

27. Comprehension

I. AT THE BEACH

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.



It is lovely morning. The children are at the beach. They are playing. Sana and Manu are in the water. They are jumping over the waves. Deepa is making a sandcastle. Their pet dog, Moti, wants to help her. He has brought her a bucket full of sand. 'Thank you, Moti', says Deepa. Shyam and Jamal are playing with the ball.

All of them are enjoying themselves and having a lot of fun. Soon, all the friends will go to Jamal's house. Jamal's mother is preparing lunch for all of them.



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- The children are playing at the :
a. beach b. river bank c. seashore
- Sana and Manu are jumping over the :
a. sand b. waves c. mud
- The name of the pet dog is :
a. Sheru b. Moti c. Bruno
- Shyam and Jamal are playing with the :
a. ball b. sand c. water

B. Answer the following questions.

- Where are the children?

The children are at the beach.

- Who is making a sandcastle?

Deepa is making a sandcastle.

- What does Moti want to do?

Moti wants to help Deepa.

- Whose house are all the children going to?

All the children are going to Jamal's house.

C. Pick out five proper nouns from the passage.

Deepa, Shyam, Moti, Jamal, Manu

D. Give the opposite of the following.

- evening : morning
- empty : full

E. In your notebook, draw and colour a picture of you spending vacation on the beach.

II. FINDING A HOME FOR CHOTU

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Chotu was a small boy. He was poor. He swept floors and washed cars in Jhilmil Colony. Chotu wanted to study but had no money to go to school. He did not have parents. He lived on the streets. Big boys often hit him.

"Let's find a home for Chotu." Roli said to Moli. They got an idea. Their Aunt Sujatha did not

have children. They went to her and told her about the poor boy. Aunt Sujatha was touched and met him. She loved the sweet boy and took him as her son. Chotu got a home and a loving mother. He was very happy.



Work Drill

A. Write True or False for the following statements.

1. Chotu was a poor boy.
2. Chotu did not wanted to study.
3. Roli and Moli did not help Chotu.
4. Aunt Sujata did not have children.
5. Chotu never got his mother.

True
False
False
True
False

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Who was Chotu?

Chotu was a small and poor boy.

2. What work did Chotu do?

Chotu swept floors and washed cars in Jhilmil colony.

3. Why did Chotu live?

Chotu lived on the streets because he did not

4. Who took Chotu as her son?

Aunt Sujatha took Chotu as her son.

C. Write the opposites of the following.

1. poor : rich

2. happy : sad

III. THE CAGE

by, Riya Sharma

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

There was once a beautiful parrot called Polly. She lived in a golden cage. She had everything a parrot could want, but was still unhappy. She longed to be free and fly in the sky. She missed her friends terribly.

One day, Polly saw that the servant Ramu, who usually brought her food, forgot to shut the cage. She waited till he had gone away, then put her beak near the little door and pushed it open, bit by bit.

When there was enough space to let her out, Polly flew as fast as she could out into the blue sky. She joined her friends, Peter and Paul, who were very happy to have her back with them.



A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The name of the parrot was :

a. Mittoo



b. Polly



c. Chirpy



Ch-6 [Sub-Teacher - Riya Sharma]
The Chain of Smiles

B. Answer these questions.

1. What assignment did Miss Ellis give to her students?

Ans Miss Ellis asked her students to collect smiles.

2. What did Carla bring to school?

Ans Carla brought a big sack to school.

3. Why were the other students filled with expectation?

Ans The other students were filled with expectations because they wanted to know what the sack contained.

4. What did Carla say was inside her sack?

Ans Carla said that her sack was filled with all the smiles that she had collected.

5. What did Carla give to each of her classmate?

Ans Carla gave them their own photo along with a slip of paper, which asked them to do the same with other people.

C. Think and answer.

1. Why did the photograph 'inside the box' make Miss Ellis smile? Explain in your own words.

Ans It feels good to see someone else smile. When Miss Ellis saw the picture of a big smile inside the box she felt good and thus smiled back.

2. How did Carla manage to fill her sack with 'a great big pile of smiles'? Explain in your own words.

Ans Carla gave a small box to everyone with a picture of a big smile in it. When the other person opened the box and saw the picture, he/she smiled back. Carla photographed that smile and filled her sack.

3. Why is it important to make people around you happy?

Ans It is important to make people around smile because happiness is the key to a healthy life. It helps us build relationships.

She gave them their own photo along with a slip of paper, which asked them to do the same with other people. They had to then send a copy of the photos to her home address. And for months afterwards, Carla's post box was always full to the brim with photos of smiling people.

And so, it was that she managed to spread understanding of the simple truth that every time you smile you are sending a gift to the world.

Do you know what is a photo of yourself that you take using a smartphone called? It is called a selfie. Do you also click selfies with your family and friends?



Pedro Pablo Sacristan



About the Author

Pedro Pablo Sacristan is a noted Spanish children's author. He was born in Madrid in 1973. He has written many bedtime stories and fables for children. *The Pedro Collection* is a famous and entertaining collection of fables and fairy tales written by him.



Comprehension

CLASS-II English Reader

Book work
ch-6

A. Match the columns to complete these sentences.

A	B
1. Miss Ellis gave her pupils	a. did wonderful things.
2. All the students	b. with a big sack.
3. Carla came to school	c. an assignment on happiness.
4. She handed	d. was a photograph of a smiling person.
5. Inside the box	e. when she opened the box.
6. Miss Ellis smiled	f. a small box to Miss Ellis.



B. Answer these questions.

1. What assignment did Miss Ellis give to her students?
2. What did Carla bring to school?
3. Why were the other students filled with expectation?
4. What did Carla say was inside her sack?
5. What did Carla give to each of her classmate?

C. Think and answer.

1. Why did the photograph inside the box make Miss Ellis smile? Explain in your own words.
2. How did Carla manage to fill her sack with 'a great big pile of smiles'? Explain in your own words.
3. Why it is important to make people around you happy?



Word Wonder

CLASS - II English Reader

Book work
ch - 6

During the day, we experience different emotions. We are sometimes happy about something, sometimes something can make us sad and there may be times when we get angry as well.

Let us see how our face looks like when we are happy, sad, angry, excited and scared.



happy



sad



excited



frightened



angry

Now, write how you feel when

1. you get a gift from your mother.
2. you lose your new pencil box.
3. you are not allowed to watch cartoons.
4. a dog barks at you.
5. you go on a trip with your family.

happy
sad
angry
frightened
excited





I am Mili. Let me introduce you to my friends.



Lily is a happy girl.
She smiles all the time.



Raunak is very naughty.
He makes a lot of noise.



Lily and Raunak are my best friends. They play with me every day.



Meet my dog, Buddy.
It is happy to see me.

In the sentences mentioned above, **she** is used in place of **Lily**, **he** is used in place of **Raunak**, **they** is used in place of **Lily and Raunak** and it has been used in place of **dog**. Lily, Raunak and dog are nouns.

Words that are used to replace nouns are called **pronouns**.

A. Fill in the blanks with correct pronouns.

It is Rumi's birthday today. He is turning five this year. His friends have come for his birthday party. They are singing a birthday song for Rumi. Rumi's birthday cake is very big. It looks delicious! Rumi's parents have given him a pet fish as a birthday gift. It is golden in colour. Rumi has received a lot of birthday presents and he is very happy.



B. Replace the underlined words with he, she, they, we or it and rewrite the sentences in your notebook. One has been done for you.

1. Zara writes stories and Zara is a good writer.

Zara writes stories and she is a good writer.

2. The kitten is mewling because the kitten is hungry.

3. Arman cannot go for the film as Arman has a drawing class in the evening.

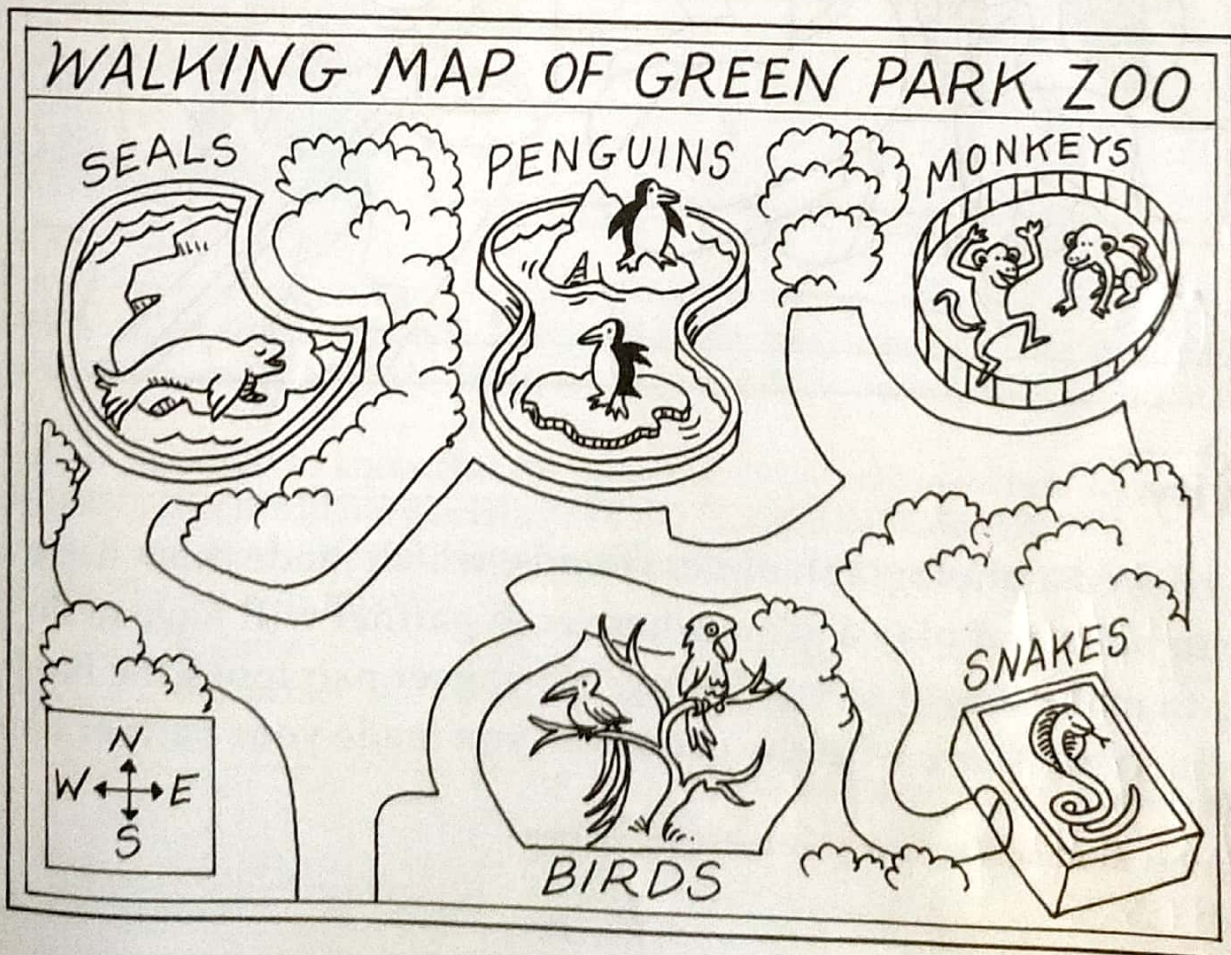
4. Lesley and her mother went for the puppet show and Lesley and her mother enjoyed it very much!

