Group of Schools and **Mrs. Neeta Dua**, Principal, Little Flowers Public Sr. Sec. School, Delhi for their valuable suggestions and inputs.

**MRS. RAKHI JHA**

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# Let's Revise



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will recap the rules and revise what they learnt last year.

Hello, students! Let's revise what we studied last year. Just a quick recap!



### I. Punctuate the following sentences:

1. where is the sun temple

---

2. saina nehwal is a famous sports person

---

3. we celebrate the republic day on 26th january

---



### II. Fill in the blanks with is/am/are/was/were:

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ you today? Yesterday you \_\_\_\_\_ unwell.

2. Manu \_\_\_\_\_ chopping vegetables. Nitin and Ashu \_\_\_\_\_ cooking food.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ fond of sweets. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ buying gulab jamuns for me.

4. Our maid \_\_\_\_\_ on leave yesterday.

### III. Match the nouns with pronouns:

1. Shreya and Riya
2. Shreya and I
3. Shreya
4. Rohan
5. Kite

- |      |
|------|
| She  |
| He   |
| They |
| It   |
| We   |

### IV. Correct the underlined words:

1. Flowers has pretty colours and sweet smell.
2. I read the story of an unicorn.
3. A honest man is respected.
4. Oxen does not eat meat.
5. Etika sing a song last night.
6. I has a cold.
7. A camel have a hump on its back.
8. We drink food to live.




### V. Join the sentences using and/but/or:

1. Please open the door. Come in.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Hitesha went to Sikkim. She stayed there for four years.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Aditya picked up a book. He did not read it.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you want pizza? Do you want noodles?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. He ate the whole cake. He was still hungry.

\_\_\_\_\_

VI. Make sentences:

1. we : \_\_\_\_\_

2. behind : \_\_\_\_\_

3. difficult : \_\_\_\_\_

4. knives : \_\_\_\_\_

5. vixen : \_\_\_\_\_

6. ate : \_\_\_\_\_

7. useful : \_\_\_\_\_

8. them : \_\_\_\_\_

9. under : \_\_\_\_\_

10. going : \_\_\_\_\_

# Alphabetical Order



**Teacher's Note**

In this unit, children will revise alphabetical order so that they could use a dictionary quickly and efficiently.

Students, you are familiar with alphabetical order. The order in which A, B, C, D .... are arranged is called alphabetical order.



I. Arrange the names of these musical instruments in alphabetical order:



sitar



xylophone



flute



piano



guitar



drums

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

II. Arrange the names of these insects in alphabetical order:

locust, moth, bee, mosquito, ant, caterpillar, termite, cricket,  
butterfly, grasshopper, dragonfly, cockroach

- |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____  | 2. _____  | 3. _____  |
| 4. _____  | 5. _____  | 6. _____  |
| 7. _____  | 8. _____  | 9. _____  |
| 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |



### Tip of the day

If you find the same first letters in two words, check the next letter. Ex: ball, band, bat.



(a) Write the names of your six classmates in alphabetical order:



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Write the names of months of a year in alphabetical order:



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Write the names of any six cartoon characters in alphabetical order:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_





# Nouns: Number and Gender



**Teacher's Note**

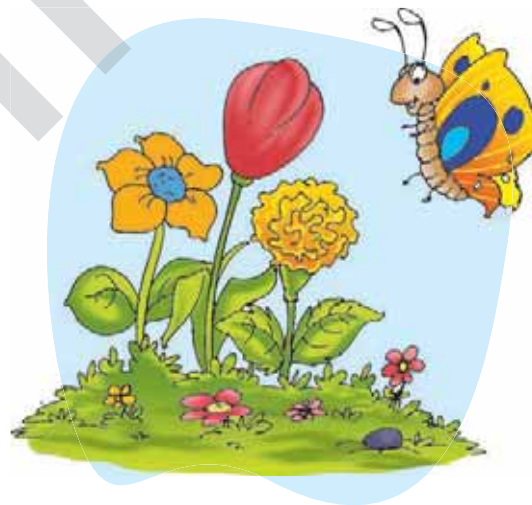
In this unit, children will revise nouns and learn more about number and gender of nouns.

Students, you know that all people, birds, animals, places and things have some name. A naming word is called noun. Example: sun, river, table, boy, door, etc.



## I. Underline the nouns in the following sentences:

1. Jasmine is a pretty flower.
2. The lion is a wild animal.
3. This question is tough.
4. Parth goes to school by van.
5. Butterflies have colourful wings.
6. Cows give us milk.
7. The chocolates are on the shelf.
8. Aditya lives in Bengaluru.



## II. Name the following:

- |                               |   |       |   |       |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| 1. any two games              | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 2. any two parts of the body  | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 3. any two cities             | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 4. any two utensils           | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 5. any two means of transport | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 6. any two flowers            | : | _____ | , | _____ |

### III. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns from the cloud:

water, bird, prince, earth, books, medicine

1. The doctor gave him \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Give me \_\_\_\_\_ to drink.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ moves round the Sun.
4. We get \_\_\_\_\_ from library.
5. Cinderella danced with the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. An ostrich is the largest \_\_\_\_\_.



### Singular and Plural Nouns

Students, you know that a noun standing for one person, place, animal or thing is called singular noun.

Examples: flower, chair, watch, key, fairy, child, ox.

A noun standing for many persons, places, animals or things is called plural noun.

Examples: flowers, chairs, watches, keys, fairies, children, oxen.



### FORMATION OF PLURALS

#### (i) Most nouns add -s:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
book	books	school	schools
chair	chairs	window	windows
teachers	teachers	house	houses

#### (ii) Some nouns ending with s, ss, sh, ch, and x add -es:

bus	buses	church	churches
glass	glasses	fox	foxes
brush	brushes	box	boxes

(iii) Some nouns ending in o and preceded by a consonant add -es:

tomato	tomatoes
hero	heroes

mosquito	mosquitoes
mango	mangoes

(iv) Some nouns ending in f or fe add -ves:

life	lives
knife	knives

leaf	leaves
thief	thieves

(v) Consonants+y removes y and adds ies:

baby	babies
army	armies
cherry	cherries

city	cities
fairy	fairies
story	stories

(vi) Vowel+y adds -s:

toy	toys
boy	boys

donkey	donkeys
storey	storeys

(vii) Some words change vowels also:

man	men
child	children
ox	oxen

foot	feet
louse	lice
mouse	mice

I. Write the plural forms of these words:

1. lady	_____
2. bank	_____
3. foot	_____
4. goose	_____
5. loaf	_____
6. dish	_____
7. potato	_____
8. monkey	_____

9. diary	_____
10. child	_____
11. country	_____
12. cloth	_____
13. woman	_____
14. box	_____
15. knife	_____
16. mouse	_____

## II. Fill in the blanks with plurals of the given words:

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ caught the \_\_\_\_\_. (policeman, thief)
2. These \_\_\_\_\_ are red. (cherry)
3. Ayush bought \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (potato, tomato)
4. Brush your \_\_\_\_\_ and trim your \_\_\_\_\_. (tooth, nail)
5. Keep the \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_. (knife, cupboard)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ are playing with \_\_\_\_\_. (child, toy)
7. Bring two \_\_\_\_\_ for me. (diary)
8. The farmer had two \_\_\_\_\_ and six \_\_\_\_\_. (ox, goose)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are falling from the \_\_\_\_\_. (leaf, tree)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ are the real \_\_\_\_\_. (soldier, hero)

## III. Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks.

1. Pintu bought two dozen \_\_\_\_\_ (egg/eggs). One \_\_\_\_\_ was broken. (egg/eggs)
2. There are seven \_\_\_\_\_ (day/days) in a \_\_\_\_\_ (week/weeks).
3. Arrange all the \_\_\_\_\_ (book/books) on the shelf. Give me one \_\_\_\_\_ (book/books) for reading.
4. Many \_\_\_\_\_ (country/countries) are participating in this summit.
5. Please give me a \_\_\_\_\_ (glass/glasses) of water.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (baby/babies) is smiling sweetly.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ (thief/thieves) were running away.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (Mosquito/Mosquitoes) spread diseases.

### Masculine and Feminine Gender

Students, you know that the nouns used for males are of masculine gender. Example- king, man, dog, uncle, father.

The noun used for females are of feminine gender.

Example - queen, woman, bitch, aunt, mother.



Learn this table:

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
actor	actress	husband	wife
boy	girl	king	queen
duke	duchess	landlord	landlady
father	mother	man	woman
gentleman	lady	monk	nun
god	goddess	nephew	niece
grandfather	grandmother	prince	princess
groom	bride	sir	madam
hero	heroine	uncle	aunt
bull	cow	horse	mare
cock	hen	lion	lioness
drake	duck	peacock	peahen
fox	vixen	stag	hind
gander	goose	tiger	tigress

I. Complete the pairs:

1. drake and \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ and duchess
3. actor and \_\_\_\_\_
4. god and \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and heroine
6. fox and \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ and hind
8. \_\_\_\_\_ and lady
9. monk and \_\_\_\_\_
10. nephew and \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_ and tigress
12. \_\_\_\_\_ and bride

II. Fill in the blanks with the opposite gender of the given words:

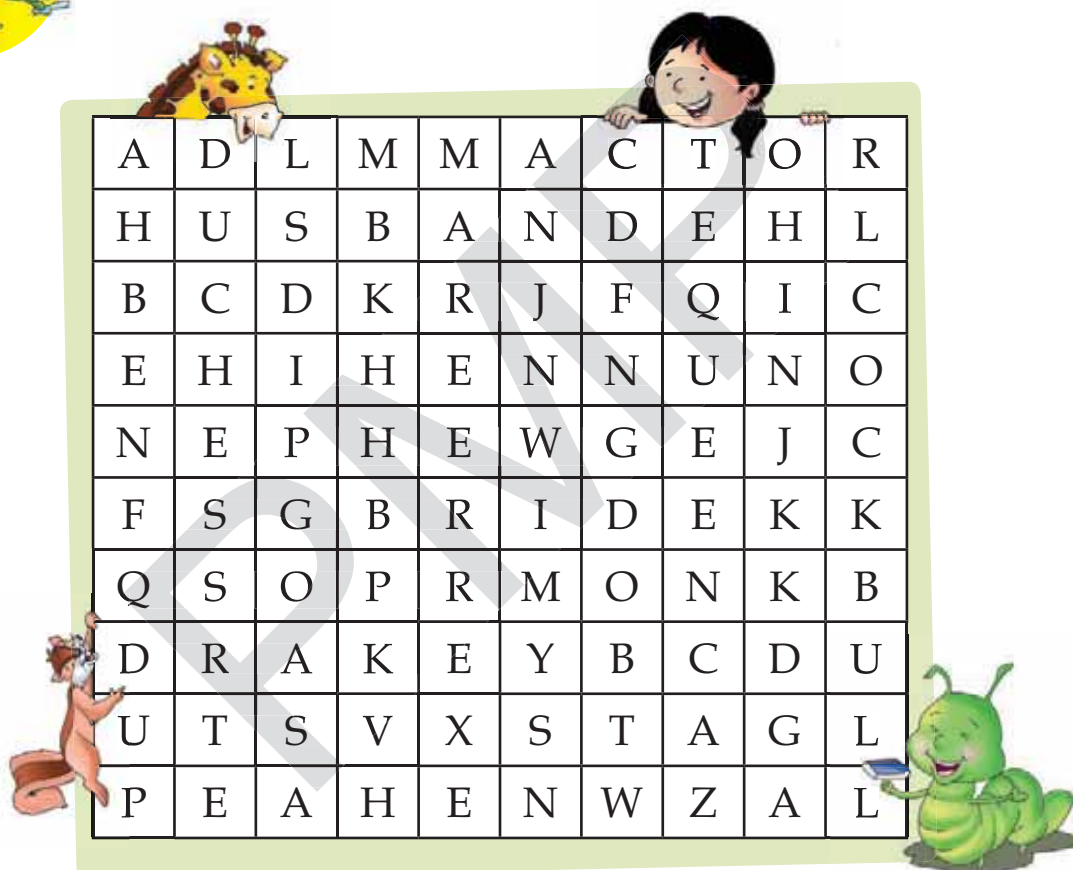
1. The \_\_\_\_\_ was looking awesome. (groom)
2. They congratulated my \_\_\_\_\_ on his success. (niece)
3. My \_\_\_\_\_ (grandfather) was worshipping \_\_\_\_\_ (god) Durga.



4. The \_\_\_\_\_ (duke) welcomed the \_\_\_\_\_ (prince).
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (horses) and \_\_\_\_\_ (cows) in his farm.
6. His \_\_\_\_\_ (husband) is an \_\_\_\_\_ (actor).
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ (tigress) killed a \_\_\_\_\_ (hind).
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ (gander) laid a golden egg.



Find fourteen words from the grid. Write them in the provided space and tell their gender:



- |                                  |       |           |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| <input type="radio"/> 1. DUCHESS | F     | 8. _____  | _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> 2. _____   | _____ | 9. _____  | _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> 3. _____   | _____ | 10. _____ | _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> 4. _____   | _____ | 11. _____ | _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> 5. _____   | _____ | 12. _____ | _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> 6. _____   | _____ | 13. _____ | _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> 7. _____   | _____ | 14. _____ | _____ |

# Nouns: Common, Proper, Collective



*Teacher's Note*

In this unit, children will revise common and proper nouns. They will learn the use of collective nouns.

Students, you know that we give a name in general to every person, place, animal or thing of the same kind.

It is called a common noun. Examples: girl, cow, school, phone.

We give special name to a particular person, place, animal or thing.

It is called a proper noun.

Examples: Aditya, Tommy, Little Flowers Public School, India.



