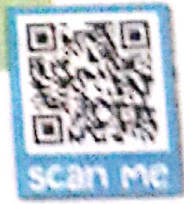


1. Hey! Come look at the photograph.

2. Wow! Instant photo! This is like magic! This is amazing, isn't it?

3. Yes. Do you think it's a great invention?

4. Of course, it is.



Types of Sentences

Sentences are of the following four main types.

- **Declarative** or **assertive sentences** are statements that express facts, events and actions.
Example: Annie likes to drink milk.
- **Interrogative sentences** ask a question.
Example: Does Annie like to drink milk?
- **Imperative sentences** express a command, request or an advice.
Example: Annie, please drink your milk.
- **Exclamatory sentences** express a sudden feeling or emotion.
Example: Ah! Annie has finished all the milk!



A. Write D for declarative, In for interrogative, E for exclamatory and Im for imperative sentences.

1. Babies have milk teeth.
2. Our servant is an excellent cook.
3. Ouch! That thorn has pricked my finger!
4. How is the weather in your city today?
5. Help! A burglar has broken into my house!





6. Have you ever seen an Emu?
7. Aman is a voracious reader.
8. Mira is a national swimmer.
9. Did Charu buy bananas from your shop?
10. Please finish this work for me.



B. Change these declarative sentences into questions.

Example: I am going to office.

Where are you going?

1. Mrs Despal lives near the zoo.



2. Jason is my uncle's son.

3. I eat dinner at 7:00 pm.

4. My mother will be visiting the school.

C. Make questions for the following answers.

1. My name is Shanta Prasad.

2. My sister is fifteen years old.

3. I live in Alipur.

4. My favourite cartoon show is Tom and Jerry.

5. I reach school at 8 am.

6. I like to wear jeans.

7. I go to school by bus.

8. I bought a new dress because it is my birthday.





D. Answer these interrogative sentences.

1. Which flower is the prettiest?

2. Which is your favourite animal?

3. How do you help your mother?

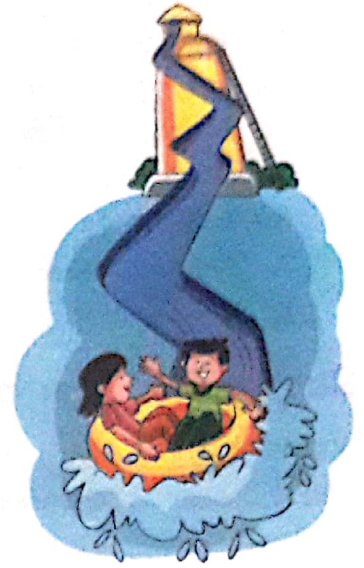
4. What is the time right now?

5. Is your house near a bridge?

6. Where is California?

7. Have you ever visited Essel World in Mumbai?

8. At what time does your school begin every day?



E. Write an exclamatory sentence for each picture.



1. _____
2. _____



3. _____
4. _____



5. _____
6. _____



F. Write what each of these imperative sentences simply.

curse wish advice request command suggestion

1. You should revise your school work daily.
2. Please, carry my bag for me.
3. Leave the room.
4. I pray that you get well soon.
5. Sohan should not go out to play.
6. May you also dwell in sorrow as I have.
7. Bring that box here.
8. I think you should buy that dress.

Subject and Predicate

A sentence has two parts.

The **subject** is the part of the sentence that tells us the name of the person or thing that does work.

The **predicate** is that part of the sentence that tells us more about the subject. It contains the verb.

The subject and the predicate can be a single word or a group of words.

Example:

Karan	rode a horse.
Subject	Predicate

G. Circle the **subject** and underline the **predicate**.

Example: The bowler hit the wickets with one shot.

1. Mohan is my best friend.
2. Mother lost her pearl necklace in the party.
3. Rohan who lives near my house plays tennis at the club.
4. The ringmaster controls the animals in the circus.
5. Oswald, the Octopus is an educative cartoon.
6. My water bottle is empty.
7. The Sun is a big star.
8. Carpenters make furniture.



H. Fill in the right subject from the box.

Sohan Snoopy Nina Mini and David

1. _____ found a flower on her table.
2. _____ sells vegetables at his shop.
3. _____ are going for a movie show.
4. _____ and its pups live in our backyard.





Subject and Object

There is another part of a sentence that we need to look at. It is **object**.

