

Revised according to the updated edition

Key to
An Easy Approach to
GRAMMAR
and
COMPOSITION

3



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1. SENTENCES, WORDS, LETTERS

A. Make a *word* from each set of letters :

Letters	Words
1. D, O, O, G	GOOD
2. S, S, L, C, A	CLASS
3. L, O, O, S, H, C	SCHOOL
4. A, D, I, N, I	INDIA
5. H, A, C, M, T	MATCH
6. R, A, M, G, M, A, R	GRAMMAR

B. Pick out a *sentence* from the box for each of these pictures. Write the sentence on the line below each picture :



Children play football in the evening.



The horse is a noble animal.



The bear is a wild animal.



Birds build their nests in trees.



The rose smells sweet.



The dog is a faithful animal.

C. Put *words* into the blanks so as to make *sentences* :

1. **Mohan** came here to see his uncle.
2. **The farmer** went back to his village.
3. What **are you doing** ?
4. Rama and **Shyama** are good friends.
5. **The birds** build their nests in trees.
6. **What** is your name ?

D. Write a complete *sentence* about each of the following *pictures*.



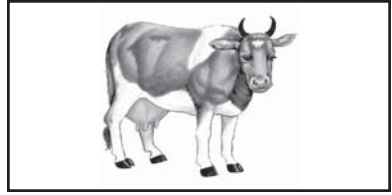
The Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan.



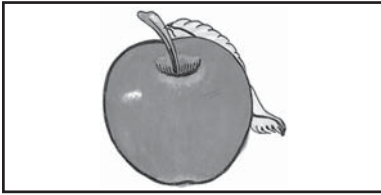
The camel is very useful in a desert.



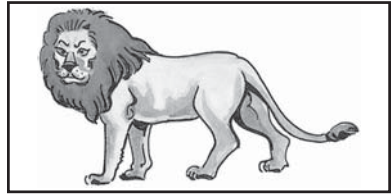
The postman delivers letters.



The cow is a milch animal.



Apple is good for health.



The lion is the king of the jungle.

2. CAPITALS AND SMALLS

A. Rewrite each sentence using *capital letters* where needed :

1. My cousin is living in Australia these days.
2. Kalpana flew to Mumbai last Sunday at 8:00 a.m.
3. We all are Indians and so we are brothers and sisters.
4. Bangalore is in Karnataka. It is the city of gardens.
5. The Red Fort was built by Shah Jahan at Delhi.

B. Write the names of the *days* of the week :

Sunday Monday Tuesday
Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

C. Write the names of the *months* of the year :

January February March April
May June July August
September October November December

D. Write the names of any three *mountains* :

The Himalayas The Vindychal The Aravali

3. CONSONANTS AND VOWELS

A. Put a circle round each *consonant* :

(b) e (l) (z) i (p) o (d)
(x) (q) a (j) e (h) (c) (r)

B. Put a circle round each *vowel* :

s (o) g z t p (i) j
n r (a) s (u) m (e) y

C. *Answer* :

1. A vowel is a letter that can sound on its own independently.
2. There are five vowels. These are a, e, i, o, u.
3. A consonant is a letter that cannot sound on its own.
4. There are twenty-one consonants. These are b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

D. Given below are two letters *b* and *t*. Put the five *vowels* between them one by one and make five *words*.

BAT BET BIT BOT BUT

E. Fill up each blank :

1. The English alphabet has *twenty six* letters in all.
2. There are *five* vowels in the English alphabet.
3. There are *twenty-one* consonants in the English alphabet.

4. The five vowels are —

a e i o u

5. The 21 consonants are —

b c d f g h j k l m n
p q r s t v w x y z

4. SPEAKING CORRECTLY

A. *It* and *on* are words of one syllable. Write five words of one syllable.

but put let sit get

B. *Again* is a word of two syllables. Write five words of two syllables.

begin dear bear tear near

C. Write three *words* having more than two syllables.

discussion occupation remember

D. *Divide* into syllables the following words. The first one is done for you :

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. river | <i>ri and ver</i> |
| 2. yesterday | <i>yes, ter and day</i> |
| 3. window | <i>win and dow</i> |
| 4. often | <i>of and ten</i> |
| 5. usually | <i>u, su and ally</i> |
| 6. consonant | <i>con, so and nant</i> |

E. Write five words of one syllable, with a *vowel* in the middle of each.

get sit lot mat put

5. SPELLING

C. Write down five words having *four letters* each.

Deer Tear Bear Near Sear

6. STOPS IN SENTENCES THE FULL STOP–THE COMMA

A. Put *comma* where necessary :

The Indian National Flag is the symbol of bravery, heroism, truthfulness, peace, faith and culture of our people. Let us all unite, becoming strong, under the banner of our National Flag.

