

## Lesson 1- Spellings

List of common spellings

Door	Floor
Room	Pool
Grow	Blow
Pin	Win
Poor	Because
Find	Pretty
Fast	Hour
Grass	Clothes
Prove	Half
Money	School
At	Bat
Cat	Hat
Fat	Rat
Mat	Sat
Pat	Flat
That	Of
No	Bit
Fit	Hit
Sit	Spit
Bet	Get
Let	Met
Wet	Hot
Dot	Rot
Not	Spot
Cut	But
Shut	Nut
Band	Stand
Him	Her
Was	Has
Have	In
On	Under
By	Between
Yes	Our
Are	Dress
Enjoy	Eggs
Fish	Away
baby	Round
Call	Skip

Talk	Swim
The	And
You	Some
Now	If

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate letter to complete the words.

C A \_ \_ E

P A R T \_ \_

B \_ \_ I N G

F R O \_ \_

\_ \_ E L L

F \_ \_ \_ \_ W

\_ \_ \_ R O W N

S \_ \_ \_ L L

W \_ \_ \_ Y

H \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ E

S N A \_ \_ \_ K

S \_ \_ \_ A Y

D \_ \_ D

D O \_ \_ \_

O \_ \_ \_ E

A \_ \_ \_ A Y

S \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ K

R \_\_\_\_ N

MA \_\_\_\_ IC

L \_\_\_\_ P

T \_\_\_\_ PE

TY \_\_\_\_ E

PILLO \_\_\_\_

### Commonly used blends & their examples

SK	Skate, Skin
QU	Queen, queer
SM	Smile, smell
SP	Spit, split
SC	Scarf, Scam
SN	Snake, snow
BL	Blow, blast
THR	Through, throw
SL	Slack, slide
GL	Glue, glow
FL	Flag, flew
CL	Clean, claw
OVE	Glove, drove
PL	Plan, plot
TR	Train, tram
BR	Brain, brother
DR	Drain, draw
FR	Frown, frog
ST	Stick, stop
CR	Crow, cram
PR	Pram, pretzel
GR	Grow, gram
STR	Straw, strain
SW	Sweep, swam
TW	Twin, twirl
NG	Swung, along

Supply the correct blends to complete the sentence.

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ U F F Y

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ O W

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Y

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ A P

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ A S H

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ I N C E

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ I S T E R

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ I G

## Commonly used diagraphs & their examples

CH	Bench, chair, church, chip, chap, bunch
TH	Tooth, bath, think, thought, throw, thrash
SH	Sheep, ship, sheer, show, shut,
PH	Photo, phone, triumph, phrase, photographer
WH	Whale, whistle, white, whisper

Supply the appropriate diagraph to complete the word.

S P I N A \_ \_ \_ \_

\_ \_ \_ \_ I L D R E N

K E T \_ \_ \_ \_ U P

R I \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

C A T \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ U M B

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ U N D E R

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ O R N

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ R E E

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ R O A T

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ I E F

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ O O K

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ E D

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ O T

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ A R E

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ I R T

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ A T

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ E N

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ Y

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ I S T L E

H E A D \_\_\_ \_\_\_ O N E

\_\_\_ \_\_\_ O N I C S

D O L \_\_\_ \_\_\_ I N

E L E \_\_\_ \_\_\_ A N T

## Lesson 2-Alphabetical order

Alphabetical order is a method of sequencing the words according to the letters of the alphabet(A-Z).

Rules for arranging the words in alphabetical order

1. Look at the first letter of each word and arrange it in the same sequence as it would appear in alphabets A-Z.

EX- flower, **d**ad, **p**illow, **l**aptop, **b**rother

The correct alphabetical order for the above example will be brother, dad, flower, laptop, pillow.

2. If there is more than one word which begins with the same letter, look at the second letter and then arrange it in the same sequence.

Ex- ape, gun, axe, tree, kite

The correct alphabetical order for the above example will be ape, axe, gun, kite, tree.

3. If there are two or more words which begin with the same letter followed by a common second letter, look at the third letter and then arrange it in the same sequence.

Ex- blunt, black, brown, brother

The correct alphabetical order for the above example will be black, blunt, brother, brown



Put the following in correct alphabetical order.

