

ENGLISH GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

for
Class VI



PUNJAB SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar

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FOREWORD

Punjab School Education Board has always been engaged in an endeavour to ensure the dissemination of quality education and information to the students of the state. English is both a national and an international language. It is therefore important that our students do not lag behind in the matter of proficiency in English language at any level or in any field. The Board is, therefore, constantly engaged in revising and updating the teaching materials to be used in the schools of Punjab. English, as is well known, is a compulsory subject from class 1 onwards. The present book is a part of the series of textbooks in English prepared under the direction of Mrs. Amreeta Gill, Director Academics (retired), Punjab School Education Board. The book has been prepared by Ms. Sushmita Malik, revised and edited by Ms. Surabhi Jaikwal, Lecturer in English, Punjab School Education Board, S.A.S. Nagar and vetted by Dr. D.V. Jindal. It is hoped that the book revised as per the recommendations of NCF 2005 and Punjab Curriculum Framework, 2013 will go a long way in helping our students to develop deep interest in the language and use it in daily life with confidence. An attempt has been made to base the books on the functional use of the language, taking care of pedagogical needs of the children. An attempt has also been made to revise the content in such a manner that it becomes interesting, graded and controlled at all levels.

We would gratefully welcome comments and suggestions from teachers, experts and users of the book for any further improvement.

CHAIRPERSON

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1

THE NOUN

A **noun** is a word which is the **name of a person, place** or **thing**; as —

India, Mohan, taxi, class, toy, boy, table, etc.

Look at these sentences :

1. The boys killed the snake.
2. Roses are beautiful flowers.
3. The fox is looking at the grapes.



The underlined words in the above sentences are all **nouns** because they are the names of some **person, place, animal** or **thing**.

There are **four kinds** of noun :

1. Common Noun
2. Proper Noun
3. Collective Noun
4. Abstract Noun

1. Common Nouns

A **Common Noun** is the name of **every person, place** or **thing** of the **same class**; as —

pen, cow, bird, man, animal, bridge

Look at these sentences :

1. The boys are playing.
2. These oranges are juicy.
3. The birds are flying to their nests.



The underlined words in the above sentences are **Common Nouns** because they are **common** to **every person, place** or **thing**.

EXERCISES

I. *Underline the Common Nouns in the following sentences :*



1. Keep the books on the table.
2. The shops are closed today.
3. The tiger lives in the forest.
4. The farmer bought a tractor.
5. This building has many offices.
6. There is a dairy near our house.
7. All birds do not build their nests.
8. A fish lives in water and not on land.



II. *Add five Common Nouns in each set :*

1. birds : parrot, _____
2. colours : red, _____
3. games : hockey, _____
4. animals : dog, _____
5. vegetables : potato, _____
6. fruits : mango, _____
7. In a school : library, _____
8. In a house : kitchen, _____

2. Proper Nouns

A **Proper Noun** is the name of some **particular person, place** or **thing**; as —

Delhi, Mumbai, Rama, Jamuna.

Look at these sentences :

1. Moti loves to play.
2. My uncle lives in Delhi.
3. C.V. Raman was a great scientist.
4. The Janta Express has left just now.



The underlined words in the above sentences are **proper nouns** because they are the names of particular **persons, places** or **things**.

Note that —

- A Proper Noun always begins with a *capital letter*.
- Proper Nouns include the names of *people, countries, cities, villages, rivers, ships, streets, buildings, mountains, seas, months of the year, days of the week, festivals, etc.*

EXERCISES

1. Underline the Proper Nouns in the following sentences :

1. We named the cat Silky.
2. Kabir was a great saint.
3. We visited the Taj in Agra.
4. Delhi is the capital of India.
5. I have never been to Mumbai.
6. Misha and Manu went to Delhi.
7. Do you know Sunny and Chinky ?
8. We visited the Golden Temple on Sunday.



II. Rewrite each Proper Noun correctly in these sentences :

1. Have you visited the taj mahal ?
Have you visited the Taj Mahal ?
2. I am going to ropar on monday.
3. The amritsar mail goes to kolkata.
4. muslims go to mosques on fridays.
5. black beauty is the story of a horse.
6. Where were the last olympics held ?
7. bill clinton was the president of america.



3. Abstract Nouns

An **Abstract Noun** is the name of a **quality, feeling** or **state**; as —
goodness, hardness, wisdom, love, hatred,
theft, boyhood, slavery, freedom.

Look at these sentences :

1. Fire gives us heat.
2. He had pain in his legs.
3. She acted upon my advice.
4. What is the depth of this river ?



The underlined words in the above sentences are **abstract nouns** because they refer to some **quality, feeling** or **state**.

The following words are all Abstract Nouns :

theft	peace	poverty	kindness
hope	misery	honesty	darkness
truth	greed	courage	weakness
sleep	sorrow	sickness	childhood
death	hunger	patience	treatment

EXERCISES

I. Underline the Abstract Nouns in the following sentences :

1. Please control your anger.
2. Honesty is the best policy.
3. There was silence all around.
4. We get knowledge from books.
5. There was darkness in the room.
6. What is the height of this building :
7. You should have kindness for the poor.
8. Wars always bring death and destruction.



II. Form Abstract Nouns from the given words :

laugh	–	<i>laughter</i>	hate	–
true	–		treat	–
child	–		soft	–
cruel	–		bright	–
brave	–		strong	–
punctual	–		dangerous	–

III. Use any five Abstract Nouns in sentences of your own :

1. she likes the softness of her skin.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



4. Collective Nouns

A **Collective Noun** is the name of a **group** of **persons, animals** or **things** of the **same kind**; as —

flock, cattle, class, army, family, committee.

Look at these sentences :

1. Our team won the match.
2. I have lost my bunch of keys.
3. The cattle are grazing in the field.



The underlined words in the above sentences are **collective nouns** because they refer to a collection of persons or things of the same kind.

The word **team** stands for a collection of players.

The word **cattle** stands for a collection of farm animals.

The word **bunch** stands for a collection of things fastened together.

Learn the following *Collective Nouns* :

1. a <i>shoal</i> of fish	13. a <i>gang</i> of thieves
2. a <i>hive</i> of bees	14. a <i>library</i> of books
3. a <i>pride</i> of lions	15. a <i>bundle</i> of sticks
4. a <i>herd</i> of cattle	16. a <i>bench</i> of judges
5. a <i>flight</i> of stairs	17. a <i>crowd</i> of people
6. a <i>bunch</i> of keys	18. a <i>brood</i> of chickens
7. a <i>flock</i> of sheep	19. a <i>band</i> of musicians
8. a <i>crew</i> of sailors	20. a <i>wardrobe</i> of clothes
9. a <i>heap</i> of stones	21. a <i>regiment</i> of soldiers
10. a <i>string</i> of pearls	22. a <i>fleet</i> of ships or cars
11. a <i>suite</i> of rooms	23. a <i>litter</i> of pups / piglets
12. a <i>basket</i> of fruits	24. a <i>pack</i> of cards / wolves

EXERCISES

I. Match the Collective Nouns with the given phrases :

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1. A collection of pups | pack |
| 2. A collection of ships | flock |
| 3. A collection of sheep | fleet |
| 4. A collection of books | suite |
| 5. A collection of rooms | litter |
| 6. A collection of wolves | herd |
| 7. A collection of flowers | library |
| 8. A collection of elephants | bouquet |



II. Fill in the blanks with suitable Collective Nouns :

1. A flight of stairs.
2. A _____ of fish.
3. A _____ of lions.
4. A _____ of cows.
5. A _____ of cards.
6. A _____ of fruits.
7. A _____ of pearls.
8. A _____ of judges.
9. A _____ of grapes.
10. A _____ of clothes.
11. A _____ of thieves.
12. A _____ of soldiers.



MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

- I. *What is a Noun ?*
- II. *Name the different kinds of Noun.
Give two examples of each.*
- III. *The italicized words in the following sentences are Nouns. Classify these Nouns (Common / Proper / Abstract / Collective) :*

1. He won much *praise*.
2. Nitin lives in *Mumbai*.
3. I saw a flock of *sheep*.
4. *Silver* is a white *metal*.
5. You cannot cheat *God*.
6. My *sweater* is made of *wool*.
7. I bought some new *furniture*.
8. The old *woman* was very happy now.



- IV. *Choose suitable Nouns to fill in the blanks :*

duty	profit	courage	marriage
need	weight	freedom	childhood



1. Be careful about your *weight*.
2. We want to live in _____.
3. Her _____ took place last month.
4. It is our _____ to obey our parents.
5. Seema lost her parents in her _____.
6. We helped him when he was in _____.
7. The soldier was rewarded for his _____.
8. Jatin made good _____ from his business.

V. Pick out the Nouns in the following sentences and say whether they are Common, Proper, Collective or Abstract :

1. I love music.
2. Meera studies in sixth class.
3. Ludhiana is an industrial city.
4. He bought a doll for his sister.
5. These tables are made of wood.
6. A drowning man catches at a straw.
7. His father left for London yesterday.
8. Mathematics is my favourite subject.



VI. Choose a suitable Abstract Noun to match each phrase :

1. A quiet room [silence]
2. A clever boy [_____]
3. A great king [_____]
4. A strong girl [_____]
5. A proud child [_____]
6. A poor beggar [_____]
7. A brave policeman [_____]
8. An innocent woman [_____]

- | |
|--------------|
| pride |
| silence |
| poverty |
| courage |
| strength |
| greatness |
| innocence |
| intelligence |



THE NOUN — NUMBER

Singular and Plural Nouns

A **noun** is said to be **Singular** if it refers to **one** thing; as —
book, ball, chair, town, animal, etc.

A **noun** is said to be **Plural** if it refers to more **than one thing**; as —
books, balls, chairs, towns, animals, etc.

Now look at these sentences :

1. Neha has three dolls.
2. Reema has a bag of sugar.
3. All the babies were crying.
4. Joy got a big ball on his birthday.



The underlined nouns in the above sentences are either **singular** or **plural**. They tell whether they refer to **one or more than one**.

Forming Plurals of Nouns

1. As a general rule, the plural of a noun is formed by adding-
s to the singular form.

Singular	–	Plural	Singular	–	Plural
cat	–	cats	rat	–	rats
cap	–	caps	toy	–	toys
ball	–	balls	son	–	sons
flag	–	flags	owl	–	owls
doll	–	dolls	lion	–	lions
bird	–	birds	page	–	pages
hare	–	hares	table	–	tables
goat	–	goats	sister	–	sisters
horse	–	horses	orange	–	oranges

2. Nouns ending in **-s**, **-x**, **-ch**, or **-sh** form their plurals by adding **-es**.

Singular	–	Plural	Singular	–	Plural
bunch	–	bunches	dress	–	dresses
brush	–	brushes	gas	–	gases
dish	–	dishes	class	–	classes
church	–	churches	loss	–	losses
match	–	matches	box	–	boxes
bush	–	bushes	fox	–	foxes
tax	–	taxes	glass	–	glasses

3. Nouns ending in **-y** (with a consonant before them) form their plural by changing **-y** to **-ies**.

Singular	–	Plural	Singular	–	Plural
city	–	cities	sky	–	skies
story	–	stories	lady	–	ladies
fairy	–	fairies	pony	–	ponies
dairy	–	dairies	baby	–	babies
family	–	families	puppy	–	puppies
butterfly	–	butterflies	country	–	countries

4. Nouns ending in **-y** (with a vowel before them), form their plural by taking an **-s** only.

Singular	–	Plural	Singular	–	Plural
key	–	keys	valley	–	valleys
ray	–	rays	storey	–	storeys
day	–	days	holiday	–	holidays
boy	–	boys	journey	–	journeys
play	–	plays	monkey	–	monkeys

5. Nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** form their plural by changing **-f** or **-fe** to **-ves**.

Singular	–	Plural	Singular	–	Plural
calf	–	calves	life	–	lives
loaf	–	loaves	half	–	halves
wolf	–	wolves	knife	–	knives
shelf	–	shelves	thief	–	thieves

6. Some nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe** form their plural by taking an **-s** only.

Singular	–	Plural	Singular	–	Plural
roof	–	roofs	hoof	–	hoofs
safe	–	safes	chief	–	chiefs
proof	–	proofs	dwarf	–	dwarfs

7. Nouns ending in **-o** (*with a consonant before them*), form their plural by taking **-es**.

Singular	–	Plural	Singular	–	Plural
echo	–	echoes	negro	–	negroes
hero	–	heroes	mango	–	mangoes
potato	–	potatoes	volcano	–	volcanoes
buffalo	–	buffaloes	mosquito	–	mosquitoes

But the words **photo** and **piano** take an **-s** only to form their plural.

8. Nouns ending in **-o** (*with a vowel before them*), form their plural by taking an **-s** only.

Singular	–	Plural
radio	–	radios
cuckoo	–	cuckoos
bamboo	–	bamboos

9. Some nouns have irregular plurals.

Singular	–	Plural	Singular	–	Plural
man	–	men	ox	–	oxen
foot	–	feet	louse	–	lice
tooth	–	teeth	mouse	–	mice
goose	–	geese	child	–	children

10. A **Compound Noun** generally forms its plural by adding **-s** to the principal word.

daughters-in-law	lookers-on	step-daughters
mothers-in-law	step-sons	maid-servants
fathers-in-law	sons-in-law	passers-by

11. The following **Compound Nouns** take a double plural.

man-servant	–	men-servants
woman-teacher	–	women-teachers
woman-servant	–	women-servants

EXERCISES

1. Give the plural form of :

fly	_____	box	_____	life	_____
hero	_____	roof	_____	fish	_____
shoe	_____	shelf	_____	foot	_____
dwarf	_____	potato	_____	child	_____
pencil	_____	mouse	_____	piano	_____

II. Give the singular form of :

foxes	_____	oxen	_____	gases	_____
teeth	_____	copies	_____	shoes	_____
halves	_____	knives	_____	ladies	_____
armies	_____	negroes	_____	wolves	_____
watches	_____	chimneys	_____	mosquitoes	_____

III. Rewrite each sentence using the plural form of Nouns :

1. The monkey was in a cage.

The monkeys were in cages.