5. Kaya and I have our birthdays on the same day and Kaya and I celebrate it together every year.

6. The vase fell down and broke. The vase was my favourite vase.

Language Lab

A. This is a map of the Green Park Zoo. Listen carefully and trace the route that Ela and Rustam take through the zoo.



Let us learn how to form adjectives.

- By adding '-er' to the adjective.

strong	-	stronger	heavy	-	heavier
young	-	younger	cool	-	cooler
light	-	lighter	small	-	smaller
wise	-	wiser	hot	-	hotter
sweet	-	sweeter	kind	-	kinder

- By adding 'more' before the adjective.

talented	-	more talented	precious	-	more precious
popular	-	more popular	wonderful	-	more wonderful
interesting	-	more interesting	useful	-	more useful

When we compare between two things or persons we use either '-er' form of the adjective or the word 'more' before the adjective.

The word 'than' is used just after the adjective.



A. Complete the table.

fast	<u>faster</u>	fat	<u>fatter</u>
<u>cheap</u>	cheaper	<u>Young</u>	younger
short	<u>Shorter</u>	wise	<u>wiser</u>
<u>thinner</u>	thinner	<u>Slow</u>	slower
hard	<u>harder</u>	light	<u>lighter</u>

B. Tick (✓) the correct word in each sentence.

- A snake is longer/larger than a caterpillar.
- A bus is bigger/younger than a car.



3. A horse is faster/slower than a donkey.
4. A butterfly is smaller/fatter than a sparrow.
5. An elephant is lighter/heavier than a cow.
6. The cricket ball is smaller/bigger than a tennis ball.
7. The Taj Mahal is more beautiful/more stronger than the Qutb Minar.



C. Fill in the blanks by using correct form of adjectives from the given box.

cold, big, young, small, high, hot, popular, fast, light, tall

1. An aeroplane is fast than train.
2. Tom is big than Jerry.
3. Cricket is popular than hockey.
4. The feather is light than a pencil.
5. Chennai is hot than Shimla.
6. An ant is small than a butterfly.
7. A giraffe is tall than a camel.
8. A mountain is high than a hill.
9. January is cold than March.
10. My father is young than my grandfather.



D. Rewrite the following sentences using correct form of adjectives given in the brackets.

1. My friend is (fabulous) than yours.
My friend is more fabulous than yours.
2. The fish I caught is (big) than the one you caught.
The fish I caught is bigger than the one you caught.
3. This building is (large) than the building across the road.
This building is larger than the building across the road.
4. She is the (intelligent) girl of all in the class.
She is the more intelligent girl of all in the class.

WORK SHEET

A. Make adverbs from the given adjectives.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------|----------------|
| 1. soft | <u>Softly</u> | 2. brave | <u>bravely</u> |
| 3. quick | <u>quickly</u> | 4. true | <u>truly</u> |
| 5. bad | <u>badly</u> | 6. clear | <u>clearly</u> |
| 7. foolish | <u>foolishly</u> | 8. quiet | <u>quietly</u> |

B. Circle the adverbs in the following adjectives. Also underline the verb describes.

- The boy wrote neatly.
- Parents love their children dearly.
- The birds sing sweetly.
- He prayed silently in the temple.
- My grandfather snored loudly.
- The old man spoke wisely.
- Sameera is running fast.
- The thief came in quietly.



C. Fill in the blanks with adverbs formed from the words given in brackets.

- Children played on the beach joyfully . (joy)
- The boy is eating hurriedly . (hurry)
- The deer ran swiftly . (swift)
- The baby is crying loudly . (loud)
- The dog sat lazily in the pool. (lazy)
- He is talking foolishly . (foolish)
- My mother speaks gently . (gentle)
- The man shouted angrily . (angry)

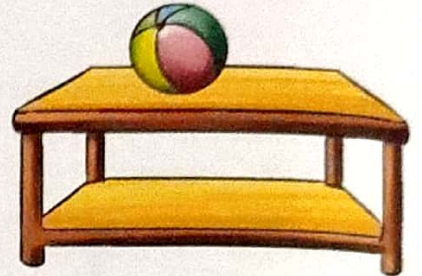


Around, in front of, by, from, to, etc. are few more examples of prepositions

 WORK DRILL

A. Underline the prepositions in the following sentences.

1. The cat is near the bed.
2. It is two by my watch.
3. Nikita is cycling in front of her house.
4. The ball is on the table.
5. The boy is standing behind the car.
6. Surbhi is sitting beside me.
7. There is a fence around the garden.
8. He laughed at the monkey.



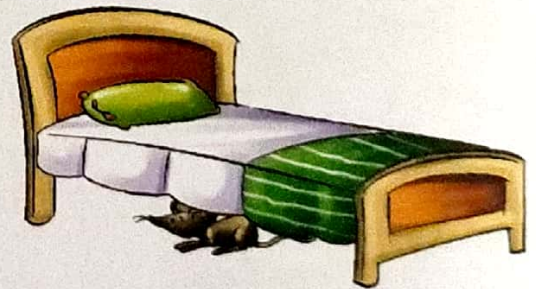
B. Look at the pictures and tick (✓) the correct prepositions.

1. There is a bird on / near the tree.



2. The potato is in / over the basket.

3. The mouse is beside / under the bed.



4. The house is between / behind two mountains.

5. The girls are sitting beside/behind each other.



C. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

1. I am indebted to you for writing to me on time because I was anxious about my son's result.
2. He came to me on Monday at 8 o'clock in the morning.
3. When he gets back from the office he expects his wife to meet him at the door with his slippers, and to have a hot meal waiting for him in the dining room.
4. He invited me to in the party. But he does not come, he was down with fever. The doctor gave him medicine to eat so that he may recover very soon.

D. Make sentences of your own using the given prepositions.

1. beside : The girls are sitting beside each other.
2. in front of : Surbhi is cycling in front of her house.
3. over : The sun is almost over our head.
4. between : The cat is between the chairs.
5. at : He laughed at the monkey.

by,
Riya Sharma

Ch-5 [Sub-Teacher - Riya Sharma]
A Good Play

B. Answer these questions:

1. What did the two friends use to build a ship?

Ans The two friends used bedroom chairs to build the ship.

2. Where did they build the ship?

Ans They built the ship upon the stairs.

3. What did they take with them?

Ans They took a nursery pail of water, an apple and a slice of cake.

4. How did their game end?

Ans When the speaker's friend fell down and hurt himself their game ended.

5. Who is left in the end?

Ans Only the speaker was left in the end.

C. Think and answer.

1. Why do you think the two friends took food with them?

Ans The two friends took food with them because they were going on a voyage in a ship.

2. How will the speaker play without his friend?

Ans He won't play without his friend.

3. Were the two friends actually sailing?

Ans No, the two friends were not actually sailing.

4. If someone gets hurt, what should you do? How should you help the person?

Ans We should help that person get up, wash their wounds, apply antiseptic and make sure that they are not in a lot of pain.



About the Poet

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Scotland. He wrote stories of adventure. His most famous book is *Treasure Island*.



Comprehension

CLASS - II English Reader

BOOK WORK ch-5

A. Mark these statements as (T) true or (F) false.

1. The speaker and his friend built a fort upon the stairs.
2. It was made of the back-bedroom tables.
3. They filled it with sofa pillows.
4. They took water in nursery pails.
5. Tom wanted to take an orange and a slice of bread.
6. They sailed for ten days.

- | |
|---|
| F |
| F |
| T |
| T |
| F |
| F |

B. Answer these questions.

1. What did the two friends use to build a ship?
2. Where did they build the ship?
3. What did they take with them?
4. How did their game end?
5. Who is left in the end?

C. Think and answer.

1. Why do you think the two friends took food with them?
2. How will the speaker play without his friend?
3. Were the two friends actually sailing?
4. If someone gets hurt, what should you do? How should you help the person?



A. Look at the pictures. Write the opposite gender for each of them. Take help from the words given in the box.

witch wife lioness mare

 <u>lioness</u>	 <u>mare</u>	 <u>witch</u>	 <u>wife</u>
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B. Change the gender of the words given in brackets to fill in the blanks.

