

Lesson – 1 The Sentence

A sentence is a group of words that conveys a complete sense. A sentence always begins with a capital letter. It ends with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark. A sentence always contains a verb.

Read the words given below.

Ridhi house has a new.

Do these words make sense?

No, they do not make sense.

Now read the same words arranged in another order.

Ridhi has a new house.

There are three important things about a sentence,

1. The words in a sentence are placed in proper order to convey complete sense
2. The sentence must begin with a capital letter.
3. A sentence usually has a full stop (.) or a question mark (?) or a mark of exclamation at the end (!).

Note:

A complete sentence is different from an incomplete sentence. A complete sentence tells something, like Ridhi has a new house. Here, a new house is a group of words that does not give complete information. It is called a phrase.

TYPES OF SENTENCES:-

There are four main types of sentences:

1. **Assertive or Declarative Sentence.**
2. **Command or Imperative Sentence.**
3. **Question or Interrogative Sentence.**
4. **Exclamatory Sentence.**

An **assertive sentence** expresses a statement to tell a fact. A statement always ends with a full stop (.)

Example- The sun rises in the east.

An **imperative sentence** expresses an order or a request. An order or a request always ends with a full stop(.)

Example : Please sit down.

An **interrogative sentence** or question asks about something or someone.

A question always ends with an interrogation mark (?)

Example : Are the windows open ?

An **exclamatory sentence** expresses a strong feeling.

An exclamatory sentence always ends with an exclamation mark (!)

Example : How clever the fox is !

EXERCISES

A. Tick the groups of words which are complete sentences

1. Watches the trees ()
2. Simran loves eating apples. ()
2. The girl is reading a book. ()
3. Sits on a chair ()
4. on the road ()
5. The fruits are ripe. ()
6. An intelligent Mukesh is boy ()
7. We should always speak the truth. ()

B. Match the groups of words given in the two columns, to make meaningful sentences

Column 1	Column 2
1. My school	studies in class III.
2. Birds	Has a playground.
3. Raman	love to eat cake.
4. This book	Build nests in trees.
5. I	Belongs to me

C. Rearrange the words and rewrite them making meaningful sentences. Use capital letters at the beginning and end the sentences with full stops (.), or question marks (?)

1. Our day is today sports
2. Mohan fast the bus to catch ran
3. His found watch Gopi
4. Paid has John bill the
5. Obey should you parents your
6. The Charminar we ago visited five years.

D. Read these sentences. Write S for statement, Q for question, C for command, R for request and E for exclamation.

1. Leave the class at once.
2. What a beautiful scene!
3. Where is your school?
4. Please advise us on this matter.
5. I live in a little house over the hill.
6. Who made this mess?"
7. What a pleasant morning!

E. Rearrange these words to get proper sentences. Then, write their kind.

1. you/work/must/hard
2. sofa/sitting/Radhika/on/the/was
3. they/results/when/announce/the/will
4. goal/missed/Ranjan/the
5. getting/it/dark/is
6. quiet/be
7. father/how/your/is
8. sit/please/down
9. a/beautiful/what/dress
10. sun/the/rises/in/east/the

Lesson 2 Subject and Predicate

Underline the names of the people or the animals who are doing the action.

Look at the pictures and read the sentences given below.



My mother is
a teacher.



The phone is
ringing.



Bears are fond
of honey.



Richa is eating
an apple.

The person or thing spoken about (Subject)	What is said about the person or thing (Predicate)
1. Richa	is eating an apple.
2. The phone	is ringing.
3. Bears	are fond of honey.
4. My mother	is a teacher.

- The boy kicked the ball.
- Mita ate an apple
- We like our teacher very much.
- The elephant marched merrily.
- My aunt dances beautifully.
- Hamid wakes up early.
- Mum cleared the table.

Each of these sentences has someone who does the action. The rest of the sentence tells us something about the person or the animal that does the action.

For example,

The person or the animal doing the action in a sentence is called the **subject** of the sentence. A subject usually comes at the beginning of a sentence.

The part of the sentence that explains or describes the subject or tells us what the subject does or is doing is called the **predicate**. The predicate contains the verb.

EXERCISES

A. Identify the highlighted part by circling the correct option.

- The bird flew away. (Subject/Predicate)
- The puppy chased its tail. (Subject/Predicate)
- My brother wrote a letter. (Subject/Predicate)
- Mohini opened the window. (Subject/Predicate)
- The bee flew over the flowers. (Subject/Predicate)
- The sun was shining brightly. (Subject/Predicate)
- The children played the puddles. (Subject/Predicate)
- The postman knocked at the door. (Subject/Predicate)

C. Now, say whether the subject or predicate is missing in these set of words.

- _____ the pink rose
- _____ cried loudly

3. _____clapped loudly after the show
4. _____the baby
5. _____threw the trash into the dustbin

D. Add a proper subject in these sentences:

1. _____arrests the thief.
2. _____shines at night.
3. _____is the root of all evil.
4. _____lives in a big house.
5. _____paints the wall.

E. Add predicates for the given subjects:-

1. A ferocious lion _____
2. The sun _____
3. My grandmother _____
4. You _____
5. The clock _____

Lesson 3 – NOUN AND ITS TYPES



A noun is the name of a person, a place, an animal, a bird, or a thing. Nouns are also known as naming words.

Examples:

Akash (person)

Park (place)

Elephant (animal)

Lamp (thing)

There are different kinds of nouns which are as follows:

Common Nouns

Names of any class of persons, places, animals, things, and professions.

Examples-

Girl, woman, doctor, tree, cat, bicycle, pen

Proper Nouns

Names of particular places, persons, animals, books, movies, languages, days of the week, months, and festival.

Examples-

Radha, Sohan, Mt. Everest, Delhi, Jerry, Bible, Sunday, May, Deepawali.

A. Identify the proper nouns and the common nouns in each of these sentences. Write P for proper nouns and C for common nouns.

1. My sister and I went to Donald's Taco Place for lunch,
2. Ravi bought a watch for Sujata.
3. Mrs. Menon is a very good teacher.
4. We went to Appu Water Park and played games there
5. We went to the Paradise Mall to see a film.
6. Mona and Taruna went to see a play at the Broadway Theatre.
7. Rajni bakes the best cookies in town.
8. My friend lives on Park street.

B. In each set, tick the sentence that is written correctly.

1. he capital of india is new Delhi.
The capital of india is New Delhi.
The capital of India is New Delhi.
2. In march, we went to corbett national Park.
In March, we went to Corbett national Park
In March, we went to Corbett National Park
3. Prateek and Vijay met me at Atlantic Café in July.
Prateek and vijay met me at atlantic café in july.
Prateek and vijay met me at atlantic Café in July.
4. Liza has a pet dog called Ruff and a pet cat named Socks.
Liza has a pet dog called ruff and a pet cat named Socks
Liza has a pet dog called Ruff and a pet cat named Socks.
5. Diwali, christmas, holi and eid are my favourite holidays.
Diwali, christmas, Holi and eid are my favourite holidays.
Diwali, Christmas, Holi and Eid are my favourite holidays.
6. Tuhina enjoys going to Mrs Brown's bakery classes on Sunday.
Tuhina enjoys going to mrs brown's bakery classes on Sunday.
Tuhina enjoys going to Mrs Brown's bakery classes on Sunday

Read the words below:

A **litter** of puppies

A **bunch** of grapes

A **class** of students

The highlighted words are collections of people , things or animals.

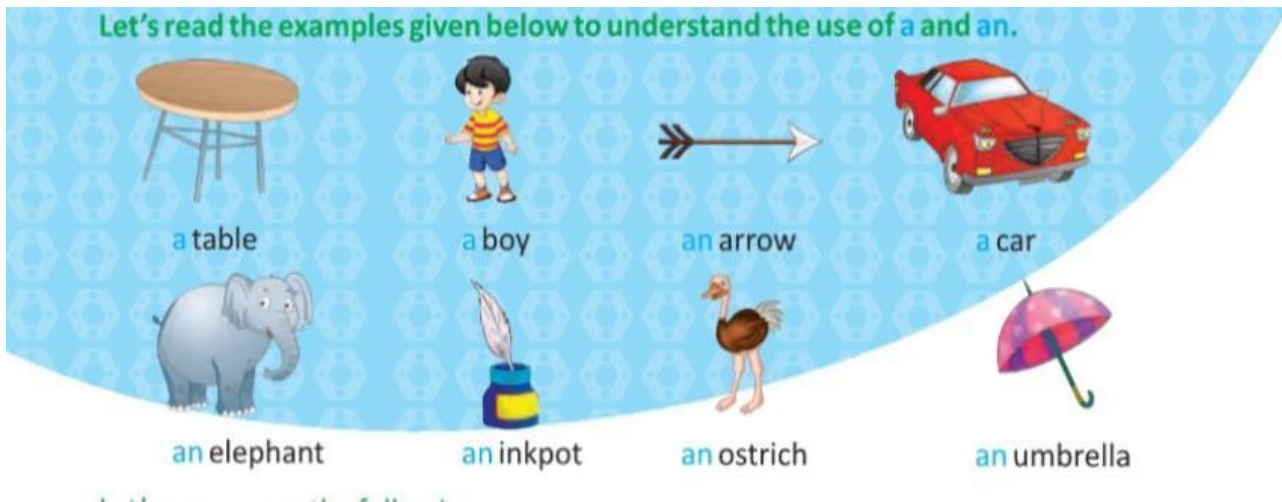
Nouns that name a collection of people, animals or things are called collective nouns.

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns:-

1. a _____ of rubbish
2. a _____ of clothes
3. a _____ of lions.
4. a _____ of rain.
5. a _____ of grapes.
6. a _____ of sheep
7. a _____ of fish
8. a _____ of robbers.

9. a _____ of birds
10. a _____ of hens
11. a _____ of singers.
12. a _____ of soldiers.

Lesson 4- Articles



The words **a**, **an** and **the** are articles. We use **a** and **an** to talk about a thing in general. They are called **indefinite articles**. We use **the** to talk about a specific thing. It is called a **definite article**.

The article a is used

1. Before a singular countable noun that begins with a consonant sound. For example,
He is a banker.
I visited a zoo in Delhi
2. Before a singular countable noun that starts with a vowel but has a consonant sound. For example,
He studies in a university. ('a' sounds like you)
Mark is a European.
3. Before an adjective that comes before a countable noun. For example,
He is a good driver
We gave her a picture book

The article an is used

1. Before a singular countable noun that begins with a vowel sound. For example,
She is an actor
They live in an igloo
2. Before a singular countable noun that starts with a consonant but has a vowel sound. For example
His name starts with an F. (T sounds like eff)
He is an MP. (sounds like 'em')

3. Before a silent h. For example,

I'll meet you in an hour.

He is an honest man.

The article the is used

1. When we talk about a particular noun. For example,

The dog that bit me ran away.

The sun and the moon are heavenly bodies.

Understanding the use of 'the'

'The' is used before the names of:

rivers, mountain ranges, oceans



The Ganga



The Himalayas



The Pacific Ocean

We also use 'the' before monuments, unique things and certain religious books.



The Red Fort



The Moon

2. Before names of rivers, oceans, seas and mountains. For example, the Ganga, the Pacific Ocean, the Caspian Sea, the Himalayas.
3. Before names of books, newspapers and magazines. For example, the Panchatantra, the Times of India, the Outlook
4. Before names of monuments and buildings. For example, the Red Fort, the Parliament House, the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport.
5. Before the names of countries with plural names. For example, the Philippines, the Maldives, the Netherlands.
6. Before the names of countries that contain the words Republic, Democratic Kingdom or States. For example, the United States of America, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
7. Before nouns that are of certain cultures. For example, the Chinese dumplings, the Russian opera, the Indian Prime Minister.

