

English Grammar

2



With the blessings of :
Our Parents

ENGLISH GRAMMAR



2

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- National Education Policy 2020
- Activity Based
- Innovative Approach
- Learning with fun
- Used Eco Friendly Paper



Preface

English Grammar is an applicatory series of books 1 to 8. These books are meant for the students of primary and middle school. In these books, modern concepts of English Grammar have been systematically graded and neatly presented to the learners of English at the primary and middle school level in a creative, constructive and friendly manner. These books enable the students to become familiar with the structures and usage of modern English effectively. Its structure strictly follows the guidelines of NEP (2020) & NCF (2022).

Definitions in easy and simple language, systematically and logically graded exercises, interesting puzzles, crosswords, word searches and games, picture based tasks and attractive illustrations, activities games and examples are the salient features of our books. The primary aim of this series is to develop communication abilities, thinking and writing skills in the students. The comprehension and composition section of each book intends to develop the ability of the students to read, comprehend and assimilate the given passages and use the acquired knowledge to produce original compositions.

The exercises in the books will be an effective tool to inculcate learning by regular practice at home and in school.

We highly believe that this series of **English Grammar** will be a reliable resource for the teachers to offer an enjoyable learning experience to the students at the primary and middle school level. It will enhance the logical and linguistic IQ of kids.

Any suggestions for the improvement of this series are always welcome.

Publishers

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Naming Words (Nouns)



LEARNING TIME

Naming words are **nouns**.

Common noun



Boy
City
Dog

Proper Noun



Raj
Delhi
Tommy



Abhishek
Agra
Sammy



Ashish
Kolkata
Rocky

Raj is a boy. **Abhishek** is a boy. **Ashish** is a boy.
boy is the **common name** of these persons.

Raj, **Abhishek** and **Ashish** are **special names** of these persons.

- So, boy is **common noun**. Raj, Abhishek and Ashish are **proper nouns**.
- The word city is a **common noun**. Delhi, Agra and Kolkata are **proper nouns**.
- Dog is a **common noun**. Tommy, Sammy and Rocky are **proper nouns**.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Ask the students questions about what are naming words.



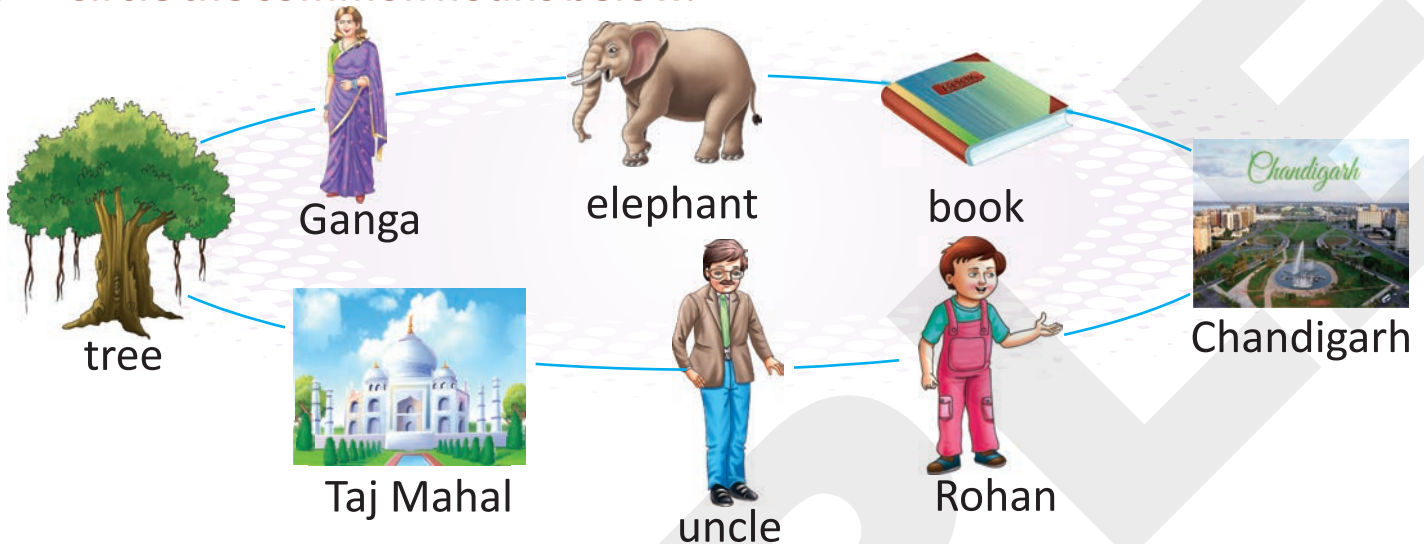


PRACTICE TIME

Let Me Answer

- List any five nouns from your class.
- Is a common noun a naming word?

1. Circle the common nouns below.



2. Write the following sentences using small letters at the right places.

(a) Taj Mahal is a Monument.

(b) Jimmy is my Cat.

(c) We are going to Agra this Week.

(d) We should not cut Trees.

3. Give the common names for the following persons that are related to you in some or the other way.

- Your mother's husband - _____
- Your mother's son - _____
- Your mother's daughter - _____
- Your mother's sister - _____
- Your mother's father - _____





(f) Your mother's brother - _____

4. Write about your school using proper nouns.

- (a) My school's name is _____.
- (b) It is located at _____.
- (c) It is one of the best school in _____.
- (d) _____ is the Principal of our school.
- (e) My class teacher's name is _____.
- (f) My favourite subject is _____.



Let Me Answer

- a. Can you tell me what are the naming words?
b. What are special nouns?

5. Look at the scene at a beach and complete the following sentences using proper noun.



Sita Dog Women Gita River Sumit Banana Goa

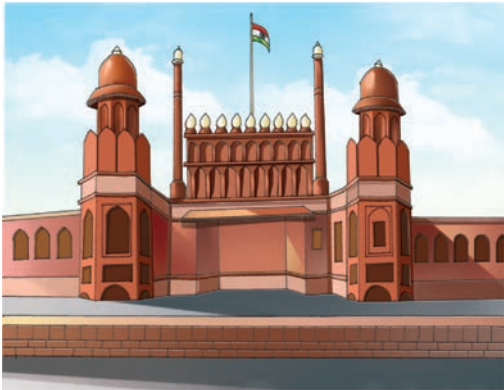
_____ and _____ are playing with a ball on a beach. This beach is in _____. There are tall coconut trees on the beach. _____ is riding a water scooter. Everybody is enjoying the pleasant weather on the beach.





6. Write the special names of persons, places, animals and things that are around you:

(a) Name of your mother : _____



(b) Name of the capital of India : _____

(c) Name of your pet dog: _____



(d) Name of your car : _____

7. In each row given below, there are nouns that belong to a specific group. Write down the **name of the group**. You can choose the group name from the box. **One has been done for you.**

bird thing colour flower place

- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------|----------|---------|---------------|
| 1. | rose | tulip | marigold | jasmine | <u>flower</u> |
| 2. | blue | yellow | green | red | _____ |
| 3. | temple | park | hospital | school | _____ |





4. peacock parrot crow sparrow _____

5. book pen pencil watch _____

8. Names of six things we find in a school have been hidden in the grid given below. Find out and encircle them.

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

Let Me Answer



Words such as friend, sky, dog, love, courage and Seattle are nouns. Are they naming words?

Fun With Grammar

- ◎ Divide the class into two groups. Write the names of some naming words on the blackboard as shown alongside.

- The teacher can give words of his/her own.
- Ask any one from a group to come up and circle that names a person.
- Then ask one from the other group to come up and circle that names a place.

father	school	cat	rose
park	tiger	pen	dog
apple	crow	rabbit	cat
table	chair	sofa	bed
tiger	tomato	orange	mango
lion	crow	pen	jungle

The teacher should continue the game till all the rows are completed. The group which tell the maximum number of correct naming words will be the winner.

- ◎ Ask the children to tell the naming words we can find in the school, park, market, shop, etc. Ask them to prepare a list of at least 40 naming words.





One and Many



LEARNING TIME

- A. The nouns that name one thing are called **singular nouns** and the nouns that name more than one thing are called **plural nouns**.



pen



pens



ball



balls



cup



cups



book



books

Adding-s:- We add **s** at the end of some nouns to make them plural.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Add **-s** to the following singular nouns to make them plural.

a. apple _____

b. orange _____

c. dog _____

d. cat _____

e. tree _____

f. frog _____

g. table _____

h. chair _____

i. bed _____

j. flower _____





LEARNING TIME

B. We add- es to some nouns that end in **o**, **x**, **ch**, **sh** and **s** to make them plural.



fox



foxes



tomato



tomatoes

PRACTICE TIME



2. Write the plural for the following.



glass



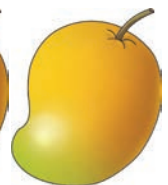
box



bus



mango

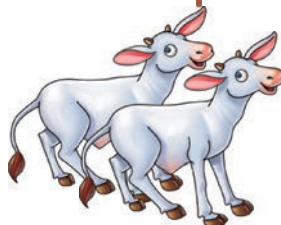


LEARNING TIME

C. If a singular noun ends with **-f** or **-fe**, then we drop **-f** or **-fe** and add **-ves** at the end to make it a plural noun.



calf



calves



wolf



wolves





PRACTICE TIME

3. Fill in the blanks with the plural forms of the nouns given below.

- (a) My mother lost two white _____. (knife)
 (b) The _____ are green in colour. (leaf)
 (c) A policeman caught two _____ yesterday. (thief)
 (d) They ate many _____ at night. (loaf)

Let Me Answer 

What do you understand by one and many?



