

The Sentence

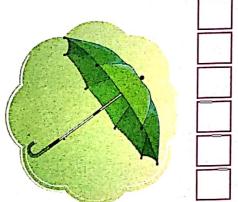






Tick (\checkmark) the group of words which makes complete sense.

- 1. cloudy sky
- 2. I need an umbrella.
- 3. heavy school bag
- 4. He is a good player.
- 5. a good TV programme
- 6. We go to the park every day.







A **sentence** is a group of words that conveys complete sense. A sentence always begins with a capital letter. It always contains a noun or a pronoun. A sentence also always contains a verb. Sometimes, even one word can be a sentence. For example: Come! or Sit!

A. Join the words in the two columns to make complete sentences.

1. The student	a. was carrying the baby.
2. The house	b. were dark and grey.
3. The mother	c. landed a few minutes ago.
4. The clouds	d. cheered the team loudly.
5. The aeroplane	e. drove carefully.
6. The actors	f. took his bag and went to school.
7. My driver	g. performed brilliantly.
8. The crowd	h. is built on a lake.





Read these sentences.

- Kavita switched on the television.
- Grey clouds covered the sky.

These sentences state something.



Sentences that state something or give us information are called **statements**. They end with a full stop.

Now, read these sentences.

- Did you clean up the cupboard?
- Where does Preetika stay?

These sentences ask a question.

Note

Questions usually start with is, am, are, has, have, will, shall, do, does, was, were, did, shall, will, can, may, could, would, or should. They may also start with a question word, such as what, why, where, when, who, which, how.



Sentences that ask something are called questions. They end with a question mark.

В .	Read the sentences. Tick () S if the sentence is a statement and Q if the sentence is a question. Then, add the correct punctuation mark.								
	1. Where is	1	s Q	1					
	2. I go to sc	chool by bus	$s \square Q$						
	3. The playe	er kicked the ball	s Q						
	4. Can you l	help me find my book	s						
	5. What is y	your favourite colour	s Q	t					
	6. We went	to the museum last Sunday	s]					
	7. Will you	please close the door	s Q						
	8. Did you v	watch the film	$s \square Q$						
	9. The bird	was making its nest	$s \square Q$						





Read these sentences.

- Please help me.
- Please pass me the salt.



Sometimes, the subject of such sentences (you) is understood.





Such sentences are called requests.

Now, read these sentences.

- Don't talk so loudly.
- Keep silence in the library.



These sentences give orders. Such sentences are called commands.



Read these sentences.

- What a beautiful day it is!
- What a marvellous sight!

These sentences show strong feelings.

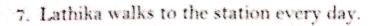


Sentences that express strong feelings and emotions are called **exclamations**. These sentences end with an exclamation mark.

C.	Read these sentences. Mark S for state R for request and E for exclamation.	tement, C	Q for question, C for comma				
	1. Leave the class at once.						
	2. What a beautiful scene!		1				

- 3 Where is your school?
- 3. Where is your school?
- 4. Please advise us on this matter.5. I live in a little house over the hill.
- 6. Who made this mess?





- 8. What a pleasant morning!
- 9. Will you help me carry the bag?
- 10. Raghu goes to school by bus.







D. Rearrange these words to get proper sentences. Then, mark their kind.

2	sofa	sitting	Radhika	on	the	was

- 3. they results when announce the will
- 4. goal missed Ranjan the

1. you work must hard

- 5. getting it dark is
- 6. quiet be
- 7. father how your is
- 8. going out am tonight I







Nouns







Read the story. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns.

Radha was a milkmaid. She lived in a village called Bhavnagar. She sold milk to earn a living.

One day, Radha was carrying a pot of milk on her head. She had to deliver the milk to her customers in a near by village named Holipura.

Radha had a habit of daydreaming. She said to herself, 'I will sell the milk and get a lot of money. With the money, I will buy some eggs. The eggs will hatch into fine chickens. The chickens will grow into hens. I will name my hens Heena and Keena. Then I will sell Heena and Keena and get more money. With that money I will buy nice silk dresses. I will look beautiful. Then people will ask me the secret of my wealth. I will toss my head and say, "No, I don't want to tell you."

