

Lesson-1

The Alphabet

Every language has its own set of letters which are kept in certain order.

The English alphabet has 26 letters.



This fixed order of letters is called 'alphabetical order' or 'ABC order'.

We can write these letters in two different ways:

1. Capital Letters



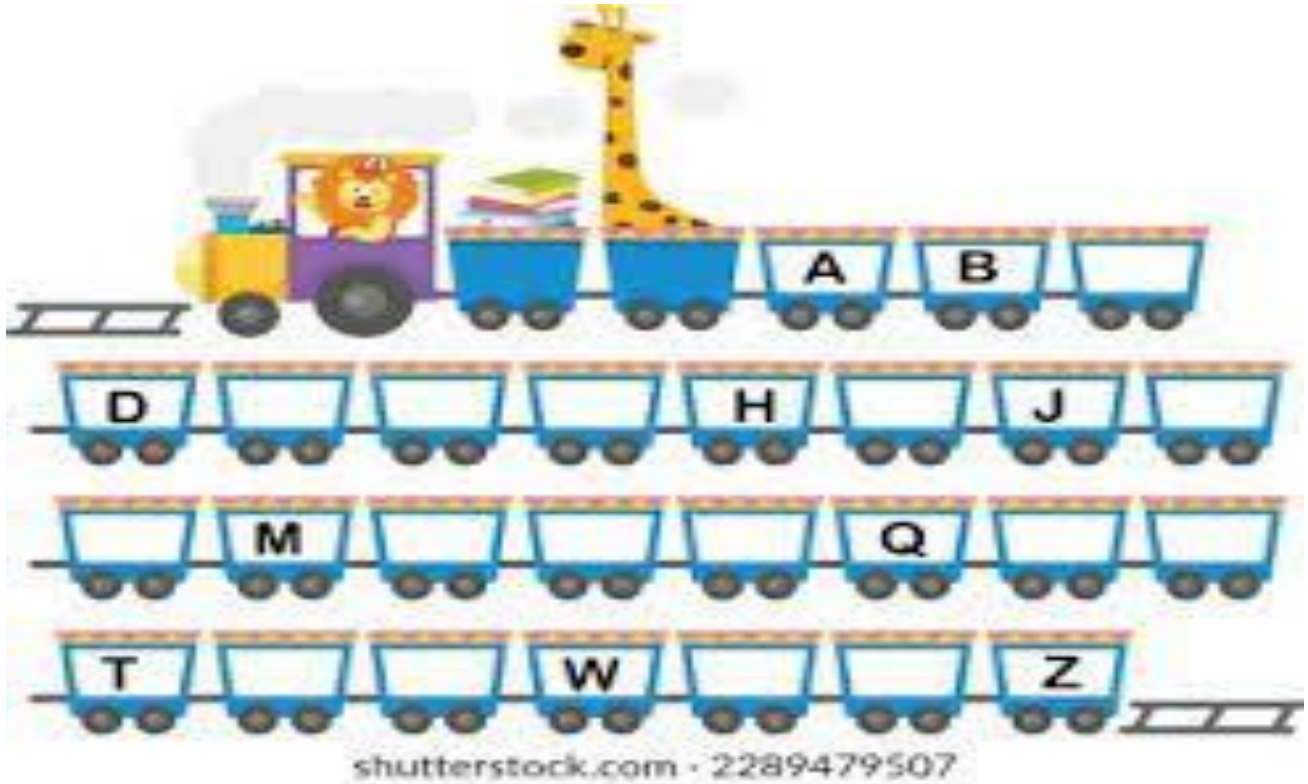
2. Small Letters



Capital letters are also known as 'upper-case letters', 'block letters' or simply 'capitals'. Small letters are also known as 'lower-case letters'.

