

ENGLISH GRAMMAR
AND
COMPOSITION
TEXTBOOK FOR CLASS 4

CONTENTS

1. Alphabets, Vowels and Consonants
2. Articles
3. The Sentence
4. Subject and Predicate
5. Nouns
6. Singular and Plural Nouns
7. Gender
8. Collective Nouns
9. Pronouns
10. Verb
11. Subject -Verb Agreement
12. Simple Present Tense and Present Continuous Tense
13. Simple Past Tense and Past Continuous Tense
14. Simple Future Tense and Future Continuous Tense
15. Adjectives
16. Degree of Comparison
17. Adverbs
18. Prepositions
19. Conjunction
20. Punctuation and Capital Letters
21. Interjections

VOCABULARY

1. Antonyms
2. Synonyms
3. Prefixes
4. Suffixes

COMPOSITION

1. Reading Comprehension
2. Letter Writing: Formal and Informal Letters
3. Notice Writing
4. Poster Making
5. Story Writing

| |
|--|
| |
|--|



Every language has its own set of letters which are kept in a certain order. The English alphabet has 26 letters. The letters in the English alphabet have a fixed order in which they are written. This order is called the alphabetical order.

We can write the English alphabet in two different ways:

| 1) CAPITAL LETTERS | 2) SMALL LETTERS |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A B C D E F G H I J | a b c d e f g h i j |
| K L M N O P Q R S T | k l m n o p q r s t |
| U V W X Y Z | u v w x y z |

Capital letters are called 'capitals' or simply 'upper-case letters'. Small letters are called 'lower-case letters' or simply 'lower-case'.

Vowels and Consonants

The five letters a e i o u are vowels. The remaining 21 letters of the English alphabet are called consonants.

A) Arrange the following word groups in alphabetical order:

1) Canary Dove eagle parrot Robin vulture

2) spinach carrots beans potatoes tomatoes onions s

3) tractor trolley aeroplane car bus trams

4) Daisy Daffodils tulips rose marigold

5) book notebook pen eraser sharpener

LESSON 2. ARTICLES

A ,an and the are the special words used before nouns and noun phrases. They are called articles. Articles are of two types:

INDEFINITE ARTICLE

DEFINITE ARTICLE

A and an are indefinite articles. We use these articles, when we talk about singular nouns or noun phrases because they indicate any person, animal or thing in a general way.

The is called The definite article because it indicates a particular person, animal or thing.

Indefinite Articles - A/ A

A is used before singular countable nouns that begin with a consonant sound or letter.

For example:

a ball

a hut

a calf

a university

a one- eyed man

a usual practice

I took a train to Delhi.

He will have a cup of tea.

She wants to buy a pen.

An is used before singular countable nouns that begin with a vowel sound or letter.

For example:

an engine

an onion

an umbrella

an honour

an hour

an honest man

My brother eats an egg daily.

I am an English teacher.

Did you bring an umbrella ?

Definite Article - The

Definite Article – The

We use the when we speak of a particular thing or something that has already been mentioned.

Eg- There is a tree near my house. The three bears mangoes.

We use the before uncountable nouns that have been made particular.
I do not like the music they are playing.
The water dripping from the roof has made our room wet.

We use the before things that are only one of their kind.

The earth moves around the sun.
Lucknow is the capital of Uttar Pradesh.

We use the before superlatives.

Aftab is the tallest boy in class.
This is the best book I have ever read.

We also use the before names of rivers, oceans, seas, mountain ranges, religious books, countries with plural names, or those that contain the words republic, kingdom or States. Example - the Nile, the Arabian Sea, the Netherlands, the Indian Ocean, the Alps, the United Kingdom.

The Nile is the longest river in the world.
The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world.
Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
The Bible is a holy book.

Omission of the

We do not use definite article the before the following:

Names of people

My name is John.
I met Sahara today.

Meals or time

We left for lunch at 1:00 p.m.
I have already eaten my dinner.

Languages

I can speak Hindi, English and Urdu.
I am learning French.

Sports or any physical activity

I like to play badminton.

My father enjoys football match.

We do not use the before uncountable nouns, proper nouns and abstract nouns when we are speaking in general.

I like listening to music.

My cousin lives in Delhi.

Greed is the root of all evil.

A) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles . Insert a cross (X) where no article is required.

1. _____ blue whale can weigh upto 200 tonnes.
2. Vivek wants to buy a cricket bat and _____ tennis racquet.
3. I wish I could see _____ unicorn.
4. He live somewhere in _____ France.
5. _____ Rashtrapati Bhavan is _____ residence of _____ President of India.
6. Who is _____ heir to the throne?
7. Do you carry _____ umbrella to school?
8. _____ apple _____ day keeps _____ doctor away.
9. Do you take _____ sugar in your tea?
10. It is a great place for _____ tourists.

B. Correct the errors and rewrite the sentences:

1. Iron is an useful metal.

2. The India won freedom in the 1947.
3. You cannot buy the happiness.
4. She left home in morning.
5. A sun rose at 6.15 today.

Lesson 3. The Sentence

A sentence is group of words that makes complete sense. There are four types of sentences:

Exercise A) Read the sentences and write their kinds:

- 1) How are you?
- 2) I will not come to school tomorrow.
- 3) Go and fetch my bat.
- 4) Please allow me to participate in the function.
- 5) How pretty that watch is!

6) She has won the spelling quiz.

Affirmative and Negative Sentences

Read the following sentences:

Affirmative: I have pet parrot.

Negative: I don't have a pet parrot. / I do not have a pet parrot. / I have no pet parrot.

Affirmative: They collected shells on the beach.

Negative: They did not collect shells on the beach. / They didn't collections on the beach.

Affirmative: It was raining.

Negative: It was not raining . / It wasn't raining.

* Affirmative sentences are positive sentences. They tell us or affirm what the subject of the sentence is, does or has. Negative sentences have the words no or not in them. They are used to deny or contradict something.

* We often use contractions with short negative sentences but not with short affirmative sentences.

Affirmative : Yes, I have. (We don't write Yes, I've.)

Negative: No, I haven't.

* We have to add a helping verb to many affirmative sentences to change them into negative sentences.

Suman completed her work fast.

Suman did not/ didn't complete her work fast.(The helping verb did is added)

* When the verb is made up of more than one word , we put not after the first verb in a negative sentence.

Sahil will go to the market today.

Sahil will not go to the market today.

Exercise B: Change the following affirmative sentences into negative sentences.

- 1) Mahesh is angry with Riz.
- 2) I came in through the window.
- 3) Sayuri works for a local newspaper.
- 4) Adil will be back tomorrow.
- 5) Deepak donated money to the flood victims relief fund.

Exercise C: Rewrite the following in their affirmative forms:

- 1) The workman did not cover up the manhole.
- 2) It won't train today.
- 3) She doesn't eat meat.
- 4) My brother and I don't agree on many things.
- 5) They shouldn't have waited for us.

Declarative and Interrogative sentences

Read the following pairs of sentences:

Declarative: The bees will collect pollen to make honey.

Interrogative: Will the bees collect pollen to make honey?

Declarative: You can hear a train whistle.

Interrogative: Can you hear a train whistle?

Declarative: Raman is ten years old.

Interrogative: Is Raman ten years old?

* Declarative sentences say or state something. They end with a full stop.

Interrogative sentences ask question. They end with a question mark.
We can call declarative sentences simply statements and interrogative statements questions.

* We can change a declarative sentence into an interrogative sentence by changing the order of words.

Boro is your pet dog.

Is Boro your pet dog?

The food was very tasty.

Was the food very tasty?

Exercise D: Change the following declarative sentences into interrogative sentences:

1) You can help me fix this tap.

2) The driver is parking the car.

3) The puppy will chew on the shoe.

4) Meeta is reading a book.

5) Sumit has bought a cycle.

Exercise E: Change the following questions into statements:

- 1) Will you go to the market today?
- 2) Is somebody jumping on the roof?
- 3) Were you studying in my room?
- 4) Is that a hornbill?
- 5) Were they singing a song?

LESSON 4. SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

The part of the sentence that tells us who or what the sentence is about is called the subject. The subject performs the action denoted by the verb. The rest of the sentence is called the predicate. The predicate contains the verb.

PARTS OF A SENTENCE

John is going to school.

SUBJECT

PREDICATE



Subject and Predicate

Every subject must have a subject and Predicate

Subject

The subject is the main noun or pronoun that the sentence is about.

The cat is sleeping peacefully.

Subject

Predicate

The predicate is the part of the sentence that provides information about the subject

The cat is sleeping peacefully.

Predicate

VS

EXERCISE A

Underline the subject. Circle the predicate.

1. I enjoy pizza with sausage and pepperoni.
2. The old house on the corner has a big garden in the backyard.
3. Lynn, my mom's best friend, plays cards with her family.
4. The hammer on the shelf can be used to work on the project.
5. Our dog, Rocky, loves to chase sticks and balls.
6. The shop owner, Jay, gives us free candy whenever we stop to say hello.
7. A microwave and a blender cannot both fit on the counter in my kitchen.
8. Amy, Carol, and Rachel went to France together for vacation.
9. Tom and Ann are going to have dinner at the restaurant.
10. My brother and my sister are studying in college.

EXERCISE B

Fill in the blanks with suitable predicates:

1. Some girls _____
2. This garden _____
3. My school _____
4. The red car _____
5. My mother _____

EXERCISE C

Fill in the blanks with appropriate subjects from the box

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| The sun | Flowers | Sachin |
| Tendulkar | | |
| December | Gandhiji | |
| The cobbler | | |

1. _____ is bright in summers.
2. _____ is the Father of Our Nation.
3. _____ is mending my shoes.
4. _____ is the last month of the year.
5. _____ bloom in spring.
6. _____ is a famous cfricketer.

LESSON 5. NOUNS















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



PROPER NOUNS AND COMMON NOUNS

Proper nouns are words that name a particular person, place , animal or thing. Proper nouns always begin with capital letters. For example- Enid Blyton, Buster, Peter.

Common nouns are general names for people, animals, places and things. For example- policeman, book, home, dog.

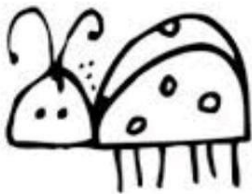
| COMMON NOUNS | PROPER NOUN |
|--|--|
| school  | St. Xavier's Collegiate School, Kolkata  |
| garden  | Mughal garden  |
| phone  | iPhone Pro Max 14  |
| singer  | Justin Bieber  |
| car  | Toyota Camry  |
| actor  | Shahrukh Khan  |
| book  | The Alchemist  |

www.englishwithashish.com

EXERCISE A

Directions: Write a noun on the line to complete the sentences.

1. A _____ was barking all night long.
2. We drove to town in a _____.
3. I live in a white _____ on Main Street.
4. My _____ taught me how to write in cursive.
5. We go to the _____ to buy food and clothes.
6. You can check out two books from the _____.
7. The _____ delivered a letter to our house.
8. She plays the _____ in music class.
9. I had a piece of _____ for lunch.
10. We went to the _____ and played football.



EXERCISE B

1. Identify the common nouns and proper nouns in the following sentences:

a. Rajiv is going to another country.

b. He was very sad about the state of his city.

c. If only she could change the behaviour of her children.

d. Farukh is very excited about tomorrow's festival, just like when we visited Japan.

e. Normally I do not interfere between a speech but Mr. Roy is not making any sense right now.

f. Kruthik has a little brother.

g. He has six cats.

h. It is believed that the Ganga is the holiest river.

i. I think Karna is my best friend.

j. I have a tiger whose name is Troper.



