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Everyday English Grammar and Composition

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Everyday English Grammar and Composition

3

Author
Vandana Sood

Series Editor
Chandra Nisha Singh

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4737/23, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110 002
Tel. 011-42242200, Email: vivaeducation@vivagroupindia.net

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Preface



Everyday English Grammar and Composition is a series of grammar books for classes 1 to 8. This systematically graded series introduces concepts of grammar in a creative and friendly manner. Proficiency in the spoken and written forms of English can be achieved only with the confidence of correctness. *Everyday English Grammar and Composition* familiarizes learners with the structures and usage to develop accuracy and finesse in the use of English.

The features of the series include progressively graded exercises, easy definitions, interesting puzzles and games, picture-based tasks, group activities, review exercises and attractive illustrations.

The exercises in these books are organized in a logical order from the easy to the difficult offering varying levels of challenge to learners of different abilities and skills. The simple, jargon-free language of the instructions will make grammar a likeable subject for children. Puzzles, crosswords and grammar games in these books are based on the concept of knowledge through fun. Vocabulary exercises and basic comprehension tasks make *Everyday English Grammar and Composition* a varied language-learning package. The books can be used both in the classroom and at home since the learning tasks require minimal supervision.

Each book is complemented by worksheet sets that carry extra exercises for practice. The worksheets help learners perfect their understanding of each concept learned in the corresponding chapters.

We are confident that *Everyday English Grammar and Composition* will become a reliable resource for teachers and give students an enjoyable learning experience.

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1

Common and Proper Nouns

Nouns are words that name people, animals, places and things. They are also called **naming words**.

Common Nouns

Common names of people, places, animals or things of the same kind are called **common nouns**.

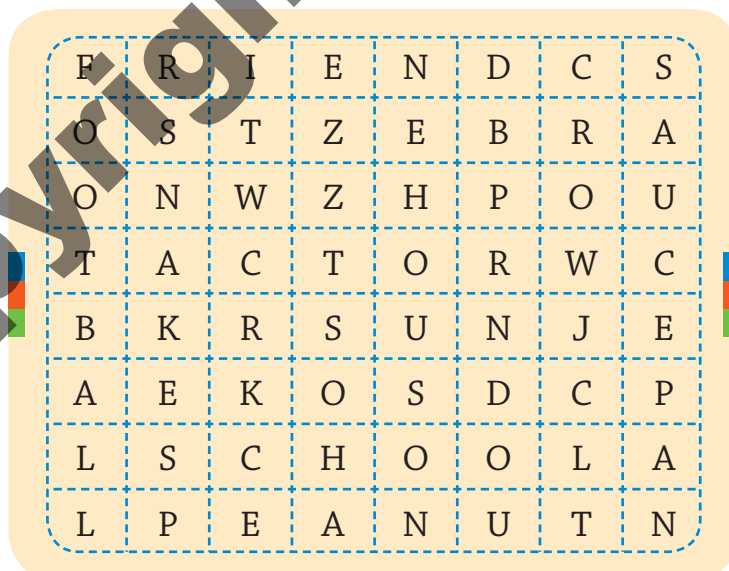
girl, car, bus

A Underline the **common nouns** in the following sentences. There may be more than one noun in each sentence.

1. Amaira rides her bicycle in the park.
2. Ranjit forgot his coat in the car.
3. An aeroplane lands at the airport.
4. We saw a monkey sitting on the road.
5. The stadium was decorated with orange, white and green balloons.
6. A little girl stood alone at the gate of the building.



B Locate in the grid the **common nouns** given on the right.



zebra

saucepan

school

peanut

snake

actor

football

crow

friend

son

Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are the special names of people, places, animals or things. Proper nouns always begin with **capital letters**.

A~~di~~ti, R~~a~~hul, M~~u~~mbai, the T~~a~~j M~~a~~hal

The names of the days of the week, months and some special days are proper nouns too. They begin with capital letters.

W~~e~~dnesday, M~~a~~rch, R~~e~~public D~~a~~y

C Circle the proper nouns in the following sentences.

