

St. Aloysius Sr. Sec.

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English Grammar

Class – 2

Study material

English Grammar

Syllabus

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Chapter 1

Nouns -Naming Words

Noun is the name of a person, a place, an animal, or a thing. Noun is also known as naming word.

A noun is a 'naming word'. A noun is the name of a person, place, animal, or thing. Some of the things named by nouns can be seen; some cannot. There are four types of Nouns named as Common Noun, Proper Noun, Collective Noun, Abstract Noun.

What is Noun ?

Words which is used for people, places, animals, or things are called nouns.

1. Some words are names of a person: e.g.:- man, woman, teacher, doctor, mother are names of people.



2. Some words are names of animals and birds e.g.:- elephant, zebra, parrot, pigeon, sparrow.



- 3. Some are names of things table. e:g:-umbrella,house , computer, tree .



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- 4. Some are names of places: g:-park, hospital, police station, factory.

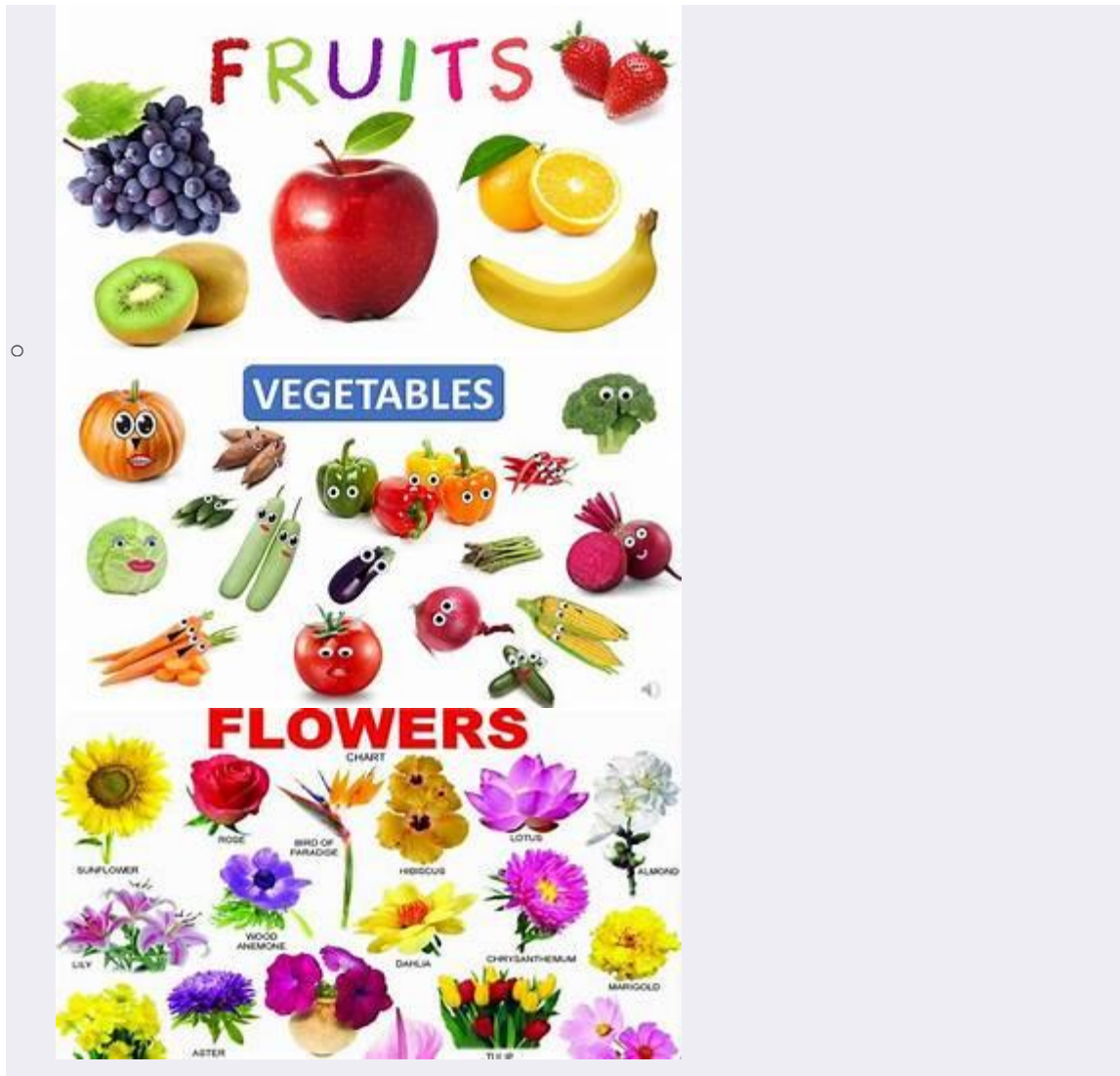


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- 5. Some are names of fruits/vegetables/flowers.



- **A common noun** is a noun that describes a type of person, thing, or place or that names a concept. e:g:-boy, girl,flower,
- **A proper noun** is a noun that serves as the name for a specific place, person, or thing.e:g:- Neil Armstrong, Mumbai, India, Narmada
- **A collective noun** is a naming word used to refer to a group or number of animals, people or things. e:g:- .a **bouquet** ,bunch, pride
- **An abstract noun** is a kind of noun that represents ideas, things, and experiences. e:g:-Love, life, trust, honour, pleasure, happinessetc

- Exercises
- **A. Rewrite the words in alphabetical order.**
- 1. arm, ant, apple, age.
- 2. bag, ball, board, bite.
- 3. fill, fan, fence, fun.
- 4. sun, son. sat, sit.
- 5. rat, rot, rub, rip.

B . Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

1. Rita is going to the park.
2. The chef made onion soup for the old lady.
3. Maira and Alisha will attend their uncle's wedding.
4. The author attended the book launch.
5. The stars are twinkling beautifully in the night sky.
6. Will you be my friend?
7. The lion was hungry.
8. The lamb and the dog became friends.
9. If you want, I could get your sister from school.
10. Rahila went to the mall yesterday.

C. Circle the noun in each sentence:

1. The dog chased the ball.
2. The teacher wrote on the whiteboard.
3. We ate sandwiches for lunch.
4. My favourite colour is blue.
5. The girl jumped over the fence.

D. Read the sentences and identify the underlined words. Write C for common noun and P for proper noun.

1. Annie is a good girl. _____

2. I ate an egg for breakfast. _____
3. Mumbai is a big city. _____
4. Will we go to the market on Tuesday? _____
5. A dog is a faithful animal. _____
6. Bhavya will cook the vegetables.

