

1. Verbs

Read the following sentences.

The teacher writes on the blackboard.

The singer sings the song.

My neighbors live in Delhi.

Aman exercises regularly.

The child cries bitterly.

The words underlined in the sentences given above are called action words. They show the work being done. Such words are known as verbs.

Identify the action words from the list given below.

Chair, play, hit, ball, sweet, look, run, go, dance, hare, Here, two, made, words, action, express, tell, flowers.

Verbs can be divided into two categories.

1. Main verb
2. Helping verb

Main verb- The main verb of the sentence shows action.

The mothers are fighting a battle each day.

We will water the plants soon.

The birds were chirping.

He showed us the way to the hospital.

In the above examples the underlined verbs show the action being performed and hence are known as main verbs.

Helping verb- The helping verbs work along with the main verb to complete the sentence. They also denote the time of an action. They are also known as auxiliaries.

Radha is watching television.

Why are you late for school?

The kitchen was cleaned last night.

The laptop is working fine.

In the above examples the underlined verbs assist in sentence completion. They are known as helping verbs.

Identify the main verb and the helping verb from the sentences below.

The boy had gone to the market when I called.

I am reading a story.

She washes the car. She was sleeping earlier.

We would love to go out with them.

They shall obey their elders.

Underline the verbs in the sentence.

Lions roar loudly.

The sun was shining brightly.

Don't go out. It is raining.

We will visit Dubai next year.

The patient was admitted to the hospital.

Finite & Non-finite verbs

The main verbs which change their form according to the subject of the sentence are known as finite verbs.

The old man walks slowly.

My grandparents walk hurriedly.

In the above examples, the verb walks changes its form according to the subject (old man & grandparents). Therefore, walk is a finite verb.

Non-finite verbs are not the main verbs of the sentence. They do not demonstrate the time of action and do not change their form according to the subject. Often, they are used as nouns, verbs or adjectives.

Swimming is my favorite sport.

We like to buy gifts.

In the above examples, the verbs swimming & buy do not change their form according to the subject and hence are non-finite verbs of the sentence.

Identify whether the verb is a finite verb or a non-finite verb.

The cobbler mends my shoes.

Crying over the spilt milk is of no use.

The manager scolded the children.

Carefully read your lesson & answer the question.

Non-finite verbs can be sub-divided into three categories.

1. The infinitive: to drink, to buy, to go, to arrange, to love
2. The participle: writing, reading, growing, learning (present participle)
Stolen, grown, read, became, decided (past participle)
3. The gerund: stealing, living, jumping, typing

Identify the type of non-finite verb.

I would love to have coffee.

Exercising is good for health.

The farmer has grown beautiful plants.

I want to dance.

Listening is an art.

Transitive & Intransitive verbs

The verbs followed by a direct object are called transitive verbs.

Ex- She wrote a book.

In the above example, the verb wrote is followed by a direct object book. Hence, it is a transitive verb.

Now, let's see another example.

Ex- He ate.

In the above example, the verb ate has no object. Hence, it is an intransitive verb.

The verbs which are not followed by a direct object are called intransitive verbs.

Identify whether the verb is transitive or intransitive.

I waited for long.

He bought me a cup of coffee.

The puppies littered.

I was disturbed by a loud noise.

He gave me the book.

Tenses

We can divide time into three categories.

The present (happening now)

The past (happened earlier)

The future (will happen)

Tenses denote the time when the action is performed.

The baker bakes the cake. (Present)

The police caught the murderer. (Past)

We will travel to London next month. (Future)

Simple present tense

Read the following sentences.

I **like** coffee.

Raman **goes** for a walk daily.

The sun **sets in** the west.

The bees **suck** nectar from the flowers.

The action words in the sentence given above are conjugated in simple present tense.

Simple present tense is used to-

Express habitual actions

Make general statements

Talk about scientific truths/ universal actions

Rule – Add s/es to the root form of the verb

Singular Subject	Plural verb
Plural Subject	Singular verb
I / You	Singular verb

I **brush** my teeth.

In this sentence, I is the subject and therefore it takes the form ‘brush’.

Kapil **waters** the plants.

In this sentence, Kapil is the subject and therefore it takes the form ‘waters’.

The teachers **teach** the class.

In this sentence, teachers is the subject and therefore it takes the form ‘teach’.

Complete the blanks with simple present tense.

My daughter _____ me every day. (greet)

The schools _____ on Sunday. (close)

I _____ very slowly. (walk)

You _____ the secrets. (keep)

Observe the following sentences now.

She does not like playing.

Do you know them?

Does the child cry?

We do not make much mistakes.

Negative Present tense	SUBJECT + DO/DOES NOT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB
Interrogative Present tense	DO/DOES + SUBJECT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB

Always remember, the negative & interrogative form of the present tense will always be formed using the first form of the verb.

Change the following into negative.

They go to the park.

My parents clean the room.

She writes beautiful stories.

You make funny faces.

Change the following into interrogative.

Raghav catches the ball.

The player injures himself.