LEARNING TIME

D. We often change the word that ends with -y to **ies** in order to make it plural.



baby



babies



lady



ladies

PRACTICE TIME

4. Rewrite the sentences using appropriate plural form of the bold words.

- (a) I have two **puppy**.

- (b) My grandmother knows so many **story**.

- (c) My sister has two **diary**.





LEARNING TIME

E. Some other forms of plural noun:

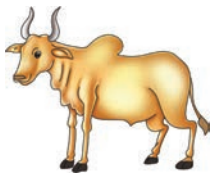
Let us learn some other words that do not follow any rule when changing from singular to plural.

One	Many	One	Many
(a) foot	feet	(c) child	children
(b) woman	women	(d) mouse	mice

PRACTICE TIME

5. Match the singular nouns with their appropriate plural form.

Column A



(a) ox



(b) man



(c) goose



(d) mouse



(e) tooth

Column B

(i) men



(ii) mice



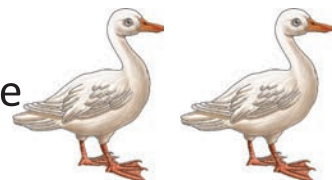
(iii) teeth



(iv) oxen



(v) geese





6. Plurals of some nouns are given in jumbled manner. Rearrange the letters to write the correct words then write their singular forms.

Jumbled Words	Plural	Singular
(a) oldls	<u>dolls</u>	<u>doll</u>
(b) papsel	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(c) irgsl	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(d) neplics	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(e) okbos	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(f) oyts	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Complete the sentences by writing the plurals of singular nouns given in brackets.

- (a) The (boy) and (girl) are reciting the National Anthem.
- (b) The (dog) are chasing the (cat) .
- (c) The (policeman) are running after the (thief) .
- (d) The (child) are playing with the (toy) .

Fun With Grammar

Divide the class into two groups. Mix up all the singular cards and the plural cards. Ask one from each group. Then ask the one from first group to pick a singular card and ask the one from other group to pick the exact plural card of the singular card. If the child of first group fails to pick the singular card, then the second group gets 5 points. If the child of first group picks the singular card and the child of second group fails to pick the exact plural card then the first group gets 5 points. In case, the two groups pick the correct cards, then each group gets 5 points. In this way, the group which scores more points will be the winner.



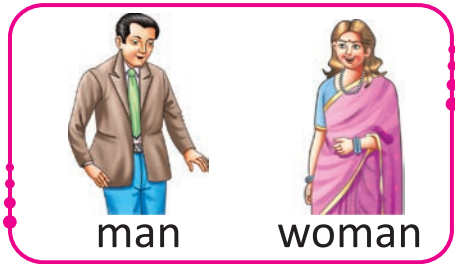


He and She



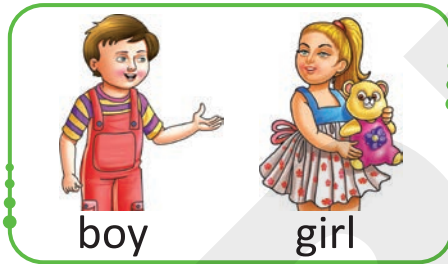
LEARNING TIME

A. Some nouns tell us about male and female.



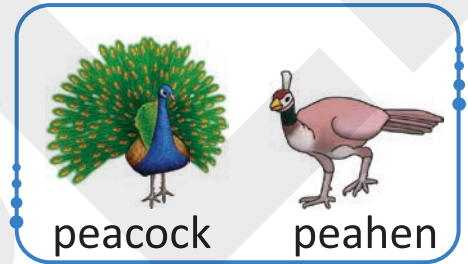
man

woman



boy

girl



peacock

peahen

Man and boy refer to males, and woman and girl refer to females. Similarly, peacock is male and peahen is female.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Understand children how they make sentences starting from He and She. Give them examples and encourage them to use He and She in sentences.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Pick out the words given in the box and write them in the correct columns.

king
lady

brother
bull

madam
actress

horse

peahen

Male

Female

2. Rewrite the following sentences, changing nouns in feminine gender into those of masculine gender.

(a) My mother has two children.





(b) The girl is playing with a ball in a playground.

(c) Sarita has one hen and two cows.

(d) We saw a tigress and a lioness in the zoo.



LEARNING TIME

B. Read and learn the following Masculine and Feminine forms of some nouns.



masculine feminine

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. uncle | aunt |
| 2. son | daughter |
| 3. lord | lady |
| 4. father | mother |
| 5. boy | girl |
| 6. hero | heroine |
| 7. sir | madam |
| 8. master | mistress |



masculine feminine

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 9. nephew | niece |
| 10. host | hostess |
| 11. husband | wife |
| 12. man | woman |
| 13. brother | sister |
| 14. actor | actress |
| 15. prince | princess |
| 16. king | queen |





17.tiger tigress



18. bull cow



19. lion lioness

20.dog bitch



21.horse mare

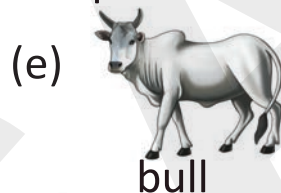
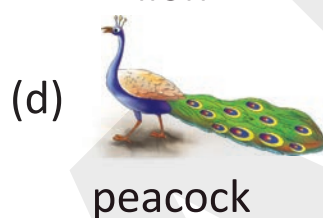
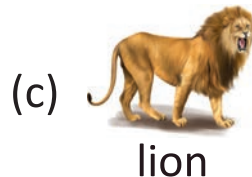
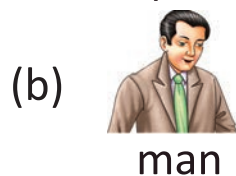
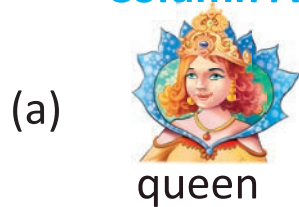


22. cock hen

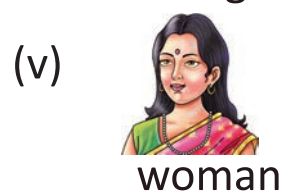
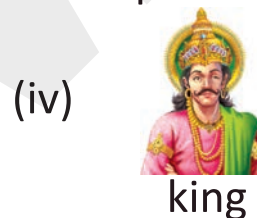


3. Match the nouns in Column A with appropriate nouns of opposite gender in column B.

Column A



Column B



Let Me Answer

- a. What do you understand by He and She?
b. Can you make sentences using He and She?

Fun With Grammar

- ◎ Divide the class into two groups. Then ask one group to make a list of naming words that refer to males and other group to make a list of naming words that refer to females. Fix a time period. Then each group must submit the list when the teacher signals that the time is finished. The group which makes the longest list will be the winner.





Pronouns



LEARNING TIME



Ram has a bat.
He plays with it.



The dog is barking.
It is barking at the boys.

In the examples above, he and it are used in place of Ram and dog.
A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

The pronouns like he, him and his are used for males.

She and her are used for females.

It is used for animals and things.

Words like I, you, we and they can be used for both male and female.

Pronouns are both singular and plural:

Singular pronouns : I, he, him, she, her, it, you

Plural pronouns : we, us, they, them, you



TEACHER'S NOTES

Tell the students why do we use pronouns. Give them different examples and teach them use of pronouns.





PRACTICE TIME



1. Look at the scene of the park given above and complete the following sentences using appropriate pronouns.

they it he he her she

Swati is playing with a ball in the playground. _____ is playing with _____ pet dog whose name is Jacky. _____ is black in colour. After sometime, Rahul came into the park. _____ is Swati's friend. _____ started playing with a ball and enjoyed a lot.

2. Circle the correct words in the brackets.

(a) **(He, We)** is eating an apple.



(b) **(It, She)** is sitting in a car.

(c) **(They, her)** are playing in a garden.



(d) **(It, I)** gifted **(him/her)** a car toy.

(e) **(You, I)** have a pet cat. **(It/ they)** is sleeping.



Let Me Answer

Ask questions or tell statements using pronouns.





3. **Cross (×) the incorrect pronouns in the following sentences and write the correct pronouns in the space given.**

(a) Shalu has a high fever. He is taking rest at his home. _____



(b) My friend has a pet dog. She is brown in colour. _____



(c) Ramesh is a good student. She goes to school everyday. _____



(d) Pinky, Tina and Smriti are friends. You all went to a restaurant to have dinner. _____



(e) Go and take bath. It are dirty. _____



4. **Circle the pronouns in the given paragraph.**

Rahul has a pet dog. It is black in colour. He has named it Snowy. Rahul loves his dog very much. Every morning, he takes it for a walk.



Fun With Grammar ★★

- ◎ Divide the class into two groups. One group will describe about person from his own group, an animal, a bird or a thing in three or four sentences using the pronouns **he**, **she** or **it**. The other group will predict the name. The groups will take turn at describing such things. The group with most number of correct predictions will be the winner.