2. The knife is on the shelf.

3. He put his foot on the bench.

4. The hero in the film acted well.

5. The policeman chased the thief.

6. The woman told the child a story.

7. Sam plucked a leaf from the tree.

8. The maid washed the glass and the dish.



IV. Rewrite each sentence using the singular form of Nouns :

1. The oxen are pulling the carts.

The ox is pulling the cart.

2. Neha heard the cries of wolves.

3. The women rode on the ponies.

4. The loaves are kept in the boxes.

5. The mice were afraid of the geese.

6. The children were bitten by mosquitoes.

7. These stories are about witches and fairies.

8. The men told the ladies stories of Indian heroes.



Remember that —

1. **Some Nouns have the same form in the plural and the singular; as —**

deer, sheep, fish, dozen, score, hundred, thousand

2. **The following Nouns have a plural form but always take the singular verb; as —**

news, civics, politics, physics, mathematics,
means, gallows

1. This *news* is true.
2. *Physics* is a difficult subject.



3. **The following Nouns are always used in the plural form and take the plural verb; as —**

thanks, scissors, trousers, pants,
alms, wages, spectacles, socks

1. My *thanks* are to you all.
2. The *scissors* were blunt.



4. **The following Nouns are used only in the singular form and take the singular verb; as —**

furniture, scenery, luggage, machinery, advice,
bread, hair, business, mischief

1. This *furniture* is for sale.
2. My *luggage* is not so heavy.



5. The word '**hair**' is used in the plural when a definite number of hairs are to be mentioned.

1. There were two *hairs* in my soup.
2. She has three white *hairs* on her head.

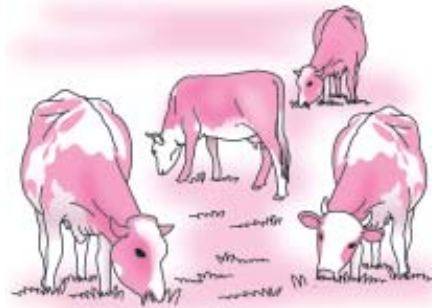
MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

I. Give the plural of the following nouns :

ox leaf knife chief tooth
fox wife child story mouse

II. Rewrite each sentence with a plural subject :

1. A cow eats grass.
2. The *child* is playing.
3. The *army* was fighting.
4. A *crow* is sitting in the tree.
5. The *ox* is grazing in the field.
6. This *road* is closed for repairs.



III. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given words :

1. She has white _____ . (tooth)
2. I have lost my _____ . (shoe)
3. This _____ is not true. (news)
4. The _____ were crying. (baby)
5. The house has two _____ . (storey)
6. Your _____ were not new. (trousers)

IV. Correct the following sentences :

1. Her hairs are black.
2. Your scissor is blunt.
3. Where is my trouser ?
4. Please accept my thank.
5. These furnitures are for sale.
6. We saw many wolfs in the zoo.



THE NOUN — GENDER

Gender means the fact of being a **male** or a **female**.

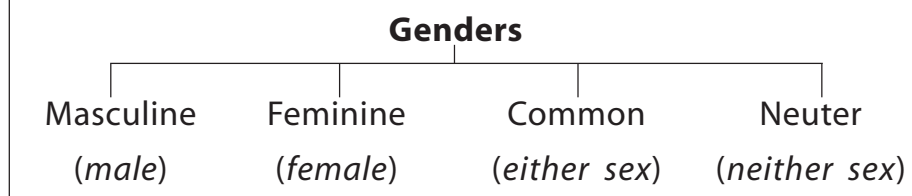
On the basis of **gender**, we can put nouns into four groups :

1. Masculine Gender
2. Feminine Gender
3. Common Gender
4. Neuter Gender



1. A noun that refers to a *male* is said to be of the **Masculine Gender**; as —
man, lion, dog, horse, boy, king
2. A noun that refers to a *female* is said to be of the **Feminine Gender**; as —
woman, lioness, bitch, mare, girl, queen
3. A noun that refers to *both a male and a female*, is said to be of the **Common Gender**; as —
child, baby, parent, cousin, friend, student, thief
4. A noun that refers to *neither a male nor a female*, is said to be of the **Neuter Gender**; as —
toy, house, book, pen, pram, table, etc.

What in nature is called the difference of sex, we say in grammar the difference of gender.



CHANGE OF GENDER

We can change the gender of a Noun in different ways; as —

1. By using a different word :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
monk	— nun	fox	— vixen
father	— mother	uncle	— aunt
boy	— girl	son	— daughter
man	— woman	nephew	— niece
bull	— cow	cock	— hen
king	— queen	brother	— sister
husband	— wife	sir	— madam
gentleman	— lady	dog	— bitch
horse	— mare	bachelor	— maid

2. By adding '**-ess**' to the masculine :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
god	— goddess	prince	— princess
lion	— lioness	master	— mistress
tiger	— tigress	emperor	— empress

3. By changing a part of the word :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
bride	— bridegroom	granduncle	— grandaunt
peacock	— peahen	he-goat	— she-goat
landlord	— landlady	headmaster	— headmistress
milkman	— milkwoman	father-in-law	— mother-in-law
grandfather	— grandmother	brother-in-law	— sister-in-law

EXERCISES

I. Put each word in the column it belongs to :

- | | | | |
|------|-------|----------|-------------|
| van | duke | horse | milkmaid |
| bull | child | flower | governess |
| box | book | parent | gentleman |
| nun | baby | servant | hairdresser |
| aunt | table | duchess | shopkeeper |
| road | monk | daughter | policewoman |

Feminine	Masculine	Common	Neuter
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

II. Change the Gender of the following :

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------------|-------|
| sir | _____ | uncle | _____ |
| lion | _____ | tigress | _____ |
| bull | _____ | peacock | _____ |
| cock | _____ | gentleman | _____ |
| mare | _____ | grandfather | _____ |



MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

I. Give the opposite Gender of the following :

sir	aunt	mare	king
lady	cock	horse	tiger
wife	male	lioness	mother

II. Rewrite each sentence, changing the Gender of Nouns and Pronouns :

1. A cruel man killed the fox.
2. Mr. Sharma is a businessman.
3. The Emperor welcomed the Duke.
4. The dog is barking at the servant.
5. Madam, my aunt wants to see you.
6. His nephew went to Shimla with his son.
7. The headmaster punished the naughty boys.
8. The bride touched the feet of her mother-in-law.





III. Fill in the blanks with the Feminine gender of the words in italics :

1. We pray to *gods* and _____.
2. The hotel has a *waiter* and a _____.
3. The *actor* married an _____ in Mumbai.
4. The *lion* and the _____ are in their den.
5. The witch changed the *prince* into a _____.
6. The *tiger* and the _____ look after their cubs.
7. The *emperor* and the _____ of Japan live in Tokyo.
8. The guests were received by the *host* and the _____.

2

THE PRONOUN

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

 <p>The boys are talking. They are friends.</p>	 <p>Misha has got a gift. She is very happy.</p>
 <p>Aman is a good boy. He helps everyone.</p>	 <p>I have a bicycle. I like it very much.</p>

The words **they, she, he** and **it** are used in place of Nouns. We call them **Pronouns**.

There are **three** main kinds of **Pronoun** :

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Demonstrative Pronouns
3. Interrogative Pronouns

1. Personal Pronouns

Pronouns used for persons are called **Personal Pronouns**; as —
I, he, they, me, our, etc.

There are **three** kinds of **Personal Pronouns**.

(See next page.)

1. Pronouns of the First Person :

Singular	Plural
I	we
my, mine	our, ours
me	us
myself	ourselves



2. Pronouns of the Second Person :

Singular	Plural
you	you
your, yours	your, yours
yourself	yourselves



3. Pronouns of the Third Person :

Singular	Plural
he, she, it, they	
him, her, it	them
his, her, its	their, theirs
himself, herself, itself	themselves



Points to Remember :

- **He, his, him, himself** are Pronouns of **Masculine Gender**.
- **She, her, hers, herself** are Pronouns of **Feminine Gender**.
- **It, its, itself** are Pronouns of **Neuter Gender**.
We can use 'It' for little babies and lifeless things.
- All **Plural Pronouns** are Pronouns of **Common Gender**. They can be used for both **masculine** and **feminine** genders.

Use of Personal Pronouns

1. **I, we, he, she** and **they** are used as *Subject*.
2. **Me, us, him, her** and **them** are used as *Object*.

Subject	Verb	Object
I	know	him.
We	know	them.
He	knows	her.
She	knows	me.
They	know	us.

3. **My, mine, our, ours, your, yours, his, her, hers, its** and **theirs** are used to express *ownership*.

This is my pen.	This pen is mine.
That is her bag.	That bag is hers.
This is our school.	This school is ours.

4. We never use an apostrophe (') with the personal pronouns.

Incorrect	Correct
Your's sincerely.	Yours sincerely.
This country of our's.	This country of ours.
That picture of her's.	That picture of hers.

5. Personal Pronouns used to express *emphasis* are called **Emphatic Pronouns**; as —
 1. I did it **myself**.
 2. We did it **ourselves**.
 3. You did it **yourself**.
 4. He did it **himself**.
 5. She did it **herself**.
 6. They did it **themselves**.

6. **Emphatic pronouns** are never used as a *Subject*.

Incorrect	Correct
Myself went there.	I <i>myself</i> went there.
Yourself can do it.	You can do it <i>yourself</i> .
Himself was to blame.	He <i>himself</i> was to blame.

EXERCISES

1. Rewrite each sentence using a suitable Pronoun in place of the Noun in bold type :

- Neha is not here.
Neha has gone to see her mother.
she has gone to see her mother.
- 'The Panchtantra' has many stories.
'The Panchtantra' is a good book.
- Where is Anu's school ?
How does **Anu** go to school ?
- Karan has high fever.
Karan will not go to school today.
- I have invited Micky and Joy.
Micky and **Joy** are my friends.
- Yash and Rahul are very happy.
Yash and **Rahul** are going on a picnic.
- My aunt bought me a computer.
The computer cost **my aunt** a lot.
- Simran gave her parents a gift.
The gift was liked by **her parents**.

II. Choose the correct Pronoun to fill in each blank :

1. That horse is _____. (our / ours)
2. This is _____ pen, not mine. (your / yours)
3. The horse fell and broke _____ leg. (its / it)
4. Here is your book; take _____ away. (it / its)
5. The girls were tired; _____ are resting. (they / them)

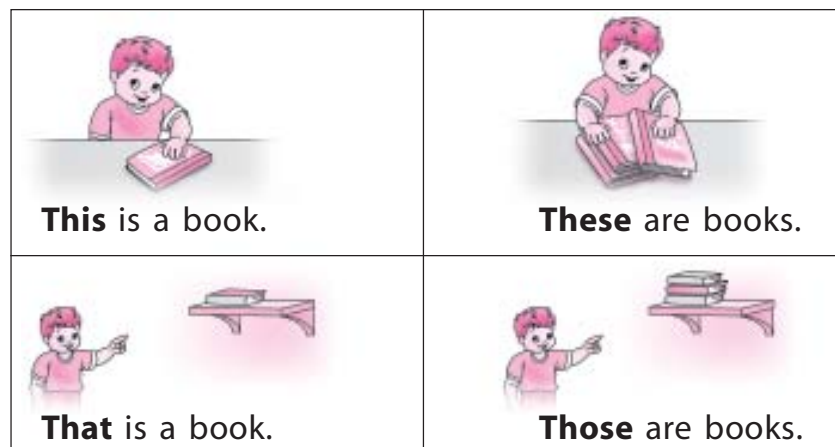
III. Choose a suitable Pronoun for each blank :

(myself, yourself, himself, itself, themselves)

1. He _____ did all this.
2. I will do this _____.
3. You should take care of _____.
4. They _____ admitted their fault.
5. The town _____ is not very large.

2. Demonstrative Pronouns

Pronouns used to point to some object or objects are called **Demonstrative Pronouns**; as —



The words **this**, **these**, **that**, **those** are used to point to some object or objects. We call them **Demonstrative Pronouns**.

EXERCISE

Choose the correct Demonstrative Pronoun to fill in each blank :

1. _____ is not my fault. (This / These)
2. Are _____ your books ? (that / those)
3. _____ are very tasty sweets. (This / These)
4. Was _____ a costly hotel ? (that / those)

3. Interrogative Pronouns

Pronouns used to ask questions are called **Interrogative Pronouns**; as —

1. **Who** are you ?
2. **What** is your name ?
3. **Which** is your house ?
4. **Whose** are these books ?
5. **Whom** did you give the book ?



The pronouns **who, what, which, whose, whom** have been used to ask questions. We call them **Interrogative Pronouns**.

EXERCISE

Fill in each blank with a suitable Interrogative Pronoun :

1. What are you doing ?
2. _____ did they invite ?
3. _____ did the teacher say ?
4. _____ of these is your pen ?
5. _____ visited you yesterday ?
6. _____ is the price of this table ?
7. _____ does this book belong to ?
8. _____ is better, honour or riches ?



MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

I. Rewrite each sentence, changing the Nouns and Pronouns into their plural form. Make other necessary changes also :

1. I love my sister.
2. That is her doll.
3. This is my book.
4. He is flying a kite.
5. She is a good girl.
6. He gave me his book.
7. I did this work myself.
8. You are my dear friend.
9. She was playing with her doll.



II. Fill in the blanks with suitable Pronouns :

1. _____ is Reema's doll.
2. _____ is a girl from Goa.
3. _____ are ripe mangoes.
4. _____ has taken my ball ?
5. _____ have done our best.
6. _____ do you want to eat ?
7. _____ gave you that knife ?
8. _____ of your cows was ill ?
9. She will do this work _____.



III. Say what kind of Pronoun each of the underlined words is :

1. That is my book. _____
2. This is their house. _____
3. Who teaches you English ? _____
4. What are you doing here ? _____

5. She is not like her sister. _____
6. You have been very kind. _____
7. It is a book about animals. _____
8. These are all fresh flowers. _____
9. Which of these is your bike ? _____
10. We are students of class six. _____

IV. Choose the correct Pronoun to fill in each blank :

1. This is _____ pen. (she, her, hers)
2. This pen is _____. (she, her, hers)
3. I am _____ sincerely. (you, your, yours)
4. Anita has hurt _____. (she, hers, herself)
5. He did this work _____. (myself, himself)
6. I looked at _____ in the mirror. (my, mine, myself)
7. _____ shall finish this work today. (We, Us, Our)
8. The teacher asked _____ a question. (he, him, his)

V. Choose the correct Pronoun for each blank :

1. We love _____ motherland. (our / his)
2. She is as wise as _____ am. (me / I)
3. He has gifted _____ a watch. (me / mine)
4. This watch is better than _____. (yours / your)
5. This book of stories is for _____. (she / her)
6. This house belongs to _____ father. (my / me)
7. Lalit is as gentle as _____ brother is. (he / his)
8. This family is not as poor as _____ are. (us / we)

3

THE ADJECTIVE

An **Adjective** is a defining word. It is used with a Noun to tell us something more about that noun; as —

1. She is a **tall** girl.
2. He is a **rich** man.
3. We have **many** friends.

We can use **Adjectives** to **compare** the qualities of Nouns; as —

1. Honey is a **fat** boy.
2. Sunny is **fatter** than Honey.
3. Bunny is the **fattest** of the three.



The words **fat**, **fatter** and **fattest** show the degrees of a quality. We call them **Degrees of Comparison**.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

There can be three **Degrees of Comparison** :

1. Positive Degree
2. Comparative Degree
3. Superlative Degree

1. Positive Degree : The ordinary form of the adjective is called *Positive Degree*. It simply describes a quality and makes no comparison; as —

1. Neha is a **tall** girl.
2. June is a **hot** month.
3. Kapil is a **good** player.



2. Comparative Degree : When two things of the same class are compared, we use the *Comparative Degree*; as —

1. Tanu is **taller** *than* Neha.
2. June is **hotter** *than* April.
3. Karan is a **better** player *than* Kapil.



3. Superlative Degree : When one thing is compared with all others of the same class, we use the *Superlative Degree*; as —

1. Anu is *the* **tallest** of the three.
2. June is *the* **hottest** month of the year.
3. Varun is *the* **best** player in our team.



Note that we always use —

- 'the' before a Superlative Degree.
- 'than' after a Comparative Degree.

FORMING DEGREES OF COMPARISON

1. By adding **-er** and **-est** :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
fast	faster	fastest
long	longer	longest
kind	kinder	kindest
slow	slower	slowest
poor	poorer	poorest
short	shorter	shortest
young	younger	youngest

2. By adding **-r** and **-st** :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
late	later	latest
fine	finer	finest
nice	nicer	nicest
wise	wiser	wisest
large	larger	largest
brave	braver	bravest
gentle	gentler	gentlest

3. By adding **-ier** and **-iest** in place of the final '**-y**' :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
funny	funnier	funniest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
happy	happier	happiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
greedy	greedier	greediest

4. By doubling the final consonant before adding **-er** and **-est** :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
sad	sadder	saddest
thin	thinner	thinnest
wet	wetter	wettest

5. By adding **more** and **most** :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
honest	more honest	most honest
popular	more popular	most popular
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

6. By using a different word :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
little	less	least
old	older	oldest
bad	worse	worst
much / many	more	most

EXERCISES

1. Fill in the blanks with 'than' or 'the' :

- June is hotter _____ April.
- This is _____ best book I have.
- Riding is _____ best kind of exercise.
- She is more intelligent _____ her sister.
- A wise enemy is better _____ a foolish friend.
- Shakespeare was _____ greatest dramatist of England.

II. Complete the following table for Degrees of Comparison :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dim	_____	_____
lazy	_____	_____
cool	_____	_____
dull	_____	_____
hard	_____	_____
wide	_____	_____
good	_____	_____
quick	_____	_____
clever	_____	_____
happy	_____	_____
narrow	_____	_____
greedy	_____	_____
naughty	_____	_____
important	_____	_____

III. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the given Adjective :

1. Soni is _____ than Neha. *(pretty)*
2. My bag is _____ than his. *(heavy)*
3. Today is _____ than yesterday. *(cold)*
4. Raj has _____ friends than I have. *(much)*
5. A hare runs _____ than a tortoise. *(fast)*
6. Rosy is the _____ girl in our town. *(beautiful)*
7. I am not _____ happy than you are. *(little)*
8. She is the _____ student in our class. *(good)*
9. This is the _____ thing I have ever seen. *(bad)*

IV. Point out the Adjective and its Degree of Comparison in each sentence :

1. This is an easy question.
2. Ashoka was a great king.
3. She is wiser than her brother.
4. Mumbai is hotter than Shimla.
5. Neeru was wearing a red frock.
6. Manu got more marks than Rajan.
7. Which is the longest river of India ?
8. Who is the best player of your team ?



V. Supply the proper form of the given Adjectives :

1. Hot : May is _____ than April.
2. Tall : Megha is _____ than her sister.
3. Old : My uncle is _____ than my father.
4. Rich : He is the _____ man in our town.
5. Large : Name the _____ city in the world.
6. Dry : Rajasthan is the _____ part of India.
7. Good : This pen is _____ than my other pen.
8. Sharp : Your knife is sharp, but mine is _____.



4

THE VERB

A **Verb** is a **word** that tells us something about a person or thing.
A **Verb** tells us —

1. What a person or thing *is*; as —

1. The rose **is** red.
2. The cat **was** dead.
3. Dogs **are** faithful animals.



2. What a person or thing *has*; as —

1. A week **has** seven days.
2. Monkeys **have** long tails.
3. We **had** a holiday yesterday.



3. What a person or thing *does*; as —

1. They **killed** a snake.
2. He **is writing** a letter.
3. The sun **is rising** in the east.



A **Verb** is the most important word in a sentence.

PARTS OF A VERB

A **Verb** in English can have **two** parts :

1. The **Main** (Ordinary) **Verb**.
2. The **Auxiliary** (Helping) **Verb**.

1. The **Main Verb** tells us 'what happened' or 'what the situation is'. The main verb can have four different forms :

- (i) **V₁** (*go*) or the **root** form.
- (ii) **V₂** (*went*) or the **past** form.
- (iii) **V₃** (*gone*) or the **past participle** form.
- (iv) **V₁-ing** (*going*) or the **present participle** form.

2. The **Auxiliary Verb** helps the *Main Verb* to complete its meaning. It helps the *Main Verb* to form a *Tense*, or to form *Negatives* and *Questions*.

The following verbs are often used as Auxiliary Verbs :

1. is, am, are, was, were.
2. has, have, had.
3. do, does, did.
4. will, would, shall, should.
5. can, could, may, might, must, etc.

EXERCISES

I. *Underline the Verbs in the following sentences :*

1. I live in Delhi.
2. The lion roars.
3. It is raining outside.
4. I have two brothers.
5. Rina gave me a flower.
6. A cobbler mends shoes.
7. I will give you my book.
8. The driver was cleaning the car.



II. *Fill in the blanks with appropriate Auxiliaries :*

1. _____ I come in, sir ?
2. I _____ finished my work.
3. You _____ pay your debts.
4. We _____ help our friends.
5. I _____ solve this question.
6. You _____ sit on this bench.
7. Anyone _____ make mistakes.
8. He _____ not telling the truth.



CONJUGATION OF VERBS

Conjugation means giving the different forms of a verb; as —

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₁ +ing
abuse	abused	abused	abusing
apply	applied	applied	applying
attend	attended	attended	attending
beat	beat	beaten	beating
bend	bent	bent	bending
bite	bit	bitten	biting
break	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brought	brought	bringing
build	built	built	building
buy	bought	bought	buying
catch	caught	caught	catching
choose	chose	chosen	choosing
cry	cried	cried	crying
dance	danced	danced	dancing
die	died	died	dying
draw	drew	drawn	drawing
drink	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drove	driven	driving
eat	ate	eaten	eating
fall	fell	fallen	falling
fight	fought	fought	fighting
find	found	found	finding
fly	flew	flown	flying

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₁ +ing
grow	grew	grown	growing
hide	hid	hidden	hiding
keep	kept	kept	keeping
kill	killed	killed	killing
know	knew	known	knowing
laugh	laughed	laughed	laughing
learn	learnt	learnt	learning
leave	left	left	leaving
lend	lent	lent	lending
lie	lied	lied	lying
lie	lay	lain	lying
lose	lost	lost	losing
make	made	made	making
meet	met	met	meeting
obey	obeyed	obeyed	obeying
pay	paid	paid	paying
put	put	put	putting
read	read	read	reading
reply	replied	replied	replying
ring	rang	rung	ringing
rise	rose	risen	rising
sell	sold	sold	selling
send	sent	sent	sending
shine	shone	shone	shining
shoot	shot	shot	shooting
sleep	slept	slept	sleeping

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₁ +ing
spell	spelt	spelt	spelling
spend	spent	spent	spending
steal	stole	stolen	stealing
study	studied	studied	studying
swim	swam	swum	swimming
take	took	taken	taking
teach	taught	taught	teaching
tear	tore	torn	tearing
tell	told	told	telling
think	thought	thought	thinking
throw	threw	thrown	throwing
try	tried	tried	trying
weep	wept	wept	weeping
write	wrote	written	writing

EXERCISES

I. Conjugate the following Verbs :

build fall rise speak teach
 weep ruin look sleep learn
 study throw weave forget destroy

II. Give the present participle form of the following Verbs :

sit die sink fight catch
 tie run bite shine apply
 hit live swim write begin

5

THE ADVERB

An **Adverb** is a word that tells us **How, When** or **Where** an action is done. It gives us information about the **time, place, or manner** of an **action**; as —

1. He ran *slowly*. (how)
2. She came *today*. (when)
3. I saw them sitting *here*. (where)



In simple words, an **Adverb** is a word that tells us about the **time, place** or **manner** of an action.

(How)	(When)	(Where)
<p>Manu ran quickly.</p>	<p>Tanu is eating now.</p>	<p>Nanu is reading inside.</p>

The word '**quickly**' shows *how*. The word '**now**' shows *when*.
 The word '**inside**' shows *where*.

They are all **Adverbs**.

SOME ADVERBS OF COMMON USE

Some **Adverbs** of common use are :

1. Adverbs of Time
2. Adverbs of Place
3. Adverbs of Manner
4. Adverbs of Number

1. **Adverbs of Time** tell us **when** an action is done.
Some of these Adverbs are —
now, then, early, late, soon, today, tomorrow, yesterday
2. **Adverbs of Place** tell us **where** an action is done.
Some of these Adverbs are —
here, there, in, out, away, far, near, above, forward
3. **Adverbs of Manner** tell us **how** an action is done.
Some of these Adverbs are —
slowly, clearly, loudly, badly, sincerely, brightly, fast, well, ill
4. **Adverbs of Number** tell us **how often** an action is done.
Some of these Adverbs are —
once, twice, thrice, always, never, sometimes, daily

FORMATION OF ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

Most Adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to Adjectives :

Adjective	–	Adverb	Adjective	–	Adverb
dry	–	drily	quiet	–	quietly
lazy	–	lazily	cruel	–	cruelly
real	–	really	great	–	greatly
bad	–	badly	quick	–	quickly
safe	–	safely	silent	–	silently
able	–	ably	lucky	–	luckily
true	–	truly	warm	–	warmly
easy	–	easily	brave	–	bravely
high	–	highly	angry	–	angrily

Adjective	–	Adverb	Adjective	–	Adverb
wise	–	wisely	equal	–	equally
cold	–	coldly	clever	–	cleverly
glad	–	gladly	useful	–	usefully
bold	–	boldly	bright	–	brightly
neat	–	neatly	moral	–	morally
nice	–	nicely	heavy	–	heavily
hard	–	hardly	happy	–	happily
kind	–	kindly	actual	–	actually
slow	–	slowly	gentle	–	gently
poor	–	poorly	honest	–	honestly
clear	–	clearly	careful	–	carefully
loud	–	loudly	sincere	–	sincerely
dirty	–	dirtyly	strange	–	strangely
short	–	shortly	humble	–	humbly

EXERCISES

1. Pick out Adverbs in the following sentences :

1. I never cheat anyone.
2. You came late, Raman.
3. The boys talked loudly.
4. The child cried bitterly.
5. We sleep early at night.
6. Mrs. Roy doesn't live here.
7. The king treated his people kindly.
8. Raj behaved rudely with his teacher.



II. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs of Time :

1. The sun is rising _____.
2. The train will arrive _____.
3. I received your card _____.
4. We have a dance class _____.
5. Kusha goes to bed _____ at night.



III. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs of Place :

1. God is _____.
2. The thief ran _____.
3. Karan is playing _____.
4. I did not see Neha _____.
5. The boys are standing _____.



IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs of Manner :

1. It was raining _____.
2. The girls sang _____.
3. The sun shines _____.
4. Suman danced _____.
5. Gandhiji always spoke _____.



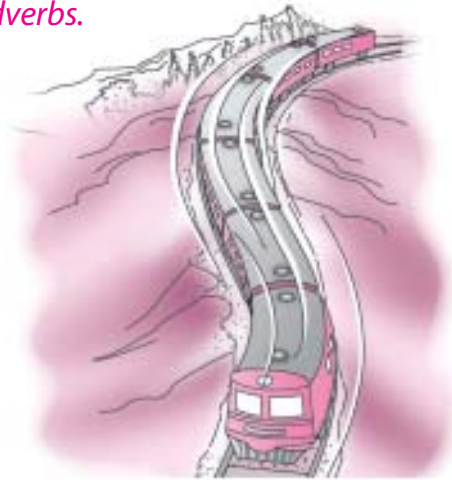
V. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs of Number :

1. Ram came here _____.
2. We pay our fees _____.
3. I _____ help my friends.
4. I have _____ visited the Taj.
5. The boy went to the shop _____.



VI. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs.

1. Kusha sings _____.
2. Do this work _____.
3. Anu goes there _____.
4. Did Kushal run _____ ?
5. Do this exercise _____.
6. The army fought _____.
7. Rahul won't play _____.
8. The moon shines _____.
9. Our soldiers fought _____.
10. The train was running _____.



VII. Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs from the box :

daily	sweetly	properly	yesterday
bravely	upstairs	regularly	everywhere

1. Anil ran _____.
2. The sky is _____.
3. I go to school _____.
4. The birds sang _____.
5. I hurt my knee _____.
6. The soldiers fought _____.
7. We must take a walk _____.
8. The servant didn't sweep the floor _____.



6

THE TENSES

The form of verb that shows the *Time* or *State* of an action is called the **Tense**.

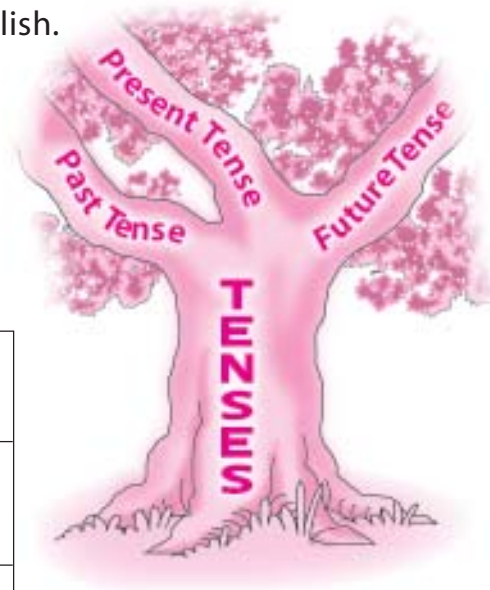
We have **three** main Tenses in English.

They are —

1. The Present Tense
2. The Past Tense
3. The Future Tense

Look at the following sentences :

1. Manu <u>is</u> here today.
2. Children <u>are</u> happy.
3. Manu <u>was</u> here yesterday.
4. Children <u>were</u> happy.
5. Manu <u>will be</u> here tomorrow.
6. Children <u>will be</u> happy.



- Sentences 1 and 2 show the present state.
We can say they are in the Present Tense.
- Sentences 3 and 4 show the past state.
We can say they are in the Past Tense.
- Sentences 5 and 6 show the future state.
We can say they are in the Future Tense.

Note that —

1. We use **V₁** for Present Tense.
2. We use **V₂** for Past Tense.
3. We use **will / shall + V₁** for Future Tense.

FORMS OF TENSES

In English, each **Tense** has **four** different **forms** :

1. Indefinite
2. Continuous
3. Perfect
4. Perfect Continuous

Thus, in English we have **twelve** different **Tenses**.

They are —

1. Present Indefinite	She <i>writes</i> letters.
2. Past Indefinite	She <i>wrote</i> letters.
3. Future Indefinite	She <i>will write</i> letters.
4. Present Continuous	She <i>is writing</i> letters.
5. Past Continuous	She <i>was writing</i> letters.
6. Future Continuous	She <i>will be writing</i> letters.
7. Present Perfect	She <i>has written</i> letters.
8. Past Perfect	She <i>had written</i> letters.
9. Future Perfect	She <i>will have written</i> letters.
10. Present Perfect Continuous	She <i>has been writing</i> letters.
11. Past Perfect Continuous	She <i>had been writing</i> letters.
12. Future Perfect Continuous	She <i>will have been writing</i> letters.

1. PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

The **Present Indefinite Tense** is used to express a *universal truth* or *habitual action*; as—

1. I like bread.
2. We do our duty.
3. Rahul speaks the truth.
4. The sun rises in the east.



The underlined verbs are all in **the Present Indefinite Tense**.

For Positive Statements in this tense :

- We use **V₁** for **I, You** and a **Plural** subject; as—

1. We *learn* our lessons.
2. You *pray* to God daily.
3. They *buy* milk from this dairy.



- We use **V₁ + s/es** for a **Singular** subject; as—

1. She *tells* lies.
2. Meena *cooks* delicious food.
3. Ms Madhu *teaches* us English.



EXERCISE

1. *Put each sentence into the plural :*

1. A cat eats meat.
2. A dog hates a cat.
3. A writer writes a book.
4. An apple grows on a tree.



II. Put each sentence into the singular :

1. Houses have roofs.
2. Postmen wear caps.
3. They drink tea out of cups.
4. Classrooms have blackboards.

For Negative Statements :

- We use **do not + V₁** for **I, you** and a **Plural** subject; as—
 1. We *do not learn* our lessons.
 2. You *do not pray* to God daily.
 3. They *do not buy* milk from this dairy.
- We use **does not + V₁** for a **Singular** subject; as—
 1. He *does not tell* lies.
 2. Meena *does not cook* delicious food.
 3. Ms Madhu *does not teach* us English.

EXERCISE

Rewrite each sentence as a Negative :

1. Ram goes home for lunch.
Ram does not go home for lunch.
2. I like coffee.
3. She looks beautiful.
4. These boys run fast.
5. We go for a walk daily.
6. You obey your teachers.
7. He takes care of his health.
8. They take tea in the evening.

For Questions,

We use the following sentence pattern :

	Do/Does	Subject	V ₁	Complement ?
1.	Do	we	learn	our lessons ?
2.	Do	you	pray	to God daily ?
3.	Do	they	buy	milk from this dairy ?
4.	Does	she	tell	lies ?
5.	Does	the teacher	teach	the class ?

EXERCISE

Rewrite each sentence as a Question :

- Owls hoot at night.
Do owls hoot at night ?
- They work on Sundays.
- Children play on the road.
- A postman delivers letters.
- Farmers grow crops for us.
- Mosquitoes spread Malaria.
- She helps her mother in the kitchen.
- Your brother knows many people in this town.



For Negative Questions,

we can put **not** before the **main verb** or in short form after the **helping verb**; as—

- Does she *not* tell lies ?
= *Doesn't* she tell lies ?
- Do you *not* pray to God daily ?
= *Don't* you pray to God daily ?



EXERCISE

Rewrite each sentence as a Negative Question :

1. Do cows live on grass ?

Do cows not live on grass ?

(or) Don't cows live on grass ?

2. She does not like coffee.
3. The sun rises in the east.
4. Do they come here daily ?
5. Does Kusha bring flowers ?
6. We do not pluck the flowers.
7. Does Nitin obey his parents ?
8. He does not drive his car very fast.
9. These boys do not respect their teachers.



2. PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

Past Indefinite Tense is used to express an action which took place in the past or was completed before the time of speaking; as —

1. Simi *liked* ice cream.
2. Rohan *went* to the market.

For Positive Statements in this tense,

we use **V₂** with all subjects (*singular as well as plural*); as—

1. He *worked* honestly.
2. They *took* milk for breakfast.
3. I *bought* this book last month.



EXERCISE

Rewrite each sentence using the Past form of the given verbs :

1. Rahul (*want*) a shirt.
Rahul wanted a shirt.
2. Deepa (*eat*) an ice cream.
3. Nancy (*wear*) simple clothes.
4. Raj (*come*) to India in March.
5. They (*build*) a house in Delhi.
6. The boys (*laugh*) at the beggar.
7. I (*go*) to the market with my friend.
8. My mother (*buy*) a new dress for me.



For Negative Statements,

we use **did not** + **V₁** for all subjects (*singular as well as plural*); as—

1. He *did not work* honestly.
2. I *did not buy* this book last month.
3. They *did not take* milk for breakfast.



Always remember that with **did**, we always use the **V₁** form of the verb, never the **V₂** form.

EXERCISE

Rewrite each sentence as a Negative :

1. Misha told the truth.
Misha did not tell the truth.
2. He took my pen.
3. Tony polished his shoes.
4. She cooked food for me.
5. Rohan respected his teachers.



6. They finished their work in time.
7. The naughty boys broke the glass.
8. Ranjan and his friends went for a picnic.

For Questions,

we use the following sentence pattern :

	Did	Subject	V ₁	Complement ?
1.	Did	he	work	honestly ?
2.	Did	I	buy	this book last month ?
3.	Did	they	take	milk for breakfast ?

EXERCISE

Rewrite each sentence as a Question :

1. Nancy danced at the party.
Did Nancy dance at the party ?
2. He invited us to dinner.
3. My uncle sent me a gift.
4. Our team won the match.
5. You paid your fees yesterday.
6. We spent our holidays at Shimla.
7. They plucked flowers in the garden.
8. Sonu broke his leg in the accident.



For Negative Questions,

we can put **not** before the **main verb** or in short form after the **helping verb**; as—

1. *Did she not tell lies ?*
Didn't she tell lies ?
2. *Did you not apply for leave ?*
Didn't you apply for leave ?

EXERCISE

Rewrite each sentence as a Negative Question :

1. Did the peon ring the bell ?

Did the peon not ring the bell ?

(Or) *Didn't the peon ring the bell ?*

2. Did he tell a lie ?

3. We called him a fool.

4. Reeta ate all biscuits.

5. Did she reply your letter ?

6. Your sister painted this picture.

7. Did she finish her work in time ?

8. Did they congratulate you on your success ?



3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Continuous Tense is used to express an action that is going on *at the time of speaking*; as—

1. Radha *is doing* her homework.

2. Mona *is cooking* food in the kitchen.

The underlined words denote an action that is going on at present. So we can say these sentences are in the **Present Continuous Tense**.

For positive statements

in this tense, we use **is/am/are + V₁-ing** :

1. I *am* going there.

2. He *is doing* his work.

3. They *are digging* a well.

For negative statements,

we use **is/am/are + not + V₁-ing** :

1. I *am not* going there.
2. He *is not doing* his work.
3. They *are not digging* a well.

For questions,

we put the **helping verb** before the **Subject**; as —

1. *Am* I going there ?
2. *Is* he doing his work ?
3. *Are* they digging a well ?

For negative questions,

we can put '**not**' before the **main verb** or in short form after the **helping verb**, as—

1. *Is* he *not* doing his work ?
Isn't he doing his work ?
2. *Am* I *not* going there ?
An't I going there ?
(We use an't in spoken language only.)
3. *Are* they *not* digging a well ?
Aren't they digging a well ?



EXERCISES

I. Use the Present Continuous Tense to complete each sentence :

1. Mona is taking a test. (take)
2. I _____ my breakfast. (have)
3. The hunter _____ the lion. (kill)
4. The trees _____ their leaves. (shed)



5. The farmers _____ their fields. (*water*)
6. The pain in my arm _____ worse. (*get*)
7. The tailors _____ the uniforms. (*not make*)

II. Rewrite each sentence as a question :

1. I am reading a book.
2. She is not doing her work.
3. They are watching a movie.
4. You are not listening to me.
5. We are going for a picnic today.
6. The girls are playing in the park.
7. The boys are not teasing the girls.



4. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

The **Past Continuous Tense** is used to express an action which was actually taking place at some particular moment in the past.

For positive statements,

we use **was/were + V₁-ing**; as —

1. He *was reading* a book.
2. They *were going* to the market.

For negative statements,

we use **was/were + not + V₁-ing**; as —

1. He *was not reading* a book.
2. They *were not going* to the market.

For questions,

we put the helping verb before the subject; as —

1. *Was* he *reading* a book ?
2. *Were* they *going* to the market ?



For negative questions,

we can put 'not' before the **main verb** or in short form after the **helping verb**; as —

1. Was he *not* reading a book ?
Wasn't he reading a book ?
2. Were they *not* going to the market ?
Weren't they going to the market ?