1. My father (mother) tells us wonderful, bedtime stories.
2. The cow (bull) grazes happily in the field.
3. The hen (cock) has laid four eggs.
4. Mary's landlady (landlord) knitted a sweater for her.
5. Jerry and his nephew (niece) spent the summer break together.

Learn About Language



Let us meet Pete.

Hello! I am Pete. I am six years old. I love my mother. She is a very good cook. My father's name is Robert. He is my best friend. I also have a dog. It is very naughty.

Now, let us read what happened with Pete's dog yesterday.

Pete was upset last night as his dog was unwell. It was shivering
 cold. Pete's mother called a doctor. She
 was very worried for the dog. Pete's
 father heated some milk for their little
 dog. He was worried too.



The words **is**, **am** and **are** tell us about the state of things in the present.
 The words **was** and **were** tell us about the state of things in the past.
 Now, read this table.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I am	We are	I was	We were
You are	You are	You were	You were
He is	They are	He was	They were
She is	They are	She was	They were
It is	They are	It was	They were

A. Rewrite these sentences using is, am or are correctly in your notebook.

1. ^{am} ~~is~~ writing a poem.
2. They ^{are} ~~is~~ buying tickets for the film.
3. The kittens ^{are} ~~is~~ playing.
4. You ^{are} ~~is~~ an intelligent boy.
5. She ^{is} ~~are~~ moving to London next year.

Let us see what is happening in Pete's house.

Hello! I am Pete. I **am** playing the guitar. I love pasta. My mother **is** cooking pasta for me for lunch. My father is at home today. He **is** watering the plants in the garden. And my dog is happy. It **is** eating its meal. We **are** enjoying the holiday.



In the sentences given on the previous page, playing, cooking, watering, eating and enjoying are action verbs.

Is, am and are are helping verbs. We use them when we add -ing to the action verb to talk about an action that is happening right now.

Read these steps to follow when adding -ing to a verb.

▶ For words that end with a silent -e, drop the -e and add -ing.

For example, ▶ smile—smiling ▶ shine—shining

▶ For words that end with a consonant, write the last letter twice and add -ing.

For example, ▶ run—running ▶ sit—sitting

▶ For words that end with -ie, add -y in place of -ie and add -ing.

For example, ▶ lie—lying ▶ tie—tying

B. Complete these sentences using am/is/are and the -ing forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. I am waiting for Mother to come home. (wait)

2. The bird is building a nest. (build)

3. Gaurav is playing cricket in the park. (play)

4. Reyan is drinking milk. (drink)

5. My cousins are staying with us during the holidays. (stay)

6. She is riding her bike in the garden. (ride)

Language Lab

Read these words aloud.

pet

egg

web

lend

All these words have the short /e/ sound.

Circle the odd word out.

1. mend

lend

(land)



2. went

want

wet

3. end

web

and

4. tell

tall

ten

5. duck

deck

desk

6. bad

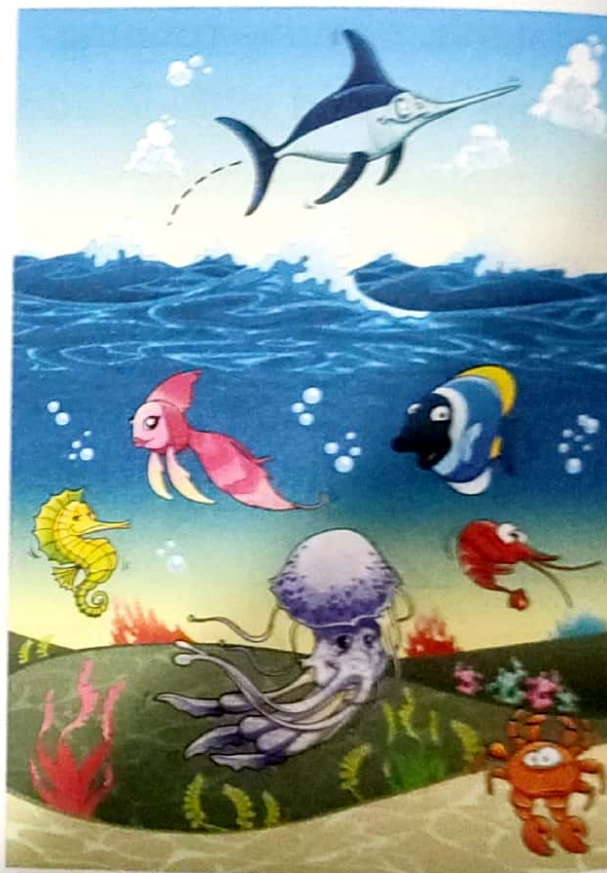
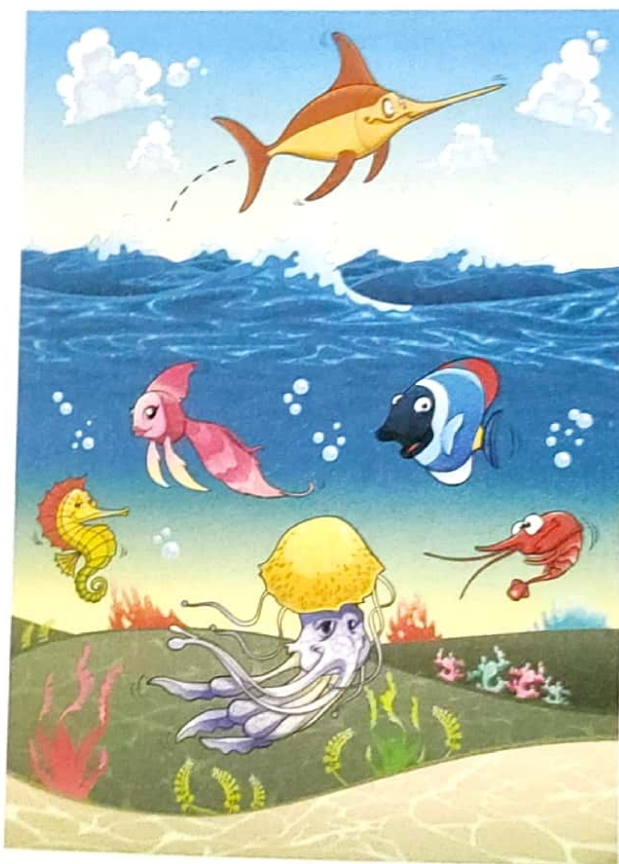
bed

bell

Composition



Look at the pictures carefully and spot the differences.



Activity



Play the game 'Guess the Leader'. Sit in a circle. One of you leaves and comes in when called. Meanwhile, all others choose a leader. The leader shows actions that everyone repeats. The leader keeps changing their actions. The student who left has to guess who the leader is. If they guess correctly, the leader goes out and the game continues.




Further Reading: 'What is Pink?' by Christina Rossetti

Let us understand the use of has and have more clearly.

Person	First	Second	Third
Singular	I have	You have	He has, She has, It has
Plural	We have	You have	They have

strong bones

 **Work Drill**

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. A dog [✓]has/have a curly tail.
2. The child [✓]has/have new shoes.
3. I [✓]has/have a red football.
4. The tea [✓]has/have milk in it.
5. Birds [✓]has/have wings.
6. She [✓]has/have to go out.
7. The fishermen [✓]has/have big boats.
8. This box [✓]has/have many gifts.



B. Make meaningful sentences by matching group of words in column A with the words in column B.

Column A

1. Fishd
2. A dogc
3. I h
4. Elephantsf
5. The queena
6. The boyg
7. Ram b
8. Birds e

has

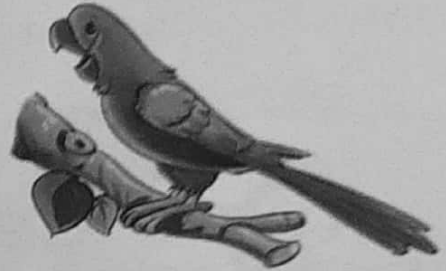
have

Column B

- a. a beautiful crown.
- b. two brothers.
- c. four legs.
- d. fins.
- e. feathers.
- f. big trunks.
- g. a book in his hand.
- h. a new cap.

C. Fill in the blanks with has or have.

1. They have a big house.
2. A rhino has four legs and a big horn.
3. The fan has three blades.
4. Arun and Vinay have too many ice creams.
5. I have two brothers and one sister.
6. My dog has a shiny coat of fur.
7. You have a lot of homework to do.
8. He has many pencils.
9. A parrot has a red beak.
10. Do you have a bottle of water.



D. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

1. We ^{have} has a new English teacher. She is very nice.

2. I always ^{have} has my breakfast in the morning.

3. All the houses ^{have} has blue windows.

4. An elephant ^{has} have four legs and a big trunk.

5. The child ^{has} have red hair and very white skin.

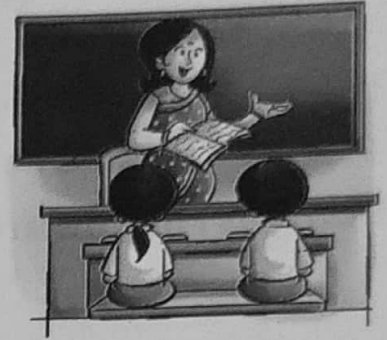
6. Many poor people ^{have} has no money to spend.



WORK BOOK

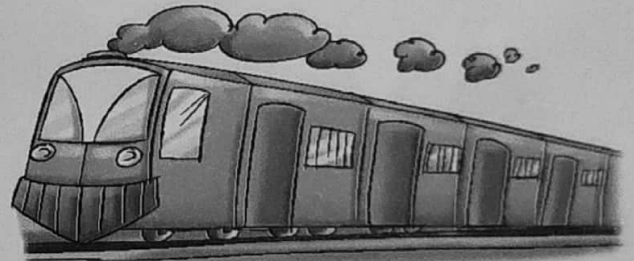
A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. We write in a notebook.
2. I eat fruits for breakfast.
3. He closed the door.
4. Mother cooks food.
5. I see an elephant.
6. The boys played football.
7. The teacher teaches the children.