7. Mango is my favourite fruit.

8. I have seen the trains.

9. The tiger is a wild
animal. _____
10. Sanjeev is watching T.V. _____

E.In the following sentences, identify the collective noun.

1. A bouquet of flowers was delivered to my door this morning.
2. She has a library of books in her living room.
3. The team is working very hard for the upcoming match.
4. A pack of wolves was spotted in the nearby forest.
5. The choir sang beautifully at the Christmas carol service.

Chapter 2

Singular and Plural

A word is said to be **singular** when it stands for one person, place, animal, bird, or thing whereas a word is said to be **plural** when it stands for more than one person, place, animal, bird or things.

*When we change a noun from the singular to the plural, we add the letter 's' to the singular noun.

Learn here about how to change singular to plural or the way of making plural words of given singular words.

PLURAL NOUNS

A plural noun is more than one noun.

add -s



apple → apples
cat → cats
tree → trees

add -es

for nouns ending in ch, s, sh, ss, z, x, and o



bus → buses
fox → foxes
lunch → lunches

drop y and add -ies



baby → babies
story → stories
lady → ladies

drop -f & -fe and add -ves



leaf → leaves
life → lives
shelf → shelves

irregular plural nouns



foot → feet
man → men
woman → women



sheep → sheep
child → children
tooth → teeth

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| Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------|
| a pen | pens |
| an owl | owls |
| a bat | bats |
| a toy | toys |
| a girl | girls |
| a ball | balls |

***In some nouns, we change vowels or add other letters to the singular nouns to make their plural.**

| Singular | Plural |
|-----------------|----------------|
| One man | four men |
| one woman | four women |
| one umbrella | five umbrellas |
| one child | three children |
| one ox | two oxen |

*** In nouns ending with ‘y’, we replace ‘y’ and add ‘ies’ to the singular nouns to make their plural.**

| Singular | Plural |
|-----------------|---------------|
| One baby | Tree babies |
| One lady | Five ladies |
| One story | many stories |
| One party | many parties |
| One city | many cities |
| One fly | many flies |

6. In nouns ending with ‘f’ or ‘fe’, we replace ‘f’ or ‘fe’ and add ‘ves’ to the singular nouns to make their plural.

| Singular | Plural |
|-----------------|---------------|
| One knife | Seven knives |
| One wife | Three wives |
| One leaf | Ten leaves |
| One thief | many thieves |
| One leaf | many leaves |
| One life | many lives |

| | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| One shelf | many shelves |
| One wolf | many wolves |

Exercise.

1. Write plurals of the following:

1. Monkey_____
2. Class_____
3. Kite_____
4. Case_____
5. Mummy_____
6. Shoe_____
7. Boy_____
8. Basket. _____
9. Knife_____
10. Sheep_____

2. Fill in the blanks with words given in the brackets:

1. They are beautiful _____. (lady/ladies)
2. Books are good _____. (friend/friends)
3. She is a smart _____. (girl/girls)
4. These _____ belong to that girl. (plant/plants)
5. The _____ is not in the box. (pencil/pencils)
6. The _____ are in the bag. (tomato/tomatoes)
7. The _____ are under a tree. (sheep/sheeps)
8. The _____ are falling from the tree. (leaf/leaves)

9. She took many _____ of the monument. (photo/photos)

10. There are many _____ in Goa. (churches/church)

Chapter-3

Sentences and Phrases

A sentence expresses a complete thought. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop(.) or question mark (?).

Sentences

- 1.The moon comes out at night.
2. Birds fly in the sky.
- 3.Grandpa goes for a walk every day.
- 4.Stars twinkle in the sky.
5. Monkeys can climb trees.
- 6.A cow gives us milk.
- 7.We eat dinner together.
- 8.Trees give us fresh air
- 9.My family goes to the park on weekends.
- 10.I help my mom in the kitchen.

Types of Sentences

Assertive Sentence

- An assertive sentence is a descriptive sentence.
- It gives out a piece of information.
- For example, This is an apple.

Imperative Sentence

- An imperative sentence provides instruction. It is often used to give orders or instructions.
- A command, order, request, instruction, or piece of advice can all be expressed in an imperative sentence.
- For example, Please go to your room.

Interrogative Sentence

- An interrogative sentence refers to a sentence in the form of a question.
- They are used to elicit information from the listener.
- It ends with a question mark(?)
- For example, What are you doing?

Exclamatory Sentence

- An exclamatory sentence shows feelings of emotion, usually, surprise or shock.
- It ends with an exclamatory mark(!)
- For example, What a beautiful scenery!

Phrases

A phrase does not express a complete thought. It begins with a small letter and does not end.

A phrase is a collection of words without a subject or predicate.

A Phrase is a group of words that makes sense but partially. They don't contain a Subject and a Verb. Some examples of phrases are given below

E:g:- * a shower *the national flower of India

Exercise.

I.Arrange The Words or Phrases to Make Meaningful Sentences

1. I/ call/ later/ and/ will/ you/ back/

2. Such/ scenery/ beautiful /a

3. Where/ going/ are you _____

4. Go/ try /this/ and/ new restaurant _____

5.Today/ for some reason/ is gloomy _____

6.Please/ room today /clean your _____

7.holiday/ is tomorrow/ a _____

8.Why/ late/ are/ you/ always? _____

9.Birthday/ today/ is/ my _____

10.I/ new/ bag/want/ to/ buy/ a _____

II. Identify The Type of Sentences.

1. Do you like chocolates?
2. My name is Renu.
3. When are you leaving?
4. Such a wonderful place!
5. Please shut down the laptop.
6. Do you like cake?
7. My name is Sandy.
8. Where are you going today?
9. Such a beautiful island!
- 10.Go and try this new flavour of ice cream.

Chapter 4 Gender

*We learn how to use gender-specific pronouns like she/her for girls and he/him for boys as we learn about genders.

*We learn which words to use when talking about boys, girls, animals, or jobs to avoid any confusion.

For example, A female person who serves us food in a restaurant is called a **waitress**. Whereas, a male person serving us food is called a **waiter**.

Types of Gender

There are four types of gender.

1. Feminine

- When someone or something is a girl it is called feminine.
- Words that represent the female group are referred to as feminine words.
- For example, girl, mother, wife, sister, lady, woman, etc. Let's use feminine words in sentences:



Sonia is a brave **girl**.

In the above sentence, girl is a feminine word.

2. Masculine

- When someone is a boy or a male, it is called masculine.
- Words that show the male gender are called masculine words.
- For example, boy, man, husband, brother, etc. Let's use masculine words in sentences:



Jackie my **brother**.

