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There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. They are written in **capital letters** and **small letters**.

Capital Letters




















A B C D E F G H I
J K L M N O P Q R
S T U V W X Y Z







Small Letters

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



Look at the pictures. Read the letters and words aloud.

A a 	B b 	C c 	D d 
apple	ball	cat	dog
E e 	F f 	G g 	H h 
egg	fish	grapes	hen
I i 	J j 	K k 	L l 
ice cream	jar	kite	leaf
M m 	N n 	O o 	P p 
mouse	nest	orange	parrot
Q q 	R r 	S s 	T t 
queen	rose	sun	table

U  umbrella	V  van	W  watch
X  xylophone	Y  yellow	Z  zebra

1. Circle the correct small letter for each capital letter given below.

A	e	a
B	b	d
C	o	c
D	d	b
E	a	e
F	f	j
G	q	g
H	h	n
I	l	i
J	g	j
K	x	k
L	i	l
M	m	n

N	n	h
O	a	o
P	q	p
Q	p	q
R	r	n
S	c	s
T	t	i
U	v	u
V	u	v
W	w	u
X	k	x
Y	y	g
Z	s	z

2. Arrange the following letters in the correct order.

E	C	D	A	B
---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--

I	J	G	H	F
---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--

K	M	N	L	O
---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--

R	S	Q	P	T
---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--

Y	W	U	V	Z	X
---	---	---	---	---	---

--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Use small letters to fill in the blanks.

a	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____ j
k	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____ t
u	_____	_____	_____	_____ z

Recap

- The English alphabet has 26 letters.
- They are written in **capital letters** and **small letters**. For example, *A a, B b, C c, D d, E e*

Naming Words

Everyday Things



Look at the pictures and read the words.



spoon



fork



plate



glass

Spoon, fork, plate and *glass* are names of things that we use every day.

Words that are names of things are called **naming words**.

Examples:



comb



towel



pencil



dustbin



1. What are the things that you use to keep yourself clean? Match the things with the body parts they are used for.

(a)



cotton bud



teeth

(b)



toothbrush



ear

(c)



nail cutter



hair

(d)



comb



nails

2. What are the things that you carry to school? Look at the pictures. Choose the names of the things from the box and write them in the space provided.

book

pencil

bottle

eraser

bag

sharpener

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



3. Read the following sentences and guess the things they describe. Then, write them in the spaces provided.

(a) It protects us from the rain.

u						l		a
---	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	---

(b) It tells us time.

c					k
---	--	--	--	--	---

(c) It is used to cut paper.

s							s
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

(d) It is used to colour pictures.

c						s
---	--	--	--	--	--	---

(e) It is used to throw garbage in.

d						n
---	--	--	--	--	--	---

Recap

Words that name things are called **naming words**. For example, *pencil*, *spoon*, *bag* and *toothbrush*.

3

Naming Words

People, Places and Animals



Look at the pictures below. Write the names of the things shown in them.



We have already learned about naming words for things. In this chapter, we will learn about naming words for people, places and animals.

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences given below them.



This is a *boy*.



This is a *dog*.



This is a *zoo*.

The words in red are **naming words**. *Boy* is the naming word for a person. *Dog* is the naming word for an animal. *Zoo* is the naming word for a place.



Words that name a person, place, thing or animal are called **naming words**.

Examples:

Amit is seven years old.

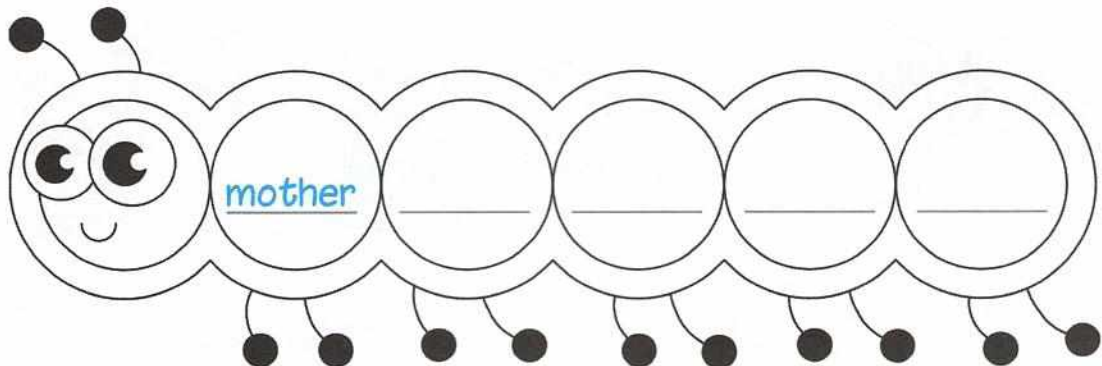
My *sister* is a *teacher*.

Anu lives in *Delhi*.

The *cat* is chasing a *mouse*.

I play in the *park*.

1. Find naming words for people in the following sentences. Write them in the space given below. One is done for you.
 - (a) My mother works in a bank.
 - (b) Seema eats an apple every day.
 - (c) Navjot likes to fly kites.
 - (d) My uncle has a car.
 - (e) I went to the dentist yesterday.