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

1. I saw _____ strange bird yesterday.
2. _____ Sun gives us light and heat.

3. Do you have _____ umbrella I need it. It may rain.
4. Is there any milk in _____ fridge?
5. _____ Charminar is in Hyderabad.
6. It will take us _____ hour to reach there.
7. _____ Jhelum is a river in _____ state of Punjab.
8. I want to be _____ pilot. My friend wants to be _____ astronaut.
9. Yesterday was _____ coldest day of the museum.
10. I have _____ friend who lives near Quest Mall.
11. _____ Americans were _____ first to land on _____ moon.
12. I saw _____ eagle, _____ owl and _____ peacock in the bird.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct articles. Mark a cross (X) where none is required.

1. Jack: I saw _____ interesting TV show last night
 Jane: What was _____ show about?
 Jack: It was _____ magic show,
 Jane: Who was _____ magician?
 Jack She was _____ old lady named Michele. She is from _____ France.
 Jane: Where is that?
 Jack: It is _____ country in
 _____ continent of _____ Europe
2. Mohan : Tomorrow is my birthday.

 Mohini: Yes, I remember, it is on _____ tenth of June.

 Mohan: I am planning _____ party.

 Mohini : That's _____ great idea! Where will _____ celebration be held?

 Mohan: We could go to _____ water park near my house.

C. Rewrite these sentences after correcting the errors in the use of articles. Some may have up to three errors.

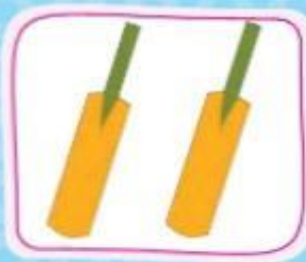
1. I am from the India.
2. A Taj Mahal is on a banks of a river Yamuna.
3. Look at a sky. It is going to rain.
4. A French love their cheese.
5. The Michael wants to be a engineer.
6. The Jane is going to a UK this summer.
7. This was a exciting game.
8. A honest person always speaks a truth.
9. A peacock is a national bird of the India.
10. My brother lives in a apartment in a centre of the city.

Lesson 5 – Singular and Plural Nouns

Look at the pictures and read the text below each picture.



a bat



two bats



many bats



a tomato



two tomatoes



many tomatoes



a watch



two watches



many watches

Nouns that are one in number are called **singular** and those that are more than one in number are called **plural**.

Let's study the rules of forming plurals.

most nouns add s boy → boy s book → book s chair → chair s eye → eye s house → house s apple → apple s	ends in ch, sh, s, ss, z or x add es church → church es brush → brush es bus → bus es dress → dress es quiz → quizz es fox → fox es	ends in f or fe remove f/fe , add ves leaf → leav es thief → thiev es wife → wiv es
ends in consonant + y remove y , add ies city → citi es family → famili es butterfly → butterfli es army → armi es lady → ladi es	ends in vowel + y add s toy → toy s monkey → monkey s day → day s boy → boy s play → play s	some nouns follow no rules man → men child → children ox → oxen foot → feet person → people mouse → mice
ends in consonant + o add es potato → potato es zero → zero es volcano → volcano es	ends in vowel + o add s radio → radio s piano → piano s video → video s zoo → zoo s	some other nouns no change sheep → sheep deer → deer aircraft → aircraft news → news luggage → luggage
for things with two parts joined together stays plural scissors → scissors jeans → jeans pants → pants glasses → glasses shorts → shorts	Note We can use a pair of to refer to one. For example, • I bought a new pair of jeans. We use pairs of to refer to more than one. For example, • I bought three pairs of jeans. These nouns take a plural verb.	for nouns that refer to groups stays plural clothes → clothes stairs → stairs goods → goods

A. Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1. His _____ are dirty.

- Foot
- Foots
- Feet

2. My _____ are torn.

- Pantes
- Pants

- c. pent
3. Are these _____ fresh?
- tomatoies
 - tomatos
 - tomatoes
4. Cats always chase _____
- Mice
 - Mouseies
 - Mouses
5. There is so much _____
- Luggage
 - Luggages
 - Luggagies
6. Which _____ did you visit?
- Countrys
 - countries
 - countryes
7. Trees shed their _____ in autumn
- Leafs
 - Leafes
 - Leaves
8. You should brush your _____ twice a day
- Tooth
 - Teeth
 - Tooths
9. The teacher told us to put the _____ away.
- Furnitures
 - Furniture
 - Furnituries
10. The dog guards the _____ in the barn.
- Sheep
 - Sheeps
 - sheepies

B. Write the plural forms for the following singular nouns:-

- Tail
- Brush
- Foot
- Donkey
- Potato
- Knife
- City
- Wife
- Wolf
- shoe

C. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the coloured singular nouns into their plural forms. Make other necessary changes related to the verbs.

1. The **mango** is very sweet.
2. The **cuckoo** on the tree is singing.
3. The **army** attacked the city.
4. The **lion** killed the sheep.
5. The **whale** ate the fish.

Some nouns can be counted. For example, five oranges, ten fingers, six buns, two spoons

Some nouns cannot be counted. For example, milk, cereal, tea, cheese, bread.

Nouns that can be counted are called countable nouns and nouns that cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns.

Uncountable nouns can be made countable by using a **partitive**. We use a partitive to talk about only a part of the whole of something.

For example,

- **a packet of** biscuit
- **a slice of** bread
- **a jar of** jam
- **a dollop of** cream

Study this list.

a box of	chocolate	biscuits	cereal
a glass of	water	milk	juice
a bar of	chocolate	soap	gold
a cup of	tea	coffee	chocolate
a bowl of	soup	rice	cereal
a jar of	honey	jam	peanut butter
a sack of	rice	wheat	corn
a carton of	milk	juice	ice cream
a drop of	rain	blood	water
a piece of	furniture	clothing	advice
a slice of	bread	cheese	cake
a speck of	dirt	sand	dust
a can of	cola	oil	beans
a bottle	water	coke	juice
a pile of	books	clothes	rubbish
a jug of	water	juice	milk
a bunch of	flowers	keys	bananas
a tub of	jam	yoghurt	butter
a pinch of	salt	sugar	sand
a bag of	flour	rice	sugar
a tube of	paint	toothpaste	glue

Now look at the given picture and choose the correct phrase for each-

 <p>a. a bottle of milk b. a jar of milk c. a glass of milk</p>	 <p>a. a bottle of coffee b. a cup of coffee c. a drop of coffee</p>	 <p>a. a glass of juice b. a jar of juice c. a jug of juice</p>
 <p>a. a slice of bread b. a loaf of bread c. a wedge of bread</p>	 <p>a. a piece of soap b. a speck of soap c. a bar of soap</p>	 <p>a. a jar of honey b. a drop of honey c. a pinch of honey</p>
 <p>a. a bottle of flour b. a can of flour c. a bag of flour</p>	 <p>a. a slice of cake b. a piece of cake c. a loaf of cake</p>	 <p>a. a cup of ice b. a cube of ice c. a drop of ice</p>

Lesson – 6 GENDER

The words that stand for males are **masculine gender**. The words that stand for females are **feminine gender**.

Mr Arora is my father

Mrs Arora is my mother,

Priya is my sister,

Rohit and Richa are my cousins.

The coloured words are nouns. Mr Arora (father) and Rohit are **males**. Mrs Arora (mother), Priya (sister), Richa are **females**.

The following are some common male and female pairs.

Male Group	Female Group
bridegroom	bride
headmaster	headmistress
duke	duchess
God	Goddess
man	woman
nephew	niece
grandfather	grandmother
king	queen
prince	princess
host	hostess
brother	sister
landlord	landlady
mr	miss
emperor	empress
wizard	witch
bull	cow
fox	vixen
cock	hen
pig	sow
lion	lioness
gander	goose
drake	duck
tom cat	tabby cat
gentleman	lady
governor	matron
drone	bee
bachelor	spinster
dog	bitch

Male Group	Female Group
monk	nun
master	mistress
shepherd	shepherdess
poet	poetess
widower	widow
heir	heiress
milkman	milkmaid
priest	priestess
colt	filly
buck	doe
stag	hind
stallion	mare
ram (sheep)	ewe
cob (swan)	pen

Here is the list of some nouns of the common or neuter gender. They do not change in male or feminine gender.

child	child
student	student
teacher	teacher
baby	baby
clown	clown
bird	bird
friend	friend
doctor	doctor
thief	thief
crow	crow

Masculine gender is used to describe a noun used for men, boys and male animals.

Feminine gender is used to describe a noun used for women, girls and female animals.

Sometimes, the feminine can be formed by adding **ss** or **ess** to the masculine form. For example, host-hostess, tiger- tigress.

EXERCISES

A. Underline the feminine gender and encircle the masculine gender.

1. Madam, may I come in?
2. The prince was a great poet
3. His mother is my class teacher
4. My niece lives in London.
5. My aunt visited me yesterday.
6. The tigress chased the deer.

B. Match the following masculine gender nouns with their feminine gender nouns.

MASCULINE

FEMININE

1. SON.	WIFE
2. BUCK.	GRANDMOTHER
3. HUSBAND.	SISTER
4. GRANDFATHER	MADAM
5. SIR.	DOE
6. BROTHER	DAUGHTER

Now, read these words

Child	Student	Friend	Baby
Infant	Owner	Parent	Passenger

These words can be used for both men and women.

Nouns that can be used for both men and women are of the common gender.

C. Write the gender of these nouns:-

Noun	Gender	Noun	Gender
pupil		grandfather	
peahen		granddaughter	
peacock		relative	
cow		toddler	
drake		brother	
parent		woman	

D. Change the nouns in masculine gender to feminine gender. There can be more than one such noun in a sentence.

1. My grandfather went to a store that sells men's clothes.
2. The king said that the prince would be the next ruler.
3. His uncle and his father spoke to the doctor.
4. The girl looked happily at the peacock.
5. The stallion jumped over the fence.
6. The gentleman is well-mannered.
7. The man placed his order with the waiter.
8. She is our Headmaster's daughter.

Lesson -7 Pronouns

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

Read the sentences given below.

Rajat is my friend. Rajat sings well.

Rajat is taking music classes.

'Rajat' is a noun but using it again and again does not sound right.
Now, read these sentences again.

Rajat is my friend. He sings well.

He is taking music classes.

The word he is a pronoun that takes the place of the noun "Rajat".

I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, you, him, her, it, us, them are the examples of

Different forms of pronouns

Singular

I
Me
Mine
You
Yours
He/She/It
Him/Her/It
His/Hers

Plural

We
Us
Ours
You
Yours
They
Them
Theirs

pronouns.

The pronoun 'it' is used for a non-living thing or an animal.

EXERCISES

A. Underline the pronouns in the following sentences.

1. They drank water from the jug
2. We got the new CD from the music store.
3. It is a new chair.
4. They are playing in the room.
5. I am doing my work.
6. The policeman arrested him.

B. Fill up the blanks with suitable pronouns.

1. Is Rohan at home? Mother wants to serve _____ lunch.
2. Mr Sharma had two sons _____ are doctors.
3. We talked to the traffic police. He showed _____ the way.
4. Ankita, why are _____ late?
5. Do not go out, children _____ is raining
6. Look at that building, _____ is very high.
7. The batsmen played well. _____ helped us win the match.
8. Raju, I am looking for Shalini. Do you know where _____ is?

Read these sentences.

I kicked the ball

She baked a cake.

He scored a goal for the team.

We had coffee at a restaurant

She plays tennis every Sunday.

They played football.