LESSON 6. SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

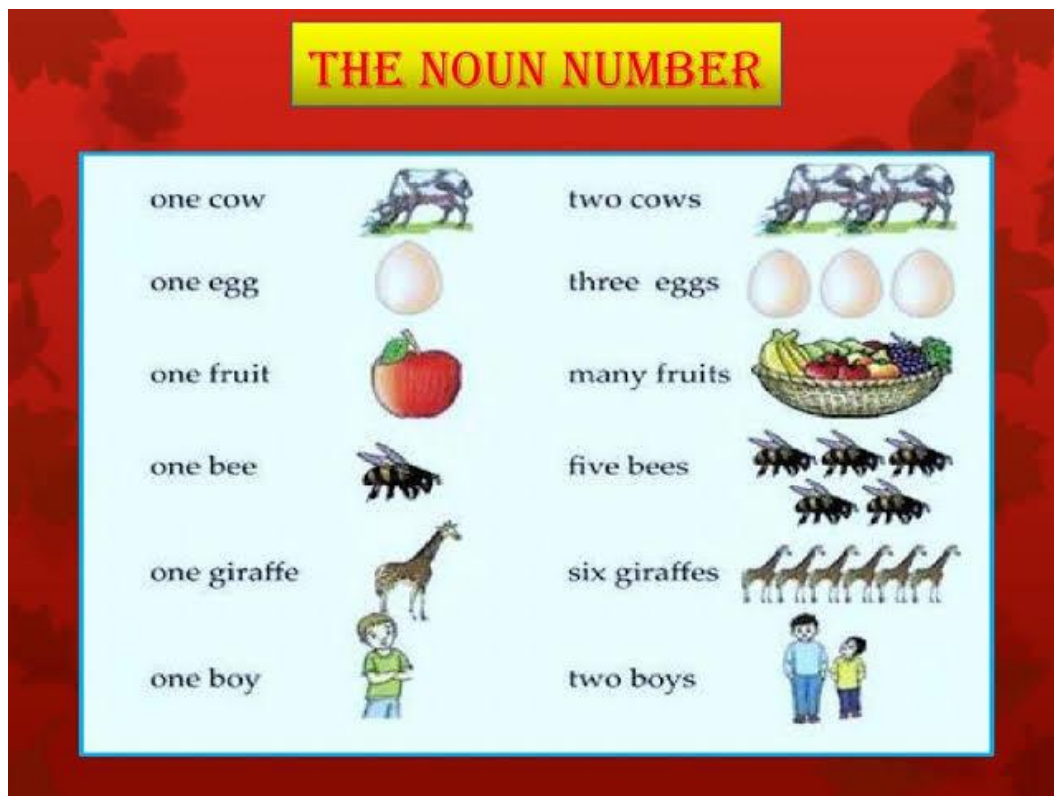
Nouns can be singular or plural depending on the number of things they name.

Singular nouns name one person, animal, place or thing.

Box flower train rose boy room girl

Plural nouns name more than one person , animal, place or thing.

Boxes flowers trains boys rooms girls



We follow some rules to change nouns from singular to plural

1) Most singular nouns can be made plural by simply adding an “s” to the end of the word. For example, “book” becomes “books” and “car” becomes “cars”.

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Dog | Dogs |
| House | Houses |
| Chair | Chairs |

2) Irregular Plurals

Some singular nouns have irregular plural forms, meaning they do not follow the regular “add an s” rule. These plurals do not simply add an “s” to the end of the word. Instead, they change the spelling of the word entirely. Here are some examples of irregular plurals:

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Child | Children |
| Foot | Feet |
| Tooth | Teeth |

3) Nouns ending in -f or -fe

Most nouns ending in -f or -fe form their plurals by changing the -f or -fe to -ves.

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Loaf | Loaves |
| Wife | Wives |
| Knife | Knives |
| Life | lives |

However, there are some exceptions that don’t follow this rule. Here are a few:

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Roof | Roofs |
| Belief | Beliefs |
| Chief | Chiefs |
| Reef | Reefs |

4) Nouns ending in -o

Most nouns ending in -o form their plurals by adding -es to the singular.

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Mango | Mangoes |
| Tomato | Tomatoes |
| Potato | Potatoes |
| Hero | Heroes |

However, there are some exceptions to this rule . Here are a few:

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Piano | Pianos |
| Photo | Photos |
| Halo | Halos |
| Zero | Zeros |

5) Nouns with the Same Singular and Plural Forms

There are some nouns that have the same form for both the singular and plural. Here are a few examples:

| Singular and Plural Noun |
|--------------------------|
| Deer |
| Sheep |
| Fish |
| Aircraft |
| Fruit |
| Furniture |

6) Nouns that end in a consonant + y, drop y and add ies

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| City | Cities |
| Army | Armies |

7) Nouns that end in vowel + y, add s

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Day | Days |
| Boy | Boys |
| Donkey | Donkeys |

8) Nouns that end in s, ss, sh, ch or x, add es to the nouns to form their plurals, eg

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Bus | Buses |
| Class | Classes |
| Brush | Brushes |
| Church | Churches |
| Box | Boxes |

Remember

We say fishes and fruits when we are talking about a variety or different types of fish or fruit.

EXERCISE A

Write the plural forms of the following singular nouns by adding 's' or 'es'.

| | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| cat | _____ | sign | _____ |
| exam | _____ | kiss | _____ |
| glass | _____ | bone | _____ |
| branch | _____ | chair | _____ |
| wish | _____ | doll | _____ |
| pencil | _____ | forest | _____ |
| bus | _____ | beach | _____ |

Write the singular forms of the following plural nouns:

| | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| _____ | inches | _____ | peaches |
| _____ | taxes | _____ | frogs |
| _____ | dresses | _____ | boxes |
| _____ | matches | _____ | wives |
| _____ | dishes | _____ | kites |
| _____ | toys | _____ | loaves |
| _____ | donkeys | _____ | thieves |
| _____ | plants | _____ | enemies |

EXERCISE B

Directions: Find the underlined nouns in the sentences below. Tell if the nouns are singular or plural.





1. There were two cats playing in the yard last night. _____
2. We saw a movie last night at the theater. _____
3. My friend came to see me yesterday. _____
4. I checked out some books from the library. _____
5. I went fishing at the pond last week. _____
6. How many ants are on the picnic table? _____
7. There were two boats on the lake at sunset. _____
8. I helped my dad wash the car this morning. _____
9. I found seven eggs in the chicken coop. _____
10. The dentist cleaned my teeth yesterday. _____

EXERCISE C

Change the following singular nouns into plural.

| Singular | Plural |
|----------|--------|
| dog | |
| hen | |
| horse | |
| sister | |
| rat | |
| book | |
| tree | |
| doll | |
| flower | |
| star | |
| copy | |
| fly | |
| sheep | |
| foot | |
| goose | |
| library | |
| lady | |
| baby | |
| mouse | |
| tooth | |
| thief | |
| shelf | |
| calf | |
| knife | |
| leaf | |
| city | |
| diary | |
| story | |
| pony | |
| body | |

LESSON 6. SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
|  <p>MASCULINE refers to names of boys and men</p> <p>father rooster son host priest king uncle hero</p> |  <p>FEMININE refers to names of girls and women</p> <p>aunt hen mother goose maiden nun grandma niece</p> |  <p>COMMON refers to names of both girls and boys</p> <p>doctor nurse visitor friend cousin manager relative singer</p> |  <p>NEUTER refers to names of things / objects</p> <p>eraser desk shoes bus chocolate book car pants</p> |
|---|---|--|--|

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| MASCULINE GENDER | <p>A noun that denotes a male person or animal is said to be of the Masculine Gender.</p> <p>Examples: Boy, man, father, son, brother, husband, lion, actor, poet, manager, prince, policeman, nephew, hero etc.,</p> |
| FEMININE GENDER | <p>A Noun that denotes a female person or animal is said to be of the Feminine Gender.</p> <p>Examples: Girl, woman, mother, daughter, sister, wife, lioness, actress, poetess, manageress, princess, policewoman, niece, heroine etc.,</p> |
| COMMON GENDER | <p>A noun that denotes either a male or a female is said to be of the Common Gender.</p> <p>Examples: Parent, child, friend, pupil, servant, thief, enemy, cousin, person, orphan, student, baby, monarch, neighbour, infant etc.,</p> |
| NEUTER GENDER: | <p>A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male nor female is said to be of the Neuter Gender.</p> <p>Examples: Book, pen, room, table, tree, bike, car, chair, house, computer, mobile etc.,</p> |

MOST COMMON USED GENDERS



EXERCISE A

Sort the nouns into masculine, feminine, common, and neuter.

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| table | friend | hen | drake | emperor |
| goose | neighbor | mother | buck | boy |
| teacher | bag | parent | school | student |
| rock | witch | gander | pencil | lady |

| Masculine | Feminine | Common | Neuter |
|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

EXERCISE B

Q. Write the genders of given words:

1. boy — _____
2. tiger — _____
3. brother — _____
4. lion — _____
5. king — _____
6. father — _____
7. Prince — _____
8. cow — _____
9. man — _____
10. grandmother — _____

EXERCISE C

Directions: Change the nouns/pronouns in the sentence to their opposite gender and rewrite the sentence.

| | |
|----|---|
| 1) | My mother, aunt, brother and cousins are going to attend a wedding. |
| | |
| 2) | The fierce lion roared, asserting dominance over the savannah. |
| | |
| 3) | Please press the bell if you need anything, our stewardess will assist you. |
| | |
| 4) | The sultan was fond of robes made of fine silk. |
| | |
| 5) | The wicked wizard turned him into a drake. |
| | |
| 6) | The energetic son played joyfully in the sunlit backyard. |
| | |

LESSON 8. COLLECTIVE NOUNS

COLLECTIVE Nouns



A dynasty of kings



A tribe of natives



A draft of lecturers



A pack of thieves



A flock of tourists



A team of workers



A choir of singers



A giggle of girls



A class of students



A circle of friends



A colony of penguins



A pride of lions



A catch of fish



A flock of sheep



A zoo of wild animals

A collective noun is the name given to a group of people , animals or things of the same kind, spoken of as one whole.

Eg- A bouquet of flowers.

A team of players.

A litter of puppies.

Exercise A

Collective Nouns

Fill in the blanks with words at the bottom of the page. Enter in the best possible answer for each collective noun.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A _____ of birds | 11. A _____ of grapes |
| 2. A _____ of ships | 12. A _____ of lions |
| 3. A _____ of cattle | 13. A _____ of rice |
| 4. A _____ of wolves | 14. A _____ of oysters |
| 5. A _____ of bees | 15. A _____ of musicians |
| 6. An _____ of ants | 16. A _____ of geese |
| 7. A _____ of hay | 17. A _____ of drawers |
| 8. A _____ of fish | 18. A _____ of singers |
| 9. A _____ of cards | 19. A _____ of mountains |
| 10. A _____ of papers | 20. A _____ of trees |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| army | chest | range | bunch | flock | fleet | band |
| herd | deck | forest | pack | bale | bowl | swarm |
| pride | bed | stack | school | gaggle | choir | |

EXERCISE B

Fill in the blanks with words from the word bank.

swarm choir flock team
litter crowd army box
basket class

- 1) My dog has a new _____ of puppies.
- 2) The _____ of sheep were in the valley.
- 3) The _____ of crayons goes on the shelf.
- 4) The _____ of people watched the parade.
- 5) He was chased by a _____ of bees.
- 6) The _____ of soldiers marched in line.
- 7) The _____ of students were working.
- 8) There is a _____ of fruits on the table.
- 9) The church _____ sang the hymns.
- 10) His hockey _____ made it to the finals.



LESSON 9. PRONOUNS

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

Eg- Anushka bought a beautiful purse but **she** lost **it** in the train.

Pronouns include I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, her, it, they, them, mine, ours, yours, his, hers and theirs.

Types of Pronouns

Personal pronouns -

The pronouns *I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, us, them* are called *personal pronouns*. They are used instead of the names of people, animals or things.

Personal pronouns are of three kinds- **first person, second person and third person.**

| PERSON | EXPLANATION | EXAMPLES |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| First person | Refers to the speaker or the group that includes the speaker | I, me, we, us |
| Second person | The speaker's audience or the person being spoken to | You |
| Third person | The person spoken about | He, she, him, her, it, they, they |

Personal pronouns are further classified on the basis of number, gender and their relationship with other words in a sentence, for instance whether they are being used as the subject or the object in a sentence.

| number | person | gender | personal pronouns | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | subject | object |
| singular | First person (the speaker) | male/female | I | me |
| | Second person (the person spoken to) | male/female | you | you |
| | Third person (the ones spoken about) | male | he | him |
| | | female | she | her |
| | | neuter | it | it |
| plural | First person (the speaker) | male/female | we | us |
| | Second person (the person spoken to) | male/female | you | you |
| | Third person (the ones spoken about) | male/female/neuter | they | them |

- [Demonstrative pronouns](#) -

Pronouns that are used to point out nouns are called demonstrative pronouns.

Eg – **This** is an umbrella.

That is a book.

These are grapes.

Those are flowers.

This, that, these, those are demonstrative pronouns. They help us to point at things.

- [Possessive pronouns](#) -

Pronouns that are used to show possession are called possessive pronouns. They are used to show who owns, or can be linked to, an item.

Eg- This book is **mine**.

That desk is **yours**.

Those shoes are **his**.

The words *mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs* and *its* show possession or tell us that something belongs to someone.

Possessive Pronouns

| | | Subject | Possessive pronoun |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Singular | 1 st person | I | Mine |
| | 2 nd person | You | Yours |
| | 3 rd person | He She It | His Hers Its |
| Plural | 1 st person | We | Ours |
| | 2 nd person | You | Yours |
| | 3 rd person | They | Theirs |

Exercise A

Choose the right possessive pronoun FROM THE BOX:

mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

- 1) I have a new book. It is _____.
- 2) She has a new cat. It is _____.
- 3) They have new pillows. It is _____.
- 4) We have new shoes. They are _____.
- 5) He has a new car. It is _____.
- 6) You have a new toy. It is _____.
- 7) The dog has a new bone. It is _____.
- 8) The book belongs to her. It is _____.
- 9) The coat belongs to me. It is _____.
- 10) The chair belongs to Mary. It is _____.

