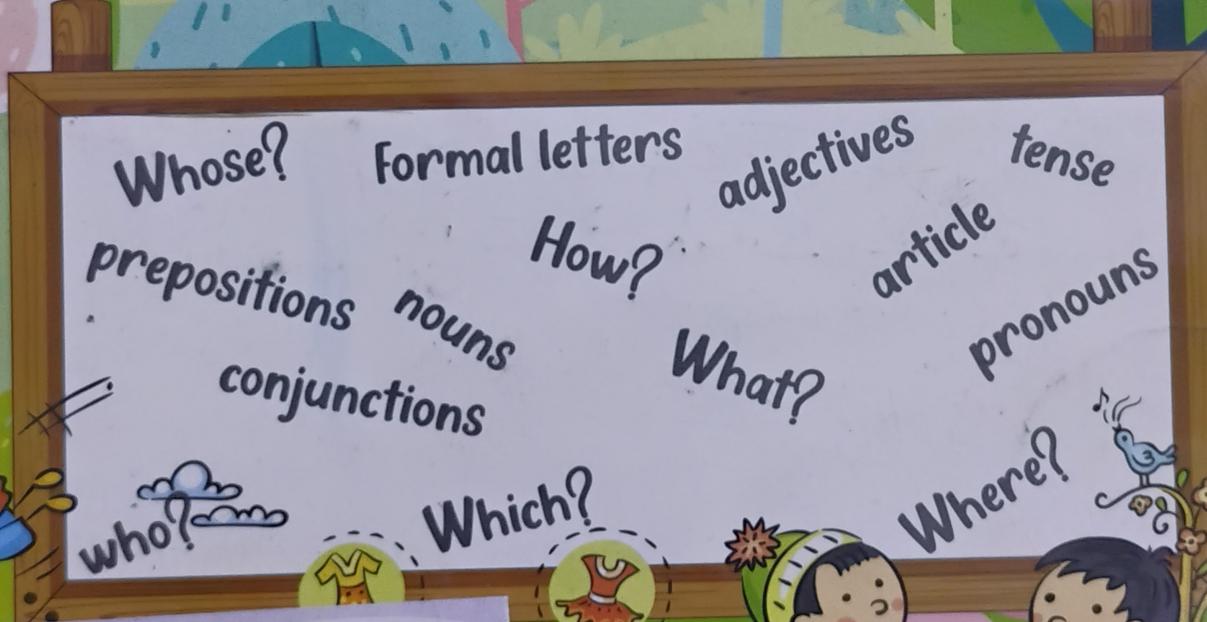


WOW!

GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

REVISED EDITION

2



Name Sarah Bint Asif
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24. Comprehension

Aunt Lily's Pets

Some people have cats as pets.

Others have dogs. But Aunt Lily is a little different. She has two hens.

One is called Polly and the other is called Molly.



Polly and Molly live in a shed at the back of Aunt Lily's house. They eat special food that Aunt Lily gets for them. They love to catch bugs in the garden. They sometimes pull out worms from the ground to eat.



Polly and Molly love Aunt Lily. They give her eggs to eat. Polly and Molly are Aunt Lily's special pets.

1. Choose the correct answers and fill in the blanks.

a) Aunt Lily has _____ pets.

- i) two ii) three

b) Aunt Lily's pets are called _____.

- i) Molly and Dolly ii) Polly and Molly

c) The hens live in a _____.

- i) shed ii) nest

d) They sometimes pull out _____ from the ground.

- i) worms
- ii) snakes

2. Read the questions and complete the answers.

a) What food does Aunt Lily get for her pets?

Aunt Lily gets _____.

b) What do Polly and Molly love to do in the garden?

Polly and Molly love to _____.

c) What do Polly and Molly give Aunt Lily?

Polly and Molly give _____.

Trees

Trees are useful to us in many ways. They give us two very important things: fresh air and food. Trees help in making the air we breathe clean and healthy. Various fruits and vegetables come from trees. We get apples, oranges, bananas, drumsticks, peas, and lots more.



Trees are homes to birds and insects. The wood from trees is used to make important things like beds, cupboards, boats, and even houses. Paper, rubber, and many medicines are also made using different parts of the trees. On hot days, people sit in the shade of trees to take rest.

Trees have many different parts. Some of these are roots, leaves, branches, and a strong trunk. The trunk provides shape and helps the tree stand.

We must take care of the trees around us and plant more trees.