Here 'brother' is a masculine word.

3. Common

- a. A word or noun which is used commonly for both male and female genders is known as the common gender.
- b. For example, doctors, drivers, toddlers, relatives, etc. Let's use common gender words in sentences:



I live with my **parents**.

Parents can be both feminine and masculine. Therefore, it is a common gender.

3. Neuter

- a. Neuter gender refers to non-living things or objects which do not have any gender.
- b. The neuter gender is neither female nor male.
- c. For example, paper, desk, bag, car, etc. Let's use neuter gender words in sentences:



→ The **window** is open.

A window does not have any gender. Thus, it is a neuter gender.

Examples

1. leader - common gender
2. king - masculine gender
3. queen - feminine gender
4. stapler - neuter gender
5. son - masculine gender

Exercise.

I. Identify the gender for the highlighted words.

1. The **chairperson** called for a quick meeting.
2. I saw two **bulls** fighting when I went to Spain.
3. My **parents** have consented to the picnic.
4. The **lawyer** advised strict action over the matter.
5. Oh no! My **phone** has been discharged and I have forgotten to bring the charger along.

II. Fill in the blank with the opposite gender of the highlighted word in the given sentence:

1. My **uncle** is visiting us this weekend.

III. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the underlined noun from Masculine to Feminine.

1. My husband is a doctor.

2. My father is a good teacher.

3. The boy has no friend.

4. My nephew sings very well.

5. The king loved the prince.

6. We saw a lion and a tiger at the zoo.

6. Sir, what would you like to have?

IV.Match

Masculine

Lion

Tiger

Husband

Actor

Milkman

Father

God

Cock

Nephew

Prince

Bull

Drake

Father – Mother

the

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Gender.

Feminine

Mother

Princess

Tigress

Cow

Lioness

Niece

Actress

Goddess

Hen

Wife

Hind

Milkmaid

V.Give**the****Feminine****or****Masculine****Gender:**

Lady_____

Hostess_____

Sir_____

Grandma_____

Waiter_____

Aunt_____

Brother_____

Daughter_____

Dog _____

CHAPTER 5

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. Using the following paragraphs we try to understand about the necessity of pronoun:

Paragraph without using Pronouns

Roshni is a good girl. Roshni is gentle. Roshni is well mannered. Roshni respects her parents and teachers. Roshni is honest and truthful. Roshni is intelligent too.

Roshni



The same paragraph has been rewritten using Pronoun:

Roshni is a good girl. She is gentle. She is well mannered. She respects her parents and teachers. She is honest and truthful. She is intelligent too.

The Paragraph-A sounded odd because of the repetition of the noun Roshni. In the Paragraph-B Roshni is represented by 'she' and 'her'. Thus 'she' 'her' are Pronouns.

Use of Pronouns

'I', 'we', 'you', 'me', 'us' are used for both male and female.
'He', 'him', 'his' are used for male persons only.
'She', 'her', 'hers' are used for female persons only.
'It' is used for an animal, a place or a thing.
'They' and 'Them' are used for more than one person, animal, place or thing.

Let us know more uses of Pronouns

1. My name is Reena.
2. I am a girl.
3. I read in Class-II.
4. I and Swati are friends.
5. We play games together.
6. We go to school together.
7. You are Mayank.
8. You are my elder brother.

● Here **I, we, you** are pronouns.

EXERCISES

A. Choose correct pronoun from bracket to complete each sentence.

1. This is my photograph. _____ am in a red frock. (I / You)
2. The farmers work hard. _____ grow food for us. (They / We)
3. Sonam is my sister. _____ is in Class II. (She / He)
4. Sweta and I are friends. _____ live in the same building. (They / We)

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns from the box to complete the second sentence. (We, She, They, You, It)

1. Aman, Amrita and Rina are playing. _____ are playing hide and seek.
2. Roshni is talking on her mobile. _____ is talking to her mother.
3. Mohit, keep quiet. _____ are making noise in the class.
4. You have a nice pen. _____ is looking costly.

5. Sandeep and I are classmates. ____ study together.

C. Use the appropriate pronoun to fill in the gaps.

1. ____ refuses to admit his error.

2. Pushpa and Savita get along well, ____ always support one another.

3. His dad just got a new cat. ____ is all black.

4. My teacher declared, " ____ would reprimand all the students right away."

5. Children! You must honour ____ parents.

2. The group's current leader is Sanskriti. We shall follow ____.

3. Please give the book back. ____ is my brother's book.

4. I thus ask that you leave ____ alone for three days.

5. Saloni and I never engage in after-school play since ____ always do our assignments.

6. My family members get up early so that ____ can practice yoga.

D. Rewrite the following pronouns in place of bold words.

1. Mohit is my friend. **Mohit** is seven years old.

2. This is my newspaper. **This newspaper** is very informative.

3. Sarita and Sangeeta are sisters. **Sarita and Sangeeta** play tennis daily.

4. My parents are not at home. **My parents** have gone to office.

5. Archana has lost her book. **Archana** cannot find it.

6. Anita met Amit. **Anita** gave Amit a book.

Chapter 6

Adjectives

DESCRIBING WORDS

An adjective is a describing word used with a noun or pronoun. It is used to describe a noun or a pronoun and provides more information about them.

It is one of the most important tools in English Grammar to enhance the beauty of sentence and make the sentences simpler.

Examples .

.

1. This is a **red** rose



2. This is a **big** house.



3. This is a **hot** drink



4. This is a **thick** book.



5. This is a **beautiful** scenery.



Words red, big, hot, thick, beautiful are describing word.

EXERCISES

A. Choose correct adjectives given in the brackets.

1. In summers we like to drink ____ water. (cold / hot)
2. A ____ building is there in my town. (tall / fast)
3. We wear ____ clothes in winter. (warm / cold)
4. He is a ____ man. (poor / sharp)
5. A giraffe is a ____ animal. (wild / domestic)
6. This is an ____ story. (interesting / ugly)
7. The dinosaur was a ____ animal. (huge / small)
8. I like to see ____ movies. (comedy / big)

B. Fill in the blanks using correct adjectives from the box

| | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|------|----------|
| Cloudy, | easy, | proud, | red, | naughty, |
| sharp, | warm, | small, | big, | green. |

- a. I like those _____ apples.
- b. The ostrich is a _____ bird.
- c. The tree has _____ leaves.

