

Contents

| S.No. | Chapters | Page No. |
|-------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1. | The Sentence | 5 |
| 2. | Nouns | 8 |
| 3. | Pronouns | 12 |
| 4. | Verbs | 16 |
| 5. | Tenses | 23 |
| | Test Yourself-1 | 34 |
| 6. | Adverbs | 35 |
| 7. | Adjectives | 38 |
| 8. | Prepositions | 44 |
| 9. | Conjunctions | 48 |
| 10. | Articles | 53 |
| | Test Yourself-2 | 58 |
| | Model Test Paper-1 | 59 |
| 11. | The voice (Active and Passive) | 60 |
| 12. | Direct and Indirect Speech | 65 |
| 13. | Punctuation Marks | 73 |
| 14. | One Word Substitution | 77 |
| 15. | Homophones | 79 |
| | Test Yourself-3 | 83 |
| 16. | Similes | 84 |
| 17. | Idioms | 86 |
| 18. | Phrasal Verbs | 92 |
| 19. | Paragraph Verbs | 97 |
| 20. | Letter Writing | 100 |
| | Test Yourself-4 | 103 |
| | Model Test Paper -2 | 104 |



The Sentence



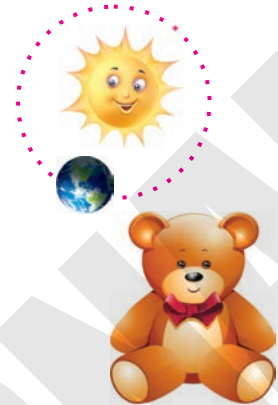
LEARNING TIME

❖ A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense.

KINDS OF SENTENCES

There are four types of sentences:

- (a) Assertive (b) Interrogative
- (c) Imperative (d) Exclamatory



1. Assertive Sentences



A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is known as **Assertive Sentence**.

Examples:

Positive

- (a) The children are playing. (b) They are going to park.
- (c) He has a beautiful bike. (d) The teacher is teaching the students.

Negative

- (a) I do not eat junk food. (b) You did not play any match.
- (c) She will not have reached Mumbai by tomorrow. (d) Mr. Joshi is not writing.

2. Interrogative Sentence



To begin with Helping Verb
(is/am/are/was/were/has/have
do/does/did/ had/can/may)

To begin with 'Wh' family
(What, Why, How, When, Where,
Who, Whose, Whom)



A sentence that asks a question is known as interrogative sentence.

Examples:

To begin with helping verb:

- (a) Wasn't he here at the party?
- (b) Were the students present in the class?
- (c) Could you not hear me ?
- (d) Will she come first in the class?
- (e) Might he help us ?
- (f) Should she come to meet us?





To begin with Wh family:

- (a) Where do you want to go today?
- (b) How do you spend your time?
- (c) Where do you live?
- (d) What are you doing nowadays?
- (e) Who is your favourite teacher?
- (f) Why do you want to go to Delhi?

Let Me Answer

A group of words that is arranged in a proper order and gives a complete meaning is called a sentence. What do you understand by creating sentences?



3. Imperative Sentence



A type of sentence that gives advise or instructions or expresses a request, command, is known as **Imperative Sentence**.

Examples:

- 1. Please give me your notebook. (Request)
- 2. Go to your class. (Command)



Let's Learn

4. Exclamatory Sentence

A sentence that expresses some strong emotions or sudden feeling is an **Exclamatory Sentence**.

Examples:

- (a) How well he paints!
- (b) What a boring play!
- (c) Well done!
- (d) What a lovely opportunity!
- (e) How noble he is!



PRACTICE TIME

1. Rearrange the following groups of words to form meaningful sentences:

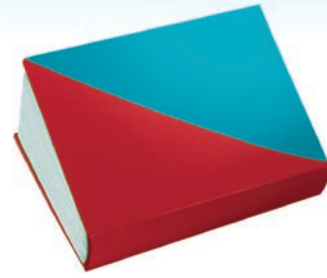
- (a) have the we game hurrah! won
- (b) write should your answers you clearly
- (c) waste don't your time
- (d) will come he have by the evening
- (e) has passed he with the first division
- (f) comes he school on time





2. Punctuate the following sentences:

- (a) how far is your village from here
- (b) she is living in delhi
- (c) can i take your book
- (d) believe in god and yourself



3. Make imperative sentences (commands or requests) from the following groups of jumbled words.

- (a) own your mind business
- (b) not a noise make do
- (c) four of milk glasses us give please
- (d) here please come like you whenever
- (e) roam do here not aimlessly



Fun With Grammar

1. Make the following exclamatory sentences using exclamation mark:

- (a) beautiful how is the girl
- (b) a good what are you boy
- (c) a what child lovely
- (d) strong how the is wind



2. Make the following sentences into interrogative:

- (a) She'll visit us tomorrow.
- (b) They aren't clever enough.
- (c) All the students have done well.
- (d) We shouldn't be impatient.
- (e) We ought to help him.
- (f) We don't know her.



TEACHER'S NOTES

Ask the students some questions about interrogative sentences.