## Tip of the day



- A noun is the name of a person, place, animal or thing. It is also called a naming word.
- Common nouns are the names given to persons, places, animals or things of the same kind.
- Proper nouns are the names given to particular persons, places, animals or things.
- Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

## I. Circle the nouns and write them in proper places:

Noun

Proper Noun

Common Noun

1. Sri Lanka is a small country.
2. Kaveri is a long river.
3. Patna is the capital of Bihar.
4. Ms Alka is our librarian.
5. Virat Kohli is a famous cricketer.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. Subhash Chandra Bose was a great freedom fighter.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Yagya is a smart boy.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The Guru Granth Sahib is a holy book.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Amul is a famous brand of butter.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Sapna wrote a poem for me.

\_\_\_\_\_

## II. Give two proper nouns for these common nouns:

- |                     |   |       |   |       |
|---------------------|---|-------|---|-------|
| 1. actor            | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 2. leader           | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 3. country          | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 4. book             | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 5. river            | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 6. city             | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 7. shampoo brand    | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 8. toothpaste brand | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 9. monument         | : | _____ | , | _____ |
| 10. newspaper       | : | _____ | , | _____ |

## III. Match the common nouns with proper nouns:



### Common Nouns

1. train
2. car
3. mountain range
4. biscuit
5. mountain peak
6. ocean
7. book
8. month

### Proper Nouns



- a. Mount Everest
- b. Chennai Express
- c. Pacific
- d. Alice in Wonderland
- e. Nano
- f. Sunfeast
- g. January
- h. Himalayas

#### IV. Begin these proper nouns with capital letters:

1. kiran bedi \_\_\_\_\_
2. pratibha patil \_\_\_\_\_
3. andhra pradesh \_\_\_\_\_
4. guru granth sahib \_\_\_\_\_
5. sahara desert \_\_\_\_\_
6. charles dickens \_\_\_\_\_



#### V. Rewrite these sentences by starting the proper nouns with capital letters:

1. my school is at shivaji park in shahdara.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 'daffodils' is a beautiful poem written by william wordsworth.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. maqbool fida hussain was a renowned painter.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. sherlock holmes is a detective character created by arthur conan doyle.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. rabindranath tagore wrote geetanjali.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. my mother has a bank account in the state bank of india.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. we celebrate teachers' day on 5th september.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. j.k. rowling created harry potter series.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Words which are used to name a large collection of the same type of noun are called collective nouns.

Example:



- an army of soldiers



- a bunch of keys



- a fleet of ship



- a herd of cows



- a pair of shoes



- a swarm of bees

Some more collective nouns are given below:

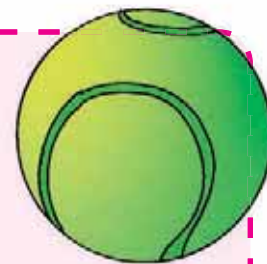
- an album of pictures
- a band of musicians
- a crowd of people
- a class of students
- a flock of birds
- a litter of cubs/puppies
- a shoal of fish
- a pack of wolves
- a bouquet of flowers
- a team of players





I. Underline the collective nouns in these sentences:

1. Kapil is the captain of his team.
2. The crowd was waiting for Shahrukh Khan.
3. A pride of lions attacked the pack of wolves.
4. Mrs Usha presented a bouquet to Mrs C.M. Patel.
5. The students of my class are very creative.
6. A swarm of bees attacked the travellers.
7. Our army caught the terrorists.
8. A flock of birds gathered around the pond.



II. Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns:

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of musicians performed well.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ of ships was sailing in the sea.
3. Look at that \_\_\_\_\_ of cubs!
4. Hurray! Our \_\_\_\_\_ won the match.
5. I bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers for the guests.
6. Sneha is wearing a nice \_\_\_\_\_ of shoes.
7. He was setting the pictures in an \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ of puppies was hungry.



Match the groups with correct collective nouns:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



- a. library
- b. string
- c. flock
- d. bouquet
- e. herd
- f. swarm

# The Sentence



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will revise sentences and learn the structure of statement and an interrogative sentence.

Read the following sentences carefully:

1. Students, be ready for test.
2. What are you doing?
3. Open your notebook, please.
4. Varnika is talking to Sherry.
5. Are you hungry?
6. Don't waste water.



All of these are sentences. Now you know that a sentence is a group of words that makes sense. A sentence must have a verb. It starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!)



I. Look at these groups of words and tick (✓) those which are sentences:

1. India is
2. India is my motherland.
3. The new car
4. Sam doesn't like chess.
5. Jia is wearing a
6. Samarth won the quiz.
7. What is
8. Where is your uncle's showroom?
9. Look at
10. Look at the smart board.

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

## II. Match the columns to form sentences:

- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I am          | a. pluck flowers.         |
| 2. Please switch | b. you need?              |
| 3. What do       | c. your class monitor?    |
| 4. Our teachers  | d. off the lights.        |
| 5. Don't         | e. are loving and caring. |
| 6. Who is        | f. washing my hands.      |

## III. Rearrange the words to make statements. Start with the underlined words:

- am/I/punctual  
\_\_\_\_\_
- chess/plays/Sneha  
\_\_\_\_\_
- calculate/can/Computers /fast/very  
\_\_\_\_\_
- dresses/buying/Mrs Smith/some/was  
\_\_\_\_\_
- faithful/are/animals/Dogs  
\_\_\_\_\_
- igloos/live/Eskimos/in  
\_\_\_\_\_
- birthday/on/19 January/My/ falls  
\_\_\_\_\_
- of/holy/is/The Geeta/a/book/the Hindus  
\_\_\_\_\_
- many/has/Himanshu/won/trophies  
\_\_\_\_\_
- should/elders/respect/We/our  
\_\_\_\_\_

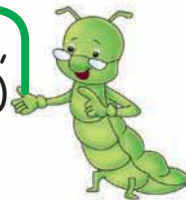
### Tip of the day

We place helping verbs and verbs after the subject (doer) and end a statement with a full stop.





We ask questions by using question words (who, what, why, when, how, where) or helping verbs (is, am, are, was, were, has, have,.....) in the beginning of sentences.



Read these examples:

Mona is reading a book. (statement)

Is Mona reading a book? (question)

Who is Mona? (question)

What is Mona reading? (question)



Aditya was going to the airport. (statement)

Was Aditya going to the airport? (question)

Where was Aditya going? (question)

Why was Aditya going to the airport? (question)

IV. Change the position of the helping verbs to make questions. Don't forget to start with a capital letter and end with a question mark:



1. Samrat was crying loudly.

Was Samrat crying loudly?

2. It is raining heavily.

---

3. He can play Casio.

---

4. They have cleaned the streets.

---

5. Children were making posters.

---

6. You should help others.

7. Dogs were barking at the stranger.

8. Your school is very famous.

V. Rearrange the words to make questions. Start with the underlined word and end with a question mark:

1. are/doing/What/you

2. you/Where/live/do

3. I/in/come/May

4. is/best/Who/your/friend

5. taken/have/my/book/you/Why

6. to/you/When/go/do/sleep

7. help/Will/me/you

8. swimming/you/Do/like







9. climb/you/a/tree/Can

10. your/is/Where/school





Match the heads with tails to make sentences:

1.  Snakes are
2.  Is an ostrich
3.  Jaipur is the
4.  Does the peon
5.  May I go
6.  Sneha and Paras are

capital of Rajasthan.

reptiles.

to washroom?

the largest bird?

playing ludo.

ring the bell?

# Verbs: Is, Am, Are



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will revise the use of helping verbs- 'is, am, are.'

Students, you know the use of 'is', 'am' and 'are'. These are helping verbs. These are 'now' words.



Read these sentences:

### Is

1. Rahul is a smart boy.
2. He is a student.
3. My mother is having green tea.
4. There is a pen in my pocket.
5. This book is interesting.
6. It is my favourite show.
7. That car is mine.
8. Mr Narendra Modi is the Prime Minister of India.
9. Where is he going?



### Am

1. I am going to the Mughal Gardens.
2. I am fond of flowers.
3. I am upset right now.
4. I am ready to help you.
5. Am I disturbing you?



## Are

1. Sonali and I are participating in a quiz.
2. Children are jumping into the pool.
3. They are happy.
4. We are always punctual.
5. Kanika and Prabhat are siblings.
6. You are disturbing me.
7. There are various flowers in the Mughal Gardens.
8. These tulips are pretty.
9. Who are your siblings?



### I. Fill in the blanks with is/am/are:

1. The vendors \_\_\_\_\_ selling popcorns.
2. Popcorns \_\_\_\_\_ so yummy.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ going to buy popcorns.
4. Today \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ throwing a party.
6. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ coming in the evening.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ my parents.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ the winners of western dance competition.
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ your name?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they your team-members?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ he satisfied with you?
12. It \_\_\_\_\_ dark outside.
13. How \_\_\_\_\_ the weather? \_\_\_\_\_ it cloudy? No, it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny.
14. My teeth \_\_\_\_\_ strong but my sister's teeth \_\_\_\_\_ weak.



15. Amzad and I \_\_\_\_\_ scared of dogs.

16. How \_\_\_\_\_ you?

17. \_\_\_\_\_ Hema is great dancer?

18. My bus \_\_\_\_\_ late today.

19. The school \_\_\_\_\_ closed.

20. Today we \_\_\_\_\_ going to Partapgarh farm. It \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful place.



Decode the message by taking the first letter of each picture:

					<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
					<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
					<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
					<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	



# Verbs: Was, Were



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will revise the use of helping verbs- 'was', and 'were'.

Students, you know the use of 'was' and 'were'. These are helping verbs. These are 'yesterday' words.



Read the sentences :

### Was

1. King Midas was a great king.
2. Snow White was a beautiful girl.
3. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.
4. It was foggy yesterday morning.
5. She was very excited about the picnic.
6. He was going to the 'Kingdom of Dreams' with his friends.
7. My uncle was surprised to see me.
8. That room was locked.
9. Where was Rachita's dog?
10. Was Sherya watching television last night?



### Were

1. Kajol and Shahrukh Khan were the main actors of DDLJ.
2. Students were in proper uniform.
3. You and I were ready for the magic show.
4. The students of my class were naughty.



5. His trousers were tight.
6. We were feeding the birds.
7. How many girls were present yesterday?
8. There were many visitors in the book fair.
9. Why were you plucking flowers?
10. Where were they going last night?



**I. Fill in the blanks with was/were:**

1. The knife \_\_\_\_\_ sharp but the scissors \_\_\_\_\_ blunt.
2. The giant \_\_\_\_\_ very cruel.
3. Those mangoes \_\_\_\_\_ ripe.
4. The hippopotamus \_\_\_\_\_ eating potatoes.
5. Grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ knitting pullovers for us. We \_\_\_\_\_ so happy.
6. Geeta and I \_\_\_\_\_ eating pizza.
7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you last night? I \_\_\_\_\_ worried about you.
8. Shweta \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping when I came.
9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ she sobbing yesterday?
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the park a little while ago.
11. It \_\_\_\_\_ very hot and humid yesterday.
12. Who \_\_\_\_\_ your class teacher in Class 2?
13. The piper \_\_\_\_\_ playing a sweet tune on his pipe.
14. Subhash Chandra Bose \_\_\_\_\_ a great freedom fighter.
15. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ hiding behind the clouds.
16. There \_\_\_\_\_ some books on the table.
17. Swami Vivekanand \_\_\_\_\_ very popular among the people.
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ enjoying ourselves at the party.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ you confused on this topic?
20. \_\_\_\_\_ he proud of his power?

## II. Fill in the blanks with correct options:

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ a pleasant trip. (was/were)
2. Jantar Mantar \_\_\_\_\_ a famous monument. (is/was)
3. Today I \_\_\_\_\_ unwell. (was/am)
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ having toothache last night. (was/is)
5. The puppet show \_\_\_\_\_ awesome. (was/were)
6. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you making a noise? (is/are) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ watching you (was/is). Even yesterday you \_\_\_\_\_ disturbing the class. (are/were)
7. Reena and I \_\_\_\_\_ good friend. (am/are)
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ celebrating Holi in our colony. (was/were)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you wasting water? (Was/Were)
10. No, all of the kids \_\_\_\_\_ throwing flowers petals and natural colours at each other. (was/were)
11. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ shining and the fog \_\_\_\_\_ disappearing. (was/were)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the train on time? (Is/Are)



Find the words hidden in these words, with the help of clues:

- |             |                  |       |
|-------------|------------------|-------|
| 1. OFTEN    | (a number)       | TEN   |
| 2. SPRING   | (an ornament)    | _____ |
| 3. GRASS    | (an animal)      | _____ |
| 4. HONEST   | (a bird's home)  | _____ |
| 5. SHOP     | (to jump)        | _____ |
| 6. ELEPHANT | (a small insect) | _____ |
| 7. GARDEN   | (a lion's home)  | _____ |
| 8. APPEAR   | (a fruit)        | _____ |

# Pronouns



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will learn the subject and object pronouns.

Students, you know that pronouns are the words used in place of nouns.

Subject pronoun is used to talk about the person or thing that does the action. Ex.: She irritates me.

Object pronoun is used to talk about the person or thing that receives the action. Ex.: She irritates me.