Exercises

A. Fill in the missing letters to complete the ABC order given below.



B. Rearrange the names of these animals to keep them in alphabetical order.

ox	hen	camel	tiger	goat
rabbit	elephant	fox	yak	bear

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

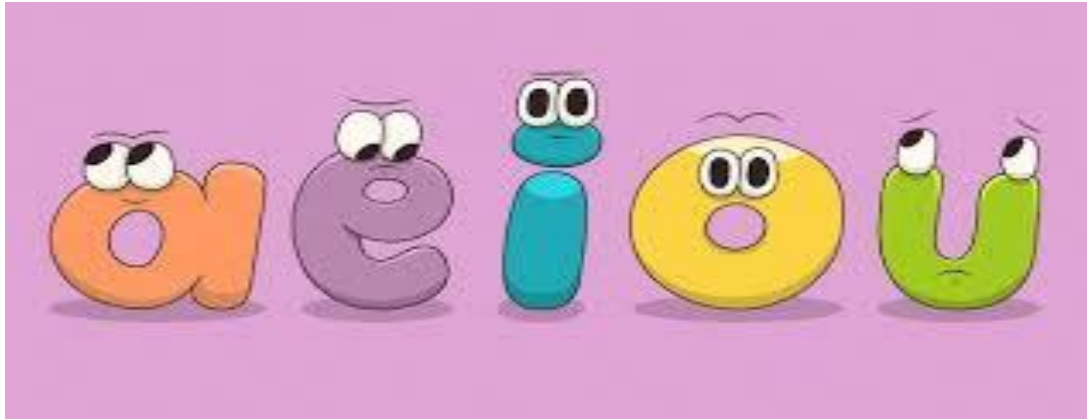
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Lesson-2

Vowels and Consonants

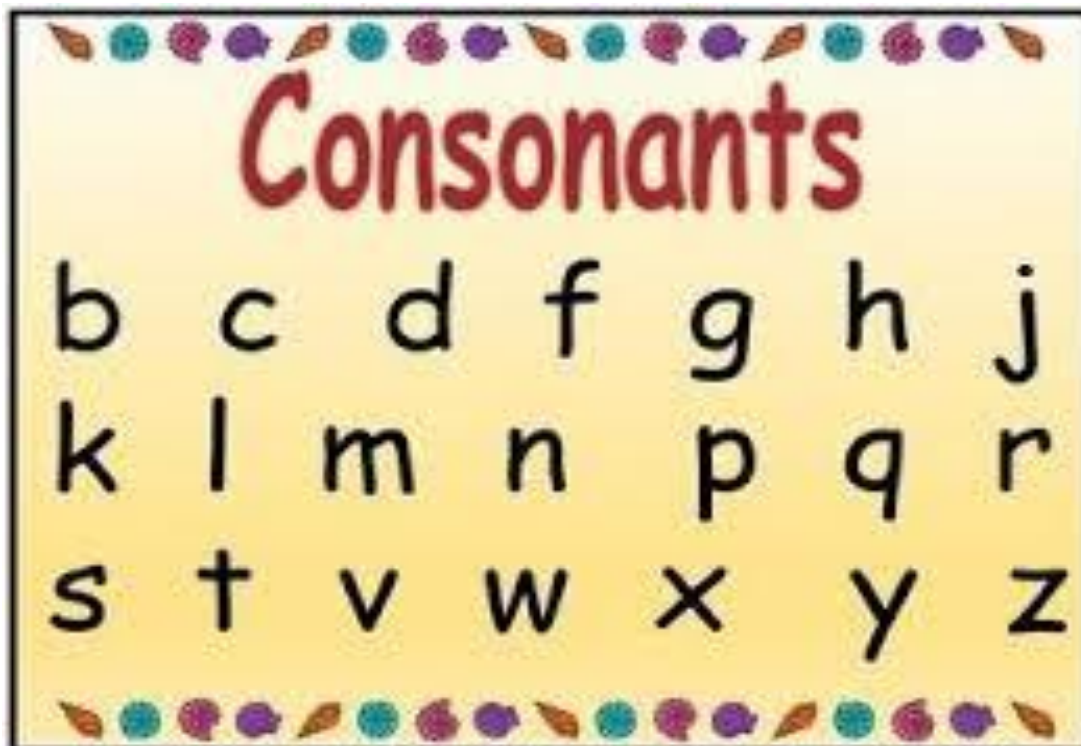
The letters a, e, i, o, u are called vowels.

The English alphabet has five vowels.



The letters other than a, e, i, o, u are called consonants.

The English alphabet has twenty-one consonants.



Read the following words. You will notice a vowel in the middle of each word.



bat cat fat hat mat rat sad



bed den hen jet net pen set



bid fin hit kid lid pin win



box cot dog fox hot pot rod



bud cut hut jug mug nut put

Exercises

A. See the following pictures. Fill in the blanks with vowels



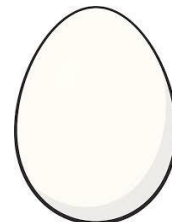
1. c _ _ r



2. p _ _ n



3. r _ _ t



4. _ _ g g



5. s _ _ n



6. b _ _ s



7. T _ _ y



8. b _ _ w l



9. c h _ _ _ r



10. s t _ _ c k



11. b r _ _ _ d



12. c l _ _ c k

B. Circle the vowels and underline the consonants.

e	g	h	m	F
p	a	b	k	z
g	c	i	v	n
s	r	d	u	q
j	t	l	w	o

Lesson-3

Nouns (Naming Words)

Word

- A word is a group of letters. It can be spoken or written.
- It is a single unit of language and it has meaning.
- Sometimes, a single letter can be used as a word; “I” is such a word.