She switches off the lights.

The boy watches television.

Present continuous tense

Read the following sentences.

I **am writing** a letter.

A young boy **is smiling** at the stranger.

My dad **is leaving** for Chandigarh.

The verbs marked in bold represent the present continuous form of the verb.

Present continuous tense is used to describe the actions which are taking place at the moment of speaking.

Is / am/ are + Ing form of the verb

Give the -ing form of the following verbs.

Decide

Grow

Bring

Shine

Eat

Whenever a verb ends in -e, we drop the e & add -ing to make the -ing form of the verb.

Negative Present continuous	Subject + is/am/are +not + -ing form of the verb + object
Interrogative Present continuous	Is/am/are + subject + -ing form of the verb + object

Complete the sentences using present continuous tense.

The teacher _____ on the blackboard. (write)

I _____ to leave. (plan)

Ram and his friends _____ the homework. (discuss)

The little boy _____ the truth. (tell)

The animals _____ on the road. (walk).

Change the sentences into negative & interrogative present continuous form.

The boy is reading a book.

The police is investigating the case.

The children are making a lot of noise.

The birds are flying in the sky.

I am having my breakfast.

Simple past tense

Read the following sentences.

He helped me with my lesson.

I played a hockey game.

She broke the flower pot.

The box contained precious items.

The action words in the sentence given above are conjugated in simple past tense. Simple past tense is used to describe the actions which have already taken place before the time of talking.

To conjugate a verb in past tense, ed is added to the main verb or second form of verb is used.

Put the verbs given in brackets in simple past tense.

He _____ me an invitation. (send)

I _____ to give my exams. (decide)

Sonu _____ his baseball cap. (love)

We _____ the truth. (tell)

Ruchika _____ the match. (win)

Negative Past tense	SUBJECT + DID NOT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB
Interrogative Past tense	DID + SUBJECT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB

Always remember, the negative & interrogative form of the past tense will always be formed using the first form of the verb.

Change the following into negative.

They go to the gym.

My parents arrange the room.

She weaves beautiful stories.

You drew a beautiful picture.

Change the following into interrogative.

He chooses the red one.

It costs 400 rupees.

I keep all my cupboards clean.

He shut the door.

Verb	Past tense
Go	Went

Choose	Chose
Read	Read
Put	Put
Cost	Cost
Let	Let
Broadcast	Broadcast
Write	Wrote
Give	Gave
See	Saw
Keep	Kept
Eat	Ate
Bring	Brought
Buy	Bought
Begin	Began
Bend	Bent
Shut	Shut
Beat	Beat
Blow	Blew
Catch	Caught
Build	Built
Drink	Drank
Dig	Dug
Draw	Drew
Drive	Drove
Fell	Fall
Dream	Dreamt

Feed	Fed
Feel	Felt
Find	Found
Fight	Fought
Fly	Flew
Forget	Forgot
Get	Got
Hide	Hid
Hit	Hit
Hold	Held
Hurt	Hurt
Know	Knew
Lay	Laid
Let	Let
Lose	Lost
Make	Made
Put	Put
Quit	Quit
Pay	Paid
Meet	Met
Ride	Rode
Ring	Rang
Run	Ran
Rise	Rose
Sell	Sold
Send	Sent

Set	Set
Shoot	Shot
Shake	Shook
Sink	Sank
Shrink	Shrank
Sleep	Slept
Spend	Spent
Spill	Spilt
Spread	Spread
Stick	Stuck
Swing	Swang
Swim	Swum
Think	Thought
Throw	Threw
Understand	Understood
Wake	Woke
Arise	Arose
Wear	Wore
Win	Won
Write	wrote

Past continuous tense

Read the following sentences.

I **was talking** to my friend.

The books **were lying** on the table.

The maid **was dusting** the floor.

The verbs marked in bold represent the past continuous form of the verb.

Past continuous tense is used to describe the actions which took place in continuation sometime in the past.

Was/ were + Ing form of the verb

Give the -ing form of the following verbs.

Check

Hop

run

give

ride

Negative Past continuous	Subject + was/were +not + -ing form of the verb + object
Interrogative Past continuous	Was/were + subject + -ing form of the verb + object

Complete the sentences using past continuous tense.

Parul _____ a pack of chips. (buy)

Sonal & her friends _____ for a picnic. (go)

It _____ heavily. (rain)

The trees _____ in the air. (sway)

We _____ our lunch. (enjoy)

Change the sentences into negative & interrogative past continuous form.

The teacher scolds the children.

The cat hid behind the door.

The boy holds the pen.

He made a birthday card.

Simple future tense

Look at the sentences given below.

The train **will arrive** at 5pm.

I **will go** to the park today evening.

I **will have** my dinner soon.

The verbs marked in bold represent the simple future form of the verb.

Simple future tense is used to describe the actions that would take place in the time to come.

To conjugate the verb in simple future tense, will or shall is used along with the root form of the verb.

Rule- Will/ shall + V1 (root form of the verb)

Fill in the blanks with simple future tense.