B. Here is a short prayer to God for help. Use *full stop, comma and capital letter* wherever they are needed :

God, lead me along the right path.
Give me steadfastness, efficiency
and pure mind.
Keep my mind always
in the right.
Do not let bad thoughts,
sinful thoughts and ignorance
crowd my mind.
Cleanse my mind of all impurities.
Let auspicious thoughts
come to me,
from all directions.

7. THE QUESTION MARK–THE EXCLAMATION MARK–THE MARKS OF QUOTATION

A. Here are six sentences. Use *question mark, full stop, exclamation mark and quotation marks* where necessary :

1. “Be good”, the teacher said.
2. Hush ! the baby is sleeping.
3. “What do you prefer — tea or coffee ?” he said.
4. Oh ! I have lost my pen.
5. What is a full stop ?
6. What a beautiful sight it is !

B. Here is a short passage. Use *comma, full stop, exclamation mark, question mark, quotation marks and capital letter* where needed :

The lion laughed and laughed and said, "Oh ! you will help me one day. How can you help me ? I am very big and you are very small."

"Please let me go. I'm sorry for waking you," said the mouse. The lion laughed again and said, "All right." Then he lifted his big paw and let the little mouse run away.

8. ABC... ORDER

A. Put each set of letters in A, B, C... order :

1. e f l y z
2. a d m p t
3. c e n v y
4. b q r t x
5. g i j o s

B. Put each set of words in A, B, C... Order :

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| 1. bell | fowl | mind | tube |
| 2. curly | near | state | tree |
| 3. apple | dear | year | zebra |
| 4. cream | lamp | sheep | turn |
| 5. earn | grapes | house | vase |

C. Peter has five friends. Their pictures and names are given below. Write the names in A, B, C... order :

Gita John Mohan Rahim Tina

9. THE RIGHT ORDER

Write the sentences in the *right order* :

1. Get two slices of bread.
2. Spread one side of each slice with butter.
3. Put slices of cheese on the buttered side of one slice of bread.
4. Put the buttered side of the other slice on top of the cheese.
5. Cut the sandwich in half and eat it.

10. PARTS OF SPEECH

A. Fill up each *blank* :

1. Sentences are made up of *words* and words are made up of *letters*.
2. A sentence is a group or *collection* of words set in a proper order.
3. Every word in a sentence does a certain *job*.
4. Words do *different* jobs when used in speech.
5. The job of a word in a sentence decides its *class*.
6. There are *nine* different classes of words used in speech.
7. Different classes of words are called *parts of speech* also.

B. *Answer* :

1. A sentence is made up of words.
2. There are nine different classes of words.
3. Nouns
4. Verbs
5. Conjunctions
6. Adjectives
7. Interjections

11. NOUNS

A. Write a suitable *noun* from the list given below in each blank :

1. The *birds* are making a nest in the tree near our house.
2. *Trees* give us wood, fruit, shade, and many other things.
3. A good student always learns his *lessons* well.

B. Each sentence has *two nouns*. Write them in the blanks :

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. <i>policeman</i> | <i>thief</i> |
| 2. <i>doctors</i> | <i>patients</i> |
| 3. <i>girl</i> | <i>room</i> |
| 4. <i>stars</i> | <i>sky</i> |
| 5. <i>air</i> | <i>water</i> |

C. Here are pictures showing nouns. Write the word for each under it. Then place each *noun* in its own column :



Sheep



Plate



Boy



Church



School



Postman



Hare



Bag

Persons

1. Boy
2. Postman

Places

1. Church
2. School

Animals

1. Sheep
2. Hare

Things

1. Plate
2. Bag

12. NOUNS—COMMON AND PROPER

1. Fill in the blanks with *suitable nouns* from the list given below :

1. The **birds** are in the tree.
2. **Miss Scott** sings well.
3. Leaves grow on **trees**.
4. The **crow** is a black bird.
5. The **cock** crows.
6. Learn your **lesson** well.
7. **India** is our motherland.
8. The **Ganga** is a sacred **river**.

2. Underline the nouns in the following sentences. Sort out *common* and *proper nouns* and write them in the correct place.

	Common noun	Proper noun
1. <u>Abdul</u> is a <u>pilot</u> .	pilot	Abdul
2. <u>Kolkata</u> is a big <u>city</u> .	city	Kolkata
3. <u>India</u> is a big <u>country</u> .	country	India
4. <u>Arun</u> has a <u>bat</u> .	bat	Arun

- | | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| 5. <u>Godavari</u> is a sacred <u>river</u> . | river | Godavari |
| 6. <u>Mt. Everest</u> is the highest <u>peak</u> . | peak | Mt. Everest |
| 7. <u>Mary</u> went to the <u>hospital</u> . | hospital | Mary |
| 8. <u>Pinky</u> has a gold <u>ring</u> . | ring | Pinky |
| 9. <u>Moti</u> is my pet <u>dog</u> . | dog | Moti |
| 10. <u>Kohinoor</u> is a famous <u>diamond</u> . | diamond | Kohinoor |