Look at these sentences.

The girls cleaned the garden.

↓
Subject

↓
Object

Jaya washed the dish.

Kusum helped her sister.

In these sentences, the action done by the subject is received by the nouns in circle. They are the **objects** of the sentences.

What did the girls clean? the garden

What did Jaya wash? the dish

Whom did Kusum help? her sister



The entity that is acted upon by the subject is called an object.

The object receives the effect of the verb and is often placed after the main verb (finite verb). The object does not perform the action like the subject. It receives the action.

1. Underline the subject in each sentence and use it as an object in your own sentence in the given blank.

Example: My box is kept near the table.

[subject]

Bring me a tin box.

[object]

1. An architect builds bridges.

2. This furniture is new.

3. Our telephone has the Internet facility.

4. Queen Victoria ruled over England.

5. Movie stars entertain audience.

6. The Maglev is a superfast train.





7. Vijay Mallya owns Kingfisher Airlines.

8. Cherries are sweet and sour in taste.

9. Children must help the old people cross the road.

10. Louis Braille was a blind teacher.

J. Match the subject and predicate correctly.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. John Milton | a. was a playwright. |
| 2. William Wordsworth | b. wrote The Malgudi Days. |
| 3. Ruskin Bond | c. has written The Cat in the Hat. |
| 4. R.K. Narayan | d. wrote the novel Guide. |
| 5. Mulk Raj Anand | e. was a nature poet. |
| 6. William Shakespeare | f. writes books for children. |
| 7. Dr Seuss | g. was a blind poet. |

Fun time



Play tic-tac-toe with subjects and predicates.

He is a good friend.



I love that cartoon show.



You look happy.



My mom picks me up from school.



My brother needs some help.



I don't like sweets.



The grass is green.



The kid drank the milk.



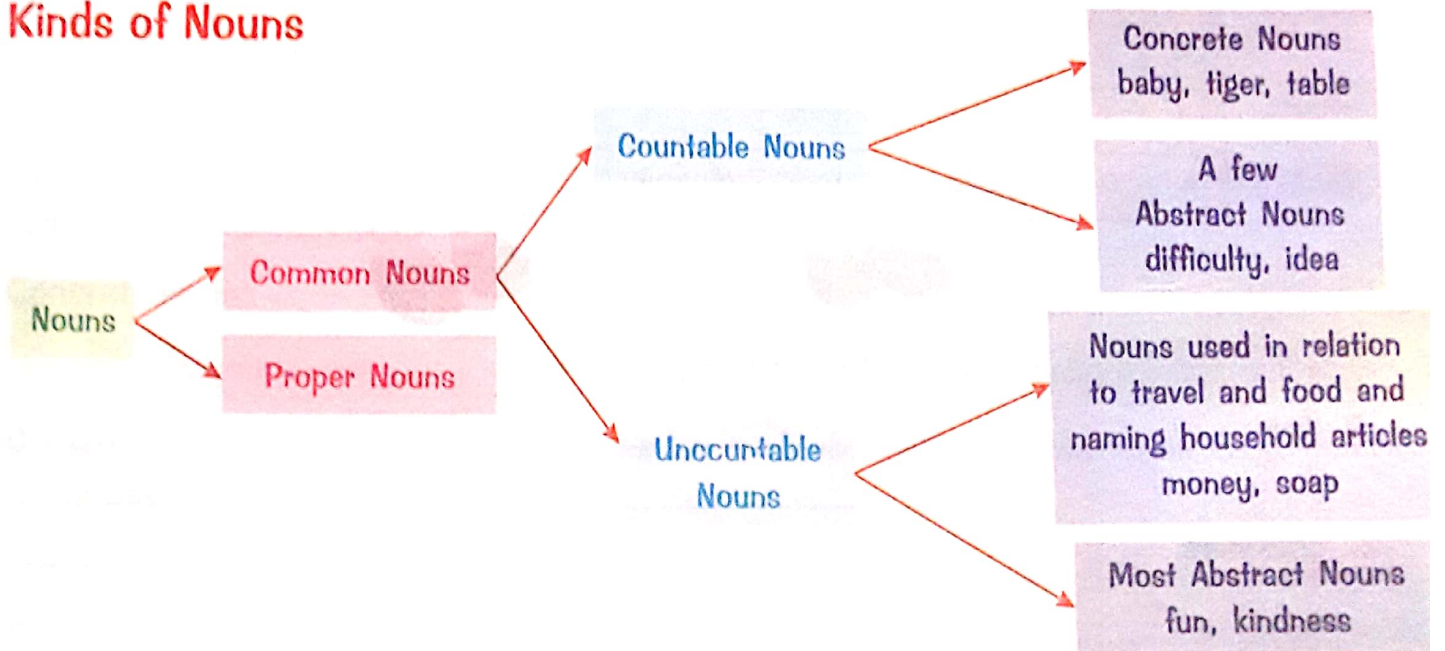
We went to the park.