2. Match the names of animals with their pictures.

(a) lion



(b) elephant



(c) giraffe



(d) tortoise



(e) donkey



3. Look at the pictures below. Choose the correct name of each place from the box. Write it in the space given below the pictures.

park

post office

beach

railway station

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



4. Colour the odd one out. One is done for you.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| (a) | boy | sister | lion | mother |
| (b) | elephant | horse | father | monkey |
| (c) | school | village | airport | cat |
| (d) | camel | forest | tiger | dog |
| (e) | Chennai | Mumbai | Delhi | brother |

Recap

Naming words are words that name people, places, things or animals. For example, *Amit* (name of a person), *zoo* (name of a place), *ball* (name of a thing), *camel* (name of an animal), etc.

Singular and Plural Naming Words



Look at the pictures. Read the words given below each picture.



one girl



four girls



one apple



three apples

The words *girl* and *apple* talk about one person and one object. Such words are called **singular naming words**.

When a naming word talks about only one person, animal, place or object, it is called a **singular naming word**.

The words *girls* and *apples* talk about more than one person and object. Such words are called **plural naming words**.



When a naming word talks about more than one person, animal, place or object, it is called a **plural naming word**.

Examples:



book



books



horse



horses

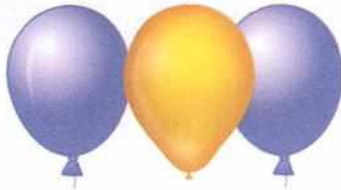
1. Look at the pictures below. Write *S* for singular and *P* for plural naming words.

(a)



dogs

(b)



balloons

(c)



flower

(d)



boys

We add **-s** at the end of a **singular naming word** to make it a **plural naming word**.

Examples:

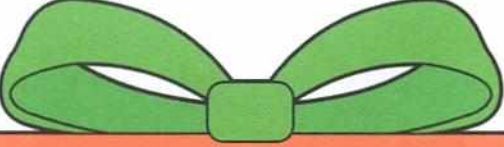
pencil – pencils

boy – boys

dog – dogs

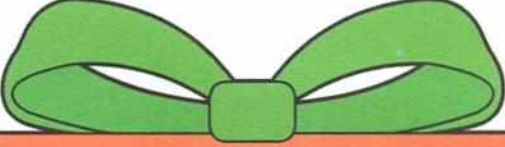
2. Find the singular and plural naming words from the box given below. Write them in the space given. One is done for you.

cow	cows	bottles	bottle	teacher	teachers
erasers	eraser	ships	ship	banana	bananas



Singular Naming Word

cow



Plural Naming Word


cows

3. Look at the following pictures. Choose naming words from the box and write them below the correct pictures. Add -s to write the plural naming words.

kite cat hen tree ball

(a)  
one _____ four _____

(b)  
one _____ three _____

(c)  
one _____ two _____

(d)  
one _____ four _____

(e)



one _____



three _____

4. Colour the odd one out. One is done for you.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| (a) | dog | books | ants | cows |
| (b) | roses | pens | cat | eyes |
| (c) | chair | lamps | girls | parks |
| (d) | spoons | pigeons | dolls | pencil |
| (e) | egg | tree | fruits | apple |

Recap

- **Singular naming words** talk about only one person, animal, place or object. For example, *boy, cat, room, bottle*, etc.
- **Plural naming words** talk about more than one person, animal, place or object. For example, *boys, cats, rooms, bottles*, etc.

Male and Female Naming Words



Look at the pictures and read the words given below.



boy



girl



lion



lioness

A male child is called a *boy*. A female child is called a *girl*.

A *lion* is a male animal. A *lioness* is a female animal.

- A word that is used to name a male person or animal is called a **male naming word**.
- A word that is used to name a female person or animal is called a **female naming word**.



Let us look at some examples of male and female naming words for people.

Male	Female
man	woman
son	daughter
brother	sister
father	mother
grandfather	grandmother
nephew	niece
uncle	aunt
king	queen

1. Match the male naming words with their female naming words.

uncle

father

king

nephew

brother

mother

aunt

niece


sister

queen

Let us look at some examples of male and female naming words for animals.

Male	Female
lion	lioness
peacock	peahen
horse	mare
deer	doe
drake	duck
rooster	hen
bull	cow
tiger	tigress

2. Draw a line to match the male naming words with the correct female naming words. One is done for you.

- (a) rooster peahen hen
- (b) mare doe horse
- (c) bull mare cow
- (d) deer doe duck
- (e) duck hen drake
- 

3. Find the male naming words for the female naming words given in the box. One is done for you.

queen	mare	lioness	tigress			
sister	cow	daughter	niece			
K	B	U	N	D	K	T
I	R	H	E	B	G	I
N	O	O	P	U	U	G
G	T	R	H	L	L	E
F	H	S	E	L	I	R
F	E	E	W	S	O	N
A	R	T	Y	G	N	T