EXERCISE B

Add pronouns to each sentence.

1. Jack had two houses. _____ houses were fancy.
2. The dog ate too much. _____ tummy hurt after that.
3. That car is _____. We bought it two years ago.
4. The teacher taught the class. _____ learnt about sea mammals.
5. The dog had puppies. _____ had five in total.
6. Our house needed a letterbox. _____ dad built a new one.
7. All of the athletes were tired. _____ had run a big race.
8. I invited _____ friends to my birthday. It was a fun day!

EXERCISE C

Name _____ Demonstratives

Demonstratives

DIRECTIONS: Complete each sentence with **this**, **that**, **these**, or **those**.

1. Is _____ popcorn for anyone?
2. Are _____ shoes expensive?
3. Is _____ going to hurt?
4. Are _____ boys your brothers?
5. Have you seen _____ movie?
6. Will _____ tape fix it?
7. Where are _____ scissors I gave you?
8. Why is _____ remote not working?
9. Are you going to be ready for _____ test?
10. Are _____ cookies gluten-free?
11. Look, I published _____ books myself.
12. Put _____ in the closet for me.



LESSON 10. VERBS

A word that expresses the action of a non is called a verb. A verb is a must in a sentence. Some sentences may have only one verb and some have more than one verb.

Words such as is, am, are, was, were has, have and had been also verbs, but they do not express action. These verbs tell us what the noun is or has.

These verbs are called helping verbs.

For example:

- The dog sleeps on the floor.
- These are heavy boxes.
- Meena is eating mangoes.
- I have a lot of storybooks at m home.

Exercises

A. Circles the verbs in each sentence.

1. Dolphins are known for their ability to swim gracefully.
2. Every night, Emily likes to read a story before bedtime.
3. The birds in the tree sing beautiful songs in the morning.
4. At the party, the children love to dance to their favourite music.
5. The construction workers are going to build a new playground.

B. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with is, am, are, was and were

1. I _____ ill yesterday.
2. I _____ going to temple.
3. they _____ present now.
4. they _____ absent in the morning.
5. the days _____ hot in June.
6. they _____ cold in December.
7. The man sitting on road _____ a beggar

C. Fill in the blanks with correct verbs from the bracket given below.

(have, had, is writing, will come, is, cleaned, read, stand)

1. Meena _____ the windows yesterday.
2. Jyoti _____ a letter to her grandfather.
3. My parents _____ tomorrow.
4. There _____ no park in our locality.
5. Please _____ in a queue.
6. We _____ a new car.
7. We _____ sandwich and juice for breakfast in the morning.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

- ❖ A verb that is linked to an object in a sentence is called a transitive verb.

For example:

- The dog / chased / the cat.
(subject / verb / object)
- Please bring coffee. (The verb *bring* is transitive; its object is *coffee*)

- ❖ A verb that is not linked to an object and yet makes complete sense is called an intransitive verb.

For example:

- I am reading. (*reading* is *intransitive*)
- The car stopped. (*stopped* is *intransitive*)

EXERCISE

A. Identify the verbs in the following sentences and find out if they are transitive verbs or intransitive verbs.

1. Dave bought a new bicycle.
2. Firoz laughed so hard.
3. The children passed the books around.
4. I studied in California.

5. Can you bring me some mangoes?
6. Jack came home in the evening.
7. Eliza found the kittens in the corner of the street.
8. Roshan met his best friend at the park.
9. The car stopped suddenly, in the middle of the road.
10. Javed loved his new bike.

B.Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate transitive verb from the list given below.

(sang, designed, made, know, have, watch, gave, had, brought, find)

1. We _____ chapati and chicken for dinner.
2. I _____ the answer to that question.
3. The teacher _____ Riyana the class leader.
4. When I came back from Ethiopia, I _____ some keepsakes for my friends and family.
5. They _____ doubts about it.
6. Lea _____ this saree for me.
7. My friends _____ me an unexpected gift for my birthday.
8. Tina _____ 'You are my reason' at my wedding.
9. Where can I _____ a newspaper?
10. Did you _____ the movie?

B. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable intransitive verbs from the list given below.

(will be, looks, are, goes, feel, is, was, lives, acted, is not working)

1. It _____ great.
2. Today _____ Monday.
3. These books _____ interesting.
4. The little girl _____ excited to see the number of gifts she had received on her birthday.
5. I _____ exhausted.
6. Gina's friends _____ weirdly.

7. The new manager _____ in Whitefield.
8. My brother's laptop _____ properly.
9. Niya _____ to work by bus tomorrow.
10. Srinivasan _____ for a walk every evening after work.

Regular and Irregular Verbs

Verbs have different forms.

Verbs that take -s, -es and -ies to form their tense and -ed and -ied to form their past tense are regular verbs.

| Verb | Present Tense | Past Tense |
|--------|---------------|------------|
| Jump | Jumps | Jumped |
| Pull | Pulls | Pulled |
| Stitch | Stitches | Stitched |
| Dance | Dances | Danced |
| Help | Helps | Helped |
| Cry | Cries | Cried |
| Live | Lives | Lived |
| Walk | Walks | Walked |
| Watch | Watches | Watched |

Verbs that do not take -ed to form the past tense are irregular verb.

| Verb | Past Tense |
|------|------------|
|------|------------|

| | |
|-------|--------|
| Teach | Taught |
| Run | Ran |
| Take | Took |
| Grow | Grew |
| Hit | Hit |
| Sing | Sang |
| Buy | Bought |
| Feel | Felt |

EXERCISE

A. **Complete the table.**

Simple Past Present Continuous Future



| Yesterday I | I am | Tomorrow I will |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| Jumped | Jumping | Jump |
| Ran | | |
| | Sitting | |
| | | Skip |
| Played | | |
| | Dancing | |
| | Watching | |

B. Read the following sentences and select the correct form of the verb given in brackets.

1. Rita ____ a mile every day. (run/runs)
2. The dogs ____ all night. (barks/bark)
3. The cat ____ the snake. (catch/caught)
4. We ____ in the park in the evenings. (play/plays)
5. Mia ____ school yesterday. (went/go)
6. Sheela ____ to be a Police Officer when she grows up. (want/wants)
7. Mahesh ____ back to his mother. (ran/run)
8. Amy ____ very fast. (walk/walks)
9. You can ____ with us. (come/came)
10. They ____ to a picnic together. (went/go)

C. Read the following sentences and use has/have/had appropriately.

1. Bernie _____ a meeting yesterday.
2. Do you want to _____ an ice cream?
3. The lion _____ a big mane.
4. My parents _____ gone to a party a few days back.
5. _____ you seen Reema?
6. _____ he not moved to a new city he wouldn't be sick.
7. All the members of the committee _____ arrived now.
8. _____ you seen my new scooter?
9. Raj _____ to go back home.
10. My sister _____ her final exam tomorrow.

Lesson 11 Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement is a grammatical rule that states that the verb in a sentence must match the number of its subject.

For example, if the subject is singular, the verb must also be singular.

1. If the subject is singular, the verb must be singular too.

Example:

- Mona drinks juice in the evening.
- The cobbler mends shoes.
- Rahul is an architect.

2. If the subject is plural, the verb must also be plural.

Example:

- The children are playing in the park.
- The singers sing melodiously.
- The dogs bark in the night.

3. In a sentence, if the subject is you, the verb will always be plural

Example:

- You are a nice girl.
- You have brown eyes.
- You dance gracefully.

4. When the subject agrees with the verb, it is called subject verb agreement.

- Am, is, are, was and were are forms of the verb be.
- Has and have are forms of the verb have.
- Do and does are forms of the verb do.

EXERCISE

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

1. The boy _____ very mischievous.
2. I _____ feeling very sleepy.
3. The dog _____ barking at the stranger.
4. The cats _____ fighting for food.
5. _____ you sure what you said is true?

B. Read the following sentences and use has/have/had appropriately

1. I _____ a Husky.

2. They do not _____ a bicycle.
3. We _____ not visited the new park yet.
4. Lady Macbeth _____ a lust for power.
5. Rita _____ a seminar before.

C. Circle the correct verb in each of the sentences below.

1. Your friend (talk-talks) too much.
2. The man with the roses (look-looks) like your brother.
3. The women in the pool (swim-swims) well.
4. Bill (drive-drives) a cab.
5. The football players (run-runs) five miles every day.
6. That red-haired lady in the fur hat (live-lives) across the street.
7. He (cook-cooks) dinner for his family.
8. The boys (walk-walks) to school every day.
9. The weather on the coast (appear-appears) to be good this weekend.
10. The center on the basketball team (bounce-bounces) the ball too high.

Lesson 12.Simple Present Tense and Present Continuous Tense

The simple present tense is used to describe actions that happen regularly, or to state facts and general truths. For example, "I play football every weekend" or "The Earth revolves around the sun".

Simple Present Tense

easyenglishpath.com

The **Simple Present Tense** is used to express actions that are habitual, routine, general truths, facts, scheduled events in the future, instructions, or narrations.

+

Structure S + Verb(V1) + s/es + O

Example She reads books.

-

Structure S + Do/Does + Not + Verb(V1) + O

Example She does not read newspapers.

?

Structure Do/Does + S + Verb(V1) + O +?

Example Does she eat apples?

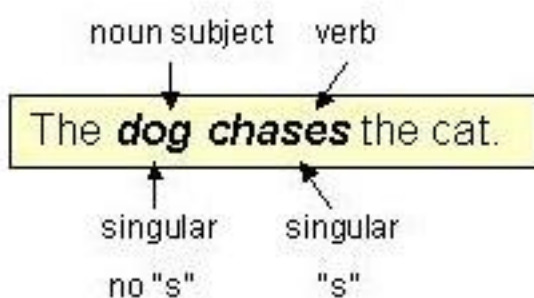
Rules

| Rule | Example |
|----------------------|---|
| Habitual Actions | She eats breakfast at 7 AM every morning. |
| Scheduled Events | The train leaves at 9 PM tonight. |
| Permanent Situations | She works as a teacher. |
| Verb Agreement | He goes to school every day. |

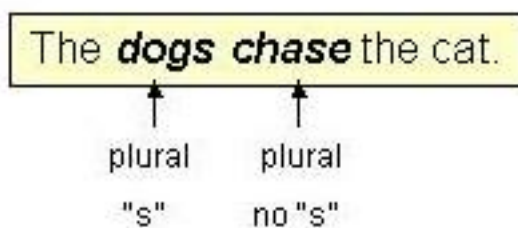


Examples

Singular



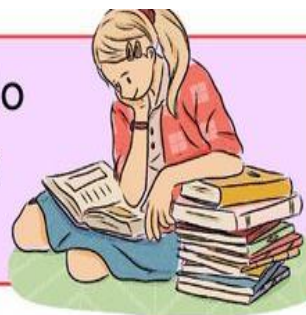
Plural



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The present continuous tense is a verb tense that describes an action that is happening right now or is expected to continue into the future.

Present Continuous Tense is used to describe an action that is going on at this moment.



Structure & Examples



Subject + Is/Am/Are + Verb (ing) + Object.

I am reading a book.



Sub + Is/Am/Are + Not + Verb (ing) + Object.

I am not reading a book.



Is/Am/Are + Subject + Verb (ing) + Object ?

Am I reading a book?

Exercise 1 – Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense form of the verbs given in brackets

1. The Principal ____ to speak to Raj. (want)
2. The Earth ____ around the Sun. (revolve)
3. The baby ____ all day. (cry)
4. The flight ____ at 8 o'clock in the morning. (leave)
5. What ____ so good? (smell)
6. Hema ____ badminton every evening. (play)
7. Tony ____ to guitar lessons every Sunday. (go)
8. If it ____ today, we will get stuck. (rain)
9. The nurse ____ of my grandfather. (take care)
10. There ____ the topper of our school. (come)

(II) Fill in the blanks with present continuous form of given verbs:

(1) Ramu ____ near your shop. (stand)

(2) Swapna ____ on the road. (run)

(3) I ____ to Kolkata. (travel)

(4) She ____ some delicious food. (cook)

(5) They ____ funds for the programme. (collect)

(6) She ____ a necklace made of gold. (wear)

(7) Gautam ____ in a university. (study)

(8) The soldiers ____ for the country. (fight)

(9) Mainak ____ for his final match. (practice)

(10) The terrorists ____ terror all over the world. (spread)

(II) Change the tense of the following sentences into present continuous tense and rewrite them:

(1) He makes earthen pots.

(2) Rita reads 'Bhagavad Gita'.

(3) Kalyan goes to Kolkata for business.

- (4) I save money for future.
- (5) The man catches fish in the pond.
- (6) The nurse takes care of the cancer patient.
- (7) Sayan sings in the bathroom.
- (8) He eats rice with egg curry.
- (9) We watch comedy movies on TV.
- (10) Grandfather walks in the garden.