13. THE NUMBER

A. Each sentence has two nouns — *one singular and one plural*. Write each noun in its own column.

Sentences	Singular	Plural
1. The students are in the room.	room	students
2. A camel has no horns.	camel	horns
3. A green tree has countless leaves.	tree	leaves
4. The little girl has two dolls.	girl	dolls
5. A donkey has undivided hooves.	donkey	hooves
6. The oxen work the well.	well	oxen
7. The mouth has many teeth in it.	mouth	teeth
8. The geese are swimming in the tank.	tank	geese

B. Write the *plural* of :

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
match	matches	child	children
louse	lice	fungus	fungi
ox	oxen	elf	elves
mango	mangoes	donkey	donkeys
tooth	teeth	fairy	fairies

C. Write the *singular* of :

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
goose	geese	child	children
latch	latches	house	houses
foot	feet	knife	knives
elf	elves	staff	staves
mouse	mice	purse	purses
louse	lice	ox	oxen

D. Select the suitable *noun* for each blank from the given list. Change its *number* and write it in the blank :

1. All ***crows*** are black and very cunning birds.
2. I saw a basket of ripe ***mangoes*** at the shop of the fruiterer.
3. A ***book*** on Geography is lying on the table.
4. Most of the ***rivers*** flowing on the earth fall into seas.
5. ***Knives*** are useful sharp tools used in kitchens.
6. An ***ox*** is a very common and useful farm animal.

E. Change the *number* of each *noun* in the following sentences and rewrite them :

1. A horse can either trot or gallop very fast.
2. I saw saws that could not saw.
3. Good books are real friends and guides of men.
4. Farmers are reaping the ripe harvest.
5. A good student is always regular and punctual.

F. *Answer* —

1. A noun which means only one thing is in singular number.
2. A noun which means more than one thing is in plural number.

14. THE GENDER

A. Each sentence has two nouns — *one masculine* and *one feminine*. Write each noun in its own column.

Sentences	Masculine	Feminine
1. This man lost his wife in January.	man	wife
2. The actress has married the actor.	actor	actress
3. Girls are shy but boys are rude.	boys	girls
4. The doe attacked the hunter.	hunter	doe
5. The lioness killed a stag.	stag	lioness
6. The king married a charming lady.	king	lady
7. The boy caressed the lioness.	boy	lioness
8. A peahen was killed by the hunter.	hunter	peahen
9. Sisters love their brothers very much.	brothers	sisters

B. Write the *feminine* of :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
monk	nun	nephew	niece
Mr.	Mrs.	wizard	witch
drake	duck	husband	wife
his	her	boar	sow
horse	mare	bridegroom	bride

C. Write the *masculine* of :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
stag	hind	man	woman
lad	lass	husband	wife
widower	widow	king	queen
his	her	gentleman	lady
dog	bitch	bullock	heifer
boar	sow	fox	vixen

D. Select the suitable noun for each blank from the given list. Change its *gender* and write it in the blank :

1. Three ***bulls*** are grazing on the banks of the river.
2. My real ***uncle*** lives at Chaupati in Mumbai.
3. The ***peacock*** is our national bird. It stands for pride and beauty.
4. My ***father*** bought me a beautiful frock yesterday.
5. The ***cock*** crows early in the morning every day.

E. Change the *gender* of each noun in the following sentences and rewrite them :

1. He has two daughters and a grandson.
2. The queen gave away all her wealth to a poor man.
3. The hunter aimed at the doe and shot an arrow.
4. My aunt sent me a beautiful birthday present.
5. A hind was drinking water at a stream.
6. Father bought a special sweet dish for the guests.
7. Seeing a bullock the tiger growled loudly.
8. The wedding of my nephew falls tomorrow.

F. Answer —

1. Nouns used for males are of masculine gender.

Examples : boy lion man cock

2. Nouns used for females are of feminine gender.
Examples : girl lioness woman hen
3. Nouns used both for males and females are of common gender.
Examples : animal baby child doctor
4. Nouns used for lifeless things that have no gender are of neuter gender.
Examples : ball book bell bread

G. Write the *noun* for each of the following. Also write its *gender*.

Sentences	Noun	Gender
1. A lady whose husband has died	widow	feminine
2. A man who rules over an empire	emperor	masculine
3. A lady who acts in a play	actress	feminine
4. A young man about to be married	bridegroom	masculine
5. A boy of about 16-17 years	lad	masculine
6. A person who looks after a temple	priest	masculine
7. A lady with magical powers	witch	feminine
8. A child who attends a school	student	common
9. A person who teaches in a college	professor	common
10. A person who treats patients	doctor	common
11. A person who teaches in a school	teacher	common
12. A man who has not married	bachelor	masculine

15. PRONOUNS

A. Find out the *pronoun* in each sentence and write it in the blank. Also write its *person* in the other blank :

Sentences	Pronouns	Person
1. She sings a very sweet song.	She	third
2. I bought this shirt yesterday.	I	first
3. He wrote a letter to the officer.	He	third
4. God, the Father, loves us all.	us	first
5. Who taught you how to walk ?	you	second

B. Rewrite these sentences using *pronouns* :

1. Susan is a tall girl and she can touch the fan.
2. Mohan is a good boy but I don't like him.
3. The girl was dancing and she fell over.