While Radha dreamt of tossing her head, she actually tossed her head. The pot of milk fell down and all the milk was spilt on the ground.





The name of a person, place, animal or thing in general is called a common noun. For example, milkmaid, village, hens and pot.

Proper noun is the special name given to a person, a place, an animal or a thing. For example, Radha, Bhavnagar, Holipura, Heena and Keena. The first letter of a proper noun is always capital.



Note

Proper nouns are special names of

- people, such as Radha, Gaurav, Mrs Sharma, Virat Kohli, Harry Potter.
- countries, towns, villages, rivers, seas, lakes and mountains, such as India, Chennai,
 the Yamuna River, the Pacific Ocean, the Dal Lake, the Himalayas.
- days of the week, months of the year and festivals, such as Friday, June, Christmas,
 Holi, Republic Day.
- buildings, parks, stadiums, roads, airports, stations, malls, historical monuments, such as the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the India Gate, the Red Fort, the Eden Gardens, the Pacific Mall, Lodhi Road, Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, New Delhi Railway Station.
- books, newspapers, magazines, such as The Wind in the Willows, the Times of India,
 the Outlook.

A. Identify the proper nouns and the common nouns in each of these sentences. Write P for proper nouns and C for common nouns.

1. My sister and I went to Donald's Taco Place for lunch.

 \boldsymbol{C}

 \boldsymbol{P}

C

- 2. Ravi bought a watch for Sujata.
- 3. My father took us to Shimla.
- 4. Mrs Menon is a very good teacher.
- 5. We went to Appu Water Park and played games there.
- 6. We went to the Paradise Mall to see a film.
- 7. My friend lives on Park Street.
- 8. Mona and Taruna went to see a play at the Broadway Theatre.
- 9. Rajni bakes the best cookies in town.





C. Underline the collective noun in each sentence.

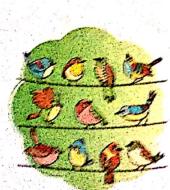
- 1. The school team played well and won the match.
- 2. Schools of fish were caught in the net.
- 3. I saw a herd of elephants drinking water near a forest.
- 4. There are colonies of ants in our garden.
- 5. A pack of wolves ran through the pine forest.
- 6. People clapped as a pod of dolphins leaped out of the ocean.
- 7. There was a swarm of bees near the hive.
- 8. He was carrying a bundle of books to the staffroom.
- 9. I saw a sloth of bears in the zoo.
- 10. I saw a bunch of grapes on the table.



D. Find the coloured collective nouns in the word grid.

- 1. a heap of rubbish
- 3. a pride of lions
- 5. a bunch of grapes
- 7. a shoal of fish
- 9. a flight of birds
- 11. a choir of singers

- 2. a bundle of clothes
- 4. a shower of rain
- 6. a flock of sheep
- 8. a gang of robbers
- 10. a brood of hens
- 12. an army of soldiers



S	В	U	N	D	L	E	P	F	S	F
F	U	H	P	R	I	D	E	L	Н	L
W	N	Y	A	R	M	Y	ĸ	o	0	1
E	c	U	1	o	J	M	N	С	W.	G
5	H	O	A	L	V	C	Х	K	E	Н
Q	W	E	R	В	R	o	0	D	R	Т
D	P	G	H	E	A	P	К	L	0	P
G	A	N	G	В	N	C	H	O	1	R







Articles



Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.

- 1. _____ Red Fort is _____ popular tourist destination.
- 2. _____ burgers we had from that restaurant were good.
- 3. At _____ zoo, I saw ____ elephant.
- 4. Angie wants _____ pup for her birthday.
- 5. Brian is _____ Goan.
- 6. _____dog that bit me ran away.
- 7. I need _____ phone.
- 8. Mr Shastri is ______ teacher.
- 9. That is _____ excellent film.







The words **a**, **an** and **the** are **articles**. We use **a** and **an** to talk about a thing in general. They are called **indefinite articles**. We use **the** to talk about a specific thing. It is called a **definite article**.