Identify and write fifteen common nouns from this picture in your notebook.



Kinds of Nouns





Common nouns are names we use for any person, place, idea or thing.
 Proper nouns are names used to name a particular person, place, idea or thing.
 A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Common noun

woman

country

author

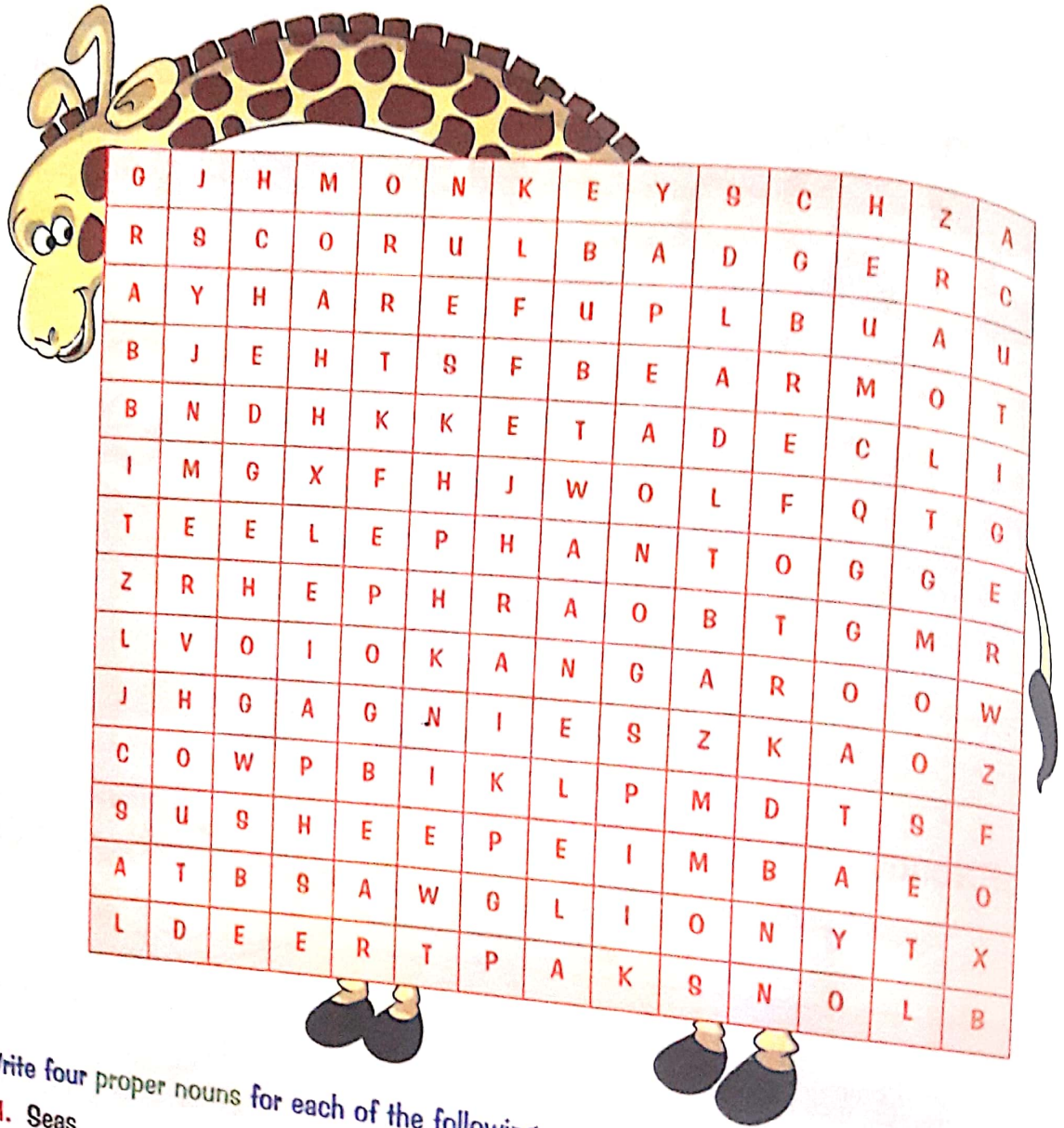
Proper noun

Mother Teresa, Saina Nehwal

Egypt, Sri Lanka, Nepal

William Shakespeare, Premchand

A. Find and circle common nouns that are names of 15 animals.



B. Write four proper nouns for each of the following.

1. Seas

2. Cricketers



3. World leaders

4. Continents

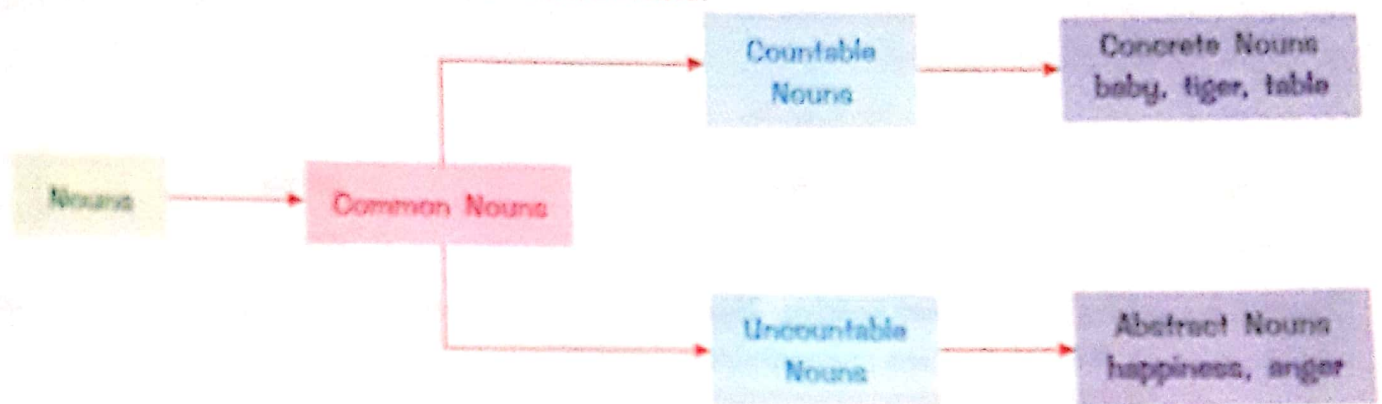
5. Tennis players

6. Car models

7. Dog breeds

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Common nouns can be countable or uncountable.



Countable Nouns

We can count **countable nouns**. They can have singular and plural forms.

Singular	Plural
one river	many rivers
a girl	three girls