In these sentences, the highlighted pronouns are the subjects

Pronouns that are the subject of a sentence are called subject pronouns. They usually come at the beginning of a sentence.

Now, read these sentences and pay attention to the highlighted words.

Sushil met **me** at the mall.

Jayant met **him**.

I bought **it** from this shop

I spoke to **them**.

Rati will meet **you** at the mall.

He met **us** at the mall.

In these sentences, the highlighted words are also **pronouns**. They receive the action of the subject in the sentence.

Pronouns that receive the action of the subject are called **object pronouns**. They usually come after the verb in a sentence.

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

C. Replace the highlighted words and phrases with suitable object pronouns.

1. The vase shattered. Shashank dropped **the vase** onto the floor.
2. I met Radhika today. I met **Radhika** after five years.
3. We met Ameena and Shreya at the mall today. I met **Ameena and Shreya** at the theatre yesterday.
4. Where should I keep these books? Should I put **these books** on that table?
5. Kapil is making a lot of noise. Ask **Kapil** to be quiet.
6. The letter is on the sofa. You are sitting on **the letter**.
7. Where are Mitali and Arjun? Have you seen **Mitali and Arjun** today?

D. Choose the correct option.

1. _____(Me/I) am the fastest runner in school.
2. You must inform _____ (us/we) when you reach home.
3. _____(You/Him) are a very clever boy!
4. Climbing Mount Everest is difficult as _____ (it/him) is very high.
5. I am sure that _____(he/him) will meet me today.
6. Please tell _____(her/she) to return my book.
7. _____(They/Them) are waiting at the station.
8. I received a beautiful gift. _____ (It/They) is a colorful scarf.

Lesson 8– Adjectives



An adjective is a word that adds something to the meaning of a noun or pronoun. Adjectives are also called describing words

A. Underline the adjectives in these sentences and circle the noun each adjective describes.

1. Giraffes have long necks.
2. New Delhi is a large city.
3. He is an honest police officer.
4. The swimmers jumped into the cold water.
5. We could look through the clear glass
6. I went to the market to buy a new dress
7. The happy children clapped as the funny clowns came in.



Read these sentences.

- Yesterday was a **warm** day.
- The elephant is a **large** animal.
- He lived in a **beautiful** cottage.
- Reena is a **cheerful** girl.



These highlighted adjectives tell us the quality of people, animals and things.



Adjectives that tell us the quality of nouns are called **adjectives of quality**.

Now, read these sentences.

- **Some** milk is in the fridge.
- I have **some** money.
- She didn't eat **much** food.



These highlighted adjectives tell us the quantity of things but do not tell us the exact number or amount.



Adjectives that tell us the quantity of nouns are called **adjectives of quantity**.

B. Identify the adjectives and write their kind.

Read these sentences.

- The **two** teams played well.
- I sat on the **second** seat.
- My dog had **four** puppies.
- The apartment block has **nine** towers.



These highlighted adjectives tell us the number of people, animals and things or their position in a series.



Adjectives that tell us the exact number of nouns or their order are called **adjectives of number**.

1. Pragati ate the whole cake.
2. The first boy in this row came first.
3. The golden sun is shining in the blue sky.
4. An octopus has eight legs.
5. Many people visit the Taj Mahal.
6. There is a large spider in my room.

C.Fill in the blanks with adjectives as specified in the brackets.

1. The kitten was trapped on a _____ tree. (adjective of quality)
2. This rabbit has a _____ tail. (adjective of quality)
3. Today is the _____ day of November, (adjective of number)
4. Father baked a _____ cake yesterday. (adjective of quality)
5. How _____ money do you need? (adjective of quantity)
6. It is a _____ day today. (adjective of quality)
7. A thorn pricked her _____ finger. (adjective of quality)

Lesson 9 – DEMONSTRATIVES

Fill in the blanks with this, that, these or those.

1.



_____ is my balloon.

2.



_____ are my balloons.

3.



_____ is my pencil.

4.



_____ are my toys.

5.



_____ is my toy engine.

Near the speaker	Far from the speaker
This car is Rishabh's. (singular)	That car is Poorab's. (singular)
These shoes are comfortable. (plural)	Those socks are pretty. (plural)

These demonstratives do not stand alone. They are followed by a noun.

A. Place the words in the correct order to form sentences. Remember to use capital letters and a full stop in each sentence.

1. Are/books/these/my
2. Red scarf/this/our/belongs/to/teacher
3. These/your/are/toys

4. Houses/those/expensive/very/are
5. Are/mangoes/delicious/those
6. Very/flowers/these/pretty/are

B. Choose the correct demonstratives from the brackets and complete the sentences.

1. I don't know why _____ children are shouting (this/these)
2. _____ my cousin, Preetika. (This/Those)
3. _____ books on the table are mine. (These/This)
4. Do you remember _____ person we met at the club? (that/those)
5. _____ Grow into very tall trees. (These/This)
6. _____ bird likes to eat ants. (Those/That)
7. Did you buy _____ pens from the bookstore? (that/those)

Lesson 10 – Possessives

Choose the correct word.



1. These shoes are _____.

me

my

mine

I



2. Mrs Negi was _____
English teacher last year.

ours

our

we

us



3. She has got a present.
_____ present is big.

She

Her

Hers

She's



4. Tripti and Dipti are sisters.
_____ surname is Sen.

Their

Theirs

They

them



6. My cat has a new basket.
_____ basket is beautiful.

It

It's

Its

Hers



6. He has an umbrella.
_____ umbrella is new.

He

His

Him

He's



Study this table.

Subject pronoun	Possessive
I	This is my car.
we	This is our car.
you	This is your car.
he	This is his car.
she	This is her car.
it	This is its handle.
they	This is their car.

The highlighted words in the sentences tell us that something belongs to someone.



Words that tell us about possession are called **possessives**. These possessives cannot stand alone. They are followed by a noun.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct possessives. The highlighted words will help you.

1. **Smita** likes _____ school.
2. **I** have lost _____ keys.
3. **The puppy** cats _____ food quickly.
4. **Sid** broke _____ leg while on a trip to the mountains.
5. **She** buys _____ clothes from a big store in the mall.
6. Avantika has **two sisters**. _____ names are Radhika and Preetika.
7. **We** write in _____ notebook.



Study this table.

Subject pronoun	Possessive
I	This is mine .
we	This is ours .
you	This is yours .
he	This is his .
she	This is hers .
it	This is its .
they	This is theirs .

The highlighted words in the sentences also tell us that something belongs to someone.



These words are also called **possessives**. These possessives can stand alone. They are not followed by a noun.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct possessives. The words in the brackets will help you.

1. That boy in the blue shirt is a friend of _____. (1)

Add **er** and **est** to these adjectives to compare them.



1. fast



fast ____



fast ____



2. cold



cold ____



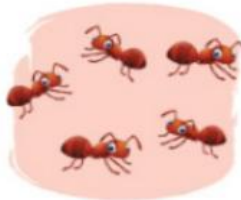
cold ____



3. small



small ____



small ____



4. tall



tall ____



tall ____

2. How is that cousin of _____? (you)
3. I am completing my homework and Maya is completing _____ (she)
4. This is my car. That is _____ (he)
5. That is Mayank's house. This is _____ (our)
6. They have got a new pet. This dog is _____ too (their)

D. Fill in the blanks with suitable possessives. The highlighted words will help you.

1. We do not like their town, **we** like _____
2. Do **you** have a picture of _____ family?
3. **I** lost _____ glasses somewhere.
4. **The children** are playing in _____ room.
5. **Sara** left _____ wallet in the car.
6. **The mountaineers** pitched _____ tents near the summit.
7. **I** have done _____ project. Have you done _____?
8. This is not my hat. **Mahima**, is this _____?
9. **They** are bringing _____ parents. Are you bringing _____?
10. **Radhika** is staying in _____ room. I am staying in _____.

Lesson 11 Comparison of Adjectives

We can compare two people or things using the er form of the adjective. For example,

A banana is **sweeter than** a cherry.
My brother is **stronger than** me.

Note:-

We use **than** when we want to compare one thing with another.

The **er form of the adjective is known as the comparative degree. We use the comparative form of an adjective to compare one person or thing with another.**

We can compare three or more people or things using the **est** form of the adjective. For example,

This cake is **the sweetest** of all.
My father is **the strongest** of all.

NOTE

WE USE **THE WITH THE SUPERLATIVE.**

- ◆ For one-syllable adjectives with **consonant + vowel + consonant combination**, we double the final letter before adding **er** and **est** to make the comparisons.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
strange	stranger	strangest
safe	safer	safest

- ◆ For adjectives ending in **y**, we delete the **y** and add **ier** and **iest** to make the comparisons.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dry	drier	driest
busy	busier	busiest

The **est** form of the adjective is known as the superlative degree. We use the superlative form of an adjective to compare three or more people or things.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives given in the brackets.

1. A stone is _____(heavy) than a feather.

2. Trains are _____ (slow) than aeroplanes.
3. I am the _____ (young) in the family.
4. We were _____ (busy) last week than we are this week.
5. That was the _____ (easy) exam I have ever taken.
6. My house is _____ (safe) than yours
7. Billy is the _____ (naughty) boy in the class.
8. This room is the _____ (quiet) room in the house.
9. The new bed is _____ (narrow) than the old one.
10. James is _____ (tall) than Jill.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives given in the brackets.
Use **the** and **than** where required.

1. The cheetah is _____ of all. (fast)
2. The bridge is _____ the road. (wide)
3. The blue whale is _____ living creature. (large)
4. He arrived _____ expected. (early)
5. My brother is _____ person I know. (lazy)
6. Rajeev is _____ Ravi is _____ Rajeev. Joe is _____ of all three. (tall)
7. Mayank is _____ Sam is _____ Mayank. Ali is _____ of all three. (short)



Some adjectives do not take **er** and **est** for making the comparisons.

Study this table to learn about such adjectives.

- Adjectives with three or more syllables take **more** to form the comparative and **most** to form the superlative.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
important	more important	most important
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
exciting	more exciting	most exciting



- Some adjectives change their form completely while forming the comparatives and the superlatives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
much	more	most
many	more	most
late	later	latest/last
far (distance)	farther	farthest
far (extent)	further	furthest



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many	more	most
late	later	latest/last
far (distance)	farther	farthest
far (extent)	further	furthest

C. Complete the following table-

POSITIVE	COMPARITIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1.	bigger	
2. wonderful		
3. foolish		
4.	more serious	
5.	further	
6. good		
7.		least
8. Little		
9. important		
10. greedy		

12 Simple Present Tense

Choose the correct option.

1. All children **like likes** chocolates.
2. I **watch watches** television every day.
3. My mother **work works** in a bank.
4. The earth **revolve revolves** around the sun.
5. Let us wait till he **finish finishes** the work
6. The sun **rise rises** in the east.
7. Please call me as soon as he **arrive arrives**.
8. I **like likes** hot coffee.
9. You **work works** hard.

Now, read these sentences.

New Delhi **is** a large city. (fact)

Father **reads** newspaper every morning. (habit)

They **go** for a holiday every summer. (routine)

My mother **works** in a bank. (fact)

The highlighted words are all verbs. The verbs in these sentences tell us about habits, routine and about things that are always true.

We use the **simple present tense** to describe habits, routines and about actions that are always true.

Study this table to understand the use of the simple present tense.

Singular	Plural
I sing	we sing
you sing	you sing
he/she/it sings	they sing

Singular	Plural
I am	we are
you are	you are
he/she/it is	they are

Singular	Plural
I have	we have
you have	you have
he/she/it has	they have

Note

- We use the base form of the verb with plural nouns and pronouns such as I, you, we and they.
- We use verb + -s or verb + -es with singular nouns and pronouns such as he, she and it.

A Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. They _____ hockey at school. (*play*)
2. Ravi _____ beautiful pictures. (*paint*)
3. Leena _____ English fluently. (*speak*)
4. We _____ burgers. (*like*)
5. A lemon _____ sour. (*taste*)
6. Dad _____ very hard. (*work*)
7. They _____ in Ahmedabad. (*live*)
8. Mili _____ fairy tales. (*read*)

Read these sentences to understand how to form questions in simple present tense.

- The goat **eats** grass.

Does the goat **eat** grass?

- I **get up** at six o'clock.

Do I **get up** at six o'clock?

- She **speaks** French fluently.

Does she **speak** French fluently?

- They **live** in Bengaluru.

Do they **live** in Bengaluru?

B. Form questions with **do** or **does**.

1. Mani eats an apple.

2. My sister watches television.

3. Raja climbs the tree.

4. We like burgers.

5. Maitri loves her pet.

6. Rajesh reads a book.

7. My father works in a bank.

8. Gaurav washes his clothes.

Lesson 13. Present Continuous Tense

Choose the correct option to complete these sentences.

1. Nikhil and Neha am/is/are going for a walk.
2. Grandfather am/is/are working in the garden.
3. The children am/is/are singing.
4. I am/is/are reading a novel.
5. Mary am/is/are learning to play the piano.
6. My sister am/is/are cleaning the bathroom.
7. They am/is/are swimming in the pool.
8. My parents am/is/are watching television.

The **Present Continuous tense** is used to talk about actions that are happening right now, or actions that are happening around the present time. It shows that something is in progress at the moment of speaking.

To form the present continuous tense, we use **am/is/are + verb + ing**.

Singular	Plural
I am running .	We are running .
You are running .	You are running .
He/ She/ It is running .	They are running .

Structure of Present Continuous Tense:

The Present Continuous tense is formed with the following structure:

Subject + am/is/are + verb+ing

- **I am** playing.
- **He/She is** eating.
- **They are** reading.

When do we use the Present Continuous tense?

1. **For actions happening right now:**
 - Example: "I am writing a letter."
 - Example: "She is studying for her exam."
2. **For actions happening around the present time but not necessarily right at this moment:**
 - Example: "They are learning to swim."
 - Example: "We are practicing for the play."
3. **For future plans or arrangements:**
 - Example: "I am meeting my friend tomorrow."
 - Example: "We are going to the park this evening."

Examples of Present Continuous Tense:

1. **I am reading a book.**
2. **He is playing soccer with his friends.**
3. **We are cooking dinner right now.**
4. **The birds are flying in the sky.**
5. **She is drawing a picture.**

Let's break it down:

- **I am** (subject + am) + playing (verb + ing).

- **She is** (subject + is) + singing (verb + ing).
- **They are** (subject + are) + dancing (verb + ing).

Special Rules:

1. **Use “am” with “I”:**
 - Example: I am drawing a picture.
2. **Use “is” with singular subjects** (He, She, It, or any singular noun):
 - Example: She is writing a story.
3. **Use “are” with plural subjects** (You, We, They, or any plural noun):
 - Example: They are playing basketball.

Exercises:

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the Present Continuous tense.

1. I _____ a book right now. (read)
2. She _____ an apple. (eat)
3. They _____ in the park. (play)
4. The dog _____ in the garden. (run)
5. Shrishti _____ her favourite television show. (watch)
6. The teacher _____ us questions on grammar. (ask)
7. 3. The dancers _____ long red shirts. (wear)
8. The man _____ alms to the poor. (give)
9. The boy _____ under the tree. (sit)
10. The children _____ kites in the sky. (fly)
11. The farmer _____ in the field. (work)
12. We _____ a pizza. (eat)
13. Gunjan and Priyaa _____ collage with egg shells.
(make)

Exercise 2: Rewrite the sentences by using the -ing form of the underlined verbs. One has been done for you.

1. The boy plays in the playground.
The boy is playing in the playground.

2. Sushmita writes a letter.

3. My father cooks a delicious meal.

4. He climbs a ladder.

5. They put the garbage in the bin.

6. Choco _____ sleeps _____ quietly.

Lesson 14. Simple Past Tense

Simple past tense shows an action that is already over before we talk about it.

Read the sentences given below.

1. The boys **went** for a picnic.
2. Bruno **barked** at a stranger.
3. Ankit **got** the first prize in the race.

The coloured words in the sentences given above are all **verbs**. These are in the **simple past tense**.

Study this table to understand the use of the simple past tense.

Singular	Plural
I sang	We sang
you sang	you sang
he/she/it sang	They sang

Singular	Plural
I was	we were
you were	you were
he/she/it was	They were

Singular	Plural
I had	we had
you had	you had
he/she/it had	They had

Note

- Most verbs form their past by adding d or ed.

For example, work-worked, bake-baked.

- Verbs that end in y, drop the y, and take ied. For example, cry-cried, fry-fried.
- Some verbs change their form completely. Forexample, go-went; give-gave; come-came; run-ran; eat-ate; see-saw; meet-met; think-thought.

Let us read the past-tense forms of the given verbs.

Verb - Past Tense

1. **Go** → Went
2. **Eat** → Ate
3. **Run** → Ran
4. **See** → Saw
5. **Write** → Wrote
6. **Sing** → Sang
7. **Give** → Gave
8. **Take** → Took
9. **Come** → Came
10. **Jump** → Jumped
11. **Play** → Played

12. **Walk** → Walked
13. **Talk** → Talked
14. **Dance** → Danced
15. **Cook** → Cooked
16. **Laugh** → Laughed
17. **Cry** → Cried
18. **Help** → Helped
19. **Clap** → Clapped
20. **Drive- Drove**
21. **Ask- Asked**
22. **Understand- Understood**
23. **Catch- Caught**
24. **Wear- Wore**
25. **Keep –Kept**
26. **Drink- Drank**

Here are some verbs whose past tense forms never change:

1. **Put** → Put
2. **Cut** → Cut
3. **Hit** → Hit
4. **Hurt** → Hurt
5. **Let** → Let
6. **Set** → Set
7. **Shut** → Shut
8. **Burst** → Burst
9. **Spread** → Spread
10. **Cost** → Cost
11. **Read – Read**

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense of the verbs in the brackets.

1. We _____ two tickets for the puppet show. (buy)
2. They all _____ shopping. (go)
3. I _____ beautiful flowers in the garden. (see)
4. She _____ a lovely song. (sing)
5. My friend _____ me to her birthday party. (invite)
6. The leaves _____ yellow. (turn)
7. Who _____ my chocolate? (eat)
8. The friends _____ and _____ for hours. (laugh, talk)
9. Sonia _____ a book on drones. (read)
10. We _____ to the radio happily. (listen)

Lesson15. Simple Past Continuous Tense

Choose the correct option to complete these sentences.

1. The dog _____ (was/were) barking at them.
2. I _____ (was/were) studying.
3. The boys _____ (was/were) shouting.
4. Madhuri _____ (was/were) writing a letter.
5. Mithun _____ (was/were) reading a book.
6. The children _____ (was/were) playing with the toys.
7. Tia _____ (was/were) decorating the room.
8. He _____ (was/were) singing a song.

Past Continuous Tense tells us about an action that was happening in the past at a certain time.

To form the past continuous tense, we use **was/ were + verb + ing**.

Formula:

- **Singular Subject (He, She, It, I) → was + verb + ing**
- **Plural Subject (We, You, They) → were + verb + ing**

Study this table to understand the structure of the past continuous tense.

Singular	Plural
I was singing	We are singing
You were singing	You were singing
He/She/It was singing	They were singing

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with "was" or "were"

1. She ____ singing a song.
2. We ____ playing football.
3. I ____ drawing a picture.
4. The birds ____ flying in the sky.
5. He ____ writing a letter.
6. I ____ preparing dinner.
7. Priya ____ washing clothes.
8. They ____ sleeping.
9. You ____ waiting for the bus.
10. Naman ____ talking to his friend.

Exercise 2: Complete these sentences with the past continuous tense form of the words given in the brackets.

1. The baby _____ (sleep) .
2. Mother _____ (cook) .
3. Maya _____ (wash) clothes.

4. The children _____ (rehearse) for the play.
5. Jaya _____ (wash) clothes.
6. The mechanic _____ (repair) the car.
7. The birds _____ (chirp).
8. The wind _____(blow) fiercely.
9. I _____ (read) a book.
10. The people _____
(shout).

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences correctly

1. She was dance in the room.
2. We was watching a cartoon.
3. They was playing outside.
4. The baby were sleeping.
5. I were reading a book.
6. The kids was playing in the garden all day.
7. Jasmine were practicing the guitar.
8. Arjun were waiting for the bus.

Now, read these sets of questions and answers.

- He **was coming** home.
Was he **coming** home?
- They **were sleeping**.
Were they **sleeping**?
- I **was driving** carefully.
Was I **driving** carefully?

Exercise 4: Form questions for these sentences.

1. Priya was singing a song.

Was Priya singing a song?

2.He was driving a sports car.

4. They were studying English.

5. She was writing a letter.

6. The cat was chasing a mouse.

7. They were happy with the final result.

8. I was playing chess.

Lesson 16. Simple Future Tense

Read these sentences.

Jerry *will eat* the cheese.

I *will fly* a kite in the evening.

It *will rain* tomorrow.

The highlighted words are verbs in the future tense. They describe actions that are expected to take place later.

In the simple future tense, we use *will* with the base form of the verb.

The **simple future tense** is used to talk about actions that will happen in the future.

Study this table to understand the use of the simple future tense.

Singular	Plural
I shall/ will call.	We shall/ will call.
You will call.	You will call.
He / She/ It will call.	They will call.

Exercise 1. Fill in the blanks with the simple future tense form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The bus _____ (leave) at 4:45 p.m.
2. I _____ (meet) my friend at the mall on Sunday.
3. The school _____ (start) at 8:00 a.m.
4. The forecast says that it _____ (snow) tomorrow.
5. I _____ (send) you all the information as soon as I get it.
6. Girish _____ (get) his result in two days.
7. Some day, I _____ (write) a novel.
8. I _____ (go) to the doctor tomorrow.

- We use **will** when we want to express a future wish or intent.
- I **will** go to the book fair tomorrow evening.
We use **will not** or **won't** to express a future wish or intent to NOT do something.
- I **will not** go to the book fair tomorrow evening. OR I **won't** go to the book fair tomorrow evening.

Here are a few more ways in which we can use **will** and **won't**.

I will see I won't see.
I shall see I shall not see.
You will see. You won't see.
He will see. He won't see.
We will see. We won't see.

C. Write will/won't to complete the sentences.

1. They **won't** let you come in after six. The show **will** start after that.
2. I _____ climb the tree and get the apples.
3. I _____ burst crackers because they create smoke.
4. _____ he come with us?

5. You _____ get a new dress tomorrow.
6. I _____ go to Jaipur this time. I will go to Jaisalmer instead.
7. _____ you be at home this afternoon?
8. Jhanvi _____ go to school tomorrow. She's ill.
9. I _____ buy clothes this year on my birthday. I want Dad to give the money to poor children.

Lesson 17. Future Continuous Tense

What is the Future Continuous Tense?

The **Future Continuous Tense** talks about actions that will be happening at a specific time in the future. It is used to describe things that **will be happening** or **continuing** in the future.

The structure of the Future Continuous Tense is:

- **Subject + will be + verb-ing**

For example:

- **I will be playing** with my friends at 3 o'clock tomorrow.
- **She will be studying** for her exams in the evening.