4. Daddy was angry with Ritu and he scolded her.
5. The moon shines at night but it has no light of its own.
6. Take this pencil and keep it safely.
7. Birds make nests in trees and they live in them.

C. Find out the *pronoun* in each sentence. Write it in the blank. Also write the *noun* for which it stands.

Sentences	Pronouns	Noun
1. Mummy is very cross with you, Ritu.	you	Ritu
2. The sun is hot. It gives off heat.	it	sun
3. Ann bought an apple. It was sweet.	it	apple
4. Tommy is my dog. It is barking aloud.	it	dog
5. Here comes the king. He looks sad.	he	king
6. Reema is a good girl. She is fair.	she	Reema
7. Here is a chair. It is made of wood.	it	chair
8. Atul is a good boy. He is my friend.	he	Atul

D. Answer :

1. A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.
2. A person who speaks i.e., the speaker is first person.
Examples : I we my our
3. The person spoken to (by the speaker) i.e. hearer is the second person.
Examples : you yours yourself
4. The person spoken of /spoken about is third person.
Examples : he she it they

16. ADJECTIVES

A. Look at each picture carefully and then read the word under it. Put a *suitable adjective* in each blank :

blue ink a black bear an old man a cold drink
a poisonous snake a good boy a healthy cock a hungry dog

B. Use an *adjective* before each noun and make a sentence. The first one is done for you.

1. house He lives in a **large** house.
2. school Ram is a student of a **famous** school.

3. tiger There is an **old** tiger in this forest.
4. book Ram has a **religious** book in his hand.
5. girl Ritu is a **beautiful** girl.
6. dog **Barking** dogs seldom bite.
7. road It is a very **wide** road.
8. boy Ambuj is an **active** boy.

C. Pick out the *adjective* in each sentence. Write it in the blank. Write its *opposite* also in the other blank.

Sentences	Adjectives	Opposites
1. The old man is walking with a stick.	old	young
2. What a pretty girl she is !	pretty	ugly
3. The man looks quite innocent.	innocent	guilty
4. These mangoes must be sweet.	sweet	bitter
5. The rabbit is a timid animal.	timid	brave
6. It was a very noisy scene.	noisy	quiet
7. Light clothes are used in summer.	light	dark
8. Iron is a very strong metal.	strong	weak

D. Match the *nouns* and *adjectives* given in the two columns.

Nouns	Adjectives	Pairs
1. boy	curly	naughty boy
2. knife	untidy	sharp knife
3. robber	sharp	cruel robber
4. dress	cruel	untidy dress
5. hair	naughty	curly hair
6. complexion	wide	fair complexion
7. road	interesting	wide road
8. story	fair	interesting story

17. VERBS

A. Sort out the *verbs* in these sentences. Write them in the blanks.

Sentences	Verbs
1. The dog barked at the beggar.	barked
2. Mother is cooking food for us.	cooking

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 3. Suresh will come in the evening. | come |
| 4. We work during the day. | work |
| 5. Health is really a great wealth. | is |
| 6. An earthquake occurred yesterday. | occurred |
| 7. I learn my lessons well. | learn |
| 8. Honey tastes very sweet. | tastes |
| 9. The teacher fined the latecomers. | fined |
| 10. I stumbled suddenly. | stumbled |

B. Write in each blank the correct form of the verb given in brackets :

1. I *shall meet* him while going to school tomorrow.
2. The room *was* in a mess when I got there.
3. My younger brother *rises* very early every day.
4. Sometimes it *rains* heavily in July and August.
5. The birds *flew* away along with the net that day.
6. Yesterday we *learnt* our lesson well.

C. For each sentence in A find a sentence from B to match it.

- | A | B |
|--|--|
| (a) Some of the questions were very difficult. | 1. No one got all the answers correct. |
| (b) I want to go to the railway-station. | 2. Will some one give me a lift ? |
| (c) There are thirty-five pupils in the class. | 3. Everyone is present. |
| (d) Hari broke the windowpane. | 4. The teacher will punish him. |
| (e) It is very late. | 5. I shall come tomorrow. |
| (f) He is sick. | 6. He wants to see a doctor. |

D. Write the three forms of each of the following verbs :

Present	Past	Past Participle
write	wrote	written
begin	began	begun
agree	agreed	agreed
sleep	slept	slept
gather	gathered	gathered
eat	ate	eaten
find	found	found
shake	shook	shaken