4. Write the female naming word for each male naming word given below.

(a) man _____

(b) boy _____

(c) deer _____

(d) rooster _____

(e) nephew _____

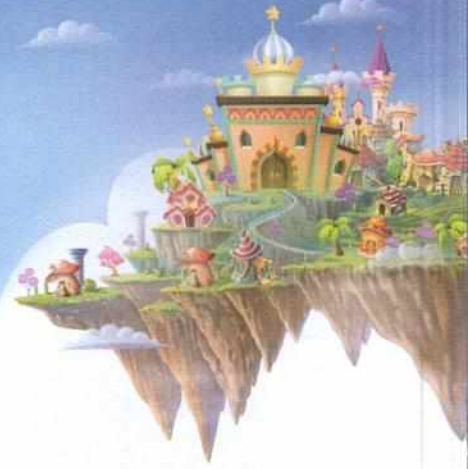
(f) tiger _____

(g) drake _____

(h) horse _____

Recap

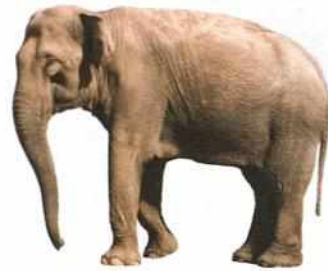
- A **male naming word** is a word that is used to name a male person or animal. For example, *uncle*, *lion*, etc.
- A **female naming word** is a word that is used to name a female person or animal. For example, *aunt*, *lioness*, etc.



Look at the pictures and read the words given below.



A girl



An elephant



A flower



An orange

Here, *a* and *an* tell us that there is one *girl*, one *elephant*, one *flower* and one *orange*.

A and *an* are used to talk about one person, one animal, one thing or one place.



Now, notice that *an* is used before *elephant* and *orange*.

- *An* is used before a naming word which begins with **a, e, i, o** or **u**. For example, *an umbrella*, *an egg*, etc.

Also, observe that *a* is used before *ball* and *flower*.

- *A* is used before a naming word that begins with the rest of the letters in the English alphabet. For example, *a rainbow*, *a bell*, etc.

Let us look at some more examples.

A	An
a book	an apple
a dog	an eagle
a house	an insect
a kite	an owl
a pencil	an umbrella

1. Look at the pictures below. Read the words and circle the correct options. One is done for you.

(a)



a an ant

(b)



a an parrot

(c)



a an monkey

(d)



a an octopus

(e)



a an aeroplane

(f)



a an car

2. Fill in the blanks with *a* or *an*.

(a) _____ eagle

(b) _____ banana

(c) _____ pen

(d) _____ ox

(e) _____ onion

(f) _____ tree

(g) _____ ball

(h) _____ eraser

3. Complete the sentences with *a* or *an*.

(a) _____ dog is barking on the street.

(b) Sid eats _____ apple every day.

(c) There is _____ cat under the table.

(d) Ria saw _____ owl flying in the sky.

(e) I want to eat _____ ice cream.

Recap

- **A** and **an** are used to talk about one person, one animal, one thing or one place.
- **An** is used before naming words beginning with **a, e, i, o** or **u**. For example, *an elephant, an insect*, etc.
- **A** is used before naming words beginning with the rest of the letters in the English alphabet. For example, *a kite, a flower*, etc.



Read the following sentences.

Sudha is a teacher.

She works in a school.

Jaya and I are sisters.

We love each other.

My cousin has a Labrador.

It is very friendly.

Ravi likes dogs.

He has a pet dog.

Meena and Ria are friends.

They play together.

Let us go to Hampi.

It is very beautiful.

In the above sentences, *I, she, he, we, they* and *it* have been used in place of naming words.

Words that are used in place of naming words are called **pronouns**.

I, you, he, she, it, we and *they* are some of the **pronouns**.

Now, let us learn how to use pronouns.

- The pronoun *I* is used to talk about oneself.

Examples:

I am Ria.

I like singing and dancing.



- We use the pronoun *you* to talk about the person with whom we are speaking.

Examples:

You are smart.

Can you help me?

1. Read the sentences given below. Fill in the blanks with the pronouns *I* or *you*.

- (a) _____ are very kind.
- (b) _____ am very happy today.
- (c) _____ are taller than Meena.
- (d) _____ am your friend.
- (e) _____ are late to school.

- We use the pronoun *he* in place of the name of a male person.

Examples:

Amit is my brother. He is very tall.

Rohan is a doctor. He treats patients.

- We use the pronoun *she* in place of the name of a female person.

Examples:

Seema is my best friend. She wants to be a doctor.

Ria is a teacher. She teaches in a school.

- We use the pronoun *it* in place of the name of an animal or a thing.

Examples:

The lion is a wild animal. It lives in a den.

This is my new dress. It is very beautiful.

2. Diya is writing about her family and friends in her scrapbook. Help her complete the sentences using *he, she* or *it*.



This is my mother. _____ is a doctor.
_____ works in a hospital.



My father is a banker. _____ works in a bank.



This is my pet. We call _____ Bruno.
_____ loves to run and play around the house.



This is my best friend Naina. We go to the same school. _____ is a very good dancer.



This is my bicycle. _____ is blue and green in colour. My grandparents gifted _____ to me.

- We use the pronoun **we** in place of the name of more than one person including ourselves.

Examples:

*Ravi and I are brothers. **We** go to the same school.*

*Seema and I are sisters. **We** are from Hyderabad.*

- We use the pronoun **they** in place of the name of more than one person. **They** is used to talk about others.