B. Tick (✓) the correct form of the action words in each sentence.

1. I wear / wears the raincoat when it rains.
2. Cows eat / eats grass.
3. When will the train depart / departs?
4. My sister like / likes to drink juice.
5. We play / plays cricket in the ground.
6. Aarav like / likes to sing.
7. They go / goes to school at 7 o'clock.



C. Fill in the blanks by choosing suitable action words from the box.

fight, departs, does, live, barks, washes, comes

1. My pet dog barks at the stranger.
2. Romi and Rohan fight with each other.
3. The washerman washes the clothes.
4. The plane departs at 6:30.
5. I will call you when he comes back.
6. Divya does her work well.
7. Cows live in the shed.



In the above sentences, the words sour, hungry, beautiful, spicy, interesting and juicy are adjectives.

The words like thin, heavy, light, new, old, smart, poor, strong, cold, tall, etc. are also adjectives.



WORK DRILL

A. Circle the adjectives in the following sentences. Also underline the noun it describes.

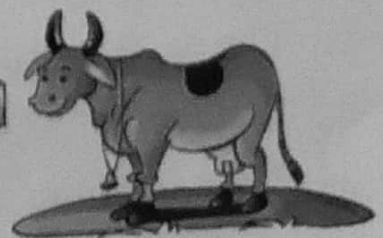
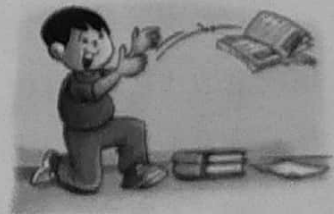
1. The sky is blue.
2. We live in a big house.
3. We should eat a healthy snack.
4. The moon is cold.
5. My elder sister is very helpful.
6. I splashed cold water on my face.
7. An elephant has long trunk.
8. Rat is a small animal.



B. Fill in the blanks by using correct adjectives from the box.

⁵ four, ⁴ naughty, ³ old, ¹ big, ⁶ fresh, ⁸ large, ² cute, ⁷ beautiful

1. Mumbai is a big city.
2. The chicks were so cute.
3. An old man use stick to walk.
4. Abhay is a naughty boy.
5. The dog has four legs.
6. Swati eats fresh breakfast.
7. Rupali's dress is beautiful.
8. A cow has large ears.



Ch - 4 [SUB-TEACHER - RIYA SHARMA]
The Elephant's Nose

B. Answer these questions.

1. What question did the Elephant's child ask that scared all animals?

Ans The Elephant's child asked what the crocodile had for dinner.

2. Who told him where to find the crocodile?

Ans Kokokolo Bird told him where to find a crocodile.

3. How did the Kokokolo Bird describe the Limpopo river?

Ans She described the Limpopo river as "grey, green, greasy"

4. Why did the Elephant's child go close to the crocodile?

Ans The Elephant's child went close to the crocodile because the crocodile said that he would whisper to him.

5. How did the Elephant's child save himself from the crocodile?

Ans The Elephant's child saved himself by sitting back on his hunches and continuously pulling their little nose.

6 At the end, what happened to the nose of the Elephant's child?

Ans It stretched and became long and remained so forever.

C Think and answer.

1. If the Elephant's child knew what the crocodile had for dinner, would he have gone to see the crocodile?

Ans No, definitely not.


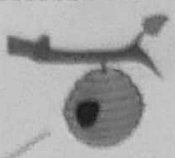


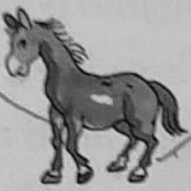
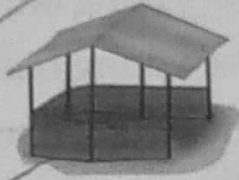


2. Do you think this is really how the elephant's nose became so long? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans No. Crocodiles have sharp teeth. ~~His~~ His nose wouldn't have extended if this was true, it would have been cut into pieces.

3. Do you think it is good to ask a lot of questions? Have you wondered about something and wanted to ask a question? What will you ask and to whom?

Ans Yes, it is good to ask questions. Yes, I have wondered about many things and asked many questions. I would ask "Why do the birds have wings and we don't?" to my mother.

A. Match the animals to their homes and the sounds they make.


Sound	Animal	Home
buzz		
neigh		
moo		
hoot		

B. Where do these animals live?

den




grass



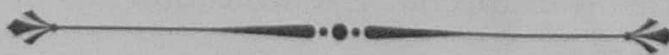
kernel



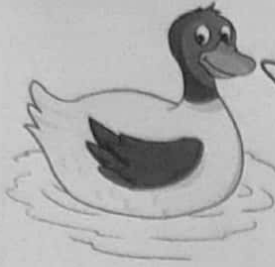
pond



tree

Let us see what the duck and the hen are discussing now.



My young one is called a **duckling**.

My young one is called a **chick**.



C. Fill in the blanks using the words from the box.

kitten

tadpole

calf

joey

puppy

1. The young one of a kangaroo is called a joey.
2. The young one of a cat is called a kitten.
3. The young one of a dog is called a puppy.
4. The young one of a frog is called a tadpole.
5. The young one of a cow is called a calf.

Learn About Language

You know that **an** is used before words that begin with vowel sounds and **a** is used before words that begin with consonant sounds.

a + words that begin with consonant sounds

a + toy
ring
mouse
baby
unicorn

an + words that begin with vowel sounds

an + apple
egg
igloo
orange
umbrella

Now, read these sentences.

- ▶ I read **a** storybook. **The** story was very funny.
- ▶ My mother has **an** umbrella. **The** umbrella has flowers on it.

We use **a** or **an** before the names of things when we use them for the first time. We use **the** before the names of things we have already mentioned.

The vowel 'u' can have a consonant sound /y/. For example, universe and unity.

A. Write a or an before the words given below.



a hat



an aeroplane



a bird



a gift



an elephant



an octopus



a bag



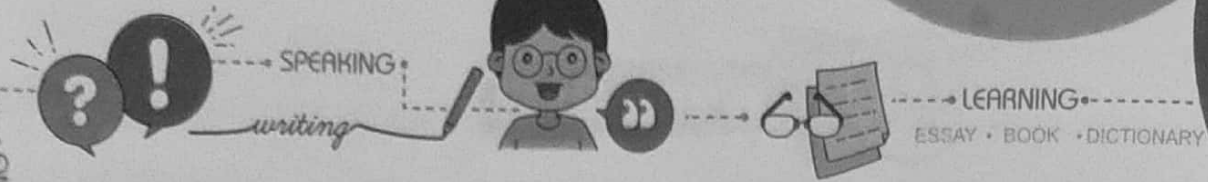
an ice cream

B. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.

Once a lion was sleeping in his cave when a mouse ran over his paws. The lion caught the mouse and was about to eat him. The mouse begged and the lion let him go. A few days later, the lion was walking in the forest when a hunter's net fell on top of him.

Trapped under the net, the lion roared out of fear. Hearing his cries, the little mouse came to the spot. He quickly began to bite through the net and set the lion free.





8. Articles

The words 'a', 'an' and 'the' are called articles.

- 'A' is used before a naming word that begins with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) sound.
- 'An' is used before a naming word that begins with a consonant sound.

Look at the pictures and read the sentences.



I want a
banana.



I am a
girl.



This is an
ice cream.



She likes to eat
an orange.

- 'The' is used before a naming word when we have already talked about it and want to refer the same thing again.

Example : I have a pet cat. The cat is fluffy.

'The' is also used before the things that are only one of a kind like the Sun, the Earth, the Red Fort, the Indian Ocean, the Himalayas, etc.

class-II ch-8 English Grammar

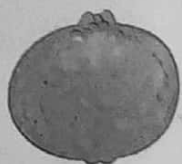


WORK DRILL

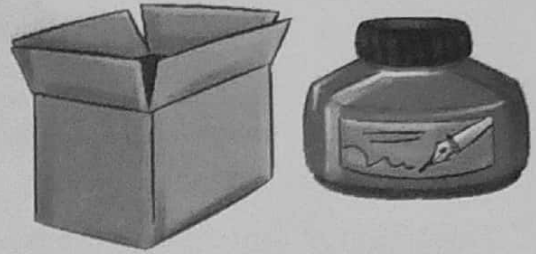
A. Fill in the blanks with a/an.

1. A chair and a table

2. A butterfly and an orange



3. An ice cream and a girl
4. A box and an ink pot
5. An owl and a bird



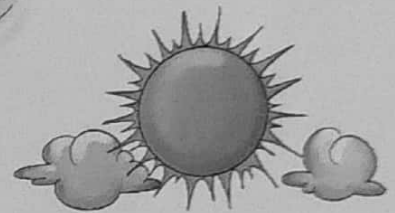
Tick (✓) the correct article.

1. The lion is ✓an king of the forest.
2. Mr Sharma is ✓an lawyer.
3. I saw ✓a deer in the zoo.
4. Can you tell me ✓a story.
5. Raghav is ✓a honest boy.



Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.

1. The Earth is a planet.
2. A bird is flying in the sky.
3. The Sun is a big ball of fire.
4. There is a new road to my house.
5. I bought a ball. The ball is of leather.



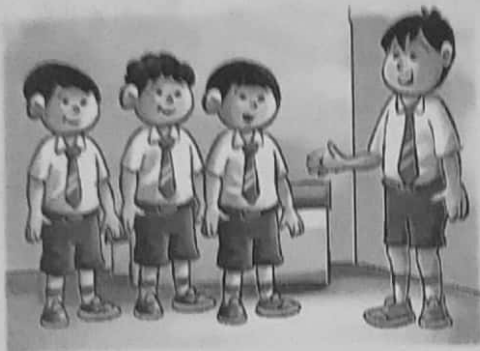
Complete the following with suitable articles.