Now, read the following sentences.

1. **Ramesh** is an intelligent student.
2. The **cow** is a domestic animal.
3. We live in **Mumbai**.
4. I bought a new **book**.

In the above sentences.

- The word Ramesh is the name of a person.
- The word Cow is the name of an animal.
- The word Mumbai is the name of a place.
- The word book is the name of a thing.

Therefore, Ramesh, cow, Mumbai and book are Naming words.

We call them Nouns.

A Noun is the name of a person, animal, place or thing.

Look at the following pictures and read the naming words for people.



girl



boy



doctor



postman

Look at the following pictures and read the naming words for animals.



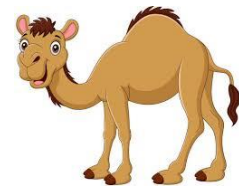
lion



tiger



elephant



camel

Look at the following pictures and read the naming words for places.



bank



school



zoo



church

Look at the following pictures and read the naming words for things.



lamp



washing machine



fan



clock

Exercises

A. Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

1. Mohan is intelligent.
2. This book is new.
3. I go to school daily.
4. This knife is very sharp.
5. The tiger is a wild animal.
6. Ravi sat beside me.
7. The restaurant is not far from here.
8. The horse runs very fast.
9. The church is very big.
10. We go to a nearby park daily.

B. Circle the noun which does not belong to the group.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1. eye | ear | nose | food | mouth |
| 2. papaya | apple | curd | mango | banana |
| 3. teacher | nurse | doctor | brother | advocate |
| 4. rose | lily | lotus | tree | jasmine |
| 5. potato | brinjal | guava | cabbage | cauliflower |
| 6. father | mother | brother | sister | neighbour |
| 7. Agra | Kanpur | city | Mathura | Lucknow |
| 8. trousers | plastic | saree | skirt | shirt |
| 9. milk | tea | pot | coffee | water |
| 10. deer | camel | flower | goat | sheep |

Lesson-4

One and More than One

A noun can mean 'one' or 'more than one' person, animal, place or thing.

When we talk of one, we call it **Singular**.

Examples: friend, tiger, house, book

When we talk about more than one, we call it **Plural**.

Examples: friends, tigers, houses, books

We can change a singular noun to a plural noun in the following ways:

1. By adding – s

Singular

balloon

book

mobile

pen

bottle

Plural

balloons

books

mobiles

pens

bottles

2. By adding – es

Singular

Matchbox

Toothbrush

Watch

Mango

Potato

Plural

matchboxes

toothbrushes

watches

mangoes

potatoes

3. By changing Y into – ies

Singular

baby

butterfly

lady

teddy

puppy

Plural

babies

butterflies

ladies

teddies

puppies

4. Some plurals end in – ves**Singular**

calf

knife

leaf

loaf

wolf

Plural

calves

knives

leaves

loaves

wolves

5. Some plurals are formed by changing internal vowels of their singular forms.**Singular**

foot

goose

man

mouse

tooth

Plural

feet

geese

men

mice

teeth

6. Some plural nouns are the same as their singular forms.**Singular**

aircraft

deer

Plural

aircraft

deer

fish

fish

reindeer

reindeer

sheep

sheep

Exercises

A. See the following pictures and underline the correct words.



1. girl/girls



2. pencil/pencils



3. book/books



4. buffalo/buffaloes



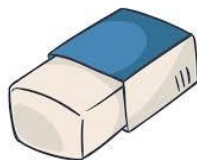
5. mango/mangoes



6. balloon/balloons



7. bicycle/bicycles



8. eraser/erasers



9. potato/potatoes



10. key/keys



11. mouse/mice



12. dog/dogs

B. Tick (✓) the correct word.

1. A man has two hand/hands.
2. An insect has six leg/legs.
3. A book has many page/pages.
4. A horse has a tail/tails.
5. A sheep has two horn/horns.
6. A butterfly has four wing/wings.
7. A car has four wheels/wheel.
8. A tree has a trunk/trunks.

C. Change singular noun into plural noun.

1. girl _____
2. mango _____
3. apple _____
4. pencil _____
5. book _____
6. flower _____
7. fish _____

8. table _____

9. baby _____

10. knife _____

Lesson-5

Male or Female

All living things are either male or female.

Words used for males are called **Masculine**.

Words used for females are called **Feminine**.

See the following pictures and read the different words used for males and females.