Examples:

*Tony and Tina have a pet dog. **They** play with their dog.*

*Amit and Neha live near school. **They** walk to school every day.*

3. Read the sentences. Choose the correct pronouns and fill in the blanks.

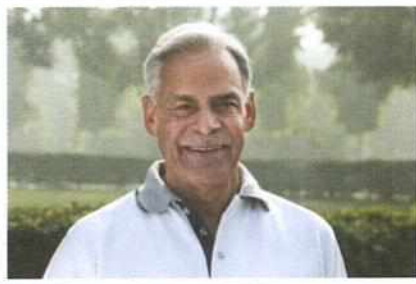
- (a) Kunal and I are best friends. _____ (*They/We*) go to school together.
- (b) Susan and Manmeet are healthy. _____ (*They/We*) eat apples every day.
- (c) Priya and Sonu are in the park. _____ (*They/We*) are playing football.
- (d) The children are in the library. _____ (*They/We*) are reading books.
- (e) Amit and I are neighbours. _____ (*They/We*) help each other.

Recap

Pronouns are words that are used in place of naming words. For example, *Ravi is my cousin. **He** is from Hyderabad.*



Look at the pictures and read the words.



old man



big house



red rose



hot tea

The words *old*, *big*, *red*, and *hot* tell us more about the naming words *man*, *house*, *rose* and *tea*.

Words that tell us more about naming words are called **describing words**.



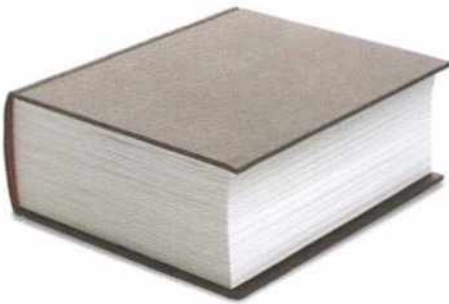
Examples:



dirty shoes



green parrot



thick book



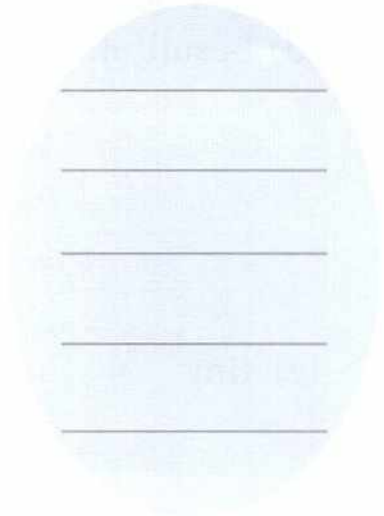
sour orange

1. Read the following words. Write the describing words and the naming words in the space provided.

Describing Word

Naming Word

- (a) red car
- (b) tall girl
- (c) nice dress
- (d) small dog
- (e) long hair



2. Look at the pictures given below. Match the describing words with the naming words.

(a) green



giraffe

(b) tall



leaf

(c) heavy



ant

(d) beautiful



bag

(e) tiny



peacock

3. Look at the following pictures. Fill in the blanks with correct describing words from the box.

ripe

old

blue

empty

hot

little



(a) _____ woman



(b) _____ mango



(c) _____ girl



(d) _____ sun



(e) _____ umbrella



(f) _____ glass

Recap

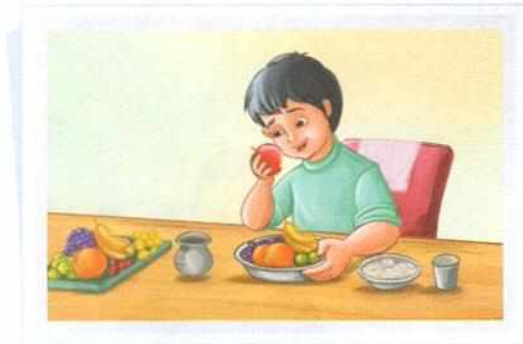
Describing words tell us more about naming words. For example, *tall girl*, *hot milk*, etc.



Look at the pictures and read the words.



read



eat



write



sing

The words *read*, *eat*, *write* and *sing* talk about actions.

Words that show actions are called **action words**.



Examples:



walk



cook



skip

1. Match the action words with the pictures given below.

(a) cry



(b) eat



(c) play



(d) run



2. Look at the following pictures. Choose the correct action word from the box. Write it below the picture that shows the action.

draw

read

crawl

drink

laugh

clap

(a)



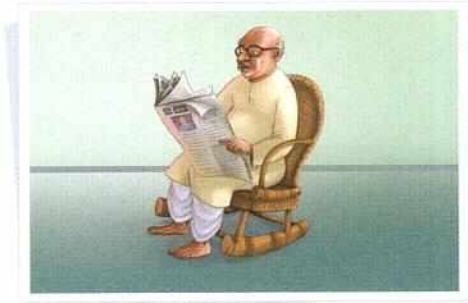
(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



3. Look at the pictures given below and complete the following action words.

(a)



d _ _ _ _ e

(b)



w _ _ _ _ e

(c)



d _ _ _ _ e

(d)



s _ _ _ _ p

Recap

Words that show actions are called **action words**.