Look at this table:

Subject	he	she	it	I	we	you	they
Object	him	her	it	me	us	you	them

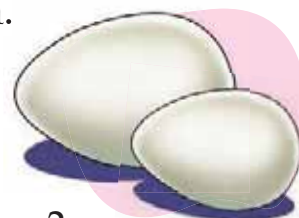
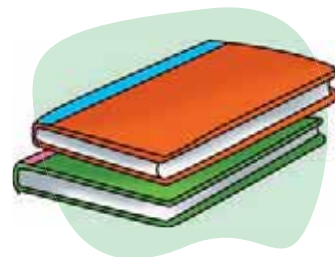
I. Underline the pronouns in this story and tell whether it is a subject or an object pronoun:

King Midas was the ruler of Greece. He was very wealthy. He had a little daughter. She was very sweet. He loved her. But he was greedy. He wished to get more and more gold. "Oh God! Give me more gold, I will be grateful to you," requested Midas. A fairy appeared and gave him a boon. Whatever he touched, it would turn into gold. He touched flowers and turned them into gold. He touched his daughter and she also turned into the gold. Then the king became upset. He requested the fairy to have pity on him and take away the boon. She sprinkled some magic water on everything he had touched. Instantly, the daughter became alive and the other things also became as they were. The king thanked her. Now, he had no lust for gold.



## II. Complete these conversations with suitable pronouns:

1. A : Have \_\_\_\_\_ seen my notebook?  
B : Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ is on the desk.
2. A : Where are the children going?  
B : \_\_\_\_\_ are going to park. \_\_\_\_\_ am also going with \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A : Is your father at home?  
B : No, \_\_\_\_\_ has gone to the market. Mom has also gone with \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ will be coming back soon.
4. A : Do \_\_\_\_\_ like eggs?  
B : No, \_\_\_\_\_ don't. \_\_\_\_\_ smell strange.
5. A : Will \_\_\_\_\_ read this story book for \_\_\_\_\_?  
B : Yes, give \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. I love stories.
6. A : Can \_\_\_\_\_ buy \_\_\_\_\_ a new pen, Dad?  
B : Of course. \_\_\_\_\_ have brought many pens for \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A : \_\_\_\_\_ is my favourite comic book. Do \_\_\_\_\_ want to read it?  
B : Yes, please. \_\_\_\_\_ am fond of comics.
8. A : Ma'am, \_\_\_\_\_ want to go to the picnic. Would \_\_\_\_\_ talk to the Principal?  
B : Sure, \_\_\_\_\_ will forward your request to \_\_\_\_\_.



## III. Replace the underlined words with suitable pronouns and rewrite the sentences:



1. Sumit drives an old car. Sumit cleans the car himself.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I like broccoli and capsicum in soup. Broccoli and capsicum give a distinct taste to soup.  
\_\_\_\_\_



3. Manu and Mani are cousins. Manu and Mani live in Chennai. We miss Manu and Mani.

---

4. Where is Jane? Jane is the monitor of our class. We are looking for Jane.

---

5. Kartik is writing a letter to his granny. Kartik loves his granny.

---

6. The Sun rises in the east. The Sun sets in the west.

---

7. Mrs Sonia is the class teacher of my brother. My brother is fond of Mrs Sonia.

---

8. My cat is chasing some mice. My cat loves eating mice.

---

#### IV. Cross the wrong pronouns:

1. Your bag is too heavy. How are you carrying it/them?
2. Joy and Roy are playing. I am also playing with him/them.
3. This is my mobile phone. My mom gifted it/her to me.
4. We/Us are playing.
5. Sudha is a news reader. We like she/her.
6. Look at the rainbow. It/He is very beautiful.
7. Please tell me/I the way to music room.
8. Mr Arora has two daughters. She/They are smart.
9. I am angry with he/him.
10. My friends are about to come. I am waiting for they/them.





Complete the conversation to find funny jokes:



1. A : Do \_\_\_\_\_ (he/you) know, why was the Maths book sad?  
B : \_\_\_\_\_(I/He) think that \_\_\_\_\_ (it/she) had many problems.
  
2. A : Will \_\_\_\_\_ (I/you) tell \_\_\_\_\_ (I/me) where does Friday come before Monday?  
B : \_\_\_\_\_(They/It) is so easy, in a dictionary!
  
3. Customer : \_\_\_\_\_(You/I) want something to get rid of mosquitoes.  
Shopkeeper : Okay sir. Then \_\_\_\_\_ (you/he) should buy this medicine. \_\_\_\_\_ (We/I) am sure that \_\_\_\_\_ (you/he) will find \_\_\_\_\_ (it/she) very effective.  
Customer : How does \_\_\_\_\_ (it/they) work?  
Shopkeeper : When \_\_\_\_\_ (you/us) find a mosquito, just catch \_\_\_\_\_(I/it). Then tickle in its stomach. As a result, \_\_\_\_\_ (it/him) will open its mouth. Then \_\_\_\_\_ (your/you) put the medicine in its mouth. \_\_\_\_\_ (I/He) promise \_\_\_\_\_ (you/her) that the mosquito will certainly die.

# Simple Present Tense



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will learn the use of present indefinite tense.

Students, present tense of verb is used to talk about the things people usually do.



Read the following sentences:

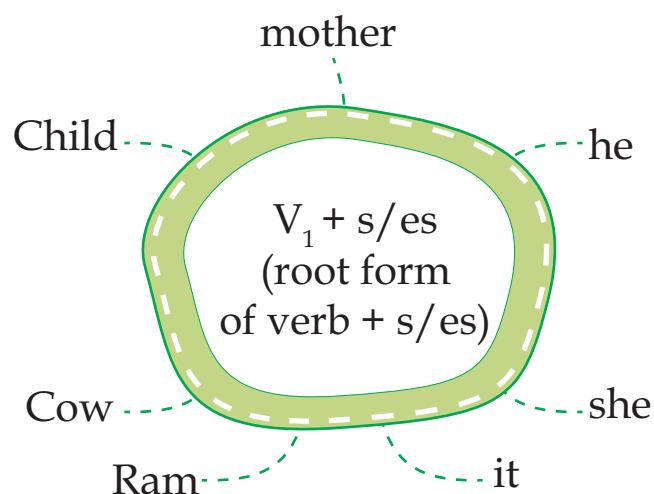
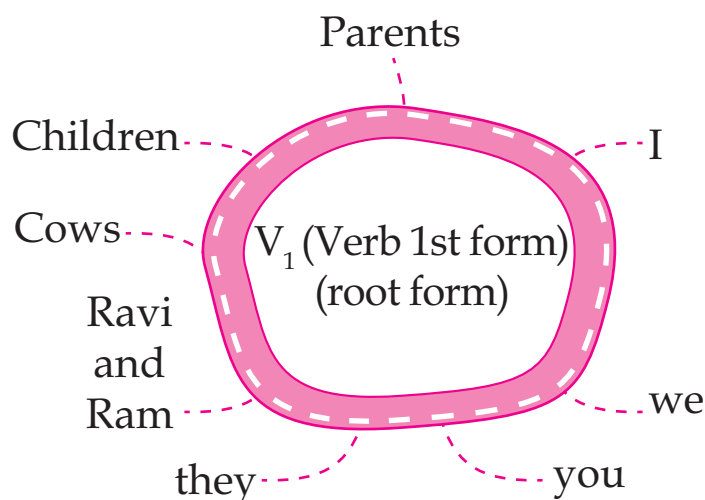
1. I celebrate my mother's birthday every year.
2. My father decorates the home.
3. My aunt cooks special dishes.
4. We invite friends and relatives.
5. They bring gifts for her.
6. She cuts the cake.
7. All of us wish for her long life.
8. We spend the whole day together.



The underlined words are all verbs. These verbs are in simple present tense. These are used to make general statements.

In the simple present tense, we use the root form of the verbs, with plural subjects and add -s or -es to the root form with singular subjects.





### I. Choose the correct verbs and fill in the blanks:

- My friend \_\_\_\_\_ tennis. (play/plays)
- My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable soup. (like/likes)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my parents. (respect/respects)
- She \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes in the cupboard. (keep/keeps)
- Rashid \_\_\_\_\_ his work regularly. (do/does)
- Children \_\_\_\_\_ their teachers. (obey/obeys)
- We always \_\_\_\_\_ our friends. (help/helps)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ kites. (fly/flies)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ your hair nicely. (comb/combs)
- Samrat \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus. (go/goes)

### II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of given verbs in the simple present tense:

- Sarthak \_\_\_\_\_ in every competition. (participate)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the Children's Day on 14<sup>th</sup> November. (celebrate)
- Sneha \_\_\_\_\_ milkshake every morning. (drink)
- He \_\_\_\_\_ bits of paper all over the room. (throw)
- A tortoise \_\_\_\_\_ very slowly. (move)
- The stars \_\_\_\_\_ at night. (twinkle)
- Mom \_\_\_\_\_ my uniform. (iron)
- The baby \_\_\_\_\_ loudly. (cry)

9. They \_\_\_\_\_ off the lights when they go out.
10. It is my dog. It \_\_\_\_\_ with me.
11. The Earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the Sun.
12. I always \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.
13. Iti never \_\_\_\_\_ a lie.
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ God.
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ tasty dishes.

(switch)

(play)

(move)

(speak)

(tell)

(worship)

(make)



It's fun to make corrections! Take a red pen and circle the wrong words. Write correct words in the given space:

1. Cold air blow in winter season.
2. Dogs wags their tails when they are happy.
3. Bhawna watch news channel.
4. I does my work timely.
5. We cleans our study room.
6. Mother fry bread rolls.
7. Our teacher try to solve our problems.
8. You takes exercise regularly.
9. He close the tap after use.
10. Carpenters makes furniture.

blows



#### Tip of the day

In the above exercise, there are mistakes in verbs only.



# Adjectives



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will learn the use of adjectives.

Students, do you remember the use of describing words? You are smart, intelligent and active. These underlined words are adjectives.



Read some more sentences:

The flamingo is a large bird which travels to India in the winter months. Flamingos are mainly found in Europe, South America and Africa. They have pink, white and black feathers. They have long legs and thin, long necks. They live in big flocks of hundreds of birds.



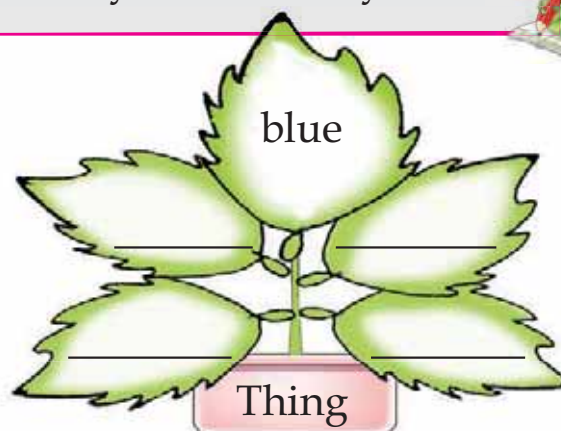
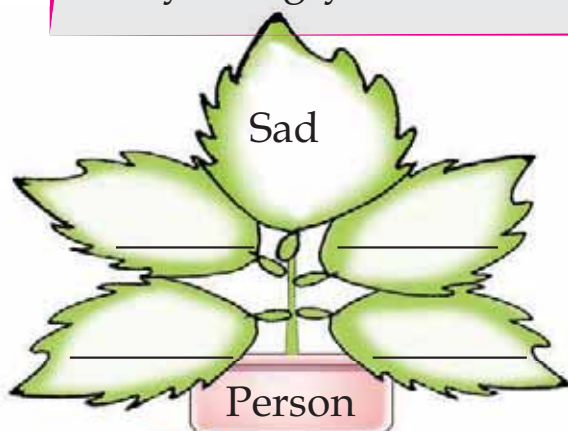
All these underlined words are adjectives. They tell us more about the flamingos.

We use adjectives to describe people, place or things.



I. Choose the words from the box and place them in the correct leaf.

tasty, hungry, sad, blue, rich, rainy, costly, honest, easy, smart







### Tip of the day

- Adjectives tell us about the colour, shape or size of a noun: white fat cat, black hair, round ball
- They tell us how many there are: three sides, twelve months
- They tell us about some special qualities: Soft skin, narrow street
- They can be placed before or after the noun they describe:  
This ring is expensive.  
I have an expensive ring.

## II. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences:

1. A square has four sides.
2. A crab has a flat round body and five pairs of legs.
3. Jama Masjid is the largest mosque in India.
4. There are two hundred and six bones in a human body.
5. The mangoes are ripe and juicy.
6. This question is important.
7. Shreya has a sweet voice.
8. The Earth is round.
9. Rachna won a gold medal.
10. The Mehtab Bagh is very large.
11. Look at those fluffy clouds in the blue sky!
12. There are twelve months in a year.
13. That street is narrow.
14. Your shoes are expensive.
15. I am an honest person.



III. Write the opposite of these adjectives by choosing words from the cloud:

straight, untidy, bitter, short, cheap, kind, narrow, fat,  
ugly, full, interesting, light

1. beautiful \_\_\_\_\_
2. empty \_\_\_\_\_
3. heavy \_\_\_\_\_
4. thin \_\_\_\_\_
5. tidy \_\_\_\_\_
6. expensive \_\_\_\_\_

7. curly \_\_\_\_\_
8. sweet \_\_\_\_\_
9. cruel \_\_\_\_\_
10. wide \_\_\_\_\_
11. tall \_\_\_\_\_
12. boring \_\_\_\_\_

IV. Match the adjectives with suitable nouns:

Adjectives

1. Curly
2. young
3. woollen
4. narrow
5. useful
6. tricky
7. deep
8. honest
9. proud
10. stale

Nouns

- a. street
- b. food
- c. book
- d. man
- e. question
- f. prince
- g. hair
- h. clothes
- i. river
- j. guard

V. Choose the correct adjectives and fill in the blanks:

1. The Agra Fort is very \_\_\_\_\_. (large/easy)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (old/young) man could not walk speedily.
3. The road was wet and \_\_\_\_\_. (dry/slippery)
4. Milk is \_\_\_\_\_ (good/bad) for our health.

