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# Nouns And It's Kinds



## LEARNING TIME

Nouns are the names of people, places, animals and things.

**Examples:** Rohan, Chennai, tiger, book, etc.

There are usually four kinds of nouns. 1. Common noun 2. Proper noun  
3. Abstract noun and 4. Collective noun.

### A. Common and Proper Nouns

➤ Nouns that give common names to persons, places, animals or things are called **common nouns**.

**Examples:** boy, city, country, day, etc.

➤ Nouns that give special names to persons, places or things are called **proper nouns**.

**Examples:** Alex, Delhi, India, Sunday, etc.



### Let's Learn

- Proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

## PRACTICE TIME



1. Read the sentences given below. Circle the nouns in each sentence.

- Virat plays cricket with Rohit.
- Jane is my sister.
- Ruskin Bond is a famous writer.



### TEACHER'S NOTES

Some old grammarians described nouns like water, iron, wood, stone, gold, silver, diamond, cotton and plastics as **material nouns**. But now it is more usual to classify them as **common nouns**. However, you may follow any of these classifications.

- (d) Isaac Newton was a great scientist.
- (e) The Ramayana is a great Hindu epic.

2. Circle the common nouns and underline the proper nouns in the sentences given below.

- (a) Rahul Dravid is a famous cricketer.
- (b) William Shakespeare is a renowned author.
- (c) December is the last month of the year.
- (d) Sunflower is a beautiful flower.
- (e) Delhi is a big city.



3. Write a suitable common noun for each of the following set.

- (a) Kanpur, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad
- (b) Sunflower, lotus, lily, tulip
- (c) Crow, peacock, pigeon, parrot
- (d) Cricket, hockey, football, chess




## LEARNING TIME

### B. Abstract and Collective Nouns

Read the following sentences.

1. **Childhood** is the best part of life.
2. **Health** is wealth.
3. **Happiness** comes from loving people.

In the above sentences, the words **childhood**, **health**, and **happiness** are also nouns. But, these words do not refer to any person, place, animal or thing. They denote idea, state, quality or feeling that we cannot see or touch.

We can only feel or think at these nouns. These are known as **abstract nouns**.

Let's know about the abstract nouns more vividly.

- ◆ We know what childhood is. But can we touch childhood and say, "Look, this is childhood."? No, we cannot. We cannot touch childhood because it is not a thing rather it is a state of human life.
- ◆ In the same way, we know what health is but we cannot touch or see health. What we see is the physical growth of a person or a body but not health.
- ◆ In the last sentence, the word happiness is used. All of us know what happiness is but we cannot see or touch it. If there is happiness, we can feel it and not touch or see it.

### Let Me Answer

- a. Name any famous chess player.
- b. Which is our national flower?



Now, read the following sentences.

1. Our **army** won the war.
2. She gave me a **bouquet** of flowers.
3. A **flock** of birds are flying in the sky.

In the above sentences, the highlighted words **army**, **bouquet** and **flock** are nouns.

In sentence 1, the word **army** stands for a collection of soldiers.

In sentence 2, the word **bouquet** stands for a collection of flowers.

In sentence 3, the word **flock** stands for a collection of birds.

Since, the highlighted nouns refer to a collection of something, those are known as **collective nouns**.



### Let's Learn

- An abstract noun is the name of a quality, action or state.
- Abstract nouns refer to ideas that we cannot see or touch.
- Nouns that name a group of people, things or animals are called collective nouns.

## PRACTICE TIME

4. Fill in the blanks with **abstract nouns** formed from the words given in brackets.

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (**courage**) is the virtue of the brave.
- (b) Soldiers are known for their \_\_\_\_\_ (**brave**).
- (c) Can you believe the woman's \_\_\_\_\_ (**brilliant**)?
- (d) I need my father's \_\_\_\_\_ (**permit**) to go with you.
- (e) I waited an hour for the \_\_\_\_\_ (**arrive**) of the train.
- (f) Bhagat Singh showed great \_\_\_\_\_ (**patriot**) and fought for his country.

5. Tick (✓) the **correct abstract nouns** given in the brackets.

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (**cruelty/kindness**) to animals is a punishable offence.
- (b) The greatest \_\_\_\_\_ lies in freedom. (**happiness/pleasure**)

- (c) He is on a \_\_\_\_\_ (pilgrimage/strength) to Mecca.
- (d) As the Sun went below the horizon, \_\_\_\_\_ (poverty/darkness) enveloped the planet.
- (e) As a parent my children's \_\_\_\_\_ (poverty/safety) is of utmost importance to me.

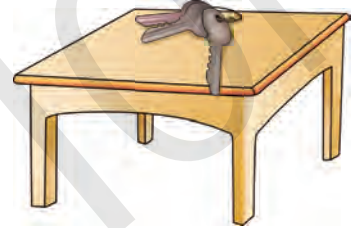
**6. Circle the collective nouns in the following sentences.**

- (a) I bought a loaf of bread at the market.
- (b) A hive of bees attacked the boy.
- (c) A herd of cows walked across the barn.
- (d) The army of soldiers walked across the land.
- (e) A group of dancers performed on the stage.
- (f) The shepherd grazed a flock of sheep.



**7. Choose the correct collective nouns to complete each sentence.**

- (a) A \_\_\_\_\_ of keys. (bunch/group)
- (b) A \_\_\_\_\_ of elephants. (herd/swarm)
- (c) A \_\_\_\_\_ of dogs. (pack/class)
- (d) A \_\_\_\_\_ of bees. (swarm/flock)
- (e) A \_\_\_\_\_ of players. (board/team)



**LEARNING TIME**

**C. Countable and Uncountable Nouns**

Look at the table given below.