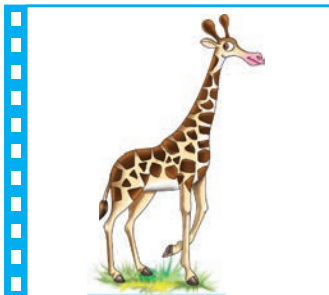


Describing Words

(Adjectives)



LEARNING TIME



a **tall** animal



a **red** apple



a **big** shop



a **fat** man

The words **tall**, **fat**, **big** and **red** describe the **giraffe**, **man**, **shop** and **apple**.

Words that describe persons, places, things, animals or birds are called **describing words**.

- Describing words tell us about some special qualities.
cold water, **ripe** mango, **sweet** banana, **two** eyes, **good** boy.
- They also tell us about shape, size and colour of something.
square box, **small** sparrow, **red** apples.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Give examples of describing words and tell the students how to use it in daily life.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Circle the adjectives in the following sentences.

(a) Sumit has brown shoes.





(b) She bought a pretty dress from Goa. ?

Let Me Answer

- a. How do you describe things in words?
b. Can you identify at least 2 describing words in your speech?

(c) The mangoes are sweet in taste.



(d) I take a glass of hot milk every morning.

(e) There are four glasses on the table.



2. Write suitable adjectives for the following sentences. Use the help box.

delicious miser mischievous gorgeous rich bulky

(a) Something which has a very good taste.

(b) A girl who is very beautiful.

(c) Person who hates to spend money.

(d) Someone who is very naughty.

(e) Someone who has lot of money.

(f) Someone who is very heavy and large.

3. Write the opposite of the following adjectives. Use the help box.

dull thick deep full out slow new dirty down wet

Adjectives

Opposite

Adjectives

Opposite

(a) old

(b) thin

(c) bright

(d) fast

(e) shallow

(f) in

(g) up

(h) empty

(i) clean

(j) dry





4. Write suitable adjectives for the following words. Use the help box.

sweet tall thin nice tasty pretty sharp white

(a) dress _____



(b) mangoes _____



(c) chocolate cake _____



(d) giraffe _____



(e) egg _____



(f) man _____



(g) doll _____



(h) knife _____



5. Given below are some adjectives which make pairs with other adjectives to name colours. Make pair correctly.

pink yellow brown white blue red green purple

(a) lemon _____ (b) milky _____

(c) leafy _____ (d) sky _____

(e) cherry _____ (f) biscuit _____

(g) rosy _____ (h) brinjal _____

6. Fill in the blanks with proper describing words.

easy hot big happy round tall

(a) Elephant is a _____ animal.





(b) The giraffe has a _____ neck.



(c) Why is the baby so _____ ?



(d) These sums are so _____ .



(e) The table has a _____ shape.



(f) The tea is very _____ .



7. Read these sentences. Write the **describing words** and the **naming words** they describe.

	Naming Words	Describing Words
(a) Tenali Rama was wise.	_____	_____
(b) Mother cooks tasty food.	_____	_____
(c) The ice cream is cold.	_____	_____
(d) Delhi is a large city.	_____	_____
(e) The night is dark.	_____	_____
(f) Rabbits can run fast.	_____	_____

Fun With Grammar

◎ Divide the class into groups. Write the following words on blackboard.

apple boy book tree man tiger water
night story mango house family girl

Ask one student from each group alternatively to tell two describing words for each naming word given in the list. The game should be carried on till all the children have participated. In case needed, more words can be added. The group which score more will be the winner.





Comparisons



LEARNING TIME



The rope is **longer** than the belt.



Grandfather is **older** than father.

A. Some adjectives help us to compare two things and say how they differ from each other. To show a comparison between two things, we use **-er** to form the word.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Give an example of a comparison statement to children and ask them to identify what is the word used for comparison.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Fill in the blanks with correct word from the box.

longer older shorter taller bigger

(a) The scale is _____ than the pencil.



(b) Neha's dress is _____ than Ekta's dress.



(c) The pillar is _____ than the lamp post.



(d) Rohit is six years old. Rahul is eight years old.
Rahul is _____ than Rohit.





2. Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets.

(a) The boy is (**heavier/ lighter**) than the baby.



(b) The boy is (**younger/ older**) than the man.



(c) Vineeta's hair is (**longer/ shorter**) than Priya's hair.



(d) The giraffe's neck is (**shorter/ longer**) than horse's neck.



(e) A car is (**lighter/ heavier**) than a bus.



3. Fill in the blanks with correct form of words given in the brackets.

(a) January is _____ than June. (cold)

(b) An ant is _____ than a butterfly. (small)

(c) A peacock is _____ than the crow. (sweet)

(d) A camel is _____ than a horse. (tall)

(e) An aeroplane is _____ than a car. (fast)

(f) The tap water is _____ than the river water. (clean)



LEARNING TIME

Some adjectives help us compare more than two persons or things and say how they are different from one another. These adjectives generally end with "est".

Let Me Answer



a. When you do comparison between two objects what do you say?

b. Which word do you use for comparison?

PRACTICE TIME



4. Complete the following sentences with correct adjectives from the box.

shortest longest deepest coldest cleverest fastest

(a) The _____ girl won the race.





- (b) Pick up the _____ pencil from the bench.
 (c) I took the _____ jump.
 (d) Yesterday was the _____ day of this winter.
 (e) Don't swim in the _____ part of the pool.
 (f) The _____ boy will win the quiz.

5. Complete the following table.

Adjective	_er	_est
close		
	younger	
		brightest
		slowest
	older	
clever		



6. Fill in the blanks with correct adjectives from the brackets.

- (a) A table is _____ than a wardrobe.

(smaller/ smallest)

- (b) The _____ pencil has stripes on it.

(longest/ longer)

- (c) The trophies on the _____ shelf are mine.

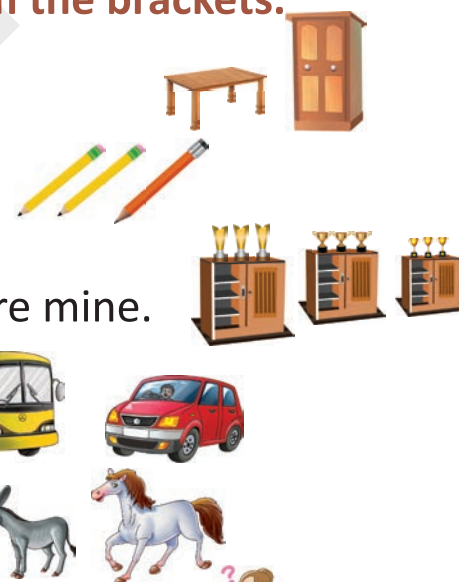
(lowest/ low)

- (d) A car is _____ than a bus.

(lighter/ lightest)

- (e) A horse is _____ than a donkey.

(faster/ fastest)



Let Me Answer

- a. Have you ever ridden a horse?
 b. How was your experience?

Fun With Grammar

- ◎ Divide the class into three groups. Ask group 1 to tell an adjective, then group 2 to tell the comparative form and the group 3 to tell the superlative form. If one group fails, then the question will be passed to the next group. The group which scores the most number of points will be the winner.



Test Yourself - 1

Based on Chapters 1 to 6

1. Write about your school using proper nouns.

- (a) My school's name is _____.
- (b) It is located at _____.
- (c) It is one of the best school in _____.
- (d) _____ is the Principal of our school.
- (e) My class teacher's name is _____.
- (f) My favourite subject is _____.

2. Write the plural for the following.



glass



box



bus



mango



3. Rewrite the following sentences, changing nouns in feminine gender into those of masculine gender.

- (a) My mother has two children.

- (b) The girl is playing with a ball in a playground.

- (c) Sarita has one hen and two cows.



(d) We saw a tigress and a lioness in the zoo.

4. Circle the pronouns in the given paragraph.

Rahul has a pet dog. It is black in colour. He has named it Snowy. Rahul loves his dog very much. Every morning, he takes it for a walk.



5. Read these sentences. Write the **describing words** and the **naming words** they describe.

Naming Words

Describing Words

(a) Tenali Rama was wise.

(b) Mother cooks tasty food.

(c) The ice-cream is cold.

(d) Delhi is a large city.

(e) The night is dark.

(f) Rabbits can run fast.

6. Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets.

(a) The boy is (**heavier/ lighter**) than the baby.



(b) The boy is (**younger/ older**) than the man.



(c) Vineeta's hair is (**longer/ shorter**) than Priya's hair.



(d) The giraffe's neck is (**shorter/ longer**) than horse's neck.



(e) A car is (**lighter/ heavier**) than a bus.





Doing Words

(Verbs)



LEARNING TIME



Sahil **eats** fruits.



I **sing** well.



Aeroplanes **fly** in the sky.

- A.** The words eat, sing, fly tell us what Sahil, I and aeroplanes do.
Doing words are called verbs.

Let Me Answer



- Name some action/doing words.
- Can you make sentences with words such as a watch, well and whistle?

PRACTICE TIME



- 1. Circle the verbs given below.**

cute	smell	grow	fat	cut	horse	drink
climb	ring	three	sit	grass	sleep	tree

- 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box.**

lay wear grow sail live

(a) Hens _____ eggs.

(b) Farmers _____ crops.





(c) Birds _____ in nests.



(d) Boats _____ on water.