- d. Solve the _____ sums first.
- e. Cut the lemons with a _____ knife.
- f. It is _____ morning. It might rain.
- g. Soham is _____ of his stamp collection.
- h. Mrs Jain has brought a _____ cottage in the hills.
- i. The _____ puppies enjoy playing in the mud.
- j. I do not like cold milk. So I drink _____ milk every day.

Chapter 7

Articles A, An and The

We have already learnt that there are five vowels and twenty-one consonants. Here we will learn how we treat the words starting with vowels or consonants. Normally ‘a’ is used before a word starting with a consonant or consonant sound and ‘an’ is used before a word starting with a vowel or sound of vowel.

Some examples and exercises to learn how to implement articles in a sentence.

Use of ‘A’

‘A’ means one. ‘A’ is used before a word starting with a consonant sound.

examples:

a cat, a ball, a cup, a peacock, a book, a hen, a dog, a tree, a bus



a cat



a ball



a cup

Use of ‘An’

‘An’ also means one. ‘an’ is used before a word starting with a vowel or sound of vowel.

examples:

an aeroplane, an umbrella, an orange, an egg, an elephant, an engine



an aeroplane



an umbrella



an orange

Use of 'The'

'The' is used before a specific person, thing, name of rivers, seas, mountains, names of newspapers, magazines etc.

examples:

The India Gate, The Mahabharata, The Red Fort, The sun, The earth.



The sun



The earth



The Red Fort

A. Fill in the blanks with 'a' or 'an'.

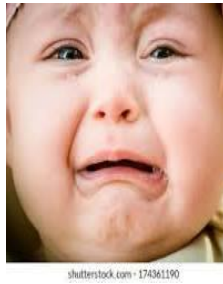
1. I eat _____ apple every day.
2. There is _____ man and _____ woman in the park.
3. _____ insect is there in the kitchen.
4. The farmer has bought _____ ox and _____ cow.
5. _____ old man is trying to cross the road.
6. Mr Sharma is _____ honest man.
7. This is _____ easy exercise.
8. We are going to London by _____ aeroplane.

Chapter 8

The Verb

A verb is a word that denotes an action. A verb is an action or doing word. It is used after a noun or a pronoun. It tells what a person, an animal, or a thing does. The following examples illustrate the verbs well:

The baby cries.



I play football.



The stars shine.



Riya sings well



My mother cook very well



Rahul eats.



The teacher teaches me.



The bird flies.



The sun rises in the east.



The word, **cries, shine, play, sings, cooks, eats, teaches, flies and rises** show us the action done by each of them. So they are action words or doing words

QI. Underline the Verb in the following Sentences.

1. Father goes to office every day. He earns money for the family.
2. Ravi plays cricket. He does a lot of physical exercises.
3. A washer-man washes clothes. He dries these clothes on the ground.

QII. Fill in the blanks with suitable Verbs.

(tells, eats, go, swim, cooks, twinkle)

1. Children_____to school.
2. Mother_____ food.
3. Grandmother_____stories.
4. Cow_____ grass.

5. Fishes _____ in water.

6. Stars _____ at night.

CHAPTER 9

Is, Am and Are

Read these sentences and learn the uses of 'is', 'am', and 'are'.



I **am** a student.

He **is** my elder brother.

They **are** my friends.

-In these sentences, **Am**, **Is** and **Are** verbs.

They are used in the **present tense**.

Use of Am, Is and Are

-**Am** always used with the word 'I'.

-**Is** used with singular subjects.

-**Are** used with plural subjects.

Note: Is, Am, Are refer to the present time.

-We use **Is**, **Am** or **Are** when we talk about something that is happening now.

-We use **Is** when we talk about one person or thing.

-We use **Are** when we talk about two or more persons or things.

-With 'I' we use '**am**'.

For example:

1. She **is** a doctor.
2. We **are** indians.
3. The peacock **is** a bird.
4. I **am** a boy.
5. I **am** a student.

| Subject | Verb | Example |
|---------------|------------|---|
| I | am | -I am going to the store. |
| He/She/It | is | -She is reading a book. |
| You, we, they | are | -You are my friend. -We are playing football. -They are working on a project. |

Check Yourself

A. Tick the correct option

1. My mother (**is** / are / am) in the kitchen.
2. The pupils (**is** / are / am) not at school today.
3. Maria's grandmother (**is** / are / am) from Brazil.
4. I (**is** / are / am) a football fan.
5. It (**is** / are / am) Sunday today.
6. They (**is** / are / am) in the car.
7. His pencil case (**is** / are / am) at home.
8. (**is** / are / am) you from Kolkata?
9. I (**is** / are / am) not your friend.



10. Hey Rohan! We (is / are / am) here.

B. Fill in the blanks with Is, Am and Are-

1. I _____ a good girl.
2. These _____ frogs.
3. Rakhi _____ dancing.
4. We _____ playing.
5. Grass _____ green.
6. Neha _____ climbing on the tree.
7. They _____ my friends.
8. Those roses _____ beautiful.
9. My name _____ Janhavi.
10. I _____ five years old.
11. It _____ a sunny day today.
12. He _____ an old man.
13. She _____ my best friend.
14. I _____ reading a book.
15. They _____ going to school.

C. Underline the correct words in the bracket :

1. You (am, are) a player.
2. I (am, is)Surbhi.
3. They (is, are) my friends.
4. Miss. Mary (am, is) a teacher.
5. The cat and the mouse (is, are) in the field.
6. I (am, is) in the second standard.

7. It (is, am) a monkey.
8. She (am, is) a good singer.
9. I (am, are) six years old.
10. He (am, is) a doctor.

CHAPTER 10

Was and Were

Read the following sentences.

- I **was** asleep.
- He **was** a leader.
- They **were** in the park
- The dogs **were** very big.

The word **was** and **were** tell us how people, animals or things were in the past.

Note-

- **Was** is the past form of **am** and **is**.
- **Were** is the past form of **are**.

-We use **was** and **were** when we talk about something that has already happened.

Use of 'was'

- We use **was** when we talk about one person or thing.
- We use '**was**' for singular noun or pronoun.

For example -

- The house **was** small.
- Preeti **was** absent yesterday.
- Yesterday **was** Monday.

- She **was** ill.
- He **was** reading a book.

Use of 'were'

- We use '**were**' for 'you' and a plural noun or pronoun.
- We use **were** when we talk about two or more persons or things.

For example:

- You **were** playing.
- Children **were** playing
- They **were** not happy.
- We **were** lucky.
- There were many birds in the sky.

Note: 'was' and 'were' refer to the past time.

Study the following table to understand the use of **was, were** with various subjects.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| I | Was | present yesterday |
| He She Rohit Ananya | Was | present yesterday |
| We You They | Were | present yesterday |

Main verbs and Helping verbs

We use the verbs was, were in the following two ways.

