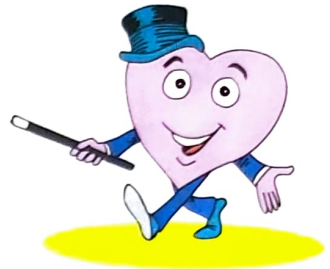


Articles—'A', 'An' and 'The'

14

- ★ 'A' or 'An' is used when we talk about one person, one animal, one place or one thing.
- ★ 'A' is used before nouns which begin with consonants e.g. *a* bat, *a* man, *a* fan, etc.
- ★ 'An' is used before nouns which begin with vowels/vowel sounds e.g. *an* egg, *an* orange, *an* inkpot.



Remember

'H' is a 'half vowel'. It is sometimes used as a vowel and sometimes as a consonant.

We say an hour (not a hour) and a half (not an half). Again, we say an honest man (not a honest man) and a hat (not an hat).

Put 'a' or 'an' in each of the blanks.

1. ...*a*... crow
2. ...*an*.. inkpot
3. ...*an*.. engine
4. ...*a*... star
5. *an* orange
6. *a* Sheep
7. ...*a*... child
8. ...*an*.. umbrella
9. ...*a*... lamb
10. ...*a*... town



11. ...*an*.. eagle
12. ...*an*.. American
13. ...*a*... school
14. ...*a*... girl
15. ...*an*.. owl
16. ...*an*.. Indian
17. ...*a*... city
18. ...*an*.. egg
19. ...*a*... table
20. ...*an*.. aeroplane



B Write 'a' or 'an' to complete the sentences.

1. We saw an aeroplane.



2. A crow is sitting on the tree.

3. Varun is eating an orange.



4. I saw an elephant today.

5. Ann lives in a big house.



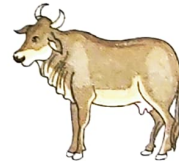
6. She wore an orange shirt.

7. Gopal has an umbrella in his hand.

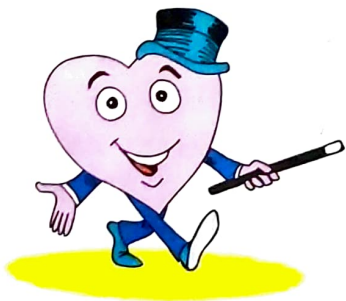


8. This is a mango tree.

9. A cow is a domestic animal.



10. He is eating an apple.



★ 'The' is used in place of a or an when we talk about a noun for the second time e.g. I saw a girl.

The girl was tall.

★ The is also used before the names of rivers, oceans, famous buildings etc. e.g. The Indian Ocean, The Qutab Minar.

★ It is used before the names of things that are only one of their kind, e.g. The Earth, The Sun.

G Fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the**.

1. ...**A**... cat and ...**A**... mouse.
2. ...**An**... apple and ...**An**... orange.
3. ...**The**... Sun and ...**The**... Moon.
4. ...**A**... book and ...**the**... stars.
5. ...**The**... sky and ...**the**... clouds.
6. ...**A**... cow and ...**A**... sheep.
7. ...**the**... Yamuna and ...**the**... Ganga.
8. ...**A**... child and ...**A**... mother.



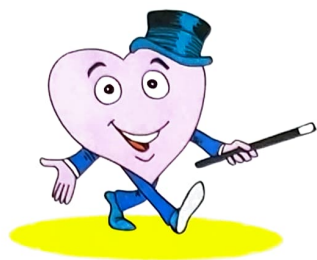
D Read the passage and fill in the blanks with **a**, **an** or **the**.



This is my room. It is ...**a**... big room. It has ...**a**... chair, ...**A**... study table and ...**A**... bed. ...**The**... study table has ...**a**... small shelf to keep my books and my bag. I have many toys such as ...**a**... car, ...**an**... aeroplane, ...**a**... video game and ...**an**... engine. I keep all ...**the**... toys in ...**the**... shelf.

15

Uses of 'Is', 'Am' and 'Are'



- ★ We use *is* when we talk about one person or thing, e.g. Sushil *is* a painter.
- ★ We use *are* when we talk about two or more people or things, e.g. They *are* children.
- ★ 'Am' is always used with 'I', e.g. I *am* a student.

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

1. The students *is* in the playground.
2. There *is* a cat under the table.
3. My father *is* unwell and he *is* at home.
4. Sonu and Reena *are* friends.
5. I *am* not ready for the breakfast.
6. They *are* going to London.
7. Ducklings *are* the young ones of ducks.
8. A rose *is* a beautiful flower.
9. These *are* tall plants.
10. That *is* a short plant.
11. She *is* a hardworking girl.
12. I *am* six years old.
13. Those *are* my classmates.
14. The fox *is* a cunning animal.
15. This *is* Rohit's toy.