Lesson 13. SIMPLE PAST TENSE AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

The simple past tense is a verb tense used to describe an action that happened in the past. It's also known as the past simple.

How to form the simple past tense

- For regular verbs, add "-ed" to the end of the verb. For example, "walk" becomes "walked".
 - For irregular verbs, the form varies. For example, "go" becomes "went".
 - To form a negative statement, add "did not" or "didn't" between the subject and the verb. For example, "I didn't walk to work that day".
 - To ask a question, use "did" plus the subject plus the verb. For example, "Did you walk to work that day?".
 - To describe an action or series of actions that happened in the past
 - To talk about a past state of being
 - To make clear that something occurred at a specific time in the past
 - To describe events in the past, such as when something happened, or when something existed before now
- Examples of the simple past tense
- "I saw the sunrise this morning"
 - "My parents called me yesterday"

Past tense

Regular verbs

| Present | Past | Present | Past | Present | Past |
|---------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| accept | accepted | borrow | borrowed | hug | hugged |
| add | added | bounce | bounced | identify | identified |
| admire | admired | breathe | breathed | interrupt | interrupted |
| admit | admitted | bruise | bruised | invite | invited |
| advise | advised | bump | bumped | jump | jumped |
| agree | agreed | bury | buried | like | liked |
| allow | allowed | buzz | buzzed | load | loaded |
| answer | answered | care | cared | mark | marked |
| annoy | annoyed | carve | carved | move | moved |
| appear | appeared | chew | chewed | nail | nailed |
| argue | argued | cure | cured | paddle | paddled |
| arrest | arrested | cycle | cycled | provide | provided |
| arrange | arranged | compare | compared | repair | repaired |
| arrive | arrived | correct | corrected | scream | screamed |
| ask | asked | cry | cried | sparkle | sparkled |
| attach | attached | dance | danced | talk | talked |
| balance | balanced | dare | dared | thank | thanked |

Past continuous tense

The past continuous tense is used to describe an action that was in progress at a specific time in the past. For example, "I was studying" or "They were laughing".

- STRUCTURE : Use "was" or "were" plus the verb ending in "-ing"
 - For example, "I was studying" or "They were laughing"
- Past continuous tense is used:

To describe an action that was in progress at the same time as another past action

To describe an action that was in progress for a period of time in the past

Examples

"I was sleeping when you called"

"Julie was studying when her parents came home"

"Sam was writing a letter to his friend"

"I was writing in my journal when the doorbell rang"



Subject + Was/Were + Verb (ing) + Object.

I was going to school.



Subject + Was/Were + Not + Verb (ing) + Object.

I was not going to school.



Was/Were + Subject + Verb (ing) + Object ?

Was I going to school?

Fill in the blanks with the simple past tense form of the verb.

1. I to his house yesterday. (go)
2. She me a question. (ask)
3. What to them? (happen)
4. Raju another window yesterday. (break)
5. He a petition in the consumer court. (file)
6. I an apple. (eat)
7. He to me. (lie)

8. I the answer. (know)

9. He from his seat. (rise)

10. The dog the man. (bite)

11. A bee me. (sting)

12. He the books on the table. (
put)

III) Fill in the blanks with past continuous form of given verbs:

(1) She ____ water. (drink)

(2) Lila ____ flowers from the garden. (pluck)

(3) They ____ chicken fried rice. (eat)

(4) The bride's father ____ the invitees in the ceremony. (welcome)

(5) Ramu ____ the plants. (water)

(6) The baby ____ for the toy. (cry)

(7) The dogs ____ at the man. (bark)

(8) We ____ in joy. (dance)

(9) Bijay ____ with Fatima. (chat)

(10) He ____ for help. (beg)

(IV) Change the tense of these sentences into past continuous tense and rewrite:

(1) He sows seeds in the field.

(2) She is doing yoga.

(3) The clouds are moving from North to South.

(4) Mr. Chowdhury writes letter to his daughter.

(5) She operates the computer.

(6) The elephant protects it's child.

(7) The teacher scolds the student.

(8) Sandip drives the car.

(9) The old man is starving for 3days.

(10) The girls organize the entire programme.

LESSON 14. FUTURE TENSE AND FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

The future tense is a verb tense that describes actions or events that will happen in the future. It can be used to express certainty, factual information, plans, or intentions.

Types of future tense

Simple future tense

Used to describe an action that will begin and end in the future. For example, "I will study" or "They shall go".

Future continuous tense

Used to describe an action that will be ongoing at a specific future time. For example, "I'll be sleeping until around 6 a.m. tomorrow".

STRUCTURE:

In English, the future tense is commonly formed using "will" or "shall" followed by the base form of a verb.

- EG He will come here tomorrow"
- "She will buy a laptop at the end of this month"
- "It will rain tomorrow"

Negative: Subject + will not (won't) + base verb

- **Ahmed** will not **study** tomorrow.
- **Ali** won't **play** football next week.

Interrogative: Will + subject + base verb?

- Will **Ahmed** **study** tomorrow?
- Will **Ali** **play** football next week?

Uses of the Simple Future Tense

The simple future tense is used in the following cases:

| Uses | Example |
|---|--|
| To express future actions or events | Ayesha will visit her grandmother next month. |
| To make predictions about the future | It will rain tomorrow. |
| To express decisions made at the moment of speaking | I will help you with your homework. |
| To express promises or offers | I will call you later. |

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

The future continuous tense is a verb tense that describes an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.



Future Continuous Tense



S + will + be + V-ing (present participle)

I will be singing in the concert tomorrow.



S + will + not + be + V-ing (present participle)

I will not be singing in the concert tomorrow.



Will + S + be + V-ing? (present participle)

Will you be singing in the concert tomorrow?

EXERCISE

(II) Change the tense of the following sentences into simple future tense:

(1) Students are protesting for reducing the fee.

(2) I meditate daily.

(3) Shyam opens the shop in the morning.

(4) The train reaches the station by time.

(5) Did he accept the gift?

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the future continuous tense in the following sentences:

1. Next month, at this time, I _____ (chill) in Maldives along with my friends.

2. Nathan _____ (reach) home at this time tomorrow.

3. Bindhu _____ (work – negative) for a month as she has to take care of her sick mother.

4. _____ Sue _____ (attend – interrogative) the Glee club rehearsals the day after tomorrow?

5. _____ Gowtham _____ (come – negative interrogative) along with you to Chennai?

6. Tania _____ (try out – negative) for the relay this year.

7. Sandhya _____ (help) us with the arrangements for tomorrow as Theena will not be able to do it.

8. _____ Irene _____ (lead – interrogative) the drill on Sports Day?

9. _____ they _____ (perform – negative interrogative) Don't Stop Believing for the Sectionals?

10. The students _____ (participate) in the extracurricular activities organised by the senior students on Children's Day.

Fill in the blanks with Future Continuous form of the verb.

1. Tomorrow, I _____ (read) a book.
2. At 3 PM, she _____ (watch) a movie.
3. Next week, we _____ (play) video games.
4. By this time tomorrow, they _____ (study) for the exam.
5. At 7 PM tonight, he _____ (eat) dinner.
6. In two days, she _____ (dance) at the party.
7. By next month, we _____ (learn) a new skill.
8. At 9 AM tomorrow, I _____ (work) on a project.
9. In a week, they _____ (travel) to the beach.
10. This time next year, he _____ (attend) college.

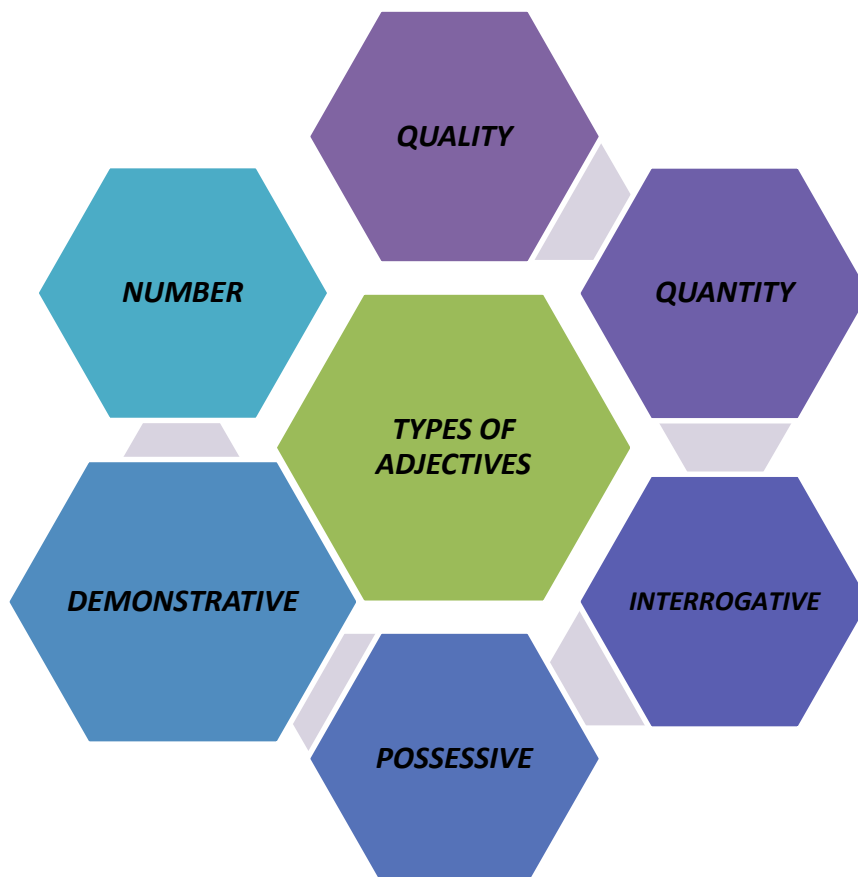
| |
|--|
| |
|--|

LESSON 15. ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a part of speech that can be used to describe or provide more information about a noun or pronoun that acts as the subject in a sentence.

Adjectives are describing words. These words are specifically used to describe different nouns and their various types – like persons, places, things, animals, etc. it is also used to describe pronouns that we use in our sentences. Adjective words or defining words can also indicate the number of things, the quality and quantity of things, the size and shape of articles and animated objects, and the feelings of humans.

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES



Adjectives of Quality

Adjectives of Quality is one of the widely known forms of adjectives. They describe the quality of a noun. They inform us regarding the quality, condition, and state of a noun. Adjectives of quality are also referred to as attributive adjectives or descriptive adjectives. They usually are placed before the nouns they describe.

Examples of adjectives on the basis of size are short, little, fat, tall, big, large, etc

Examples of adjectives on the basis of age are young, old, modern, ancient, etc.

Examples of adjectives on the basis of condition are new, old, fresh, clean, etc.

Examples of adjectives on the basis of taste are sour, sweet, spicy, etc.

Examples of adjectives on the basis of sound are loud, quiet, silence, etc.

Examples of adjectives on the basis of material are silver, platinum, gold, diamond, etc.

Examples of adjectives on the basis of time are daily, weekly, quarterly, yearly, etc.

Examples of adjectives on the basis of colour are yellow, green, orange, blue, white, etc.

Adjective of Quantity

When an adjective describes the quantity of a thing or person, it is known as adjective of quantity.

Adjectives of quantity are used to describe the amount of a noun in a sentence. They can be used to describe an estimated or actual quantity.

- **Some:** A quantity of something
- **Any:** A quantity of something
- **Several:** A quantity of something
- **Few:** A quantity of something
- **Many:** A quantity of something

- **Much:** A quantity of something
- **Most:** A quantity of something
- **All:** A quantity of something

Adjective of Number

Adjective of Number or Numeral Adjective refers to how many or in what order people/things are. Numeral Adjectives are those adjectives which are used to denote the number of nouns or the order in which they stand. They are also commonly called Adjectives of Number.

One, two, five, ten, first, second, third, tenth, twelfth, last, all, some, few, each, most, many, no, several are common examples of numeral adjectives.

Some Examples

1. The wisest **one** of you can be the team leader.
2. Each of my hands has **five** fingers.
3. **One** hour is equal to **sixty** minutes.
4. Just **one** slice of cheese is left.
5. I will sing **five** songs today.
6. She ranked fifth in the race.

Demonstrative Adjective

A demonstrative adjective is an adjective that can be used to specifically describe the position of someone or something. The demonstrative adjectives are 'this,' 'that,' 'these,' and 'those.'

Examples:

- "This is my house."
- "That is my car."
- "These are my friends."
- "Those are my shoes."

Interrogative Adjective

An interrogative adjective is an adjective that modifies a noun or pronoun in order to ask a question. **What**, **Which**, and **Whose** are the interrogative adjectives.

Examples:

- **Whose** book is that?
- **What** was your question?
- **Which** game would you like to play?

Possessive Adjective

A possessive adjective is employed in a sentence in order to show ownership and provide more information about the noun, which plays the role of the subject or object in a sentence.