We _____ all our friends for dinner. (invite)

He _____ calligraphy. (learn)

The colleges _____ soon. (resume)

India _____ the vaccine soon. (discover)

Negative future tense	SUBJECT + WILL/SHALL + NOT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB
Interrogative future tense	WILL/ SHALL + SUBJECT + FIRST FORM OF THE VERB

Change the following sentence into negative.

The girl wears a long dress.

He marries his girlfriend.

His team comes late.

The car cleaner washed my car.

Madhur is studying in his room.

Change the following sentences into interrogative.

They will create a video.

He will have a team meeting.

Jia will give her Math test.

The driver will drive the car.

It will rain tomorrow night.

Future continuous tense

Read the following sentences.

I **will be learning** guitar soon.

They **will be working** hard.

The maid **will be washing** the clothes.

The verbs marked in bold represent the future continuous form of the verb.

Future continuous tense is used to describe the actions which will take place in continuation sometime in the future.

Rule- will/shall + be + ing form of the verb.

Negative Future continuous	Subject + will/shall+ not + be + -ing form of the verb + object
Interrogative Future continuous	Will/shall + subject + be + -ing form of the verb + object

Complete the sentences using future continuous tense.

I _____ to bed soon. (go)

He _____ money from the bank soon. (withdraw)

They _____ their lunch. (finish)

He _____ next week. (visit)

The University _____ the results soon. (declare)

Change the sentences into negative & interrogative future continuous form.

The teacher scolds the children.

I will take bath in the evening.

They go to office.

Next year, I will marry him.

He waited at the bus stop.

Present perfect tense

Read the following sentences.

I **have received** your message.

He **has had** bath lately.

Mahima **has just left** the room.

The verbs marked in bold represent the present perfect form of the verb.

Present perfect tense is used to describe an action which was completed in the past but the results of which can be seen in the present.

Rule- has/have + 3rd form of the verb.

Complete the sentences using present perfect tense.

He _____ already _____. (arrive)

I _____ the letter yet. (write)

The boy _____ his file. (submit)

We _____ to Agra. (be)

It _____ to rain. (start)

Verb	Third form
Go	Gone
Choose	Chosen
Read	Read
Put	Put
Cost	Cost
Let	Let
Broadcast	Broadcast

Write	Written
Give	Given
See	Seen
Keep	Kept
Eat	Eaten
Bring	Brought
Buy	Bought
Begin	Begun
Bend	Bent
Shut	Shut
Beat	Beaten
Blow	Blown
Catch	Caught
Build	Built
Drink	Drunk
Dig	Dug
Draw	Drawn
Drive	Driven
Fell	Fallen
Dream	Dreamt
Feed	Fed
Feel	Felt
Find	Found
Fight	Fought
Fly	Flown
Forget	Forgotten

Get	Got
Hide	Hidden
Hit	Hit
Hold	Held
Hurt	Hurt
Know	Known
Lay	Laid
Let	Let
Lose	Lost
Make	Made
Put	Put
Quit	Quit
Pay	Paid
Meet	Met
Ride	Ridden
Ring	Rung
Run	Run
Rise	Risen
Sell	Sold
Send	Sent
Set	Set
Shoot	Shot
Shake	Shaken
Sink	Sunk
Shrink	Shrunk
Sleep	Slept

Spend	Spent
Spill	Spilt
Spread	Spread
Stick	Stuck
Swing	Swung
Swim	Swum
Think	Thought
Throw	Thrown
Understand	Understood
Wake	Waken
Arise	Arisen
Wear	Worn
Win	Won
Write	Written

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words we use to describe a noun or pronoun. It is a word which qualifies (shows how big, small, great, many, few, etc.) a noun or a pronoun is in a sentence.

- Ram is a tall boy.
- Hari is a strong player.
- Avi has a brown dog.

Identify the adjectives,

He carried a heavy bag.

Aman is a sincere boy.

The girl was in a cheerful mood.

The teacher told us a story of a greedy dog.

The class was noisy.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adjective.

He is a _____ boy.

The teacher gave us _____ problems to solve.

The fruit tasted _____.

My sister works in a _____ office.

The _____ lamb hid behind the door.

Degrees of Comparison.

1. Positive degree.
2. Comparative degree.
3. Superlative degree

- Ram is a tall boy.
- Hari is taller than Ram.
- Avi is the tallest of the three.

The Adjective 'tall' is in the Positive Degree. Positive Degree is used when no comparison is made i.e. when we speak about only one person or thing.

The Adjective "taller" is said to be in the Comparative Degree. It represents a higher degree of the quality than the Positive. It is used to compare the qualities of two persons or things. Here height of Hari and Ram are compared and shows the difference of quality between the two.

The Adjective "tallest" is said to be in the Superlative Degree. It represents the highest degree of the quality. It is used when more than two objects are compared.