Masculine



actor



boy



cock



lion

Feminine



actress



girl



hen



lioness



waiter



waitress

Always Remember

'He' is used for one male human.

'She' is used for one female human.

'They' is used for more than one male or female humans.

Exercises

A. Write **M** for masculine words and **F** for feminine words.

1. bull ____ cow ____
2. horse ____ mare ____
3. gander ____ goose ____
4. peacock ____ peahen ____
5. tiger ____ tigress ____
6. fox ____ vixen ____
7. drake ____ duck ____
8. buck ____ doe ____
9. dog ____ bitch ____
10. ram ____ ewe ____

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct feminine words.

1. son and _____
2. waiter and _____
3. father and _____
4. uncle and _____
5. brother and _____
6. nephew and _____

7. monk and _____

8. man and _____

9. boy and _____

10. headmaster and _____

Lesson6

Adjectives

Look at the following pictures and read the words written below them.

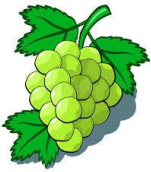


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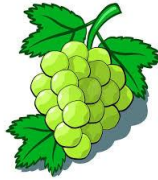
hot coffee



cold water



sweet grapes



sour grapes



black horse



white horse



tall tree



Designed by DPG/Free

short tree



fat boy



thin boy

In the above examples, the words given in colour are Adjectives or Describing words. They tell us something about Nouns or Naming words.

An Adjective Is a word that describes a noun or naming word.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks selecting correct adjectives from those given in the box.

1. _____	brave hot younger empty long tasty pet rainy clean pretty
----------	---

2. _____ soldier

3. _____ girl

4. _____ clothes

5. _____ day

6. _____ box

7. _____ dog

8. _____ meal

9. _____ train

10. _____ brother

B. Fill in the blanks with the opposites of the following adjectives.

1. beautiful _____
2. big _____
3. slow _____
4. clean _____
5. clever _____
6. fresh _____
7. happy _____
8. heavy _____
9. high _____
10. hot _____

C. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The man has a new watch.
2. Exercise is good for health.
3. This mango is sweet.
4. These are pretty clothes.
5. He is playing with a blue balloon.

Lesson 7

A, An, The

We use the word **a** or **an** before nouns.

Use of a

Article 'a' is always used before a singular noun.

It is used before a word that begins with a **consonant sound**. See the following pictures and understand the use of 'a'.



a bulb



a chair



a jug



a fish

Use of an

Article 'an' is always used before a singular noun.

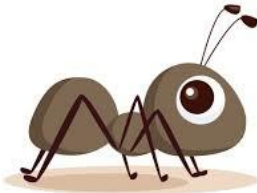
It is used before a word that begins with a **vowel sound**. See the following pictures and understand the use of 'an',



an aeroplane



an apple



an ant



an elephant

Use of The

'The' is used before the names of –

rivers



the Ganga

mountain ranges



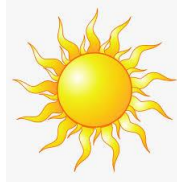
the Himalayas

famous historical buildings



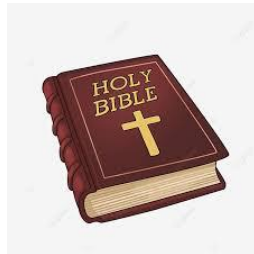
the Taj Mahal

natural bodies



the Sun

holy religious books



the Bible

musical instruments



the guitar

Exercises

A. Read the following words carefully. Put 'a' or 'an' in the blanks.

1. _____ boy
2. _____ cat
3. _____ duck
4. _____ instrument
5. _____ joker
6. _____ owl
7. _____ urn
8. _____ violin
9. _____ web
10. _____ nest

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

1. We saw _____ eagle in the sky.
2. Have you read _____ Bible?
3. I ate _____ egg and _____ slice of bread for breakfast.
4. _____ earth goes around _____ sun.
5. I have _____ bow and _____ arrow.
6. I bought _____ umbrella and _____ pair of shoes.
7. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
8. I have never seen _____ igloo.
9. He loves to play _____ guitar.
10. There is _____ bird in the nest.

C. Each of these sentences has a mistake. Circle the mistakes and rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. My brother has an black eagle.

2. The moon travels around a earth.

3. A Taj Mahal is one of the seven wonders of the world.

4. A young woman meets a old man.

5. She ate a egg with a spoon.

Lesson-8

Pronouns (Words Used in place of Nouns)

Read the following sentences.

Ravi is my neighbour. Ravi is a doctor. Ravi has a sister. I met Ravi yesterday.