Car, ant, arm, bin, care

Swim, camp, bottle, shade

Bye, butterfly, butter, build

May, March, Maxi, Mother, Mint

Sunday, son, sun, sunny, sorry

Circle the word which comes first in alphabetical order.

Number      purse          bag          comb

Player      game          soccer      ball

File      armchair      glue      tin

Internet      phone      scissors      powder

Country      city          cream      perfume

Put the shopping list given below in alphabetical order. Write the numbers against the word.

Bacon

Vegetables

Fruits

Biscuits

Oil

Olive oil

Butter

Milk

Juice

Watermelon

Apples

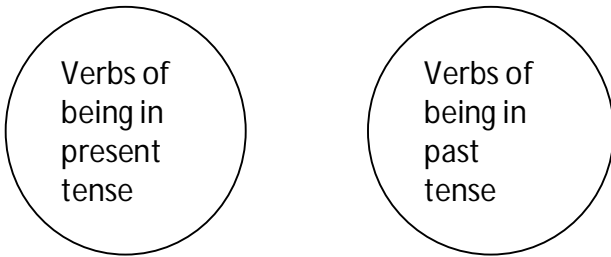
Apricot

Bread

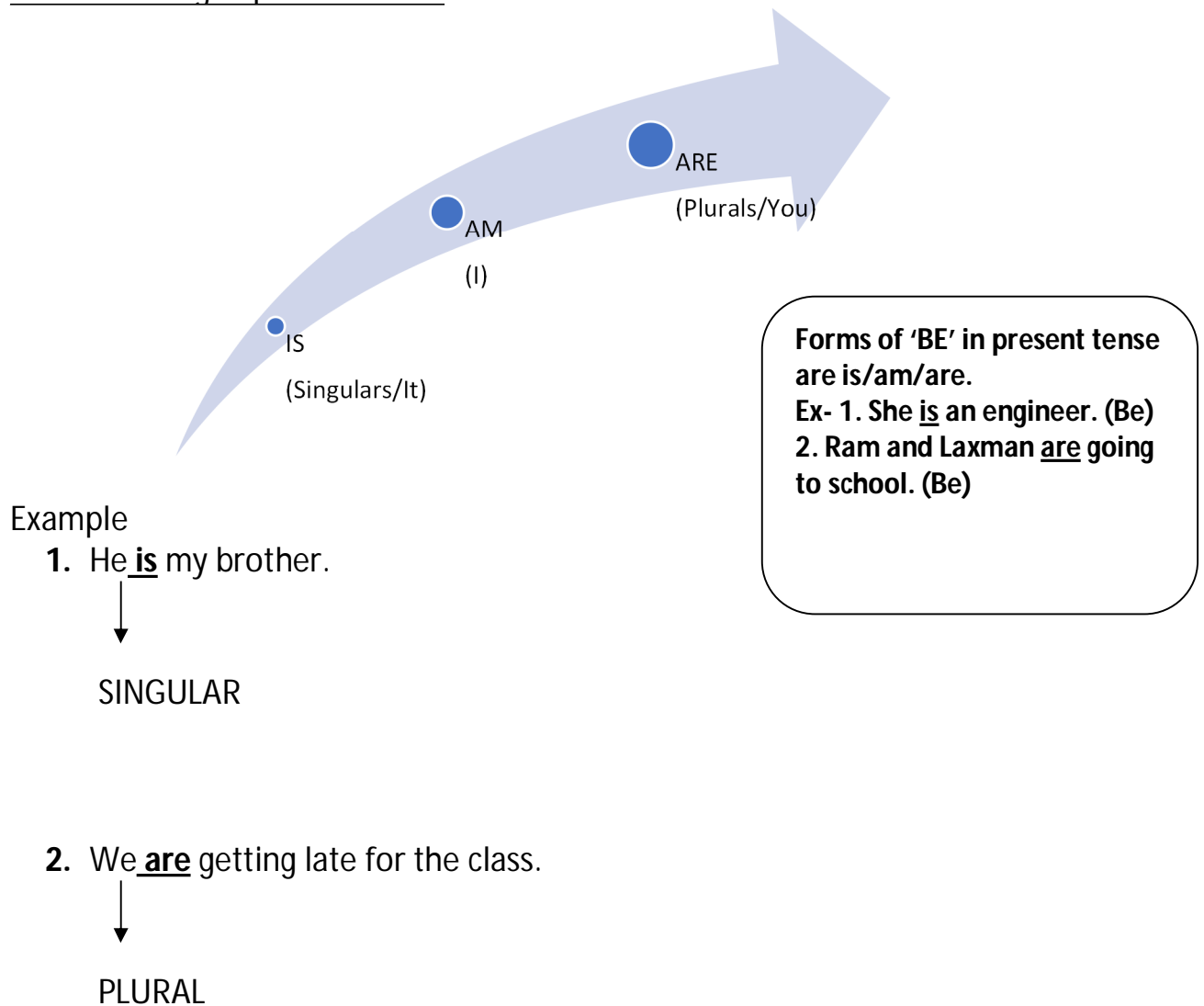
Corn

### Lesson -3 Helping verbs

These verbs form the very basic foundation of the English language. They support the sentences in a way to complete their meanings. Helping verbs are also called auxiliary verbs. They can be used as main verbs in the sentence too. Verbs of being can be divided into two categories.