EXERCISES

I. Complete each sentence using the Past Continuous Tense :

1. Children _____ in the bushes. (*hide*)
Children were hiding in the bushes.
2. They _____ through the zoo. (*walk*)
3. The waiter _____ the people. (*serve*)
4. Meera _____ with her friends. (*not play*)
5. The baby _____ all the morning. (*not cry*)
6. The dancers _____ on the stage. (*not perform*)



II. Rewrite each sentence as a question :

1. The peon was ringing the bell.
2. We were not going to our village.
3. The boys were wearing red turbans.
4. Hema was not working at that time.
5. The children were playing in the street.
6. The teacher was writing on the blackboard.
7. The little girl was not playing with her doll.
8. Anu and Rosy were not talking to each other.



MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES

I. Use Simple Past form of the given verb to complete each sentence:

1. Did you _____ this film ? (enjoy)
2. Did Roma _____ this picture ? (paint)
3. Columbus _____ America in 1492. (discover)
4. She _____ to her village last month. (go)
5. The peon _____ (not) the bell in time. (ring)
6. The fool didn't _____ from experience. (learn)

II. Use Simple Present form of the given verbs to complete each sentence :

1. I _____ for a walk daily. (go)
2. The sun _____ in the east. (rise)
3. They _____ (not) bad workers. (like)
4. Kusha _____ (not) her parents. (obey)
5. Teachers _____ good students. (love)
6. We _____ milk and eggs for breakfast. (take)

III. Rewrite each sentence in Past Indefinite Tense :

1. The bird flies to its nest.
2. They drink coffee every day.
3. Does he pay his fees regularly ?
4. Do you have milk for breakfast ?
5. Do we not fall ill by over-eating ?
6. You do not finish your work in time.
7. Kusha does not wear simple clothes.
8. Does he not help his friends in need ?



IV. Rewrite each sentence in Past Continuous Tense :

1. Isn't it raining heavily ?
2. We are waiting for the bus.
3. The teacher is teaching the children.
4. I am not living with my aunt these days.
5. They are not going home in the evening.
6. Is the lady knitting a sweater for her son ?
7. Aren't Anu and Manu playing in the street ?
8. Am I wasting my time in watching Discovery Channel ?



V. Rewrite each sentence in Present Continuous Tense :

1. Do you not speak the truth ?
2. The students ask many questions.
3. I sit on the front bench in my class.
4. Does Kamla teach dance and music ?
5. These boys do not respect their elders.
6. She does not play with the poor children.



VI. Rewrite each sentence in Past Continuous Tense :

1. The girls did not pluck flowers.
2. Did the peon not ring the bell ?
3. Did Ram break the windowpanes ?
4. My friends talked to me in English.
5. The watchman did not open the gate.
6. He spent all his money in good deeds.







7

THE PREPOSITION

A **Preposition** is a word placed before a **Noun** or **Pronoun** to indicate *place, direction, source*; as —

on, in, at, under, upon, into, from.

Look at these pictures which show the different positions of the cat.

 <p>The cat is <u>on</u> the table.</p>	 <p>The cat is <u>in</u> the box.</p>
 <p>The cat is <u>under</u> the table.</p>	 <p>The cat is <u>behind</u> the box.</p>

The underlined words show the position of the cat. We call them **prepositions**.

Some other Prepositions of common use are —

near	to	after	with	during
down	by	above	before	between
from	for	among	below	without

USE OF SOME PREPOSITIONS

1. On, Upon

On denotes position of **rest** on the surface.

Upon denotes **motion**.

1. The vase is **on** the table.
2. The cat jumped **upon** the wall.



2. In, Into

In denotes position of **rest** inside **something**.

Into denotes **motion** towards the inside of something.

1. Neha was sitting **in** *her room*.
2. Meera went **into** *the room*.

3. On, In, At

On is used with days and dates.

In is used with months and years.

At is used for a point of time.

1. I shall go to Mumbai **on** *Monday*.
2. His interview falls **on** *15 Oct*.
3. India got freedom **in** *1947*.
4. He went to Shimla **in** *June*.
5. Ram reached here **at** *eight*.
6. I met Mr. Sharma **at** *5 o'clock*.



4. Note some special uses of 'at' and 'in'

1. At dawn / noon / night
2. In the morning
3. In the evening
4. In the afternoon

5. In, At

In is used with names of big cities and states.

At is used with names of small villages and towns.

1. My uncle lives **in** *Delhi*.
2. She was born **at** *Ramgarh*.

6. Between, Among

'Between' is used for two persons, places or things.

'Among' is used for more than two persons, places or things.

1. The *two brothers* divided their property **between** themselves.
2. The *three brothers* divided their property **among** themselves.

EXERCISES

I. Underline the prepositions in the following sentences :

1. She sat beside me.
2. Rani is afraid of her teacher.
3. The bird flew over the trees.
4. The dog ran after the mouse.
5. The sky and clouds are above us.
6. The river flows under the bridge.
7. December comes after November.
8. There is a big well behind his house.
9. She brought a beautiful dress for me.
10. I went with my friend to see a movie.



II. Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition from the box :

of	on	for	near	into
at	by	after	from	with

1. I am fond _____ music.
2. Look _____ the blackboard.
3. I am waiting _____ the bus.
4. The police ran _____ the thief.
5. Keep the books _____ the shelf.
6. What is Ludhiana famous _____ ?
7. We are proud _____ our country.
8. My ball has fallen _____ the well.
9. Are you coming _____ road or rail ?
10. I went _____ my friends for a picnic.



11. There is a temple _____ the hospital.
12. Tony cleaned the floor _____ a broom.
13. The girls are waiting _____ the station.
14. My friend's house is far _____ our house.
15. She lives _____ her parents.

III. Write what you see in this picture. Use a suitable preposition in each one of your sentences; as —



Mrs. Raj and Mrs. Rani are sitting on a bench.

8

THE CONJUNCTION

A **Conjunction** is a word which **joins** two **words, phrases** or **sentences**; as —

1. I know **that** you are right.
2. Ram **and** Sham are brothers.
3. You will pass **if** you work hard.
4. Soni wants coffee **but** I want tea.



Some other **Conjunctions** of common use are —

or	yet	because	though
so	for	therefore	otherwise

Now look at these sentences :

1. Anu went to the shop.
She bought a pen.
We can combine these two sentences by using '**and**' :

Anu went to the shop *and* bought a pen.



2. Ajay is fat.
His sister is thin.
Ajay is fat *but* his sister is thin.



3. Ravi did not come to school.
He is unwell.
Ravi did not come to school *because* he is unwell.

4. He ran fast.
He could not catch the train.
Though he ran fast, he could not catch the train.

EXERCISES

I. Point out the Conjunction in each sentence :



1. He is slow but steady.
2. Nisha and Meera are friends.
3. We went out and had an ice-cream.
4. I missed the train because I was late.
5. Yesterday it rained but today it is sunny.
6. I remember his name but not his address.
7. He bought a radio because he loves music.
8. They went to the market and did some shopping.



II. Join each pair of sentences using 'but' :

1. Seema is tall.
Her brother is short.
Seema is tall but her brother is short.
2. A bird can fly.
A fish can't fly.
3. Shimla is cold.
Jaipur is warm.
4. Varun worked hard.
He failed the test.
5. The girls saw a lion.
The lion did not see them.
6. A car has four wheels.
A cycle has two wheels.

III. Fill in the blanks with a suitable Conjunction :



1. She bought nothing because she had no money.
2. He was sad _____ he had failed.
3. June is warm _____ January is cold.
4. Arun has a car _____ she can't drive.
5. Tom _____ Bob always play together.
6. Neha went to Agra _____ saw the Taj.
7. An elephant is big _____ an ant is small.
8. Go to the garden _____ get some flowers.
9. I went to see him _____ he was not at home.
10. I couldn't make any tea _____ there was no milk.

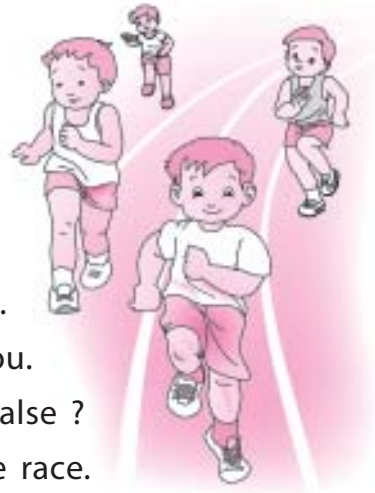
IV. Match the columns to make meaningful sentences :

1. He worked hard	but not tea.
2. Kapil likes coffee	yet he failed.
3. I went to see my mother	because she was ill.
4. No one answered the bell	and rested for a while.
5. Tanu and Manu came home	because everyone was out.

V. Join each pair of sentences using a suitable Conjunction.
You can use one from the box below :

so	if	but	though	therefore
yet	or	and	because	otherwise

1. You will win. You run fast.
2. He was poor. He was honest.
3. I helped him. He is my friend.
4. She was ill. She did not come.
5. He did not work hard. He failed.
6. Anu came early. Bonny came late.
7. Tell me the truth. I will punish you.
8. Is that story true ? Is that story false ?
9. Ravi ran fast. He couldn't win the race.
10. Amit can read English. Amit can write English.



9

THE ARTICLE

An **Article** is a word that determines or limits the **noun** that follows it.

In English grammar, 'a', 'an', 'the' are called **Articles**.

An **Article** is always used with a **Noun**. So it can also be called an **Adjective**.

Use of 'a' / 'an'

You have already learnt that 'an' is used before words beginning with a **vowel sound** and 'a' before words beginning with a **consonant sound**.

Look at these pictures and name the objects using appropriate articles. Two have been done for you :



a cup



an egg



EXERCISE

Put 'a' or 'an' for each :

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ___ ox | 8. ___ inkpot |
| 2. ___ kite | 9. ___ monkey |
| 3. ___ unit | 10. ___ elephant |
| 4. ___ cart | 11. ___ honest man |
| 5. ___ M.A. | 12. ___ useful thing |
| 6. ___ hour | 13. ___ European lady |
| 7. ___ table | 14. ___ one-eyed man. |



Use of 'the'

We use '**the**' to talk of some **specific person, animal, place or thing**.

We use '**the**' in the following cases also :

1. Before the names of **rivers** and **seas** —
the Sutlej, the Jamuna; the Indian Ocean, the Arabian sea
2. Before the names of **magazines, newspapers** and **holy books** —
the Star Dust, the Reader's Digest; the Tribune, the Times of India; the Bible, the Quran, the Gita
3. Before the names of **rac**es or **people** —
the Hindus, the Punjabis, the English
4. Before **superlatives** —
the coldest, the worst, the eldest
5. Before the names of **natural objects** —
the sun, the moon, the earth
6. Before the names of **mountain ranges** —
the Himalayas, the Vindhyas



7. Before the names of **historical places** —
the Red Fort, *the* Taj Mahal

8. Before a **noun** if we want to
particularise it.

She is *the* girl who is my best friend.



EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks with the Articles 'a', 'an' or 'the' :

1. I waited for ____ hour.
2. ____ ant is ____ insect.
3. ____ Red Fort is in Delhi.
4. Jack and Jill went up ____ hill.
5. Speak ____ truth. Don't tell ____ lie.
6. She rode on ____ elephant at the zoo.
7. ____ earth is covered with land and water.
8. ____ Bible is ____ sacred book of ____ Christians.
9. In ____ sky at night we can see ____ stars and ____ moon.
10. He took ____ banana, ____ orange and ____ apple for breakfast.



II. Fill in the blanks with suitable Articles (a/an/the) :

1. Rohit wrote ____ essay.
2. I saw ____ one eyed man.
3. ____ sun rises in the east.
4. ____ watch tells us ____ time.
5. ____ accident is ____ ugly sight.
6. She went home in ____ morning.



7. ___ boy standing there is my friend.
8. Mohit saw ___ old man crossing the road.
9. In the north of our country are ___ Himalayas.
10. ___ Ganges, ___ Yamuna and ___ Saraswati meet at Sangam.



III. Rewrite each sentence correctly :

1. He is an European.
2. I heard loud noise.
3. Look at blackboard.
4. Rajan is honest man.
5. I go for the walk in evening.
6. Gardener is watering plants.
7. I gave him an one-rupee coin.
8. An umbrella is an useful thing.
9. He was a best judge of horses.
10. She is a tallest girl in our class.



10

THE SENTENCE

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

Look at the following groups of words.

1. This bag is very heavy.
2. The boys broke the glass.
3. The bird is singing sweetly.
4. Please give me a glass of water.



These groups of words make complete sense.
We call them **sentences**.

Note that —

1. A sentence always begins with a **capital letter**.
2. A sentence always ends with a **full stop (.)**,
an **exclamation mark (!)**
or a **question mark (?)**.

Look at the following groups of words :

1. A black cat
2. Under the table
3. In the afternoon
4. My favourite book.



These groups of words do make some sense, but not complete sense. Such a group of words is called a **Phrase**.

EXERCISES

I. Below are given some groups of words.
State which of them are sentences :

1. Cold and chilly.
2. Where are you ?
3. My little brother.
4. The cat is sleeping.
5. Sunday and Monday.
6. Is your house very big ?
7. Whose pencils are these ?
8. Do you know who that man is ?



II. Rearrange each group of words to make a meaningful sentence:

1. mango is this sweet very
This mango is very sweet.
2. book this like I
3. friend best is he my
4. daily play park in we the
5. respect should you elders
6. a day are twenty-four hours in there
7. ship camel is of the desert called the
8. coldest of the month the year December is



PARTS OF A SENTENCE

Every **Sentence** has two parts.

1. The **Subject** : It is that part of the sentence which names the **person** or **thing** we are speaking about.
2. The **Predicate** : It is that part of the sentence which tells something about the **subject**.