(e) We _____ woollen clothes in winter.



LEARNING TIME

B. When we use verbs with he, she, it and single naming words, we add **-s** at the end of the verbs.

PRACTICE TIME



3. Complete the table using correct form of the verb.

I			I play football.
He			He plays football.
She			
It			
Raj	play	football	
Child	plays		
You			
We			
They			
Children			

4. Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

(a) It rains heavily in July and August.



(b) We play football daily.





(c) The sweeper sweeps the floor.



(d) The Sun rises in the east.



(e) Flies spread many diseases.



(f) Goats eat leaves and grass.



(g) The cow eats the piece of bread.



(h) A brick-layer makes wall.



Let Me Answer

- a. What are doing words?
b. How would you say when someone is watching T.V or singing a song?



LEARNING TIME

C. Some verbs tell about the work that is in progress. We add-ing** at the end of such verbs.**

PRACTICE TIME

5. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

- (a) The children are _____ (blowing/growing) balloons.
(b) A baby _____ (crawls/ sleeps) in a cot.
(c) The doctor is _____ (treating/ beating) the sick man.
(d) A horse _____ (brays/ gallops) in the field.
(e) The girl is _____ (dancing/ singing) a song.
(f) A monkey _____ (jumps/ walks) from one tree to another.

6. Unscramble the verbs and use them to make simple sentences.

- (a) NUR
(b) YLF
(c) TUC
(d) EES
(e) YRC





7. Underline the verbs in the following passage and rewrite them in the space given below.

Anjali goes to school on time. She does her homework regularly. She respects her parents and teachers. She helps her mother in the kitchen. She keeps her room tidy. She always speaks the truth. She sings beautifully. Everybody likes Anjali.



8. Observe the picture and complete the sentences with the verbs given in the box.

having floating looking returning
calling walking



This is a picture of rainy day. The children are _____ paper boats. The birds are _____ to their nests. A girl is _____ with an umbrella. The girl's mother is _____ her from her house. The rainbow in the sky is _____ beautiful. Some boys are _____ a rain bath.

Fun With Grammar

- ⊙ Divide the class into groups of three or four. The teacher will choose a place (the park, school, at home, the library, etc.)
- ⊙ Set the timer for two minutes.
- ⊙ Now ask each group to write down as many verbs as they can think of that place. When the time is up, submit the list to the teacher. The group with the most number of verbs will be the winner.

Let Me Answer

The rabbit hops. Is it a doing word?





Is, Am, Are



LEARNING TIME

- A. The words **is**, **am** and **are** are used to talk about actions happening at the present time. **Is**, **am**, and **are** can be used as main verbs or as helping verbs.

As main verbs.

I **am** a boy.

You **are** active.

She **is** beautiful.

As helping verbs.

I **am** reading.

You **are** running fast.

She **is** eating.

We use

is with he, she, it, everybody, someone and singular nouns.

am with I.

are with you, we, they and plural nouns.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Describe the use of Is, Am, and Are to children and tell them how to make sentences using them.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Complete the table using correct helping verbs.

I			I am in class II.
You			
He			
She	is	in class II	
It	am		
They	are		
We			





The boy	is		
The boys	am	in class II	
Raj	are		

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

- (a) I _____ Kavya's brother. I _____ in class II.
- (b) Kavya _____ my sister. She _____ in class IV.
- (c) Our parents _____ very fond of us.
- (d) You _____ good at playing carrom. I _____ not.
- (e) We _____ proud of our parents.
- (f) Tarun _____ my friend. He _____ my neighbour also.
- (g) There _____ no clouds in the sky.
- (h) This tea _____ not hot. And there _____ no sugar in it. I _____ sorry. I cannot drink it.

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

- (a) We _____ the students of class II.
- (b) Mumbai _____ the business center of India.
- (c) She _____ drinking cola.
- (d) You _____ a naughty boy.
- (e) I _____ playing football.
- (f) The boys _____ writing in their notebooks.

Let Me Answer



How do you talk about yourself?
Do you use 'IS' or 'AM'?

4. Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the underlined words with correct ones.

- (a) I is going to play cricket.
- _____





(b) Mr. Sharma are my English teacher.

(c) There is many animals in the zoo.

(d) A cat are under the table.

(e) There is many trees in the park.



5. Use **is** or **are** in the following sentences.

(a) The dog _____ under the chair.



(b) The books _____ on the table.

(c) Some monkeys _____ on the branch.



(d) The boys _____ making a lot of noise.



(e) The vegetables _____ in the bowl.



(f) Neetu _____ singing a song.



Let Me Answer



- a. Do you know the auxiliaries "is, am, are" also help us to complete a sentence?
b. Can you tell any such sentence?





6. Fill in the blanks with correct word from the bracket.

- (a) I _____ **(is/ am)** tired.
- (b) She _____ **(are/is)** my best friend.
- (c) Boys _____ **(am/are)** in the library.
- (d) I _____ **(is/am)** going to the library.
- (e) Shweta _____ **(is/am)** playing in the garden.
- (f) They _____ **(are/is)** smart boys.
- (g) This _____ **(am/is)** a red jacket.
- (h) I _____ **(is/am)** coming home.
- (i) He _____ **(are/is)** shy.
- (j) It _____ **(am/is)** a fish.
- (k) Those _____ **(are/am)** cows.
- (l) I _____ **(are/am)** a girl.

Let Me Answer

Can you tell any 'be' verbs or auxiliary verbs?

Fun With Grammar

- 🎯 Divide the class into three groups. Ask the first group to tell the sentences with '**I am**', then the second group with '**He/She is**' then the third group with '**You are**'. The group which can tell the most number of sentences with the helping verbs will be the winner.





Time (Present, Past and Future)



TEACHER'S NOTES

Tell students about the importance of time and how to see a watch. Also ask questions related to the concept of time.



LEARNING TIME

- A. When we want to say that something happened yesterday, a few minutes ago, last week, last Monday, last month or last year, we use a special form of the doing words. Look at the sentences.

Present Time	Past Time	Future Time
I jump .	I jumped .	I will jump .
You walk .	You walked .	You will walk .
He laughs .	He laughed .	He will laugh .
She invites friends.	She invited friends.	She will invite friends.
Raj enters the room.	Raj entered the room.	Raj will enter the room.

To make the past form of most verbs, we add **-d** or **-ed** to them.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Change the following sentences into Past Time and Future Time.

Present Time	Past Time	Future Time
a. I like cricket.		
b. Mother cooks food.		
c. He wants to play.		
d. They help poor.		
e. She opens the door.		
f. We look around.		





LEARNING TIME

B. Some verbs take a special form when they are used in the past time.

Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
eat	ate	ring	rang	make	made
go	went	bring	brought	take	took
come	came	keep	kept	wake	woke
drink	drank	catch	caught	stand	stood
run	ran	sell	sold	write	wrote
sit	sat	teach	taught	do	did
get	got	know	knew	hide	hid
begin	began	fly	flew	say	said

PRACTICE TIME



2. Fill in the blanks with correct form of verbs given in the brackets.

- (a) Natasha ate sandwiches. I _____ milk.
(drink)



- (b) Anuj threw a ball to the dog. The dog
_____ the ball back. (bring)

- (c) Mitali liked the dress. She _____ it.
(buy)

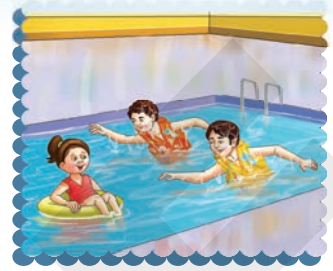


- (d) The man was very old. Raj _____
him to cross the road. (help)





- (e) We went to the swimming pool. We _____ for fifteen minutes. **(swim)**



- (f) The cat _____ over the wall and hid in bushes. **(jump)**

3. Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets.

- (a) My mother **(cooks/ cooked)** tasty food yesterday.
- (b) This morning I **(woke/ wake)** up late.
- (c) Last Sunday my father **(takes/ took)** us to the cinema.
- (d) Our school **(begin/ begins)** at 8 a.m. everyday.
- (e) Last year, we had a black car. We **(sell/ sold)** it away.
- (f) Ankita **(invite/ invited)** all her friends to her birthday.
- (g) Mrs. Sharma **(teaches/ taught)** us new games last Monday.
- (h) We **(see, saw)** a cartoon film last evening.
- (i) His mother was not well. So, she **(rings/ rang)** up the doctor.
- (j) Every Sunday we **(go/ went)** for boating on the lake.

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Let Me Answer



What are present tense and future tense?
How do you describe your past?

Fun With Grammar

- ◎ Divide the class into three groups. Ask group 1 to write sentences in the present time, group 2 to write sentences in the past time and group 3 to write sentences in the future time. Fix a time period. When the time is finished, each group will submit the list. The group with most number of correct sentences is the winner.





Was, Were



LEARNING TIME



She **was** eating an ice cream.



We **were** flying kites.

- A.** We use **was** and **were** to talk about actions happened in past time.
We use **was** with I, he, she, it, everybody, somebody, nobody, everyone, someone, no one and singular nouns.
We use **were** with you, we, they and plural nouns.

As main verbs

I **was** happy.
You **were** naughty.

As helping verbs

I **was going** to school.
You **were dancing** in the party.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Ask the children how 'was and were' are parts of speech. Why and when do we use 'was and were'?