Examples:

1. **I will be reading** a book at 8 PM.
2. **They will be playing** soccer in the park this weekend.
3. **We will be going** to the zoo next Saturday.
4. **He will be sleeping** when we arrive at his house.
5. **The children will be drawing** pictures at school tomorrow.

More Examples with Time Words:

- **At 10 AM tomorrow, I will be eating** breakfast.
- **At 5 PM, we will be traveling** to the beach.
- **This time next week, she will be working** on her project.

How to Use Future Continuous Tense

1. **To show an action that will happen at a particular time in the future:**
 - **At noon, I will be having** lunch with my family.
2. **To describe an action that will be happening over a period of time in the future:**
 - **In the evening, they will be playing** video games.
3. **To express plans or events that are already decided for the future:**
 - **Next year, we will be visiting** the mountains.

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Future Continuous Tense.

1. This time tomorrow, I _____ (study) for my test.
2. At 7 PM, they _____ (watch) a movie.
3. Next week, I _____ (go) to a concert with my friends.
4. In the evening, my mom _____ (cook) dinner.
5. We _____ (play) outside when it stops raining.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct option.

1. She _____ (will be/will) playing the piano tomorrow evening.

- a) will be
 - b) will
 - 2. At 2 PM, we _____ (will be/are) watching a cartoon.
 - a) will be
 - b) are
 - 3. I _____ (will be/will) meeting my cousins next month.
 - a) will be
 - b) will
 - 4. Tomorrow, they _____ (will be/will) arriving at 6 PM.
 - a) will be
 - b) will
 - 5. At 9 AM tomorrow, he _____ (will be/will) running in the park.
 - a) will be
 - b) will
-

Lesson 18. Adverbs

- An adverb is a word that adds meaning to a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
- Words that tell us how an action occurs are called **adverbs**.

Exercise 1. Add **ly** to these adjectives to form adverbs.

1. Quiet _____
2. Lazy _____
3. Quick _____
4. Hungry _____
5. Pleasant _____
6. Dangerous _____
7. Happy _____
8. Brave _____
9. Bitter _____

Read this sentences.

The bird sings **sweetly**.

Anil speaks **softly**.

The boy slept **soundly**.

The captain shouted **loudly**.

The highlighted adverbs tell us the way in which an action occurs.

- Adverbs that tell us the manner of an action are called **adverbs of manner**.

Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs to tell us how the action took place.

Loudly
gently
angrily
quietly
carelessly

quickly
happily
brightly
beautifully
softly

1. The children talked_____
2. My mother could not hear me. So I spoke_____
3. The sun was shining_____
4. The teacher was happy. The children were sitting_____
5. Shreya sang_____ and won the contest.
6. I ate my food _____and ran out.
7. The rash driver was driving_____.
8. Her mother patted her back_____.
9. The old woman was in a rage. She shouted
10. The vacations had begun. The students ran out_____

Read these sentences.

Abhi is playing **outside**.

Keep the book **there**.

Who lives **here**?

Let's go **outside**.

These highlighted words tell us where an action happens.

- Adverbs that tell us the place where in action happens are called **adverbs of place**.

Exercise 3. Underline the adverbs of place in these sentences.

1. Put the cake there.
2. Please bring that book here.
3. Mr Jacob lives near the railway station.
4. He went up the stairs to his room.
5. Are you going outside?
6. God is present everywhere.
7. My school is far from my home.
8. The dog is inside the kennel.

Read these sentences.

- I brush my teeth **daily** .
- We are going on a picnic **tomorrow**.
- I met Naveen **yesterday**.
- Please call him **now**.

These highlighted words tell us when an actions happens.

Adverbs that tell us the time when an action happens are called **adverbs of time**.

Exercise 4. Fill in the blanks with the adverbs given in the box.

tomorrow
yesterday
now
daily
before
today

early

1. Please come home_____.
2. I play with my friends_____.
3. Raghav hurt his leg_____.
4. It is extremely hot_____.
5. My cousin will come_____.
6. I had met him once_____.
7. We shall_____begin our homework.

Exercise 5. Underline the *adverbs* in these sentences. Write which kind of adverbs they are.

1. Maya opened the door and went out. _____
2. The car left for Manali yesterday. _____
3. Aditya speaks politely. _____
4. I cannot see my book anywhere. _____
5. The baby cried loudly. _____
6. The test match begins today. _____

Lesson 19- Conjunctions

Read the following sentences.

1. Lucky has a dog. James has a dog.
Lucky **and** James have dogs.
2. I need to go to the market. I need to buy clothes.
I need to go to the market **because** I need to buy clothes.
3. An ostrich is a bird. It cannot fly.
An ostrich is a bird **but** it cannot fly.
4. Is he a soldier? Is he a policeman?
Is he a soldier **or** a policeman?
5. It will rain. Take an umbrella.
It will rain, **so** take an umbrella.

* The bold words in the above sentences are **conjunctions or connectors**. They join two sentences to form one meaningful sentence.

Conjunctions are words that join words or sentences.

The words **and, but, or** and **because** help to join words and sentences. Such words are called conjunctions.

We use

and: to join two words or ideas that are similar. For example,

- I went to the mall **and** bought a new dress.

but: to join opposite ideas. For example,

- She is tall **but** her sister is short.

or: to give a choice or an option. For example,

- Do you want to go to the mall **or** to a restaurant?

because: to give a reason. For example,

- Latha was late for work **because** she had an accident.

Exercise 1

Use **and, but, or** or **because** to complete these sentences.

1. We cannot play outside _____ it's raining.
2. His shoes are not old _____ he wants to buy new ones.
3. I'm going to the supermarket to buy milk, butter _____ bread.
4. He bats well _____ he has not scored a century yet.
5. Let's walk fast _____ we will be late for school.
6. I am not going to watch the film _____ I have to do my work.
7. He ran very fast _____ won the race.
8. He is intelligent _____ he is lazy.
9. They won the match _____ they played well.
10. Drink the milk slowly _____ you will spill it on your clothes.
11. We thanked him _____ he had helped us.
12. Would you like to go home now _____ a little later?
13. If you try a little harder _____ pay attention in class, you will do well.
14. My parents take care of me _____ they love me.

Read these sentences.

- I will call you **when** I reach London.
- Call me **after** you reach home.
- **Although** she was tired, she could not sleep. (in spite of the fact)
- We sat talking **until** it was dark. (up to the time something happened)

The words **when**, **after**, **although** and **until** are also conjunctions.

Exercise 2. Choose the correct conjunction to complete each of these sentences.

1. I like to go to the cinema _____ I love to watch movies.
 - a. Until
 - b. But
 - c. Because
 - d. When
2. Keep your hand on the wound _____ the doctor asks you to take it off.
 - a. And
 - b. Until
 - c. When
 - d. Or
3. I could not get a seat _____ I came early.
 - a. When
 - b. And
 - c. Until
 - d. Although
4. Clean your room _____ you leave for school.
 - a. And
 - b. But
 - c. Although
 - d. Before
5. I feel happy _____ I play with my pet.
 - a. And
 - b. When
 - c. Until

- d. Or
6. Pratima drank a glass of water_____ she was feeling thirsty.
- a. because
 - b. until
 - c. and
 - d. although
7. You can stay out. the clock strikes twelve.
- a. Because
 - b. until
 - c. when
 - d. although
8. We arrived at the party_____ they had left.
- a. or
 - b. but
 - c. After
 - d. until
9. Do not leave _____I return from the market.
- a. and
 - b. but
 - c. before
 - d. when
10. _____it was hot, he was wearing a coat.
- a .until
 - b. because
 - c. although
 - d. before

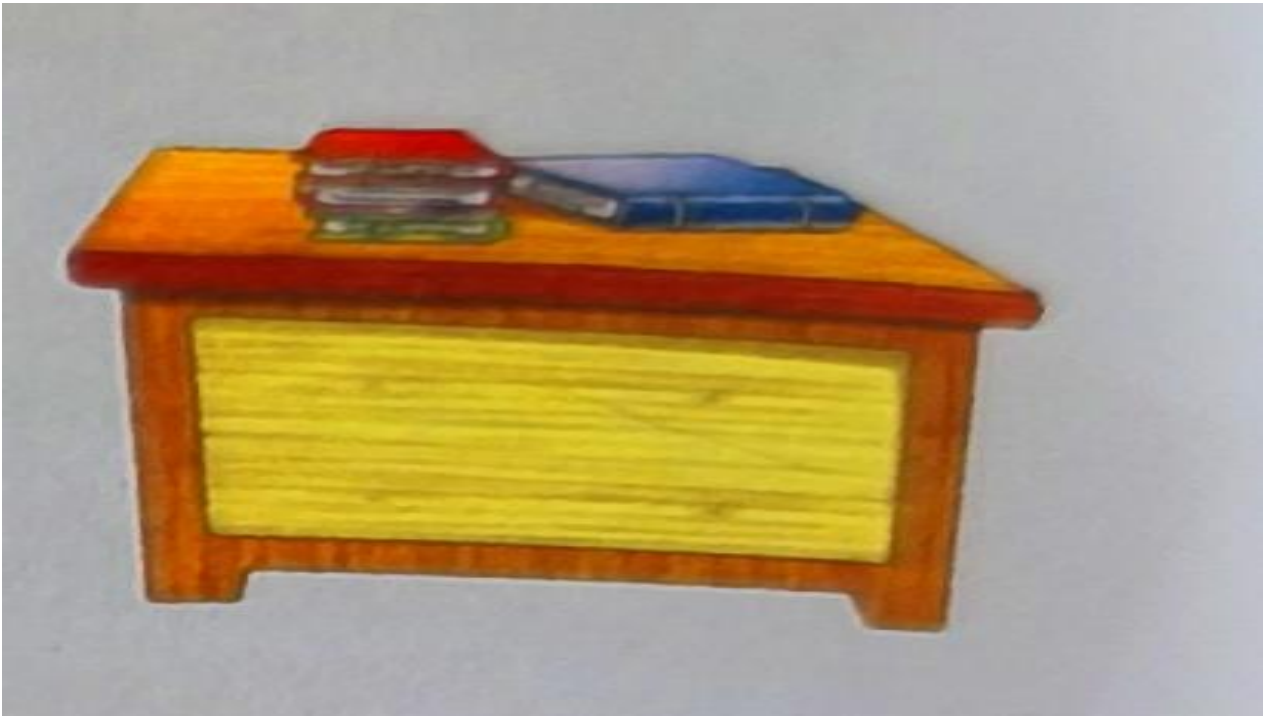
Chapter 20. Prepositions

Read the following sentences

The ball is **under** the table.



The books are **on** the table.



The boy is standing **near** the chair.



Mother is sitting **in** the car.
The fence is **in front of** the door.



- Bold words are **prepositions**.
They tell the position of the following nouns: ball, books, boy mother and fence in relation to the others nouns that follow. Prepositions help to complete the meaning of the sentence.
- **behind , between, under, around , along** are some more examples of prepositions.

A **preposition** tells about the position of a noun or a pronoun in relation to another noun or pronoun.

Read the following sentences.

The Kids are **in** the car.



The pot is **on** the grass.