- Asif lives in Kolkata near the Howrah Bridge.
- My birthday was on the last Saturday in March.
- Last Diwali, we went to Jaipur for a holiday.
- Simran bought a new pair of shoes.
- Enid Blyton is my favourite author.
- My pet parrot, Polly, makes a lot of noise.



D Some proper nouns in the following sentences are not written correctly. Correct them and rewrite the sentences.

- I think serena williams is the world's best tennis player.

.....

- I have a pet dog called tipsy.

.....

- I went to shimla in the summer holidays.

.....

- The koran is the holy book of muslims.

.....

- santa claus brings us gifts on christmas.

.....

- We will go to the national museum on wednesday.

.....

- E** In column A are some **proper nouns** and in column B, the **common nouns** that match with them. Draw lines to join them correctly.

A	B
1. Sarojini Naidu	a. monument
2. Harry Potter	b. poet
3. The Red Fort	c. city
4. Paris	d. cartoon character
5. The Bible	e. boy wizard
6. Mickey Mouse	f. holy book
7. Monday	g. sportsperson
8. Saina Nehwal	h. day of the week

- F** Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using the nouns given in the strip below.

Stella train Kaveri firemen June kitten cake

- It is cold in Australia in the month of
- Mr Pillai got a large for his daughter's birthday.
- Sahil went to Mount Abu by
- I got a new pet I've named it
- The is a river that flows through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- Two were injured in the fire this morning.

2

Singular and Plural

Nouns tell us about the **number** of things they name.

Nouns that refer to one person or thing are called **singular nouns**.

a flower, an ice cream, a boy, a tiger

Nouns that refer to more than one person or thing are called **plural nouns**.

rivers, bodies, benches, toys, girls

We can change singular nouns into their plural forms in many ways.

We add **-s** to most nouns to form plurals.

nut ~ nuts

flower ~ flowers

A Add **-s** to the following nouns to form their **plurals**.

1. balloon

2. present

3. friend

4. museum

5. elephant

6. Wednesday

7. biscuit

8. building

9. office

10. desk

11. clock

12. escalator

We add **-es** to some nouns that end in **o**, **s**, **ss**, **sh**, **ch** and **x** to form their plurals.

hero ~ hero**es**

class ~ class**es**

bush ~ bush**es**

beach ~ beach**es**

tax ~ tax**es**

B Singular or plural? Look at the pictures and circle the correct answers.

- | | | | |
|----|---|------------|--------------|
| 1. |  | fox | foxes |
| 2. |  | dishes | dish |
| 3. |  | sandwich | sandwiches |
| 4. |  | toothbrush | toothbrushes |
| 5. |  | box | boxes |
| 6. |  | potatoes | potato |
| 7. |  | dress | dresses |
| 8. |  | glasses | glass |

C Write the plurals of the singular nouns given below.

	Singular	Plural
1.	bench	
2.	wish	
3.	hero	
4.	dress	

	Singular	Plural
5.	inch	
6.	beach	
7.	tomato	
8.	bus	

Nouns that end in *-y*

If the letter before the *y* is a consonant, change the *y* to *i* and add *-es*.

baby ~ bab*ies*

city ~ cit*ies*

If the letter before the *y* is a vowel, just add *-s*.

key ~ key*s*

boy ~ boy*s*

D Fill in the blanks with the plurals of the nouns given in brackets.

- There are many (country) in the world.
- The (lady) had the (key) to their cars.
- We saw four (donkey) at the farm.
- Rohan picked (daisy) and (lily) from the garden.
- Our (diary) were left behind in school.
- Jack has been to five (city) with this troupe.
- The children received free (toy) on Children's Day.
- (baby) need special attention and care.



We usually form plurals of nouns ending in *-f* or *-fe* by changing the *-f* or *-fe* to *-ves*.

calf ~ cal*ves*

life ~ liv*es*

E Fill in the blanks with the plurals of the given words.