3. Write T for true and F false statements.

- a) A tree has no branches. _____
- b) Trees make the air we breathe clean. _____
- c) Trees are not useful to us. _____
- d) Birds live on trees. _____
- e) The leaves are used to make beds. _____

4. Complete this paragraph using appropriate words.

Trees are _____ to us in many ways. They give us _____ to eat.

The _____ from trees is used to make beds, tables, and chairs. Trees are the homes of _____ and _____. On _____ days, people sit in the shade of the trees.

A Day in the Life of Jai

Hi! I'm Jai. Today I woke up early, so Father took me to the market to buy fruits and vegetables. On our way back, we stopped at the post office to mail a letter. I came back and got ready for school. I was waiting at the bus stop, but the bus was late.



My best friend, Ritu, did not come to school today. Her grandmother was sick, so they took her to the hospital. I missed her in school.

I came home and finished my homework. Then I went to the park to play. I rode the slide and the swing. In the evening, my sister went to the cinema to watch a film. I wanted to go out too, so Mother and Father took me to a restaurant for dinner. We had tasty food there. Now it is time to sleep. Good night!



5. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- a) Jai went to the market with his
 - i) father
 - ii) mother

- b) The school bus arrived
 - i) early
 - ii) late

- c) Jai's best friend is
 - i) Ritu
 - ii) Rina

- d) In the park, Jai rode the
 - i) slide and seesaw
 - ii) slide and swing

6. Jai went to different places and did an activity at each place. Complete this table about the activities he did.

- a) Jai bought fruits and vegetables here.
post office

- b)
park

- c) Jai waited for the bus here.
restaurant

- d)

- e) He missed his best friend Ritu here.
park

- f)

4. A, An, The



A and an

Read these words.



a banana



an orange



a dog



an owl

We use **a** before words that start with a consonant sound.

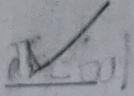
We use **an** before words that start with a vowel sound.

We use **a** and **an** before things that are only one in number.

- 1 Read these words aloud. These words have been written with **a** or **an**. Tick (✓) where used correctly or a cross (✗) where used incorrectly.



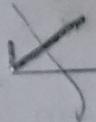
a) a ball



b) a island



c) a panda



d) an umbrella



e) an apple



f) an rabbit



2. Fill in the blanks with a or an. How many do you think you got correct?

a) a pencil and an eraser

b) an ear and a nose

c) an egg and a toast

d) an ice cream and a cake

e) a boy and a girl

The

Read these sentences.



This is a house.



I am eating an apple.

The house is blue.

The apple is sweet.

3. Fill in the blanks with a or the.

a) I have got a cat. The cat is fat.

b) Tom has a bag. The bag is yellow.

c) Ann has a dog. The dog is small.

d) Bill has a pencil. The pencil is red.

Examples:



The sun



The moon



The Taj Mahal

There is only one sun, one moon, and one Taj Mahal in this world.

We do not use **the** before the names of persons and places.

4. Read these sentences. Add the where needed.

a) I live in X India.



b) X Jane is reading a book.



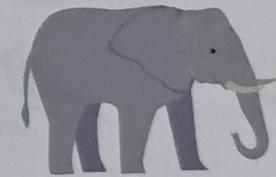
c) The/That moon is shining in the sky.

d) I am writing a letter. The letter is for my sister.

e) We saw an elephant. The elephant was huge.

5. Fill in the blanks using a, an, or the.

a) I live in a small house.



b) The elephant is the largest land animal.

c) I saw an ant in my bedroom.



d) The baby smiled at Soni.



e) Rina gave her friend a pink flower.

f) The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.



g) Sam put an ice cube in his glass of milk.

6. Doing Words

14.5.25
C.W

Read these sentences.

- I **drink** a glass of milk every day.
- We **swim** in the nearby pool.



The words **drink** and **swim** are action words.

Doing words name the actions that are taking place. They are also called action words.

1. Underline the action in the following sentences. Then, do the action in class.

- The lion roars when it is hungry.
- Rama paints on Sundays.
- Mother reads the newspaper in the morning.
- The boys sing at every school event.
- John drinks milk in the morning.

Read these sentences.

- The children **play** in the park.
- Sue and Sam **dance** together.

When an action is done by more than one person or thing, we use the doing word as it is.



2. Underline the action words in these sentences.

- The dogs bark loudly at night.
- We run to the playground after school.
- Birds chirp early in the morning.
- The girls dance at every school event.



Now read these sentences.

- The baby **drinks** milk.
- Jerry **sings** a song.