18. ADVERBS

A. Pick out the *adverb* in each sentence. Write it in the blank.

	Sentences	Adverbs	Features
1.	The boys did their lessons carefully.	carefully	manner
2.	Idle children are always unsuccessful.	always	time
3.	The old man can run very fast.	fast	manner
4.	All the birds flew away.	away	place
5.	Ice melts quickly in summer.	quickly	manner
6.	It rained heavily last night.	heavily	manner
7.	God is present everywhere.	everywhere	place
8.	What are you doing here ?	here	place
9.	We can learn English easily.	easily	manner
10.	Please come soon.	soon	time
11.	He speaks loudly.	loudly	manner
12.	She goes to school regularly.	regularly	manner

B. *Answer :*

1. A word that adds any feature to the action of a verb is an adverb.

Examples : regularly here easily always

2. A word that states the time of action is adverb of time.

Examples : always tomorrow morning yesterday

3. It is an adverb that shows manner of an action.

Examples : quickly easily fast slowly

4. It is an adverb which shows place of action.

Examples : here outside there away

C. Fill up each blank with a suitable *adverb* from the list given below :

1. I can hear your voice quite *well*.
2. You will *soon* reach there if you walk fast.
3. My cousin goes to school *regularly*.
4. Whatever you give, give it most *gladly*.
5. I could find my lost brother *nowhere*.

D. Given below is a list of *adverbs*. Write each of them in its column :

Time	Manner	Place
always	well	above
soon	duly	there

E. Sort out *adverbs* used in this para and write them in the blanks :

accidentally immediately 12 years gladly bravely

19. PREPOSITIONS

A. Find out *prepositions* in each sentence. Write it in the blank. Also write the *noun/pronoun* that it governs :

Sentences	Preposition	Noun/Pronoun
1. The wolf ran after the lamb.	after	lamb
2. The boy hit the dog with a stone.	with	stone
3. The children laughed at the beggar.	at	beggar
4. Dry leaves fall off the trees.	off	trees
5. Rain falls from he clouds.	from	clouds
6. When do you go to School ?	to	school

B. Use these *prepositions* in your own sentences :

1. before I shall reach your house **before** sunrise.
2. down Mohan came **down** the hill.
3. near Our shop is **near** the church.
4. into He jumped **into** the swimming pool.
5. upon The boy jumped **upon** the table.
6. for The mangoes are **for** the students.

C. What is a *preposition* ? Give four examples.

A preposition is a word used before a noun/pronoun to show its relation with some other noun/word in the same sentence.

- Examples :**
1. The book is **on** the table.
 2. The rat is **under** the table.
 3. The cow is grazing **in** the field.
 4. The crow is sitting **on** the branch of a tree.

D. Fill up each blank with a suitable *preposition* from the list given below :

1. The cunning jackal jumped ***over*** the high wall.
2. My uncle and aunt have been living ***in*** London since 1990.
3. Spread this carpet ***on*** the floor of the drawing-room.
4. The lion is the king ***of*** all the wild animals.
5. The tree was uprooted and it fell ***across*** the road.

E. Put a suitable *preposition* in each blank :

1. There is a park just ***near*** our house.
2. Every day I have a walk ***in*** this park.
3. The park abounds ***in*** flower-plants.
4. The smell ***of*** the flower is very sweet.
5. I sit ***on*** a bench ***after*** my walk.

F. Tick (✓) the correct *preposition* :

1. The cat is ***on*** / ***near*** / ***in*** the tub.
2. The chick is ***on*** / ***under*** / ***over*** the table.
3. The books are ***on*** / ***above*** / ***below*** the table.

G. Sort out different *prepositions* used in this para and write them in the blanks given below :

inside	through	on	to
inside	from	into	in

20. DETERMINERS – A, AN

A. Put *a* or *an* in each blank :

an apple	an urn	an owl
a hut	a noun	an M.P.
an ear	an adjective	a suit
a shopkeeper	a uniform	an aunt

B. Change each *noun* to its *singular form* and rewrite each sentence :

1. A woman is very kind by nature.
2. A ripe tomato is blood red in colour.

3. A beggar is generally a poor person.
4. An owl can see in the dark also.
5. An empty vessel makes much noise.
6. A bad workman quarrels with his tool.

C. Write *a* or *an* in each blank to complete each sentence :

1. There is ***a*** neem tree near our house.
2. ***An*** egg has a hard shell as its outer cover.
3. Quinine is ***a*** patent medicine for malaria.
4. Which part of ***a*** tree do we use as fuel ?
5. My younger brother is playing with ***an*** engine made of wood.
6. ***An*** orange may have ***a*** sweet or sour taste.
7. This is ***an*** easy sum and I can solve it in no time.
8. The roots of ***a*** plant suck water and food for it.
9. ***An*** elf used to help the shoemaker every night.
10. The owl is ***a*** bird of prey that preys at night.