Examples:

- Ram is **my** brother.
- Mikki told me that he met **your** son in Chennai.
- Can you please fill **my** water bottle?
- We travelled to Bangalore in **my** sedan car.

EXERCISE

A. Go through the following sentences and identify the type of adjective used in them.

1. Sharon will clean her messy room today.
2. My sister brought some French pastries.
3. The miser lost all his money.
4. There haven't been sufficient crops to sell this year.
5. Collecting coins is an interesting hobby.
6. The boy did not have any soup.
7. There's no milk left in the bowl.
8. Either boy was present there.
9. This bag is heavier than the suitcase.
10. The white pomeranian is very fluffy.

B. Circle the Correct Adjective

1. The cake was delicious.
2. She wore a beautiful dress to the wedding.
3. The movie was exciting and kept us on the edge of our seats.
4. They live in a small house on the outskirts of the city.
5. The children are playing in the bright garden.

C. Fill in the blanks with appropriate possessive adjectives in the following sentences:

1. Have you met _____ father? Don't I look just like him?
2. Sid bought a new bike. Did you see _____ new bike?
3. We just moved into the locality recently and found that nobody likes _____ neighbour.
4. _____ English teacher asked us to complete the grammar exercises on possessive adjectives before Friday.
5. _____ house in Ooty is a farmhouse. He goes there every summer.
6. Sharanya is leaving tomorrow. Do you know when _____ flight to London is?
7. I have to buy some acrylic colours to finish _____ painting.
8. Did you ask her where _____ husband works?

D. Write the opposite of the adjective.

1. Big _____
2. Happy _____
3. Hot _____
4. Old _____
5. Fast _____
6. Quiet _____
7. Heavy _____
8. Wet _____
9. Dirty _____
10. Strong _____

E. Fill in the blanks with most suitable Adjectives of Number.

1. Dev has invited _____ people to his party.
2. These books have _____ beautiful drawings.
3. Mary's mother bought _____ sweets for her.
4. The secretary has given Ms. Jones _____ letters.
5. Chris is working very hard to get _____ position in the competition.
6. Raju's grandparents gave him _____ rupees as a token of love.

F. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable demonstrative adjective in the following sentences.

1. _____ house right there is the one we are planning to buy.
2. _____ movie we are watching now is really interesting.
3. All _____ students who had scored 100 in Maths and Science last year were awarded
with gold medals and cash prizes.
4. Do you see _____ tree? There is an eagle's nest on top of it.
5. _____ computer you see here has not been working properly for a few weeks now.
I guess I
have to buy a new one.
6. _____ mangoes on the table here are ripe. You can have them.

G. Choose the Interrogative Adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Which dress did the shopkeeper show you?
2. What time will they arrive?
3. Which of these would you like to try?
4. Whose money was lost yesterday?
5. What kind of dinner would you like to have today?

6. Whose instruments are these?

H. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative adjectives- what, which and whose.

- 1) _____ book have you read on this subject?
- 2) _____ books are these?
- 3) _____ way did he go?
- 4) _____ child knows the answer?
- 5) _____ country do you come from?
- 6) _____ colour is your cat?
- 7) _____ bag was stolen?
- 8) _____ size do you want?
- 9) _____ son won the race?
- 10) _____ time is it?

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adjectives of Quantity

1. He wanted _____ milk.
2. There is _____ hope of his recovery.
3. There are _____ mistakes in your note book.
4. I have _____ money.
5. She has _____ food.
6. Can I have _____ cookies, please?
7. There are _____ people waiting in line.
8. She has _____ time to finish her project.
9. We saw _____ shooting stars last night.
10. There's _____ sugar left in the bowl.

LESSON 16. DEGREE OF COMPARISON

Adjectives are used not only to describe nouns but also to compare two or more nouns.

Adjectives change in form when they show comparison. There are three degrees of adjectives that compare one item to another.

| DEGREE OF COMPARISON | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Positive Degree | Comparative Degree | Superlative Degree |

Positive Degree: An adjective is said to be in the positive degree when there is no comparison.

Comparative Degree: An adjective is said to be in the comparative degree when it is used to compare two nouns/pronouns.

Superlative Degree: An adjective is in superlative degree when it is used to compare more than two nouns/pronouns.

We use the article 'the' before the superlative degrees.

Adjectives usually form their comparative and superlative degrees:

1) by addition of '-er' and '-est' to the positive degree

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| bright | brighter | brightest |
| black | blacker | blackest |
| bold | bolder | boldest |
| clever | cleverer | cleverest |
| cold | colder | coldest |
| fast | faster | fastest |
| great | greater | greatest |
| high | higher | highest |
| kind | kinder | kindest |
| long | longer | longest |
| rich | richer | richest |
| small | smaller | smallest |
| strong | stronger | strongest |
| sweet | sweeter | sweetest |
| tall | taller | tallest |
| thick | thicker | thickest |
| young | younger | Youngest |

2) by addition of '-r' and '-st' to the positive degree ending in 'e'

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| brave | braver | bravest |
| fine | finer | finest |
| large | larger | largest |
| nice | nicer | nicest |
| noble | nobler | noblest |
| pale | paler | palest |
| simple | simpler | simplest |
| wise | wiser | wisest |
| white | whiter | whitest |

3) When the positive ends in 'y' and has a consonant before it, we change 'y' into 'i' and then add 'er' and 'est'.

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| costly | costlier | costliest |
| dry | drier | driest |
| easy | easier | easiest |
| happy | happier | happiest |
| heavy | heavier | heaviest |
| lazy | lazier | laziest |
| wealthy | wealthier | wealthiest |

4) when the positive degree ends in a consonant with a vowel before it, we double the consonant & then add '-er' and '-est'

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| big | bigger | biggest |
| dim | dimmer | dimmest |
| fat | fatter | fattest |
| hot | hotter | hottest |
| thin | thinner | thinnest |

5) by placing 'more' and 'most' before the positive form

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| active | more active | most active |
| attractive | more attractive | most attractive |
| beautiful | more beautiful | most beautiful |
| brilliant | more brilliant | most brilliant |
| careful | more careful | most careful |
| courageous | more courageous | most courageous |
| cunning | more cunning | most cunning |
| difficult | more difficult | most difficult |

6) Some adjectives do not follow any of the rules explained earlier. They are compared irregularly. Here are the different forms of such adjectives.

| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| bad | worse | worst |
| evil | worse | worst |
| good | better | best |
| ill | worse | worst |
| far | farther | farthest |
| well | better | best |
| late | later | latest (time) |
| late | latter | last (position) |
| little | less | least |
| much | more | most |
| many | more | most |
| old | elder | eldest |

EXERCISE

A. Rewrite the sentences given below using different degrees of comparison.

1. Shakespeare is the most famous of all writers in English.

2. Iron is more useful than any other metal.

3. I earn as much money as Ram.

4. China is larger than India.

5. Greenland is the largest island in the world.

B. Go through the following sentences given below and identify the degree of comparison.

1. This war is one of the worst wars the world has witnessed.
2. Percy Weasley was the eldest of the Weasley brothers.
3. Rose is one of the most beautiful flowers in the world.
4. I hope you are doing well.
5. Show me the finest silk saree you have.
6. Have you heard the latest news?
7. The train came later than expected.
8. This is the nearest grocery store to my place.
9. For further information, you have to contact the office.
10. Rani Lakshmi Bai was one of the bravest rulers of India.

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective given in parentheses.

1. My sister is —— than me. (tall)
2. This is the —— car I've ever seen. (expensive)
3. He is —— than his classmates. (intelligent)
4. The weather today is —— than yesterday. (hot)
5. This is the —— movie I've ever watched. (bad)
6. Her dress is —— than yours. (beautiful)
7. I am —— now than I was last year. (happy)
8. This is the —— house in the neighbourhood. (small)
9. He is —— than his brother. (hardworking)
10. The Himalayas are the —— mountain range in the world. (high)

D. Complete the following sentence with the correct Degree of Comparison.

1. No other boy is as ----- as Peter. (tallest/tall/taller)
2. A train is ----- (fastest/fast/faster) than car.
3. Solomon was ____ than any other king. (wisest/wiser/wise)
4. Milk is ----- than any other food. (more nourishing/ nourishing/most nourishing)
5. Radium is one of the ----- metals. (more valuable/valuable/most valuable)

E. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of word in the bracket.

1. India is not as ----- as Africa. (Hot)
2. Her hands were as ----- as ice. (Cold)
3. The roads in Australia are much ----- than these roads. (Clean)
4. My little sister is the ----- in the family. (Short)
5. This book is ----- than a dictionary. (Thin)

F. Complete the table

| Positive degree | Comparative degree | Superlative degree |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Careful | | |
| | Less | |
| | | Toughest |
| | Heavier | |
| Good | | |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | | Most beautiful |
| Nice | | |
| | | Costliest |
| | Farther | |

LESSON 17. ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that tell us something more about verbs, adjectives or other adverbs in a sentence.

Ria sings sweetly. (Sweetly tells us more about the verb sing)

Shina is very clever. (very tells us more about the verb clever)

The thief broke the lock quite easily. (quite tells us more about the verb easily)

There are many types of adverbs- adverbs of manner, time, place, frequency and degree.

Adverb of Manner

When an adverb tells us how an action has been performed, it is known as Adverb of Manner.

Examples:

Roshni writes neatly.

Hari laughs loudly.

Sita moves around clumsily.

Note: Adverb of Place asks the question How?

Adverb of place

When an Adverb tells us 'where' the action has taken place; it is known as Adverb of place.

Eg- Sit here.

Go there.

Please come in.

The Indian Army marched forward.

Note: Adverb of Place asks the question Where?

Adverb of time

When an Adverb tells us 'when' the action has taken place, it is known as Adverb of time.

Eg- The bus arrived late.

I woke up early today.

Please go home now.

My brother will come soon.

Note: Adverb of Time answers the question when?

Adverb of Frequency

When an Adverb shows how often an action has been done, it is known as Adverb of Frequency.

Examples:

He makes the mistake again and again.

Gayatri falls ill often.

Jugs never tells lies.

The servant is paid monthly.

Note: Adverb of Frequency answers the question how often?

Adverb of Degree

When an Adverb shows “How much” and what extent a thing is done, it is known as Adverb of Degree.

Examples

The glass is nearly full.

I was very exhausted.

Your logic is entirely wrong.

The mangoes are almost ripe.

EXERCISE A

A. Pick out the adverbs in the following sentences:

1. We are leaving for Chandigarh tomorrow.
2. Mr. Pal pays his tax regularly.
3. The train will arrive in the evening.
4. Mohan has gone downstairs.
5. The boy finished the work quickly.
6. She worked hard on the subject.
7. The sun was shining brightly.
8. I have written well in the examination.
9. Sandeep has read the book before.
10. Her mother was quite happy.

EXERCISE B

1. Shweta wakes up.....
2. The room is large to accommodate you all.
3. The wind blew
4. Aniketskips dinner.
- 5 The plane is flying

EXERCISE C

Rewrite the following sentences using the adverbs given in the brackets at proper place:

1. He goes for a morning walk. (always)
2. Rohan begins his office work at ten o'clock. (never)
3. The freedom fighter worked for our nation. (truly)
4. Alisha does her work. (neatly)
5. Smeera drives her car fast. (often)
6. Ashoka was known for his kindness. (widely)
7. The thief entered the house last night. (quickly)
8. Ruchira smiles these days. (seldom)

EXERCISE D

D. Form adverbs from these adjectives:

- 1.obedient
- 2.bold
- 3.proper
- 4.sad
- 5.pure
- 6.merry
7. lazy
8. true
9. easy
10. foolish
11. single
12. ready
13. responsible
14. extreme

LESSON 18. PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word or group of words that links a noun or a pronoun to other words in a sentence.

There is a dog **in** the garden.

It does not belong **to** anyone.

It entered **through** the gate.

It is sitting **beside** the swimming pool.

It has been there **for** an hour.

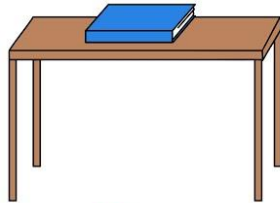
Let's get some milk **for** it.

The words in red are prepositions. The underlined words are nouns and pronouns that are linked to the sentence by the preposition.