In these sentences, the same name Ravi is used again and again. This looks odd. We can write these sentences in a better way as follows:

Ravi is my neighbour. **He** is a doctor. **He** has a sister. I met **him** yesterday.

In these sentences, the words 'He' and 'him' are pronouns. They are used in place of the name 'Ravi'.

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

Read the following sentences,.

1. My name is **Ravi**. **I** go for a morning walk.
2. My **uncle** lives in Goa. **He** is a doctor.
3. This is **Kavita**. **She** is my cousin.
4. Ramesh has a **dog**. **It** barks at strangers.

In the above sentences, the words, **I**, **he**, **she** and **it** are pronouns. They are used in place of a noun.

Pronouns are words that are used in place of nouns.



I am Amit.

I am a student.

I live in Agra.

I am an Indian.



We are friends.

We are students.

We live in Kanpur.

We are in Indians.



You are my neighbour.

You are a student.

You live in Lucknow.

You are an Indian.



He is Manish.

He is a student.

He lives in Meerut.

He is an Indian.



She is Mohini.

She is a student.

She lives in Delhi.

She is an Indian.



It is a hen.

It has many feathers.

It lives in a farm.

It gives us eggs.



They are Vimal and Vivek.

They are students.

They live in Shimla.

They are Indians.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with pronouns given in the box.

they	it	she	he	you	we	I
------	----	-----	----	-----	----	---

1. _____ is a beautiful girl.
2. _____ is a parrot.
3. _____ are doing your homework.
4. _____ am going to school.
5. _____ are learning our lessons.
6. _____ is an intelligent boy.
7. _____ are classmates.

B. Circle the correct pronouns in the following sentences.

1. He/She is my sister.
2. They/He are my cousins.
3. We/They will do their homework.
4. It/I is a doll.
5. You/We are my neighbour.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using pronouns in place of nouns given in colour.

Example-These are Ramesh and Suresh.

Ramesh and Suresh are my cousins.

1. This is Naman. **Naman** is my brother.

2. This is Anita. **Anita** is a tall girl.

3. Rita has a dog. **Rita** calls **the dog** Tommy.

4. I live in Agra. **Agra** is a historical city.

5. Mohan and Mohit are my neighbour's. **Mohan and Mohit** go to school daily.

Lesson-9

This, That, These, Those

Read the following sentences and look at the pictures carefully.

This is a girl.



These are girls.



That is a balloon.



Those are balloons.



***This** is used to indicate one person, place or thing near to us.

***These** is used to indicate more than one person, place or thing near to us.

***That** is used to indicate one person, place or thing away from us.

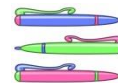
***Those** is used to indicate more than one person, place or thing away from us.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. _____ is my book. (This, These)



2. _____ are his pens. (Those, This)



3. _____ are you shirts. (That, These)











4. _____ is her umbrella. (These, That)



B. Look at the picture and choose the correct word.

Look at the picture and choose the correct word.

this	that	this	that
			
these	those	these	those
			
this	these	that	those
			
this	that	these	those
			

Lesson-10

Verbs (Doing Words)

Look at the following pictures and read the words written beside each of them.



The boy **sits** on a chair.



The girl **sings** a song.



The Sun **shines**.



We **play** football.



I **write** a letter.



The child **cries** .

In the above sentences, the words sits, sings, shines, play, write and cries are **Doing words** or **Action words**. These Doing words are called verbs.

EXERCISES

A. Look at the following pictures and fill in the blanks with the correct verbs given in the brackets.

eats barks runs rises stops cuts waters gallops swims writes

1. The duck _____ around in the river.



2. The Sun _____ in the east.



3. The boy _____.



4. The horse _____.



5. My mother _____ vegetables.



6. Archana _____ a mango.





7. The dog _____.



8. The gardener _____ the plants.



9. The train _____ at this station.



10. The student _____ well.

B. Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. My uncle teaches me daily.
2. I do my homework.
3. My sister brushes her teeth.
4. Mother prepares breakfast for us.
5. Students learn their lessons.
6. It rains heavily.
7. My father works very hard.
8. Our aunt lives in Shimla.

9. We go for a morning walk daily.

10. I read the newspaper in the morning.

Lesson-11

Am, Is, Are

Read the following sentences.

- I **am** a student.
- I **am** in the first standard.
- I **am** five years old.
- I **am** a quick learner.

- He **is** my cousin.
- She **is** a good singer.
- The elephant **is** a large animal.
- My father **is** a doctor.

- We **are** good players.
- You **are** my friend.
- They **are** our neighbours.
- Mohit and Manish **are** classmates.

Always Remember

Am is always used with **I**.