1. Ritika opened a cupboard. She took out a red bag, an orange dress and a watch. She got ready and went out. She saw a bus coming. The bus stopped and she got in. She went to visit a musuem in the nearby town.
2. Mr Sharma is a fireman. He puts out fire with water. Water comes out of the water house. Mr Sharma rides a fire truck. The fire truck goes very fast. One day Mr Sharma got a phone call. John's cat was stuck on a tree. Mr Sharma went to the tree. He showed a cat an egg. The cat came down.



Look at the pictures given below and tick (✓) the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. The dogs am/is/are barking at the goat.



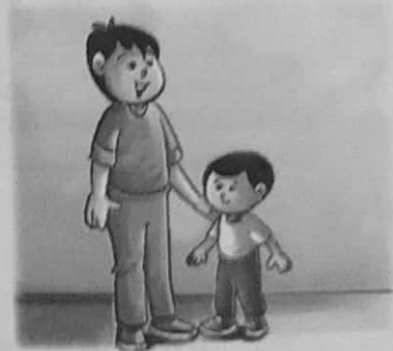
2. I am/is/are the tallest boy in the class.

3. My father am/is/are a doctor.



4. Sumit and Rohit am/is/are fond of playing hockey.

5. My younger brother am/is/are two years old.



6. I am/is/are in class II.

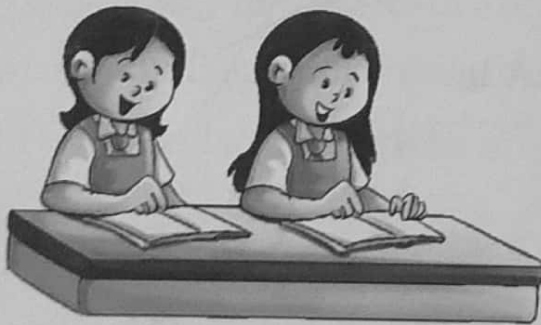
B. Fill in the blanks with am, is or are.

1. Ms Monika is a good teacher.
2. My parents are sitting in the garden.
3. I am Saurabh.
4. Many dogs are roaming on the street.
5. They are brothers.
6. Mini is writing a letter.
7. The mangoes are sweet.
8. I am going home.



C. Complete the following.

1. He is a potter. He is a good man. He is making pots. The pots are made of sand and clay. They are used to store things and also for decorating houses.



2. Sheena is my friend. Her hair is long. Her smile is sweet. We are in the same class. I am her best friend.

3. My grandma is seventy years old. I am her only grandson. We are like friends. We are fond of eating ice cream.





10. Use of Was and Were

Read the following sentences.

My grandmother was reading the newspaper in the morning.



The children were playing with the toys.

In the above sentences, was and were refer to an action that has taken place before now.

- 'Was' is used with a naming word that stands for one, to talk about the past.
- 'Were' is used with a naming word that stands for more than one, to talk about the past.

We use 'were' with 'you'.

Class-II Ch-10 English Grammar



Work Drill

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. The cat ~~was~~/were playing.
2. I ~~was~~/were not well.



3. The buses was/were late.
4. The girls was/were playing hide and seek.
5. The pups was/were hungry.
6. The baby was/were crying.
7. The books was/were on the table.
8. You was/were reading.



B. Match the group of words in column A with those in column B to make meaningful sentences.

Column A

1. The students
2. The boys
3. They
4. Soniya
5. My mother
6. Anuj
7. She
8. The dogs

Column B

- (7) a. was in her room.
- (3) b. were the winners.
- (4) c. was talking with my aunt.
- (5) d. was going out of station.
- (1) e. were writing their tests.
- (2) f. were playing cricket.
- (8) g. were barking.
- (6) h. was in the room.

C. Fill in the blanks with was or were.

1. Karan was sleeping in his room.
2. Vani and Kush were singing together.
3. My dolls were broken.
4. It was a dark night.
5. He was a great writer.
6. The goats were on the bridge.
7. The birds were chirping on the trees.
8. You were not studying.
9. My friends were late in the party.
10. Gauri was scared of monkeys.



Toothpaste and the Tube

B. Answer these questions.

1. Where did all the family members take the toothpaste from before the toothpaste tube was invented?

Ans All the family members took the ~~the~~ toothpaste from a porcelain jar.

2. Why did Lucius decide to use tooth powder?

Ans Lucius decided to use ~~toothpaste~~ powder because he didn't want to share the same dip as his visiting grandmother with ugly teeth and toothstick.

3. What idea did Lucius share with Dr Sheffield?

Ans Lucius shared the idea of using tubes for toothpastes.

4. What idea did Dr Sheffield and his team come up with to fill the toothpaste into tubes?

Ans The idea was to fill the tubes from the behind without opening the cap on the other end.

5. Why is the toothpaste not filled all the way to the brim?

Ans The toothpaste is not filled all the way to the brim so that it can be sealed properly.

C. Think and answer.

1. Do you think toothpaste tubes would not have been invented if Lucius did not see the artists squeezing paint from metal tubes?

Ans Yes, I think so.

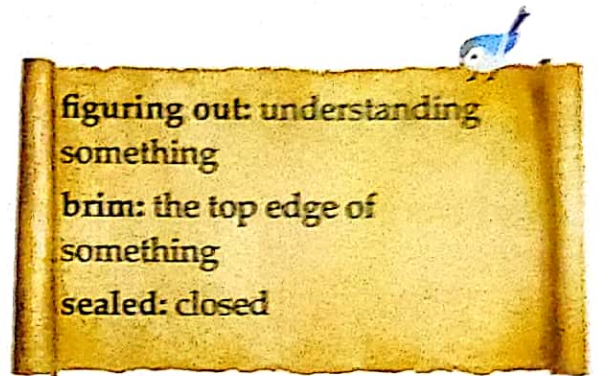
2. We brush everyday to keep our teeth clean. What do you think would happen if we do not brush our teeth every day?

Ans We would develop cavities. Our teeth would rot and turn ugly. They would fall.

Or a tiny spoon? A toothpick?
It was not as messy as you would expect, because the way Dr Sheffield and his team did it was without opening the cap! They kept the cap screwed on tight, and opened up the other end. It was definitely easier to fill a tube from the larger end. After that, all they had to do was seal the end tight so that the paste did not leak.

Today, toothpaste tubes are filled using machines, but the paste is not filled all the way to the brim. About half an inch is left so that it can be sealed.

Now the tube is ready to be squeezed!



Comprehension

BOOKWORK

CH-13 CLASS-II ENGLISH READER

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. In 1870, people used toothsticks to brush their teeth.
2. Tubes for toothpaste had not yet been invented.

Crayons were invented in 1902 and the first rubber eraser was invented in 1770.



3. Everyone in the family would dip their toothsticks into a jar of toothpaste.
4. Lucius went to Paris to study.
5. There, he saw artists squeezing paint from metal tubes.

B. Answer these questions.

1. Where did all the family members take the toothpaste from before the toothpaste tube was invented?
2. Why did Lucius decide to use tooth powder?
3. What idea did Lucius share with Dr Sheffield?
4. What idea did Dr Sheffield and his team come up with to fill the toothpaste into tubes?
5. Why is the toothpaste not filled all the way to the brim?

C. Think and answer.

1. Do you think toothpaste tubes would not have been invented if Lucius did not see the artists squeezing paint from metal tubes?
2. We brush every day to keep our teeth clean. What do you think would happen if we do not brush our teeth every day?

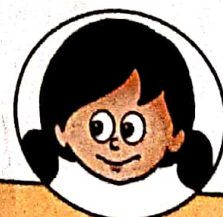


Word Wonder

Read the conversation between Timmy and Daisy.



Hey, Daisy! Look, my mother bought me a big bag of cheese.



Wow! My mother also bought me a huge bag.

For example,

▶ ill, sick, unwell ▶ little, small, tiny ▶ neat, tidy, clean

A. In each row, circle the synonym of the highlighted word.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1. happy | upset | sad | glad |
| 2. cold | hot | icy | warm |
| 3. dirty | tidy | plain | unclean |
| 4. fast | hot | quick | slow |
| 5. funny | angry | boring | comical |

B. Find six pairs of synonyms. Colour each pair in the same colour.

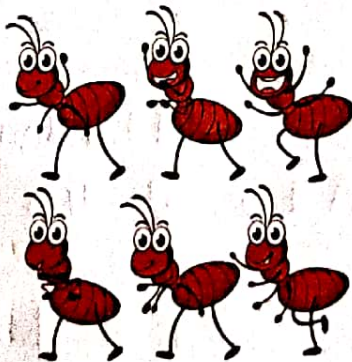
closed	noisy	afraid	shut	shout
loud	unwell	yell	scared	sick

Learn About Language

You have already learnt about common nouns and proper nouns. Let us learn about one more kind of noun.



a flock of birds



an army of ants



a bouquet of flowers




Collective nouns are used to name a group of people, animals or things.

Choose the correct collective nouns from the box and fill in the blank.

army herd litter swarm troupe bunch

1. A herd of deer was drinking water from the river.
2. A troupe of dancers was performing on the stage.
3. I saw an army of ants carrying a piece of chocolate.
4. The robbers were attacked by a swarm of bees.
5. My mother poured some milk in the plate for a litter of puppies.
6. I helped my father to find his bunch of keys.

Language Lab

 Read these words aloud.

stain

clay

wait

stray

Is there a difference between the sounds of these words? The words with **ai** sound the same as the words with **ay**.