The part of a sentence leaving out the subject is called the **Predicate**.

Look at the following sentence :

Subject	Predicate
The birds	are building their nests.

EXERCISES

I. Separate the Subject and the Predicate in each sentence :

1. Shilpa's sister is my friend.
2. I like ice-cream very much.
3. The roses are big and fresh.
4. The market is near our house.
5. My brother fell from the tree.
6. My sister baked a cake for me.
7. The dog was bitten by a snake.
8. The basket had fruits and vegetables.



II. Supply the missing Subject in each sentence :

1. _____ are fond of toys.
2. _____ were flying in the sky.
3. _____ is watering the plants.
4. _____ is cooking food in the kitchen.



III. Complete each sentence with a suitable Predicate :

1. Some boys _____
2. Our teacher _____
3. An old woman _____
4. My elder brother _____



KINDS OF SENTENCES

There are **four** main kinds of sentences.

1. Declarative

- (i) Affirmative
- (ii) Negative

2. Interrogative

3. Imperative

4. Exclamatory



- 1. A Declarative sentence** makes a **statement**. It has a full stop at the end. A declarative sentence can be of two types :

(i) Affirmative :

- 1. He goes to school.
- 2. Mother cooked food.
- 3. She is doing her work.
- 4. They were plucking flowers.



(ii) Negative :

- 1. He does not go to school.
- 2. Mother did not cook food.
- 3. She is not doing her work.
- 4. They were not plucking flowers.

- 2. An Interrogative sentence** asks a question. We put a question mark (?) at the end of such a sentence.

- 1. Did he help you ?
- 2. What is your name ?
- 3. Are you going home ?



3. An Exclamatory sentence shows a sudden feeling of pleasure, surprise, grief, anger, etc. We put the sign of exclamation (!) at the end of such a sentence.

1. How hot the sun is !
2. How stupid you are !
3. What a tasty dish it is !
4. What a lovely flower it is !



4. An Imperative sentence makes an **order** or a **request**. We put a **full stop** at the end of such a sentence.

1. Tell me the truth.
2. Please don't tell lies.

There can be **three kinds** of Imperatives :

Second Person Imperatives; as —

1. Help this man.
2. Don't help this man.

First Person Imperatives; as —

1. Let's stand here.
2. Let's not stand here.

Third Person Imperatives; as —

1. Let her come in.
2. Let her not come in.
(Don't let her come in.)



Note : In spoken English, we can put the Adverbial Particle at the end of the sentence; as —

1. Eat **up** your dinner.
Eat your dinner **up**.
2. Show **in** the guests.
Show the guests **in**.



EXERCISES

I. Say what kind of sentence each of these is :

1. What a shame !
2. How foolish he is !
3. The baby is not crying.
4. I want to finish the work.
5. Do not pluck the flowers.
6. When will you meet me ?



II. Make the following Imperatives negative :

1. Bite your nails.
2. Eat in the class.
3. Throw stones at birds.
4. Please tell her I am in.
5. Make friends with him.
6. Let's ask them about it.



III. Rewrite each Imperative placing the Adverbial Particle at the end :

1. Turn *on* the TV set !
2. Put *down* your pens.
3. Take *off* your shoes !
4. Put *out* your tongue.
5. Do *up* your buttons !
6. Take *away* these books !



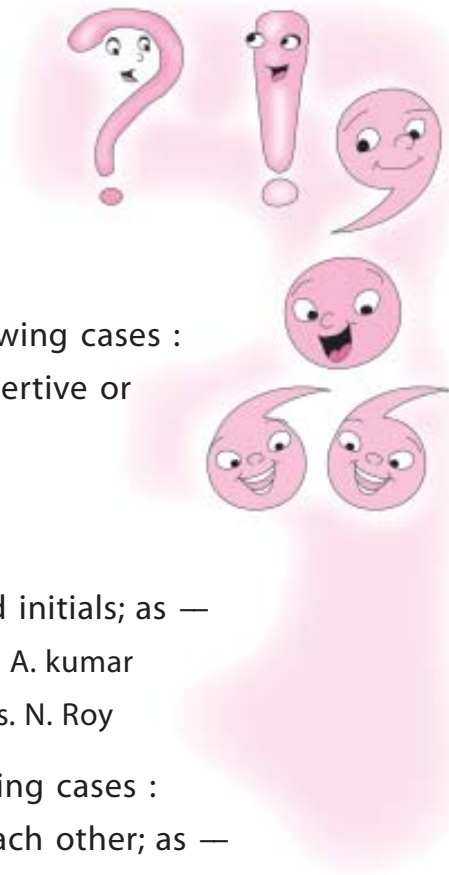
11

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation means putting **full stops, commas, question marks** etc. into a piece of writing. Punctuation helps to separate one sentence from another sentence, or one part of a sentence from another.

The important Marks of Punctuation are —

1. Full Stop (.)
2. Comma (,)
3. Question Mark (?)
4. Exclamation Mark (!)
5. Apostrophe (')
6. Quotation Mark ("")



1. **Full Stop** is used in the following cases :

- To mark the end of an assertive or imperative sentence; as —
 1. The child is sleeping.
 2. Don't make noise here.
- To mark abbreviations and initials; as —

Sat.	Dec.	Co.	Mr. A. kumar
M.A.	M.L.A	P.M.	Mrs. N. Roy

2. **Comma** is used in the following cases :

- To separate words from each other; as —
 1. She is a tall, lovely and gentle girl.
 2. Joe has pens, pencils, paper and books.
 3. He did his homework neatly, quickly and correctly.
- A comma is generally not used before and.

- To separate a reporting verb from the reported speech; as —
 1. She says, "I am happy here."
 2. The priest said, "God loves all men."

3. Question Mark is used in the following cases :

- After a direct question; as —
 1. What is your name ?
 2. Have you got a camera ?
- After a tag question; as —
 1. She is lovely, isn't she ?
 2. He didn't go home, did he ?



4. Exclamation Mark is used in the following cases :

- After expressions of surprise or strong feeling.
 1. How cold it is !
 2. What a lovely child !
- After an interjection; as —
 1. O !
 2. Oh !
 3. Alas !
 4. Wow !
 5. Ouch !
 6. Hurray !



5. Apostrophe (a raised comma) is used in the following cases :

- To show that some letters or numbers have been omitted; as —
 1. I'm *for* I am
 2. hasn't *for* has not

3. '14 for 2014
4. can't for cannot

- To show the possessive form of nouns; as —
 1. man's hat
 2. girls' school
 3. Principal's office
 4. Mohan's camera



6. Quotation Marks are used in the following cases :

- To show the actual words of a speaker; as —
 1. The teacher said, "Stop talking."
 2. "I can't solve this sum," said Swami.
- To show the titles of songs, poems, books, magazines, etc.
 1. She is listening to "Amrit Vani".
 2. Do you read "India Today" ?



Quotation Marks are called Inverted Commas also.

In place of double commas, we can use single commas also.

1. She is listening to 'Amrit Vani'.
2. Do you read 'India Today' ?

7. Capital letters are used in the following cases :

1. The first letter of the word with which a sentence begins.
2. The speech in inverted commas begins with a capital letter.
3. The pronoun 'I' is always written in the capital form.
4. All Proper Nouns begin with a capital letter.
(Mohan, India, the Gita, the Himalayas, etc.)

EXERCISES

I. Punctuate the following sentences using capital letters where necessary :

1. she is a good dancer
2. is neeru a good dancer
3. isn't richa a good dancer
4. madhus sister isnt a good dancer
5. richa said madhu is a good dancer
6. preeti is a good dancer said richas sister
7. what are the children doing there in the street
8. they are pulling the little dogs tail and the dog is crying




II. Punctuate the following sentences using capital letters where necessary :





1. do you have a pet
2. the ladys purse was stolen
3. mrs Indu jain taught us hindi
4. this is our classroom said tony
5. what a great man gandhiji was
6. reema will sing a song said neha
7. well you may go and play outside
8. j c bose was a famous indian scientist



12**VOCABULARY ENRICHMENT****1. OCCUPATIONS**

Look at the list of persons and what they do :

Actor	one who acts a role in a play or movie	
Artist	one who practises fine art	
Author	one who writes books	
Barber	one who cuts hair	
Blacksmith	one who makes or repairs things made of iron	
Butcher	one who sells meat	
Carpenter	one who works with wood	
Chemist	one who sells medicines	
Cobbler	one who mends shoes	
Dentist	one who treats all teeth problems	
Doctor	one who treats the sick	
Florist	one who sells flowers	
Goldsmith	one who makes or repairs things made of gold	

Greengrocer	one who sells fruits and vegetables	
Lawyer	one who practises law	
Librarian	one who takes care of the library	
Mason	one who builds houses	
Porter	one who carries luggage	
Milkman	one who brings milk to people's houses daily	
Newsagent	one who sells newspapers and magazines	
Pilot	one who flies the plane	
Optician	one who makes / sells spectacles	
Sailor	one who sails a ship	
Shepherd	one who looks after sheep	
Stationer	one who sells books, pencils, paper, etc.	
Tailor	one who stitches clothes	

2. THE YOUNG ONES OF ANIMALS

Animal	Young One	Animal	Young one
ass	foal	bear	cub
cat	kitten	deer	fawn
pig	piglet	goat	kid
lion	cub	duck	duckling
owl	owlet	tiger	cub
cow	calf	horse	colt
dog	puppy	sheep	lamb
hen	chicken	goose	gosling
frog	tadpole	elephant	calf

3. HOMES FOR ALL

People / Things	Homes	Animals	Homes
car	garage	horse	stable
pig	pigsty	snake	hole
fish	water	sheep	pen
lion	den	books	library
hen	coop	rabbit	hutch
bee	hive	spider	web
ship	dock	monks	monastery
dog	kennel	babies	nursery
bird	nest	Eskimo	igloo
cow	shed	clothes	wardrobe
nuns	convent	soldiers	barrack
gipsy	caravan	patients	hospital
kings	palace	aeroplane	hangar

4. SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

- A **Synonym** is a word with the **same meaning** as another word; as —

Word	–	Synonym	Word	–	Synonym
actual	–	real	fear	–	terror
allow	–	permit	foolish	–	stupid
and	–	plus	fun	–	enjoyment
annual	–	yearly	grief	–	sorrow
arrive	–	reach	happy	–	glad
beautiful	–	lovely	hollow	–	empty
beauty	–	loveliness	hot	–	warm
begin	–	start	kind	–	generous
big	–	large	loving	–	affectionate
brave	–	bold	perfect	–	ideal
brief	–	short	quiet	–	silent
calm	–	peaceful	reply	–	answer
clever	–	intelligent	right	–	correct
close	–	shut	smell	–	scent
centre	–	middle	small	–	tiny
costly	–	expensive	soft	–	tender
damp	–	wet	steady	–	regular
daily	–	everyday	taste	–	flavour
definite	–	certain	timeless	–	unending
difficult	–	hard	unite	–	join
enemy	–	foe	vacant	–	empty
example	–	instance	wealthy	–	rich
excellent	–	superb	wide	–	broad

- An **Antonym** is a word which is **opposite in meaning** to another word; as —

Word	–	Antonym	Word	–	Antonym
absent	–	present	import	–	export
above	–	below	increase	–	decrease
accept	–	reject	joy	–	sorrow
before	–	after	junior	–	senior
bitter	–	sweet	kind	–	cruel
blunt	–	sharp	lend	–	borrow
bold	–	timid	light	–	heavy
beautiful	–	ugly	love	–	hate
bright	–	dim	long	–	short
cheap	–	costly	near	–	far
clean	–	dirty	old	–	young
clever	–	stupid	oral	–	written
dark	–	bright	night	–	day
defeat	–	victory	peace	–	war
difficult	–	easy	poor	–	rich
death	–	life	profit	–	loss
empty	–	full	right	–	wrong
early	–	late	shallow	–	deep
enemy	–	friend	slow	–	fast
far	–	near	stale	–	fresh
foolish	–	wise	strong	–	weak
fresh	–	stale	thick	–	thin
good	–	bad	top	–	bottom
great	–	small	tall	–	short
high	–	low	warm	–	cool
hot	–	cold	wide	–	narrow
in	–	out	wise	–	foolish

5. HOMOPHONES

Homophones are words that **sound alike** but have **different spellings** and **meanings**; as —

1. We went by the shorter route.
We went to buy vegetables for the party.
2. A week has seven days.
Sheena was very weak after the illness.
3. There's a hole in the wall.
Imran ate the whole cake.
4. I will be late by an hour.
Our phone is not working.
5. Can you hear me ?
We have rest here for a short while.

The underlined words are all **homophones**.

Some Common Homophones

1. **Bare** – Don't walk around in *bare* feet.
Bear – Who can *bear* such an insult ?
2. **Birth** – What is your date of *birth* ?
Berth – I got a *berth* in the train.
3. **Break** – You shouldn't *break* the rules.
Brake – The *brakes* of my bike don't work.
4. **Check** – The teacher *checked* my homework.
Cheque – She gave me a *cheque* for one thousand rupees.
5. **Dear** – She is my *dear* friend.
Deer – A *deer* can run very fast.
6. **Dose** – This bottle contains six *doses*.
Doze – He was *dozing* in the class.