#### Verbs of being in present tense



3. Ram **is** crying because he has hurt his leg.



SINGULAR

4. Rajesh & Suresh **are** my classmates.

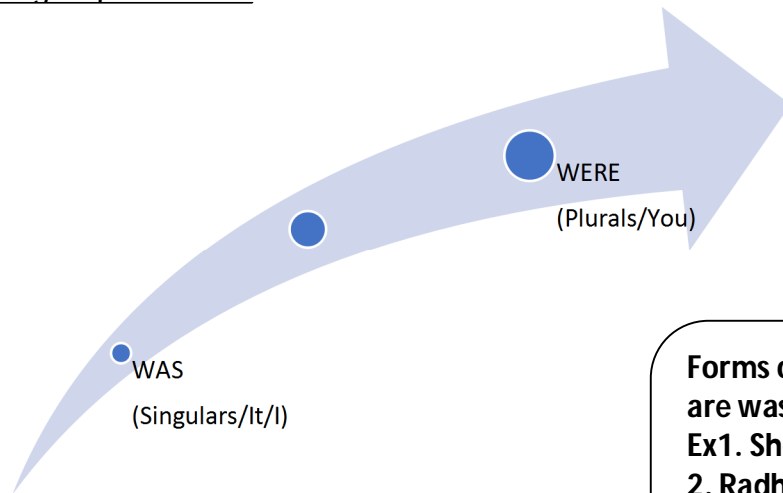


PLURAL

Fill in the blanks using is/am/are

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ very late today.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ raining heavily.
4. My laptop \_\_\_\_\_ very expensive.
5. The relatives \_\_\_\_\_ arriving tomorrow.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ ready to participate.
7. The phone \_\_\_\_\_ ringing.
8. Raju and Raman \_\_\_\_\_ best friends.
9. The flight \_\_\_\_\_ two hours late.
10. The table cloth \_\_\_\_\_ dirty.

## Verbs of being in past tense



Forms of 'BE' in past tense are was/were.

Ex1. She was a pilot. (Be)