Degrees of adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Happy	Happier	happiest
Merry	Merrier	merriest
Lazy	Lazier	laziest
Heavy	Heavier	heaviest
Costly	Costlier	costliest
Fat	Fatter	fattest
Hot	hotter	hottest
Big	bigger	biggest

Sad

sadder

saddest

Degrees of comparison for irregular adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good/well	better	best
Little	less	least
Much	more	most
Old	older elder	oldest eldest
Bad	worse	worst
evil/ill	worse	worst
Ill	worse	worst
Far	farther	farthest
Well	better	best
Late	later	latest
Many	more	most
Near	nearer	nearest
In	inner	inmost/inner most
Out	outer/utter	utmost/utter most

Fill in the blank with appropriate degree of comparison.

This sum was _____ than the earlier one. (simple)

He scored _____ marks. (good)

His mother is the _____ of all. (courageous)

Cheetah is the _____ animal. (fast)

His house is _____ from mine. (far)

Note:

- "Than" is used after the Comparative Degree. "The" is used before the Superlative Degree.
- Do not use the Double Comparative and Superlative, such as more better and most loveliest.
- A few Comparative are followed by "to", instead of than; as, inferior to, superior to, junior to, senior to.
- Each, every, either, neither, when used as Adjectives, go with singular Noun.
Example- Every boy was punished.

Types of adjectives

Adjectives of quality such as honest, strong, sincere, easy, difficult.

Adjectives of quantity such as some, much, more, any

Adjectives of number such as one, three, millions, two

Demonstrative adjectives such as this, that, these, those

Interrogative adjectives such as which, whose, when

Nouns

Nouns are naming words.

The name of a person, place, animal or thing is called a *NOUN*.

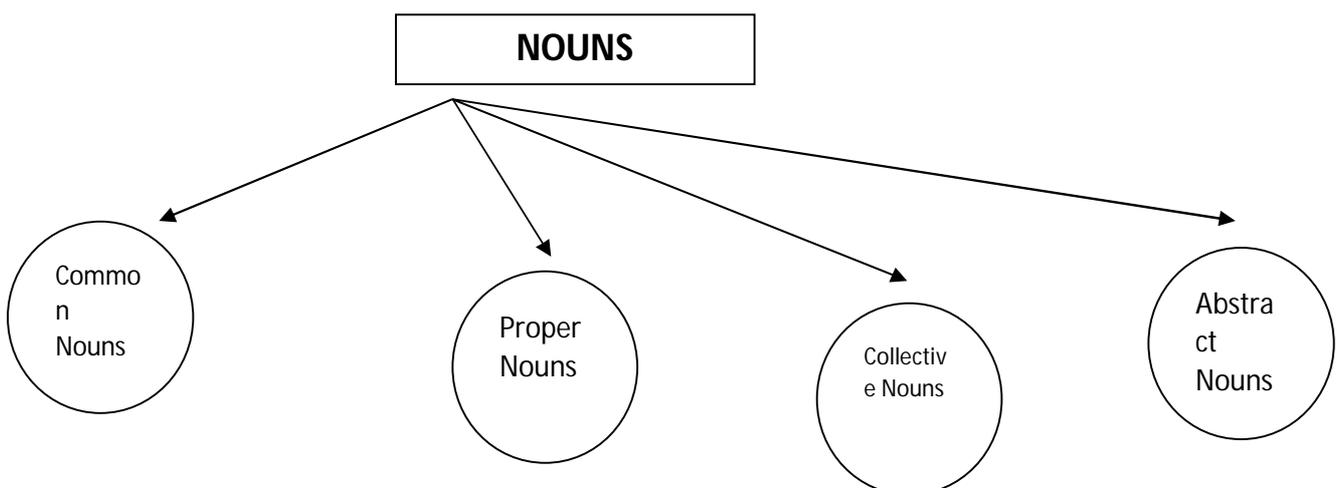
EG: 1. Ram is planning a trip to Goa with his friends and his dog.

2. Kush bought a chocolate for his brother.

Identify the nouns in the given sentences-

1. The door of the house is locked.
2. France is a beautiful country.
3. Ravi and Rajesh are brothers.
4. Give me a glass of water.
5. Neeraj has a pet dog named Tuffy.

CLASSIFICATION OF NOUNS



Common nouns: Nouns which refer to things in general. Eg: boy, bed, river etc.

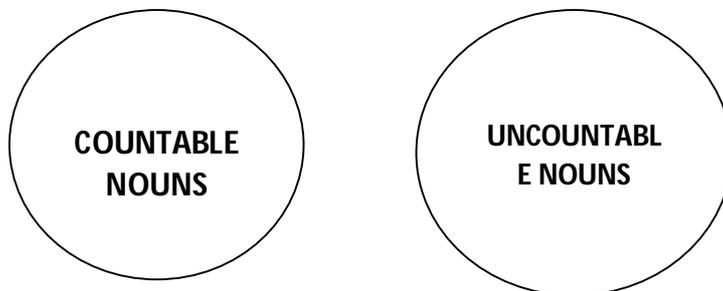
Proper nouns: Nouns which refer to a particular thing, place or person. Eg: Amrita, Delhi, Yamuna etc

Girl	—————→	Amrita
Boy	—————→	Varun
River	—————→	Ganga

Classify the following as common nouns or proper nouns-

1. Jatin likes to fly kites during leisure time.
2. My brother lives in Mumbai.
3. Hetal likes to eat pancakes and bread
4. Chandigarh is also called the pink city.
5. Black is my favourite colour.