1. As a main verb :

- I **was** in the first standard.
- They **were** seven years old.

In these sentences **was** ,**were** are main verbs because they are not helping any other verbs to form sentences.

2. As a helping verb:

- We **were** going to Delhi.
- I **was** playing ludo.

Check Yourself

A. Fill in the blanks with 'was' or 'were':

1. I _____ late for school yesterday.
2. My parents _____ happy with my result.
3. Children of olden days _____ simple.
4. We _____ happy to meet our aunt after a long time.
5. They _____ in trouble.
6. We _____ absent from school yesterday.
7. I _____ selected for the match .
8. We _____ good friends.
6. Rahul _____ flying a kite yesterday.
7. There _____ many clothes in the trunk.
8. Shalini _____ watching a cartoon channel when the phone rang.
9. The dog _____ barking at the stranger.
10. Children _____ making noise when the teacher entered the classroom.

B. Use was, were with the given subjects and make complete sentences.

1. I _____
2. We. _____
3. She. _____
4. He. _____
5. They. _____

C. Tick the correct being verbs from the bracket.

1. The child _____ hungry. (**was** / **were**)
2. They _____ in the car. (**was** / **were**)
3. Dhruv _____ in class 1 last year . (**Was** / **were**)
4. Mansi and Jaya _____ at home last night. (**Was** / **were**)
5. It _____ a rainy day . (**was** / **were**)

Chapter 11

Will be and Shall be

-We use will/shall in future tense (coming days).

-We use shall with 1st person (I, We).

-We use will with 2nd & 3rd person (You, They, He, She, It and other).

For example:

1. She **will** take tea.
2. I **shall** go to the school.

But in some cases, when it comes to expressing a strong determination to do something, **will** is used with the first person.

For example:

1. I **will** not tolerate such behaviour.

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| I , We | Shall |
| You | Will |
| He, She, It, They | Will |

A. Fill in the blanks using will and shall-

1. I _____ go to the park tomorrow.
2. She _____ bake a cake for my birthday.
3. We _____ play football after school.
4. He _____ read a story before bedtime.
5. _____ we go to the zoo this weekend?
6. I _____ catch the train in evening.
7. He _____ help me tomorrow.
8. The girls _____ dance next week.
9. We _____ buy a new cycle after some days.
10. They _____ go to the school tomorrow.

Use of “ Will be”

“**Will be**” is commonly used to express:

1. **Future actions** (especially for general , neutral statements)
Example: She will be travelling to Japan next week.
2. **Prediction** (when predicting or forecasting future events)
Example: The weather will be sunny tomorrow.
3. **Promises or offers** (especially in informal contexts)
Example: I will be there to help you.
4. **Requests and decisions** (in everyday speech or informal settings)
Example: I will be studying for my exam tonight.

Use of “ Shall be”

“**Shall be**” is more formal and typically used:

1. **In the first person (I , We) to express:**

Future actions or intentions
(formal or literary tone)

Example: We shall be meeting at 2 PM tomorrow.

Formal offers, suggestions or promises:

Example: I shall be happy to assist you with this issue.

2. For formal , legal or official purposes

Example: The documents shall be submitted by the end of the day.

3. To express obligations or rules (mainly in formal contexts):

Example: The guests shall be seated according to the seating arrangement.

Rules for Using of will be and shall be:

| Person | Noun /pronoun | Examples |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| First person singular | I | I shall be at shop tomorrow. |
| Second person singular | you | You will be at shop tomorrow. |
| Third person singular | he , she , it | He will be at shop tomorrow. |
| First person plural | we | We shall be at shop tomorrow. |

Read the following sentences and learn the use of 'will be' and 'shall be'.

1. I shall be late for school.
2. I shall be nine years old next year.
3. We shall be in Mumbai next year.
4. I shall be in third class next year.
5. He will not be at home in the evening.
6. She will be at her aunt's place tomorrow.
7. It will be nice if you come along.
8. Ayush will be annoyed with you.

Note: Will and shall refer to the future time.

Shall uses with I and We and will uses with He, She, It, They and You.

Check Yourself

B. Fill in the blanks with 'will be' or 'shall be' :

1. I _____ at home in the afternoon.
2. I think it _____ sunny tomorrow.
3. We _____ in class III next year.
4. She _____ a politician.
5. You _____ find very shortly.
6. We _____ going to the park tomorrow.
7. The meeting _____ held at 3 P.M.
8. You _____ attending the conference next week.
9. I _____ be travelling to Paris next week.
10. The result of the survey _____ announced soon.
11. We _____ discussing the project later today.
12. There _____ a party at Mark's house this Saturday.

C. Tick the correct answer (will be or shall be)-

1. She _____ studying all night for the exam.
a) will be
b) shall be
2. We _____ happy to help you.
a) will be
b) shall be
3. I _____ in the office at 9 AM tomorrow.

a) will be

b) shall be

4. The train _____ delayed due to the weather.

a) will be

b) shall be

5. This time next year, I _____ living in a different city.

a) will be

b) shall be

Chapter 12

Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

Yesterday: used for that day which is past.

Today: the day which is going on or present.

Tomorrow: the day which come next of today.

| Today | Yesterday | Tomorrow |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Today is Tuesday. | Yesterday was Monday. | Tomorrow will be Wednesday. |
| I am ill today. | I was ill yesterday. | I shall be ill tomorrow. |
| Today is 25 th December. | Yesterday was 24 th December | Tomorrow will be 26 th December. |
| I am at home today. | They were in Mumbai yesterday | I shall be at home tomorrow. |
| They are in Patna today. | They were in Kolkata yesterday. | They will be at home tomorrow. |

Check Yourself

Answer the following questions :-

1. Yesterday was 2nd October.

What is the date today?

2. Tomorrow will be Sunday.

What is the day today?

3. This is the month of March.

What was it last month?

4. Next year I will be eight years old.

How old was I last year?

5. This year I am in Class-II.

In which class will I be next year?

Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

Tense shows the time of the happening of any action.

Basically, there are three tenses-

| Tenses | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Present | Now or today |
| Past | Yesterday |
| Future | Tomorrow |

Present Tense-

Present Tense is used for talking about action or work that happens today or now.

We use is / am / are and has / have in Present Tense.

For example :

1. He got up early every day.

2. Saloni did her homework regularly.

3. She often went out.
4. I waited for the school bus at 8 o' clock.

Past Tense

Past tense is used for talking about an action or work that happened yesterday or before (past time).