Prepositions Of Place With Pictures



In



On



Above



Under



Between



Behind



Opposite



In front of

| PREPOSITION | USAGE | EXAMPLE |
|-------------|---|--|
| IN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when something is in a place, it is inside it (enclosed within limits) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in class/in Victoria • in the book • in the car/in a taxi • You look serious in this photo. |
| AT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • located at a specific place (a point) • for events • place where you are to do something typical (watch a movie, study, work) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at the library • at a concert/at a party • at the cinema/at school/at work |

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| ON | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being on a surface (not enclosed) • for a certain side (left, right) • for a floor in a building • for public transport • for television, radio | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I left the keys on the table. • Go down this hall to the end, turn right, and it's the third door on your left. • My apartment is on the fourth floor. • I forgot my phone on the bus. • You can hear my brother on the radio. |
| TO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moving toward a specific place (the goal or end point of movement) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every morning, I take the bus to campus. |
| FROM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the origin or starting point | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I used carrots from my garden. • I received a suspicious email from my bank. • I will be on vacation from July 31 for a week. |
| TOWARDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement in direction of something | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I suddenly saw a dog running towards me. |
| ACROSS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement from one side to another | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a coffee shop across the street. • I swam across the lake. |
| THROUGH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement from one side to another but "in something" | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I entered the room through an open window. • You have to go through the kitchen to get to the bathroom. |
| BETWEEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a place "in the middle" of two or more separate people or things | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was standing between my friend and his parents. • The gap between the rich and poor keeps growing. |
| AMONG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a place "surrounded" by more than two people or things together as a group (in the sense of "included in") | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France is among the countries of Western Europe. • Among the advantages of exercising regularly are lower risks of depression and a better quality of life. |

Prepositions of time

at

- at 10 o'clock
- at midnight
- at bedtime
- at dinnertime
- at lunch
- at sunrise
- at Easter/Christmas
- at night
- at the weekend

Clock times
Meal times
Holiday periods



on

- on Sunday
- on the 10th
- on weekdays
- on July the 10th
- on New Year's Day
- on my birthday
- on my wedding day
- on the first day
- on Sunday evening

Days
Dates



in

- in January
- in spring
- in 2020
- in the 1980s
- in the 20th century
- in 10 years' time
- in the past/future
- in the morning/
evening/afternoon

Months
Seasons
Years
Parts of the day



ieltsetc.com

| PREPOSITION | USAGE | EXAMPLE |
|-------------|--|---|
| IN | months/seasons • years • time of day • centuries and historical periods • after a certain period of time | in August/in the summer • in 1985 • in the evening • in the 19th century • Mystic Market closes in two hours. |
| AT | • time of days • noon, night, and midnight • names of mealtime • age | at 2:30 • at night • at breakfast • I learned how to use a computer at 12. |
| ON | • days of the week | on Friday |
| SINCE | from a period of time up to the present (when it started) | I have been a student since 2004. |


| | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| FOR | how long a period of time has been | I have been a student here for 2 years. |
| FROM...TO... | the beginning and end of a period of time | My appointment is from 13:30 to 14:00. |
| UNTIL | a period of time up to a specific point in time | I cannot go dancing until I finish reading this chapter. |
| BY | in the sense of "at the latest" • due date | You must return your book by April 21st . • My essay is due by the end of the week. |

EXERCISE A


LESSON 19. CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are joining words. They are used for joining two or more words or sentences.

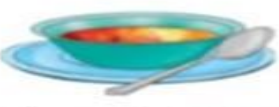
Look at the pictures and read the sentences given below.



Ankita **and** Priya are friends.



You can have popcorn **or** juice.



The soup is hot **but** very tasty.

The word **and** joins the two words: Ankita and Priya.
The word **or** joins the two words: popcorn and juice.
The word **but** joins two separate sentences: The soup is hot. The soup is very tasty.

1. Sugarcane came to meet me **when** I was not at home.
2. You will not get good marks, **until** you study.
3. Ankit is smart **but** naughty.
4. You will score good marks **if** you study hard.
5. The doctors went on a strike **though** they were promised a hike in their salaries.

Now see the use of conjunctions.

“And”, ‘But’

We use **and** to join two words or sentences expressing similar ideas.

We use **but** to join contrasting words or sentences.

1. Rohit is good at volleyball. He is also good at cricket.
Rohit is good at volleyball **and** cricket.
2. We played well. We lost the match.
We played well **but** lost the match.

“Or”, “Because”

Conjunction **or** is used whenever there is a choice or alternative between the two.

Example: Do you want to go out? Do you want to take rest?

Do you want to go out **or** you want to take rest?

Conjunction **because** is used for joining sentences when one sentence tell something and the second sentence gives a reason or a cause for it.

Example: I could not sleep well. The mattress was uncomfortable.

I could not sleep well **because** the mattress was uncomfortable.

Some More Conjunctions

Both is used for talking about two persons or things.

Example: **Both** my father and my mother are at home.

When is used for showing two events happening at the same time.

Example: I became very nervous when I couldn't locate my passport.

So is used for expressing a purpose or a reason.

Example: The rain was very heavy, **so** we remained indoors.

If is used for showing a condition.

Example: You can call me at home **if** you need me.

Either or is used for showing one thing or person.

Example: You can eat **either** now or after an hour.

Until is used for showing a point of time.

Example: I will wait here **until** you come back.

If :You will lose the race if you do not run fast

While: Be quiet **while** I am speaking.

Before: I Would die **before** lied.

As :**As** he was not there, I spoke to his brother

So :We eat **so** that we may live

Otherwise: Work hard **otherwise** you will fail.

Unless :You will not succeed **unless** you work hard.

Although: **Although** he worked hard, he could not pass the examination

Yet : She is too old, **yet** she is trying the run

Till : We shall stay here **till** you return

Exercises-

A. Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences:

- (1) The pilot refused to take off the flight because the weather was not good.
- (2) It was very cold so he took bath with hot water.
- (3) We will get success if we work hard.
- (4) Do you like the hills of Darjeeling or the sea of Digha?
- (5) They will stick to their strike until the authority fulfils their demand.
- (6) Bibek scores good marks in English, yet he can not speak it well.
- (7) I love this pillow as it is very soft.
- (8) Krishna is a smart boy though he is poor.
- (9) My grandfather told me that everyone should always stand by the truth.
- (10) She was having her lunch when I reached there.



Now, read these sentences.

- I am staying at home **because** it is raining. (for the reason that)
- **Before** you go, sign the register. (earlier than the time that)
- **Although** it was raining, I went out for a swim. (in spite of the fact that)
- I'll wait outside **while** you lock the door. (during the time)
- Call me **when** you reach the clock tower. (at that time)
- Can you call me **after** you have reached home? (subsequently to the time when)
- You have to decide **whether** you should study in this school or that. (choosing one or the other)
- Do you know **where** Mom hid the cake? (in the place)
- You will not pass **unless** you study hard. (on the condition that)
- **If** you finish your homework, we can go for a swim. (in the event that)
- I have lived in this city **since** I was five. (from the time when)
- Can you explain **how** you did this? (the way in which)
- I want to do hotel management **in order that** I can become a chef. (so that)
- The puppy follows me **wherever** I go. (any place)
- Call me **in case** you have any problem. (on the condition that)

These highlighted words are also conjunctions. They help us to join sentences.

B. Join these sentences using the conjunctions given in brackets:

- (1) The Earth moves around the Sun. The Moon moves around the Earth.
(and)
- (2) Mr. Roy is a rich merchant. He has to travel to many places for business.
(so)
- (3) Gourab is injured. He can't participate in the race.(because)
- (4) Sima loves chocolate. Anima loves ice-cream.(and)
- (5) He did his best. He failed.(but)
- (6) The thief ran away. The police came then. (when)
- (7) Do you preferred tea? Do you prefer green tea?(or)
- (8) Koyel bought a pen. Koyel bought a pencil. (and)
- (9) He is fighting bravely. He is wounded. (though)
- (10) You will be paid rupees 500. You do the work. (if)
- (11) The pond is full of fishes. No one is allowed there for fishing. (but)
- (12) There was a monkey in our courtyard. My brother told it. (that)

C. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

1. The Internet is both useful _____ harmful.
2. You must come to my house_____ meet my parents.
3. You got wet in the rain,_____ you fell ill.
4. Mr Venkat is quite old_____ Mr Khan is still quite young.
5. We woke up early,_____ we missed the train.
6. I will leave immediately_____ I don't want to be late.
7. It rained heavily,_____ the tennis match was cancelled.
8. Do you want to learn karate_____ judo?

D. Choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

1. _____ The doorbell rang, Snowy harked.

- a. If b. Whether c. When

2. _____ he leaves, ask him to meet

- a. Although b. After c. Before

3. _____ we were at the restaurant, it rained.

- a. While b. Where c. After

4. I am not sure _____ I should go to Paris or to Greece.

- a. Unless b. While c. Whether

5. _____ you had the ice cream , you won't get any gulab jamuns.

- a. While b. Where c. since

6. They stopped playing _____ it started raining.

- a. Whether b. unless c. because
b.

7. Moushmi is thin _____ she does not work out.

- a. Unless b. Although c. after

8. We are going to love this match _____ a miracle saves

- a. unless b. when c. how

9. I will go for a holiday _____ the weather is pleasant.

- a. wherever b. before c. .because

10. She had to take up a job _____ support her family.

- a. in case b. before c. in order to

LESSON 20. PUNCTUATION AND CAPITAL LETTERS

Punctuation marks are symbols that are used in sentences for making meanings clearer.

Here are some punctuation marks.

Full Stop (.)

Comma (,)

Question Mark (?)

Apostrophe (')

Use of Capital Letters

| Usage | Examples |
|---|---|
| A sentence always begins with a capital letter. | 1. Ankit is studying in his room. |
| While beginning a line in a poem. | 2. The mice are in their holes, And here they hide by day. |
| While writing proper nouns. | 3. India; Richa; the Taj Mahal; Mahatma Gandhi |
| Nouns and pronouns indicating God. | 4. God loves His children. |
| Single "I" is always capital. | 5. Ram and I study in the same school. |
| While writing the names of months and days, books, trains, newspapers, magazines, festivals, etc. | 6. January, Sunday, The Indian Express, The Hindus , etc. |

Use of Punctuation Marks

1. Full stop (.)

| Usage | Examples |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| At the end of every sentence | Puneet writes a story. |
| While using abbreviations | M.A., Dr., M.L.A., etc. |

2. Comma (,)

| Usage | Examples |
|---|--|
| To separate words and phrases | I bought a pencil, two pens, an eraser and five notebooks from the shop. |
| To separate 'No' or 'Yes' from the rest of the sentence | No, I can't do it. |
| To separate the addressee | Mr Ram, come here at once. |
| To separate the clause from the rest of the sentence | If you work hard, you will succeed. |
| To separate direct speech | "Yes," said my friend, 'I believe in it.' |

3. Question Mark (?)

| Usage | Examples |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| After every direct question | What are you doing today? |

4. Apostrophe (')

| Usage | Examples |
|---------------------------|---|
| To omit letter or letters | Do not – Don't I have – I've We shall – We'll |
| To show possession | This is Puneet's car. |

Exclamation Mark

An **exclamation mark (!)** is placed

◆ after interjections or exclamatory sentences. For example,

- Fire!
- Look out!
- Run!



Quotation Marks

Quotation marks ('...') are placed to

◆ show the exact words of the speaker. For example,

- 'Did you get the groceries?' asked Jane.
- Raveena said, 'Be ready by 5:30.'

Notes –

1. We don't usually put full stops after titles and initials.

For example Mr, Ms, Dr APJ Abdul Kalam and J K Rowling

2. We don't show possession with non living things

For example The car's headlights ✕

Exercises-

A. Rearrange the jumbled words to form sentences. Place a punctuation mark at the end of each sentence and use capital letters where required.

1. Am/class/four/now/i/in
2. Rina/wearing/is/school/her/uniform/new
3. States/in/india/there/are/twenty-nine
4. The/delhi/new/is/capital/india/of
5. India/rashtrapati/the/of/in/bhavan/lives/president
6. Animal/is/fox/a/the/clever
7. a/city/varanasi/holy/is
8. on/papers/i/table/put/the/the/have

B. Rewrite these words using apostrophes.

1. The father of Gautam
2. The fur of the koalas
3. The pouch of the kangaroo.
4. The instructions of his father
5. The beak of the parrot
6. The parents of Rohit
7. The toys belonging to Joe
8. The friend of Sanjay
9. The patients of the doctor

C. Write the short form of each using apostrophes.

1. I am _____
2. Do not _____
3. She is _____
4. Should not _____
5. Would not _____
6. Were not _____
7. Could not _____
8. Has not _____
9. Did not _____
10. Have not _____
11. Will not _____
12. he is _____
13. It is _____
14. she has _____

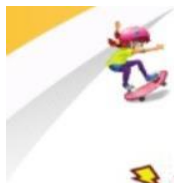
Read the passage. Rewrite using appropriate punctuation marks and capital letters.

The ants were drying grain that they collected in the summer a grasshopper was passing by he was thin by starvation he begged the ants for a little food the ants asked why did you not store up food during the summer

He said I did not have much time I passed the days in singing

The ants said angrily you were foolish enough to sing all the summer now you must sleep hungry in winter

LESSON 21. INTERJECTIONS



What do these words express?



These words are used to express our feelings. We use them when we are happy or sad, excited or frightened, surprised or angry.