CLASSIFICATION OF COMMON NOUNS



Countable nouns: Nouns which can be counted. Eg: pen, eraser, cars etc

Uncountable nouns: Nouns which cannot be counted. Eg: milk, rice, water etc

PRACTICE EXERCISE-

Identify the following as countable or uncountable nouns-

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. Sweets- | 12. Bed- |
| 2. Books- | 13. Curtain- |
| 3. Sugar- | 14. Juice- |

4. Hair-
5. Milk-
6. Pen-
7. Money-
8. Bread-
9. Loaf of bread-
10. Laptop-
15. Chair-



COLLECTIVE
NOUNS

Further we have two more classifications of nouns:

Nouns which talk about things as a whole or a group are called collective nouns.

- A herd of sheep
- A galaxy of stars
- A tuft of grass/hair
- A collection of stamps
- A band of musicians

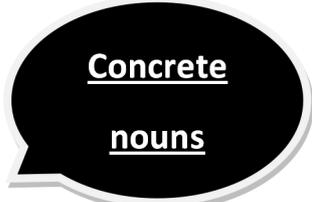
(Practice exercise and list to be included)



Abstract
nouns

Nouns which can only be felt and cannot be seen or touched are called abstract nouns.

- Bravery
- Childhood
- Peace
- Wisdom



Concrete
nouns

Nouns which can be seen or touched or felt are called concrete nouns.

- Box
- Children
- Notebooks
- Refrigerator

PRACTICE EXERCISE

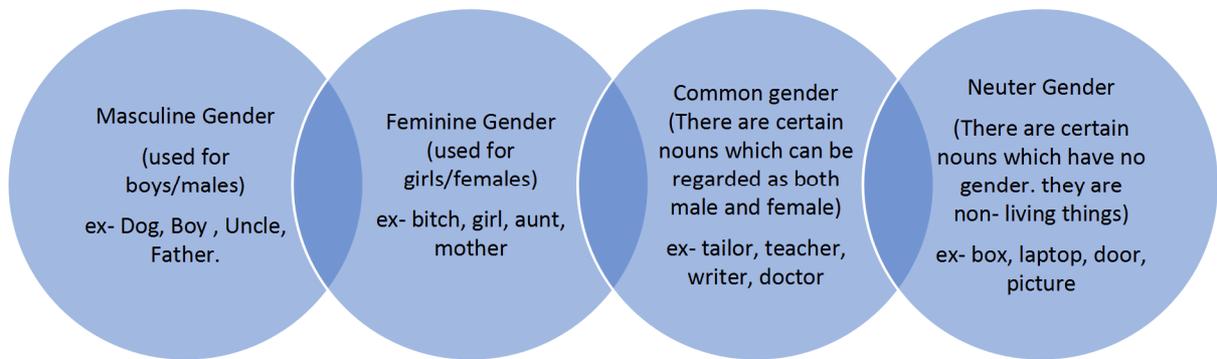
Underline the abstract nouns and circle the concrete nouns-

1. Even though the weather was bad, she had hope that the train would reach the station on time.
2. Rekha has spent the entire childhood in struggle.
3. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
4. Cleanliness is the key, my mother practices at home.
5. Our parents have always taught us to work with honesty.

NOUNS – GENDER

On the basis of gender nouns can be classified into four categories-

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



Boy →

Girl

Father →

Mother

Son →

Daughter

Uncle →

Aunt

Servant →

Maid

Man →

Lady

Actor →

Actress

Monk →

Nun

Brother →

Sister

Bachelor →

Spinster

Duke →

Duchess

Emperør →

Empress

Husband →

Wife

God →

Goddess

Host →

Hostess

King →

Queen

Male →

Female

Nephew →

Niece

Nouns possession

Observe the sentences given below.

The boy's home is clean.

The teacher's hair is very long.

The apostrophe s in the above sentences show belongingness/ possession.

It shows that the things are related to one another.

To show possession 's is added to the noun to which the particular thing belongs.

Write the expressions given below to demonstrate possession.

The house of the lieutenant.

The book of the child.

The purse belonging to my mother.

The room in which my brother sleeps.

The poem written by Suman.

Rewrite the sentences given below using 's

He sat on the chair of the manager.

Ruhi bought a charger for the laptop.

He kept the shoes of Rashi in the closet.

He brought the chocolates made by Ankita.

The uniform of the child was dirty.

SENTENCES

A sentence is a

- ❖ Group of words
- ❖ Have a meaning
- ❖ Make complete sense

Eg: We go to London every year.

He is an intelligent boy.