5. Tigers have \_\_\_\_\_ (green/black) stripes on their bodies.
6. Tomatoes are \_\_\_\_\_. (sweet/sour)
7. Students should be \_\_\_\_\_ (obedient/disobedient)
8. December is the \_\_\_\_\_ (first/last) month of a year.

VI. Describe your school using atleast one adjective in every sentence:

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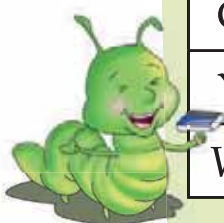


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Find fifteen adjectives from the word search:

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



# Present Continuous Tense

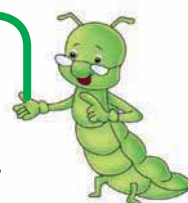


**Teacher's Note**

In this unit, children will learn to use present continuous form of verb for talking about the things that are happening now.

Students, you know that we use the present continuous tense to talk about the action going on at the moment of speaking.

We use is/am/are with the -ing form of verb to show what we are doing now.



Read these sentences carefully:

1. I am talking to you.
2. You are listening to me.
3. We are discussing Present Continuous Tense.
4. You are reading your grammar book.
5. Priya, why are you talking?
6. Am I asking you tough questions?
7. It is raining heavily.
8. She is quarrelling with others.



You know the use of is/am/are. Still we are revising it:

I	am	closing the windows.
He She	is	
We You They	are	my pet dog.
It	is	



I. Circle the correct verb:

1. My mother is peeling/are peeling the carrots.
2. I am grating/is grating the carrots.
3. Today, we are making/is making carrot halwa.
4. They is parking/are parking their car.
5. You is disturbing/are disturbing me.
6. I are filling/am filling my water bottle.
7. He is cleaning/are cleaning his study room.
8. Children is flying/are flying kites.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verbs (in the present continuous tense):

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. The teacher _____ the notebooks.             | (check)    |
| 2. We _____ our work.                           | (complete) |
| 3. I _____ a phone call.                        | (make)     |
| 4. Children _____ saplings in the park.         | (plant)    |
| 5. The beggar _____ for food.                   | (ask)      |
| 6. It _____ very dark.                          | (get)      |
| 7. They _____ at a hotel.                       | (stay)     |
| 8. He _____ a bike.                             | (ride)     |
| 9. Raj _____ his new jeans.                     | (wear)     |
| 10. You _____ a reality show.                   | (watch)    |
| 11. Riya and Shorya _____ a song.               | (sing)     |
| 12. Rahul and I _____ old clothes to poor kids. | (donate)   |
| 13. Mother _____ dinner for us.                 | (prepare)  |
| 14. The fisherman _____ fish.                   | (catch)    |
| 15. Cats _____ the mice.                        | (chase)    |



### III. Change the following sentences in present continuous tense:

1. I write a story.

I am writing a story.

2. They draw pictures.

3. He drinks mango shake.

4. The sun shines brightly.

5. We jump on trampoline.

6. Our teacher teaches us nicely.

7. Sweety makes tea for the guests.

8. I mop the floor.



#### Tip of the day



We drop 'e' or double the last letter in many words to make their -ing form.  
Example: writing, making, hopping, mopping.



Decode the message and prove that you are as smart as Sherlock Holmes:  
(hint: 1 means A, 2 means B, 3 means C, 4 means D and so on)

1. 19 1 22 5 23 1 20 5 18

2. 19 1 22 5 5 1 18 20 8

# Comparisons



*Teacher's Note*

In this unit, children will learn to make comparison among people, things, animals or places by using suitable degrees of adjectives.

Students, look at the pictures and read the sentences carefully:

1. This orange is big.



Coconut is bigger than the orange.



Watermelon is the biggest fruit in this basket.



2. Ritu is a thin girl.



Pakhi is thinner than Ritu.



Bhumika is the thinnest girl in the class.



3. Groundnuts are costly.  (₹ 100/kg)

Cashewnuts are costlier than groundnuts.  (₹ 800/kg)

Walnuts are the costliest dry fruits.  (₹ 1200/kg)

We show comparison between two things by using the -er form of an adjective like bigger, thinner, costlier. We make some changes in the spellings also. In some bigger words we use 'more' to form comparative degree like- more useful, more intelligent.



We show comparison among three or more things by using the -est form of an adjective like- biggest, thinnest, costliest. In some bigger words we use 'most' to form superlative degree like- most useful, most intelligent.

## Learn the table:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
fair	fairer	fairest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
high	higher	highest
fast	faster	fastest
slow	slower	slowest
low	lower	lowest
cold	colder	coldest
neat	neater	neatest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
costly	costlier	costliest
easy	easier	easiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
happy	happier	happiest
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest
mad	madder	maddest
red	redder	reddest
hot	hotter	hottest
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest
much, many	more	most
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
important	more important	most important
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
serious	more serious	most serious
honest	more honest	most honest
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable

I. Fill in the blanks with correct option:

1. The mango is the \_\_\_\_\_ fruit. (sweet/sweetest)
2. Mangoes are \_\_\_\_\_ than apples. (sweet/sweeter)
3. Honesty is the \_\_\_\_\_ policy. (better/best)
4. Sam is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy. (smart/smarter)
5. Gold is a \_\_\_\_\_ metal. (costly/costlier)
6. Gold is \_\_\_\_\_ than silver. (costly/costlier)
7. This chapter is very \_\_\_\_\_. (important/more important)
8. Priyanka is \_\_\_\_\_ than Deepika. (beautiful/more beautiful)
9. Your handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_. (neatest/neat)
10. Your handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. (neater/neatest)
11. Your handwriting is the \_\_\_\_\_ in our class. (neater/neatest)
12. Aman cracks \_\_\_\_\_ jokes. (funny/funnier)

II. Fill in the blanks with correct degree of the given adjectives:

1. Gagan is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy. (talkative)
2. Aryan is \_\_\_\_\_ than Salman. (handsome)
3. This car is in the \_\_\_\_\_ condition. (bad)
4. Mount Everest is the \_\_\_\_\_ peak in the world. (high)
5. My bag is \_\_\_\_\_ than yours. (heavy)
6. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ today. (hot)
7. Tanya is \_\_\_\_\_ than Ajay. (careless)
8. Mona is an \_\_\_\_\_ girl. (intelligent)
9. Sangam is my \_\_\_\_\_ friend. (good)
10. Geeta has a \_\_\_\_\_ voice. (sweet)

Tip of the day

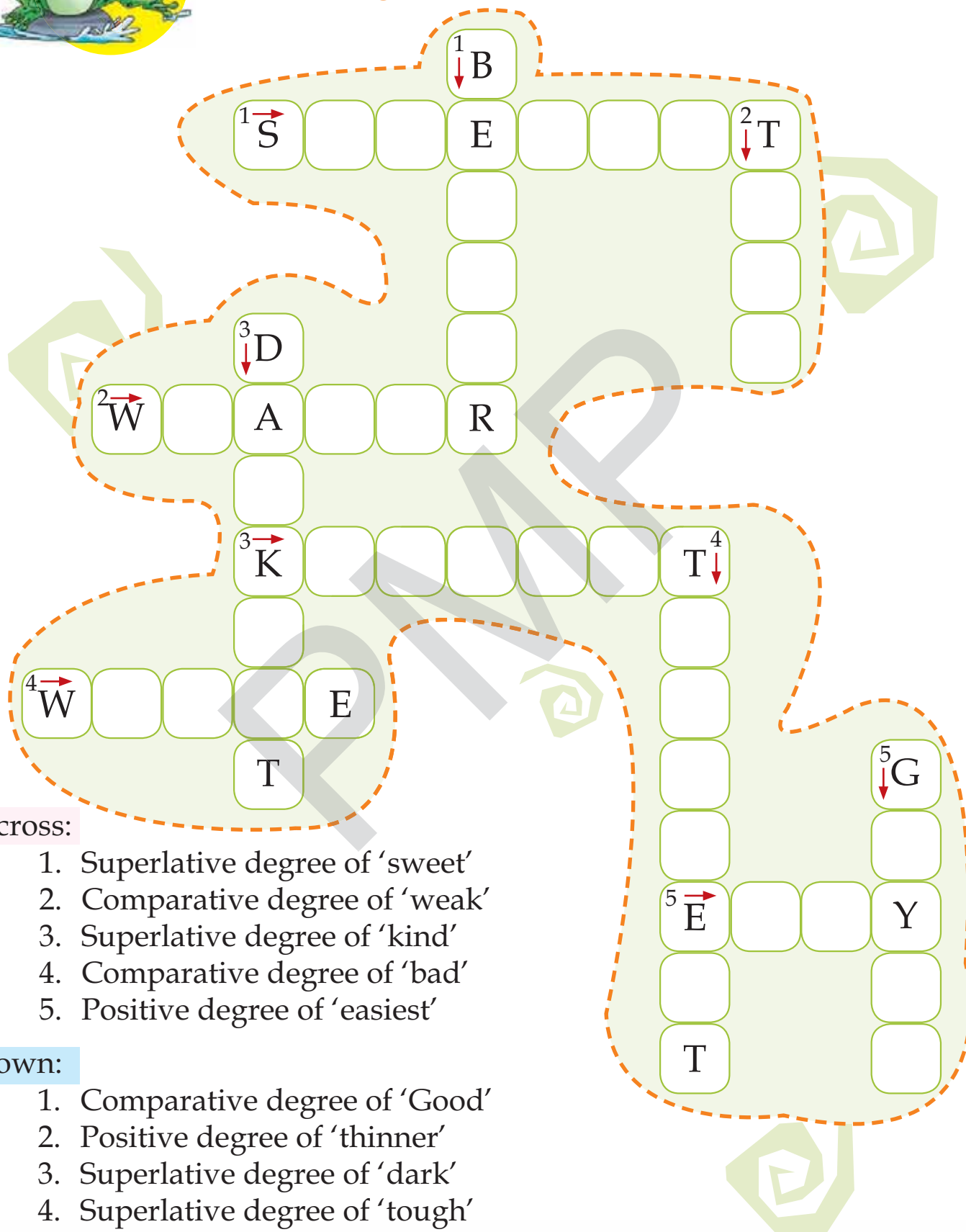


We generally use 'than' after comparative degree and 'the' before superlative degree.





Here is a crossword puzzle for you. Solve it by following the hints:



#### Across:

1. Superlative degree of 'sweet'
2. Comparative degree of 'weak'
3. Superlative degree of 'kind'
4. Comparative degree of 'bad'
5. Positive degree of 'easiest'

#### Down:

1. Comparative degree of 'Good'
2. Positive degree of 'thinner'
3. Superlative degree of 'dark'
4. Superlative degree of 'tough'
5. Comparative degree of 'gay'

# Simple Past Tense



*Teacher's Note*

In this unit, children will learn the past form of some more verbs and use of simple past tense.

Students, last year you studied simple past tense. You learnt past form of verbs. You worked hard and passed the exam. Please note that all the underlined words are the past form of verbs.



We use the simple past tense to express the actions that took place in the past. In the simple past tense, we use the past form of verb. Here are some verbs and their past form.

Read and learn them:

verb (root form)	past form	verb (root form)	past form
ask	asked	fly	flew
become	became	give	gave
begin	began	go	went
break	broke	hide	hid
choose	chose	know	knew
come	came	run	ran
do	did	see	saw
drink	drank	sing	sang
eat	ate	sit	sat
find	found	speak	spoke



swim	swam	make	made
take	took	say	said
win	won	sell	sold
write	wrote	sleep	slept
bring	brought	tell	told
buy	bought	weep	wept
catch	caught	work	worked
teach	taught	cut	cut
have	had	put	put
learn	learnt	read	read

I. Circle the correct past tense form of the following verbs:

1. see : seed, saw, sawed
2. cut : cutt, cutted, cut
3. tell : teld, told, telled
4. choose : chose, chosed, choosed
5. write : writed, wrote, wroted
6. go : goed, wented, went
7. teach : taught, teached, taughted
8. win : wonned, won, winned

II. Fill in the blanks with past form of the given verbs:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a fairy tale last night.
2. Aladdin \_\_\_\_\_ a magic lamp.
3. Tanya \_\_\_\_\_ a lame excuse for coming late.
4. The rabbit \_\_\_\_\_ fast.



(read)

(find)

(make)

(run)

5. The flight \_\_\_\_\_ off at 6.00 a.m.

(take)

6. They \_\_\_\_\_ us to wait.

(ask)

7. Children \_\_\_\_\_ at the jokes.

(laugh)

8. Paras \_\_\_\_\_ all the answers.

(know)

### III. Change the following sentences into simple past tense:

1. Manu makes noodles.

Manu made noodles.

2. Aeroplanes fly high in the sky.

3. You write poems.

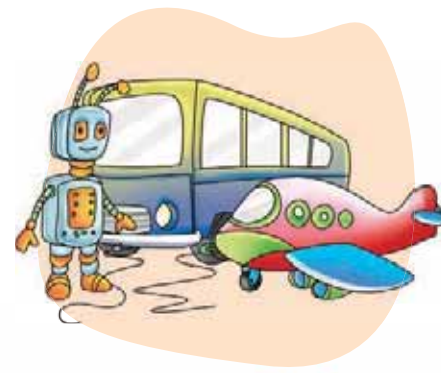
4. I give my books to my maid's son.

5. We share our toys also.

6. The teachers check our notebooks.

7. Children visit Doll's Museum.

8. Our holidays begin from 25<sup>th</sup> December.







Choose the correct options and complete the story in simple past tense:



Androcles \_\_\_\_\_ (is/was) a Greek slave. His cruel master \_\_\_\_\_ (treat/treated) him badly. One day, he \_\_\_\_\_ (run/ran) away from his master's house to a forest. He \_\_\_\_\_ (see/saw) that a lion was crying due to pain.