Interjections are words used for expressing sudden feelings or emotions. They express feelings of joy, sadness, excitement, surprise, fear, or disgust. We often use an exclamation mark (!) after each and every interjection.

A. Write one interjection to express each of these feelings. Choose the words from the box.

| | | | |
|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| Behold! | Wow! | Oops! | Ouch! |
| Eek! | Phew! | Bravo ! | Hurray! |

Read some commonly used interjections and their uses are given below.

| | | |
|---------|--|---|
| Oh! | Used for expressing sadness or wonder | Oh! Your grandfather met with an accident |
| Hush! | To be quiet | Hush! The teacher is coming. |
| Ah! | Used for expressing pain or grief | Ah! I have a stomach ache. |
| Hurrah! | Used for expressing happiness, joy | Hurray! India won the cricket match. |
| Ouch! | Used for expressing sudden pain or embarrassment | Ouch! The nail pierced my finger. |
| Alas! | Used for expressing grief | Alas! I lost my mobile phone. |
| Oops! | Used for saying sorry | Oops! I am sorry. I dropped your book. |
| Wow! | Used for expressing wonder or surprise | Wow! The rainbow looks beautiful. |
| Yuck! | Used for expressing disgust | Yuck! There is a mosquito in my soup. |
| Bravo! | Used for expressing sudden praise | Bravo! You played well. |

1. When we are disgusted by something
2. To show immediate joy and happiness
3. To show sudden wonder or surprise
4. For praising someone
5. When something is painful
6. When you make a mistake
7. To express relief
8. To draw someone's attention

B. Use these interjections to fill in the blanks. Don't forget to use the exclamation mark.

| | | | | |
|------|--------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Alas | Hurrah | Well done | Ha-ha | At last |
| Wow | Hush | Really | How sad | Bravo |

1. _____ India won the World Cup.
2. _____ His dog died last night.
3. _____ It is difficult to believe that it is true.
4. _____ That's really funny.
5. _____ The work has been completed.
6. _____ I wish I had worked hard.
7. _____ You were excellent.
8. _____ You saved a child.
9. _____ That was a mighty six.
10. _____ The baby is sleeping

II . VOCABULARY

1. ANTONYMS

| ANTONYMS | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word | |
| Able..... Unable | Arrive..... Leave |
| Above..... Below | Ascend..... Descend |
| Absent..... Present | Ask..... Answer |
| Accept..... Decline | Attack..... Defend |
| Accept..... Refuse | Awake..... Asleep |
| Achieve..... Fail | Bad..... Good |
| Admit..... Deny | Beautiful..... Ugly |
| Admit..... Reject | Before..... After |
| Against..... For | Begin..... End |
| Agree..... Disagree | Behind..... In front of |
| Alive..... Dead | Best..... Worst |
| Alone..... Together | Big..... Little |
| Always..... Never | Birth..... Death |
| Ancient..... Modern | Bitter..... Sweet |
| Answer..... Question | Black..... White |
| Small..... Big | Interesting..... Boring |
| Soft..... Hard | Start..... Finish |

Some common used antonyms

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Import..... Export | Last..... First |
| Imprison..... Free | Admit..... Deny |
| Include..... Exclude | Strengthen..... Weaken |
| Lead..... Follow | Strong..... Weak |
| Left..... Right | Sweet..... Sour |
| Careful..... Careless | Beneath..... Above |
| Catch..... Throw | Best..... Worse |
| Beginning..... End | Bitter..... Sweet |
| Beg..... Offer | Black..... White |
| Stay..... Go | Borrow..... Lend |
| Straight..... Crooked | Bottom..... Top |
| In..... Out | Cheerful..... Sad |
| Inside..... Outside | Cold..... Hot |
| Kind..... Mean | Increase..... Decrease |

Exercise

Circle the correct antonym of the underlined words in the sentences.

1. The weather has been calm for a few days.
(a) Noisy (b) windy (c) loud
2. We will close the shop at 7 o'clock.
(a) Open (b) far (c) unlock
3. The vase hasn't been polished, and now it looks dull.
(a) Clean (b) bright (c) neat
4. We went to sleep at dawn.
(a) Evening (b) night (c) dusk
5. This is a good book.
(a) Bad (b) evil (c) rotten
6. The coffee has become cold.
(a) Warm (b) hot (c) boiling
7. The students were very noisy in the classroom.
(a) Quiet (b) calm (c) secret
8. The wardrobe has become very old.
(a) Young (b) new (c) fresh
9. The road to the mountain was quite rough.
(a) Soft (b) flat (c) smooth
10. The questions in the test were quite tough.
(a) Smooth (b) easy (c) tender

2. SYNONYMS

SYNONYMS

A **synonym** is a word that means exactly or nearly the same as another word.

Attractive.....**Appealing**
 Accomplish....**Achieve**
 Admit.....**Confess**
 Alike.....**Same**
 Assist.....**Help**
 Awful.....**Terrible**
 Begin.....**Start**
 Big.....**Large**
 Buy.....**Purchase**
 Center.....**Middle**
 Child.....**Kid**
 Choose.....**Select**
 Complete.....**Finish**
 Delicious.....**Yummy**
 Depart.....**Leave**
 Difficult.....**Hard**
 Easy.....**Simple**

End.....**Finish**
 Enormous.....**Huge**
 Fast.....**Quick**
 Fool.....**Idiot**
 Enjoyment.....**Fun**
 Garbage.....**Trash**
 Gather.....**Collect**
 Present.....**Gift**
 Excellent.....**Good**
 Help.....**Assist**
 Thought.....**Idea**
 Interesting.....**Exciting**
 Kind.....**Helpful**
 Laugh.....**Giggle**
 Listen.....**Hear**
 Mistake.....**Error**
 Neat.....**Tidy**

Some common used synonyms

| Word → Synonym | Word → Synonym | Word → Synonym |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Large • Big | • Job • Occupation | • Keep • Hold |
| • Exit • Leave | • Infant • Baby | • End • Finish |
| • Present • Gift | • Select • Choose | • Respect • Honor |
| • Alike • Same | • Accurate • Correct | • Get • Receive |
| • Stone • Rock | • Always • Forever | • Glad • Happy |
| • Last • Final | • Connect • Join | • True • Correct |
| • Easy • Simple | • Clarify • Explain | • Old • Ancient |
| • False • Untrue | • Speak • Talk | • Rich • Wealthy |
| • Above • Over | • Fast • Quick | • Safe • Secure |
| • Difficult • Hard | • ill • Sick | • Afraid • Scared |
| • Write • Record | • Near • Close | • Arrive • Reach |
| • Mistake • Error | • Start • Begin | • Care • Protection |
| • Occur • Happen | • Raise • Lift | • Damage • Hurt |
| • Trip • Journey | • Under • Below | • Behave • Act |
| • Sad • Unhappy | • Angry • Mad | • All • Every |
| • Good • Fine | • One • Single | • Admit • Confess |

EXERCISE A

In each row, identify the odd word.

| | | | |
|---|-------|------|-------|
| 1 | Quick | Fast | slow |
| | | | hasty |

| | | |
|----|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 | Pleased | Overjoyed blissful disappointed |
| 3 | True | Devious dependable sincere |
| 4 | Precise | Accurate erroneous suitable |
| 5 | Ancient | Dilapidated modernragged |
| 6 | Unique | Common novel recent |
| 7 | Spacious | Mammoth ample miniscule |
| 8 | Commence | Terminate begin initiate |
| 9 | Attend | Aid skip support |
| 10 | Seize | Select acquire lose |

EXERCISE B

Complete the sentences with the suitable synonyms of the words in the brackets. Choose the correct words from the box.

| | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|
| Broad | exhausted | simple | jump | dazzling |
| careful | dangerous | chilly | cheerful | mistakes |

1. The instructions in the booklet were (clear) simple.

2. The child gave me a (wide) _____ grin.
3. Mahiya is a (jolly) _____ girl. She is always smiling.
4. Please be (cautious) _____ while walking. The floor is still wet.
5. She made a lot of (errors) _____ in the test.
6. It is(cold) _____ outside. Put on a sweater.
7. I'm (tired) _____ after my swimming class.
8. The frog took a (leap) _____ into the pond.
9. My necklace is made of (bright) _____ gemstones.
10. It's (risky) _____ to run on a rope bridge.

3. PREFIXES

A prefix is a letter or a set of letters that are added before a word to change its meaning.

Here is a list of prefixes with their meaning and examples.

| prefix | meaning | example nouns |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| anti- | against | anti-establishment, antipathy |
| auto- | self | autograph, autobiography |
| bi- | two | bicycle, bilingualism |
| co- | joint | co-author, co-creator |
| com- | together | comparison, composition |
| counter- | against | counter-argument |
| dis- | opposite | disabled, dissatisfaction |
| ex- | former | ex-colleague, ex-boyfriend |
| hyper- | extreme | hyperactivity, hyperinflation |
| in- | opposite | inability, incoherence |
| inter- | between | interstate, interaction |
| mal- | poor | maltreatment, malware |
| mis- | incorrect | misinformation, mistreatment |
| neo- | new | neo-conservative, neoliberalism |
| poly- | multiple | polyglot, polyamorist |
| re- | again | re-entrance, re-examination |
| sub- | under | subdivision, submersible |
| trans- | across | transmission, transportation |
| under- | below | undergraduate, underpayment |

Some common used prefixes:

| Prefix | Meaning | Key Word |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| anti- | against | antifreeze |
| de- | opposite | defrost |
| dis-* | not, opposite of | disagree |
| en-, em- | cause to | encode, embrace |
| fore- | before | forecast |
| in-, im- | in | infield |
| in-, im-, il-, ir-* | not | injustice, impossible |
| inter- | between | interact |
| mid- | middle | midway |
| mis- | wrongly | misfire |
| non- | not | nonsense |
| over- | over | overlook |
| pre- | before | prefix |
| re-* | again | return |
| semi- | half | semicircle |
| sub- | under | submarine |
| super- | above | superstar |
| trans- | across | transport |
| un-* | not | unfriendly |
| under- | under | undersea |

EXERCISE A

Which prefix can go with these words?

1. ____ write
2. ____ agree
3. ____ appear
4. ____ view
5. ____ joyed
6. ____ weight
7. ____ line
8. ____ understand
9. ____ interpret
10. ____ fix
11. ____ final
12. ____ balance
13. ____ accurate
14. ____ friendly
15. ____ familiar
16. ____ correct

4.SUFFIXES

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters that are added at the end of a word to change its meaning. Here is a list of suffixes with their meaning and examples.

| -ious/-ous (Characterised by) | -age (Action/ process) | -al (Pertaining to) | -wise (In relation to) |
|---|---|--|---|
| Pious Jealous Religious Ridiculous | Drainage Orphanage Marriage Salvage Outage | Fictional Regional Musical Accidental Logical | Otherwise Likewise Clockwise Weatherwise Crosswise |
| -ity/-ty (Quality of) | -ment (Condition) | -ness (State of being) | -ship (Position held) |
| Extremity Validity Enormity Veracity Security | Enchantment Argument Achievement Encouragement Excitement | Heaviness Highness Sickness Rudeness Happiness | Friendship Hardship Internship Citizenship Membership |
| -sion/-tion (State of being) | -ate (Become) | -ful (Notable for) | -ic/-ical (Having the form) |
| Position Promotion Cohesion Affection Ambition | Mediate Collaborate Create Eradicate Detonate | Handful Playful Hopeful Skilful Thankful | Psychological Hypocritical Methodical Nonsensical Musical |
| -ive (Having the nature of) | -less (Without) | -ly (Related to/quality) | -ward, -wards (Direction) |
| Inquisitive Informative Attentive Abortive Active | Meaningless Hopeless Homeless Mindless Spotless | Softly Slowly Happily Crazily Madly | Towards Afterwards Backwards Inward Outwards |

Some common used suffixes

| Suffix | Meaning | Example |
|--------|----------------------------|-------------|
| -age | A result | Wreckage |
| -ance | An action or state | Importance |
| -ant | A person | Assistant |
| -ee | A person | Referee |
| -ence | An action or state | Difference |
| -er/or | A person | Teacher |
| -ery | A type or place of work | Bakery |
| -ess | Makes a feminine form | Waitress |
| -ful | As much as will fill | Spoonful |
| -ing | An action or result | Painting |
| -ion | A process, state or result | Decoration |
| -ism | A belief or condition | Judaism |
| -ist | A person | Florist |
| -ment | An action or state | Measurement |
| -able | Able to be | Inflatable |
| -en | Made of | Woolen |
| -ful | Full of | Beautiful |
| -ible | Ability | Flexible |
| -ish | A little | Greenish |
| -less | Without | Careless |
| -like | Similar to, like | Lifelike |
| -ous | Full of | Joyous |
| -some | A tendency to | Quarrelsome |

Exercise A

Directions: Read the sentences below. Choose the proper word to complete each.

beautiful wonderful careful thankful

careless harmless worthless powerless

1. Mom always said to be _____ when crossing the street.
2. The spider that is on your show is completely _____.
3. We are very _____ for all the help that we received.
4. Last night's sunset on the horizon was _____.
5. I dropped my cell phone into the tub and now it is _____.
6. Mark felt _____ against the strong winds on the bay.
7. The musical the kids performed yesterday was _____.
8. Suzy was _____ and she broke mom's favorite vase.

