

Lesson - 1.

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Alphabet, words, sentences.

1. English has 26 letters which are written as Capital and Small letters.
2. There are 5 vowels - a, e, i, o, u.
3. There are 21 consonants. 8 are pronounced with vowel sound - f, h, l, m, n, r, s, x.
4. • An is used before vowels/vowel sounds.
• A is used before consonants/consonant sounds.
5. Y after a consonant is changed into i.

LET US DO - I.

I. Write a, d, g, u, v, g, y, z, p, k, e, l, e, c 5 times daily for one month.

II. Underline Vowels in the following words.

garden, plant, creeper, leaf, petal, flowers, spade, pickaxe.

III. Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.

a. zebra, valley, orange, tree, flower, house

Flower, house, orange, tree, valley, zebra

b. cup, cat, cow, calf, car, cinema

Calf, car, cat, cinema, cow, cup

IV. Add 2 letters to the following series.

z, y, x, w, v, u, t
a, b, d, e, g, h, j

h, i, g, j, f, i, e
a, c, f, h, k, m, p

V. Rewrite using Capital letters as required.

- the ghats of the ganga are very high in varanasi.
The Ghats of the Ganga are very high in Varanasi.
- the narmada joins the arabian sea at bharuch.
The Narmada joins the Arabian Sea at Bharuch.
- our books are written by ncert.
Our books are written by NCERT.
- w.h.o. is trying to eradicate polio from india.
W.H.O is trying to eradicate Polio from India.

VI. Write 'a/an' in the following blanks.

- Before silent **h**, use **an** - hour, heir, honest man
- Before - **o** sounding (व) use **a** - one person, one legged, one sided, once
 - **eu** sounding (यू), use **a** - eucalyptus, eulogy, Europe, eunuch, eureka
 - **uni** sounding (यू), use **a** - unity, unilateral, universal, university, union
 - **uti** sounding (यू), use **a** - utility, utilised house
 - **ut** sounding (यू), use **a** - utensil, utopia

- A European visited a university.
- A unilateral decision was taken just in an hour.
- A union is an umbrella to keep members together.
- A one time payment of tax may make the country a Utopia.
- An owl sitting on a eucalyptus tree was hooting all night.

9. Change of **y** after a Consonant is applicable to all words.

Nouns	- friendly	friendliness	happy	happiness
(Derivation)	lonely	loneliness	weary	weariness
	comply	compliance	vary	variance
	apply	application	beautify	beautification
	imply	implication	justify	justification
	carry	carriage	enemy	enmity
	merry	merriment	try	trial

LET US DO - 1.2



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Fill in the blanks with suitable words- original or derived.

1. Your shirt is the dirtiest in the class. (dirty)
2. The botanical garden of Lucknow is famous for its beauty. (botany, beauty)
3. The furious of the earthquake is one of the various natural calamities. (fury, vary)
4. His application for loan was rejected for want of justification. (apply, justify)
5. If we talk angrily, we can't get happiness. (angry, happy)

B. WORDS

Letters don't have meaning. They get meaning when they are joined in a particular way. This order of letters is called **spelling**.



LET US DO - 1.3

Join the following groups of letters to form meaningful words.

(The first letter of each word has been given for guidance.)

1. cwo, dgo, htu, mgu, olw, pne, syk, snu

cow, dog, hut, mug, owl, pen, sky, sun.

2. lefa, ccok, cwro, droo, dkuc, this, glido, srat

leaf, cock, crow, cloar, duck, fish, gold, star.

3. cmale, cairh, eegla, fdial, hroes, tlbae, unecl, zbear

Camel, chair, eagle, field, house, table, uncle, Zebra.

C. SENTENCE

a. Sentence is a group of words in a certain order, called Syntax.

b. It begins with a Capital letter and closes with a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark.

Syntax of a saying sentence is-

Subject (Adjective + Noun) + Verb (Helping Verb + Main Verb) + Object/Complement

(Adjective + Noun) + Adverb (One word or Preposition + Noun)

To clarify Noun, we add Adjectives before Noun and to clarify Verb, Adjective and Adverb, we add Adverb.

Adverb phrase consists of Preposition + Noun.

Hence, a sentence can be learnt after covering all parts of speech.

Syntax of some sentences is-

This is my friend.

(be, saying sentence)

My friend is Ashok.

(be, saying sentence)

Ashok is good.

(be, saying sentence)

He is learning music.

(do, saying sentence)

Is he learning music?

(do, asking sentence)

(You) Learn music.

(do, order sentence)

How well he sings!

(do, exclamatory sentence)

May he rise in life!

(do, wishing sentence)



LET US DO - 1.4

Rewrite the following as sentences.

1. love students good flowers the school garden of the

The good students love flowers of the school garden.

2. vehicles fast accidents cause the road on

Fast vehicles cause accidents on the road.

3. children healthy taking are lunch washing hands after

Children are taking healthy lunch after washing hand.

4. stopped has train the platform at the

Train has stopped at the platform.

5. homework give will teacher the vacation for the

Teacher will give the homework for the vacation.

Noun is the name of living beings, places, materials, things and ideas.

Kinds of Nouns :-

A. Material Nouns :- A material noun is the name of some particular kind of matter.
eg - copper, Fish, Gold, Iron, Milk etc.

B. Abstract Noun :- An abstract noun does not denote objects of sense. It refers to a quality, a thought or an idea.
eg - Beauty, Courage, Death, Fear, Grief, Happiness, Life, Love etc.

C. Common Noun :- A common noun is a name which is common to every and any person or thing of the kind.
eg - Animal, bird, book, car, child, Pen, River, street etc.