Androcles \_\_\_\_\_ (go/went) near the lion and \_\_\_\_\_ (find/found) a thorn in the lion's paw. He \_\_\_\_\_ (take/took) out the thorn. After a few months, the king's soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ (catch/caught) Androcles and the king \_\_\_\_\_ (order/ordered) to throw Androcles before a hungry lion. But the lion \_\_\_\_\_ (begin/began) to lick his hands instead of killing him. All the people \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) surprised to see this. Actually, it was the same lion whom Androcles had helped. The king \_\_\_\_\_ (was/were) impressed. He set Androcles free.

# Articles



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will learn more about the use of articles.

Students, you know that there are three articles - a, an and the.



Indefinite

a

an

Articles

Definite

the

'A' and 'an' are used before singular countable nouns. We don't say a books or an apples.

A is used before words starting with consonant sound.



a yak



a telephone



a knife

We don't say a bread. We say a slice of bread because bread, sugar, oil, tea, milk, water, cotton, gold, butter, etc. are uncountable nouns.



'An' is used before words starting with vowel sound.



an owl



an artist



an inkpot

'The' is used before definite person or thing.

Examples : This is the book I bought yesterday.

The boy in red shirt is my brother.

'The' is used with the special names of monuments, rivers, mountain ranges, books, trains, newspapers, etc.



the Eiffel Tower



the Yamuna



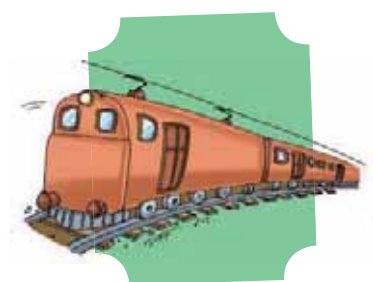
the Ramayana



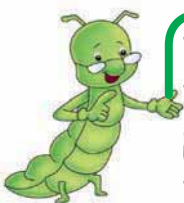
the Himalayas



the Times of India



the Rajdhani Express



When we talk about something for the first time, we use a or an.

When we talk about the same thing again, we use the.

Example: I saw a dog. The dog was limping.

We also use the with unique things.

Example: the sun, the moon, the stars, the sky, the east.





### Tip of the day

Some words start with a consonant but they have vowel sound like- an hour, an honest man

Some words start with a vowel but they have consonant sound like- a useful thing, a unicorn, a one rupee coin, a university.

Here 'u' is pronounced 'you' and 'o' is pronounced 'wa'.

## I. Put a/an/the before these words:

- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ clock   | 9. _____ kitten           |
| 2. _____ emu     | 10. _____ Hindustan Times |
| 3. _____ penguin | 11. _____ uncle           |
| 4. _____ Earth   | 12. _____ Alps            |
| 5. _____ giraffe | 13. _____ dolphin         |
| 6. _____ sky     | 14. _____ engineer        |
| 7. _____ house   | 15. _____ Bible           |
| 8. _____ ostrich | 16. _____ artist          |

## II. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ bag and \_\_\_\_\_ rain coat.
2. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ glass of water.
3. This is \_\_\_\_\_ ice cube. Put \_\_\_\_\_ ice cube in my lemonade.
4. My mother reads \_\_\_\_\_ Navbharat Times daily in \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
5. My dog's name is Google. It has \_\_\_\_\_ pup. \_\_\_\_\_ pup is one month old.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ milk in \_\_\_\_\_ glass is warm.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Sun rises in \_\_\_\_\_ east and sets in \_\_\_\_\_ west.
8. Mohan is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man. He works at this shop for \_\_\_\_\_ hour daily in \_\_\_\_\_ evening.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ unicorn is \_\_\_\_\_ imaginary animal.



10. \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella is \_\_\_\_\_ useful thing.
11. We have \_\_\_\_\_ garden. There is \_\_\_\_\_ guava tree and \_\_\_\_\_ apple tree in \_\_\_\_\_ garden.
12. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ black board.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Moon is \_\_\_\_\_ natural satellite of \_\_\_\_\_ Earth.
14. Close \_\_\_\_\_ window.
15. There is \_\_\_\_\_ window in my room.

### III. Cross the wrong articles in the following sentences:

1. I will come back in a/an hour.
2. There is a/the picture on the wall.
3. A/The Statue of Liberty is in New York.
4. We are having a/an party next week.
5. Shut a/the door, please.
6. The /A Nile is the longest river in Africa.
7. A/ An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
8. A/The book on the desk is badly torn.
9. The/A Ganga is a long river.
10. She lives in a/the village.
11. A/ An ant is a/an hardworking insect.
12. A/The grandmother of Shourya is a great cook.



### IV. Complete the poem by using suitable articles:

'Sorry' is \_\_\_\_\_ magic word,  
that changes \_\_\_\_\_ frown to \_\_\_\_\_ smile.  
It can save \_\_\_\_\_ friendship dear,  
and stop \_\_\_\_\_ shedding of \_\_\_\_\_ tear.



Solve these riddles.

1. If you drop a white hat in the Red Sea, what does it become?
2. Why won't oysters share their food?
3. What always runs and never talks, tells you something and never talks?
4. There is a green house. Inside the green house there is a white house. Inside the white house there is a red house. Inside the red house there are lots of black babies. What is it?
5. I'm black when you get me, red when you use me and greyish-white when you are all done with me. What am I?
6. I am an odd number. Take away an alphabet and I become even. What number am I?

Answer: 1. It becomes wet 2. Because they are shell fish (selfish) 3. A clock 4. A watermelon 5. Charcoal 6. SEVEN (remove 's', then 'EVEN' is left)

# Nouns: Possessive

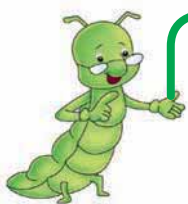


**Teacher's Note**

In this unit, children will learn the use of an apostrophe (') to show possession.

Students, read the following sentences carefully:

1. The name of my mother is Kaamini Mishra.  
My mother's name is Kaamini Mishra.
2. The voice of Kailash Kher is appealing.  
Kailash Kher's voice is appealing.
3. The car of my friend is new.  
My friend's car is new.
4. The ears of rabbits are large.  
Rabbits' ears are large.
5. The hostel in which girls live is nearby.  
Girls' hostel is nearby.



We use 's to show possession. We can say that something belongs to somebody or something by using 's.



## Tip of the day

- 's and ' show belonging.
- 's is added to singular nouns or plural nouns which don't end in -s.  
Ex.: Ram's, child's, children's, men's
- ' is added to plural nouns that end in -s.  
Ex.: boys', babies', soldiers', birds'

I. Use an apostrophe with -s to show possession:

1. Rohan – book → Rohan's book
2. Aditya – cellphone → \_\_\_\_\_
3. Aamir Khan – films → \_\_\_\_\_
4. dog – tail → \_\_\_\_\_
5. bird – nest → \_\_\_\_\_
6. cow – milk → \_\_\_\_\_



II. Use an apostrophe without -s to show possession:

1. boys – hostel → \_\_\_\_\_
2. fairies – wands → \_\_\_\_\_
3. lawyers – cabin → \_\_\_\_\_
4. horses – tails → \_\_\_\_\_
5. soldiers – guns → \_\_\_\_\_
6. ladies – purses → \_\_\_\_\_



III. Write these expressions using ' or 's:

1. the temple of Lord Krishna

\_\_\_\_\_

2. the toys of babies

\_\_\_\_\_

3. the books of boys

\_\_\_\_\_

4. the dresses of women

\_\_\_\_\_

5. the name of my uncle

\_\_\_\_\_





6. the school in which Manikya reads

\_\_\_\_\_

7. the office in which my parents work

\_\_\_\_\_

8. the kennels in which dogs live

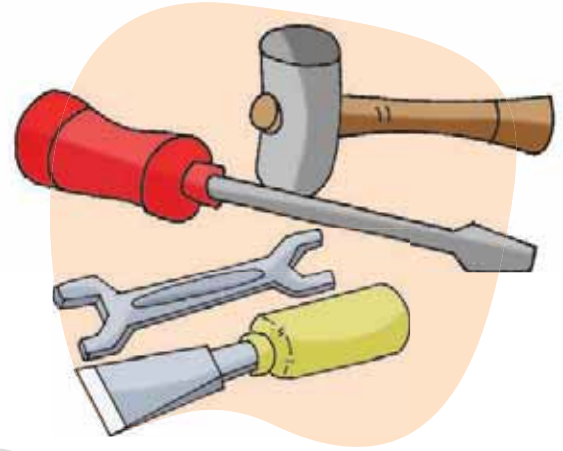
\_\_\_\_\_

9. the tools used by a plumber

\_\_\_\_\_

10. the sandals of Naina

\_\_\_\_\_



IV. Write these sentences using '\_' or 's':



1. The eyes of an owl are very big.

An owl's eyes are very big.

2. The neck of a giraffe is very long.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My uncle follows the advice of our doctor.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Nandini sells the purses of the ladies.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The teacher is checking notebooks of the students.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The dresses worn by children are very beautiful.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. The hostel in which girls live is under construction.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The books of this author are very popular.

\_\_\_\_\_





Here is an easy quiz for you:

1. My mother's mother is my
2. My father's sister is my
3. My aunt's kids are my
4. My mother's brother is my
5. My father's father is my
6. My parents' other children are my



Helpbox:

cousins, grandfather, uncle, grandmother, siblings, aunt

# Prepositions



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will learn some more prepositions.

Students, you know some prepositions. Read these sentences:

1. You are sitting on the desks.
2. We are in the classroom.
3. I am standing near the blackboard.
4. You come to school by bus.
5. I live nearby so I come on foot.
6. There is a bin under your desk.
7. The library is behind your class-room.
8. The furniture in your class is made of wood.
9. Janvi has just come from the Sports Room.
10. You stay at school from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.



All the underlined words are prepositions. They tell the position and place of nouns. They show the relation of one thing to another in a sentence.

Prepositions are very important in a sentence.

The words on, in, near, to, by, under, behind, of, from, at, between, over and above are prepositions.

**I. Underline prepositions in these sentences:**

1. Please bring food for me.
2. Look at the blackboard.
3. Aditya lives in Bengaluru.
4. Monday comes after Sunday.
5. All the toys are scattered on the floor.
6. Wash your hands with a soap.
7. The fan is over your head.
8. Taruna is throwing pebbles into the pond.
9. He is throwing stones at the monkey.
10. Go to the market and bring milk from the dairy.
11. Ranjan is playing with Pankaj in front of my house.
12. Complete your home work before going to sleep.



**II. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. You may need to repeat some words from the cloud:**

before, from, of, between, up, by, to, at, on, in front of

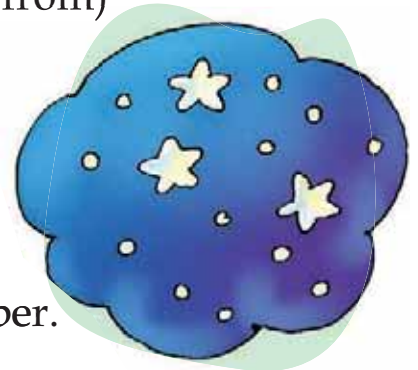
1. There is a nest \_\_\_\_\_ the branch \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.
2. Why are you standing \_\_\_\_\_ the television?
3. I pray \_\_\_\_\_ God \_\_\_\_\_ going \_\_\_\_\_ bed.
4. Please take out books \_\_\_\_\_ your bags.
5. Jack and Jill went \_\_\_\_\_ the hill.
6. Tom is standing \_\_\_\_\_ Jim and Jack.
7. We go \_\_\_\_\_ church \_\_\_\_\_ Sundays.



8. I am proud \_\_\_\_\_ my country.
9. He goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ bus but I go \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
10. Look \_\_\_\_\_ the rainbow.

**III. Choose the correct prepositions and fill in the blanks:**

1. The Republic Day falls \_\_\_\_\_ 26th January. (at/on)
2. The airport is far away \_\_\_\_\_ our area. (to/from)
3. Please switch \_\_\_\_\_ the light. (of/off)
4. Stars twinkle \_\_\_\_\_ (on/in) the sky  
\_\_\_\_\_ (in/at) night.
5. Gandhiji was born \_\_\_\_\_ (on/at) 2nd October.
6. I go \_\_\_\_\_ (by/for) a walk daily \_\_\_\_\_  
(in/on) the evening.
7. This poem is written \_\_\_\_\_ (at/by) Keats.
8. Manu brought a cell phone \_\_\_\_\_ (for/at) me.
9. There are sixty seconds \_\_\_\_\_ (in/at) a minute.
10. The seats \_\_\_\_\_ (of/for) this car are comfortable.
11. I am suffering \_\_\_\_\_ (of/from) fever.
12. A flat is \_\_\_\_\_ (for/beside) sale.
13. The boys are playing \_\_\_\_\_ (by/with) their  
classmates.
14. There is a tree \_\_\_\_\_ (on/behind) this building.
15. Jaishree brought a gift \_\_\_\_\_ (to/from) Jammu  
\_\_\_\_\_ (across/for) her friend.





Read this poem and underline the prepositions:

### Google's Walk



Google, the dog, went for a walk  
in the garden  
under the tree  
over the fence  
behind the bushes  
between two benches  
and around the flat  
just in time to catch a rat.  
Goggle, the dog, came back home.



# Short Forms



*Teacher's  
Note*

In this unit, children will learn the use of short forms of some words which are also called contractions.



Students, we generally use short forms of some words in spoken English. Short forms are used to speak speedily.

Read these sentences.

1. I am fond of story books.  
I'm fond of story books.
2. It is an interesting story.  
It's an interesting story.
3. You will like this book.  
You'll like this book.