PRACTICE TIME



1. Tick (✓) the correct word in the brackets.

- (a) I (**was/were**) in class 1st last year.
(b) It (**was/were**) a cloudy day, yesterday.





(c) There **(was/ were)** a poster on the wall.

(d) The slip **(was/ were)** very big.

(e) They **(was/ were)** not playing.

(f) All the animals **(was/ were)** happy.

(g) Tarun and I **(was/ were)** not well yesterday.

(h) The fruits and vegetables **(was/ were)** fresh.

(i) Priya **(was/ were)** alone in the house.

(j) Rahul and Ayush **(was/ were)** in the park.

Let Me Answer



- a. How would you define anything that you have done in the past?
- b. What you will use to make a sentence?

2. Fill in the blanks with the verbs **was** and **were**.

(a) I _____ not happy with my result.

(b) They _____ the best team of the year.

(c) Prateek _____ hurt, so he started crying.

(d) We _____ going to the market.

(e) Last year, I _____ studying at the Central School.

(f) She _____ not in school last Friday.

(g) The students _____ thrilled to go out.

(h) Neeraj _____ studying last night.

(i) Anuj _____ going with his mother.

(j) They _____ at the beach yesterday.

Fun With Grammar



- ☉ Divide the class into two groups. Write some sentences on the blackboard with blanks to be filled with **was** or **were**. Then ask one child from each group to fill the blanks with **was** or **were**. Continue the game till all the children participate. The group with more correct answers is the winner.





Has, Have, Had



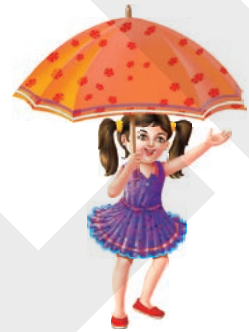
LEARNING TIME



Rony **has** curly hair.



We **have** chocolates.



Shalini **had** an umbrella with her.

A. The verbs **has** and **have** show that something belongs to someone. The verb **had** shows that something belonged to someone.

We use

- ❖ **Has** with he, she, it and singular nouns.
- ❖ **Have** with I, you, we, they and plural nouns.
- ❖ **Had** with all types of nouns and pronouns.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Encourage the students to use Has, Have and Had in the sentences and make at least two sentences with each.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Fill in the blanks with **has** or **have**.

- She _____ many books.
- We _____ a holiday today.
- This tree _____ red flowers.





- (d) This chapter _____ some difficult words.
(e) Priyanka _____ new shoes.
(f) Some monkeys _____ black faces.

2. Use **has** or **have** in the following sentences.

- (a) A parrot _____ beautiful feathers.
(b) She _____ curly hair.
(c) I _____ three pens in my pocket.
(d) A bangle _____ a circular shape.
(e) Mr. and Mrs. Gupta _____ two sons.
(f) This rose garden _____ beautiful roses.



3. Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets.

- (a) You **(have/had)** a beautiful umbrella. Have you lost it?
(b) A river **(had/has)** two banks.
(c) I **(has/have)** one brother.
(d) Kriti **(has/had)** fever yesterday.
(e) Sachin **(has/had)** a new video game. She does not show it to anyone.
(f) Our school **(have/had)** a sports competition last week.
(g) A dog **(had/has)** a furry tail.
(h) Last Tuesday, Rahim **(has/had)** an English test.

Let Me Answer

- a. Why do we use Has, Have or Had in a sentence?
b. Can you make a sentence using Had?





LEARNING TIME

- B. We use **had** when the sentences are in past time. We use **has/have** in present time.

PRACTICE TIME



4. Complete the following paragraph with has, have or had.



At present, Ayush _____ three pets. He _____ one rabbit and two kittens. The rabbit _____ long ears. The kittens _____ short ears. Earlier, he _____ a puppy too. His parents gave it to him on his birthday last year. But it was lost in park.

Fun With Grammar

- ☉ Form three groups. Ask group 1 to write sentences using **have**, group 2 to write sentences using **has** and group 3 to write sentences using **had**. Fix a time period. When the time is finished, each group should submit their list. The group with most correct number of sentences will be the winner.





A, An, The

(Articles)



LEARNING TIME



A boy



An elephant



The Sun

- A.** There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. a, e, i, o, u are called vowels and the other remaining letters are called consonants.
- ❖ The nouns which start with consonants or consonant sound, we use **a** before them.
 - ❖ The nouns which start with vowels or vowel sound, we use **an** before them.
 - ❖ The nouns which are one of their kinds, we use **the** before them.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Teach the use of articles to the students with example.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Put **a** or **an** before these words:

___ apple	___ shop	___ doll	___ orange
___ pen	___ book	___ notebook	___ bag
___ pizza	___ tomato	___ ice cream	___ chocolate
___ umbrella	___ inkpot	___ eagle	___ aeroplane

We use **the** with:

The Sun	The Moon	The Earth	The Sky
The Ganga	The Yamuna	The Taj Mahal	The Lal Qila
The Bible	The Gita	The Quran	The Guru Granth Sahib





2. Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the**.

(a) _____ pencil and _____ eraser



(b) _____ man and _____ woman

(c) _____ hen and _____ egg



(d) _____ Sun and _____ Moon

(e) _____ banana and _____ mango



(f) _____ cow and _____ ox.

Let Me Answer



- Use The in a sentence and tell your friend more about the articles.
- Have you ever seen an elephant?

3. Correct the following sentences.

(a) An Everest is covered with snow.

_____.

(b) A insect bit my leg.

_____.

(c) I use a umbrella in rainy season.

_____.

(d) My mother gave me an table and the chair.

_____.

(e) I have a apple in my pocket.

_____.



LEARNING TIME

- B. We use **the** with a noun that we have already spoken about once.
I had a pencil. **The** pencil was red.





PRACTICE TIME

4. Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the** appropriately.

(a) There is _____ telephone in Mr. Arora's room.

_____ telephone is ringing.

(b) Pratyush eats _____ egg everyday.



(c) Suraj has _____ umbrella.



(d) _____ peacock is dancing in the garden.



5. Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the**.

(a)  There was _____ basket on the table. It was full of oranges. Anuja took _____ orange from _____ basket. She ate _____ orange. _____ orange was juicy. She was very happy.

(b) Neeraj went to _____ shop. He asked for _____ pen, _____ eraser and _____ sharpener. He gave _____ shopkeeper _____ ten-rupee note. _____ shopkeeper gave him two rupees back.



Fun With Grammar

- ☉ Divide the class into two groups. Show the picture cards to each group and ask them to tell the name with using **a**, **an** or **the**. The group which can tell more correct names with correct articles will be the winner.



Test Yourself - 2

Based on Chapters 7 to 12

1. Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

(a) It rains heavily in July and August.



(b) We play football daily.



(c) The sweeper sweeps the floor.



(d) The Sun rises in the east.



(e) Flies spread many diseases.



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

(a) We _____ the students of class II.

(b) Mumbai _____ the business center of India.

(c) She _____ drinking cola.

(d) You _____ a naughty boy.

(e) I _____ playing football.

(f) The boys _____ writing in their notebooks.

3. Change the following sentences into Past Time and Future Time.

Present Time	Past Time	Future Time
a. I like cricket.		
b. Mother cooks food.		
c. He wants to play.		
d. They help poor.		
e. She opens the door.		
f. We look around.		



4. Tick (✓) the correct word in the brackets.

- (a) I (**was/ were**) in class 1st last year.
- (b) It (**was/ were**) a cloudy day, yesterday.
- (c) There (**was/ were**) a poster on the wall.
- (d) The slip (**was/ were**) very big.
- (e) They (**was/ were**) not playing.
- (f) All the animals (**was/ were**) happy.
- (g) Tarun and I (**was/ were**) not well yesterday.
- (h) The fruits and vegetables (**was/ were**) fresh.
- (i) Priya (**was/ were**) alone in the house.
- (j) Rahul and Ayush (**was/ were**) in the park.

5. Tick (✓) the correct word in the brackets.

- (a) You (**have/had**) a beautiful umbrella. Have you lost it?
- (b) A river (**had/has**) two banks.
- (c) I (**has/have**) one brother.
- (d) Kriti (**has/had**) fever yesterday.
- (e) Sachin (**has/had**) a new video game. She does not show it to anyone.
- (f) Our school (**have/had**) a sports competition last week.
- (g) A dog (**had/has**) a furry tail.
- (h) Last Tuesday, Rahim (**has/had**) an English test.

6. Correct the following sentences.

- (a) An Everest is covered with snow.

- (b) A insect bit my leg.

- (c) I use a umbrella in rainy season.

- (d) My mother gave me an table and the chair.

- (e) I have a apple in my pocket.





Appostrophe



LEARNING TIME

A. We use an apostrophe+s ('s) to show to whom a thing belongs.

We use short forms in spoken English but we can use short forms in written English also. Some short forms are given below:

I am - I'm

You are - You're

We are - We're

They are - They're

He is - He's

It is - It's

I have - I've

You have - You've

I had - I'd

We had - We'd

She had - She'd

They had - They'd

I will - I'll

She will - She'll

is not - isn't

are not - aren't

do not - don't

does not - doesn't

cannot - can't



TEACHER'S NOTES

Ask students to learn about apostrophes and also learn their spelling.