2. Radha and Raman were playing in the garden. (Be)

### Example

1. He was my roommate.



SINGULAR

2. We were watching a movie.



PLURAL

3. The newspaper was on the floor.



SINGULAR

4. Rajesh & Suresh were swimming.

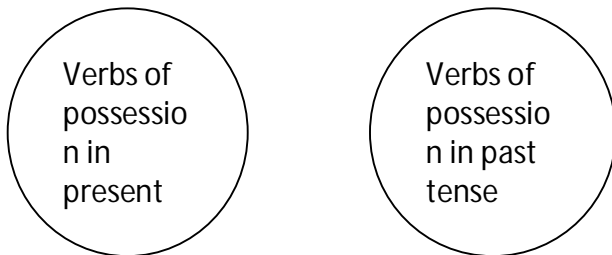


PLURAL

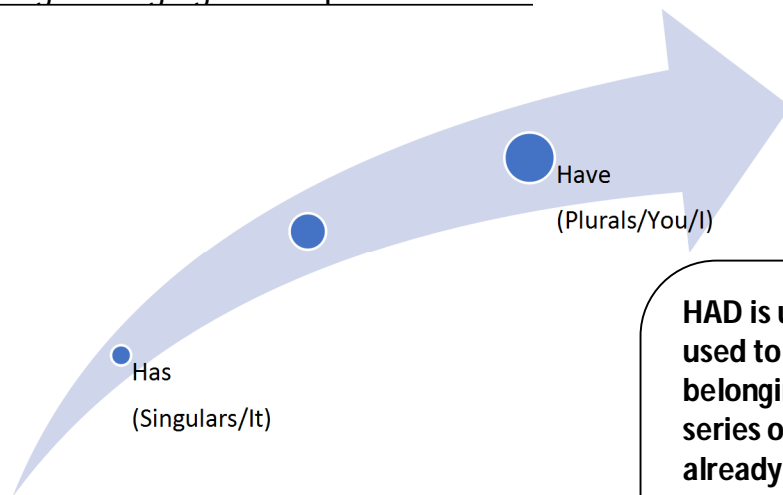
Fill in the blanks using was/were

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ dark.
2. The sky \_\_\_\_\_ clear.
3. The clouds \_\_\_\_\_ thundering.
4. Lata \_\_\_\_\_ late for the class.
5. The A.C \_\_\_\_\_ not working.
6. The children \_\_\_\_\_ making a lot of noise.
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ talking to the teacher.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ sick.
9. The labourers \_\_\_\_\_ tired.
10. My hands \_\_\_\_\_ full of mud.

Verbs showing belongingness can be divided into two categories.



Verbs showing belongingness in present tense



Example

1. He **has** my notebook.



**HAD** is used in past tense. It is used to express state of belongingness/ possession or series of events that have already occurred in the past.  
She **had** high fever.  
Reetika **had** a judo class yesterday.

ris

SINGULAR

2. We have a holiday tomorrow.



PLURAL

3. Ram had his class test yesterday morning.



SINGULAR



(Yesterday- describing past)

4. Rajesh & Suresh have built a house.



PLURAL

Fill in the blanks using has/have/had

1. A cow \_\_\_\_\_ two horns.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ a big house.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you got a dog?
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ been raining.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ many friends earlier.
6. A monkey \_\_\_\_\_ a long tail.
7. My room \_\_\_\_\_ two beds.
8. Raju \_\_\_\_\_ a pet dog when he was three years old.
9. This book \_\_\_\_\_ many pages.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ an exam yesterday.

Fill in the blanks using appropriate auxiliary verbs-

1. Ram \_\_\_\_\_ fever.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ baking a cake.
3. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ tired yesterday.
4. The keys \_\_\_\_\_ in my pocket.
5. Gautam \_\_\_\_\_ a football last week.
6. The spectacles \_\_\_\_\_ broken.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ hurt my leg.
8. The pillow covers \_\_\_\_\_ dirty.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ washed all the clothes.
10. The maid \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning the house.



## Lesson 4

### Adjectives

The words used to describe a person, a place, an animal or a thing is known as adjective.

They had a **big** house.

Rahul loves **cold** weather.

Sheila has a **brown** coat.

She is an **intelligent** girl.

Big, cold, brown and intelligent are all describing words used to describe house, weather, coat & girl respectively.

Some of the common adjectives are listed below.

Big	Brown
Large	Huge
Greedy	Intelligent
Ugly	Beautiful
Narrow	Wide
Hot	Cold
Soft	Hard
Cute	Huge
Dry	Wet
Dirty	Clean
Bright	Sunny
Sharp	Blunt
Smart	Lazy
Cruel	Colorful
Heavy	Light
Round	Curly
Handsome	Fierce
Dull	Kind
Gentle	Lucky
Shy	little

Find the adjective.

The brown fox jumped over a greedy dog.

My mother has a leather bag.

He ate green vegetables.

He made a beautiful painting.

He has a huge bungalow.

The clothes are dirty.

The full moon can be seen with a naked eye.

He is a lucky man.

The nail is pointy.