Here are some short forms for you:

I am	–	I'm
you are	–	you're
he is	–	he's
she is	–	she's
it is	–	it's
we are	–	we're
they are	–	they're
he will	–	he'll
she will	–	she'll

I have	–	I've
you have	–	you've
he has	–	he's
she has	–	she's
it has	–	it's
we have	–	we've
they have	–	they've
we will	–	we'll
they will	–	they'll

## I. Complete the table:

Words	Short Forms	Words	Short Forms
1. he has	_____	5. _____	it's
2. _____	they'll	6. _____	you've
3. we are	_____	7. I am	_____
4. I have	_____	8. we will	_____

We also add 'not' to some words and make their short forms:

is not	-	isn't		has not	-	hasn't	
are not	-	aren't		have not	-	haven't	
was not	-	wasn't		had not	-	hadn't	
were not	-	weren't		will not	-	won't	
do not	-	don't		can not	-	can't	
does not	-	doesn't		should not	-	shouldn't	
did not	-	didn't		could not	-	couldn't	



### Tip of the day

Some words have two different long forms:

he's = he is/he has

he'd = he would/he had

it's = it is/it has

## II. Write the short forms:

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. is not _____     | 7. do not _____   |
| 2. will not _____   | 8. have not _____ |
| 3. should not _____ | 9. it is _____    |
| 4. did not _____    | 10. I have _____  |
| 5. she will _____   | 11. I am _____    |
| 6. can not _____    | 12. he has _____  |

## III. Rewrite these sentences using short forms of underlined words:

1. I am waiting for my school bus.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Get ready or you will get late for the show.

\_\_\_\_\_



3. Sheeba had not taken your book.

4. Do not tease animals.

5. Manya did not submit the form.

6. I will not eat junk food.

7. You can not climb this tree.

8. We should not talk in the library.

9. You have not completed your task.

10. Nitin does not like mushrooms.

11. You are wasting your time.

12. Sonali had not received my mail.



Read these tongue twister as speedily as you can:

1. She split a sheet, a sheet she split.

2. The sixth sheikh's sixth sheep's sick.

3. She sells sea-shells on the sea-shore. The shells she sells are sea-shells, I'm sure.

# Conjunctions



*Teacher's Note*

In this unit, children will revise the use of some conjunctions and learn some more conjunctions.

Students, you know that conjunctions are joining words. A conjunction joins words, groups of words or sentences.



Read these examples:

1. Joy and Muskan are siblings.
2. Joy and Muskan like dancing.
3. Joy likes western dance but Muskan likes classical dance.
4. Joy is happy because he has won a dance competition.
5. Muskan will go to Dubai so she is packing her bag.
6. Who is elder- Joy or Muskan?
7. Muskan is elder but Joy looks elder because he is taller than Muskan.



All these underlined words are conjunctions.



Read some more examples:

1. These jackets are imported. These jackets are costly.  
These jackets are imported and costly.  
Here 'and' joins two words.
2. Adnan could not go to school. He was ill.  
Adnan could not go to school because he was ill.  
Here 'because' joins two sentences.

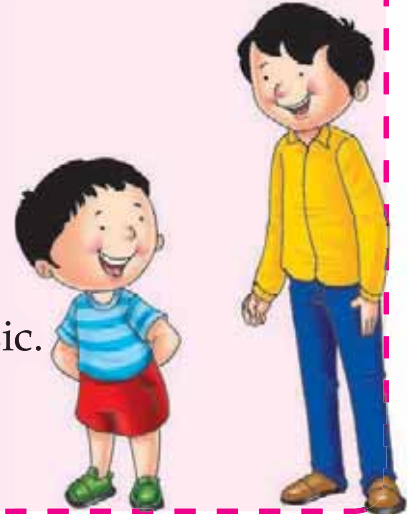
3. Is Rekha active? Is Rekha lazy?

Is Rekha active or lazy?

Here 'or' joins two words.

**I. Underline the conjunctions in these sentences:**

1. Mr Jain is smart and handsome.
2. She is rich but selfish.
3. You can have tea or coffee.
4. Bittoo is sad because he has lost his book.
5. Sachin is tall but Deepak is short.
6. Today it is very hot and humid.
7. I'm studying right now so I won't go to play.
8. My mother is fond of classical and western music.
9. Nishant is intelligent and sincere.
10. Rakshit is intelligent but careless.



**Tip of the day**

We generally use 'and' when there is similarity in qualities. We use 'but' when the qualities are contrasting. Read sentences 9 & 10 of Exercise I.

**II. Fill in the blanks with right option:**

1. Pooja has one brother \_\_\_\_\_ no sister. (and/but)
2. Lions \_\_\_\_\_ tigers are wild animals. (and/but)
3. I'm not going outside \_\_\_\_\_ it is raining. (but/because)
4. It is raining outside \_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella before going out. (so/because)
5. Do you like milk \_\_\_\_\_ tea? (but/or)
6. We went to the market \_\_\_\_\_ bought new dresses. (and/but)
7. We went to the market \_\_\_\_\_ we had to buy a new dress. (because/but)
8. We went to the market \_\_\_\_\_ could not buy anything. (and/but)

9. We needed new uniform \_\_\_\_\_ we went to the shop. (but/so)
10. You may visit a zoo \_\_\_\_\_ a museum. (but/or)

III. Join the sentences using given conjunctions:



1. I went to meet Rajiv. I could not meet him. (but)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Cotton is white. Cotton is soft. (and)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You can watch circus. You can watch magic show. (or)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Samrat has two comics. Samrat has four story books. (and)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. I am unwell. I will not go to park. (so)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. I will not eat ice-cream. I'm having cough and cold. (because)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Let's go to Worlds of Wonder. Let's go to Adventure Island. (or)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Kitty is my pet cat. It is not friendly. (but)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Do you like pizza? Do you like pasta? (or)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Mother will scold me. I have littered my room. (because)  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. You have plucked flowers. The gardener will scold you. (so)  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. I ran fast. I caught the bus. (and)  
\_\_\_\_\_



13. He ran fast. He missed the train. (but)

---

14. Mrs Kamla knows English. Mrs Kamla knows Malayalam. (and)







---

15. The traveller was tired. The traveller was hungry. (and)

---



Match the heads and tails to make sentences:

1.  I called him but
2.  She worked hard and
3.  He could not board the plane
4.  Cheshta has a headache so
5.  Walk carefully or
6.  The baby is hungry so

she is crying.

he did not reply.

you may slip.

won the contest.

give it milk.

because he was late.

Now write these sentences below and circle the conjunctions:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

PMP



# UNIT 19

## Adverbs



*Teacher's Note*

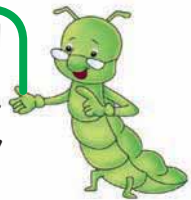
In this unit, children will learn the use of adverb of manner, place and time.

Students, read the following sentences:

- (1) The baby smiles sweetly.
- (2) The sun shines brightly.
- (3) Diksha writes neatly.



In these sentences, the words sweetly, brightly and neatly tell something more about the verbs 'smiles', 'shines' and 'writes'. The adverbs describe actions. The words - sweetly, brightly and neatly tell us how the action is done. Such words are called 'how' adverbs.



Now read these sentences:

- (1) Don't stand there.
- (2) Come inside.
- (3) Your friend is waiting upstairs.





In these sentences, 'there', 'inside' and 'upstairs' tell us where an action is done. These are 'where' adverbs.

Now read these sentences:

- (1) I went to school yesterday.
- (2) It is very foggy today.
- (3) Let me sleep now.



In these sentences, 'yesterday', 'today' and 'now' tell us when an action is done. These are 'when' adverbs.

So, an adverb adds to the meaning of a verb. It tells how, where and when an action is done.



#### Tip of the day



- Some adverbs tell us when something happened— today, tomorrow, soon, late, then, yesterday.
- Some adverbs tell us where something happened— here, there, upstairs, downstairs, outside, up.
- Some adverbs tell us how something happened— nicely, quietly, happily, sadly, easily, fast, hard. 'How' adverbs generally end in 'ly'.

#### I. Underline the 'how' adverbs in these sentences:

1. The children shouted loudly.
2. The policeman ran fast and caught the thief.
3. The stars twinkled brightly.
4. My uncle earns well.
5. Please talk softly.
6. Do your work carefully.
7. Virat hit the ball hard.
8. We can solve these exercises easily.





II. Underline the 'where' adverbs in these sentences:

1. God is everywhere.
2. Sam is sleeping inside.
3. Our school bus stops here.
4. They looked up.
5. My friends are waiting there.
6. Please come back.
7. Sneha is studying upstairs.
8. Don't go outside.



III. Underline the 'when' adverbs in these sentences:

1. She will visit us soon.
2. He came late.
3. We should sleep early.
4. Don't talk now.
5. I did not go to dance class yesterday.
6. The shop is closed today.
7. I'm going to visit my granny tomorrow.
8. What's for dinner tonight, Mom?



IV. Circle the correct adverbs:

1. Sara is playing happily/neatly.
2. You should not talk rudely/untidily.
3. Please talk badly/quietly.
4. The old man walks loudly/slowly.
5. Hold the plate carelessly/carefully.
6. It was a holiday yesterday/tomorrow.
7. There will be a holiday yesterday/tomorrow.
8. We are going out/then for dinner.
9. Our team played badly/well and won the match.
10. Our team played badly/well and lost the match.



V. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs:

1. Where are you going \_\_\_\_\_? (now / yesterday)
2. Please come \_\_\_\_\_. (here / there)
3. Don't enter the hall. Wait \_\_\_\_\_. (inside / outside)
4. You all acted \_\_\_\_\_. (brilliantly / up)
5. I get up \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning. (early / easily)
6. The children were dancing \_\_\_\_\_. (merrily / fastly)
7. They were busy \_\_\_\_\_. (tomorrow / then)
8. The train will arrive \_\_\_\_\_. (never / soon)
9. Mona opened the gift \_\_\_\_\_. (clearly / excitedly)
10. They ran \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the train. (slow / fast)
11. It is sunny \_\_\_\_\_. (tomorrow / today)
12. The sky is \_\_\_\_\_. (above / below)



Find fifteen adverbs from the word search:



Now write them in right columns:

'How' Adverbs

---

---

---

---

---

'Where' Adverbs

---

---

---

---

---

'When' Adverbs

---

---

---

---

---

PMP

# Use of Don't, Doesn't, Didn't



*Teacher's Note*

In this unit, children will learn to frame negative sentences in simple present and simple past tense.

Students, read these sentences carefully:

1. Rachit, do you like chocolates?  
No, I don't like chocolates.
2. Do they play cricket?  
No, they don't play cricket.
3. Children, do you understand this topic?  
No, we don't understand this topic.
4. Does the Sun rise in the west?  
No, the Sun doesn't rise in the west.
5. Does this bird talk?  
No, this bird doesn't talk.
6. Does he disturb you?  
No, he doesn't disturb me.
7. Did you watch the news?  
No, I didn't watch the news.
8. Did you sleep well last night?  
No, I didn't sleep well last night.
9. Did Sneha come to school yesterday?  
No, she didn't come to school yesterday.



We use 'don't' and 'doesn't' to frame negative sentences in simple present tense. We use 'didn't' to frame negative sentences in simple past tense.



## I. Underline the correct options:

1. I don't / doesn't like milk.
2. Manu don't/ doesn't watch movies very often.
3. Ruchi don't/ doesn't speak English well.
4. Amy didn't/ doesn't go out as she was ill.
5. My granny don't/ doesn't walk fast.
6. We don't/ doesn't live in the same locality.
7. She don't/ doesn't sing in front of others.
8. You don't/ didn't come to school yesterday.
9. Children don't/ doesn't make much noise in the class.
10. They don't/ didn't stay at our party for long. They were busy.



### Tip of the day

Use 'don't' with I, we, you, they and plural nouns. Use 'doesn't' with he, she, it and singular nouns. Use 'didn't' with all nouns and pronouns when the sentence is in simple past tense.

## II. Fill in the blanks with don't/doesn't/didn't:

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ celebrate Christmas at our home. We went to Jack's home this time.
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain heavily in April.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ study in the same class.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ waste water and electricity.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ pluck flowers.
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ play tennis last evening.
7. My grand parents \_\_\_\_\_ watch English news when they were young.
8. Children \_\_\_\_\_ drive motorbikes.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ wash her uniform.
10. Pandas \_\_\_\_\_ live in hot areas.



Look at the pictures and read what these kids don't like to do. Then frame the sentences. One has been done for you.



1. Manu

computer games



2. We

cookery show



3. I

telling lies



4. Farhan and Amaan

cabbage



5. My parents

western music



6. My cat

warm milk

1. Manu doesn't like computer games.

2. We don't \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_



# Interjections



## Teacher's Note

In this unit, children will learn the use of some interjections in sentences.

Bravo! You did well.

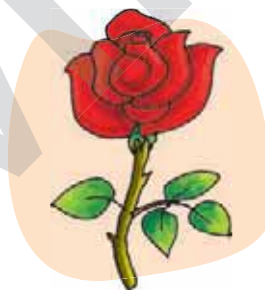
Here, 'Bravo!' is an interjection.

An interjection is a word or phrase that you use to express sudden feelings. It is placed at the beginning of a sentence. It is always followed by an exclamation mark.



Read some more sentences:

1. Wow! What a beautiful rose it is.



2. Hurrah! We have won the match.



3. Ssh! The baby is sleeping.



4. Alas! My cat is missing.



5. Ouch! I cut my finger.



The words 'hurrah', 'bravo', 'alas', 'wow', 'oh', 'ouch', 'hello', etc. are interjections. They express sudden feelings. These words express joy, wonder, praise or sudden grief.