Is is used for one **person, animal, place** or **thing**.

Are is used for more than one **person, animal, place** or **thing**.

Are is also used with pronoun **you**.

Am, is and **are** are always used to talk about the **present**.

Exercises

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

1. She _____ a nurse.

2. They_____ intelligent students.
3. It _____a cat.
4. He_____ absent.
5. A pigeon _____a lovely bird.
6. Japan_____ a rich country.
7. Vivek and Vishal_____ good players.
8. We _____in a great hurry.
9. These bananas and mangoes_____ ripe.
10. These books_____ old.
11. This girl_____ very fond of music and dance.
12. The doors_____ open.
13. The old woman_____ poor.
14. It_____ time to go to school.

B. Complete the following sentences by using **am, **is** or **are**.**

1. My father _____
2. India _____
3. I _____
4. We _____
5. This book _____

c. Fill in the blanks with **there is or **there are**.**

1. _____ seven colours in a rainbow.
2. _____ a cat in the kitchen.
3. _____ twelve months in a year.
4. _____ a parrot on that branch.
5. _____ many stars in the sky.

Lesson-11

Was and Were

Read the following sentences.

- There was a king.
- She was absent in the morning.
- The moon was bright.
- There was a large crowd in the street yesterday.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister of India.

- We were in the classroom by 8 a.m.
- The boys were not ill.
- They were among the crowd.
- Anita and Sarita were present in the classroom.
- You were quite right.

Always Remember

Was is used with pronouns **I, he, she** and **it**.

Was is also used for one **person, animal, place** or **thing**.

Were is used with pronouns **we, you** and **they**.

Were is also used for more than one **person, animal, place** or **thing**.

Was and **Were** are always used to talk about the **past**.

Exercises

A.Fill in the blanks with **was and **were**.**

- 1.You_____a good player.
- 2.They_____ not satisfied with the food.
3. It_____ a very hot day.
4. They_____ very late.
5. The doors and windows_____ shut.
6. Premchand _____ a great writer.
7. He _____all right.
8. The speed of the car_____ surprising.
9. My uncle_____ a famous doctor.
10. There _____many shops in the market.
11. My car_____ in the garage.
12. There _____a little bird in the nest.

13. Dinosaurs_____very huge and mighty animals.

14. The doctor _____present in the clinic.

B. Fill in the blanks with **There was or **There were**.**

1. _____ many goats on the hill.

2. _____ a kitten in the room.

3. _____ a painting on the wall.

4. _____ a car parked near the gate.

5. _____ many dishes on the table.

C. Complete the following sentences by using **was and **were**.**

1. Amit and Sumit _____

2. They _____

3. You _____

4. My younger sister _____

5. It _____

Lesson-13

Has and Have

Read the following sentences.

The girl **has** a ball in her hands.

The boy **has** a bat.

My uncle **has** a car.

My sister **has** a pretty doll.

She **has** a mobile

I **have** no blue pen.

We **have** a large farmhouse.

You **have** a good book.

They **have** no work.

Ramesh and Suresh **have** bicycles.

Always Remember

Has is used with pronouns **he**, **she** and **it** to speak about one person, animal, place or thing.

Have is used with pronouns **I**, **we**, **you** and **they** to speak about more than one person, animal, place or thing.

Has and **Have** are always used to talk about the **present**.

Exercises

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

1. A knife _____ a handle and a blade.
2. Rekha and Archana _____ dolls.
3. Spiders _____ eight legs.
4. My aunt _____ two sons and one daughter.
5. December _____ thirty-one days.
6. Birds _____ wings.
7. India _____ a large population.
8. A week _____ seven days.
9. A monkey _____ a long tail.
10. These girls _____ blue eyes.

B. Tick (✓) the correct word (has** or **have**).**

1. This plant (has/have) red flowers.
2. These boys do not (has/have) money.
3. August (has/have) thirty-one days.
4. These girls (has/have) many dolls.
5. This school (has/have) a big playground.

Lesson-14

Adverbs (Words Ending in -ly)

Look at the following pictures and read the sentences.



The boy sleeps.

The boy sleeps **soundly**.



The boy runs.

The boy runs **swiftly**.



The sun shines.

The sun shines **brightly**.



The girl sings.

The girl sings **sweetly**.



The men fight.

The men fight **angrily**.

In these sentences, the words soundly, swiftly, brightly, sweetly and angrily are words ending in ‘-ly’.

- The word **soundly** tells us how the boy sleeps.
- The word **swiftly** tells us how the boy runs.
- The word **brightly** tells us how the sun shines.
- The word **sweetly** tells us how the girl sings.
- The word **angrily** tells us how the men fight.