√ Group of words

√ Have a meaning

√ makes complete sense

Therefore, it is a sentence

Phrase

A phrase is a

- ❖ Group of words
- ❖ Makes some sense
- ❖ But have an incomplete meaning

Eg: Get out

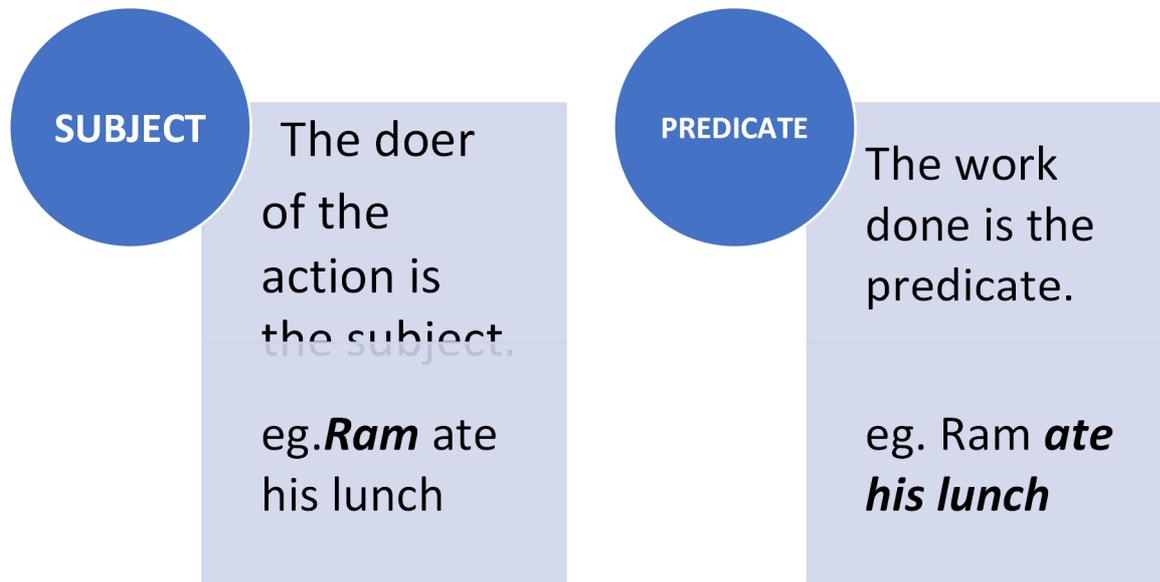
Bring him here

√ Group of words

√ makes sense

× have a meaning but an incomplete one.

PARTS OF A SENTENCE

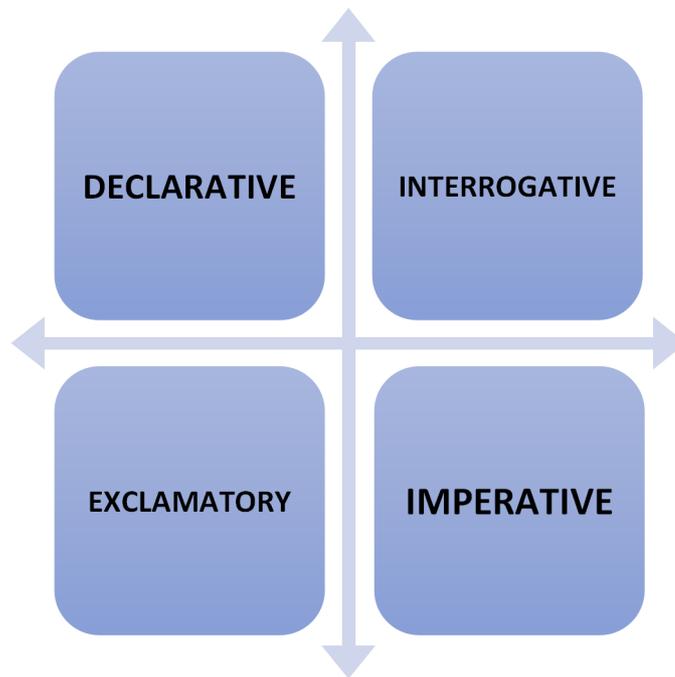


PRACTICE EXERCISE

Underline the subjects and circle the predicate-

1. I would like to drink a glass of juice.
2. Savitri has been cleaning the house since morning.
3. My brother watches T.V daily.
4. We are leaving for Delhi.
5. The monkey is sitting on the tree.

TYPES OF SENTENCES



1. **DECLARATIVE:** Sentences that declare or tell us about a fact or give information. Eg. I go to school every day.
2. **Interrogative:** Sentences which ask a question. Eg. Why were you late today? "?" this mark is identification for these sentences.
3. **Exclamatory:** Sentences which describe our feelings. Eg. Hurrah! We won the match. "!" this mark is an identification of these types of sentences.
4. **Imperative:** Sentences which indicate a request, a command, an order, an advice or a suggestion are called imperative sentences.

Eg. Go and fetch me a glass of water (Order).

Please sit down and enjoy. (Request).