Uncountable nouns have only one form (singular form). They cannot be used in the plural. Examples: furniture, money

Concrete nouns

Concrete nouns are nouns that you can see, hear, smell, taste and/or touch.

C. Look around and see if you can name a few such nouns. You can also name things you see or hear.



Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns are not normally used with a/an or the plural. They do not take the plural form since they cannot be counted. We cannot say: **fun**s, **milks**, **a soap**, **a money**, etc.

Look at the following examples of uncountable nouns:

Feelings	Qualities	Travel	Food
1. love	5. kindness	9. accommodation	13. rice
2. anger	6. honesty	10. money	14. soup
3. hunger	7. impoliteness	11. information	15. butter
4. happiness	8. generosity	12. luggage	16. spaghetti

Abstract nouns

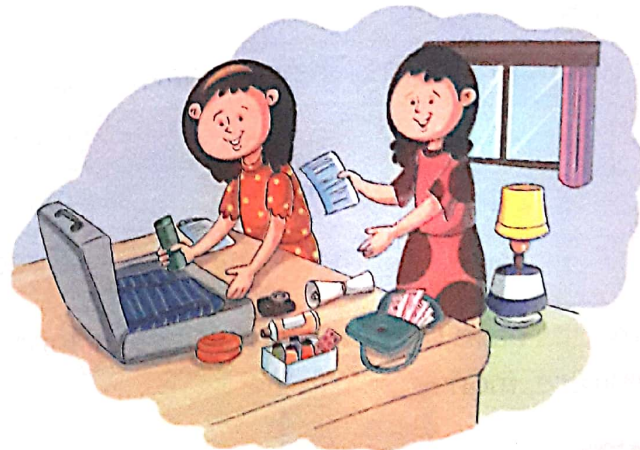
Abstract nouns name an idea, a feeling, a quality or a state—things that you feel or think about but cannot see, hear, smell, taste or touch. Most abstract nouns like **luck**, **happiness**, **love**, **courage** cannot be counted.