7. **Fair** – Our prices are always *fair*.
Fare – I shall pay the bus *fare* for you.
8. **Flour** – The bread is made of *flour*.
Floor – There was a carpet on the *floor*.
9. **Heel** – I have pain in my left *heel*.
Heal – Your wound will take time to *heal*.
10. **Hair** – Nisha has very long *hair*.
Hare – The *hare* can run very fast.
11. **Loose** – I like *loose* clothes.
Lose – Don't *lose* heart. Be brave.
12. **Lesson** – I have learnt my *lesson*.
Lessen – This tablet will *lessen* your pain.
13. **Mail** – I sent the letter by air *mail*.
Male – She gave birth to a *male* child.
14. **Meet** – I *meet* him almost daily.
Meat – Do you eat *meat* ?
15. **No** – I have *no* words to thank you.
Know – I *know* nothing about him.
16. **Pair** – I have bought a *pair* of shoes.
Pare – *Pare* your nails.
17. **Piece** – I gave him a *piece* of bread.
Peace – We want to live in *peace*.
18. **Pray** – I *pray* to God daily.
Prey – The lion is a beast of *prey*.
19. **Ring** – Neha was wearing a gold *ring*.
Wring – *Wring* out the towel, please.
20. **Sea** – The ship was caught in the stormy *sea*.
See – We *see* with our eyes.

21. **Steal** – Knowledge is a thing that no one can *steal*.
Steel – The knife is made of *steel*.
22. **Son** – His *son* is a doctor.
Sun – The *sun* rises in the east.
23. **Tail** – A monkey has a long *tail*.
Tale – She related her sad *tale*.
24. **Their** – They have finished *their* work.
There – We waited *there* for an hour.
25. **Waste** – Don't *waste* your time.
Waist – I have pain in my *waist*.

EXERCISES

I. Use each pair of homophones in sentences of your own to bring out the difference in their meanings :

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. would, wood | 4. nose, knows | 7. not, knot |
| 2. steal, steel | 5. piece, peace | 8. die, dye |
| 3. ate, eight | 6. blew, blue | 9. break, brake. |

II. Choose the correct word for each blank :

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Give me _____ address. | (there / their) |
| 2. Rama got wet in the _____. | (rain / reign) |
| 3. We went to Delhi last _____. | (week / weak) |
| 4. I had to _____ for many days. | (weight / wait) |
| 5. Our team has _____ the match. | (won / one) |
| 6. The hunter ran after the _____. | (dear / deer) |
| 7. The _____ and the tortoise ran a race. | (hair / hare) |
| 8. Rani went with her _____ to the market. | (son / sun) |
| 9. Ravi reached the station at the _____ time. | (write / right) |

COMPOSITION

13

LETTER WRITING

PERSONAL LETTERS

Letters written to one's parents, relatives and friends are called personal letters.

Format of Personal Letters

- The Heading** (Your Address and Date) : 13, Mall Road
Ludhiana
15 June, 20__
- The Salutation:** My dear Anu, My dear father, My dear brother, etc.
- The Body** : Whatever your want to tell.
- The Ending** : (For parents and siblings) Yours affectionately / Your affectionate son; Yours lovingly / Your loving son.
(For friends or known) Yours sincerely, Yours truly.

Specimen of a Personal Letter

Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend the marriage party of your elder brother.

The Heading (Your Address and date) ←	85, Maya Nagar Ludhiana 14 August, 20__
The Salutation ←	<i>Dear Harish</i>
The Body ←	My elder brother's marriage comes off on Feb. 16. The marriage party will go to Amritsar. I want you to go with us. We have hired a bus. We shall get time to see the Golden Temple also. Please do reach here on Feb. 15. We will be glad to see you here.
The Ending ←	With love Yours sincerely <i>Sunil</i>

SOME IMPORTANT PERSONAL LETTERS

(1)

TO FATHER FOR MONEY

Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you money to buy a bicycle.

86, Green Park
Guru Nagar
28 May, 20__

Respected Father

Our school has been shifted to a new building. This new building is about 5 kilometers away from the town. As yet there is no bus service to the side of the school, I have to walk all the way. It tires me quite a lot. Also I get late for school .The class-teacher gets angry with me. So I should have a bicycle. It would cost me around Rs. 3200. Kindly send me money as soon as possible. I know my loving Papa won't refuse it.

Your loving son
Arun

(2)

TELLING ABOUT VISIT TO A HISTORICAL PLACE

Write a letter to your elder brother telling him about the historical place you visited last week.

25 Model Town
Phagwara
25 April 20__

My dear Brother

Since long I had a desire to see the Taj at Agra. Last week I got a chance to see it. I went there with my classmates. Our Headmaster also went with us.

The Taj is a very beautiful building. It is made of pure white marble. We saw it in the moonlight. It looked like a dream in marble. There were

beautiful flower-beds. We stayed there for about four hours. Its memory is still fresh in my mind.

With love and respect to you and dear Mom and Dad.

Your loving brother

Rubal

(3)

THANKING FOR GIFT

Your uncle has sent you a watch as a birthday gift. Write a letter of thanks to him for the gift.

8, Adarsh Nagar

Ferozepur

27 Feb., 20__

My dear Uncle

Yesterday was my birthday. I received a parcel from you. There was a wrist watch in it. I thank you for the kind gift.

It is a very fine watch. It keeps correct time. All my friends have liked it. I shall keep it with great care. I once again thank you for this nice gift.

With love and respect to you and dear Aunt.

Yours affectionately

Rahul

(4)

CONGRATULATING ON SUCCESS

Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his success in the examination.

284, Jawahar Nagar

Ludhiana

13 March, 20__

My dear Vinod

The result of your examination was out yesterday. I saw it in the newspaper. You got 650 marks. You stood first in the district. You have

brought honour to your school and parents. It is the fruit of your hard work. I congratulate you on your success.

Do not forget to give us a party.

Yours truly

Krishna

(5)

TELLING ABOUT SUMMER VACATION

Write a letter to your friend telling him how you spent your summer vacation.

550, Upkar Nagar

Moga

24 Feb., 20__

My dear Rohit

Our school broke up for summer vacation last month. I went to Shimla with my parents. It was very cool there. The scenery was beautiful. I spent mornings and evenings in long walks. I had a happy time there. We stayed there for twenty days.

With love

Yours sincerely

Raman

EXERCISE

1. Write a letter to your friend telling him about your daily routine.
2. Write a letter to your friend sympathizing with him on his failure in the examination.
3. Your father wants to know about your progress at school. Write a letter to him telling how you are getting on at school.
4. Write a letter to your elder brother to send you money because you want to join the educational tour to Agra to see the Taj.
5. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to spend his holidays with you.

APPLICATION WRITING

Letters written to the head of a school or college making some request are called **Letters of Application**.

Format of Letters of Application

- 1. The Beginning** : The Principal
D.A.V. School
Ludhiana
- 2. The Salutation** : Respected Sir / Madam
- 3. The Body** : Details of your request
- 4. The Ending** : Yours obediently (or) Your obedient student
- 5. Applicant's Name** : Raman Sharma

Specimen of an Application

Write an application to your Headmaster to grant you leave to attend your sister's marriage.

The Beginning ←	The Headmaster Govt. High School Raipur
The Salutation ←	<i>Sir</i>
The Body ←	The marriage of my elder sister comes off on 14 May. I am to attend it. Father wants me at home. He has much work to do. He needs my help. So, I cannot attend school for five days. Kindly grant me leave from 12th to 16th May. I shall be very thankful to you.
The Ending ←	Yours obediently
The Name of the Applicant ←	<i>Abdul Hamid</i> 11 May, 20_ _ Class VI, Section B

SOME IMPORTANT APPLICATIONS

(1)

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE

Write an application to the Headmaster of your school to grant you one day's sick leave.

The Headmaster
Hindu High School
Sangrur

Sir

I have fever and a bad headache also. I can't come to school. The doctor has advised me rest. Kindly grant me leave for today only.

Thanking you

Yours obediently

Amit Kumar

Class VI, Section A

19 Feb., 20_ _

(2)

APPLICATION FOR REMISSION OF FINE

You have been fined for remaining absent from school. Write an application to your Headmaster for the remission of fine.

The Headmaster
D.A.V. High School
Raipur

Sir

Our English teacher gave us a test on Friday. I was unwell. I could not send my application. I could not take the test. So the teacher has fined me fifty rupees.

My father is a poor man. He cannot pay the fine. Kindly remit my fine.
I shall be thankful to you for this kindness.

Yours obediently

Ram Kumar

Class VI, Section E

14 May, 20_ _

(3)

APPLICATION FOR FEE-CONCESSION

Write an application to the Principal of your school to grant you full fee-concession.

The Principal

Govt. High School

Ludhiana

Sir

I am a student of the sixth class of your school. My father is a peon. His pay is very small. He cannot pay my school fee.

I always stand first in my class. I am a member of the Football Eleven.

Last year, I was a free student. Kindly grant me full fee-concession this year also.

I shall be highly thankful to you for this kindness.

Yours obediently

Anil Sharma

Class VI, Section D

16 March, 20_ _

(4)

APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Write an application to the Principal of your school to issue you the School Leaving Certificate.

The Principal
B.C.M High School
Gurdaspur

Sir

My Father has been transferred to Ludhiana. My parents are leaving for Ludhiana tomorrow. I cannot stay here alone.

My father has signed the application. Kindly issue me my school leaving certificate.

I shall be thankful to you for this kindness.

Yours obediently

Neera Verma

VI Class, Section D

25 August, 20_ _

EXERCISE

1. Your name has been struck off. Write an application to your Principal for re-admission.
2. You cannot take the examination because of the marriage of your elder sister. Write an application to your Principal to exempt you from the examination.
3. Write a letter to your Headmaster requesting him to grant you three days' sick leave.
4. Write an application to your teacher for change of seat.
5. Write an application to your class teacher asking her to excuse you for not having done the assignment given by her.

14

PARAGRAPH WRITING

SOME IMPORTANT PARAGRAPHS

1. My Father

Shri Rajan Sharma is my father. He is a teacher. He teaches in D.A.V. High School, Ludhiana. He is an M.A., B.Ed. He teaches English and Mathematics. He is a good teacher. He loves his students. He helps the poor students. The students respect him. My father is very kind to us. He takes interest in our studies. He teaches us at night. He tells us stories of great men. He is never angry with us. He loves us and we respect him. We love his company. He is a good father. My father is very simple in his habits. He does not smoke. He helps the poor and needy people. He is an ideal citizen.

2. My Best Friend

I have many friends. But Sahil is my best friend. He is of my age. His father is a doctor. His mother is a teacher. Sahil is my classmate. We go to school together. We sit at the same desk. Sahil is very intelligent. He stands first in the class. He respects his teachers. All the teachers love him. Sahil is a good player. He plays tennis. He is the captain of the school team. He goes to the playground daily. Sahil has good habits. He wears simple clothes. He always speaks the truth. He is very gentle. He helps the poor. He is a true friend.

3. My School

I read in Arya High School, Amritsar. It is a very big school. It has one huge gate. It has two storeys. There are fifty rooms. The rooms are airy. Each room has two electric fans. The hall of our school is very big. The school has two big playgrounds. It has a beautiful garden also. There are ten classes in our school. Each class has four sections. Each section has about sixty boys. Our Headmaster is very able. He is very kind to us. He lives a simple life. All the teachers respect him. They are also able and hard-working. They

love the students. The students respect them. Our school shows very good results every year. I love my school. I am proud of it.

4. Our Headmaster

Sh. Sohan Lal is the headmaster of our school. He is forty years old. He is tall and strong. He is active and smart. He is an M.A., B.Ed. Our headmaster is true to his duty. He is very punctual. He comes to school in time. He sits in his office. He works very hard. He plans his work well. He is very intelligent. He watches the working of the school. All the teachers and students respect him. He is a good teacher. He is a good speaker. He is a good writer also. He has written many books. He is a good player. He plays games in the evening. He is all in all in our school. We are proud of him. May he live long !

5. My Country

India is my country. It is a big country. It has many big rivers. It has many high mountains. The Ganga and the Jamuna are its most important rivers. The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world. They are in the north of India. My country has many big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. New Delhi is the capital of India. It has the Red Fort and many other famous buildings. People of all castes live in India. They live in peace. They live like brothers. I am proud of my country. It is our motherland. The Tricolour is our national flag.

6. The Diwali

Diwali means 'row of lights'. It is an important Hindu festival. It comes off in November. Rama came back to Ayodhya on this day. Guru Har Govind was set free by the Mughal Emperor on this day. The festival is celebrated in every village and town. Houses and shops are whitewashed. Beautiful pictures are hung on the walls. People buy sweets and toys. They light candles at night. Children fire crackers. Everyone looks happy. Some people gamble on this day. It is an evil. It should be ended.

7. A Birthday Party

My friend, Anil, gave a party on his birthday. He invited all his friends. The party was at his house. I reached his house at 6 p.m. There was a great hustle and bustle. A big cake was placed on a table. All of us stood round the table. Anil cut the cake with a knife. All of us chanted three times : 'Happy Birthday To You.' Then the cake was served to all. It was very tasty. There were many things to eat. We ate to our heart's content. There was singing and dancing also.

8. My Favourite Game

Football is my favourite game. I play this game daily. I play it in the school ground. I go there daily in the evening. I play for two hours. It gives me good exercise. I love playing football. This game does not cost much. Twenty-two men can play with just one football. This game is not time-consuming like cricket. A football match takes only one hour. It gives us better exercise than any other game. It is not risky also. So, I like this game very much.