For example, *jump*, *read*, *write*, etc.



Look at the pictures and read the sentences.



I am a girl.



I am a boy.

Here, **am** is used with the pronoun *I*.

Am is always used with the pronoun *I*. We use **am** to talk about ourselves.

Examples:

I am Rohit Kumar.

I am five years old.

I am from Karnataka.

1. Answer the following questions. Begin your sentence with *I am*.

(a) What is your name? _____



(b) How old are you? _____

(c) Where are you from? _____

Look at the pictures and read the sentences.



Amit *is* a doctor.



It *is* a tree.

Here, *is* has been used to talk about one person and one thing.

We use *is* to talk about one person, animal, place or thing. We also use *is* with the pronouns *she*, *he* and *it*.

Examples:

Seema *is* smart.

An elephant *is* a strong animal.

He *is* happy.

Bread *is* made from wheat.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the word *is*. One is done for you.

(a) Neha from Italy. Neha is from Italy.

(b) Ravi very tall. _____

(c) The dog hungry. _____

(d) It a beautiful place. _____

(e) He my brother.

(f) It a bird

Look at the pictures and read the sentences.



We **are** playing cricket.



My friends **are** singing.

Here, **are** is used to talk about more than one person.

We use **are** to talk about more than one person, animal, place or thing. **Are** is used with the pronoun *you* to talk about one person only when we are speaking with someone. We also use **are** with the pronouns *we* and *they*.

Examples:

Tina and Nicky **are** best friends.

You **are** a good singer.

They **are** my grandparents.

The flowers **are** in the vase.

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the word **are**. One is done for you.

(a) We hungry.

We are hungry.

(b) John and Rohit
reading books.

(c) The dogs barking.

(d) They my friends. _____

(e) The plates dirty. _____

4. Choose the words given in the box that are used with *am*, *is* and *are*. Write them in the correct columns.

she	we	it	I	they	he
am	is		are		

5. Fill in the blanks with *am*, *is* and *are*.

(a) I _____ afraid of cockroaches.

(b) Jitin and Kunal _____ going to the zoo tomorrow.

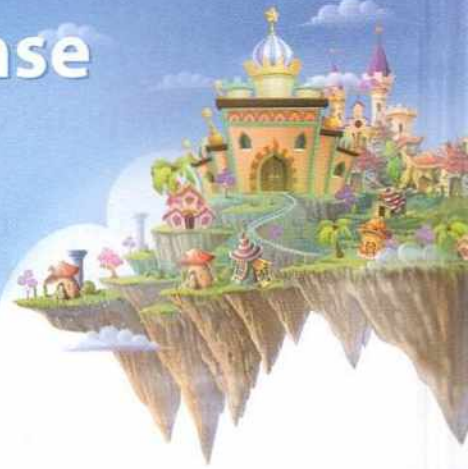
(c) She _____ my grandmother.

(d) It _____ my umbrella.

(e) Lemons _____ sour.

Recap

- We always use **am** with the pronoun *I*. For example, *I am from Italy.*
- We use **is** to talk about one person, animal, place or thing. We also use **is** with the pronouns *she*, *he* and *it*. For example,
She is tired. He is happy. It is a bird.
- We use **are** to talk about more than one person, animal, place or thing. **Are** is used with the pronoun *you* to talk about one person only when we are speaking with someone. We also use **are** with the pronouns *we* and *they*. For example,
We are going to school. They are my grandparents.



Look at the pictures below and read the sentences.



Meena *eats* an apple every day.



I *play* the guitar every day.

Eats and *play* are the action words in the sentences above. These words are used to talk about actions that happen every day. They are in the **Simple Present tense**.

A **tense** shows the time of an action. The **Simple Present tense** shows actions that always take place in the same way or things that we do every day.

Examples:

Vidya *reads* the newspaper every day.

I *exercise* every day.



1. Tick (✓) the sentence that is true for you.

(a) I brush my teeth every day.

(b) I listen to music every day.

(c) I cry every day.

(d) I drink milk every day.

(e) I play every day.

(f) I go to school every day.

(g) I read books every day.

(h) I do my homework every day.

When we use an action word with *she*, *he* or any *singular naming word* in the Simple Present tense, we end the action word with the letter **-s**.

Examples:

She waters the plants.

He plays football.

Meena sleeps at 8 p.m. every day.

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct action word from the box.

cooks

listens

talks

runs

plays

(a) The cheetah _____ very fast.

(b) Rekha _____ a lot.

(c) She _____ to her teacher.

(d) Anjali _____ rice daily.

(e) He _____ with his cat.

When we use an action word with the pronouns *I* or *you* in the Simple Present tense, the letter **-s** is not added to the action word.

Examples:

*I **throw** garbage in the dustbin.*

*You **clean** your room every day.*

3. Circle the correct action word from the given options.

(a) My dog **barks** **bark** at strangers.

(b) Virat Kohli **plays** **play** cricket.

(c) I **writes** **write** with a pencil.

(d) The peacock **dance** **dances** beautifully.

(e) I **drink** **drinks** orange juice every day.