**I. Match the interjections with the feelings they express:**

1. Alas!

a. sudden pain

2. Bravo!

b. sudden joy

3. Ouch!

c. sudden praise

4. Hurrah!

d. sudden grief

**II. Underline the interjections in these sentences:**

1. Hurray! We won the quiz.

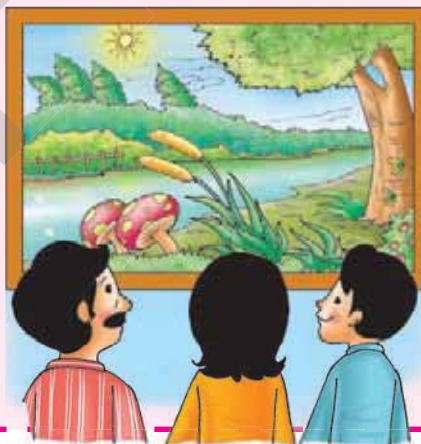
2. Oh no! Our holidays are cancelled.

3. Shh! Ma'am is watching you.

4. Oh! What a great news it is.

5. Bravo! Keep it up.

6. Wow! What a beautiful painting it is.



**III. Fill in the blanks with suitable interjections and put an exclamation mark (!) after the interjection:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ His grandpa is no more.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ What a trendy hair style it is.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ The mosquito bit me again.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ How are you?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ We are going to Switzerland.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ It is so sad.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ You can do much better.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ That was a great shot.





Spot the mistakes and correct them:

- ☐ 1. Ouch! The Taj Mahal is so beautiful. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ 2. Hi! I forgot my keys at home. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ 3. Wow! I sat on a needle. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ 4. Hurray! How nice of you. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ 5. Alas! That was a superb boundary. \_\_\_\_\_

# Comprehension

## I. Read the story and answer the questions that follow:

Once Akbar asked his servant to take care of his old horse and warned him by saying, "Whoever tells me that he is dead, will be punished."



After a few days the horse died. The servant was worried. He went to Birbal and said, "Sir, the old horse has died. How would I inform the emperor? He will punish me." Birbal asked him to relax and went to the emperor. Birbal said, "Your Majesty, your old horse has stopped eating, drinking and moving." Akbar said, "Oh God! My horse is dead." Birbal replied, "Yes, Sir. But you said it. Now whom will you punish?" Akbar had no answer to that question. Birbal was clever indeed.

Q1. Whom did Akbar ask to take care of his old horse?

---

Q2. What happened to the horse?

---

Q3. Who went to Akbar to inform about the death of the horse?

---

Q4. What did Akbar say?

---

Q5. Find any two adjectives from the story.

---

Q6. Find the past form of these verbs:

(i) die \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) ask \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) tell \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) say \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

Emu is a soft-feathered brown, flightless bird found in Australia. It has long, thin neck and legs. It is the second largest bird. It resembles an ostrich which is the largest bird.

Emus can run at 50km/hour. They may travel long distances to find food. They feed on a variety of plants and insects. They are also able to swim. They can live from ten to twenty years.



Q1. Where are Emus found?

\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. Which is the largest bird?

\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Describe the appearance of an emu.

\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. True/False:

(i) Emus can run at 150 km/hr. \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Emus are able to swim. \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. Find any two adjectives from the passage:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Q6. Find the antonyms (opposites) of these words:

hard \_\_\_\_\_; smallest \_\_\_\_\_; unable \_\_\_\_\_; thick \_\_\_\_\_

III. Read this poem and answer the following questions:

### ANIMAL SOUNDS

I sat for my lunch and a bee came  
buzzing.

Out in the pond I could hear the  
frogs croaking.

The asses were braying and the  
horses were neighing.

Oh what a racket they were all  
creating!

When the snakes do hiss and the  
tigers do growl,





When the wolves howl through the forest as they prowl,  
When the elephants trumpet and the monkeys chatter,  
Wouldn't you like to know what is the matter?  
We are all so busy with our whispers and shouts,  
We never know what the animals talk about!

Q1. Match the animals with their sounds:

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| (i) asses      | a. trumpet |
| (ii) elephants | b. howl    |
| (iii) wolves   | c. croak   |
| (iv) frogs     | d. bray    |

Q2. What was the bee doing?

---

Q3. Who were growling?

---

Q4. Do we understand what the animals say? Why?

---

- Q5. Find plurals:
- |             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| (i) horse   | _____ |
| (ii) wolf   | _____ |
| (iii) tiger | _____ |

Q6. Find synonyms from the passage:

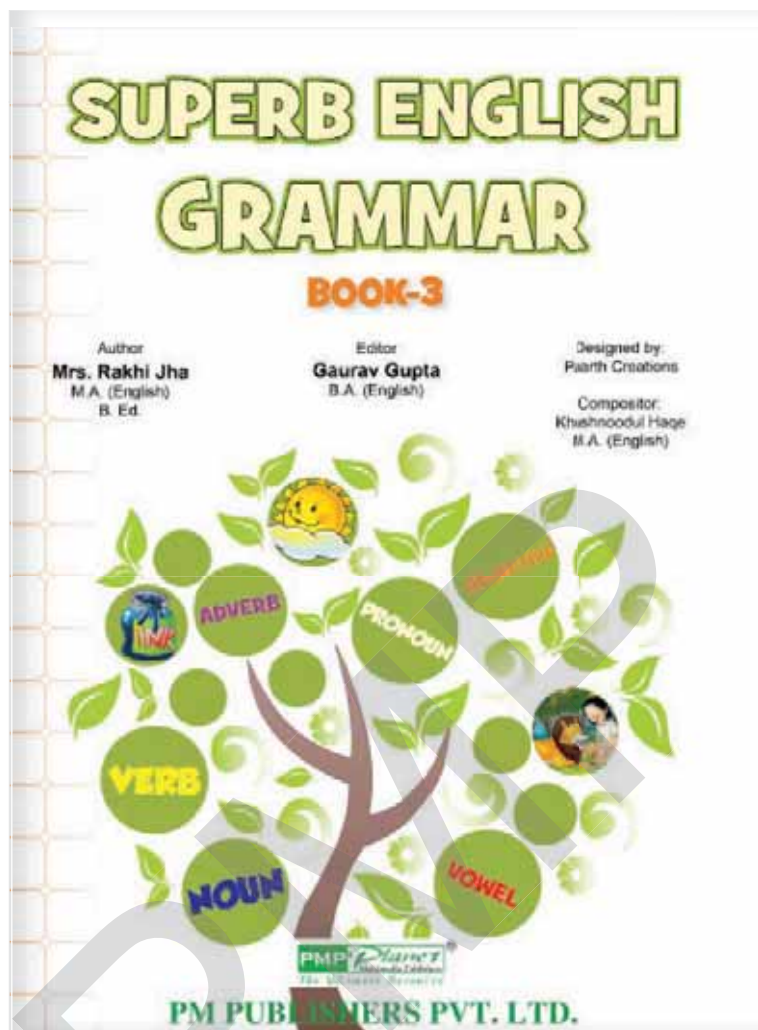
- (i) move quietly while hunting

---

- (ii) a very soft and quiet sound

---

IV. Look at this picture of the inner cover of your English Grammar book and answer the following questions by completing the table:



1. Name of book \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of Author \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name of Publication \_\_\_\_\_
4. Class for which this book is meant \_\_\_\_\_
5. Subject which is explained in the book \_\_\_\_\_
6. Is the inner cover impressive & attractive? \_\_\_\_\_

# Short Compositions



*Teacher's Note*

In this unit, children will learn to make short compositions.

I. Here is a recipe for preparing a sandwich. Complete it with the help of pictures:

1.  Cut the \_\_\_\_\_ into thin slices.

2. Apply a little \_\_\_\_\_ on two slices of bread.



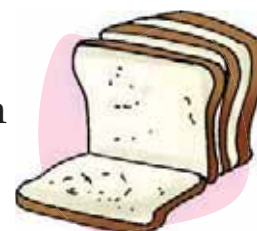
3.  Take one buttered slice and spread \_\_\_\_\_ on top of the butter.

4. Place a few slices of \_\_\_\_\_ on that.



5.  Add grated \_\_\_\_\_ on top.

6. Put another buttered slice of \_\_\_\_\_ on top with the buttered side facing down. Press well.



7.  Serve in a plate with green chutney and a glass of \_\_\_\_\_.

- II. Sam is telling about his best friend, Samarth. Read it carefully and then write about your best friend.

I have many friends but Samarth is my best friend. He is eight years old. We study in the same class. He is very smart. He has a fair complexion and black hair. He has got brown eyes. He is tall and slim. He is always smartly dressed. He is good at studies. He is the monitor of our class. He is very polite. He is very kind and helpful. His favourite game is chess. He plays casio very well. We study and play together. I like his company. All the teachers and students like him.



Now write about your best friend and paste his/her picture in your notebook.

- III. Read this short description of Aditya's grandfather. Then write a paragraph about your grandparents.

Grandparents are the greatest gifts given to us by God. They always love us, take care of us and guide us. I am telling you about my grandfather. My grandfather's name is Shri Raghu Nath Jha. He is a renowned professor. He is the Head of the English Department in his college. He helps me in studies. He tells me stories from Indian mythology. He saves me when my parents are in a bad mood. I love to go for a walk with him. He likes Indian classical music. He is fond of Bengali sweets. His favourite actors are Dilip Kumar and Amitabh Bachchan. He is very kind-hearted. He provides free coaching to many poor students. I'm proud of being the grandson of such a great person. I respect him from the core of my heart. May he live long!



Now write a paragraph about your grandfather/grandmother and paste his/her picture in your notebook:

- IV. Write a similar paragraph on your class teacher using as many adjectives as you can.
- V. Write about your favourite cartoon character and paste its picture in your notebook.
- VI. Write a paragraph on 'Importance of Trees'.
- VII. Write a paragraph on 'How I help my mother at home', in simple present tense.
- VIII. Write a paragraph on 'How I spent my winter break', in simple past tense.



# Letter Writing

Letter writing is a creative art. We express our thoughts by writing letters to people. There are two types of letters:



1. Formal letters

2. Informal letters

We write formal letters to official bodies, schools, colleges, etc., to make some request or complaint. We write informal letters to our friends and relatives.

## FORMAT OF INFORMAL LETTER

ABC-12  
Sadatpur  
Delhi-110090

sender's address

June 22, 20XX

date

Dear Manu

salutation

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

body of letter  
or  
message to be conveyed

Yours affectionately/sincerely

Samarth

signature

subscription

**Note:** Follow the format. Don't put commas at the end of the lines in address, date, salutation and subscription. Begin everything at the left margin.

Now read this letter carefully:

ABC-12  
Sadatpur  
Delhi-90

June 22, 20XX

Dear Manu

You will be glad to know that I won a gold medal in Swimming Championship. I must thank you for the tips you gave me in the last letter. So, the credit of my victory goes to you. I will send you some pictures of the event.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours lovingly  
Samarth

- I. Follow the format of this informal letter (given above) and write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to attend your birthday party.
- II. Write a letter to your grandfather telling him about your latest achievement.

### FORMAL LETTER

These are the main parts of a formal letter:

1. Sender's address
2. Date
3. Receiver's address
4. Greeting
5. Subject of the letter
6. Body of the letter
7. Complimentary close
8. Signature

Before starting the letter, please remember these points:

1. Leave space after every part mentioned above.
2. Don't use a comma after the salutation or complimentary close.

3. Mention the date like 15 March, 2018.
4. The 'y' in 'Yours' should be written in capital letter. Don't use an apostrophe (') before 's'.
5. Write your full name clearly at the end, below the complimentary close.

Now read the application carefully:

Joy Madan C-21, Krishna Nagar Delhi	}	sender's address
10 April, 2018	}	date
The Principal L.F. International School Noida	}	receiver's address
Dear Madam	}	salutation/greeting
Subject: Application for leave	}	subject of the letter
<p>This is to request you to grant me leave for five days from 16 April to 20 April, 2018, as I have to go out of station to attend my cousin's marriage. The photocopy of the wedding card is enclosed with the application.</p>		
Thanking you.	}	body
Yours obediently Joy Madan Class III-A	}	complimentary close

- I. Follow the format of this application and write an application to the Principal of your school to seek medical leave for a week.
- II. Write an application to your class teacher requesting for change of seat because of your weak eye sight.