He has a coarse voice.

She invited us to a grand opening.

Sam made horrible mistakes.

His boots were muddy.

The water is unhealthy.

I have a green bag.

The lunch was tasty.

Junk food is unhygienic.

The flowers are multi-colored.

The clouds were black.

He cleaned the dusty floor.

Give a suitable adjective to describe the word given below.

Sun

Moon

Star

Sunshine

Room

Dress

Book

Lesson

School

Laptop

Bedroom

Leaf

Tree

Popcorn

Pie

Apple

Dog

Cake

Motorbike

Nail

## Lesson 5

### This/ that / these / those

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
HERE/ NEAR	THIS	THESE
THERE/ FAR	THAT	THOSE

**This is used for singular objects which are close / near to the speaker.**

**This** is a book.

**This** is a pen.

**This** is my room.

**This** is her car.

**This** is a battery.

**These is used for plural objects which are close / near to the speaker.**

**These** are the dresses.

**These** cars are his.

**These** curtains are dirty.

**These** slippers are wet.

**These** fruits are fresh.

**That is used for singular objects which are far / away from the speaker.**

**That** is a book.

**That** is a pen.

**That** is my room.

**That** is her car.

**That** is a battery.

**Those is used for plural objects which are away / far from the speaker.**

**Those** are the dresses.

**Those** cars are his.

**Those** curtains are dirty.

**Those** slippers are wet.

**Those** fruits are fresh.

Fill in the blanks with this/that/these/ those

\_\_\_\_\_ picture on the wall is made by her. (far)

\_\_\_\_\_ books are new. (near)

\_\_\_\_\_ candle is small. (near)

\_\_\_\_\_ computers are not working. (far)

\_\_\_\_\_ is a garden. (near)

## Lesson -6

### Naming words

The words which name the person, place, animal or thing are called naming words.

Ex-

Shalini, Himani, Aanchal, shopkeeper, man, woman, lady are examples of a **person**.

School, Delhi, church, playground, Canada, Mt. Everest are examples of a **place**.

Dog, cat, camel, tiger, elephant are examples of the **animals**.

Table, chair, glass, bed, cot, bike are examples of the **things**.

**Nouns can be divided into two categories.**

1. **Singular noun-** Singular stands for one. A singular noun talks about only one person, place or thing.

Ex-

Mother

Box

Fridge

Kitchen

Home

Pin

2. **Plural noun-** Plural stands for many. A plural noun refers to more than one person, place, animal or thing.

Ex-

Monkeys

Children

Sofas

Buckets

Onions

Spoons

**Changing a singular noun to a plural noun**

Most of the nouns take an 's' at the end in plural form.

Ex-

Singular noun	Plural noun
Table	Tables
Bag	Bags
Ball	Balls
Window	Windows
Plate	Plates
Lamp	lamps

For the nouns ending in (-z , -x , -ss , -ch , -sh ) 'es' is added to make them plural.

Singular noun	Plural noun
Box	Boxes
Boss	Bosses
Bench	Benches
Dress	Dresses
Wish	Wishes
Buzz	buzzes

Some irregular plural nouns are listed below.

Singular noun	Plural noun
Deer	Deer
Fish	Fish
Child	Children
Foot	Feet
Mouse	Mice
Hair	Hair
Sheep	Sheep
Series	Series
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth
Ox	Oxen
Goose	geese

Identify the naming words in the sentences.

Is Derry your dog?

Mom plays guitar.

She cooks tasty food.

A rabbit lives in the burrow.

Pass me some salt.

The teacher wrote on the blackboard.

His cousin lives in Australia.



I have a cat in my house.

I saw a beautiful peacock.

The animals live in the zoo.

The sheep is grazing in the field.

Change the following nouns into plural.

Dog

Teacher

Restaurant

Hospital

Pencil

Ladybug

Boy

Shoe

Sock

Cup

House

Market

Brother

Bat

Piano

Ant

Banana

Lemon

Chalk

Ruler

Photo

Change the following nouns into plural.