PRACTICE TIME



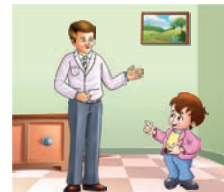
1. Rewrite these sentences using the short form of the coloured words. One has been done for you.

(a) He is my father. I am his son.

He's my father. I'm his son.

(b) You are a boy. I am a girl.

(c) She is running fast. He is running slow.





- (d) **It is** raining heavily. **I will** have to take a taxi.



- (e) Ravi **is not** well. He **cannot** attend class.



- (f) **I have** a bat. **You had** a ball.

2. Rewrite the following phrases using 's. One has been done for you.

- (a) pet owned by Anjali Anjali's pet .
- (b) dress that belongs to Vaishali _____ .
- (c) locket that belongs to Sahil _____ .
- (d) hut owned by the farmer _____ .
- (e) dress that belongs to Sarah _____ .

3. Rewrite the following sentences using 's. One has been done for you.

- (a) Ajay has a yellow car.

Ajay's car is yellow. .



- (b) Priyanka has long hair.

_____ .



- (c) This bag belongs to my sister.

_____ .



- (d) Ria has an orange umbrella.

_____ .





4. Use 's' with the nouns given in brackets to fill in the blanks.

(a) _____ tie is long. (Papa)



Let Me Answer



- Why do we use an Apostrophe?
- What will you say about a pen that belongs to Raju?



(b) _____ dress was very pretty. (Mahi)

(c) My _____ friend bought balloons. (brother)



(d) Yamini went to see her _____ match. (friend)

(e) That _____ ears are long. (rabbit)



(f) The _____ rays shone on water. (Sun)

(g) My _____ dress is white. (dada ji)



(h) The _____ tail is bushy. (dog)

Fun With Grammar

- Discuss the relationships using apostrophe. Let the children describe their family tree and relations.

Teacher: How are you related to your uncle?

Student: I am my uncle's nephew/niece.

or My uncle is my father's brother.





Position Words

(Prepositions)



LEARNING TIME

A. Look at these sentences:

1. The mangoes are **in** the basket.
2. The basket is **on** the table.
3. The table is **behind** the gate.
4. The gate is **near** the river.
5. River is **between** the mountains.
6. Raj jumped **into** the river.
7. The boat is **under** the bridge.
8. The students are **inside** the classroom.
9. The school opens **at** 8 o'clock.
10. A sick man goes **to** a doctor.



The words **in, on, behind, near, between, into, under, inside, at** and **to** show the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and other words in a sentence. They are called **prepositions**.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Tell students about position words and speak about how to use them in daily conversation.

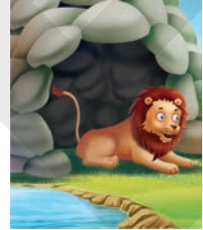




PRACTICE TIME

1. Fill in the blanks with correct preposition from the brackets.

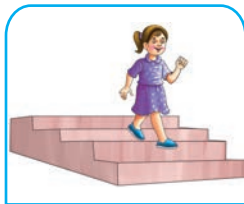
- (a) She laughed _____ (from/at) the clown.
 (b) The lion is _____ (in/on) the den.
 (c) The pilot is _____ (in/on) duty.
 (d) Please wait _____ (to/for) me.
 (e) There is a tree _____ (in/near) the house.



2. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.

in behind down between into

- (a) Prachi is standing _____ Rahul and Rohit.



- (b) She is coming _____ the stairs.

- (c) Tarun jumped _____ the pool.



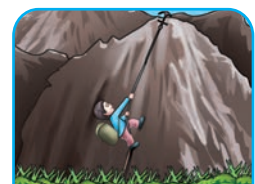
- (d) The apples are _____ the basket.

- (e) The dog is _____ the gate.



3. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) My shoes are lying _____ the bed.
 (i) over (ii) under (iii) near (iv) behind
 (b) Ajay climbed _____ the hill very fast.
 (i) down (ii) up (iii) on (iv) at

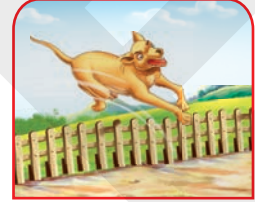




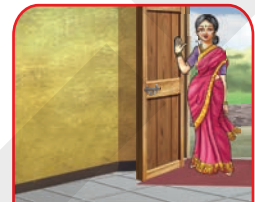
- (c) The aeroplane flew _____ the clouds.
(i) on (ii) above (iii) up (iv) at



- (d) The dog jumped _____ the fence.
(i) on (ii) over (iii) above (iv) up



- (e) Mrs. Gupta quietly walked _____ the room.
(i) in (ii) inside (iii) into (iv) under



- (f) The man hid _____ a tree.
(i) behind (ii) to (iii) near (iv) in



4. Choose the correct preposition for each sentence.

- (a) Amit dived _____ (**into/ on/ under**) the river.
(b) The teacher is _____ (**inside/ over/on**) the classroom.
(c) I will meet Tanya _____ (**in/ at/ for**) 5 o' clock.
(d) Amar was sick, so he went _____ (**for/to/at**) a doctor.

5. Circle the prepositions in the following description of a new house.

My new house is near my school on the main road. There are two beautiful trees in front of my house. My sister and I play under the trees. There is a lovely garden behind my house.

Let Me Answer

- a. Have you ever jumped on the floor?
b. Have you ever visited a river bank?

Fun With Grammar

- ☉ Divide the class into two groups. First show group 1 a picture composition and ask them to speak as many sentences as they can using different position words. Then show group 2 another picture composition and ask the same as group 1. The group which speak more correct number of sentences will be the winner.





Connecting Words

(Conjunctions)



LEARNING TIME

A. Read these sentences:

1. I bought apples. I bought mangoes.
I bought apples **and** mangoes.



Apples are cheap. Mangoes are costly.
Apples are cheap **but** mangoes are costly.

Mahi can eat a burger. Mahi can eat a pizza.
Mahi can eat a burger **or** a pizza.



Yuvraj will go to Delhi. Yuvraj has to meet kashish.
Yuvraj will go to Delhi **because** he has to meet Kashish.

The words **and**, **but**, **or**, **because** connect two or more words or sentences.
The words used to join words or sentences are called **connecting words**.
Connecting words are known as **Conjunctions**.

TEACHER'S NOTES

Tell students about connecting words and give a few examples of the same.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Join the following words with **and**, **but**, **or**:

(a) mother, father _____ (b) brother, sister _____





- (c) sweet, sour _____ (d) tasty, costly _____
(e) bread, butter _____ (f) easy, hard _____

2. Join the following sentences and rewrite using **and or **but**.**

(a) You have one brother. You have one sister.

(b) He has one sister. He has no brother.

(c) Adarsh is fat. Kashish is thin.

(d) Mahi ate rice. Mahi ate vegetables.

3. Match the words that form pairs and write them using **and.**

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Black	(i) Boy _____
(b) Girl	(ii) Moon _____
(c) Bread	(iii) Saucer _____
(d) Fork	(iv) Butter _____
(e) Sun	(v) Spoon _____
(f) Cup	(vi) White _____

4. Fill in the blanks with **and, **or** or **but**.**

(a) The elephant is big _____
the mouse is small.



(b) He sat on the table _____ wrote
a letter.

(c) You can have this book _____ this pen.



(d) We have some milk _____ no sugar.





- (e) The cat tried _____ could not catch the mouse.



5. Complete the following passage with **and**, **or** or **but**.



Prateek is an untidy boy. He plays in the dirt _____ makes his clothes dirty. One day, his mother said to him, "You should keep clean, _____ other children will not play with you." _____ Ankit did not listen to his mother.

6. Complete the sentences by choosing the other half from the box.

because he was ill. because he didn't work hard
because he broke his leg.

- (a) Raj didn't go for the trip _____ .
(b) He didn't attend classes _____ .
(c) Ravi did badly in the exams _____ .
(d) You wet _____ .

Let Me Answer



- a. Can you make two sentences using **but**, **and** or?
b. Do you like using connecting words in your sentences?

Fun With Grammar

- ☉ Form three groups. Group 1 will write sentences using **and**, group 2 will write sentences using **but** and group 3 will write sentences using **or**. Each group will submit the list after the fixed time period is over. The group with the most correct number of sentences will be the winner.





Run, Runs/ Do, Does



LEARNING TIME

A.

I	
You	run very fast.
We	do the exercise daily.
They	
The boys	
He	
She	runs very fast.
Raj	does the exercise daily.
Mahi	
The boy	



TEACHER'S NOTES

Ask the children to play a game in the classroom where they use different words such as run, done, gone.

PRACTICE TIME



1. Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets.

- I (go/goes) to school daily.
- You (read/reads) newspaper.
- He (come/comes) to my house.
- She (meet/meets) us in park.
- We (play/plays) cricket in the ground.
- They (drink/drinks) hot milk.
- Raj (speak/speaks) good English.
- Mahi (love/loves) to watch cartoon movies.
- The children (reach/reaches) school on time.

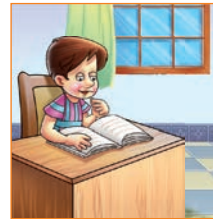




2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

Our school _____ (open) at 8 am. I _____ (reach) there on time. The peon _____ (ring) the bell. Our class teacher _____ (take) our attendance. She _____ (teach) us very well. We _____ (like) her very much. She _____ (love) us very much. The school _____ (break) up at 1.30 pm. We _____ (return) our home by 2 pm.