# Formative Activities

- I. Some notice boards are given below. Place them in the right blanks given below:



1. In the library or hospital
2. In the park
3. Near electronic power stations
4. Private property
5. Where there is a school and many children walk to their school
6. Near crowded streets or bus stops

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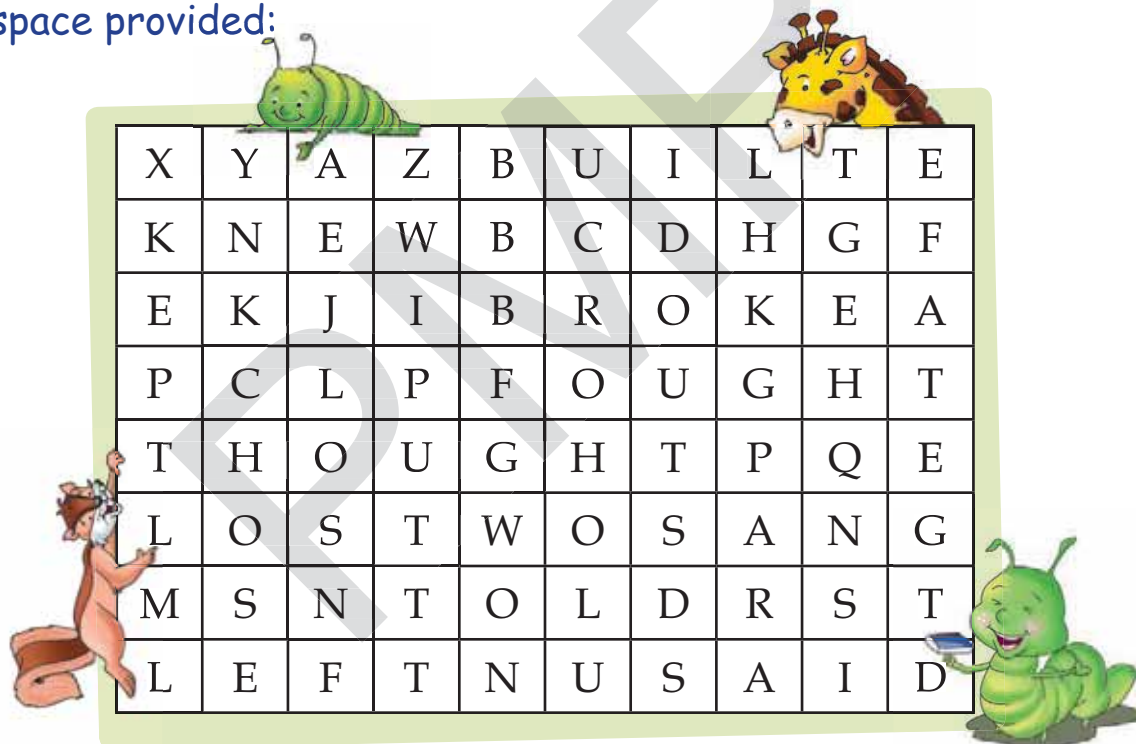
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II. From a chain of proper nouns by observing the example:

1. Aditya — Ajmer — Rajasthan — Nile — England — Donald
2. Colgate — — — — —
3. Yamuna — — — — —
4. Relaxo — — — — —
5. Mathura — — — — —

III. Find the past form of the given verbs from the word search and write in the space provided:



Verb (root form)	Past form	Verb (root form)	Past form	Verb (root form)	Past form
1. keep	_____	6. choose	_____	11. put	_____
2. say	_____	7. think	_____	12. tell	_____
3. fight	_____	8. leave	_____	13. eat	_____
4. build	_____	9. win	_____	14. lose	_____
5. know	_____	10. sing	_____	15. break	_____

#### IV. Just a Minute (JAM)

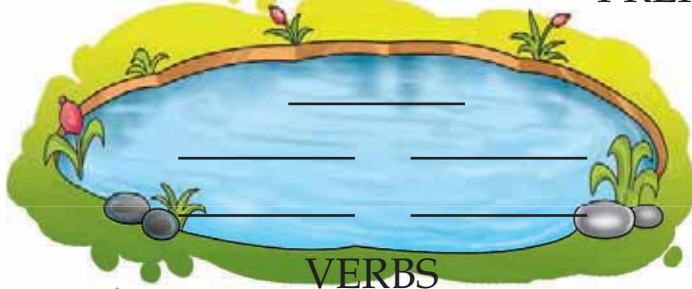
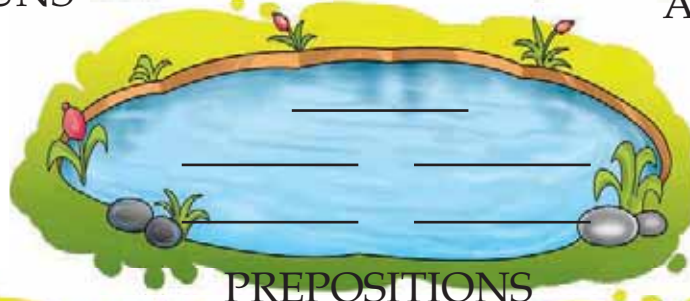
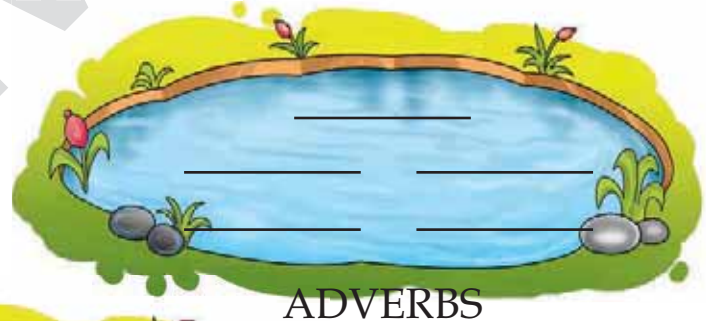
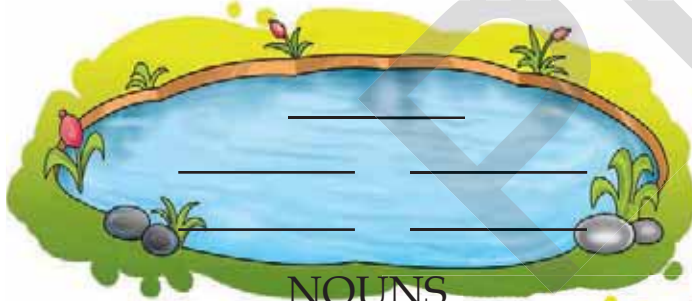
Your teacher will make some slips and write one topic on each slip. Then she will fold and put them in a bowl. You will come turn by turn and pick out a slip. You will have to speak a few sentences about that topic in one minute. Isn't it fun!

Words: Newspaper, Library, Junk Food, My School, My Home, My Family, Save Water, Garden, Hospital, Soldier, Discipline, Good Manners

#### V. Jump into the pond:

You are familiar with this game. This time we are adding one more pond. Your teacher will draw five ponds on the ground. Then she will speak out some words. You have to identify them as noun, verb, adjective, etc. and jump into that pond. Let's start.

from, punish, bravely, into, sit, butterfly, between, catch, impatient, politely, children, sad, impatiently, at, shine, yesterday, for, bring, regularly, Asia, large, Mt. Everest, bitter, hospital, useful



VI. Complete the similes (comparisons) by using picture clues:

1. as red as c \_\_\_\_\_

2. as busy as a b \_\_\_\_\_

3. as light as a f \_\_\_\_\_

4. as brave as a l \_\_\_\_\_

5. as black as a c \_\_\_\_\_

6. as white as s \_\_\_\_\_

7. as proud as a p \_\_\_\_\_

8. as gentle as a l \_\_\_\_\_



VII. Complete this table of antonyms and revise for Vocab quiz:

word	antonym	word	antonym
r _____	smooth	buy	s _____
remember	f _____	safe	d _____
f _____	enemy	weak	s _____
foolish	w _____	l _____	found
d _____	shallow	open	c _____
tight	l _____	o _____	young
f _____	last	h _____	soft
e _____	full	true	f _____

**Word bank**

deep, sell, strong, wise, close, forget, first, dangerous, old, false, empty, friend, hard, rough, loose, lost

# Mixed Bag

## I. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles:

- \_\_\_\_\_ lion and \_\_\_\_\_ elephant were friends.  
\_\_\_\_\_ lion was very brave but \_\_\_\_\_ elephant was meek.
- Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ pair of socks and \_\_\_\_\_ belt.
- He left his home \_\_\_\_\_ hour ago.
- Rakesh Sharma is \_\_\_\_\_ astronaut.
- I am proud to be \_\_\_\_\_ Indian.

## II. Tell the tense of these sentences:

- He works hard to get good marks.
- We worked hard to get good grades.
- They are working hard to get a good result.
- She doesn't argue with elders.
- I didn't accept his invitation.
- Children don't go alone anywhere.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

## III. Choose the correct option:

- The Book Fair will start \_\_\_\_\_ 9 a.m.

for

at

in

- \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to school?

How

What

Which



3. He \_\_\_\_\_ at his servant.

are yelling ☐ is yelling ☐ does yell ☐

4. All the people were shouting \_\_\_\_\_

late ☐ sadly ☐ loudly ☐

5. She was upset \_\_\_\_\_ her dog was ill.

so ☐ and ☐ because ☐

6. Honey is \_\_\_\_\_ than jaggery.

sweet ☐ sweeter ☐ sweetest ☐

7. Birds \_\_\_\_\_ nests.

make ☐ makes ☐ maked ☐

8. Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ in Class II.

was ☐ were ☐ is ☐

9. \_\_\_\_\_ were running fast.

Thief ☐ Thiefs ☐ Thieves ☐

10. She doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ sweets.

like ☐ likes ☐ liked ☐

11. They didn't \_\_\_\_\_ rudely.

speaks ☐ speak ☐ spoke ☐

12. Listen \_\_\_\_\_.

carefully

☐

carelessly

☐

careful

☐

13. Ishu and Alka are my friends. I study with \_\_\_\_\_.

her

☐

they

☐

them

☐

14. \_\_\_\_\_ moon is so bright tonight.

A

☐

An

☐

The

☐

15. \_\_\_\_\_ off the TV.

Turn

☐

Open

☐

Hurry

☐

**IV. Join the sentences using given conjunctions:**

1. The cat chased the rat. The cat caught the rat. (and)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He was tired. He went to bed. (so)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you prefer singing? Do you prefer dancing? (or)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I opened the door. I went into the house. (and)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I gobbled all the food. I was very hungry. (because)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. They waited for the doctor. The doctor did not come. (but)

\_\_\_\_\_

V. Complete the story with the help of past form of the given verbs:



One day a fox \_\_\_\_\_ (see) some grapes. He \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at them greedily. He \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) his nose and sniffed. Their smell \_\_\_\_\_ (be) mouth watering. He \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to eat those grapes. But they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) high up in the vine. He \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) and \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) again. But he \_\_\_\_\_ (can) not reach them. At last, he \_\_\_\_\_ (say), "The grapes are sour!" and \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) away.



Tip of the day

- The Present form of 'be' is - is, am, are.
- The past form of 'be' is - was, were.
- The past form of 'can' is 'could'.

VI. Fill in the blanks with right interjections:

1. \_\_\_\_\_! We won the competition. (Yippee/Oh no)
2. \_\_\_\_\_! How are you? (Hush/Hello)
3. \_\_\_\_\_! There is a fly in my milk. (Ouch/Yuck)
4. \_\_\_\_\_! I forgot to bring my text book. (Hurray/Oh no)

VII. Rewrite the sentences changing the tense as directed:

1. Yasmin sings in her school choir. (Change into simple past)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Muskan and Raghav write stories. (Change into present continuous)  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. We cheer for our team. (Change into simple past)

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4. Shivam makes a snowman. (Changes into present continuous)

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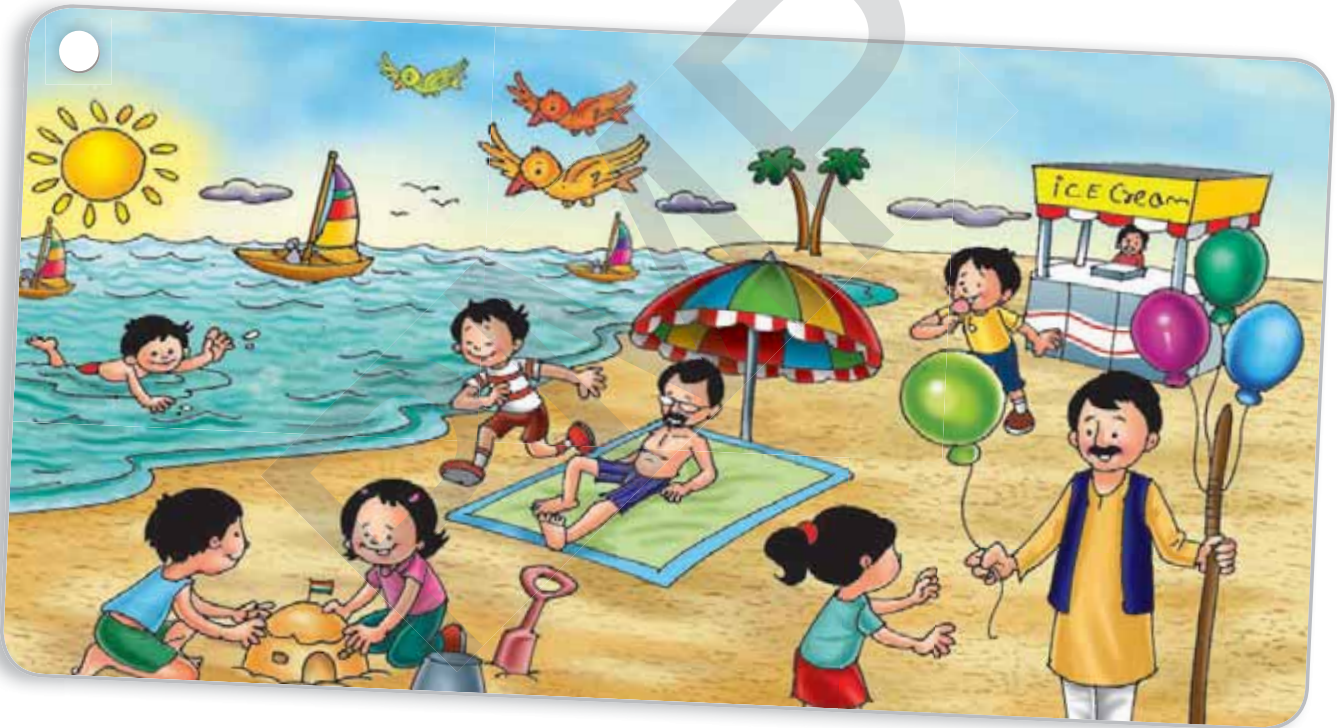
5. She wore a new dress. (Change into simple present)

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6. Mr Sharma taught us. (Change into simple present)

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VIII. Describe this picture in present continuous tense:



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