D. Tick (✓) the abstract nouns.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1. bowl | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. fear | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. peace | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. apple | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. beauty | <input type="checkbox"/> |

E. Smridhi is packing for her next holiday. Riya is helping her. Look at the things on her list. Tick all the items on the list that are uncountable nouns.

- shampoo
- toothpaste
- medicine
- soap
- paper
- notepad
- camera
- money



F. Write CC for countable, concrete nouns or UA for uncountable, abstract nouns next to the words.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1. book | _____ | 2. sadness | _____ | 3. spoon | _____ |
| 4. doctor | _____ | 5. hunger | _____ | 6. joy | _____ |
| 7. friendship | _____ | 8. pencil | _____ | 9. taste | _____ |



Collective Nouns

Collective noun is the name given to groups of people, animals and things.

Examples: herd of cattle, bunch of grapes, etc.

G. Fill in the blanks with the names of people.

singers senators thieves girls students
musicians employees members

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A band of _____ | 2. A class of _____ |
| 3. A house of _____ | 4. An orchestra of _____ |
| 5. A bevy of _____ | 6. A den of _____ |
| 7. A staff of _____ | 8. A committee of _____ |

H. Fill in the blanks with the names of things.

elephants hounds crows sheep hens ants mice bees

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A flock of _____ | 2. A herd of _____ |
| 3. A nest of _____ | 4. A colony of _____ |
| 5. A pack of _____ | 6. A hive of _____ |
| 7. A brood of _____ | 8. A murder of _____ |

. Fill in the blanks with the names of things.

hills bells islands eggs flowers stones hay stars

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A peal of _____ | 2. A chain of _____ |
| 3. A bouquet of _____ | 4. A constellation of _____ |
| 5. A heap of _____ | 6. A clutch of _____ |
| 7. A bundle of _____ | 8. A group of _____ |

collective noun is singular when the people, animals and things form one group. However, the collective noun talks about more than one group, it can be plural.

Underline the collective nouns in the given sentences and rewrite them in plural as new sentences. Make other suitable changes.

Example: The army of soldiers left for the battlefield.

The armies of soldiers left for the battlefield.

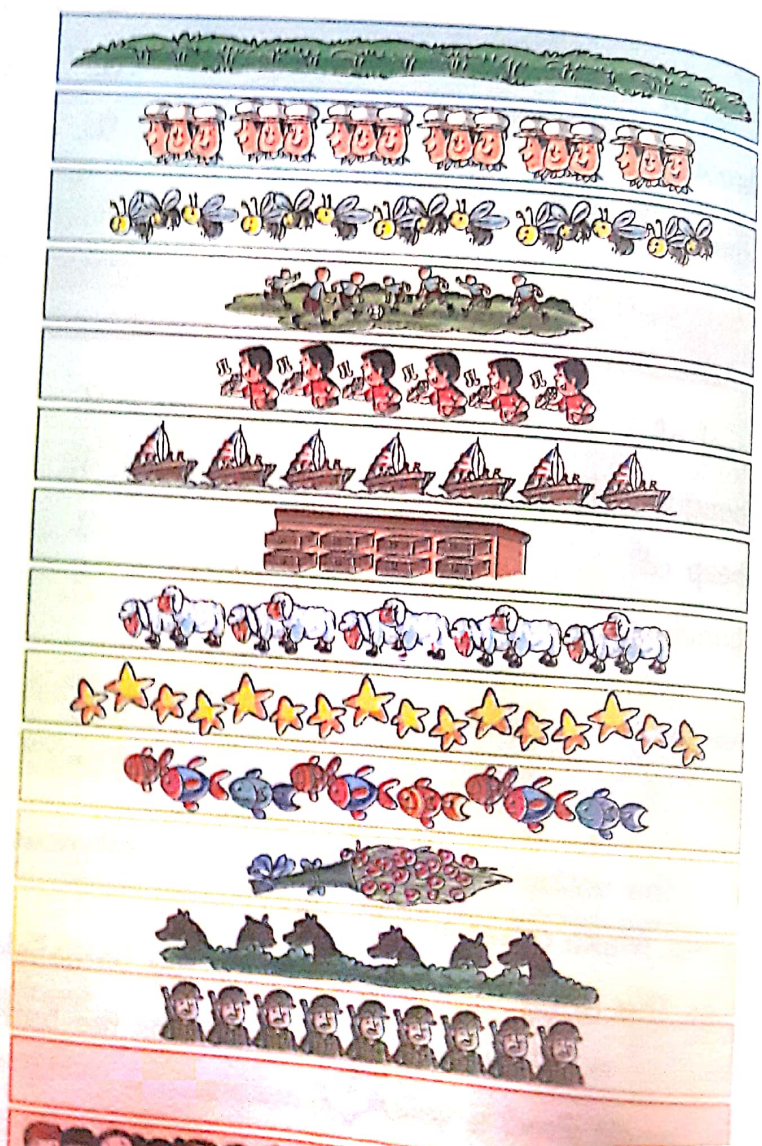
1. The bandit fired a volley of bullets.