When the action is done by one person or animal, we add -s to the doing word.

3) This is Paul's daily routine. Fill in the blanks with the missing action.

Use the words given below. Use the same words to write about your daily routine in your notebook. Describe it in class.

eats		wakes		drinks		combs		leaves
wears		comes		sleeps		runs		eats

Paul _____ up and brushes his teeth.



He _____ his uniform and _____ his hair.



He _____ his breakfast and _____

for school. He _____ back in the afternoon. He

_____ for one hour and then finishes his homework. In the

evening, he _____ milk and _____



to the park to play. He comes back home and _____ his dinner.

We do not add an **-s** to some **action words** when the action is done by one person or thing. Look at the table below to understand how such doing words are formed.

When a doing word ends with **-s**, **-sh**, **-ch**, or **-x**, we often add **-es**.

When a doing word ends with **-y**, we often change the **y** to **-ies**.

But, when a doing word ends with **-ay**, **-ey**, **-uy**, or **-oy**, we only add **-s**.

- pass + es = passes
- wash + es = washes
- teach + es = teaches
- relax + es = relaxes
- study + ies = studies
- try + ies = tries
- play + s = plays
- key + s = keys
- buy + s = buys
- enjoy + s = enjoys

Read these sentences.

- We **played** hockey yesterday.
- Simi **cooked** a great meal.

When we talk about an action that has already happened, we add **-ed** to the doing word.

Examples:

- play + ed = **played**
- cook + ed = **cooked**

5. Fill in the blanks by adding **-ed** to the words in brackets. One has been done for you.

a) Mom opened (open) the door for us.

b) I walked (walk) to school yesterday.

c) A frog jumped (jump) into the pond.

d) We visited (visit) our uncle last week.

e) John learned (learn) to play the guitar quickly.



6. Read the sentences carefully. Then, circle the correct doing words. Follow the example.

a) Mrs David **play**(**played**) the piano at the party last evening.

b) We **plays**/**played** cricket last evening.

c) I **walk**/**walked** for an hour yesterday.

d) I **washed**/**washes** my clothes on Saturday.

e) Our teacher **checked**/**check** our project last week.



4. Write these action words in the correct columns and do them in class. A few have been done for you.

look | watch | fly | cry | do | run
stay | study | wash | swim | teach | try

-s

-es

-ies

looks

watches

cries

We do not add **-ed** to some doing words that talk about actions that have already happened. Such doing words have a completely different spelling.

NOW	BEFORE	NOW	BEFORE
write	wrote	sleep	slept
catch	caught	find	found
fight	fought	bring	brought

Read these sentences.

- The plane is **flying** in the sky.
- The baby is **crying**.

When we talk about an action that takes place at the time of our talking about it, we add **-ing** to the doing word.

Examples:

- fly + ing = **fly**ing****
- cry + ing = **cry**ing****

The spellings of some short doing words change when we add **-ing** to them. We double the last letter and add **-ing**.

Examples:

- skip + ing = **skip**ping****
- sit + ing = **sit**ting****

If a doing word ends with **-e**, we drop the e and add **-ing**.

Examples:

- dance + ing = **danc**ing****
- shine + ing = **shin**ing****

BUT eat + ing = **eating**



7. Add **-ing** to these **doing words**. Drop the **-e** for the words ending in **-e**. Double the last letter for the other words.

a) run _____

b) whistle _____

c) ride _____

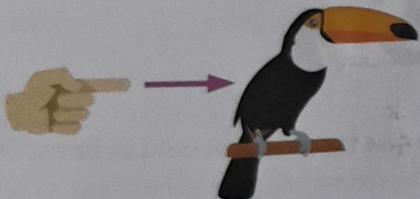
d) swim _____

e) jog _____

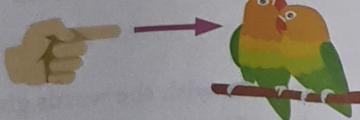
f) dance _____

10. This, These, That, Those

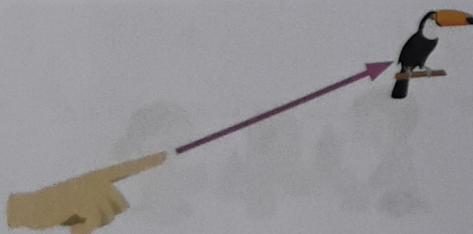
Read these sentences.