Exercise B

Directions: Choose the proper suffix to complete each word.

-able -ed -ful -less -ly -s

1. Dad bought a new grill that is port _____ to take on a picnic.
2. The sunset we saw over the mountains was beauti_____.
3. SuperGirl was fear_____ as she saved the kitty from the tree.
4. I hammer_____the nail into the piece of wood for my dad.
5. Grammy and I like to watch the bird _____ fly over the beach.
6. Bobby bad_____ wanted to ride his skateboard to school.
7. The sad, little dog we saw looked like it might be home _____.
8. The movie was so funny that we laugh_____ until we cried.
9. Pollution is prevent _____ if we all take responsibility.
10. Sue likes to be help_____ and clean up her table.

1.COMPOSITION

Reading Comprehension 1

I was counting down the seconds as I watched the clock. I didn't even hear what the teacher was saying. All I knew was I was ready to leave. It was Friday. I heard some chatter in the background, but I didn't listen. All I could think about was how good the food would be that night. I would order a thick juicy hamburger and some fries with extra ketchup. All of the waiters loved me at Jake's Hamburger. Stop. My parents had promised to take me there. Finally, the bell rang. I jumped up and ran to my locker. A lot of papers flew out. I just stuffed them back in, grabbed my things, and ran down the hallway. "Sarah," I heard my teacher call, "Don't forget about..." as I ran out of the door. On Monday, I was back at school. "Oh, no, we are having a test," I thought. How could I have known? The teacher handed out the tests. I didn't know any of the answers to the multiplication or division problems.

1. Where was I when I was watching the clock?

2. Where were my parents taking me that night?

3. What was Sarah's teacher probably trying to tell her?

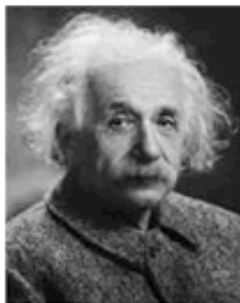
4. Do you think Sarah did well on the test? Why or why not?

5. What class was Sarah probably in when she was watching the clock?

Albert Einstein

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879 in Ulm, Germany, his father was an electrical engineer, and his mother was a musician. She taught him to music. He didn't speak until he was two years old. When he was six, his father gave him a compass. He was fascinated by the way the needle always pointed north. This experience helped to create a great curiosity in him. He attended a high school called Luitpold Gymnasium Munich. After a year in Italy he went to Zurich, Switzerland. He took a job at the Swiss Patent Office, examining patents for people's inventions. The year 1905 was an exceptional year for Einstein. In that year he published three outstanding papers.



1. He outlined his photoelectric law in which he discussed the behavior of light. In 1921 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for this paper.
2. The second paper, which was his most famous, explored the relation of mass to energy.
3. The third paper was on the Special Theory of Relativity. He concluded the speed of light is always the same; 186,000 miles a second.

The Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey invited him to be their director. He spent the rest of his life in America. Einstein was married two times. He died at the age of 76. He developed the general theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics. Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science.

Answer each question.

1. What do you know about the early life of Albert Einstein?
2. Where did Einstein job?
3. Why the year 1905 was a remarkable year for Einstein?
4. What was Einstein's major work?

Bird Legs Nelson

By Joyce Hansen

Read the story. Then answer the questions.

As Nelson walked to Queensbridge Middle School he vowed that that he'd put an end to the torment. Big Reggie, known as Big, was the tormentor in school; he had a big mouth also. With Nelson, it started when Big saw him in gym class wearing shorts. "What's your name? Bird Legs Nelson." The name stuck to Bird Legs by popular demand. The bell rang, and the boys headed for the gym. They quickly changed into their gym shorts and Nelson knew that the insult was on its way when Big looked him. "Hey, Bird Legs, I know why your head's so big and your legs so skinny," Big fired first. Nelson walked out of the locker room into the gym without saying a word. Nelson was a superb basketball player. He'd practiced his bank shots and could bounce the ball off the backboard at an angle that made the ball drop right into the basket. "I want to go on the other team, coach," he told the gym teacher. Nelson played like a champion. After the game, the teacher locked the door. One of the players realized, "Hey, we're locked out here in the school yard," he said. Nelson saw a space though between the locked gates and called the others. He easily slipped through the opening. Big squeezed

through the opening too, but he got stuck. "Hey, man, get me some help." Tears rolled down Big's face. Nelson waved goodbye. "Lose some weight." Nelson stopped then gave one, last hard push and Big was free. Big rubbed his leg and limped to the back door. Nelson owned the name, Bird Legs. When he was on the basketball court during games kids from his school yelled, Go, Bird Legs! Go Bird Legs!

Answer each question.

1. Who was Big Reggie?
2. Was Nelson a superb basketball player?
3. What did happen when the game was over?
4. Who did get stuck and how did Nelson help him?
5. Did Nelson own the name 'Bird Legs'?

Don't Sell the Farm

By Marie-Victorian

Read the story. Then answer the questions.

The cartload of oats moved along the track. Seated old Felix Delage and his son Basil, was driving the horse. As they turned the corner the father exclaimed:

“Look, Basil; Francois Millette has sold his farm!” A Canadian was Felix Delage! His farm was one of the oldest and richest in the district. And now the folly of real estate speculation, having ravaged the island of Montreal one after another his neighbours had sold their farms. Basil and Joseph, on either side of their father, was talking over the autumn work. Suddenly a car came and stopped before the house. The two gentlemen got out. “Are you Mr. Felix Delage? I am Stevenson, real estate agent. I am told that your farm has not been sold and I have come in order to make you an offer.” “My dear sir,” replied Felix, I must tell you at once that my farm is not for sale as long as I am alive and my sons have their two arms.” “Good. I’ll give you twenty-five thousand cash.” Stevenson said. “As for me,” went on Felix, “My farm is worth more than all you offer me.” “I’ll give you thirty thousand. That’s my final price, he said. Three years passed during which death visited the Delage fireside. First it was Joseph, the eldest son, who fell, slashed by the blades of a mowing-machine. And then it was Basil laid low with pneumonia. Old Delage had changed. In the house are heard the prattle of Alfred and Joseph, Basil’s bereaved children. The Delage farm, for the first time lies untilled. There is but one solution, to put up the farm for sale, and to go away to

the village of Longueuil. It is the morning of the final farewell, "Farm for Sale."

Tears stream from Felix eyes, Alfred and Joseph in tears, too, and then Alfred says to him, "Grandad! "When we get older we want to work the farm like Daddy and you! Will you let us do that, Grandad? Don't sell the farm!" For a moment Felix stands dumbfounded. Then with firm steps he goes back to the house, seizes a pole and tears down the sign, Farm for Sale. On the Charnbly road not far from Longueuil there is an abandoned farm, which is not for sale!

Answer each question.

1. Who was Felix Delage?
2. What did Felix exclaim and why was he depressed?
3. Who came to their house?
4. What did Stevenson insist on and what did he offer to Felix?
5. How did his two sons die?

2. Letter Writing

Formal Letter

We write formal letters to convey official information. Formal letters are written to government officials, schools, colleges, etc. to make a complaint or request.

Format of a formal letter.

Read the letter Radha wrote to her Principal asking for two days leave.

2D, Orchids Apartment
27, Ring Road
Jabalpur - 482002

27 July 2025

The Principal
St. Aloysius Senior Secondary School
Polipathar
Jabalpur -482002

Sub- Leave Application

Respected Madam

This is to request you to grant me leave for two days on 27 and 28 July as I need to go to Bangalore to attend my cousin's wedding.

Thank you

Yours obediently

Radha Kumari

Class - IV 'B'

Informal Letter

We write informal letters to friends and relatives.

Format of informal letter

Read the letter Smriti wrote to her friend congratulating her on her success in the examination.

403, Gorakh Road
Delhi
07/06/2024

Hi Preeti,
How are you doing? How are aunty and uncle? We are all fine here.

I heard that you have scored excellent marks in your final exams.

Congratulations! You're a hard worker and getting the prize for that. I know how much you practiced the exercises, and I'm thrilled you came out with flying colours. This incident indeed calls for a celebration.

So, when are you throwing a party? I'm so excited to be a part of it. Hope to see you soon. Sending you best wishes and love.

Yours lovingly
Smriti

3. NOTICE WRITING

A notice is a short piece of communication written in formal style to convey important information to a group of people in an organisation.

A good notice should have the following features:

Brief (about 40 to 50 words)

Complete (provide complete information)

Authority (include name of authority who is issuing it)

Clarity (it should be straightforward)

A notice has three parts.

Head: It is the eye-catcher; it tells the main topic or issue of the notice.

Body: All information is provided here.

Authority/Contact Person: Name and signature of the notice-issuing authority should be included.

Format of notice writing

M K Public School, Dehradun

NOTICE

Inter-School Debate

18 Aug 2020

An inter-school debate is being organised by Doon Global School for classes V to VIII on 31 August 2020 at 9:00 a.m. The topic of the debate is 'Should Tablet Computer Become the Primary Way Students Learn in Class?'

Students who are interested in participating in the debate may contact the undersigned by 21 August 2020.

Savita Patil

Head of Department (English)

Sample Questions

You are Suresh, the head boy of Aurobindo School, Delhi. Draft a notice in 40-50 words to inform students about an upcoming school tour to Dehradun for classes 5-8.

Aurobindo School , Delhi

NOTICE

November 14 2024

You are Surbhi, the head of your school's Debate Team. Write a notice in 40-50 words to inform students about an upcoming inter-school debate competition for classes 9-12.

P.R.V High School ,Hyderabad

NOTICE

November 14 2024

Inter-school Debate Competition

PRACTICE QUESTIONS:

- 1) You are Richa Sharma, Incharge of the Cultural Committee of ACB Public School, Delhi. Write a notice to inform students about the Inter-school Cultural Festival being organised in your school. Include details like date of event, time and venue.

- 2) You are Ritika/Ritik, the head of your school's Debate Club. Write a notice to inform students about an inter-school debate competition on the birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru. Include related details such as the date, time, and how to participate in the event.

4. Poster Making

Posters are usually made to spread a message or to convey a piece of information and to create awareness among the people about an event. A poster should be attractive and eye-catching, preferably with pleasant illustrations.

Features of a poster:

It should be visually attractive.
It should have a catchy title.
The message should be stated in short, catchy phrases.
It should have simple illustrations.
The message should be clear and precise.

Format of poster writing:

Issuing Authority: Here you have to write the name of the organising body of the particular event.

Title: This is the point where you can make the deal. Make a catchy title which is basically the gist of your announcement or issue.

A sketch: After the title, you have to draw a picture depicting your issue. For instance; 4 ways to save water.

Date, Time and Venue: Here you have to mention the date and time of the event which has to take place. Do not forget to mention the venue of the event.

Contact Information: This is an important part of your poster. Remember to add the details of the concerned authorities as the people reading the poster must have contact numbers of the event co-ordinator in case any query arises on the day of the event.

Sample Poster



Now, make a poster on these topics:

Saving electricity

Saving water

Impact of vehicular pollution

Eye donation

Health mela being organised in your city

5. Story Writing

A **story** is a narrative that deals with a single incident only. It is always written in the past tense. Writing stories forms a good exercise in composition. The story is, in fact, like a short journey through which the reader has to travel. So, the story must be interesting and must have a straight journey. Each stage can be narrated in a separate paragraph.

While expanding an outline into a story take the following precautions:

Write the story sticking to the outline.

The outline should be in the present tense, but the story must be written in the past tense

Do give a moral if possible

The language should be lucid and

For example:

A worker comes late to the office..... asked by boss why he was late..... said his watch was slow.....the boss replied. Either you must get a new watch or I must get a new employee.

A Poor Excuse

A company owner (boss) who had several workers under him found that one of them was in the habit of coming late to the office. He wanted to cure him of his habit. One day the boss came to the office at the exact time. The worker came late as usual. The boss said to him, "Why are you late. It is now eleven o'clock. Don't you feel that by coming late you have upset my whole programme?"

The worker replied. "I am sorry, sir. My watch must be slow. You can realise that I am really not to blame for this. This is the fault of my watch. "It is true", said the manager sharply. "But either you must get a new watch or I must get a new worker." After this incident the worker never repeated that bad habit.

Practice questions

Now write stories from the points given below.

A sailor took his pet monkey with him to sea trip.....terrible storm overturned ship,.....a dolphin saved the monkey's life.....took monkey to an island.....monkey said that he was a prince.....Dolphin understood his lie.....left monkey alone in the island.