D. Put *a* or *an* in each blank to complete the story.

Once upon ***a*** time, there was ***a*** king. He had ***an*** only son who was very brave as well as handsome. One day, the prince went into ***a*** forest where he saw ***an*** elephant. The elephant had gone amuck and it ran towards the prince. But ***a*** merciful fairy was looking at it. She at once ran towards the elephant and touched it with ***a*** magic wand. In ***a*** moment, the elephant turned its tail and ran away as fast as its legs could carry it. The prince thanked the fairy and offered her ***a*** wild beautiful flower. The fairy accepted it and blessed the prince.

21. DETERMINER—THE

A. Put *a*, *an* or *the* in each blanks :

a melon	a sharpener	an Eskimo
an orange	the moon	the Yamuna
an LDC	an urn	the Kaveri
an easy sum	the Neelgiri Hills	an old joke
a mad hare	an early date	a slim girl

B. Correct the wrongly used *determiner* in each sentence :

1. Soon I reached a village at the edge of a forest.
2. The light of the moon is cool and pleasant.
3. I want to see you at an early date.
4. This is an easy question which I can solve at once.
5. A house must have windows for fresh air and light.
6. This is indeed a very excellent idea.
7. An apple a day, keeps the doctor away.
8. A urinal must be clean and tidy.

22. CONJUNCTIONS

A. Look at each picture and write a suitable *conjunction* in each blank :

Anita has a brother **and** a sister.
Grandpa is old **but** he can run fast.
Be silent **or** get away from here.
Cows have horns **but** dogs have none.

B. Fill up each blank with a suitable *conjunction* from the list given below :

1. He invited me to the party **but** I could not go to attend it.
2. Let me know whether you will have tea **or** coffee.
3. I waited at the platform **till** the train arrived.
4. He came to see me **though** it was raining heavily.
5. I could not meet him **because** the train had already left.
6. I will go to see the circus **if** I get a ticket.

C. Join each pair of sentences with a suitable *conjunction* :

1. He is poor but he is very honest.
2. The cows and the sheep are grazing.
3. We decided to go out though it was late.
4. I will come because I am not unwell.
5. I came though I was unwilling.

D. Use these *conjunctions* in your own sentences :

1. and Ram **and** Mohan are brothers.
2. or Either Ritu **or** Mohan will stand first in the class.
3. but He is poor **but** he is honest.
4. yet He is poor **yet** he is honest.

23. INTERJECTION

A. Find out the *interjection* in each sentence. Write it in the blank.

Sentences	Interjections
1. Oh ! what shall I do now ?	Oh !
2. Alas ! she is no more.	Alas !
3. Ah ! they have left me alone.	Ah !
4. Hush ! the baby is sleeping.	Hush !
5. Bravo ! you deserve this prize.	Bravo !
6. What ! is he again late ?	What !

25. ESSAY WRITING

A. Write an essay on each of the following :

1. CHRISTMAS

Christmas is a holy festival of Christians. Lord Jesus Christ was born on 25th of December. So, Christmas is celebrated on this day.

Houses and churches are cleaned and white-washed. These are decorated with flowers, banners, buntings and crosses made of wood or metal. The altar of Jesus Christ and Mother Mary are also decorated with candles and flowers. A separate cradle is made for the baby Jesus in the courtyard of the church.

After the midnight prayers at the church, Christians go home and feast. They beautify their homes with coloured lights and a Christmas tree. At the foot of the tree, they place gifts for each other. Small children hang their stockings near their bed. They believe that Santa Clause will come in the night and place gifts in it. People hold parties and dinners to celebrate the occasion. They sing Christmas hymns and Christmas carols.

The festival comes to an end amidst fun and laughter. It teaches us the value of love and sacrifice.

2. MY PET DOG

I have a pet-a dog in my house. It is an Indian dog. It is as white as milk. It has a long curly tail and lovely ears. It is of medium height. It looks very active.

The dog takes meat and also milk, rice, chapati and similar other articles of food. I take it to a morning and evening walk. During walking, it is very active and happy. Though Indian dogs are not so beautiful or powerful as compared with European dogs, yet my dog is an exception. It is extra beautiful and strong.

My dog is very loyal and watchful. It keeps a strict watch over my house in our absence. It does not permit anyone to enter the house until I or anybody else in the house asks him to do so. It is due to my pet that, with God's grace, no theft has ever been committed in the house.

I felt the keeping of a pet when it fell ill for two months. I had to spend many sleepless nights to attend to it. A pet becomes very troublesome if it goes mad. It is a great asset to the house. May it live long with a good health.

3. THE HORSE

The horse is a noble domestic animal. It is known for its beauty, strength, faithfulness and quick movements. It is found in almost every country.

The horse is a four footed animal. It has no horns. It has large eyes and ears. It has a long neck with long hair grown on it. Its skin is smooth. All these make it handsome. Its hoofs are hard. Horses are of several sizes and colours. It lives on hay, grass, gram, oats etc. It requires to be cleaned or rubbed everyday.

A horse is used for drawing carriages, and riding also. In Russia and Europe, a horse is used for ploughing. Horse played a great role in battles in olden times. In the modern scientific age too, horses are trained to show tricks in circus shows.