Nouns



LEARNING TIME

- ❖ A noun is the name of a person, animal, place, thing, feeling or a thought. In other words, the name of anything is called a noun.

KINDS OF NOUN

1. **Proper Noun:** A proper noun is the name of a particular person, place, animal or thing.

Example:

Rahul is a nice boy.

The word Rahul is the particular name of a person.

So, **Rahul** is a proper noun.

Some more examples of proper nouns:

- (a) **Taj Mahal** is in **Agra**.
- (b) We live in **Delhi**.
- (c) **Mumbai** is one of the biggest cities of India.

In the above sentences, **Taj Mahal, Agra, Delhi** and **Mumbai** are examples of proper nouns.



Let's Learn

Always begin the proper noun with a capital letter.

2. **Common Noun:** It is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

Example:

Ramesh is a handsome boy.

The word "boy" can be used for any boy. It does not refer to a particular boy but it is common to every boy.

3. **Collective Noun:** A noun that stands for a collection or group of persons or things is known as collective noun.

Examples:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Herd | — | A collection of animals. |
| (b) Fleet | — | A collection of ships or vessels. |





- (c) Crowd — A collection of people.
- (d) Army — A collection of soldiers.



4. **Abstract Noun:** The name of things which cannot be touched and cannot be seen, but can only be thought about or felt are known as abstract nouns.

Examples : truth, beauty, happiness, joy, fear, childhood, youth, death, poverty, etc.

5. **Material Noun:** A noun which denotes a matter of substance of which things are made is called material noun.

Examples :

wood, iron, gold, cloth, silver, rice, sugar, water, glass etc.



COUNTABLE NOUNS

The nouns that can be counted with a number are called **countable nouns**.

Examples :

A book, four watches, two mangoes, etc.

Let Me Answer

What do you understand by things we can count and things we cannot count?

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Nouns that can not be counted are called as **uncountable nouns**. Uncountable nouns are qualified by word that signifies amount. All material and abstract nouns are uncountable nouns.

❖ **Some nouns have the same form for in both singular and plural numbers:**

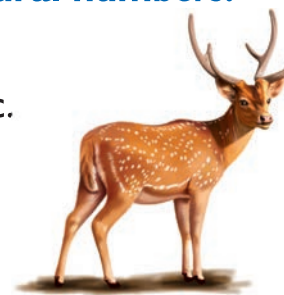
Examples:

Dozen, score, pair, hundred, sheep, deer, aircraft, series, species, etc.

❖ **Some nouns are used only in the plural:**

Examples:

Glasses, spectacles, scissors, trousers, jeans, etc.



❖ **Some nouns look like plurals but they are, in fact, singular:**

Examples: Mathematics, Physics, News, Billiards, etc.





PRACTICE TIME

1. Select the countable and uncountable nouns from the box and write them under suitable headings.

Nitesh, fleet, trousers, children, bread, Rohan, crowd, Sakshi, herd, Gateway of India , Army, Red Fort, oil, windows, water, keys, toys.

| Proper Noun | Collective Noun | Countable Noun | Uncountable Noun |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | | |

2. Select the appropriate words from the box and fill in the following blanks:

lie, honesty, wisdom, Physics, truth, bunch.

- _____ is always bitter.
- He gave me a _____ of keys.
- _____ is the best policy.
- Never tell a _____ .
- _____ is my favourite subject.
- He was famous for his _____ .



3. Tick (✓) the correct form of the nouns given in the brackets:

- Do you like (fruit/fruits)?
- I have bought the (wood/woods) for furniture.
- He bought five rolls of (film/films) from studio.
- He loves eating (rice/rices).
- He has bought some (furniture/furnitures).
- Where shall I deliver the (good/goods)?





- (g) He left his (luggage/luggages) in the train. ○
- (h) We were given a piece of (information/informations). ○
- (i) I want an (advice/advices) for my new project. ○

4. Select the right options from the given brackets and complete the sentences:

- (a) Every year we go on _____ (pilgrim / pilgrimage / picnic) to Haridwar.
- (b) _____ (Punctual / Punctuality / Honesty) is the mark of a great person.
- (c) _____ (Perfection / Perfect / Practise) can be achieved only through practice.
- (d) Sunidhi enjoys good _____ (health / swim / restore).
- (e) There is no _____ (clear / smoothness / clarity) in his writing.
- (f) His _____ (modesty / loyalty / faithfulness) to the country is unquestionable.



Fun With Grammar

Choose the correct nouns given in the brackets and complete the sentences:

- (a) My grandmother was unable to walk due to _____ (strong / strength / weakness / weak).
- (b) Have _____ (patient / patience / calm / quiet), the plane will be landing shortly.
- (c) He has helped many people with his _____ (able / knowledge / money / ability) to swim.
- (d) There was _____ (available / provision / choice / provide) of free tea at the airport.
- (e) We should speak the _____ (honesty / lie / truth / correct) under every situation.
- (f) The owner appreciated the driver's _____ (honest / rich / honesty / richness).

TEACHER'S NOTES

Ask the children some questions about nouns and how many types of nouns are available.