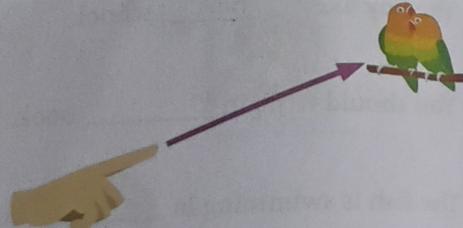
This is a bird.



These are birds.



That is a bird.



Those are birds.

We use **this** and **these** to point to things that are near us.
We use **that** and **those** to point to things that are far away from us.

Fill in the blanks with this, these, that, or those.

a) This is a ball.



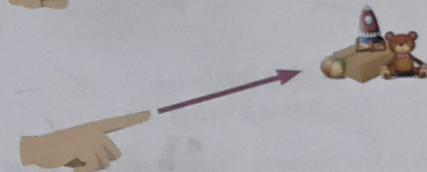
HW: That is a shell.



c) Those are grapes.



d) Those are toys.



2. Look at the pictures. Use the words in the brackets to write sentences starting with this, these, that, or those. One has been done for you.



(my school/my books)

a) That is my school.



(her balloons/clouds)

b) Those are my balloons.
Those are clouds.



(your plant/the sun)

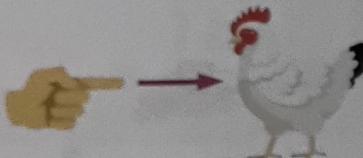
c) This is the yellow plant.
That is the sun.



(my cycle/his kite)

d) That is my kite.
This is my cycle.

Read these sentences.



Is this a hen?
Yes, this is a hen.

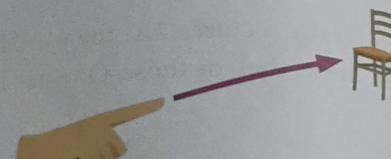


Is that a kite?
Yes, that is a kite.

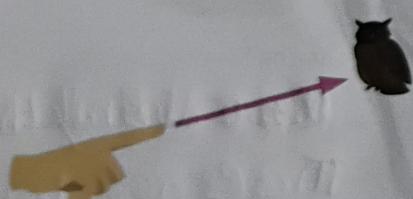
3. Look at the pictures. Write questions using **this** or **that**. One has been done for you.



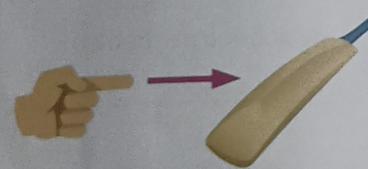
a) Is this a sheep?



b) _____



c) _____



d) _____

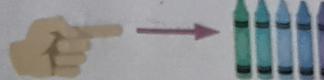


e) _____

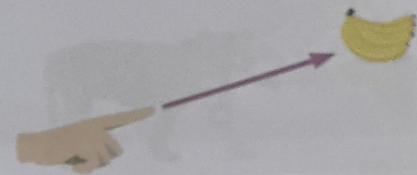


f) _____

Now read these sentences.

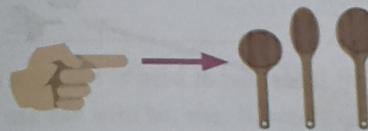


Are these crayons?
Yes, these are crayons.



Are those apples?
No, those are bananas.

4. Look at the pictures. Write questions using **these** or **those**. One has been done for you.



a) Are these spoons?



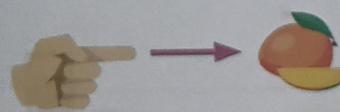
b) _____



c) _____



d) _____



e) _____



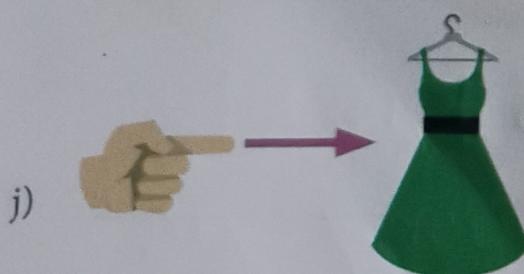
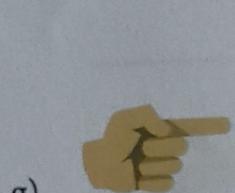
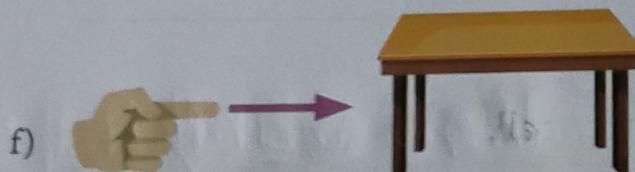
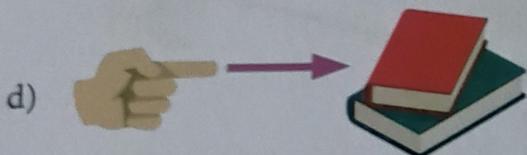
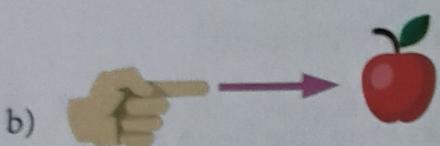
f) _____

5. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions using **this**, **these**, **that**, or **those** for each of these images. Follow the example.



What is this?

This is a tiger.



25. Composition



All About my Day

Read how Mira begins her day.

I wake up at 6 o'clock every morning. I brush my teeth, take a bath, and get dressed. Then I have breakfast. I usually eat bread and jam.

1. Following Mira's example, write about how you begin your day.

2. Now write about how you spend the rest of your day.

- a) How do you go to school?



- b) What do you do in school?



- c) What do you usually have for lunch?



d) What do you like about your school?



e) What do you do after school?



f) Who do you have your dinner with?

Letter to a Friend

3. Sunny's friend, Jenny, has moved to another city. They now keep in touch by writing letters to each other.

Here is a letter that Jenny wrote to Sunny. Some words are missing in this letter. Write the words and then read the letter.



24/C, Desapriya Park

Mumbai, Maharashtra, 700026

Date: _____

Hi Sunny!

I _____ writing to you from Mumbai. I have started going to school here. My best friends in school _____ Miki and Soni. They are seven years old and we _____ in the same class.

Soni and I _____ in the cricket team!

Soni _____ very nice. She _____ very tall too! Miki is learning to swim. How are you?

Love,

Jenny

4. Now write a reply to Jenny. Use her letter as an example.

11-B, Defence Colony

New Delhi, 110050

Date: _____

Hi Jenny!

I _____ now in Class _____. My best friends in class _____

We _____

Love,

Sunny

Letter to Grandma

5. Daisy is writing a letter to her grandmother. She is talking about what her friends can or cannot do. Read the table and help Daisy complete the letter.

Lily	dance ✓	sing ✗
Mary	swim ✗	ride a bicycle ✓
Sally	bake a cake ✓	recite ✗
Vicky	skate ✗	play football ✓

150, Bandra, Pali Hill

Mumbai, Maharashtra, 700030

Date: _____

Dear Grandma,

I am at a summer camp with my friends. We do many activities here. Lily _____ dance but she _____ sing. Mary _____ ride a bicycle but she _____ swim. Sally _____ bake a cake but

she _____ recite poems. Vicky _____ play football but he
_____ skate.

We all are enjoying a lot.

Love,

Daisy

6. Circle the correct words.

We are at the beach/park/zoo.
It is cold and windy.

My grandpa is taking/looking
a photo of a lion,

my grandma is playing/
talking to a monkey and

I am writing/posting this
postcard.



7. Choose a place you like. Write a postcard. Use the action words with -ing.

We are at _____ It is. _____

From _____

28-4-25

2. Naming Words



Words that name persons, places, animals, and things are called naming words.



These are some naming words for **persons**.



girl boy



baby



uncle



postman



clown

These are some naming words for **animals**.



duck



zebra



crocodile

These are some naming words for **places**.



beach



hospital



jungle

These are some naming words for **things**.



bed



cake



drum

1. Write the naming word for each of the pictures below. Then write what it names person, place, animal, or thing. One has been done for you.



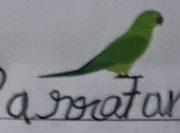
a) bag thing



d) table thing



g) school place



b) Parrot animal



e) cow animal



c) oldman person



f) baby person



h) pen thing



i) teacher person

Common names and special names

Common names are the words used for any person, place, animal, or thing that we see around us.

Examples:

- girl
- boy
- tree
- school
- chair

Special names are the words used for any one particular person, place, animal, or thing.

Special names always start with a capital letter.

Examples:

- Anna
- Paris
- India Gate
- Modern School

Names of books, days, months, festivals, and holidays are also special names.

Examples:

- January
- Diwali
- Sleeping Beauty
- New Year's Day

2. Fill in the blanks with the naming words given below.

Mary | spoon | tiger | July | park

a) Mary had a little lamb.

b) We saw a tiger in the zoo.

c) Sam goes to the park every morning.

d) Our school will reopen in July.

e) I need a spoon to eat the porridge.