You should obey your elders. (suggestion)

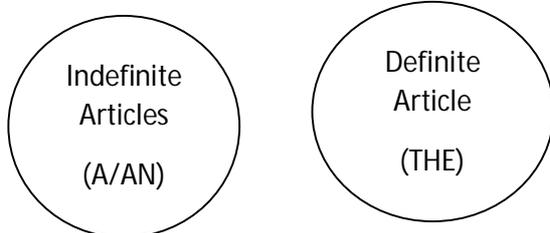
PRACTICE EXERCISE-

Identify the types of sentences-

1. Kindly pass me some salt.
2. How long have you been living here?
3. May I help you sir.
4. Such a disgrace!
5. How are you going to Mumbai?

ARTICLES

Articles can be classified as-



English language has 26 alphabets.

VOWELS- a e i o u are vowels.

CONSONANTS- All the remaining letters apart from the above five are called consonants.

Use of A/AN

A - Article A is used with consonants.

Ex- a house, a fan, a bridge, a frog

AN - Article an is used with vowels.

Ex- an elephant, an actor, an egg, an umbrella.

There are certain words that are followed by an despite of beginning with consonants-

Ex- an hour (h is silent, sounds like a vowel)

A university (sounds like u, therefore is followed by a)

USE OF THE

The Definite Article – THE

We use THE with:

1. A singular or plural noun when it is clear/obvious which person or thing we are talking about.
2. Musical instruments (the violin, the guitar, the drums, the flute, the piccolo).
3. Something that is unique or there is only one.
 - the sun
 - the moon
 - the internet.
5. Names of rivers, seas, oceans, mountain ranges and deserts (always in capitals).
 - The Ganga
 - The Black Sea
 - The Indian Ocean

PRACTICE EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with a/an/the

1. _____ Lion is _____ king of _____ jungle.
2. _____ school is very clean.
3. Where is _____ class? They have _____ test today.
4. Children generally have _____ egg, _____ loaf of bread or _____ glass of juice for breakfast.
5. We like to read _____ novel daily.

Homophones

Homophones are the words with same sound or pronunciation but with the different spellings & meanings.

I went **to** the market. It was **too** hot outside.

The **whole** class talked about the **hole** in Karan's pocket.

Waste	Waist
Feet	Feat
Loose	Lose
Rode	Road
Find	Fined
Scene	Seen
Son	Sun
No	Know
Stare	Stair
Fare	Fair
Too	To
Whole	Hole
There	Their
Right	Write
Tail	Tale
Board	Bored
Weak	Week
Where	Wear
Ad	Add

Ate	Eight
Sail	Sale
Toe	Tow
New	Knew
By	Bye
By	Buy
Night	Knight
Peace	Piece
Eye	I
Flour	Flower
For	Four
Great	Grate
Heard	Herd
Here	Hear
Hi	High
Bare	Bear
Be	Bee
Made	Maid
Brake	Break
Allowed	Aloud
Hour	Our
Scent	cent

Complete the sentence with appropriate answers.

Give me an _____ to do this. (hour/our)

The _____ was strong. It hit me right in the head. (scent/cent)

The _____ of sheep grazed in the field. (heard/herd)

He said _____ to me. (hi/high).

I do not _____ the answer. (no/know)

Compound words

Compound words are formed by joining two words.

After + math = Aftermath

Butter + fly = butterfly

Some of the compound words are listed below.

Basket	Ball	Basketball
Base	Ball	Baseball
Rain	Coat	Raincoat
Back	Bone	Backbone

Back	Pack	Backpack
Life	Time	Lifetime
Up	Stream	Upstream
Dog	House	Doghouse
Week	End	Weekend
Earth	Quake	Earthquake
Bed	Time	Bedtime
With	Out	without

Identify the compound words from the list below.

Icecream, fashion, childhood, daylight,sidekick,earthquake, cyclone,
above, space, light, nowhere, earth, catfish, goldfish, arm, eyeball,
meanwhile, break, ache

Fill in the blank with the appropriate compound word.

The garden is full of _____.

The key got stuck in the _____.

The _____ is giving huge discounts on flight tickets.

I sat on the _____.

He loves _____ food.

Interjections

Read the sentences given below.

Oops! I made a mistake.

Bravo! What an excellent performance.

Yikes! Such a dirty road.

Wow! What an amazing scene.

The words like oops, bravo, yikes, wow represent emotions or sentiments. They express sudden feelings of happiness, sadness, excitement, joy, surprise or many more. Such expressions are called interjections.

Identify the interjections.

Ah! It hurts.

Eww! Don't touch that.

Bingo! I got the answer too.

Grrr! Don't piss me off.

Uh-oh! Help me please.

Aah	Represents fear
Bingo	Acknowledging the right thing
Wow	Expresses surprise
Yay/ hurray	Shows happiness/excitement
Shhh	Used to indicate silence
Oops	Used when a mistake is made
Yikes	Fear/ concern

Fill in the blank with appropriate interjection.

_____ I didn't know that.

_____ I am home.

_____ what a pretty dress.

_____ we won the match.

_____ I dropped my phone.

Prepositions

Read the following sentences.