A horse is also famous for its loyalty. The story of Chetak is well known to all. At the end of the Battle of Haldighati, enemies chased Rana Pratap who was on Chetak's back. But Chetak carried his master far away to a safe place saving his life. A horse, therefore, is very useful for man.

4. THE DIWALI

Diwali is one of the most important festival of the Hindus. Diwali i.e., Deepawali means a row of burning *diyas* (earthen lamps). It is a festival of lights. It is celebrated all over India. When Rama returned to Ayodhya after fourteen years of exile and after winning a great victory over Ravana, Diwali was celebrated by the Ayodhya people. It has been going on since then. The festival falls in October or November every year. It marks the beginning of winter season.

Preparations for this festival start many days before the festival. The houses are cleaned and white-washed. The rooms are decorated with pictures of gods and goddesses. There is a great hustle and bustle in the markets on this day. The sweet shops display different varieties of sweets. People purchase various items needed for Diwali prayers. They also purchase utensils and new clothes as a good omen. They exchange sweets.

In the evening, people illuminate their shops and houses with electric bulbs, candles and earthen lamps. It makes a very beautiful sight. The festival is good except the social evils of gambling, drinking and too much bursting of crackers which leads to destruction of property by fire. This should be avoided.

5. MY BIRTHDAY PARTY

My birthday falls on 2nd of September. This year, I celebrated it with a great pomp and show. About a fortnight in advance, I sent invitations to all my friends. My parents too sent these to their near and dear ones. Orchestra was also booked for the occasion after booking of a Banquet Hall. The Hall was only a little away from my house.

On my birthday, all my friends and relations gathered in the Hall in the evening. They were served with soft drinks followed by coffee/tea as per their choice.

At about 7:00 p.m., a big cake with some candles perched on it was placed on a high square table. In the presence of a large gathering, the candles were ignited and cake cut by me. As soon as I cut the cake, the hall resounded with the

words, “Happy Birthday to you”. The words continued for sometime. The orchestra presented their best. The cake was distributed to all present. All gave me gifts in cash or kind. My parents gave me a cricket-kit which I wanted badly. People took their meals and bade goodbye at about 8:00 p.m. I enjoyed the occasion very much.

My friends and some of my relations danced along with my parents. Some of them sang songs/ghazals.

6. CHILDREN’S DAY

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14th of Nov. 1889. He was the first Prime Minister of India from 1947 to May, 1964. He loved children very much. He used to say that if children are taken care of well, the future of the nation is safe.

He once expressed his desire that in case the nation wants to celebrate his birthday, it should be observed as ‘Children’s day’. Since then, his birthday is celebrated as such.

The day is celebrated all over the country in all the schools and else where. The children go to their schools in gay mood. They perform their prayers and after the prayers the principal, delivers a speech. He tells them about Late Shri Nehru’s love for the children. He also tells them what he had done for them when he was the Prime Minister and what schemes he had started for their welfare.

On this day, the present government also starts some schemes for children’s benefit. All the children look very happy on the day.

B. Write an essay on any one of the following :

1. MY SCHOOL

I study in a public school. It stands by the roadside. It has a large building. It has 15 classrooms and a big hall. It has an office and a library. It has big lawns. It has a small garden also. A large playground is there. A canteen and a bookshop are there too.

The building of my school is very grand. It is airy and well-lighted. We read books in the library. The gardener looks after the garden. We have tea at the canteen. We play in the playground.

We all come to school everyday. We learn, read and write here. We play and have fun here. We learn painting and music here. We learn manners too. Our teachers love us and teach us. Our school is like a big home.

2. MY CLASSROOM

Our school has many classrooms. All the classrooms are very neat and clean. Our class III A is on the first floor. It is very neat and clean because our class leader takes special care for keeping it clean.

We decorate and arrange it with beautiful flowers. It is a very big room. The benches and desks are arranged in order. There are forty benches and desks. There is a big black board. The room has light and fans, which make us comfortable. We paste many pictures and charts on the walls which makes us more delighted.

3. MY SCHOOL PEON

There is a peon in our school. His name is Ramu. He is about thirty-five year old. He is tall and strong. He always smiles. He wears neat clothes. Every one in the school knows him.

He is dutiful. He rings the bell at fixed hours. He has no time to rest during school hours. Early in the morning, he cleans the office furniture and desks of all the classrooms. He is polite with everyone. The students of our school love and respect him. He is sometimes strict if any student destroys school property.

He lives in one corner of the school building with his small family. He also keeps watch after school is closed. He is a hard-working man. 'Duty is beauty' is the secret of his life.

4. DUSSEHRA

Dussehra is a big festival of India.

It falls in the month of September or October.

It is related to Lord Rama's life. Rama was a noble prince of Ayodhya. He was sent to the forest by his stepmother. Ravana was the King of Lanka. He was very wicked.