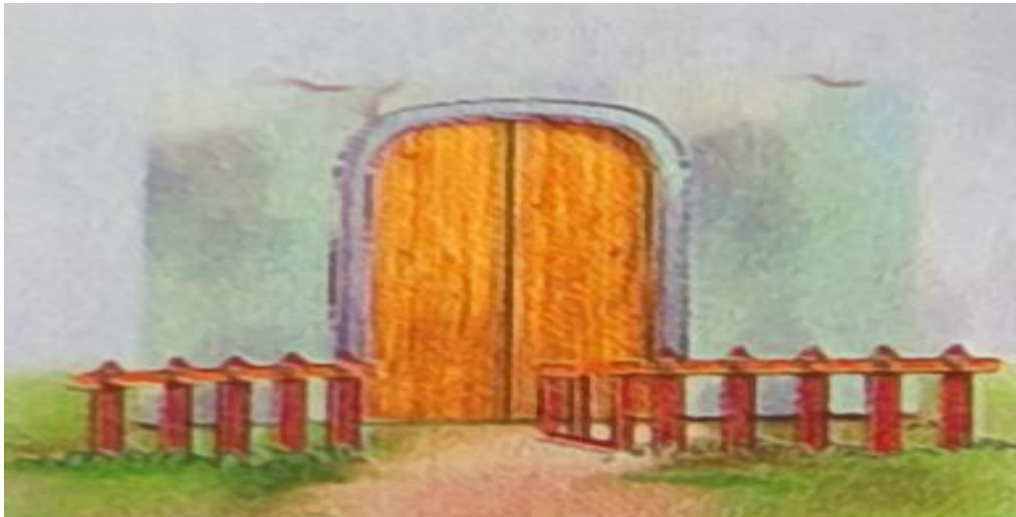
Ravi is **at** the beach.



The coloured words tell us where the kids, pot and Ravi are. These words are known as **prepositions of place**.

In, on and at are some **prepositions of place**.

- **In** is used when we are talking about a country, a large city or a street.



Example: in India, in Mumbai, in Patna

- **In** is also used to show that something is within a certain place.

Example: in the car, in the cinema hall, in the bus

- **On** is used when something or some person is on the top of some other thing or person.

Example: on the head, on the table, on the mat

- **At** is used when we are talking about a specific house, place of residence, building, village, a small town or at a specific point or position.

Example: at the platform, at the lunch table, at school

Remember

Prepositions are mostly followed by a noun or pronoun.

Read the following sentences.

They are running **towards** the playground.



Aarav is walking **towards** Naitik.

A mango fell **from** the tree.





The **bold** words tell us the direction in which the action takes place. Such words which show the direction in which someone or something moves are called the **prepositions of direction**.

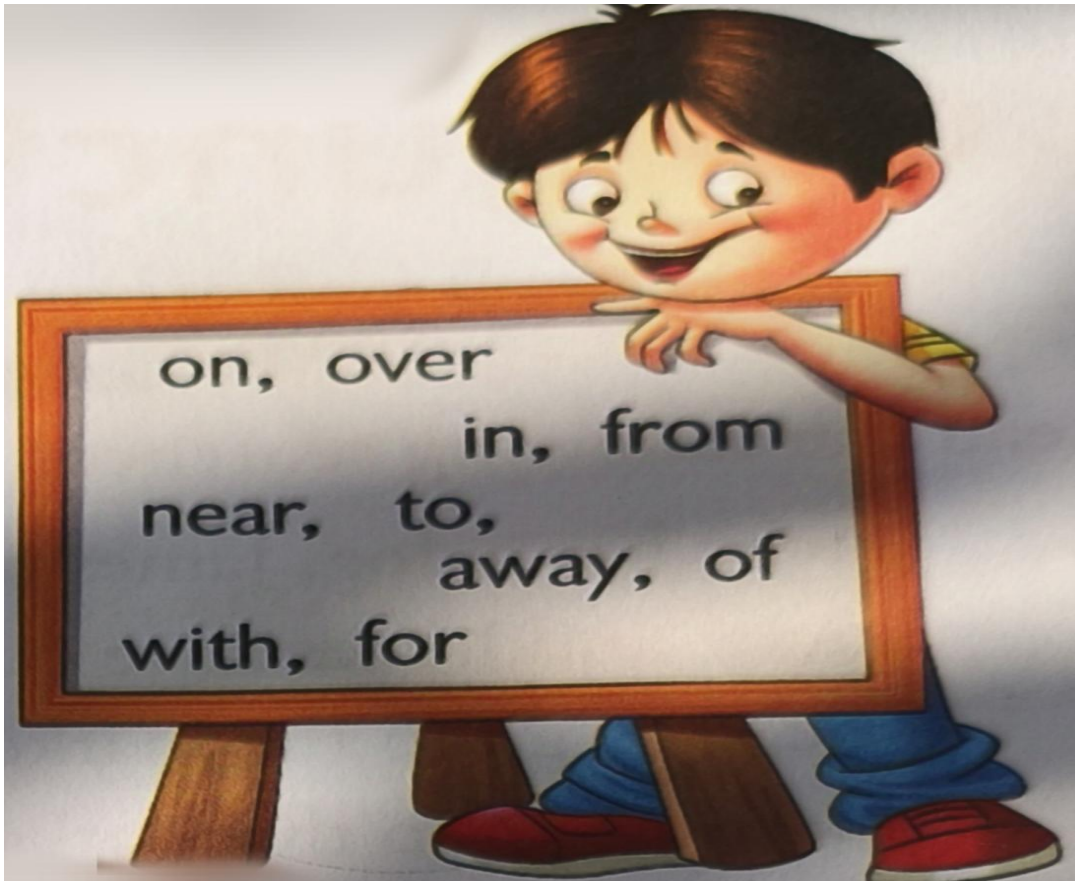
To, from, towards, down, into, around, across, through and along are some **prepositions of direction**.

Some more prepositions.

1. Two comes **after** one.
2. The lion was saved **by** the mice.
3. I go to school **with** my friends.
4. He is the topper **of** his class.
5. Please get some water **for** me.
6. Distribute the sweets **between** Ananya and Shuchi.
7. Distribute the sweets **among** the children.
8. The lion pounced **upon** the goat.

Exercise 1. Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. It is nice to meet you.
2. Do not be late for school.
3. Are you the new student from Mumbai?
4. Look at these flowers.
5. Do not run in the corridor.



Exercise 2. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate **prepositions** from the board.

1. They discussed the matter _____ a cup of tea.
2. My city is _____ the sea.
3. He behaves _____ a childish way.
4. There is a small hut _____ the tree.
5. The boy went _____ the mall.
6. The table is made _____ wood.
7. They sat _____ me in the class.
8. I will come home _____ lunch.
9. Bring a piece of chalk _____ the drawer.
10. What are you watching _____ the television?

Chapter 21. Punctuation Marks

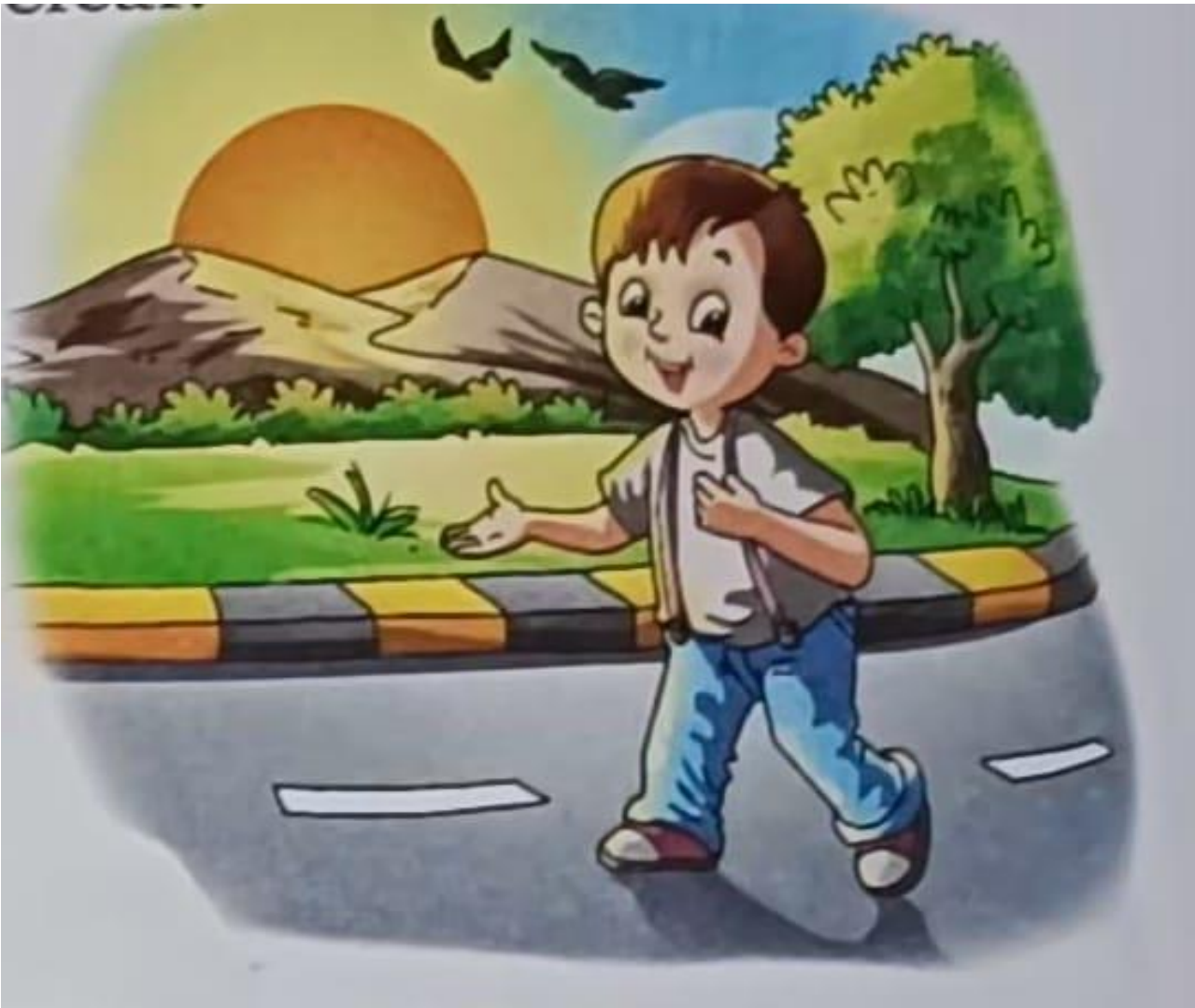
Punctuation Mark

A punctuation mark is used to indicate a pause or a stop in a sentence.

A punctuation mark is used to separate sentences and parts of sentences.

A punctuation mark makes the meaning of sentences clear.

Read the following paragraph.



My name is Hari do you know what I do every day
I get up early in the morning I go for a walk daily
I love to drink milk with honey my mother makes
tasty tarts I love my mother what do you like to do.
Was it easy to read the paragraph without any pause?
Were you able to understand the meaning of what you read?

Now, read the paragraph again.

My name is Hari. Do you know what I do every day? I get up early in the morning. I go for a walk daily. I love to drink milk with honey. My mother makes tasty tarts. I love my mother. What do you like to do?

Was it easier to read the paragraph now? Did you pause at places where punctuation marks were used? Was the meaning easier to understand?

Full stops (.) and question marks (?) marked the pauses in the sentences. Hence, the meaning became clearer.

Full stop (.)

A **full stop** (.) is always used at the end of a sentence. It lets you know that the sentence has come to an end. A **full stop** is also known as a **period**,

Example:

This is a doll.

Give me a pen and an eraser.

A. Use a full stop (.) wherever needed.

a. The power cut lasted for six hours

b. We had to use a torch to see

c. After dinner, we went to the park

d. I will finish eating my breakfast

e. My mother is a very good cook

f. Gauri is singing a song

g. The bus is going to be late

h. Rohan is riding a bicycle

Question mark (?)

Sentences that ask something end with a **question mark (?)**. They are called **questions**.

Examples:

What are you doing?

Are you coming with me?

B. Use a question mark (?) wherever needed.

a. Where shall I stay for two days

b. Whom will we meet today

c. I would you like some more cake

d. This is my painting on the wall

Comma (,)

Read the sentences given below.