The article a is used

- before a singular countable noun which begins with a consonant sound. For example,
 - · He is a banker.
 - · I visited a zoo in Delhi.
- before a singular countable noun which starts with a vowel but has a consonant sound. For example,
- He studies in a university. ('u' sounds like 'you')
- · Mark is a European.





- 3. before an adjective that comes before a countable noun. For example,
 - · He is a good driver.
 - We gave her a picture book.

The article an is used

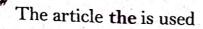
- 1. before a singular countable noun which begins with a vowel sound. For example,
 - She is an actor.
 - They live in an igloo.
- 2. before a singular countable noun which starts with a consonant but has a vowel sound. For example,
 - His name starts with an F. ('f' sounds like 'eff')
 - He is an MP. ('m' sounds like 'em')
- 3. before a silent h. For example,
 - I'll meet you in an hour.
 - · He is an honest man.

A. Tick the correct option.

- 1. a/an aeroplane
- 3. a/an coin
- 5. a/an brush
- 7. a/an orange
- 9. a/an apple

- 2. a/an owl
- 4. a/an ant
- 6. a/an tent
- 8. a/an window
- 10. a/an hour





- 1. when we talk about a particular noun. For example,
 - The dog that bit me ran away.
 - The sun and the moon are heavenly bodies.
- 2. before names of rivers, oceans, seas and mountains. For example, the Ganga, the Pacific Ocean, the Caspian Sea, the Himalayas.
- 3. before names of books, newspapers and magazines. For example, the Panchatantra, the Times of India, the Outlook.

- before names of monuments and buildings. For example, the Red Fort, the Parliament House, the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport.
- 5. before the names of countries with plural names. For example, the Philippines, the Maldives, the Netherlands,
- before the names of countries that contain the words Republic, Democratic, Kingdom or States. For example, the United States of America, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.
- before nouns that are of certain cultures.
 For example, the Chinese dumplings, the Russian opera, the Indian prime minister.

Note

We do not use the before the names of languages. For example,

- · We learn English.
- They speak Chinese.
- 8. before superlatives and ordinal numbers. For example,
 - · This is the tallest building in Delhi.
 - I met him the third time at a mall.
- B. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.
 - 1. I saw _____ strange bird yesterday.
 - 2. sun gives us light and heat.
 - 3. Do you have _____ umbrella? I need it. It may rain.
 - 4. Is there any milk in _____ fridge?
 - 5. Charminar is in Hyderabad.
 - 6. It will take us _____ hour to reach there.
 - 7. _____ State of Punjab.
 - 8. Sahil is ______ tallest boy in his class.
 - 9. He is drinking ____ cup of coffee.
 - 10. I want to be _____ pilot. My friend wants to be _____ astronaut.
 - 11. I have _____ friend who lives near Quest Mall.





	12. Yesterd	lay was colde	est day of the season.	
	18. I will ha	ave apple and	I banana fo	or lunch.
	14.	Americans were	first to land or	n moon.
	sanctua			
C.	Fill in the bl	anks with the correct ar		
	1. Jack:	I saw inter	esting TV show last ni	ght.
	Jane:	What was	show about?	
	Jack:	It was mag	ric show.	
	Jane:	Who wasr	nagician?	
	Jack:	She was old France.	d lady named Michele.	She is from
	Jane:	Where is that?		
	Jack:	It is countr		
	2. Mohan:	Tomorrow is my birtho	lay.	
	Mohini:	Yes, I remember, it is o June.	n tenth of	
	Mohan:	I am planning	party.	
	Mohini:	That's greatheld?	nt idea! Where will	celebration be
	Mohan:	We could go to	water park near my	y home.
	3. Rohini:	I have someone cat,	dog and	Specific per in company of the contract of the
	Rohan;	Oh! How do you manag	불교통 종리의 이번 경고 집에 그 아이들에게 다양했다.	
	Rohinis	서울시점 시호들의 다 의견이 그 없는 그리	r cat. It is s	mart
		기본 경기 교육 시간 중에 다른 기를 하는 그리고 있다. 그리즘 이 하는 글리그어	cage, My dog has	