2. The dyer coloured a bale of cotton.
3. The pack of wolves gave a loud howl.
4. The swarm of bees attacked the bear.
5. A carpenter always keeps a set of tools.
6. The children hid behind a clump of trees.
7. That crew of sailors got a bravery award.
8. His fleet of ships drowned in the ocean.

K. Match the collective nouns to the right picture.

1. a constellation of
2. a tuft of
3. a crowd of
4. a bouquet of
5. a crew of
6. a swarm of
7. a troupe of
8. a fleet of
9. a flock of
10. a chest of
11. an army of
12. a team of
13. a shoal of
14. a stud of
15. a bale of



Nouns - Gender

Nouns

Masculine Gender
Examples: king, father, uncle

Feminine Gender
Examples: queen, mother, aunt

Common Gender
Examples: ruler, ghost, guest

Neuter Gender
Examples: table, castle, library

Masculine gender nouns refer to the male of a species. Feminine gender nouns refer to the female of a species. Common gender nouns can refer to either gender. Neuter gender nouns name non-living things or ideas.



L. Write M for masculine, F for feminine, C for common and N for neuter gender.

1. My uncle _____ is a renowned doctor _____.
2. The children _____ are shifting to a new house _____.
3. The little mouse _____ went up the Grandfather's Clock _____.
4. The soldier _____ charged at his enemy _____ with his rifle _____.
5. My aunt _____ has an Alsatian _____ and three goldfish _____.
6. The priest _____ sprinkled holy water _____ on the devotee _____.
7. The tiger _____ attacked the bull _____.
8. My sister _____ has married a handsome man _____.
9. Mr Prasad _____ bought a camel _____ at the animal fair.
10. The Eskimos _____ live in igloos _____.



M. Tick (✓) the correct opposite gender for each word on the left.

Example: author

✓
authoress / authorer

1. buck

colt / deer

2. lad

lady / lass

3. ram

ewe / sheep

4. fox

wolf / vixen

5. bull

buffalo / cow

6. king

princess / queen

7. niece

cousin / nephew

8. bachelor

widow / spinster





9. lord

gentlewoman / lady

10. salesman

saleswoman / salewomen

N. Change the gender of the nouns and rewrite the sentences.

Example: A temple is the home of gods.

A temple is the home of goddesses.



1. A British queen was the Empress of India.

2. The count lives in a castle up that hill.

3. The cock and peahen live on the same farm.

4. The policeman chased the stray horse across the countryside.

5. Hollywood is famous for its heroes.

6. The landlord scolded his man-servant.

7. The washerman sold his mare.

8. The host welcomed the ladies with a smile.

Nouns - Number

Countable nouns can be singular nouns or plural nouns.

Singular noun means one.

Plural noun means more than one.

Singular and plural nouns are countable.

- We add **-s**, **-es**, **-ies**, **-ves** to change singular nouns to plural nouns.

Examples: toys, mangoes, babies, hooves

- Some nouns do not change to become plural.

Examples: sheep, deer, etc.

- Some other nouns are called **irregular nouns** because they change completely into new words to become plural.

Examples: foot - feet, man - men