We use was/were and had in Past Tense.

For example :

1. He got up early every day.
2. Saloni did her homework regularly.
3. She often went out.
4. I waited for the school bus at 8 o' clock.

Future Tense

Future tense is used for talking about action or work that will happen tomorrow or later on.

We use will/shall and will have/shall have in Future Tense.

For example :

1. He will get up early every day.
2. Saloni will do her homework regularly.
3. She will go out.
4. I shall wait for the school bus at 8 o' clock.

Check Yourself

A. Pick out the verbs from the help box given below and fill in the blanks with the present tense in the following sentences:

| |
|---------------------------------|
| study, love, goes, comes, rises |
|---------------------------------|

1. We —— in class everyday.
2. The sun —— in the east.
3. My class teacher —— to the school everyday.
4. We —— our parents very much.
5. My father —— to the market everyday.

B. Correct and rewrite the following sentences in the present tense:

1. She lives in Delhi. _____
2. The earth move round the sun. _____
3. Good boys always obeys their parents. _____
4. She get up early in the morning. _____

C. Pick out the verbs from the box given below and fill in the blanks with the past tense in the following sentence:

| |
|-----------------------------|
| Took, came, did, made, went |
|-----------------------------|

1. Kusum —— to my school yesterday.
2. I —— to my uncle's house last saturday.
3. The clown in the circus —— everyone laugh with his jokes.

4. Grandfather ——his medicine yesterday.

5. I ——my homework on my own.

D. Rewrite the following sentences into past tense.

1. He waters the plants.

2. Dog barks in the street.

3. I like noodles very much.

4. Children play in the park.

5. Kaushal takes a cup of coffee.

E. Pick the verbs from the help box given below and fill in the blanks in the following sentences.

| |
|------------------------------|
| Teach, go, watch, come, call |
|------------------------------|

1. The guests will —— on time.

2. I will ——horror shows on the TV.

3. My friend will ——me.

4. Our English teacher will ——us good habits.

5. I will ——to meet my relatives this weekend.

F. Rewrite the following sentences in future tense.

1. She writes a letter.

2. I go to the school by bus.

3. Mahi dances in the function.

4. Kavita always speaks the truth.

5. I love my pet dog.

CHAPTER 13
PREPOSITIONS

Use the position words in the box to tell the position of the dog in each picture.

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| On | in | above | in front of | decide near |
| behind | between | under | | |

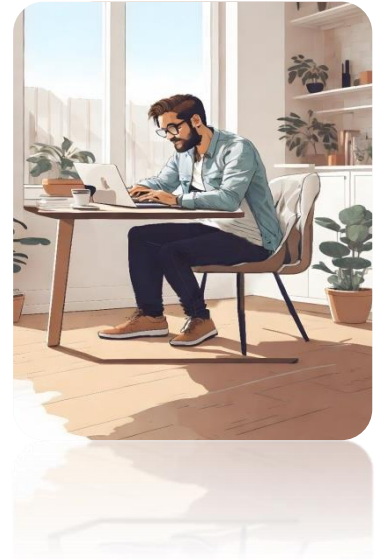


A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and other words in a sentence.

General rules for using prepositions:

We use :

1. ' **in** ' with the names of cities and countries.
 - She lives **in** Agra.
2. ' **In** ' with the name of the street.
 - My uncle lives **in** Oxford Street.
3. ' **in** ' with different parts of the day.
 - I go for a walk **in** the morning.
4. ' **in** ' for things having no motion and ' **into** ' for things in motion
 - The manager was **in** the office.
 - He jumped **into** the river.
5. ' **in** ' before a noun to mean 'at the end of'.
 - He will return **in** a week.
6. ' **within** ' before a noun to mean 'before the end of'.
 - They will return **within** a month.
7. ' **at** ' with addresses.
 - She lives **at** No. 22, Taj Road.



8. '**at**' with the word 'night'.

-I shall meet him **at** night.

9. '**on**' for things having no motion and '**upon**' for things in motion.

-There is a pencil **on** the table.

-The sick man fell **upon** the ground.

10. '**till**' for time.

-They had not reached there **till** 10 o' clock.

11. '**with**' for the instrument and '**by**' for the agent.

-She cuts fruit and vegetables **with** a knife.

-The tiger was killed **by** the hunter.

12. '**from**' for indicating a point of time or a place.

-They will be in Delhi **from** 10 a.m. onwards.

- He will arrive **from** Lucknow.

13. '**between**' for showing distribution or relationship for two and '**among**' for more than two.

- O comes **between** N and P in the English alphabet.

-They divided the fruit **among** the children.

14. '**since**' with a certain point of time and '**for**' with a period of time.

-My friend has been playing cricket **since** morning.

- It has been raining **for** one hour.

15. '**beside**' to indicate 'by the side of'.



- She sat **beside** her mother.

16. '**besides**' to indicate 'in addition to'.

-What other sport do you like **besides** hockey?



Check Yourself :-

A. Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. The boy is sitting on the chair.
2. There is a tree in front of my house.
3. Shivam is standing between his father and mother.
4. The calendar is on the wall.
5. The aeroplane is flying over the buildings.

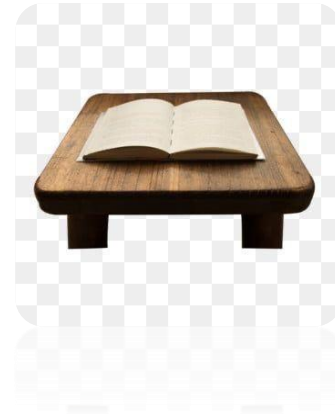
B. Look at the picture and colour the box that contains correct Preposition.

1. Where is the book?

The book is

| |
|----|
| On |
| In |

 the table.



the



2. Where is the cat sitting ?

The cat is sitting [in / under] the tree.

3. Where is the rabbit ?

The rabbit is

| |
|-------|
| In |
| under |

 the table.



4. Where is the child ?

The child is standing

| |
|-------------|
| behind |
| In front of |

 his house.

C. Identify the prepositions in the given sentences and make a circle around them.

1. Fish swims in the water.
2. We had gone to the nearby shop.
3. Indira is fond of music.
4. My grandfather walks slowly with his walking stick.
5. My name was announced on the stage.
6. The dancer dances on the music tune.
7. He walked through the park and then went home.
8. The dog is hiding under the bed.
9. The restaurant is located at the corner of Main Street and Oak Avenue.