A. Now, write five words with **ai** and **ay** each.

Words with ai	
1.	<u>foist</u>
2.	<u>gain</u>
3.	<u>main</u>
4.	<u>drain</u>
5.	<u>brain</u>

Words with ay	
1.	<u>lay</u>
2.	<u>slay</u>
3.	<u>bay</u>
4.	<u>day</u>
5.	<u>hay</u>



Class - II Ch - 5 English Grammar

2. Some singular nouns end with o, s, ss, sh, ch, ox. They are changed in plural by adding '-es' to them.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Potato	Potatoes	Hero	Heroes
Box	Boxes	Branch	Branches
Glass	Glasses	Fox	Foxes
Brush	Brushes	Bus	Buses



- A. Complete the table.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Leg	<u>legs</u>	Tomato	<u>Tomatoes</u>
<u>Bush</u>	Bushes	<u>Rat</u>	Rats
Friend	<u>Friends</u>	Church	<u>Churches</u>
<u>Car</u>	Cars	<u>Bee</u>	Bees
Couch	<u>Couches</u>	Fox	<u>Foxes</u>
<u>Pair</u>	Pairs	<u>Match</u>	Matches

- B. Fill in the blanks with the plural form of the words given in the brackets.

- The apples (apple) are in the baskets (basket).
- The girls (girl) washed their clothes (cloth).
- The carpenters (carpenter) were making new doors (door).
- The old men (old man) are sitting on the benches (bench).
- The dishes (dish) were cooked by the chefs (chef).
- The tigers (tiger) attacked from behind the bushes (bush).
- The books (book) are kept on the tables (table)s
- The locks (lock) were opened by the keys (key)s

Some singular nouns end with a consonant + 'y'. In such cases, '-y' is replaced by '-ies'.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Dairy	Dairies	Story	Stories
Duty	Duties	Cherry	Cherries
Baby	Babies	Worry	Worries
Party	Parties	City	Cities

If a word ends with '-f' or '-fe', add '-ves' in place of 'f' and '-fe' to make it a plural noun.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Leaf	Leaves	Knife	Knives
Hoof	Hooves	Thief	Thieves
Wife	Wives	Shelf	Shelves
Leaf	Leaves	Half	Halves

Some singular nouns do not form plurals in the way as learned till now. So, they have different forms and are called **Irregular Countable Nouns**.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children
Foot	Feet	Man	Men
Tooth	Teeth	Woman	Women
Mouse	Mice	Goose	Geese



Tick (✓) the correct choice.

- The ~~babys~~ / ~~balbes~~ are sleeping in the pram.
- We could hear the ~~wolf~~ / ~~wolfs~~ howling in the forest.



3. Keep all the books on the shelves / shelves.
4. Knives / Knife are used in the kitchen.
5. The gang of thief / thieves robbed the bank.
6. He ate two loaf / loaves of bread for the breakfast.

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct plural form with the help of words given in the box,

³ girl, ⁷ story, ⁴ picture, ⁵ pencil, ² box, ⁶ book, sandwich

Siya kept her pencil in the pencil box and her book in the school bag. She went to school.

Other girl played with her. They painted picture in the drawing book. They took out their lunch box and ate sandwich. The teacher told them story and helped them read book. They were happy.

E. Write the correct spelling of the following plurals.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. womens | <u>women</u> | 2. shelves | <u>shelves</u> |
| 3. worres | <u>worries</u> | 4. bookes | <u>books</u> |
| 5. boxa | <u>boxes</u> | 6. fishes | <u>fish</u> |
| 7. citea | <u>cities</u> | 8. babys | <u>babies</u> |

F. Rewrite the underlined nouns to make plurals in the space provided.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. The two <u>boy</u> are singing. | <u>boys</u> |
| 2. There are many <u>duck</u> in the pond. | <u>ducks</u> |
| 3. Vishal got many <u>gift</u> on his birthday. | <u>gifts</u> |
| 4. My friend ate two <u>piece</u> of cakes. | <u>pieces</u> |
| 5. There are 32 <u>tooth</u> in our mouth. | <u>teeth</u> |
| 6. The lady is giving sweets to the two <u>boy</u> . | <u>boys</u> |
| 7. The tree has many <u>leaf</u> . | <u>leaves</u> |
| 8. Three <u>mouse</u> are playing here and there. | <u>mice</u> |

Class-II ch-6 English Grammar

Here are some more male and female nouns.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
king	queen	nephew	niece
boy	girl	husband	wife
son	daughter	poet	poetess
waiter	waitress	landlord	landlady
he-goat	she-goat	stallion	mare



A. Complete the table.

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
lion	<u>lioness</u>	<u>Dad</u>	mom
<u>son</u>	daughter	emperor	<u>empress</u>
father	<u>mother</u>	<u>Milkman</u>	milkmaid
<u>Dog</u>	bitch	hunter	<u>huntress</u>
ox	<u>oXen</u>	<u>tiger</u>	tigress
<u>Brother</u>	sister	prince	<u>Princess</u>

B. Rewrite the following sentences by changing the gender.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The bridegroom is my brother. | <u>The bride is my sister.</u> |
| 2. The mother is talking to her son. | <u>The father is talking to his son.</u> |
| 3. His uncle is very kind. | <u>His aunt is very kind.</u> |
| 4. The huntress killed the peahen. | <u>The hunter killed the peacock.</u> |
| 5. The boy is going with his nephew. | <u>The girl is going with her niece.</u> |
| 6. Her landlady is an old woman. | <u>Her landlord is an old man.</u> |
| 7. My father is a teacher. | <u>My mother is a teacher.</u> |



A. Underline the pronouns in the following sentences.

1. Is this bicycle yours?
2. I enjoyed seeing them playing.
3. Our parents love us.
4. He is driving his car.
5. She brought a rose for her mother.



B. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

1. Six of you has to squeeze in one car.
2. I have a pet dog. It is very playful.
3. The children are playing. they are very happy.
4. Stella said that, She and her sister were going for shopping.
5. Kanak, give your pen to me.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using a pronoun in place of underlined nouns.

1. Meeta and I like storybooks. Meeta and I read storybooks every day.
we
2. The cookies are on the table. The cookies are tasty.
These
3. This is my friend Mukul. I sit next to Mukul in class.
him
4. My mother loves Sonu and Monu. My mother gave Sonu and Monu sweets.
She them
5. Riya and I scored well. The teacher like Riya and me.
us

By:- RIYA SHARMA
CLASS - II

Ch - 1 [SUB-TEACHER - RIYA SHARMA]
Cinderella

B. Answer these questions.

1. How did Cinderella's stepmother behave with her?

Ans Cinderella's stepmother was very cruel to her. She made her do all the household work. Her stepsisters also did not like her at all.

2. Why did the king's messenger come to Cinderella's doorstep?

Ans The king's messenger came to Cinderella's doorstep with an invitation to the royal ball.

3. Why was the king organising the royal ball?

Ans The king had ordered to organise a royal ball at his palace as he wanted his son to choose a bride.

4. Why did Cinderella's stepmother not want her to attend the royal ball?

Ans The stepmother did not want Cinderella to go to the ball as she was jealous of her beauty. She wanted the prince to meet her daughters and marry one of them.

5. What did the Fairy Godmother ask Cinderella to bring?

Ans The Fairy Godmother asked Cinderella to bring a large pumpkin, a rat and four grasshoppers.

C. Think and answer.

1. Why did the Fairy Godmother help Cinderella?

Ans The Fairy Godmother helped Cinderella because she was kind.

2. Why did the Fairy Godmother ask the Prince to marry Cinderella?

Ans The Fairy Godmother asked the Prince to marry Cinderella because she knew that Cinderella was a good person and would be a wonderful wife to the prince.

3. Cinderella's stepmother was cruel to her and her stepsisters also did not like her. Do you think it was right? How will you feel if someone treats you like that?

Ans No, it was not right. I would feel bad if someone treated me like that.

tried the glass slipper, but it did not fit anyone. Finally, Cinderella tried the glass slipper and it fit perfectly.

The Prince realised that Cinderella was the same girl who he had danced with at the ball. Just then the Fairy Godmother appeared and said, 'Take this young girl as your wife, Prince; she is a good person and will be a wonderful wife.'

The Prince married Cinderella and they lived happily ever after.

Comprehension

BOOKWORK CH-1 ENGLISH READER

CLASS-II

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Cinderella lived with her stepmother and two stepsisters.
2. Cinderella grew up to be a kind girl.
3. The stepsisters left for the royal ball, leaving Cinderella at home.
4. The Fairy Godmother called Cinderella from the garden.
5. The Prince found Cinderella's glass slipper.

B. Answer these questions.

1. How did Cinderella's stepmother behave with her?
2. Why did the King's messenger come to Cinderella's doorstep?
3. Why was the King organising the royal ball?
4. Why did Cinderella's stepmother not want her to attend the royal ball?
5. What did the Fairy Godmother ask Cinderella to bring?

C. Think and answer.

1. Why did the Fairy Godmother help Cinderella?
2. Why did the Fairy Godmother ask the Prince to marry Cinderella?
3. Cinderella's stepmother was cruel to her and her stepsisters also did not like her. Do you think it was right? How will you feel if someone treats you like that?



A. Replace the highlighted words in the sentences with their suitable antonyms from the box.

5
1 1 2 2
difficult raw clean small narrow

1. My mother keeps the house **dirty**.
2. This city has a lot of **wide** roads.
3. Mary had a **huge** lamb.
4. These mangoes are **ripe**.
5. This year the exam was very **easy**.

B. Add un- or dis- before these words to make their opposites and write the new words in the blanks.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. believe | <u>disbelieve</u> | 2. grateful | <u>ungrateful</u> |
| 3. friendly | <u>unfriendly</u> | 4. respectful | <u>disrespectful</u> |
| 5. like | <u>unlike</u> | 6. kind | <u>unkind</u> |

Learn About Language

Read the conversation between Kevin and Aliya.