Tomato

Beach

Fox

Wish

Bus

Church

Gas

Class

Quiz

Wax

Dish

Tax

Pitch

Cross

Child

Goose

Woman

Man

Fish

Girl

Sandwich

Brush

Witch

Flash

Day

Key

Dot

Word

Sentence

Sheet

Paper

Bottle

Screen

Tablet

Medicine

**Lesson**

## Prepositions

The words which show the place/position of a noun or a pronoun are called prepositions.

The box is **on** the table.

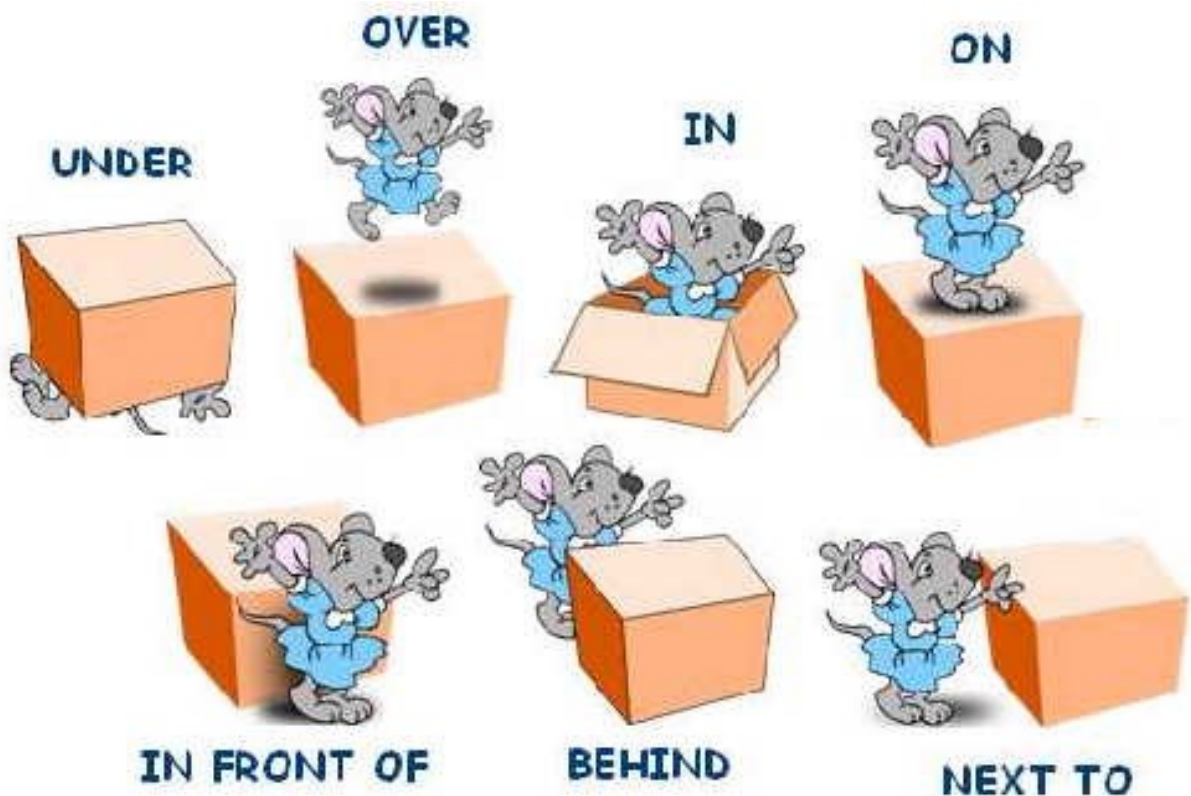
The sweets are **in** the box.

The box is kept **near** my bed.

The box is kept **between** a book and a phone.

The cat is **under** the rug.

All the words in bold show the position of a noun.  
These words are the examples of prepositions.



Supply the correct preposition.

Fruits are \_\_\_\_\_ the basket.

The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ the curtain.

The girl is standing \_\_\_\_\_ to the table.

He slept \_\_\_\_\_ the fence.

The present is \_\_\_\_\_ the cupboard.

Wait \_\_\_\_\_ the lunch to be served.

\_\_\_\_\_ the tree is a fox.

Pick one \_\_\_\_\_ the box.

The house is \_\_\_\_\_ the trees.

The cat is hiding \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.

The man is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.