9. Our School Peon

Ramu is our school peon. He is twenty-five years old. He is tall and strong. He is obedient and honest. He is true to his duty. He respects the teachers. Ramu lives in the school. He gets up early in the morning. He dusts the office. He rings the bell at the right time. He is busy the whole day. He is loyal to the school. He looks after the school property. His duty is hard but his pay is small.

10. The Dog

The dog is a faithful animal. It has four legs. Its feet are called paws. It has two ears, one tail and four paws. It is found in many sizes and colours. Dogs eat what men eat. But they are fond of meat and milk. The dog is a very useful animal. It is very faithful and obedient. It is our friend and guide. It watches our houses at night. Some dogs are very intelligent. They do useful work for the police and the army.

EXERCISE

Write a paragraph on :

1. Television
2. My House
3. My Mother
4. My Pet Dog
5. My Classroom
6. The Policeman
7. My School Library
8. The Recess Period
9. Our School Garden
10. My Favourite Teacher
11. How I Celebrated My Birthday
12. An Indian Festival Or Dussehra.



15

STORY WRITING

1. The Fox and the Crow

Outline : A fox hungry a crow on a tree a piece of bread beak fox wanted a plan said to the crow sweet voice sing a song crow glad opened mouth sing bread fell down fox picked it hear your song tomorrow

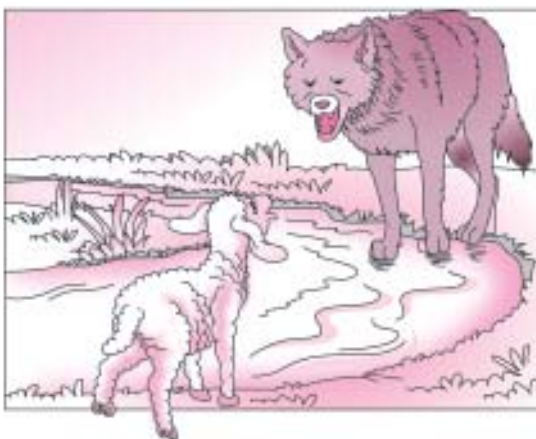


Story : Once a fox was hungry. He went out in search of food. He reached a garden. A crow was sitting on a tree. The crow had a piece of bread. The fox wanted to get it.

He hit upon a plan. He said to the crow, "You are a fine bird. Your voice is very sweet. I like your songs. Please sing me a song." The crow was glad at its praise. It opened its mouth to sing. It cried, "Caw ! Caw !" The piece of bread fell down. The fox picked it up and ate it. He said to the crow, "Thank you very much. I shall hear your song tomorrow."

2. The Wolf and the Lamb

Outline : On hot day a wolf went to a stream saw a lamb drinking water wanted to eat why are you muddying water lamb I cannot wolf angry said to lamb abused me last year lamb said not even born must be your mother fell upon the lamb ate it up.



Story : One day it was very hot. A wolf felt thirsty. He went to a stream. He began to drink water. Lower down the stream he saw a lamb. The lamb was also drinking water. The wolf wanted to eat it.

He said to the lamb, "Why are you making the water muddy ?" The lamb said, "Sir, the water is flowing from you to me. I cannot make it muddy." The wolf got angry. He said to the lamb, "You abused me last year." The lamb said, "Sir, I was not even born then." The wolf said angrily, "Then it must be your mother." So saying, the wolf fell upon the lamb and ate it up.

3. A Bad Company

Outline : *Raja only son of his parents bad company advised him in vain father plan bought some apples asked Raja to place almirah a rotten apple among the fine after some days opened almirah apples gone bad learnt a lesson gave up good boy.*



Story : Raja was the only son of his parents. He got into bad company. His father advised him, but in vain. At last he hit upon a plan. He bought some fine apples. He asked Raja to place them in an almirah. Then the father gave Raja a rotten apple. He asked Raja to place it among the fine apples.

After some days, Raja opened the almirah. All the apples had gone bad. One rotten apple had spoiled all others. Now Raja learnt a lesson. He gave up bad company. He became a good boy.

4. Three Greedy Friends

Outline : *Three friends very poor search of job on the way bag of money decided to divide hungry one of them bring food all money mixed poison the other two killed him bigger share ate poisoned food also died none could get money.*



Story : Three young men lived in a village. They were very poor. One day they set out in search of a job. On the way they found a bag of money. They decided to divide it.

They were very hungry. One of them went to a village to bring food. He wanted to get all the money. He mixed poison in their food. The other two wanted bigger shares. They decided to kill him. When he came back, they killed him. Then they ate the food. They also died. None could get the money.

5. The Lion and the Mouse

Outline : *A lion resting in a jungle a mouse rolls over the lion the lion catches it the mouse asks to be pardoned the lion excuses it the lion caught in a trap roars for help the mouse cuts the net the lion is rescued.*



Story : It was a summer day. A lion was sleeping under a tree. A little mouse lived near that tree. It came out of its hole. It began to jump over the body of the lion. The lion woke up. He caught the mouse and was about to kill it. The mouse said to the lion, "Please do not kill me. I shall help you in trouble." The lion laughed at the words of the mouse. He let the mouse go.

After some days, the lion was caught in a trap. He tried hard but could not free himself. He began to roar. The mouse heard his roar. It came there. It cut the ropes with its sharp teeth. In a short while the lion got free. He thanked the mouse.

6. Union is Strength

Outline : *Old farmer three sons always quarrelled farmer at the point of death gave them a bundle of sticks asked them to break it turn by turn couldn't break untied the bundle each one could break sticks easily father said live united like bundle of sticks sons learnt lesson never quarrelled again.*



Story : Once there was an old farmer. He had three sons. They always quarrelled with one another. The farmer advised them not to quarrel. But it was in vain.

One day the farmer was at the point of death. He called his sons to him. He gave them a bundle of sticks. He asked them to break it. The sons tried one by one, but failed to break it.

The farmer untied the bundle. Now each one could break the sticks easily. The father said, "Live united like the bundle of sticks. United we stand, divided we fall." The sons learnt a lesson. They never quarrelled again.

EXERCISE

Develop a story from the outline given below. Give it a suitable title.



1. A fox was hungry entered a fruit garden saw a bunch of grapes wanted to eat them tried to reach the grapes failed each time was tired said to himself that grapes were sour.
2. A hare and a tortoise decided to run a race race began tortoise moved slowly hare ran fast hare left tortoise far behind hare went to sleep tortoise kept moving tortoise won.



3. A crow was thirsty searched for water everywhere saw a pitcher with water beak could not reach the water put pebbles into the pitcher level of water rose drank the water.
4. A hungry dog stole a piece of meat from a shop came to a river looked into the river saw another dog with a piece of meat in his mouth opened his mouth and began to bark piece of meat fell into the river greedy dog was sad.



5. Ramu, a cap seller goes place to place is tired rests under a tree goes to sleep monkeys come down from the tree take caps wear them Ramu gets up looks at the basket caps missing looks up sees monkeys with caps on their heads thinks what to do suddenly sees a heap of stones an idea strikes throws his own cap on the ground monkeys copy him throw the caps back leaves happily.

REVISION TEST PAPER — 1

(Based on Chapters 1 to 7)

Time Allowed : 1 Hour

Total Marks : 50

I. Put the words in the columns they belong to : $12 \times 1/2 = 6$ marks

crew	lion	rose	Amritsar
hotel	herd	family	childhood
Red Fort	wisdom	Colgate	friendship
Common Noun	Proper Noun	Abstract Noun	Collective Noun
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

II. Rewrite each sentence in the plural form : 5 marks

1. He hurt his foot and tooth.
2. The mother loves her baby.
3. The child ran after the goose.
4. She put the book on the shelf.
5. Rahul put the apple in the box.

III. Match the genders in the given columns : $1/2 \times 8 = 4$ marks

Column A	Column B
lion	wife
hero	maid
horse	mare
widower	niece
nephew	lioness
husband	widow
landlord	heroine
bachelor	landlady

IV. Underline the Pronouns in the sentences and tell their kind :

5 marks

1. Where is the book ?
2. These are your books.
3. That is a swimming pool.
4. Who is the king of Nepal ?
5. She told them about the film.

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Adjectives :

5 marks

1. Neha sings _____ than me. (good)
2. Imran is _____ than his brother. (intelligent)
3. Manu is the _____ girl in my class. (tall)
4. Aman got the _____ marks in English. (high)
5. Misha is the _____ child of the family. (old)

VI. Conjugate the following Verbs :

5 marks

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| rise | break | sweep | spoil | fight |
| reply | lie | lend | drive | choose |

VII. Complete the sentences with suitable Adverbs :

5 marks

1. Come _____.
2. Rani _____ tells lies.
3. Nanny got up _____.
4. The girl shouted _____.
5. His father returned _____.

VIII. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Verbs given in the brackets :

5 marks

1. I _____ to Delhi next week. (go)
2. Did Sham _____ your brother ? (abuse)

3. Rohit _____ to my house yesterday. (come)
4. Grandma _____ me a story last night. (tell)
5. The teacher is _____ on the blackboard. (write)

IX. Transform the following sentences as directed : 5 marks

1. She is not doing her work. (Past Continuous)
2. He invited us to dinner. (Negative)
3. We do not pluck flowers. (Present Continuous)
4. Armaan works honestly. (Interrogative)
5. Mandy does not work hard. (Past Simple)

X. Fill in the blanks with the correct Prepositions : 5 marks

1. The dog ran _____ the mouse. (after / before)
2. She got a letter _____ her aunt. (by / from)
3. The books are _____ the shelves. (on / upon)
4. The church is just _____ the road. (above / across)
5. Distribute these apples _____ the children. (among / between)

REVISION TEST PAPER — 2

(Based on Chapters 8 to 12)

Time Allowed : 1 Hour

Total Marks : 50

I. Pick out Conjunctions from the following sentences :

5 marks

1. He worked hard yet he failed.
2. I ran because I was late for office.
3. I have a bat but I don't have a ball.
4. Anu listened to the music and danced.
5. Though he was rich he was a big miser.

II. Join each pair of sentences using the suitable Conjunctions given in the box :

5 marks

though	but	and	because	yet
--------	-----	-----	---------	-----

1. He is poor. He is honest.
2. A bird can fly. A fish can't.
3. He worked hard. He failed.
4. We went for a picnic. We had fun.
5. I couldn't help you. I had no money at that time.

III. Use 'a', 'an' or 'the' to complete the sentences :

1/2×10=5 marks

1. His father is _____ M.A.
2. _____ boy carried _____ umbrella.
3. Ravi bought _____ ox and _____ cow.
4. Vinay is _____ engineer in _____ company.
5. _____ Guru Granth Sahib is _____ holy book of _____ Sikhs.

IV. Rearrange the jumbled words to form sentences : 5 marks

1. on the tree is the sitting bird
2. enjoy children ice cream eating
3. Shahjahan built the wife for Taj Mahal his
4. Switzerland Kashmir the of called India is
5. follow rules traffic we crossing must the while road

V. Separate the Subject and the Predicate : 5 marks

1. The boys left for Ambala.
2. Alexander was a great warrior.
3. The cruel king punished his men.
4. Ram and his friends went for a picnic.
5. Fruits and vegetables are cheap in winter.

VI. Give the kind of each sentence : 5 marks

1. Don't hurt anyone.
2. What a pretty doll !
3. Who are you talking to ?
4. She didn't do her homework.
5. Please give me a glass of water.

VII. Punctuate the following sentences using Capital letters where necessary : 2×5=10 marks

1. the taj mahal is in agra
2. what a lovely rose this is
3. i am going to madhus house
4. do you know armaans birthday is in january
5. where are the mangoes oranges bananas and grapes kept

VIII. Give one word for :

5 marks

1. A person who sell flowers.
2. A person who flies an aircraft.
3. A person who stitches clothes.
4. A person who sells vegetables and fruits.
5. A person who sells books, pencils, pens, etc.

IX. Complete the following sentences :

5 marks

1. A cub is the young one of a _____.
2. A pup is the young one of a _____.
3. A _____ is the young one of a frog.
4. A _____ is the young one of an ass.
5. An owlet is the young one of an _____.

REVISION TEST PAPER — 3

(Based on Chapters 12 to 15)

Time Allowed : 1 Hour

Total Marks : 50

I. Give the Synonyms of the following : 5 marks

enemy fear fun brief daily
unite small foolish hot big

II. Give the Antonyms of the following : 5 marks

bitter lost beautiful wise ask
peace lazy agree fail true

III. Make sentences with the following words to bring out the difference in their meanings : 10 marks

1. (a) whole : _____
(b) hole : _____
2. (a) week : _____
(b) weak : _____
3. (a) floor : _____
(b) flour : _____
4. (a) hair : _____
(b) hare : _____
5. (a) weight : _____
(b) wait : _____

IV. You have gone on a trip to Amritsar with your parents. Write a letter to your friend telling her / him about the trip.

Or

Write a letter to your Principal requesting him to grant you one day's sick leave. 10 marks

V. Write a paragraph in about 80 words on any one of the following topics : 10 marks

1. My Hobby
2. An Indian Festival
3. Our School Library

VI. Complete the story with the help of the following pictures and the outline given below. Also give your story a suitable title : 10 marks



Outline : An elephant a tailor friends to the pond to drink water tailor always gave banana one day tailor fell ill his son in the shop projected his trunk pricked needle felt pain said nothing filled muddy water came back threw the dirty water the clothes spoiled paid the boy in his own coin.

Or



Outline : A shepherd boy looked after sheep thought of mischief cried Wolf ! Wolf ! villagers came for his help no wolf angry really came cried for help did not believe wolf killed many sheep tore the boy pieces.