I saw a tiger and a lion and a bear and a giraffe and a kangaroo and a few monkeys in the zoo.

We can rewrite the same sentence in the following way.

I saw a tiger, a lion, a bear, a giraffe, a kangaroo and a few monkeys in the zoo.

- The use of a **comma (,)** helps to avoid the repetition of the word 'and' and makes the sentence easy to comprehend.

Uses of a Comma

* A comma (,) is used to separate items in a list. The items can be real even

Examples:

My mother bought salt, sugar, apples, bread and eggs from the market.

Please get a pen, paper and bag for me.

The painting is in red, pink, blue and orange.

I like to play the guitar, dance, paint and sing.

Last Sunday, I visited the marketplace, a church, a museum and the library.

* We use comma in address, dates and titles following a name.

Examples:

Address,

Dates:

102 Delight Garden
National Road
Dehradun-248001

August 15, 1947

Titles following a name:

VikramJha,
Principal
MS School

C. Rewrite the sentences using commas wherever require

1. Cups jars and plates are kept on the table.

2. Running jumping and swimming are my favourite activities.

3. Please get honey plates sugar and spaghetti.

4. Charu met her sister on January 9 2017 in Mill Valley Delhi.

5. He has been working here since November 8 2009.

6. Vikas Shukla MD knew Varun Aggarwal and Mohit Verma.

Exclamation Mark (!)

See the pictures and read the sentences below.



Wow! What a beautiful sunset.



Oh dear! This wall is high.

* These sentences show a feeling of joy and excitement. Such sentences and those which show or express surprise, shock or pain are called **exclamatory sentences**. They end with an **exclamation mark (!)**

* An **exclamation mark** is used after a word or a sentence that **expresses a strong feeling of surprise, shock or excitement**

Let us read some more examples:

Ouch! An insect has bitten me.

Oh! What a surprise to see you here.

I am so happy today!

That cake looks delicious!

You are my best friend!

It is raining heavily!

The puppy is so cute!

Vocabulary

1. Suffixes

Introduction Do you know that we can change the meaning of a word by adding something at the end of it? This special ending is called a **suffix**.

Common Suffixes and Their Meanings Let's learn some common suffixes with examples:

1. **-er** (someone who does something)
 - Teach → Teacher (someone who teaches)
 - Sing → Singer (someone who sings)
2. **-ful** (full of)
 - Joy → Joyful (full of joy)
 - Hope → Hopeful (full of hope)
3. **-less** (without)
 - Care → Careless (without care)
 - Fear → Fearless (without fear)
4. **-ly** (in a certain way)
 - Quick → Quickly (in a quick way)
 - Happy → Happily (in a happy way)
5. **-ing** (happening now)
 - Run → Running (happening now)
 - Read → Reading (happening now)

How Suffixes Help Us

- They help us describe things better.

- They change the way a word is used in a sentence.
- They make our sentences more interesting.

Suffixes are small groups of letters that we add to the end of a word to change its meaning or how it is used.

Common suffixes are **ful, able, less, ous, dom** and **hood**.

thank ful	kind ness	creation
use ful	brave ly	king dom
golden 	end less	happiness
comfort able	short en	friend ship
action	mother hood	glad ly
us able	fool ish	soft en
bad ly	direction	calm ly
father hood	teacher	speaker
use less	soft ness	peace ful
quick ly	harm ful	wash able
joy ous	first ly	harm less
bright er	entertain ment	sad ness
hope ful	measure ment	celebration
free dom	child hood	performance

Circle the suffixes that will go with the highlighted word on the left.

1. child	hood	est	ish		
2. harm	less	ance	ful		
3. calm	tion	ly	ness		
4. friend	ly	ful	ship		
5. young	er	ly	est		
6. mother	hood	ish	ly		
7. clever	ness	ly	ation		
8. fear	ful	less	hood		

Fun Time!

1. Add the correct suffix to these words:

- Play + __ = (someone who plays)
 - Care + __ = (without care)
 - Joy + __ = (full of joy)
 - Quick + __ = (in a quick way)
-

2. Prefixes

Sometimes, we add a letter or a set of letters before a word to change its meaning. Such letters are called **prefixes**. Common prefixes are **a, un, mis, ir, dis** and **im**. These prefixes help to form the opposites of words.

- happy – unhappy
- fair- unfair
- possible- impossible
- polite- impolite
- regular-irregular
- honest-dishonest
- direct-indirect
- fit-unfit
- agree - disagree
- use misuse
- active-inactive
- pure - impure
- comfort - discomfort
- perfect imperfect
- lock-unlock
- tie-untie
- paid – unpaid
- popular- unpopular
- able unable
- do-undo
- dress-undress
- interesting- uninteresting
- direct-indirect
- moral-immoral

- appear - disappear
- responsible - irresponsible
- sure unsure
- natural-unnatural
- balance imbalance
- interested- disinterested

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the correct prefix words given in the box

unwell rewrite unkind redoprepay dislike rebuild displeased misread prebook

1. Had to _____ my homework because I made mistakes.
2. She was _____ to her friend.
3. We should _____ for the ticket before the event.
4. He _____ the instructions and got confused.
5. I _____ bitter vegetables.
6. The teacher asked me to _____ my test.
7. My parents had to _____ our seats.
8. He felt _____ after eating too much.
9. They had to _____ the old bridge.
10. She was _____ with the service.

3. Synonyms

Words that are similar in meaning are called **synonyms**.

Here are sets of words that are similar in meaning.

shy-timid

shout-yell

trust-faith

happy - glad

idea - thought

gift-present

work - job

rest-relax

funny - silly

smart-clever

garbage - trash

infant - baby
 tired - sleepy
 eat - consume
 dull - boring
 teach-instruct
 cheap- inexpensive
 ready - prepared
 place - location
 blend - mix
 picture - photo
 child - kid
 sound - noise
 thief- robber
 smile - grin
 buy - purchase
 hurry - rush
 think- wonder
 centre- middle
 rich - wealthy
 watch - see
 sweet-dessert
 mistake - error
 finish - complete
 strong - powerful
 afraid –scared

Exercise-1 Match the words to their synonyms.

a. mistake	quick
b. huge	recall
c. whole	rich
d. modern	leave
e. wealthy	entire
f. depart	latest
g. remember	large
h. rapid	error

4.Antonyms

What are Antonyms?

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. They help us understand differences between words and make our language more interesting.

For example:

- Big - Small
- Hot - Cold
- Happy - Sad
- Fast – Slow

Examples of Antonyms:

Word	Antonym
Up	Down
Inside	Outside
Light	Dark
Start	Stop
Young	Old
Hard	Soft
Day	Night
Empty	Full
Left	Right
Happy	Unhappy
Strong	Weak
New	Old
Tall	Short
Heavy	Light
Early	Late
behind	in front
Cruel	kind
ascend	descend
beautiful	ugly
noisy	quite

Exercise 1. Match the following antonyms.

a. wet dull

b. sweet	stupid
c. give	after
d. weak	dislike
e. love	healthy
f. clever	bitter
g. before	keep
h. bright	dry

Exercise 2. Read the sentences. Write antonyms from the box to replace the coloured words.

fit noisy enjoy found far bland

1. I **hate** eating vegetables. _____
2. The soup is too **tasty**. _____
3. Why is it so **peaceful** here? _____
4. You look so **weak**. _____
5. I **lost** my car keys. _____
6. Why house is very **near** from here. _____

4. Similes

A simile is the comparison of two dissimilar things using the word like or as. For example,

- as cute as a kitten
- as light as a feather
- as busy as a bee
- to fight like cats and dogs
- as bright as the moon
- as cool as a cucumber
- as clear as crystal
- as black as coal
- as proud as a peacock
- as soft as silk
- as slow as a snail
- as wise as an owl
- as cunning as a fox
- as cold as ice

- to fit like a glove
- as free as a bird
- as fresh as a daisy
- to drink like a fish
- as green as grass
- to sleep like a baby
- as solid as a rock
- as blue as the sky
- as big as an elephant
- as sick as a dog
- as pretty as a picture
- as large as life
- as timid as a rabbit
- to sleep like a log
- as good as gold
- to work like a dream
- as red as a tomato
- as sweet as honey
- to run like the wind
- as yellow as the sun
- as flat as a pancake
- as old as the hills
- as quiet as a mouse
- as quick as lightning
- to cry like a baby
- as hard as nails

Now, complete these phrases with suitable words to complete these similes.

1. as soft as _____
2. as blind as _____
3. as clear as _____
4. as cool as _____
5. as proud as _____
6. as light as _____

7. as mad as _____
8. as large as _____
9. as innocent as _____
10. as bright as _____
11. as sticky as _____
12. as happy as _____
13. as high as _____
14. as cunning as _____
15. as hard as _____
16. as straight as _____
17. as tall as _____
18. as green as _____
19. as thin as _____
20. as slippery as _____

5. Homophones

What are homophones?

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

Let us learn more about homophones.

A **homophone** is a word that is spoken or pronounced in the same way as another word, but has a different meaning and spelling.

Example:

pear-pair

- * I love eating a **pear** for breakfast.
- * Ram is wearing a **pair** of green shoes.

Let us see some more examples of homophones.

- **meet-meat**
- Sudha has to **meet** her friends for a movie.
- Her mother made a **meat** dish for dinner.

- **heel- heal**

My **heel** was paining because of her shoe bite.
I used a foot cream to **heal** it.

- **week- weak**

Lalithas become very **weak** due to his illness.
The doctor has told him to take medicines for a **week**.

- **plain-plane**

A **plane** flies in the sky. But it takes off and lands on the **plain** ground.

- **right-write**

Vijaya likes to **write** poems in her diary.
She keeps her diary on the **right** side of her bed.

- **knows-nose**

Shuchi got some ice cream on her **nose** while licking it. She will clean it as soon as she **knows** about it.

- **red-read** (past tense of read)

Angela bought the book with a **red** cover.
She **read** it just in one day.

- **new-knew**

Faheem **knew** that the watch that his friend gave him was a **new** one.

- **one-won** (past tense of win)

Jagjit **won** the first prize in the race.
He is **one** of the best players in his class.

Some more examples of homophones are:

pain- pane

piece- peace

pore- pour

wail- whale

road- rode

brake- break

story-storey

foul-fowl

wood-would

earn-urn

flower-flour
sail-sale
night-knight
waste-waist

Exercise-1. Match the words of column A to their homophones in column B.

Column A Column B

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. heel | won |
| 2. week | heal |
| 3. sum | plane |
| 4. new | weak |
| 5. one | read |
| 6. red | knew |
| 7. plain | some |

COMPOSITION

Writing an informal letter

Informal letters are personal letters that are written to let your friends or family know about what is going on in your life and to convey your regards.

An informal letter is usually written to a family member, a close friend etc. The language used in the formal letter is casual or personal

Complete this letter to your Grandma about a friend's birthday party.

Write about—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. The friends who had come | b. The cake |
| c. The food you ate | d. The games you played |

_____ ← *your address*

_____ ← *date*

Dear _____

I hope you are well.

I want to tell you about _____

And then, _____

_____. We also _____

_____ ← *closing greeting*

_____ ← *your name*

When we send letters by post, we need to write the address of the person we are writing to, on the envelope. This is how we write the address.

Name of the person: _____

House number, name of road/street: _____

Name of the colony: _____

Name of the city and the PIN code: _____

SAMPLES

1. Write a letter to the mother informing about a prize won.

Daisy Dales School
9/456 Vikas Puri
New Delhi

August 17, 2024

Dear Mummy,

You would be glad to know that I have won the First Prize! It was an Inter-School Debate held in our school on Independence Day. My classmates and teachers have congratulated me on my success.
Please give my regards to papa.