1415

Gender

We use gender words for several living beings around us. Even animals have male and female names.

Some, (not all), female gender words are formed by adding -ess to the male gender noun. For example:

lion (male) = lioness (female)

tiger (male) = tigress (female)



A lion, a lioness and a cub

We have different names for male and female people and animals.

Male	Female	Common
brother	sister	doctor
grandfather	grandmother	child
husband	wife	friend
deer	doe	dancer
nephew	niece	cousin



Remember

There are some words for which we do not use a gender noun. They are called nouns with neuter gender. Some of them are: box, rock, table, pencil, and chair.

3. Tick (✓). Follow the example.

Noun	Female	Male	Common
lion		✓	
niece			
drake			
cow			
doe			
cousin			

Countable and uncountable naming words

Read these sentences.



The five birds are sitting on a tree.



There are three chairs in the room.

The naming words **birds** and **chairs** can be counted. Such words are called countable naming words.

Countable words can be one or many in number. Examples:

- one girl
- two girls

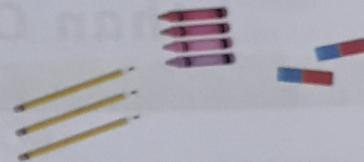
4. Look at the pictures of the things John takes to school every day. Count the number of each of these things and write their names in the space provided.



a) one _____



b) two _____



c) three _____

d) four _____

e) five _____

Now read these sentences.



He is drinking milk.



She is playing with sand.

The naming words **milk** and **sand** cannot be counted. Such words are called uncountable naming words. Uncountable naming words are always written as one. We do not add -s to such words.

5. Look at the words below. Write C for countable and U for uncountable naming words. One has been done for you.



a) eggs C



e) chocolates U



b) water U



f) toys U



c) butter U



g) sugar U



d) glasses U



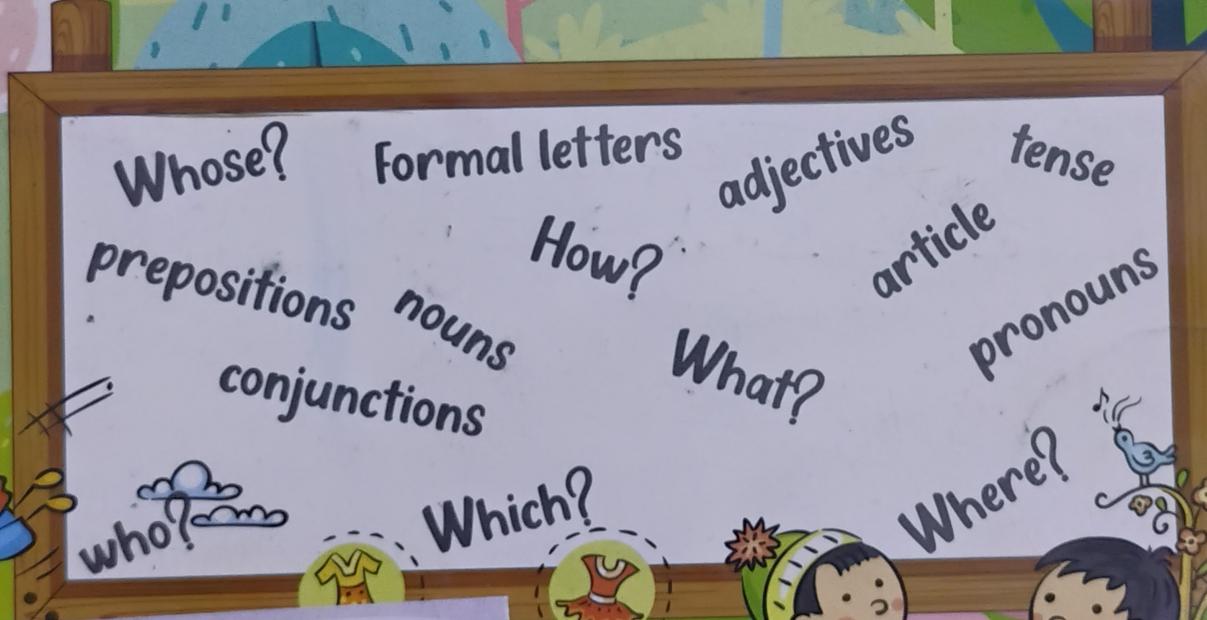
h) flowers U

WOW!

GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

REVISED EDITION

2



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