These words add something to the meaning of the verbs (doing words) **sleeps**, **runs**, **shines**, **sings** and **fight**. Such words are called **adverbs**,

An **Adverb** is a word which adds something to the meaning of a **verb**

Exercises

A. In the following sentences, circle each word that adds something to the meaning of the doing word.

- 1 Mohan reads carefully.
2. The stars shine brightly.
3. The river flows swiftly.
4. We rise early.
5. I do my homework daily.
6. She spoke loudly.

7. It is raining heavily.
8. The man replied angrily.
9. You can solve this problem easily.
10. These masons are working lazily.
11. Children are playing happily.
12. She shook her head sadly.
13. He replied to my letter quickly.
14. It all happened suddenly.
15. She wrote the letter neatly.

B. Read and circle the word that answers the question.

1. How does the dog bark?

The dog barks loudly.

2. How does the sun shine?

The sun shines brightly.

3. How does the boy run?

The boy runs quickly.

4. How does the old man walk?

The old man walks slowly.

C. Write suitable adverbs given in jumbled form to complete the sentences.

1. The horse runs _____. (yqiukcl)
2. He shouted _____. (llyoud)
3. It rained _____. (lyhaevi)
4. Sit _____. (qyultei)
5. The boy is sleeping _____. (nouysld)
6. The teacher scolded him _____ (igrylan)

7. The old man walked _____. (slylwo)

8. The lion roared _____. (ydulol)

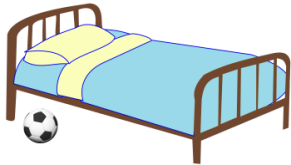
Lesson-15

Prepositions

Look at the following pictures and read the sentences.



The cat is **on** the table.



The ball is **under** the bed.



The chair is **near** the table.



The girl is **behind** the curtain.



The fish is **in** the fishbowl.



He held a large umbrella **over** his head.



The old man is walking **with** a stick.



The cat ran **after** the rat.



I sat **between** Amit and Sumit.



The hut is **among** the trees.

In the above sentences, the words **on**, **under**, **near**, **behind**, **in**, **over**, **with**, **after**, **between** and **among** are prepositions.

A Preposition connects one thing with another and tells us how they are related.

In the sentence-

The cat is **on** the table.

The word 'on' shows the relation between the cat and the table.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions given in the box.

On , under , near, behind , in , over , with , after , between , among

1. She cut the cake _____ a knife.
2. The girls are dancing _____ the tree.
3. There is a book _____ the table.
4. She put a blanket _____ the sleeping child.
5. He stood _____ the door.
6. Distribute these toffees _____ the children.
7. I sat down _____ Ramesh and Suresh.
8. The sun went _____ a cloud.
9. She ran _____ him into the garden.
10. She has a newspaper _____ her hands.

B. Look at the given picture carefully. Fill in the correct preposition from the box given below.

Look at the given picture carefully. Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions from the box given below.

in	behind	beside	under	on	between	in front of
----	--------	--------	-------	----	---------	-------------



1. The dog is _____ the bed.
2. The bed is _____ study table and a drawer.
3. The lamp is _____ the study table.
4. The books are _____ the yellow box.
5. The cat is _____ the computer.
6. The boxes are _____ the bed.
7. The study table is _____ the bed.

Chapter -16

Conjunction (Joining Words)

Look at the following pictures and read the sentences.



Kalpana **and** Kavita are sisters.



A boy **and** a girl are studying.



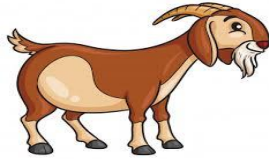
Anil is tall **but** his friend is short.



My nephew is fat **but** my niece is thin.



Are these mangoes raw **or** ripe?



Is this goat a male **or** a female?

The words **and**, **but** and **or** are called Conjunctions.

Conjunctions are joining words because they join words or sentences.

Always Remember

And joins words or sentences that are similar in nature.

But joins words or sentences that are opposite in nature.

Or joins words or sentences that give you a choice.

Exercises

A. Write whether the following sentences are similar, opposites or give a choice.

1. Does she want tea or milk? _____
2. Trust in God and do the right thing. _____
3. He is old but strong. _____
4. Rakhi is happy but Rekha is sad. _____
5. Do you want a pen or a pencil? _____
6. Is Reena going to Mumbai or Goa? _____

B.Fill in the blanks with suitable joining words.

1. He is thin _____ weak.
2. He took off his coat _____ went to bed.
3. Sunita has a pen _____ a pencil.
4. He worked hard _____ did not pass the exam.
5. Work hard _____ you will fail.