Recap

The **Simple Present tense** shows actions that always take place in the same way or things that we do every day. For example,

*I **brush** my teeth every day.*

*Jane **plays** the piano every day.*



Look at the pictures and read the sentences.



The dog barks *loudly*.



Snails move *slowly*.

Here, the words *loudly* and *slowly* tell us how the actions are done. *Loudly* tells us how the dog *barks*. *Slowly* tells us how snails *move*. Such words are called *adverbs*.

Words that tell us how an action is done are called *adverbs*. Most adverbs end with **-ly**.

Examples:

Meena rides her bicycle *carefully*.

Amit will read the poem *loudly*.

Raju speaks *quickly*.

We should eat *slowly*.



1. Draw a line to match the action words with the correct adverbs. One is done for you.

Adverb	Action Word	Adverb
(a) loudly	clean	neatly
(b) carefully	walk	clearly
(c) quickly	run	loudly
(d) neatly	sleep	quietly
(e) loudly	talk	silently

2. Choose the correct adverbs from the box given below and fill in the blanks.

clearly loudly slowly quickly sweetly

- (a) Nadia sings _____.
- (b) Rahul runs _____.
- (c) The lion roars _____.
- (d) My grandfather walks _____.
- (e) Amit writes _____.
3. Choose the adverbs which are true for you and fill in the blanks.

- (a) How do you talk to elders?

I talk to elders _____.

politely

rudely

(b) How do you walk on the road?

I walk on the road _____. **carefully** **carelessly**

(c) How do you read a book?

I read a book _____. **loudly** **silently**

(d) How do you do your homework?

I do my homework _____. **slowly** **carefully**

(e) How do you write?

I write _____. **clearly** **poorly**

Recap

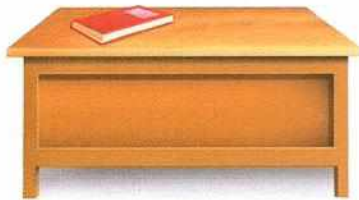
Adverbs tell us how an action is done. For example,

*Meena rides her bicycle **carefully**.*

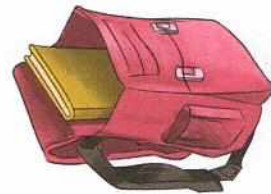
*Amit will read the poem **loudly**.*



Look at the pictures given below and read the sentences.



The book is **on** the table.



The book is **in** the bag.



The cat is **on** the couch.



The cat is **in** the box.

In and **on** are **prepositions**. They tell us where the *book* and the *cat* are.

Prepositions are words that tell us where a person, thing or an animal is.

Examples:



There are two pillows **on** the bed.



The apples are **in** the basket.



1. Look at the pictures given below. Read the sentences and circle the correct preposition for each of them.

(a) The pencil is on in the bag.



(b) The pencil is on in the floor.



(c) The pencil is on in the box.



(d) The pencil is on in the book.



2. Look at the pictures given below. Read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with *in* or *on*.

(a) The baby birds are _____ the nest.



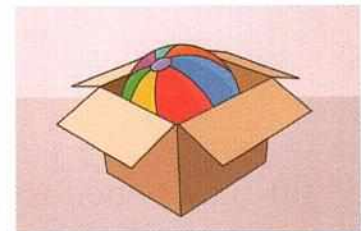
(b) The pen holder is _____ the table.



(c) The squirrel is _____ the tree.



(d) The ball is _____ the box.



(e) The puppy is _____ the basket.



Recap

Prepositions are words that tell us where a person, thing or an animal is. For example,

*The book is **in** the bag.*

*The monkey is **on** the tree.*

14 Sentence



Read the following groups of words.

books Amit reads

fly kites I

These are groups of words that do not make sense.

Now, read the following group of words.

Amit reads books.

I fly kites.

These are groups of words that make complete sense.

A **sentence** is a group of words that makes complete sense.

Examples:

likes chocolates Ritu (✗) *Ritu likes chocolates.* (✓)

We brothers are (✗) *We are brothers.* (✓)

1. Read the following groups of words. Put a tick mark (✓) for the ones that are sentences and a cross mark (✗) for the ones that are not sentences.

(a) Jane plays tennis.

(b) is doctor ritu



(c) I am thirsty.

(d) Raju is my friend.

(e) pencil is a this

(f) is sweet honey

2. Rearrange the following groups of words to make complete sentences.
One is done for you.

(a) big India is a country.

India is a big country.

(b) a want I puppy.

(c) speaks Rea English.

(d) have a I bicycle.

(e) Dori brown has a dog.

3. Look at the pictures and choose the correct group of words to complete the sentences.

build nests

is our national bird

can swim

is a pilot

(a)



Ajay _____.

(b)



Birds _____.

(c)



She _____.

(d)



The peacock _____.

Recap

A **sentence** is a group of words that makes complete sense. For example,

I fly kites.

Ritu likes chocolates.

(d) the parrot is green in colour

(e) we eat apples every day

Read the following sentences.

Ravi went to the zoo last Sunday.

Anish was born in March.

We are going to Goa during the holidays.

Seema and Anu are sisters.

She is two years old and I am four years old.