Uses of 'Was' and 'Were'

16

Study the following examples.

1. I **am** on leave today.
2. I **was** on leave yesterday.
3. She **is** on leave today.
4. She **was** on leave yesterday.
5. They **are** on leave today.
6. They **were** on leave yesterday.

★ It is clear from these examples that *is/am/are* is used with the *present tense* whereas *was/were* is used with the *past tense*.

★ *Was* is used with a singular noun.

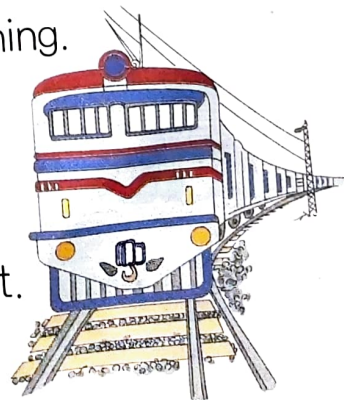
★ *Were* is used with a plural noun.

A Fill in the blanks with **was/were**.


1. I ... *was* out of Delhi yesterday.
2. He ... *was* with Rishi throughout the day.
3. They ... *were* his classfellows.
4. He ... *was* in office.
5. Lions ... *were* roaming in jungle.
6. The principal ... *was* not in his room.
7. No girls ... *were* present yesterday.
8. Three little mice ... *were* jumping outside the hole.


B Put **is/am/are/was/were** in the blanks.

1. Trains running late in the morning.
2. She ... *is* very sad.
3. I ... *am* very fond of Chinese food.
4. Manoj ... *was* on the beach last night.
5. Apples ... *are* sweet in taste.




6. Amit is not fit today.
7. Rahul and Raghav are very happy.
8. I was in Chandigarh last year.
9. You are not going there.
10. They were absent on Monday.


 Put a (✓) against the correct statement and a (X) against the incorrect statement.


X 1. I is eating. 


X 2. She are dancing. 

✓ 3. Sonia is reading. 

X 4. We is playing. 


X 5. These was my gifts. 

✓ 6. Those are your toys. 

X 7. It are your cat. 

✓ 8. Shreya and Megha were friends. 

X 9. Saurav were a singer. 

✓ 10. I am a pilot. 

Uses of 'Has', 'Have' and 'Had'

17

- ★ *Has* is used for one person, animal, place or thing. *Have* is used for more than one.
- ★ We always use *have* with 'I' and 'you'.
- ★ *Had* is the past tense of has and have.

4 Fill in the blanks with *has* or *have*.

1. I *have*... a teddy bear.



2. My sister ...*has*... a red car.



3. We ...*have*... new colour boxes.



4. He ...*has*.... two cows.



5. You ...*have*... a new ball.



6. He ...*has*... a big ice-cream.



7. Her friends ...*have*... gone for a picnic.



8. It ...*has*.... a weak stem.



9. The elephant ...*has*... a very big trunk.



10. Bears ...*have*... small tails.





Fill in the blanks with **has**, **have** or **had**.

1. A year *have* twelve months.
2. Yesterday, I *had* a headache.
3. You *have* ten rupees.
4. Parul *had* two cars last year.
5. Those men *have* big houses.
6. Bananas do not *have* seeds.
7. We *have* our lunch in the afternoon.
8. She *has* long hair.
9. We *have* a beautiful doll.
10. An insect *has* six legs.



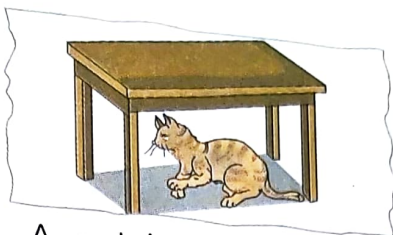
Write a few sentences about 'My Family'.

1. My father has *a beautiful car.*
2. My mother has *a beautiful dress.*
3. My parents have *a loyal servant.*
4. I have *one pencil.*
5. We had *won our match.*

Look at these pictures.



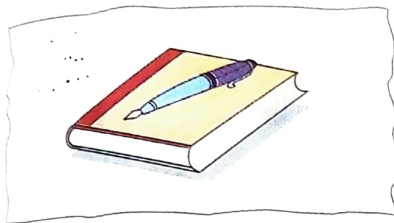
Puneet is standing between his parents.



A cat is sitting under the table.



A dog is standing behind the bush.



The pen is on the book.



A hut is near the tree.



A snake is in the hole.

All the underlined words – *between, under, behind, on, near* and *in* tell us where a person, place, animal or thing is. Such words are called *prepositions*. Some more prepositions are – *in front of, above, at, by, over*, etc.

A Circle the correct preposition.

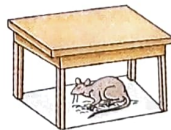
1. The pastry is on/under the plate.