3. This is Yuvraj's daily routine in the evening. Yuvraj comes home by 2 p.m. He removes his uniform and washes his hands. He eats lunch and rests for sometime. He watches his favourite cartoon movie on TV. He goes to play at 4 p.m. He plays with his friends. He returns home and does his homework. He eats dinner by 9 p.m. He goes to sleep at 10 pm.



You must be also having some routine. Write your routine below.

Fun With Grammar

- Ask the students to write their daily routine in the morning. Now ask one student to write the daily routine of the other student.





Comprehension



1. Rani's Fairy Godmother

Read the passage and answer the following questions that follow.

Little One day, Rani was going to school. She saw that her shoe laces were not tied. She sat under a tree to tie them. Suddenly, she began to fall. She was scared. She looked around. She landed on a stack of hay. She closed her eyes and then opened them. A Fairy Godmother appeared in front of her. She had a magic wand in her hand. She said to Rani, "Make a wish."



Rani gave a big smile. Then she asked for a chocolate house. The fairy waved her wand from left to right.

Soon Rani was sitting inside a chocolate house. Candies, gems and lollypops were hanging from its walls and doors.

Rani plucked a candy and she heard her mother call out, "Rani, get up my dear and go to school." Rani rubbed her eyes and said, "Good Morning, mother."

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Rani was going to her _____.
(a) home ☐ (b) school ☐ (c) friend's house ☐
2. Rani sat under a tree to tie her _____.
(a) toys ☐ (b) chocolates ☐ (c) shoe laces ☐
3. Rani was sitting inside a chocolate house and she saw:
(a) candies, gems and lollypops ☐ (b) toys ☐

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Rani was scared?

.....

2. What did Fairy Godmother said to Rani?

.....





2. Beautiful Mind and Heart

Read the passage and answer the following questions that follow.

My friend, Anish, is a seven year old boy. He cannot speak, so, we understand each other by using sign language. He is able to understand what I say. We study in the same class. He is very intelligent. One day Anish was hurt. Some of our friends made fun of him. He was very sad. He made a big cross on a sheet of paper to show that he was angry.



Anish ran to his home after school. I went to his house in the evening. I told him that I loved him because he was a good boy. I also told him that those boys hurt him because they were not good. They did not have a loving heart to understand him. Anish smiled at me.

(We should have a beautiful mind and heart to make others happy.)

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How old is Anish?
.....
2. Can Anish speak?
.....
3. Who is hurt one day?
.....
4. Who was Anish's best friend?
.....
5. Should we hurt other children who are different from us in some way?
.....

B. Write T for True and F for False statements.

1. Anish is eight years old.
2. One day Anish was hurt.
3. Anish ran to the garden after school.
4. Anish is very intelligent.





3. Computer

Read the passage and answer the following questions that follow.

Nowadays, we use computers everywhere — at school, at home, at hospital, at post office, and at the departmental stores. It is important to know the main parts of the computer. The monitor is the screen that displays words and pictures. When we type on a keyboard, our words appear on the monitor. If we want a paper copy, we can use a printer to print the words or pictures. Some computers use diskettes to save work and others use CDs. We use it to play music. We add a modem to our computer to communicate with other people.

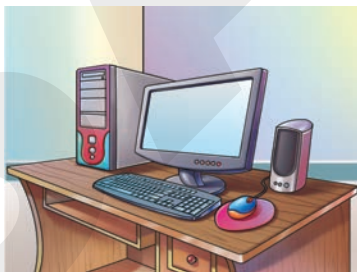


A. Fill in the blanks and complete the sentences.

1. It is important to know about the main parts of a
2. Some computers use to save work.
3. We can add a to our computer to communicate with other people.

B. Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks to get their names.

1.



C M U E

2.



K Y O R

3.



M U E





Vocabulary



LEARNING TIME

A. **Opposite Words** : Learn some opposite words given below.

dark	-	light
dull	-	bright
down	-	up
day	-	night
doubt	-	trust
earth	-	sky
east	-	west
easy	-	hard
even	-	odd
evil	-	good

fail	-	pass
false	-	true
fast	-	slow
fat	-	thin
find	-	lose
friend	-	enemy
funny	-	sad
full	-	empty
first	-	last
far	-	near

gain	-	loss
give	-	take
gentle	-	cruel
happy	-	sad
here	-	there
high	-	low
hard	-	soft
in	-	out
ill	-	well
intelligent	-	stupid

TEACHER'S NOTES

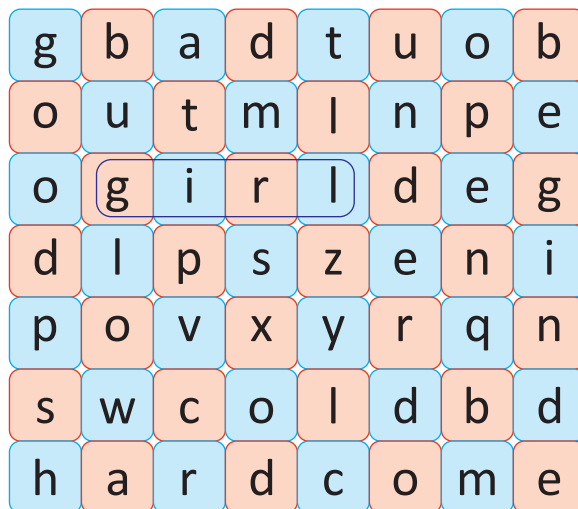
Ask the children questions related to vocabulary.

PRACTICE TIME



1. **Write words with opposite meanings. Find those words in the grid and circle them.**

- a) boy **girl**
- b) good
- c) above
- d) in
- e) high
- f) close
- g) hot
- h) end
- i) easy
- j) go





B. Misspelt Words:

2. The following words have been misspelt. Write them correctly.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| a) roj | <u>rose</u> | b) frend | | c) buttar | |
| d) mun | | e) farst | | f) kichan | |
| g) opan | | h) bred | | i) shues | |



LEARNING TIME

C. There are some words which sound-alike but have different spellings and different meanings.

I	-	eye
to	-	two
hear	-	here
tale	-	tail
by	-	buy

right	-	write
sea	-	see
one	-	won
week	-	weak
deep	-	dip

full	-	fool
fare	-	fair
at	-	eight
hurt	-	heart
let	-	late

PRACTICE TIME



3. Underline the words which sound alike in the following sentences and write them in the given space.

(a) Akarsh is very weak, but he will be all right in one week.

weak week

(b) She became India's number one in tennis when she won the final match.

(c) School opens at eight o'clock.

(d) A man wearing a blue coat blew the trumpet.

(e) The noise here is so loud that I cannot hear anything.

(f) The maid has made a beautiful design.





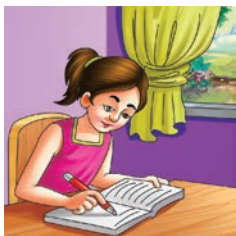
4. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the suitable words from the pairs given in the brackets.

(a) Mother went to the market to buy
(by/buy) vegetables.



(b) The _____ (rays/raise) of the sun hid behind the clouds.

(c) The hunter was arrested for killing a _____
(dear/deer).



(d) I _____ (write/right) with my right hand.

(e) _____ (I/eye) went to bed at 9 O' clock.



(f) Ships _____ (sale/sail) on the sea.

(g) The king was sitting on a _____
(thrown/throne).



LEARNING TIME

D. Some words sound different but have same meanings. They are called synonyms or similar words.

Look at these words:

beautiful - pretty

bad - evil

calm - quiet

brave - fearless

come - arrive

cry - weep

end - stop

fall - drop

fast - quick

go - depart

get - obtain

good - fine





5. Make pair of words which have similar meanings and write them.

correct
happy
right
answer

big
small
reply
foolish

ill
glad
stupid
sick

start
begin
ask
question

- (a) correct (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____
right _____
 (e) _____ (f) _____ (g) _____ (h) _____

E. Hidden words.

6. Find and write three small words hidden inside each word given below.

- (a) soldier red old die
 (b) bread _____
 (c) brown _____
 (d) father _____
 (e) pearl _____



LEARNING TIME

F. Words with silent letters.

We write **walk** but when we read it **l** will be silent.

7. Insert silent letters in these words. One has been done for you.

- (a) write (b) __ now (c) __ rong (d) __ nock
 (e) bri__ge (f) si__n (g) li__ht (h) __onest
 (i) __nife (j) ha__f (k) shou__d (l) i__land

Let Me Answer



Can you make sentences using words such as gain, give, intelligent, easy, and dark?



Test Yourself - 3

Based on Chapters 13 to 18

1. Rewrite these sentences using the short form of the Coloured words.

(a) **You are** a boy. **I am** a girl.



(b) **She is** running fast. **He is** running slow.



(c) **It is** raining heavily. **I will** have to take a taxi.



(d) Ravi **is not** well. He **cannot** attend class.

(e) **I have** a bat. **You had** a ball.



2. Fill in the blanks with correct preposition from the brackets.

(a) She laughed _____ (**from/at**) the clown.

(b) The lion is _____ (**in/on**) the den.

(c) The pilot is _____ (**in/on**) duty.