10. She jumped into the pool.

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.:

1. The river flows _____ the bridge. (on/under)
2. My sister is afraid _____ the dog. (to/of)
3. The cat sat _____ the corner of the room. (in/under)
4. Our school starts _____ 8 a.m. (at/to)
5. What is the time _____ your watch? (by/to)
6. Children are very fond _____ ice creams. (with/of)
7. I am waiting _____ the bus stop. (in / at)
8. I will be at the airport _____ two hours. (in / on)
9. They are talking _____ their plans. (through / about)
10. He sat _____ his friend during the meeting. (beside / besides)

Chapter 14 Antonyms and Synonyms

Antonyms or Opposite Words

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite of each other.

For example - 'good' is an antonym for 'bad'.

List of Antonyms

The following are some examples of antonyms

| Words | Antonyms | Words | Antonyms |
|--------|------------|--------|----------|
| Happy | Sad | Hard | Soft |
| Ugly | Beautiful | Right | Wrong |
| Reward | Punishment | Rise | Sink |
| Long | Short | Close | Open |
| High | Low | Strong | Weak |
| Love | Hate | Sour | Sweet |
| Good | Bad | Day | Night |
| Sell | Buy | Clean | Dirty |
| Hot | Cold | False | True |
| False | True | Big | Little |

Match the following words to their antonyms

| Words | Antonyms |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. Dark | South |
| 2. North | Buy |
| 3. On | Light |
| 4. Friend | Off |
| 5. Sell | enemy |

Synonyms or similar meaning words

Synonyms are words that have the same or almost the same meaning .

For example 'big' is a synonym for 'large'.

List of Synonym

| Words | Synonyms | Words | Synonyms |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|
|-------|----------|-------|----------|

List Of Synonyms

| Words | Synonyms | Words | Synonyms | Words | Synonyms |
|--------|------------|--------|----------|---------|----------|
| Afraid | Scared | Happy | Glad | Little | Small |
| Blank | Empty | Hide | Cover | Reply | Answer |
| Cap | Hat | House | Home | Rest | Relax |
| Centre | Middle | Ill | Sick | Rock | Stone |
| Evil | Bad | Idea | Thought | Strange | Odd |
| Famous | Well-Known | Jog | Run | Tall | High |
| Sad | Unhappy | Listen | Hear | True | Correct |

QII. Match the following words to their synonym

| Words | Synonym |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. True | Unhappy |
| 2. Little | High |
| 3. Sad | Hear |
| 4. Listen | Correct |
| 5. Tall | Small |

Chapter -15

Letter – Writing

A letter is defined as a piece of writing that gives the detailed information. Letters are the oldest form of conveying ideas, messages or thoughts.

1. Write a letter to a friend congratulating him/ her on his/ her success in an examination.

22 Civil Lines

Jabalpur

10th February, 2025

Dear Ritu

I am delighted to hear that you have topped in the National Talent Search Examination. I am very proud to have a brilliant friend like you.

Accept my heartiest congratulations.

Yours truly

Raj

2. Write an application to the Principal of your school for granting you sick leave for three days.

The Principal

St. Aloysius Sr. Sec. School, Polipathar

Jabalpur (MP)

10 February, 2025

Subject : Application for three days sick leave.

Respected ma'am

With due respect, I beg to state that I am suffering from fever. The doctor has advised me to take bed rest for three days.

Therefore, I request you to grant me sick leave for three days from 10th to 12th February, 2025.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Mohit Sharma

Class- II A

3. Write an application to the Principal of your school for granting you three days leave as you are going out of station to attend your sister's wedding.

The Principal

St. Aloysius Sr. Sec. School.

Polipathar, Jabalpur.

Subject : Application for going out of station to attend my sister's wedding .

Respected Ma'am

With due respect, I would like to state that I am going out of station to attend wedding of my sister . All the members are leaving the city , So I cannot stay alone in the house. Therefore, I request you to grant me leave for three days from 14 to 16 February ,2025.

Thanking You

Yours Obediently

Name _____

Class _____

Date : 14 February, 2025

4. Write a letter to your father asking permission to go on a school trip to a historical trip to a historical place.

11 Crescent Road

New Delhi

14th February,-2025

Dear Father

Hope you are well at your place of posting in Assam. Mother, Pinki and I are fine and in good health. Father, my class is going on a trip to Agra next Saturday and we'll be visiting the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri. I want to join my classmates on this trip, if you will permit me.

Your loving son

Atul

Chapter 16
Paragraph Writing

Paragraph writing is an important skill that every student needs to master. It helps them to express their thoughts and ideas in a clear and concise manner.

Exercise

Complete the lines

I. My Favorite Animal:

1. My favourite animal is a dog.

- 2.Dogs are faithful and friendly.
- 3.They are loyal and always happy to see you.
- 4.I have a pet dog named Bruno.
- 5.I love my dog, and I cannot imagine my life without him.

II. My Family:

- 1.My family is the best.
- 2.My father's name is _____
3. He is a _____
4. My mother's name is _____.
5. I love my family.

III.My Favourite Place to Visit:

- 1.My favourite place to visit is the beach.
- 2.I love the sound of the waves and the feel of the sand between my toes.
- 3.I like to build sandcastles and collect seashells.
4. The ocean is also fun to swim in.
- 5.I like to play in the water with my family.

IV. My Favourite Movie:

1. My favourite movie is "The Lion King."
- 2.I love the characters and the story.
- 3.Simba is my favourite character, and I like the way he becomes a strong leader.
4. The music in the movie is also great.

5. I like to sing along to the songs.

V.My Favorite Hobby:

1.My favorite hobby is drawing.

2. I love to draw animals and people.

3. I use different colors to make my drawings look beautiful.

4.I like to draw in my free time.

5 I always feel relaxed when I am drawing.

Chapter 17

Picture Composition

Picture composition is actually a writing skill which strengthens a child's ability to observe, question, and write about any given picture

1.Kids Play in the Yard

Observe the picture and use the suggested words to make a few sentences about the picture below.

Suggested vocabulary: (peeping, see-saw, birds, guitar, reading, tree house, playing catch, ladder, fence)

Describe this picture in **five** small sentences for picture description for class 2.



1. There are many children playing in the yard of this house.
2. A little girl in a red frock is peeping and waving from behind a tree.
3. Two kids are playing see-saw.
4. A little girl is playing ball with two older boys.
5. A boy is sitting on the ground and reading a book.

2.My Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

The next activity is about fruits and vegetables! What do you love more- fruits or vegetables? Let's start with a simple naming activity.



- 1.Name four fruits you can see here.
- 2.Name any four vegetables you see in the picture
- 3.What is your favourite fruit?
- 4.What is your favourite vegetable?
5. Can you name more fruits in the vegetables?