Regards
Your Loving Son
Vinay

2. Write a letter to a friend describing your school.

Daisy Dales School
9/456 Vikas Puri
New Delhi

August 17, 2024

Dear Piyush

I am fine here and I hope you are also sailing in a same boat. I really wish to share my wonderful experience in my new school. I have joined one of the best public schools in Delhi. The school is equipped with every facility for the students. The teachers here are excellent and intelligent. Sports facilities are satisfactory. We have tennis and badminton courts and also a swimming pool and a gym. The library has many interesting books for us to read.

I am enjoying every moment of my stay here. Do write about yourself. Lots of good wishes!

Take care regards
Your Loving friend
Sahil

For practice :

1. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to stay at your home during summer vacations.
2. Write a letter to your friend inviting him and his family on your sister's marriage ceremony.

Writing a letter of application

We write letters of application to our teachers and the Principal of our school, requesting them to grant leave for some specific reason. Such letters that we write to

our Principal or our teachers are called formal letters. Study the letter of application given here.

The Principal ← *designation*

Vivekananda School
Rail Vihar, Delhi ← *name and address of school*

12 July 2020 ← *date*

Subject: Application for Leave ← *subject*

Respected Sir/Madam ← *greeting*

I am a student of Class III in your school. I have some very important work at home tomorrow.
So I will not be able to attend school. Please grant me leave for one day. ← *body*

Thanking you

Yours sincerely ← *closing*

Jatin Singh
Class III A ← *name and class*

SAMPLES

1. Write an application to the principal of your school asking for waving off late fee as you could not deposit the fees in time.

D/1-28 Punjabi Bagh, Delhi
15 July 20xx

The Principal Adarsh Public School
Sector-8 Rohini, Delhi

Respected Madam

I submit that the last date for depositing my quarterly school fee is 20th August. I shall not be able to pay my fee by the last date as my father is out of station. He will return on 25th August.

Kindly allow me to deposit my fee by 27 August 2024 without late fee.

Yours faithfully
Rajesh Tiwari
Class III-C

2. Write an application to the principal of your school asking for leave of absence for two days.

4/2, Hall Bazar, Amritsar

8 April 20xx

The Principal
Government S.S School
Amritsar

Subject: Application for leave.

Respected Sir,

I submit that I was suffering from fever. I was under the treatment of a doctor. He had advised me complete rest for two days. Kindly grant me leave for two days i.e 8-9 April 2024

Yours obediently
Sagar Mehta
Class III-A

Now, write these application letters.

1. You are Pawan Sharma of Class III B, PP International School. You are ill. Write an application to your Principal for sick leave.
2. You are Gayatri Rao of Class III A, Global Indian School. You need a day's leave because you have to attend a wedding Write an application to your class teacher for leave.

PARAGRAPH WRITING

A **paragraph** is a collection of sentences on any one topic.

Topic sentence: An introduction to the topic the paragraph is going to be about. This is like the first slice of bread you use to make a sandwich.

Supporting sentences: This is the body of the paragraph. It contains the sentences that are written about the topic that the topic sentence talks about. These are like the vegetables and the sauce you put inside a sandwich.

Concluding sentence: This is the ending sentence that recaps what you have written in the topic and the supporting sentences. This is like the last slice of bread you use to make a sandwich.

A good paragraph should:

Have sentences about a single topic.

Have sentences in the correct order.

Have an opening and a closing sentence.

Be easily readable and understood by the reader.

READ THIS PARAGRAPH ON JUNK FOOD

Junk Food

Junk food is food that tastes very good but is not healthy for our bodies. Some common junk foods are chips, burgers, pizza, chocolates, and soft drinks. These foods have a lot of oil, sugar, and salt, which can be harmful if we eat them too often. Eating too much junk food can cause problems like obesity, toothaches, and stomach pain. It can also make us feel tired and weak instead of strong and active.

Although junk food is tempting, it does not give us the nutrients we need to grow. Healthy foods like fruits, vegetables, milk, and homemade meals make us strong, help us concentrate in school, and keep us energetic throughout the day. We should try to eat healthy food every day and enjoy junk food only once in a while. Drinking plenty of water and exercising daily also help keep us fit.

If we choose healthy food, we will have a strong body and a sharp mind. Good eating habits help us stay happy and healthy. So, let's say no to junk food and yes to healthy eating!

Write a paragraph in your notebook on any one of these topics.

1. My Favourite Game

Think-

Why do you like it?

Do you like indoor games because it helps you forget everything else and helps you concentrate on playing well?

Do you like outdoor games because they let you go out of the classroom or your home?

Do you like it because you get to meet your friends?

Do you like it because it helps you relax?

Do you like it because it gets you excited about winning?

2. My Best Friend

Think-

Her/his name

Her/his age

The class and school she/he is in

Why you like her/him

The qualities she/he has
The games you play

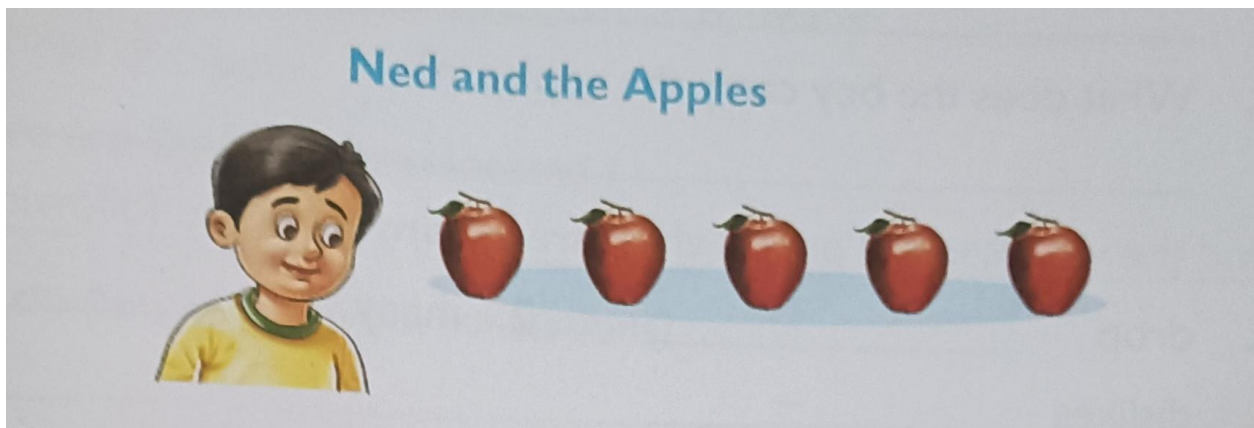
3. My Pet or The Pet I Would Like to Have

Think-

Why you wanted/want a pet
What sort of pet you wanted/want
What you named it/would name it
How you care for it/would care for it
The games you play with it/would play with it

Comprehension

Read the poem given below -



Here, Ned, catch this apple in your hand.
No, I will catch it in my hat.
Now I have it.
What a big apple it is!
Let us take some to Mom.

Yes! She likes them.

I will get her some more.
We will take them to her in my hat.

Here is a very big apple!
We will give her this one too.

On the basis of your reading answer the questions given below.

A. Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. Where did Ned catch the apples?

- a. In his hand
- b. In his hat
- c. In a net
- d. In a basket

2. For whom did Ned plan to take the apples?

- a. For himself
- b. For his friend
- c. For his mother
- d. For his father

B. Complete the following sentences.

- 1. Ned caught a big _____
- 2. His mother _____
- 3. He plans to give the big apple to _____

C. Answer the following in brief.

- 1. What size is the apple?
- 2. What does the boy carry the apples in?

D. Find the words in the poem which are antonyms of the following words.

- 1. Drop
- 2. Dislikes
- 3. Many

2. BIHU

Read about the festival of Bihu.

Bihu is the most popular festival in Assam and is celebrated to honour the importance of agriculture in people's lives. People celebrate three types of Bihu every year- Bohaag Bihu, Kati Bihu and Magh Bihu

Bohaag Bihu is celebrated in the month of Bohaag (middle of April) and marks the beginning of the seeding time. It is celebrated over several days. Traditional folk songs and dances are the main attractions of this festival.

Kati Bihu is celebrated in the middle of October, when people perform silent prayers by lighting earthen lamps in fields. It is the time when farmers are hoping for a good produce.

Magh Bihu indicates the end of the harvesting period. It is celebrated in the middle of January. It is a festival of feasting. Women prepare traditional sweets which are shared with friends, neighbours and relatives. People enjoy singing and dancing throughout the night and light bonfires.

Bihu festival is celebrated by everyone in Assam. The festival promotes a spirit of love and brotherhood among the people.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Which is the most popular festival in Assam?
 - a. Diwali
 - b. Bihu
 - c. Holi
 - d. Pongal
2. Bihu is celebrated to honour the importance of
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. good health
 - c. Good food
 - d. Fresh air
3. How many types of Bihu are there?
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. one
4. Kati Bihu is celebrated in the middle of which month?
 - a. April
 - b. March
 - c. October
 - d. January
5. What are the main attractions of Bohaag Bihu?
 - a. Food
 - b. Folk songs and dance
 - c. Clothes
 - d. Lamps

3 – THE EMPEROR’S NEW CLOTHES

Read about a foolish emperor.

Many years ago, there lived an emperor who loved new clothes. He spent all his money on new clothes.

One day, two thieves came to the city. They said that they were weavers. They said that they knew how to make the finest of clothes. This cloth was not only beautiful, but it could also not be seen by people who were foolish!

It would be wonderful to have clothes made from that cloth, thought the emperor.

Then I would know which are the clever people and which are the foolish ones in my kingdom. The emperor gave money and golden thread to the thieves to weave this wonderful cloth.

They set up their looms and pretended to go to work, although there was nothing at all on the looms,

A few days later, the emperor sent his prime minister to find out how much work was still left. The prime minister could see nothing on the loom, but he praised the cloth he could not see because he was afraid he would be called foolish.

The thieves now asked for more money, more silk and more gold, all of which they put into their big bags. Then they continued to weave away on the empty looms.

One day, the thieves said that they had stitched the clothes for the emperor with the new cloth. The emperor decided to hold a procession wearing these clothes. He wanted all the people of the kingdom to see his splendid clothes.

The day arrived. The emperor took off all his clothes, and the thieves pretended to dress him, piece by piece, with the new ones.

The emperor could see no clothes, but he was scared to say that for fear that others might call him foolish.

The emperor walked in front of the their windows stared at him. Procession and all the people in the street and at

But he doesn’t have anything on! Said a small child.

Finally, everyone was saying, “He doesn’t have anything on!”

The emperor understood that he had indeed been foolish in believing the thieves’ story. He was ashamed of himself.

Complete the sentences by choosing the correct option.

1. The emperor loved _____

a. new clothes

b. new palaces

c. good food

d. good vacations

2. The thieves said that the new cloth _____
a. was expensive
b. was the finest
c. could not be seen by foolish people
d. would turn into gold on wearing

3. Whom did the emperor send to check on the weavers?
a. his royal look
b. his prime minister
c. his chief minister
d. his army chief

4. The emperor held a procession so that people could see _____
a. how handsome he was
b. how funny he was because he had nothing on
c. his splendid clothes
d. that he had nothing on

5. Who pointed out that the emperor had nothing on?
a. a small child
b. the thieves
c. his prime minister
d. his people

Picture Composition

A. Look at the picture and write a small paragraph on it. Use the words given in the box.

picnic children stream play chat
fish swim watch falling leaves food



B. Look at these pictures and write a short paragraph on each.