A	B
books	water
pens	sugar
chairs	rice
balls	oil

**Let Me Answer**

a. What is the collective noun of people?

b. Is childhood an abstract noun?

In the above table, you can count the things in column 'A' and you can't count the things in column 'B'. The things you can count are called **countable nouns** and the things which you cannot count are called **uncountable nouns**. We can say one book

but we cannot say one water. So, book is **countable noun** whereas water is **uncountable noun**.

But, we can count glasses of water, loaf of bread, etc.

## PRACTICE TIME

### 8. Underline the countable nouns and circle the uncountable nouns.

- (a) She likes to eat buns with coffee.
- (b) I have some books in my bag.
- (c) He flinged the coin into water.
- (d) My father bought rice, fruits and oil from the store.
- (e) How much water is left in the bottle?



### 9. Write C for countable nouns and U for uncountable nouns.

- |            |                          |           |                          |          |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| (a) sugar  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (b) apple | <input type="checkbox"/> | (c) rice | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) pen    | <input type="checkbox"/> | (e) milk  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (f) eggs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (g) friend | <input type="checkbox"/> | (h) salt  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (i) ghee | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (j) juice  | <input type="checkbox"/> | (k) table | <input type="checkbox"/> | (l) sand | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## Fun With Grammar

- Make flash cards of countable and uncountable nouns. You can use the following words the first time you play:  
Countable: Chairs, desks, bottles of water, cups, dogs, etc.  
Uncountable: Water, rain, ketchup, music, sugar, etc.
- Divide the students into teams of 4-5.
- Invite one student from each team to join you in front of the class.
- Show the first flash card. The students who identify whether the noun is countable or uncountable quickly will sit down while the other students will remain standing.
- The remaining student then has to use the noun in a sentence with an appropriate quantifier. If the student is correct, he/she will sit down and reward his or her team one point.
- Invite a second representative from each team to the front of the class and repeat the process. Keep going until each student has had a chance at the front of the room.  
At the end of the game, discuss any grammatical errors and pronunciation issues.



# Singular And Plural Nouns



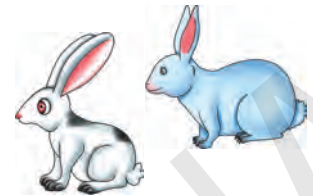
## LEARNING TIME

- A. A noun that denotes one person, place or thing is said to be in **singular number**.

**Examples:** toy, pen, rabbit, boy, etc.

A noun that denotes more than one person, place or thing is said to be in **plural number**.

**Examples:** toys, pens, rabbits, boys, etc.



### Making Plurals

- We add **-s** to most singular nouns to make their plural forms.

window - window**s**

kite - kite**s**

book - book**s**

- The nouns which end in **ss, s, x, ch, sh** form the plural by adding **-es** to the singular number.

class - class**es**

bus - bus**es**

dish - dish**es**

box - box**es**

bench - bench**es**

glass - glass**es**

- There are several different rules for singular nouns ending in the letters f, fe or ff when changing them to the plural form. Most nouns form the plural by adding the letter **S**.

surf - surf**s**

giraffe - giraffe**s**

cliff - cliff**s**

- Some nouns that end in f, fe or ff form the plural by changing the final f form to **ves**.

leaf - leaf**ves**

wolf - wolf**ves**

knife - knife**s**

- Nouns ending in **y** with a consonant before it form their plural by changing **y** into **i** and adding **-es**.

family - familie**s**

cherry - cherrie**s**

baby - babie**s**

- Nouns ending in **y** with a vowel before it form their plural by just adding **s** at the end.

toy - toy**s**

boy - boy**s**

monkey - monkey**s**

- Some nouns are always plural—glasses, tongs, socks, gloves, spectacles, scissors.

- Some nouns have the same singular and plural forms:

news - news

deer - deer

fish - fish

sheep - sheep

### TEACHER'S NOTES

Introduce singulars and plurals to the students using illustrative ways such as flash cards. Help students explore more new words with the help of examples.



- Some nouns change in irregular manner.  
foot - feet      tooth - teeth      ox - oxen      child - children
- We add **s** to the main word of a compound word to make its plural form:  
father-in-law      fathers**s**-in-law      step-mother      step-mothers**s**
- **Some, a lot of** and **several** can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns.  
**some** water      **a lot of** furniture      **several** bottles of milk

## PRACTICE TIME

### 1. Underline the countable nouns and circle the uncountable nouns.

- (a) Raj likes to eat cookies with milk.
- (b) The monkey ate four bananas and some nuts.
- (c) This tree has many apples.
- (d) Please give me a glass of juice.
- (e) We cannot survive without air and water.

### 2. Write the singular nouns of the following plural nouns.

- |                  |   |       |             |   |       |
|------------------|---|-------|-------------|---|-------|
| (a) boxes        | - | _____ | (b) glasses | - | _____ |
| (c) geese        | - | _____ | (d) matches | - | _____ |
| (e) dictionaries | - | _____ | (f) oxen    | - | _____ |
| (g) brushes      | - | _____ | (h) halves  | - | _____ |

### 3. Rewrite the sentences by changing the highlighted nouns into plurals. Make necessary changes in sentences if required.

- (a) My **friend** is playing in the park. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (b) The **boy** was making noise. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (c) The **pen** was not costly. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (d) The **author** was not present. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (e) The **cat** chased the **rat**. \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (f) The **child** flew the **kite**. \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Fun With Grammar

- Make groups of four. Each group must take a visual chart of one of these places—school, market, park or home. Each group either can paste or draw pictures regarding respective place. Then they start writing the name and the number of persons, things, birds, animals or trees. They can use singular and plural words like **one, many** or **several**.