Ria is hiding **behind** the curtain.

Shyam is going **to** office.

They are sitting **on** the chair.

All the words in bold show the place, time or position of the object. Therefore, the words which determine the place, time or position of an object are known as prepositions. They depict the relation of one thing with the other.

Given below is the list of some common prepositions.

In	On
Under	Over
Below	Between
Among	Before
At	For
Behind	In front of
Inside	After
of	From
By	Towards
Near	Far
With	Without

Identify the prepositions in the sentence given below.

The car was parked in front of the door.

The box was full of chocolates.

He sat on the chair.

His parents live in France.

He has his match from 5am to 12 noon.

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

I sat _____ Amit & Prashant.

The mangoes _____ the tree are ripe.

She is fond _____ sweets.

The lamp is kept _____ the table.

I am going _____ my car.

Types of preposition

Preposition of time

There are three prepositions which denote time. They are at,on,in.

Use of at

Denotes a specific point of time or a specific period/ occasion.

At 4pm.

At night

At the crack of dawn

Use of in

The preposition in is used with-

Seasons / months/ Year/ Parts of the day

In the morning

In summers

In 2010

Use of on

On is used with days & dates.

On Sundays

On 5th February

Preposition of position

In- (ex- in the room)

At- (ex- at the door)

On- (ex-on my desk)

Beside- (ex- beside the car)

Near- (ex- near my closet)

Behind- (ex-behind the scenes)

Preposition of movement & direction

To- (ex- to the hostel)

Towards –(ex-towards the clubhouse)

Into- (ex- into the well)

Down- (ex- down the hills)

Through- (ex- through the tunnel)

Fill in the blanks correctly.

The cat jumped _____ the well.

He ran _____ me.

She is sitting _____ the table.

I celebrate my birthday _____ January.

They went _____ locate the bus.

Conjunctions

Observe the sentences written below.

Mary **and** her mother go to the market.

The boy has a bat **but** not a ball.

Would you like to have tea **or** coffee?

I am not feeling well **so** I will take an off today.

The words and, but, or, because are joining two sentences. For instance, Mary will go to the market. Her mother will go to the market. Instead, Mary and her mother will go to the market.

A conjunction is a joining word used to join two or more sentences. It helps in avoiding repetition.

Given below is a list of commonly used conjunctions

And

But

Because

So

Till

Until

Or

Yet

For

Neither

Nor

Either

Though

Although

FANBOYS is a commonly used acronym for coordinating conjunction.

F- FOR

A-AND

N-NOR

B-BUT

O-OR

Y-YET

S-SO

Identify the conjunction in the given sentences.

The boy was crying because he hurt himself.

It has been raining since yesterday.

Raman and his friend are going to watch a movie.

Although she was tired, she went for a walk.

Keep quiet or leave the room.

Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

_____ childhood, I have played for my friends.

He is honest _____ impolite.

Mukesh loves eating green vegetables _____ he dislikes fruits.

He is studying _____ he has an exam.

Is this one yours _____ that one?

Types of conjunctions

There are three types of conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS) are the conjunctions used to join or link those sentences which are equally important and complete in itself.

Ex- Raghav **and** Rashi are friends.

He will have to take the medicines **or** he will fall sick.

Subordinating conjunctions are the ones which are used with dependent clauses to complete the sentence.

Ex-

Although he has fever, he will attend the class.

You can do **as** you may like.

Conjunctions always existing in pair are known as correlative conjunctions.

Ex-

Neither did he learn his lessons **nor** did he attend his class.

Either have a sandwich **or** I will bake you a cake.

Adverbs

Adverbs tell us about a characteristic of a verb, adjective or another adverb.

The dog barked loudly.
(How did the dog bark?)

He came home late.
(When did he come home?)

The car is parked outside.
(Where is the car parked?)

The answers to all the questions given above are adverbs. Adverbs answer the question of how, where & when.

The adverbs which answer the question how are called **adverbs of manner**.

She sang **beautifully**.

The team practiced **thoroughly**.

Ajay slept **soundly**.

The adverbs which answer the question where are called **adverbs of place**.

The bus came **here**.

We live **there**.

He is **inside** the house.

The adverbs which answer the question when are called **adverbs of time**.

The baby is sleeping **now**.

We will go to the cinema **tomorrow**.

Yesterday, was my birthday.

Identify the adverbs in the sentences given below.

Anu ran fast.

Kapil looked up in the sky.

I can't find my register anywhere.

He played smartly.

He entered just now.

Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs.

I met him _____.

Ishan can bowl _____.

My friend played _____.

He sat _____ the car.

I forgot my glasses _____.

List of some common synonyms.

Beautiful	Pretty
Start	Commence
Start	Begin
Stop	Halt
Build	Construct
Help	Aid, assist
Rich	Wealthy
Silent	Quiet
Admit	Confess
Correct	Right
Evil	Bad
Exit	Leave
Legible	Clear
Final	End
Mend	Repair
Ordinary	simple