3. A Trip to the Bazaar

Bazaars, especially the local bazaars are so much fun. They sell a ton of things in amazing colors and shapes. This picture composition for class 2 is of one such bazaar. Let's try picture description with it.



See the picture and observe everything. Now, think smart and answer these questions and fill these blanks

1. I went to the super bazaar near my1..... with my mother and sister.
2. They were selling2.....kinds of fruits and3..... 3. They were also selling4..... and lamps. 4. They were also selling colourful5..... 5. I felt very6..... to see so many things! I think all the7..... are very useful.

Answers:

1. house
2. many
3. vegetables
4. pots
5. clothes
6. happy / excited / delighted
7. things

4. Animal World?

Look at this amazing picture with such wonderful animals! Do you love animals?



Which animal am I?

1. _____: I trumpet loudly and use my trunk to spray water and grab tasty treats
2. _____: I stretch my long neck high to reach tasty leaves from tall trees!
3. _____: I squawk and mimic sounds, showing off my colorful feathers!
4. _____: I march in long lines, carrying food back to my anthill with my strong jaws!
5. _____: I swing from branch to branch, chattering happily in the trees!

(elephant, giraffe, Parrot, ant, monkey)

5.A child is talking about his/her favorite food.

Fill in the blanks in this easy picture composition for class 2 worksheet using the image clues for each blank.

My favorite  _____ is pizza. 

 I love it with lots of _____ and cheese.

Sometimes I like to add  _____ and mushrooms.

Mom makes the best _____  at home.

I also enjoy eating  _____ for dessert.

When I'm thirsty, I drink cold _____ .

Dad says I could eat  _____ for dinner!

It's the yummiest _____ ever! 

Choose the correct answer

1. food, toy, color
2. toppings, toys, books
3. toppings, fruits, vegetables
4. pizza, ice cream, sandwich
5. ice cream, a cup cake, fruits
6. water, juice, milkshake
7. breakfast, lunch, dinner
8. food, toy, movie

Chapter – 18

Story Writing

1. Title: The cows and the tiger



Four cows lived in a forest near a meadow. They were good friends and did everything together. They grazed together and stayed together, because of which no tigers or lion were able to kill them for food. But one day, the friends fought and each cow went to graze in different direction. A tiger and a lion saw this and decided that it was the perfect opportunity to kill the cows. They hid in the bushes and surprised the cows and killed them all, one by one.

Moral of the story : Unity is strength

2. Title: The lion and the mouse



Once a lion caught a mouse. He wanted to eat him. The mouse said , “ Please don’t eat me. Someday I will do you a favour.” The lion took pity on the mouse and set him free.

One day the lion got caught in hunter’s net. The mouse came to know of this. He rushed to help him, he bit the net with his sharp teeth and set the lion free.

Moral of the story : No one is too big or too small to help one another.

3. Title: The Golden Egg



Once upon a time, a farmer had a goose that laid a golden egg every day. The egg provided enough money for the farmer and his wife for their day-to-day needs. The farmer and his wife were very happy for a long time. But one day, the farmer got an idea and thought, “Why should I take just one egg a day? Why can’t I take all of them at once and make a lot of money?”

The foolish farmer's wife also agreed and decided to cut the goose's stomach for the eggs. As soon as they killed the bird and opened the goose's stomach, to find nothing but guts and blood. The farmer, realizing his foolish mistake, cried over the lost resource !

Moral of the story : Think before you act

4. Title: The dog and the bone

There was a dog that was very hungry. He searched for food everywhere and at last he found a bone. He picked the bone with his mouth and started going back to his home. There was a bridge on the way to his home.

When he started crossing it he saw his reflection in the water. The dog thought that there was another dog with a bone in water. He wanted to get that other bone too.

So he started barking at his own reflection. His bone fell in water as soon as he opened his mouth. The greedy dog lost his bone.

Moral of the story : We should not be greedy.

5. Title: Two silly goats



Once upon a time there were two silly goats. These two silly goats wanted to cross a narrow bridge at the same time.

One silly goat was on one side, the other was on the other side. When they came to the middle of the bridge, they both began to fight.

As they were fighting, both fell into the water and were drowned.

Moral of the story : To love your neighbour.

Chapter 19

Comprehension

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

Q1. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

A fox was hungry. He looked for food. He saw a bunch of grapes. He jumped to get them. But grapes were very high. He could not reach them. At last he was tired. He said, “these grapes are sour.” Saying so he went away.



Q1 .Why did the fox look for food?

A1. _____

Q2. What did he see?

A2. _____

Q3. What did he do to get the grapes?

A3. _____

Q4. Could he get the grapes?

A4. _____

Q5. What did he say before he went away?

A5. _____

QII. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

I have a garden. My garden is beautiful. It has many plants and one big tree. There is one rose plant with beautiful roses. One jasmine plant and marigold plant. The tree is of many ways. I water them daily and take care of them. It gives us shade. Plants and trees are important they help us in many ways. I water them daily and take care of them.



Read and answer the questions

Q1) How is your garden?

Q2) What all plants are there is the garden?

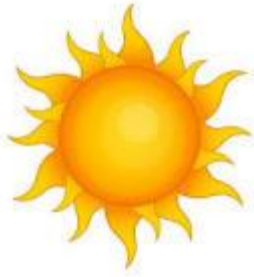
Q3) Who gives shade?

Q4) How we should take care of the plants and trees?

Q5) Why are plants and trees important for us?

QIII. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

The sun is the source of light and energy for us. It is actually a star. It has eight planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. These planets revolve around it, The sun is very large in size. It looks small because it is very far away from us. It is the sun which makes life possible on the earth. The sun rises in the East and sets in the West. People get up early in the morning with the sunrise.



Q1) What is the source of light and energy for us?

Q2) What is actually a star?

Q3) How many planets does the sun have? Write their names.

Q4) Why does the sun look small to us?

Q5) What makes life possible on the earth?

QIV. Read the passage and answer the questions given:

Reading is a good habit. We should read excellent books, magazines and newspapers. We should study our school books carefully. We should go to school library to read books on various subjects. A library is a building which has a large collection of books on many subjects. We should read books on English language and literature, science, history, geography, social science, etc. A careful study of

magazines and newspapers increases our knowledge about the world. Magazines and newspapers are the best sources of knowledge, information and entertainment. Reading makes us intelligent.



ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

Q1) What is a good habit?

Q2)What should we read?

Q3) Why should we go to the school library?

Q4) Which building has a large collection of books?

Q5) What are the best sources of knowledge, information and entertainment?