2. The spoon is between/in the glass.



3. The mouse is in/under the table.



4. The girl is standing near/on the boy.



5. The kitten is between/near the cats.



6. Bushes are behind/on the tree.



B Look at the picture and fill in the blanks.



The boy is hiding
behind the tree.



The cow is standing
near the tree.



The flowers are
under the tree.



The woman has a cup
.....in.... her hand.

D Fill in each blank with a suitable word from the box.

in by behind on at near

1. The man is sleepingon..... the bench.
2. The eggs arein..... the basket.
3. The programme startedat..... 9 a.m.
4. The teacher will be herein..... noon.
5. His boat ison..... the water.
6. The tree isbehind..... the house.
7. The ball isnear..... the chair.
8. Our exams beganon..... Monday.

- ★ When we join two words or two sentences we use joining words. These are called conjunctions, e.g. bat **and** ball, sweet or sour.
- ★ Some other conjunctions are **but**, **because**, **yet**, **so**, **as**.

A Tick (✓) the correct conjunctions.

1. Give me a pen (and/but) a pencil.
2. The man was poor (and/but) honest.
3. She is in K.G. (and/yet) she reads well.
4. Whose car is this, Sony's (and/or) Jim's?
5. I could not go there (because/but) I was not well.
6. I ate apples (~~or~~/and) oranges.
7. Rajiv is honest (and/but) helpful.
8. He worked hard, (so/but) he succeeded.

B Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

1. Roma is fat but Rohit is thin.
2. I like oranges and grapes.
3. She cannot read because she is blind.
4. Is this a frock or a skirt?
5. I cannot go to school, because I am not well.
6. He could not do it so he went early.
7. The teacher explained well yet I did not understand.
8. We like to read and write.
9. Is this baby a boy or a girl?
10. You must come home before it gets dark.



 Join the sentences together using the suitable conjunctions.

1. Apples are sweet. Grapes are sour.



Apples... are... sweet... but... Grapes... are... sour.

2. They should wear blue dress. They should wear white shoes.



They... should... wear... blue... dress... and... white... shoes.

3. Neetu ate her breakfast. Neetu went to school.



Neetu... ate... her... breakfast... and... went... to... school.

4. Karate is tiring. Karate is fun.



Karate... is... tiring... but... fun.

5. Maruti is a small car. It is a fast car.



Maruti... is... a... small... but... fast... car.

6. Mr Sen has a son. Mr Sen has a daughter.



Mr. Sen... has... a... son... and... a... daughter.

7. Is it safe to go by train? Is it safe to go by car?

Is... it... safe... to... go... by... train... or... by... car.



8. The tortoise is slow. The tortoise is steady.



The... tortoise... is... slow... and... steady.

9. I cannot drink milk. It is hot.

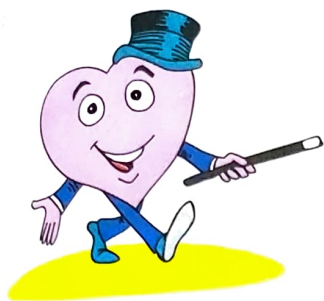


I... cannot... drink... milk... because... it... is... hot.

10. I shall have cake. I shall have Pepsi.



I... shall... have... cake... and... Pepsi.



★ Interjections are words that express sudden feelings like surprise, grief, joy, pain or pleasure, e.g. **Hurrah!** We won the game.

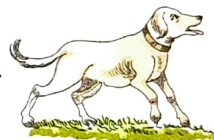
Wow! This is beautiful.

★ We always put an exclamation mark (!) after an interjection.

Fill in the blanks with suitable interjections from the box.

Hello! Ah! Hurrah! Alas! Wow! Shh! Oh! Thanks!

1. Alas!..... The poor man has lost his pet dog.



2. Wow!... I love chocolates.

3. Shh!..... Let the baby sleep.



4. Oh!..... I am very sorry.

5. Ah!..... My cat is sick.



6. Wow!... Well done.

7. Hello!... Can you hear me?



8. Ah!..... My legs are paining.

9. Hurrah! I secured the first position.



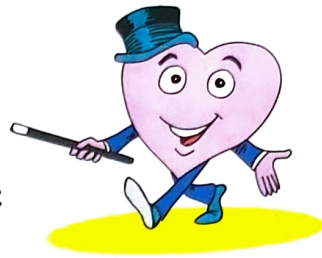
10. Thanks!... For your help.

★ Punctuation marks are used in a sentence to give proper pauses. Some commonly used punctuation marks are

Full stop (.)

Comma (,)

Question Mark (?)



★ A capital letter or upper case letter is used for:

- the first letter in a sentence.
- the particular names of people, places, towns, streets, rivers, etc.
- festivals, months of the year, days of the week and holidays.
- the proper nouns or 'I' when we write about ourselves.



Circle the letters that should be written in capital.



1. **A**nu and **I** are cousins.