- wolf We could hear the howling of the
- knife Put the and forks on the table.
- leaf Dry fall from the trees in autumn.
- calf Many were born at the Chin Min farm last year.
- loaf The baker sold many of fresh brown bread.



6. life Many soldiers lost their fighting for the country.
7. thief The were caught red-handed by the police.
8. wife Standing on the deck, the sailors waved to their

We form plurals of some nouns by **changing one or more vowels** in them.

man ~ **men**

foot ~ **feet**

F Use the **plurals** of the words given in brackets to complete the sentences.

- All the wore black hats. (man)
- Be sure to brush your after eating anything sweet. (tooth)
- Look at those sitting under the tree. (woman)
- The flew in a V-shaped pattern. (goose)
- He wiped his with a dry towel. (foot)

G Rewrite the sentences by changing the nouns into **plurals**. Make changes in verbs and articles where necessary.

- The child went to the shop with the woman.
.....
- The leaf of *tulsi* is good for health.
.....
- My sister ate the peach and threw the pit in the dustbin.
.....
- The minister met the man who wanted to donate clothes.
.....
- The house had no light on.
.....
- The cat ate the mouse and ran away.
.....

7. The woman was wearing a blue shirt and black skirt.

.....

8. The painter bought a new brush.

.....

H Circle the **singular forms** of the following nouns in the grid.

brushes rabbits men bodies buses
leaves feet stitches cows mice



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



Some nouns name specifically males and females. In grammar, the word *gender* is used to describe this feature of nouns. **Masculine gender** refers to **males**. **Feminine gender** refers to **females**.

boy (masculine)

girl (feminine)

A The nouns in column A are of **masculine** gender and those in column B are their **feminine** forms. Match them.

A	B
 1. brother	a. mother 
2. father	b. aunt
3. man	c. sister
 4. uncle	d. woman
5. fox	e. tigress
6. bull	f. goose 
7. gander	g. vixen
 8. tiger	h. cow 

B Change the nouns in the following sentences from **feminine** to **masculine** gender.

1. My mother is my cousin's aunt.

.....

2. The tigress looked fierce.

.....

3. Sajal's niece lives in Kerala.

.....

4. The queen asked the princess to stay away from the cliff.

.....

5. The woman owned a mare, a goose and a cow.

.....

6. The little girl was kind to the injured mare.

.....

7. The landlady never spoke harshly to the maidservant.

.....

8. The bride was taller than the bridegroom.

.....

A noun that can refer to **both a male and a female** is said to be of **common gender**.

The **doctor** has arrived.

In this statement, the doctor could be either a man or a woman.

C Underline the nouns of **common gender** in the following sentences.

1. Our English teacher is very popular among students.
2. The parent of the sick child was called to school.
3. Ravi's cousin is a trainee in a company.
4. The foreigners among the tourists found it difficult to understand the local language.
5. The famous actor had many admirers.
6. The minister gave a speech in front of more than five hundred people.



A noun that refers to a **non-living thing** is said to be of **neuter gender**.

chair, table, tree

D Underline the nouns of neuter gender in the following passage.

Rahul's friends planned a surprise birthday party for him. They went to his room when he was not there. They moved the chairs and the table to make space to play games. They decorated the walls with balloons and ribbons. Then, they hid behind the curtains. As soon as Rahul walked in, they jumped out and surprised him. They gave him lots of gifts and brought out the cake. They played games, ate the cake and enjoyed themselves.



E Circle the nouns of common gender with red and those of neuter gender with green.

teacher

cup

athlete

student

box

friend

chair

thief

flower

wrestler

telephone

swimmer

Grammar Game

Divide the class in two groups. Call one child from each group and show them a picture. Ask them to write its name and gender on the board. Stand between the two children when they write. Mark them for correct answers. The team that gets more marks wins the game.

For
Teachers

4

Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word used in place of a noun.

Seema has a new bag. *She* carries *it* to school.

Singular Pronouns	Plural Pronouns
I, me	we, us
mine	ours
you, yours	you, yours
she, her	they, them
he, him	
it	
his, hers	theirs

A Which nouns do the underlined pronouns replace? Write them in brackets.