6. Do you want a soft drink _____ a glass of orange juice?

C. Join these pairs of sentences using the joining words given in brackets

1. My father went to the market. He bought some fruit and vegetables. (and)

2. My sister was very late. She did not miss the bus. (but)

3. He was very poor. He was very happy. (but)

4. We can go by car. We can go by bus. (or)

5. The boy cut his finger. He cried. (and)

6. The days were hot. The nights were cold. (but)

Lesson-17

The Sentence

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

Read the following groups of words.

1. Song she a singing is.
2. She is singing a song.

Both the above groups have the same five words.

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

The second group of words makes complete sense. So, it is a sentence.

Now read the following sentences and understand their sense.

1. A lion is a wild animal.
2. India is a big country.
3. Morning walk is good for health.
4. Students are going to school.

Always Remember

A sentence always starts with a Capital Letter.

A sentence always ends with a Punctuation Mark.

Kinds of Sentences

Read the following sentences.

1st Group

Mohit is my friend.

I can lift this suitcase.

Sushma sings a sweet song.

The boys are playing cricket.

2nd Group

Are you reading a newspaper?

Is your mother preparing breakfast?

Can you write a letter?

Which book do you want?

3rd Group

Sit down beside your sister.

Walk slowly.

Open the window.

Please complete your homework.

- Sentences of the first group make **Statements**.
- Sentences of the second group ask **Questions**.
- Sentences of the third group express **Command, Advice or Request**.

Always Remember

- You can make a statement in Affirmative or Negative.
He writes a letter. (Affirmative)
He does not write a letter. (Negative)
- You can ask a question in Affirmative or Negative
Do you like tea? (Affirmative)
Do you not like tea? (Negative)
- You can express a command or request in Affirmative or Negative.
Pluck the flowers. (Affirmative)

Do not pluck the flowers. (Negative)

Exercises

A. Rearrange the following jumbled words to make meaningful sentences.

1. Umbrella is this an _____
2. Letter she writing a is _____
3. Milk cow the us gives _____
4. The east sun the in rises _____
5. Sky birds the in fly _____
6. Father doctor a is my _____
7. Health milk for is good _____
8. Jumping is tree the on monkey a _____

B. Meena wrote these sentences but forgot the rules.

Rewrite each sentence with a capital letter. Also put a full stop (.) at end of the sentences.

1. The lion is the king of the jungle _____
2. Lata is a good singer _____
3. Bird's fly high in the sky _____
4. We respect our parents and elders _____
5. I like to play football _____
6. The child fell asleep _____
7. I have breakfast every morning _____
8. The cock crows early in the morning _____
9. My uncle has a large house _____
10. These students have learnt their lessons _____

C. Read the following sentences and write down their kinds by taking help from the box.

Statement	Question	Command
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1. What is your name? _____
2. Do not make noise _____
3. May I come in? _____
4. Mother is preparing dinner for us. _____
5. May I help you? _____
6. Which class do you read in? _____
7. Don't speak loudly _____
8. The lion and the tiger are wild animals. _____
9. Come here immediately _____
10. Dinosaurs were huge animals. _____

Lesson-18

Capital Letters

Capital letters are used-

1.to begin a sentence:

He bought balloons.

She is playing with a doll.

2.to begin names of persons:

Sachin

Kishore Kumar

3.to begin names of places:

Agra

Uttar Pradesh

4.to begin names of roads:

Taj Road

Parliament Street

5. to begin names of buildings and monuments:

Taj Mahal

Red Fort

6.To begin names of the days of the week:

Sunday

Monday

7. to begin names of the months of the year:

January

February

8. to begin names of festivals and important days:

Christmas

Republic Day

9. to begin names of languages:

Hindi

English

10. to begin each fresh line of a poem:

Mary had a little lamb
Its fleece was white as snow.
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

11. to write the pronoun I and the interjection O:

I am an Indian.
O, how wonderful !

Exercises

A. Rewrite the following names by using capital letters where necessary.

1. william shakespeare _____

2. buddha purnima _____

3. himachal pradesh _____

4. united states of america _____

5. united kingdom _____

B. Rewrite the following sentences by using capital letters where necessary.

1. india is a part of asia.

2. leo tolstoy was a russian writer.

3. walt whitman and robert frost were american poets.

4. the taj mahal and the great wall of china are world heritage monuments.

5. she can speak hindi, english and french fluently.

6. we celebrate christmas on 25th december every year.

7. you can meet us on Sunday.

8. mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra.

9. his brother and i are good friends.

10. independence day and republic day are national festivals of india.