2. **m**y birthday is on the 28th of **d**ecember.

3. **w**e have a holiday on **s**aturday and **s**unday

4. **r**itu lives in **a**shok vihar.

5. **w**e visited **g**ateway of **i**ndia last **m**onday.

6. **w**e celebrated **c**hristmas last week.

7. **m**t. **e**verest is the highest peak in the world.

8. **a**lice and **t**om are my friends.

B The address on this envelope is written in small letters. Rewrite the address correctly using capital letters where necessary.

manoj dua

Manoj dua

c/o mr s.s. dua

c/o Mr. S.S. dua

house no. 20

House no. 20

street number 8

Street no. 8.

tilak nagar

Tilak nagar

delhi

Delhi

india

India

C Punctuate the following sentences.

1. reena and i will go to mumbai

Reena and I will go to Mumbai.

2. where will you go in july

Where will you go in July.

3. jack and jill have curly hair

Jack and Jill have curly hair.

4. i study in bharti vidya bhawan

I study in Bharti Vidya Bhawan.

5. when do you get up in the morning

When do you get up in the morning.



6. Assam and Darjeeling are famous for tea gardens

Assam and Darjeeling are famous for Tea gardens.

7. Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu

Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu.

8. Sumit and Harsh are working hard

Sumit and Harsh are working hard.

9. Vibha has gone to Escorts hospital

Vibha has gone to Escorts hospital.

10. Have you seen my sister Nisha

Have you seen my sister Nisha.

D Write the answers to these questions. Make sentences and use proper punctuation marks.

1. Where do you live?

I live in Delhi.

2. In which school do you study?

I study in IInd class.

3. What is the name of your class teacher?

My name is _____

4. When do you have your games period?

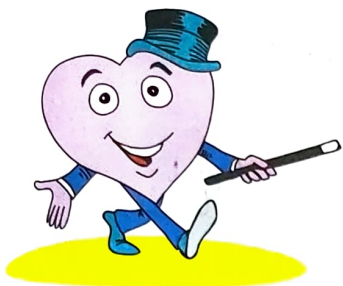
I have my games period after lunch.

5. When is your birthday?

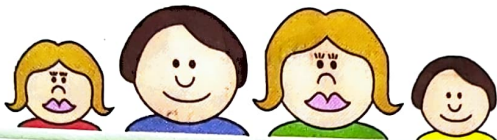
My birthday is on 26 June 1999

6. Write the names of two of your friends.

Asha, Akansha



Homophones are the words which have the same sound but have different spellings and different meanings, e.g. sun – son, their – there.



A Given below are some homophones. Make sentences using these words.

1. there *There are seven colours in rainbow.*
their *I want their books.*
2. hair *I have curly hair.*
hare *My hare loves to eat carrot.*
3. see *They see movies daily.*
sea *I was walking by the sea.*
4. son *I love my son.*
sun *The sun gives us heat.*
5. sum *Solve the sum.*
some *I want some peanuts.*
6. are *You are beautiful.*
our *Our flag has three colours.*
7. right *We have right to freedom.*
write *Write neatly.*



8. know I know everything
no I have no money
9. knows He knows me well
nose Nose helps us to smell
10. stare Do not stare me.
stair Use stairs instead of lift.

B Write the correct words in the space.

- I will (meet, meat) ... meet her today.
- She likes to (know, no) ... know more about people.
- The (hair, hare) ... hare finally won the race.
- The fox wanted a (piece, peace) ... piece of cheese.
- We are going to Mumbai by ... plane (plain, plane).
- We should not ... waste (waist, waste) water.

G Guess the homophones and fill in the blanks. Use the clues given in the pictures.

1. I am your brother. I am your parents' ... son ..

The Sun ... shines brightly in the sky.



2. An octopus has ... eight ... tentacles.

The past tense of eat is ... ate ..

3. The monkey has a long ... tail ..

She likes to hear the folk ... tale ..

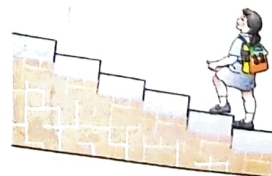


4. I have a ... fair ... complexion.

I always ... fare ... well in the exams.

5. She climbed the ... stair ..

She could only ... stare ... when she saw the actor.



Add a word to make compound words and then make sentences with the compound words you have made.

A compound word is a word which is formed by joining two meaningful words,

e.g. cupboard - cup + board
strawberry - straw + berry.

Cupboard and strawberry are compound words.

1. tea + pot = teapot

.....
.....

2. tooth + paste = toothpaste

.....

3. nail + paint = nailpaint

.....

4. Suit + case = Suitcase

.....

5. Class + room = Classroom

.....

6. Pine + apple = Pineapple

.....

7. Black + board = Blackboard

.....

8. post + office = Postoffice

.....