Here, *Sunday*, *March*, *Goa*, *Ravi*, *Anish*, *Seema*, *Anu* and *I* begin with capital letters.

Names of the days, months, cities, people and the pronoun *I* always begin with **capital letters**.

2. Tick (✓) the correct sentence.

(a) It was raining on monday.

It was raining on Monday.

(b) Today is 27 February.

Today is 27 february.

(c) i have visited mumbai many times.

I have visited Mumbai many times.

(d) Meena and sunil are playing chess.

Meena and Sunil are playing chess.

(e) Anu and I will be late for school.

Anu and i will be late for school.

3. Rewrite the following sentences correctly.

(a) birds build their nests in trees

(b) we are going to the zoo on saturday

(c) chennai is a big city

(d) meena has a pet dog and i have a pet cat

(e) he was born on 16 january

Recap

- We begin a sentence with a **capital letter** and end it with a **full stop**. For example, *Peacocks have colourful feathers.*
- Names of the days, months, cities, people and the pronoun *I* always begin with **capital letters**. For example,

Tomorrow is a Sunday.

It is very hot in the month of April.

I am from Chennai.

Sonal is a doctor and Simran is a pilot.

She is two years old and I am four years old.



Look at the pictures below and read the following sentences.



What is a camera?



Where is my book?



When do you wake up?

In the above sentences, *what*, *where* and *when* are used to ask questions.

Words such as *what*, *where* and *when* are **question words**. They help us ask questions about things, places or time.

- *What* is used to ask questions about things.
- *Where* is used to ask questions about places.
- *When* is used to ask questions about time.

Examples:

What is a calculator?

Where is the India Gate located?

When is your lunch break?



1. Match the following to complete the questions.

What	Where	When
------	-------	------

do you sleep?	is a scrapbook?	is your school?
---------------	-----------------	-----------------

2. Read the following questions and circle the correct question words.

- (a) When Where is the railway station?
- (b) What When is a television?
- (c) Where When is your brother?
- (d) When What did you finish the work?
- (e) When What do you take a bath?

3. Fill in the blanks with *what*, *where* or *when* to complete the following questions.

- (a) _____ is a globe?
- (b) _____ are my shoes?
- (c) _____ do you eat breakfast?
- (d) _____ is a keyboard?
- (e) _____ are my cupboard keys?



4. Read the answers and complete the given questions with *what*, *where* or *when*.

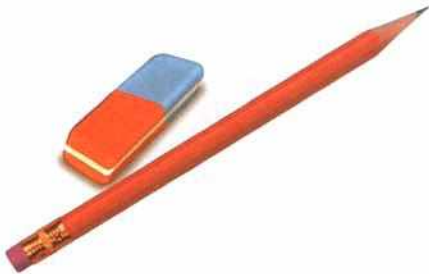
Question	Answer
(a) _____ did Ravi come?	Ravi came at 8 o'clock.
(b) _____ is your house?	My house is in Sri colony.
(c) _____ is this?	This is a guitar.
(d) _____ is Meena?	Meena is in the kitchen.
(e) _____ does Anu want?	Anu wants a pencil.

Recap

- The words *what*, *where* and *when* are used to ask questions. They are called **question words**.
- *What* is used to ask questions about things. For example, *What is in this jar?*
- *Where* is used to ask questions about places. For example, *Where is the Taj Mahal situated?*
- *When* is used to ask questions about time. For example, *When is your lunch break?*



Look at the pictures below and read the words.



(a) pencil (b) eraser

pencil *and* eraser



(c) cup (d) saucer

cup *and* saucer

Here, *and* joins two words.

Look at the pictures below and read the sentences.



Amit has a dog.



Amit has a parrot.



Amit has a dog *and* a parrot.



Here, *and* joins two sentences.

And is a **joining word**. It is used to join two words or sentences.

Examples:

Words

(a) *lock* (b) *key*
lock and key

Sentences

(a) *I saw a cat.* (b) *I saw a mouse.*
I saw a cat and a mouse.

1. Look at the pictures given below. Choose the words given in the box. Then, join them using *and* and write them in the spaces provided. One is done for you.

boy table girl chair sun
moon butter ball bread bat

(a)



boy and girl

(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



2. Join the following sentences using *and*. One is done for you.

(a) I need a pen. I need a paper.

I need a pen and a paper.