Hello, my name is Kevin and this is my best friend, Aliya.

Hello! Kevin and I go to the same school. The name of our school is World School of Children.

Aliya loves to read stories and her favourite story is 'Sleeping Beauty'.



Kevin has a pet fish and its name is Tutu. Our parents are taking us to Shimla. It is a beautiful place.

5.



6.



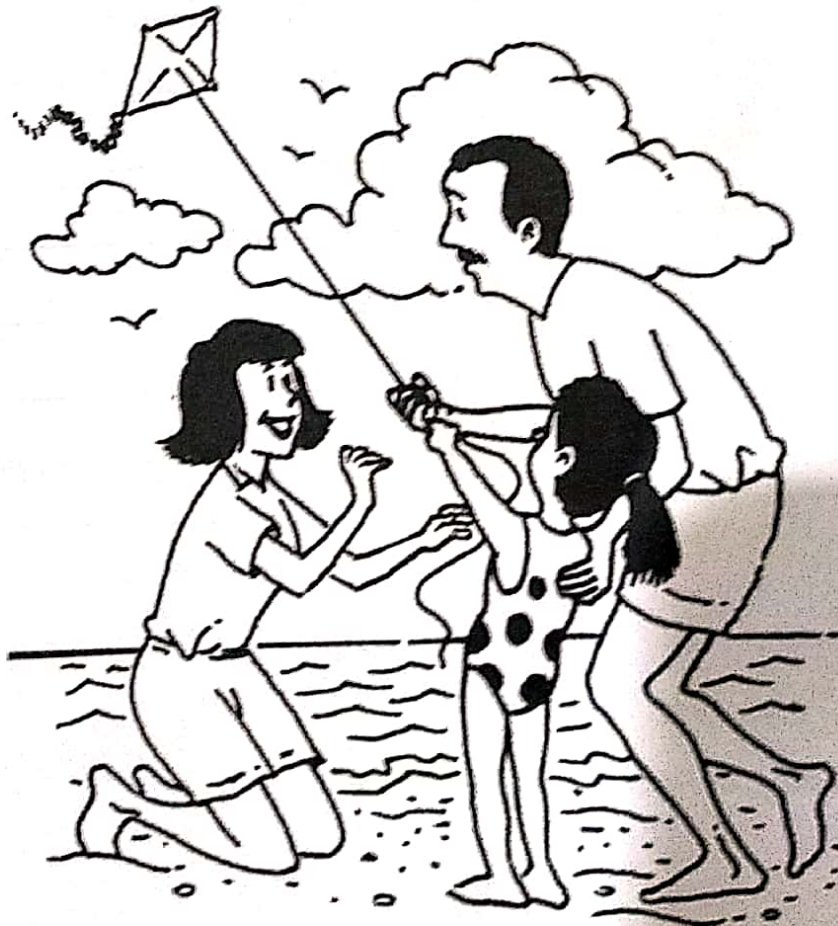
B. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns in these sentences. One has been done for you.

1. Rose is my friend.
2. Aquapark is near my school.
3. Mr William has bought a boat.
4. Mount Everest is the tallest mountain.
5. I have a pet fish named Bruno.



Language Lab

A. Listen to the sentences and colour the picture to match the description. You can colour the rest of the picture in colours of your choice.



Ch-2 [SUB-TEACHER: RITA SHARMA]
City at Night

B. Answer these questions:

1. What time of the day is being described in this poem?

Ans The time of the day is night.

2. How does the city appear to glow?

Ans City of light begins to glow in rows and little golden squares.

3. How do the lights come out?

Ans In rows and little golden squares, the lights come out. First here, then there.

4. What is being compared to hives and honeycombs?

Ans Lights have been compared to hives and honeycombs.

5. Where are the hives built?

Ans They are built above us in the air.

Changing singular form to plural by adding **-es**. We add **-es** to form the plural of nouns that end with **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch** or **-x**.

bus	buses	box	boxes
dish	dishes	hiss	hisses
match	matches	wish	wishes

Changing singular form to plural by adding **-ves**. We add **-ves** to form the plural of a noun that ends with **-f** or **-fe**.

loaf	loaves	half	halves
life	lives	knife	knives

Changing singular form to plural by adding **-ies**. We add **-ies** to form the plural of a noun that ends with **-y**.

family	families	city	cities
cherry	cherries	lily	lilies




Some nouns have different plural forms.

child	children	man	men
mouse	mice	tooth	teeth

There are some nouns that have the same singular and plural forms.




deer	deer	sheep	sheep
moose	moose	news	news

A. Tick (✓) the correct word for each picture.

		
<input type="checkbox"/> box <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> boxes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tree <input type="checkbox"/> trees	<input type="checkbox"/> mouse <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mice

BOOK WORK CH-2 [ENGLISH READER]



 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> train <input type="checkbox"/> trains	 <input type="checkbox"/> egg <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eggs	 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fly <input type="checkbox"/> flies
--	--	---

B. Add -s or -es to these nouns and write the plurals.

1. dog dogs 2. bush bushes 3. dress dresses
 4. shoe shoes 5. fox foxes 6. puppy puppies



Read these sentences.

- ▶ A fish lives in water. ▶ A bird flies in the air.

In these sentences, the highlighted words are nouns. Nouns can be countable or uncountable. Fish and bird are countable nouns. Water and air are uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted. Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be counted.

Let us read more examples.

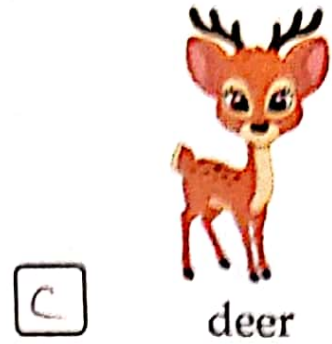
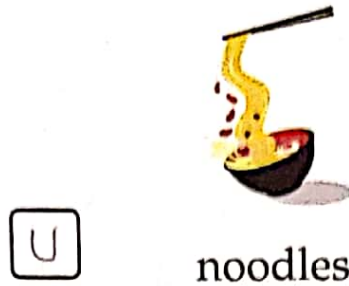
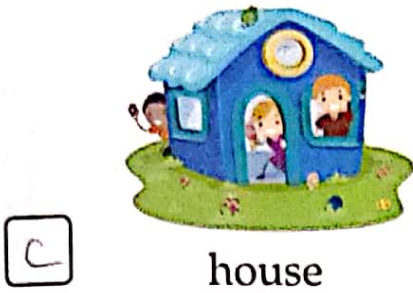
Countable noun	Uncountable noun
one chair	sugar
seven stars	honey

Remember, we cannot say two airs or six rices.

We use many with countable nouns and much with uncountable nouns. For example,

- ▶ There are many birds in the sky.
 ▶ How much water is there in the sea?

C. Write C for countable and U for uncountable nouns.



D. Fill in the blanks with much or many.

1. How many apples are there in the bowl?
2. Pia took many pictures of my puppy.
3. How much pasta is left in the box?
4. How many hours are there in a day?
5. You are making too much noise!

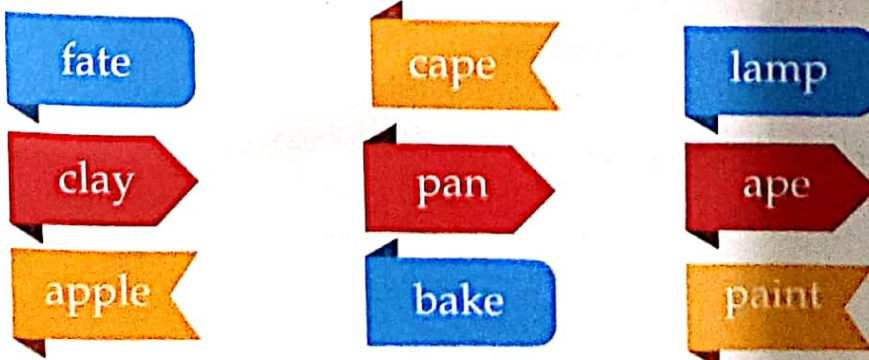
Language Lab

Read these words aloud.



The words given above have the short /a/ sound.

A. Circle the words with the short /a/ sound.



1. Alphabet Fun

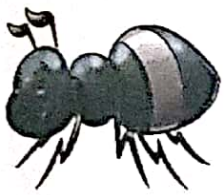
In English Alphabet, there are 26 letters. These letters can be divided into two groups i.e. vowels and consonants.

There are five vowels. They are :

A, E, I, O, U

And, the remaining 21 letters are consonants.

Words starting with a vowel :



Ant



Egg



Ice cream

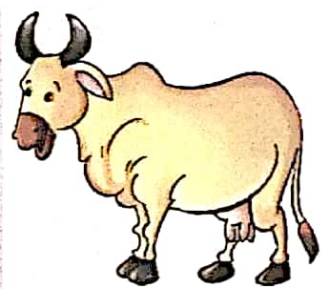


Owl

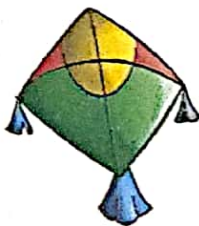


Umbrella

Words starting with a consonant :



Cow



Kite



Lamp



Man



Pumpkin

Alphabetical Order

When the letters are placed in accordance with their position in English alphabets, they are said to be in **alphabetical order**.



DO IN YOUR BOOK
LEARN IT.