1. Akhil has a pet bird. He (.....) keeps it (.....) in his house.
2. The cats saw some mice. They (.....) chased them (.....) all around the farm.
3. Sonali bought a new dress. She (.....) wore it (.....) on her birthday.
4. Anju and I have two kittens. We (.....) look after them (.....).
5. The children had some apples. They (.....) ate them (.....) in the bus.

Personal Pronouns

Pronouns that replace the names of persons or things are called **personal pronouns**.

I like to draw. Rohan gave a drawing book to *me*.

We are playing. Come, join *us*.

The pronouns *I*, *me*, *we* and *us* refer to the speaker.

I and *me* are singular pronouns. They refer to **one speaker**.

We and *us* are plural pronouns. They refer to **more than one speaker**.

The pronoun *you* refers to the listener. It may be singular or plural.

Radhika, *you* may go out and play. (singular)

All of *you* must come tomorrow. (plural)

The pronouns *he*, *she*, *it*, *him*, *her*, *they* and *them* replace the person(s) or thing(s) the speaker is speaking about.

He slept after the doctor gave *him* the tablet.

She taught *them* how to sing.

They gave *her* a card.

Soma bought a cake. *It* was delicious.

Personal Pronouns

	Speaker	Listener	Spoken about
Singular	I, me	you	he, she, it, him, her
Plural	we, us		they, them

B Fill in the blanks with correct personal pronouns.

1. Some deer came to the waterhole because were thirsty.
2. When Ankur finished the book, put back.
3. Om pushed the door, and when opened, got scared.
4. The children were feeling cold, so wore coats.
5. We have not met the headmaster yet. is busy in a meeting.

C Complete the sentences with *him, her, it or them*.

1. I don't drink colas. I don't like
2. I don't know that woman. Do you know?
3. This shirt isn't very warm. I do not wear in winter.
4. This is my friend Rishi. Have you met earlier?
5. Dad forgot the keys at home. Can you give to?



Some pronouns show **belonging** or **possession**.

- We use **mine** and **ours** to talk about things that belong to us.
The storybook is **mine**.
The brick house is **ours**.
- We use **yours, hers, his** and **theirs** to talk about things that belong to others.
That pen belongs to Anita. It is **hers**.

D Look at the pictures and fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns.

mine theirs hers yours (2)

1. Ajay asked Sonia, 'Are these fish?'



2. The kitten is



3. Kartik asked Puneet, 'Is this ball?'



4. Abdul said, 'This parrot is'



5. The naughty puppy is



E Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined words with pronouns.

1. Sheeba is sad. Sheeba will leave soon. Sheeba has to go to Delhi.

.....
.....

2. Ankur bought a fountain pen. Ankur gave the fountain pen to Ayesha. Ayesha loved the fountain pen.

.....
.....

3. Pooja and I went to watch a movie. Pooja and I liked the movie a lot.

.....
.....

4. Ravi and Rita went to a library. Ravi and Rita greeted the librarian.

.....
.....

5. The children went to the zoo. The children ate ice cream. The children relished the ice cream.

.....
.....

6. Jai had a birthday party. Jai got a lot of gifts. Jai liked the puzzle the best. The puzzle had eight pieces.

.....
.....

5

Verbs

Verbs are words that **show action**. They tell us what people, animals and things are, what they have, and what they do, think, say or feel.

Fana's mother **is** a teacher. (what the doer is)

My father **has** a white car. (what the doer has)

I **was** happy to **see** my aunt. (what the doer feels and does)

I **wrote** two letters this morning. (what the doer does)

Neil **said** hello to his aunt when he **met** her. (what the doer says and does)

A Underline the nouns and circle the verbs in the following sentences.

1. The farmer planted wheat in the field.
2. The dancer dances gracefully.
3. The bikers raced up the hill.
4. Our class went to the museum.
5. I cooked eggs for breakfast.