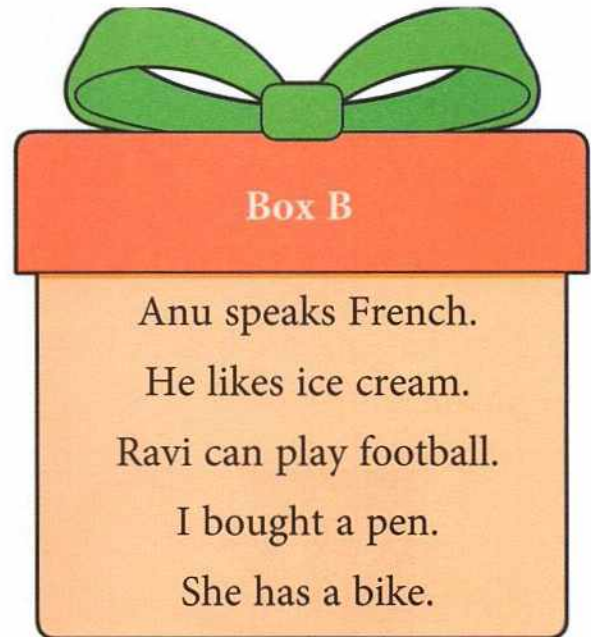
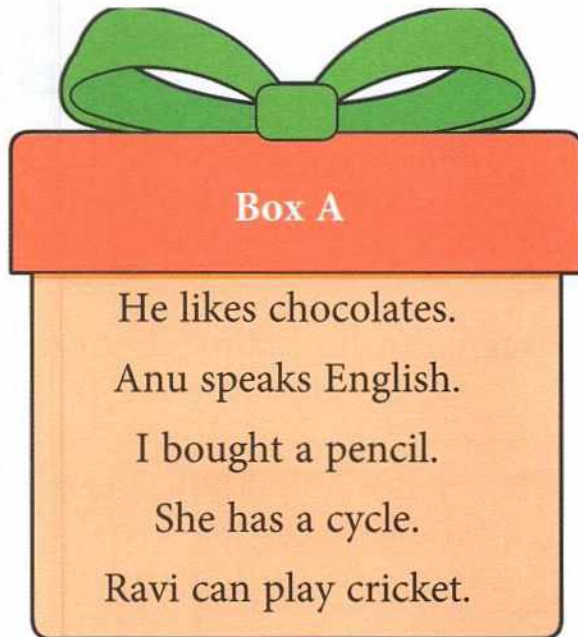
(b) Meena has a brother. Meena has a sister.

(c) Kunal can play cricket. Kunal can play football.

(d) I like to eat dosa. I like to eat idli.

(e) Amit reads books. Amit reads newspapers.

3. Join the sentences in box A with the sentences in box B using *and*. Write them in the space given below. One is done for you.



- (a) *He likes chocolates and ice cream.* _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____
- (e) _____

Recap

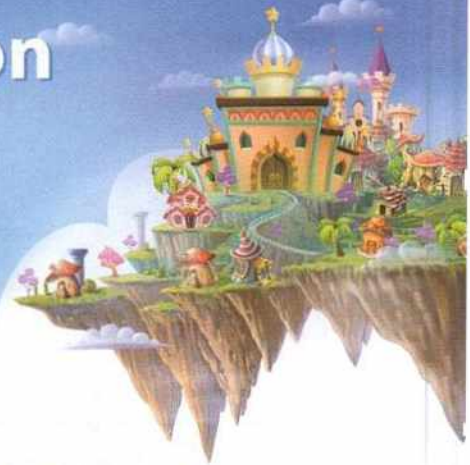
And is a **joining word**. It is used to join two words or sentences.
For example,

Words

- (a) *pants* (b) *shirt*
pants and shirt

Sentences

- (a) *I saw a cat.* (b) *I saw a mouse.*
I saw a cat and a mouse.



Look at the picture below. Complete the paragraph with the words given in the box.



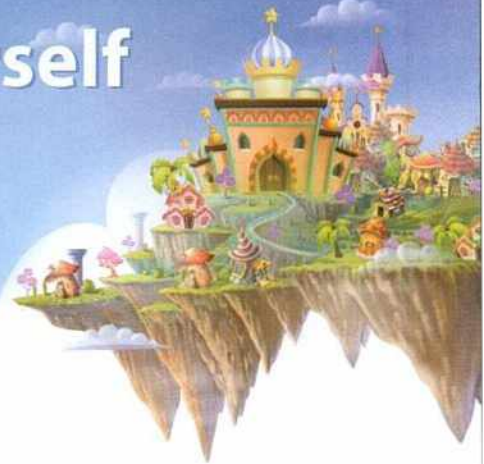
animals zoo lion tiger monkey calf peacock giraffes

This is a _____. I can see many _____ here.

There is a _____ swinging on a tree and a _____ roaring. I can see a _____ with stripes on its body.

There is an elephant and its _____. I can also see two tall _____ and a _____ with colourful feathers.





Write about yourself, your family and school.

- (a) My name is _____.
- (b) I am _____ years old.
- (c) My birthday is on _____.
- (d) My favourite sport is _____.
- (e) My favourite colour is _____.
- (f) My hobby is _____.
- (g) There are _____ people in my family. They are
_____.
- (h) My father's name is _____. He is a _____.
- (i) My mother's name is _____. She is a _____.
- (j) My school's name is _____.
- (k) I go to school by _____.
- (l) I study in Grade _____.
- (m) My favourite subject is _____.





Match the parts of sentences. Write the complete sentences in the space given below. One is done for you.

A

- (a) My grandfather
- (b) My mother cooks
- (c) Tina is afraid
- (d) Plants need water
- (e) We wear sweaters
- (f) Fresh fruits are good
- (g) The baby crawls

B

tasty food
has gray hair
to grow
of snakes
on the floor
in winters
for health

(a) My grandfather has gray hair.

(b) _____

(c) _____

(d) _____

(e) _____

(f) _____

(g) _____