(d) Please wait _____ (**to/for**) me.

(e) There is a tree _____ (**in/near**) the house.

3. Join the following words with **and**, **but**, **or**.

(a) mother, father _____ (b) brother, sister _____

(c) sweet, sour _____ (d) tasty, costly _____

(e) bread, butter _____ (f) easy, hard _____



4. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the suitable words from the pairs given in the brackets.

- (a) Mother went to the market to _____ (**by/buy**) vegetables.
- (b) The _____ (**rays/raise**) of the sun hid behind the clouds.
- (c) The hunter was arrested for killing a _____ (**dear/deer**).
- (d) I _____ (**write/right**) with my right hand.
- (e) _____ (**I/eye**) went to bed at 9 O' clock.
- (f) Ships _____ (**sale/sail**) on the sea.
- (g) The king was sitting on a _____ (**thrown/throne**).

5. Join the following sentences and rewrite using **and or **but**.**

- (a) You have one brother. You have one sister.

- (b) He has one sister. He has no brother.

- (c) Adarsh is fat. Kashish is thin.

- (d) Mahi ate rice. Mahi ate vegetables.

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the **verbs given in the brackets.**

Our school _____ (open) at 8 am. I _____ (reach) there on time. The peon _____ (ring) the bell. Our class teacher _____ (take) our attendance. She _____ (teach) us very well. We _____ (like) her most. She _____ (love) us very much. The school _____ (break) occurs at 1.30 pm. We _____ (return) to our home by 2 pm.





Writing Skill

(Composition)



A. Paragraph Writing

The Cow

The cow is a domestic animal. It has two horns, two long ears, two eyes, one nose, one mouth, one huge body, four legs and a long tail. It gives us milk and dung. Dung is used as fuel. Milk and milk products make us healthy.



1. Now write a paragraph on the following topics.

a) The Dog b) My Favourite Cartoon c) My Favourite Game

Use separate sheets to write

B. Application Writing

An application to your Principal for sick leave.

To,

The Principal,
Raj Public School,
Nangloi, Delhi-110041

Respected Sir,

With due request I beg to say that I am suffering from fever. So, I can't attend the classes for 3 days. Therefore, I request you to kindly grant me 3 days leave. I will be obliged to you for this.

Thanking you,

Yours truly

Raj

Class-2 A

05-02-____



TEACHER'S NOTES

Explain different writing skills to the students.





2. Write an application to your Principal for leave to attend a marriage ceremony.

C. Essay Writing

3. Complete the following essay with the help of clue box.

My Class Teacher

time helps morning kind love obey shouts favourite

- (a) My class teacher is _____. (name)
(b) She teaches us _____. (subject)
(c) She takes attendance daily in the _____.
(d) She is very _____ and gentle.
(e) She comes to class on _____.
(f) She always _____ us in our studies.
(g) She never _____ on us.
(h) All the children _____ and _____ her.
(i) She is our _____ teacher.



4. Now write an essay on **Our school**.





D. Letter Writing

5. Mahi has her birthday on 10th February, 2018. She wants to invite her friends Abhimanyu, Kashish and Versha. Fill in the blanks to complete her letter to Abhimanyu. Take help of clue box.

Celebrating
7 O'clock

Birthday
Coming

10 th February
Have

Party

D-5, Nangloi
Delhi-110041

Sender's
address

2nd February

Date

Dear Abhimanyu,

Greeting

I am _____ my _____ on _____.

We will have a small _____ at my home at _____ in the evening. Please do come. Kashish and Versha are also _____. We will _____ lots of fun together.

body of
the letter

Your friend

Sender's
name

Mahi



6. Abhimanyu has a class test on 11th February. So, he will not be able to come to Mahi's birthday party. Complete Abhimanyu's reply to Mahi. Take help of clue box.

to attend class test unable sorry returns party

Kunwar Singh Nagar,
New Delhi-110041
6th February _____

Thanks for inviting me. I really wanted to come in your birthday party. But my _____ is on Monday. I will be busy preparing for my test. I am _____ to say that, I am _____ your





birthday _____. Please don't mind. Many many happy
_____ for your birthday.

Have lots of fun.

Let Me Answer



Do you like writing? Write a poem on joy?

E. Story Writing

7. Complete this story by filling in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.



A thirsty crow _____ (see) a pot of water. It _____ (fly) to the pot to drink water. The water level in the pot was low. The crow's beak _____ (fail) to reach the water. The crow was very clever. It _____ (bring) pebbles and _____ (throw) them into the pot one by one. The water _____ (come) up. The crow _____ (drink) the water happily and _____ (fly) away.





Sentences



LEARNING TIME

- A.** Letters form words and words make **sentences**. A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. Every sentence begins with a **capital letter** and ends with a **full stop**.

PRACTICE TIME



- 1.** Tick (✓) each group of words that can be called a **sentence**.

- (a) The night is dark. ☐
- (b) The birds are flying. ☐
- (c) Raj is watching television. ☐
- (d) Song is she singing. ☐
- (e) Cool winter is. ☐



- 2.** Rearrange the words given below to make **sentences**.

- (a) a you boy are _____
- (b) fruit is a mango _____
- (c) barking a dog is _____
- (d) games video mahi plays _____
- (e) zoo see animals we in _____
- (f) you a burger bought _____





3. Match the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) I am a cat. | (i) I roar. |
| (b) I am a lion. | (ii) I hiss. |
| (c) I am a bee. | (iii) I mew. |
| (d) I am a snake. | (iv) I can dance. |
| (e) I am a peacock. | (v) I make honey. |



LEARNING TIME

B. What is your name?



This is a question. It is an asking sentence. Some of the question words are — **what, who, why, how, where, when, which, whom and whose.**

PRACTICE TIME



4. Some answer sentences are given below. Write the correct question sentences in the blanks.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| (a) My name is Raj. | _____ |
| (b) Raj opened the door. | _____ |
| (c) My favourite colour is pink. | _____ |
| (d) These books are yours. | _____ |
| (e) I go to school. | _____ |
| (f) I am fine. | _____ |
| (g) I live in Delhi. | _____ |





5. Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets.

- (a) (What, When) do you go to school?
- (b) (Which, Why) pencil is yours?
- (c) (Whom, Who) gave you the school bag?
- (d) (When, Where) do you live?
- (e) (Whose, What) are you doing?
- (f) (When, Why) is your class test?
- (g) (Whom, Which) did you see?



LEARNING TIME

- C. Some questions do not have question words. They begin with verbs. Is this your pen? Are you going? Was that a bee?

PRACTICE TIME

6. Put words in the correct order to form questions.

- (a) You are not well. _____
- (b) This is a flower. _____
- (c) Apple is a fruit. _____
- (d) It is raining. _____
- (e) My tiffin is there. _____
- (f) It is Sunday today. _____

Fun With Grammar

- ⦿ Divide the class into two groups. One group will say a sentence. The other group will add another sentence to it.

Examples: Group 1 - An elephant is a big animal.

Group 2 - It likes to eat sugarcane.

The game continues till one group fails to add sentences and the either group wins.

- ⦿ Teacher should say one word to each group and ask them to say meaningful sentences. The group which fails to say a meaningful sentence loses the game.





Punctuation



LEARNING TIME

Comma (,), Full Stop (.), Question Mark (?), Exclamation Mark (!) are punctuation marks. While speaking or writing, we use them to make our meaning clear.

A. When we express something or give some information, we use a full stop (.) at the end of such sentence. **We win the match.**

When we ask a question, we use a question mark (?) at the end of such sentence. **Can we win the match?**

When we show some sudden emotions, we use an exclamation mark (!) at the end of such sentence. **Hurrah! We win the match.**

When we speak about many things, we use comma (,) to separate words in a list.

We had bread, butter, juice and milk in breakfast.

PRACTICE TIME

1. Use suitable punctuation marks in the following sentences.

- There are many animals in a zoo
- Tigers cheetahs lions and wolves are wild animals
- There are many beautiful birds too
- Hurrah it's fun visiting a zoo
- Have you seen a tiger





2. Correct and punctuate the following sentences.



- (a) my name is cindrella

- (b) have you heard my story

- (c) Oh i dropped my shoe in the palace

- (d) do you know who got it back

- (e) the king queen and prince came to palace

3. Correct and insert commas or exclamation mark in the following sentences.

- (a) Arjun supriya Anisha and charu came late at school.

- (b) Pens pencils crayons and erasers are available at stationery shop.

- (c) Aman has pet cats dogs and fish.

- (d) We packed fruits cookies chips and sandwiches for the picnic.

- (e) Oh i dropped eggs.

- (f) What a thrilling match it was.





4. Read the following passage. Rewrite it using correct punctuation marks.

mohandas karamchand gandhi was the prominent leader of the indian independence movement gandhiji was born on 2 October 1869, at porbandar his father's name was karamchand gandhi and mother's name was putlibai we call him bapu.

5. Write the names of five things you will find in the following places. Make complete sentences. Do not forget to use commas.

(a) home :

(b) market :

(c) school :

Fun With Grammar

- ⦿ Divide the class into two groups. Provide each groups. Some dices having the punctuation marks like full stop, question mark, comma and exclamation mark.
- ⦿ Then tell each group some sentences randomly and ask them to show the correct punctuation dice after each sentence. The group which shows the most number of correct punctuations dice will be the winner.