Verbs change form according to the number of nouns they tell us about.

My sister **swims** in the pool. (singular noun)

My sisters **swim** in the pool. (plural noun)

B Look at each picture and tick (✓) the correct sentence.

1.


☐

The children runs in the garden.

☐

The children run in the garden.

2.


☐

The bunny hops across the field.

☐

The bunnies hops across the field.

3.  ☐ The ball rolls down the hill.
☐ The balls roll down the hill.

4.  ☐ The bunnies hops across the field.
☐ The bunnies hop across the field.

5.  ☐ The child runs in the garden.
☐ The child run in the garden.

C Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable verbs from the ones given in brackets.

- My dog its tail when it sees me. (wag/wags)
- Hens eggs. (lays/lay)
- My brother a blue car. (drive/drives)
- We must our teeth twice a day. (brushes/brush)
- Raindrops on our roof. (fall/falls)



D Fill in the blanks using the correct verbs from those given below.

like helps washes reads smiles

- Deepak is a friendly boy. He at everyone.
- My uncle is kind. He all his friends.
- Malini is a helpful girl. Her classmates her.
- Matilda is a clever girl. She very fast.
- My friend has healthy habits. He his hands before eating.

E Choose the correct **verbs** from brackets and rewrite the sentences.

1. Ships (fly/sail) across the sea but trains (gallop/run) on rails.

.....

2. The soldiers (walked/marched) through the town.

.....

3. The boy (threw/kicked) the football through the goal.

.....

4. The wind (blows/flows) but the rain (falls/rises).

.....

5. The cat (ran/chased) the mouse down the room.

.....

F Use the given sentences as clues and complete the crossword.**Across**

1. A mason

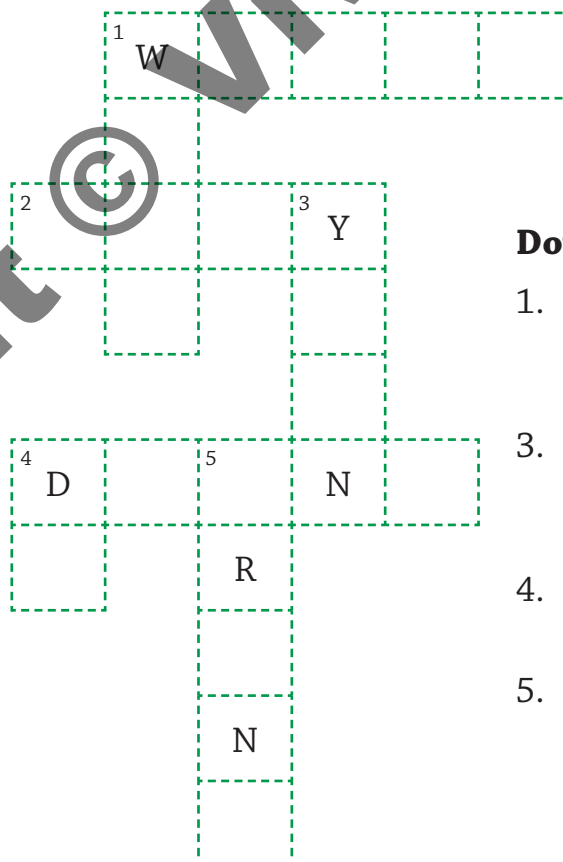
..... very
hard to build a
house.

2. We cannot

.....
carrom without
a striker.

4. Sara and Samir

.....
juice instead of
milk every day.

**Down**

1. Taranvir and Maya
..... regularly
in the park.

3. Don't
when someone is
talking to you.

4. I my work
myself.

5. My father
my school uniform for
me.

6

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word used to **describe** a noun or a pronoun.

an **angry** man

a **wide** road

a **happy** person

an **orange** pen

adjectives describing nouns

It is **green**.

He is **fat**.

adjectives describing pronouns

A Underline the appropriate **adjectives** in the following sentences.