A. Write the letters of the words given below in alphabetical order. One has been done for you.

1. CHAIR A, C, H, I, R

3. ERASER A, E, E, R, R, S

5. KITE E, I, K, T

7. MANGO A, G, M, N, O

2. PIZZA A, I, P, Z, Z

4. CLASS A, C, L, S

6. ORANGE A, E, G, N, O, R

8. TABLE A, B, E, L, T

B. Sequence the following group of words in alphabetical order. One has been done for you.

1. mat, bat, girl, rat

bat, girl, mat, rat

2. pony, sorry, cherry, merry

cherry, merry, pony, sorry

3. treat, seat, neat, beat

beat, neat, seat, treat

4. ten, tail, tree, two

tail, ten, tree, two

5. ant, angel, ankle, aunt

angel, ankle, ant, aunt

C. Look at the pictures and write the names of the following.



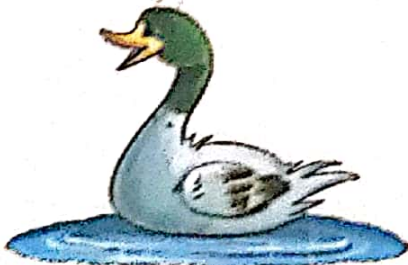
Eagle



lion



Ink



Duck



camel



monkey



2. The Sentence

Read these group of words.

1. The parrot
2. Like fruits
3. The parrot like fruits.



The first two group of words do not make complete and meaningful sense. But the third line makes complete sense. It is a sentence.

A group of words arranged in a specific order that makes a complete and meaningful sense is called a **sentence**.

A sentence always begins with a capital letter and ends with a (.), (?), or (!).

A sentence always has an action word.

Work Drill

A. Tick (✓) the group of words that are sentences.

1. The boy sitting
2. Arunika is eating an ice cream.
3. Riya and Rihan
4. The sky
5. The birds are flying in the sky.
6. The cat is sitting on the table.
7. Car road is on
8. The baby is smiling.

- Answers for the work drill:
- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 - 7.
 - 8.

Ch-2 English Grammar class-II (RIYA SHARMA)

B. Join the group of words in column A with those in column B and make the sentences.

- | Column A | Column B |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rehan has | a. likes sugarcane. |
| 2. The boys | b. is driving the car. |
| 3. The elephant | c. a black cap. |
| 4. A kite is | d. are very beautiful. |
| 5. My father | e. are playing. |
| 6. The flowers | f. flying in the sky. |

C. Fill in the blanks with words given in the box to complete the following sentences.

3 eats, 1 writes, 5 sings, 6 rises, 2 plays, 4 brushes

1. Riya writes a letter.
2. Aarav plays with a ball.
3. The cow eats grass.
4. He brushes his teeth.
5. A boy sings a song.
6. The Sun rises in the east.



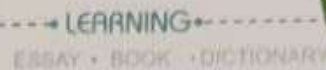
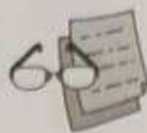
D. Identify the sentences and rewrite them using proper punctuation.

1. the birds are
2. I want to eat fruits
3. across the road
4. Monkeys eat banana
5. playing chess
6. The earth is round

I want to eat fruits.

Monkeys eat banana.

The earth is round.



3. Subject and Predicate

A sentence is a group of words that makes a complete sense. Each sentence has two parts—subject and predicate.

- The person or thing we are talking about is called a **subject**.
- What is being said about the person or thing is called a **predicate**.

Read the sentences.

1. **The girl** is dancing.
2. **The lady** is cooking food.
3. **Aerobics** is a good exercise.
4. **Butterflies** are flying.



In the above sentences, the coloured words are the subjects and remaining words are the predicates.

In these sentences, if we put a question : who, which or what to the verb we get the answer : the girl, the lady, aerobics and butterflies.

Now look at some more sentences.



Subject	Predicate
The kings	live in palaces.
Birds	build nests on the tree.
The cow	gives us milk.
The apple	is red in colour.
The stars	twinkle brightly.
A fly	is an insect.



WORK DRILL

A. Underline the subject and circle the predicate in the following sentences.

1. The cats are on the roof.
2. The boys are running.
3. These books belong to my sister.
4. The beggar was hungry.
5. The policeman catches the thief.



B. Match the columns to make meaningful sentences.

Column A

1. The roses
2. Horses
3. Mangoes
4. The grapes
5. Sameer
6. The sparrows

Column B

- a. is a good singer.
- b. are sour.
- c. are building nests.
- d. run fast.
- e. are ripe.
- f. are red.

C. Look at the pictures and complete the following sentences.

1.



The Sun rises in the morning.

2.



Tushar is painting.

3.

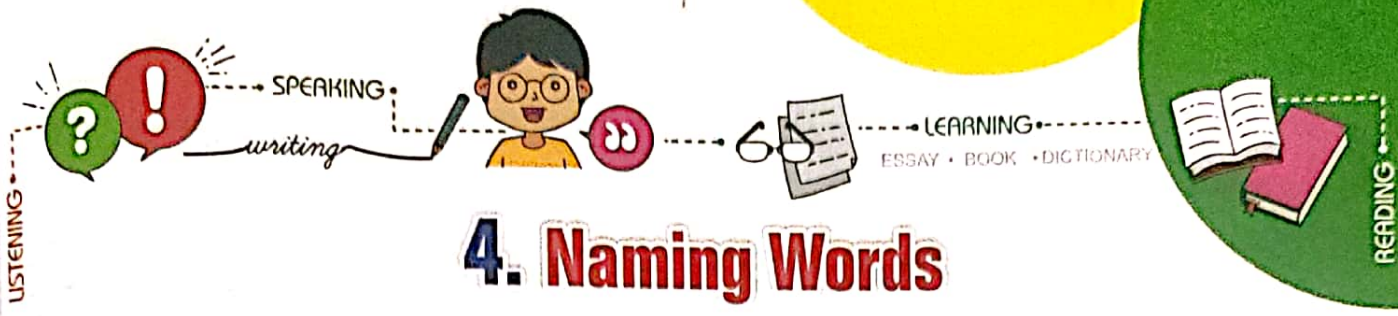


The cow is eating grass.

4.



The elephant is eating sugarcane.



4. Naming Words

Look at the picture and read the following sentences.



Divya's father bought a doll from the shop. She kept it on the table. Their dog saw it and jumped on it. It started playing with the doll.

In the above lines, the words **Divya**, **father**, **doll**, **shop**, **table** and **dog** are all naming words.

Divya is a special name for a **person**.

Father is a name for a **person**.

Doll and **table** is a name for a **thing**.

Shop is a name for a **place**.

Dog is a name for an **animal**.

The names of persons, places, animals and things are the naming words. They are called **nouns**.



Examples :

- Name of persons : girl, brother, mother, peon, policeman, Nikhil, etc.
- Names of places : park, library, Delhi, USA, house, school, etc.
- Names of things : apple, pen, chair, fan, pizza, glass, etc.
- Names of animals : dog, butterfly, hen, cow, pigeon, lion, etc.



A. Pick out the nouns from the box and arrange them in four groups of person, place, animal and thing.

Mumbai, key, lion, man, garden, fish, grandmother, lamp, boy, park, bee, zoo, Gandhiji, bottle, bear, study table, milkman, goat, mango, library

<i>Person</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Animal</i>	<i>Thing</i>
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____	4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____	5. _____	5. _____

B. Answer the following questions.

- Who cuts your hair?
- Who looks after your garden?
- Who brings the letter?
- Who mends your shoes?
- Who drives your school bus?
- Who catches the thief?
- Who teaches you?
- Who stitches your clothes?

barber
Gardener
Postman
Cobbler
driver
Police
Teacher
tailor

Types of Nouns

- **Proper nouns** : A special name given to some specific person, place, animal or thing is called a proper noun. It always begin with a capital letter.
- **Common nouns** : A name given to any person, place, animal or thing which belong to a same class or kind is called a common noun. It does not begin with capital letters.

Read the following nouns.

Shipra girl	Taj Mahal building	Parle-G thing	Ganga river	Agra city
-----------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	---------------------

The words in bold are proper nouns which belong to a class of common nouns.

The names of countries, festivals, seas, days and months of a year are **proper nouns**.



C. Match the proper nouns in column A with their common nouns in column B.

Column A

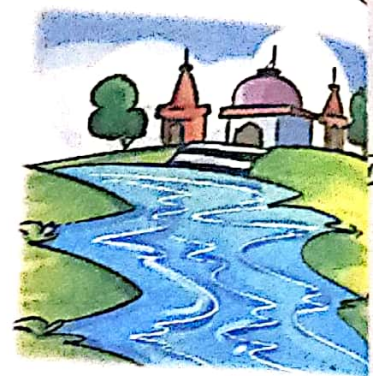
1. MS Dhoni *d*
2. The Mahabharata *e*
3. Varun *g*
4. Thursday *b*
5. The Ganga *c*
6. December *h*
7. Australia *a*
8. Jaipur *f*
9. Red Fort *j*
10. Earth *i*

Column B

- a. Country
- b. Day
- c. River
- d. Batsman
- e. Book
- f. City
- g. Boy
- h. Month
- i. Planet
- j. Monument

D. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns in the following sentences.

1. New Delhi is the capital of our country.
2. Ryan is my cousin.
3. My mother made pizza for dinner.
4. Alex won a medal in the tournament.
5. My sister's birthday is in June.
6. Monday is the first day of the week.
7. My dog's name is Bruno.
8. Haridwar is a holy city.
9. Nainital is also called as 'City of Lakes'.
10. Sachin Tendulkar is the greatest batsman.



E. Fill in the suitable proper nouns from the given clues.

Ronak, Titanic, Lotus Temple, Sunday, Colgate, Asia, England, Shakespeare, Bible, Surbhi

1. _____ is a holy book.
2. _____ was a play writer.
3. Kanika's brother lives in _____.
4. _____ is my classmate.
5. _____ is a holiday.
6. _____ is my sister.
7. In Delhi, _____ is a temple of meditation.
8. _____ is a toothpaste brand.
9. _____ is the largest continent.
10. _____ was the name of the biggest ship.