Ravana took away Rama's wife Sita when Rama was not in his hut. Rama attacked Ravana and killed him.

Dussehra is celebrated to mark Rama's victory. It is celebrated for ten days. It stands for the victory of good over evil.

Dussehra is celebrated in every town. A big fair is held in the open. People go to see the fair in their best clothes. They buy sweets and toys. Children are very happy. They play with bows and arrows.

On the last day, the effigies of Ravana and his family are set up. They are set on fire in the evening. It marks their death. It shows the fall of evil.

5. INDEPENDENCE DAY

India became free on 15th August, 1947. Since then Independence day is celebrated on this Day. The function is observed throughout the country. The main function is held at Red Fort in Delhi. Seating arrangement for V.I.Ps and for the public is made much in advance.

The Prime Minister pays tribute to the Father of the Nation- Mahatma Gandhi in the early hours of the day. He unfurls the national flag (tricolour) at Red Fort. Twenty-one gun salute is given to the national flag after the Prime Minister has inspected a guard of honour.

The Prime Minister delivers a speech. He tells the people about the progress made by the country. He also tells the future plans of his government. He requests the people to remain united against divisive forces and give their cooperation to take the country to new heights. He ends his speech with the slogan 'Jai Hind'.

6. MY TEACHER

Mr. Dutt is our English teacher. He is a young teacher. He comes from a noble family. He is good looking, healthy and strong. He is an M.A. (English) B.Ed. He is really a master of his subject.

His manner of teaching is excellent. All of us follow him. His result is excellent. Many students of his class secure

distinction marks and above. He never comes late. He checks homework of every student minutely. He encourage his students to read books on literature to enrich their vocabulary.

He motivates students to take part in debates, essay competitions, quizzes and dramas to develop their all round character and personality.

He is my favourite teacher. He has all the qualities of an ideal teacher. He is kind and sympathetic too.

26. STORY WRITING

STORY-PLAN

Develop the outline into a story plan.

Title	: The Greedy Dog.
Setting	: The event occurred near a town.
Characters	: A dog
Beginning	: The story begins near a town.
Main events	: A greedy dog finds a piece of meat near a town. It runs away from the town. It has to cross a bridge over a canal, sees his reflection in water, barks loses meat.
End	: Piece of meat lost.
Moral	: Greed is a curse.

STORY

Develop the story with the help of the story plan.

There was a greedy dog. It found a piece of meat near a town. It wanted to find a lonely place to eat the meat. So, it ran away from the town. On the way, it had to cross a bridge over a canal. While crossing the bridge, it saw its own image in the water. It thought another dog was carrying a piece of meat and so, wanted to have it from him. It barked at the other dog. His own piece of meat fell into the canal.

27. LETTER WRITING

1. **Write an application to your Principal requesting for leave as you are suffering from bad cold.**

The Principal

_____ School

Sir

I have been down with bad cold since last night. So, I am unable to attend school today. I beg you to grant me leave for today, the 2nd of April.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently

Date : _____

Name : _____

Class : _____

2. **Write an application to your Principal requesting for leave as your mother is suffering from fever.**

The Principal

_____ School

Sir

My mother is suffering from fever. So, I am unable to attend school today. I request you to grant me leave for today, the 22nd of July.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently

Date : _____

Name : _____

Class : _____

- 3. Write an application to your Principal requesting for leave as you have an urgent piece of work at home.**

The Principal

_____ School

Sir

I beg to state that I have an urgent piece of work at home. So, I am unable to attend school today. I request you to grant me leave for today, the 26th of August.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently

Date : _____

Name : _____

Class : _____

- 4. Write an application to your Principal requesting for leave as you have to go to the railway-station to receive your uncle.**

The Principal

_____ School

Sir

I beg to say that I have to go to the railway-station to receive my uncle. So, I am unable to attend school today. I request you to grant me leave for today, the 27th of September.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently

Date : _____

Name : _____

Class : _____

- 5. Write an application to your Principal requesting for leave as you have to attend your cousin's marriage in another town.**

The Principal
_____ School

Sir

I beg to state that I have to attend my cousin's marriage at _____ . So, I am unable to attend school for four days. I request you to grant me leave for four days, from 13th to 16th March.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently

Date : _____

Name : _____

Class : _____

- 6. Write an application to your Principal requesting for leave as your brother's marriage falls tomorrow.**

The Principal
_____ School

Sir

I beg to state that the marriage of my brother falls tomorrow, the 29th of September. The marriage party will go to Meerut and will return on 30th September. So, I request you to grant me leave for two days i.e., 29th to 30th September.

Thanking you.

Yours obediently

Date : _____

Name : _____

Class : _____

28. COMPREHENSION

A. Read this passage and answer the questions given below :

1. Jack lived with his mother in a small hut in a village.
2. She earned her living by spinning.
3. People called him Lazy Jack.
4. Jack's mother was sick of him.
5. She would send him out of the house because he did not work for his living.