- The sun is (round/oval).
- Everyone likes to sleep on a (soft/hard) bed.
- Mummy gave me a (sweet/sour) chocolate.
- I saw some (white/green) clouds.
- The athlete was (happy/sad) when he won the race.
- I burnt my hand on the (hot/cold) stove.
- Grandfather bought some (ripe/raw) apples for me.
- Children were not allowed to go to the (shallow/deep) end of the swimming pool.



B Complete the crossword with the **opposites** of the given adjectives.

Across

3. high

4. tall

6. wet

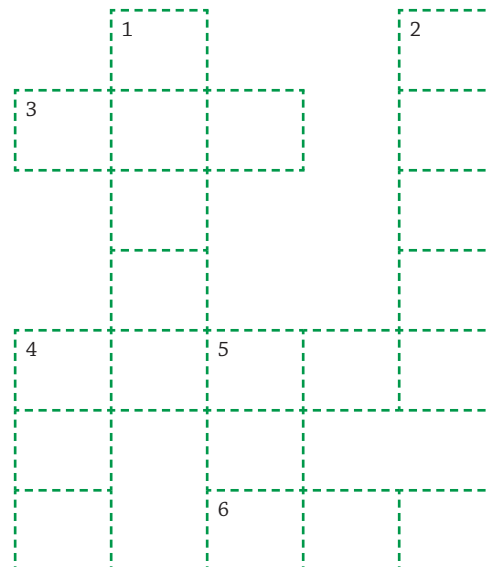
Down

1. smooth

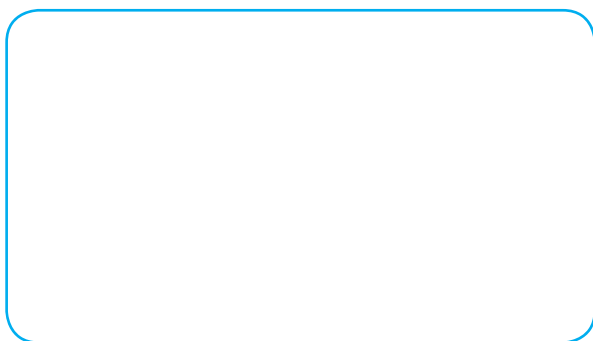
2. heavy

4. happy

5. new



C Draw the following as specified.



a pair of blue shoes



a painted face

D Identify the **adjectives** that cannot be used to describe the **nouns** given below. Cross out these adjectives.

Noun	Adjectives					
1. a house	old	big	fat	small	new	
2. a girl	short	long	tall	thin	lovely	
3. a dog	hairy	big	polite	small	naughty	
4. a book	boring	interesting	ill	funny	colourful	
5. dresses	tight	quick	loose	white	ill-fitting	

E Fill in the blanks with **adjectives**.

1. Tea is hot but ice is



2. A car has wheels.



3. A sunflower is



4. Monday is the day of the week.

5. Children like chocolates.



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Everyday English Grammar and Composition

To speak and write any language confidently, we must know its grammar. *Everyday English Grammar and Composition* is a comprehensive and learner-friendly textbook series that makes grammar interesting without compromising on the rigour the subject demands. With equal emphasis on the grammatical structures and their application in real-life situations, the lessons explain and exemplify each concept in detail, also accounting for exceptions to the rules. The exercises range from the easy to the highly challenging to test learners of varying levels of competence.

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Writing

The Author

Vandana Sood, a postgraduate in English, currently heads the English department at Starex International School, Vasundhara Enclave, Delhi. In 1996, the Lion's Club, Delhi, honoured her with the Best Teacher Award. With a teaching experience of more than 25 years, she is well acquainted with the challenges of English language teaching in Indian situations.

The Editor

Chandra Nisha Singh has a Master's in English Literature, and an M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Comparative Indian Literature from the University of Delhi. She is a Senior Reader in the Department of English at Lakshmibai College, Delhi. She has worked on a series of textbooks in English for primary and secondary classes. She is also one of the editors of the SCERT English textbooks.

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ISBN 978-93-87153-07-3



9 789387 153073