- Common nouns are countable. They can be one (singular) or many (plural). To show one common Noun at one time, we use a/an or one before the Noun.
- Abstract nouns and Material Nouns are always singular but they are uncountable.
- A/an/one is never written before Material or Abstract Nouns.



D. Proper Noun :- A noun that names a particular person, place, animal or thing is called a proper noun. Proper noun always begin with a capital letter.
eg → Christians, Bible, Australia, Jack etc.

E. Collective Noun :- A noun that stands for a group of people, animals or things is called a collective noun
eg - pile of books, a band of musicians

Student's work :-

Let us do - 2.1, 2.2 (I, II, III, IV, V.)
2.5 (Fill in the blanks)

LET US DO - 2.3



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I. Write the names of four boys and four girls in your class.

Boys _____
Girls _____

4A. Proper names are given to all cities and states.

II. From the given words, write the names of cities and states separately. Remember to begin Proper Nouns with Capital letters.

ajmer, andhra pradesh, bihar, bijapur, darjiling, gujarat, gwalior, hyderabad, jharkhand, karnatak, kolkata, madhya pradesh, maharashtra, manipur, mathura, mumbai, mysore, nagpur, patna, pune, rajasthan, uttarakhnad, uttar pradesh, west bengal

Cities	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujarat	Hyderabad
States	Jharkhand	Kolkata	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
	Rajasthan	Uttarakhand	Uttar pradesh	West Bengal
States	Ajmer	Bijapur	Darjiling	Gwalior
Cities	Karnatak	Manipur	Mathura	Mumbai
	Mysore	Nagpur	Patna	Pune

4B. Proper names have been given to rivers, gulfs, seas, oceans, mountain ranges, books, newspapers, magazines. The names of rivers, seas and mountain ranges are written after **the**. The names of holy books, important newspapers and magazines are also written after **the**.

III. Write the given names under the following heads. Remember to write 'the' before each name.

alps, andees, arabian sea, aravali, bay of bengal, black sea, caspian sea, caveri, ganga, godawari, himalayas, indian ocean, jamuna, jayanti hills, krishna, mahanadi, narmada, nilgiri, persian gulf, red sea, vindhyas

Rivers	Seas/Oceans	Mountain Ranges
The Caveri	The Arabian Sea	The Alps
The Ganga	The Bay of bengal	The Andees
The Godawari	The Black Sea	The Aravali
The Jamuna	The Caspian Sea	The Himalayas
The Krishna	The Indian Ocean	The jayanti hills
The Mahanadi	The persian Gulf	The Nilgiri
The Narmada	The Red Sea	The Vindhya

5. COLLECTIVE NOUNS

When **many** of a Common Noun are talked about as one group, it is called **Collective Noun**.

- We have group names of persons:
crowd, mob, committee, army, class
 - We have group names of animals/birds:
brood, gaggle, herd, pride, flock
 - We have group names of things:
flight, fleet, pack, galaxy, clutch
- (Refer to Chapter 19.)

LET US DO - 2.4



Fill in the blanks in the following three passages.

brood, choir, clutch, constellation, fleet, flock, gaggle, herd, litter, pack, pride, sheaf, suite, swarm, troupe

- I went to a forest for hunting. There I saw a pride of lions sleeping under a tree. A flock of sheep and a herd of cattle were grazing. A pack of wolves came to attack them. Just then a swarm of bees attacked them. A gaggle of geese flew making a lot of noise.
- Shyam is a rich man. He owns a fleet of buses. Whenever he goes on tour, he books a suite of rooms in a good hotel. At night, a choir of singers and a troupe of dancers entertain guests.

3. A farmer works in fields and sleeps under the constellation of stars. After harvest he ties Sheaf of stalks and looks after his brood of chickens and the litter of puppies. He sells the clutch of eggs to increase his income.



LET US DO - 2.5

Fill in the blanks with Nouns given in the box below. Write their kinds in the given brackets.

child labour, children, government, houses, hunger, India, money, parents, poverty, poverty, servants, shops, success, thieves

In _____ (_____), very poor _____ (_____) are looked down upon as thieves, in many cases, their _____ (_____) compels them to steal _____ (_____) and become _____ (_____). Many have to work in _____ (_____) and _____ (_____) as _____ (_____). The _____ (_____) has banned _____ (_____) but there has been no _____ (_____). Until their _____ (_____) are raised above the _____ (_____) line, child labour will continue. _____ (_____) is stronger than the government.

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NOUNS (Genders, Numbers, functions)

A. Every living being has been made male or female by nature. We call them Masculine and Feminine Genders.

eg → Man - woman
Lion - Lioness.

B. Some Nouns are used both for males and females, they are called Common Gender. All pronouns except he and she are common Gender.

C. For small creatures, lifeless objects, places and ideas, we use Neuter Gender. Even for big animals/birds we use Neuter Gender unless we propose to specify their being male or female.

eg → The lioness gave birth to two cubs.
She (not it) fed them.

For Neuter Gender (Singular), we use it.

Student's work :-

3.1, 3.2 (1, 2), 3.3, 3.11 (I, II, III, IV, V)

3.12

Test Paper - 1

Test Paper - 2

Numbers of Nouns:-

Singular and Plural Nouns:-

All countable names have common names for many. We may talk about one (Singular) and about many (plural) Nouns.

Changing the Numbers:-

1. Most of the Nouns are made plural by adding S. eg → boys, cats, fans, horses.
2. We add es to Nouns ending in S, SS, Sh, Z, Ch, x, o.
eg → Potatoes, asses, foxes, branches.
3. We change f/fe into v/ve and add es/s.
eg → thief → thieves, wife → wives
life → lives
4. We change y after a consonant into i and add es.
eg → story - stories, fly - flies
5. After some O ending words, only s is added.
eg. dynamos, photos, pianos, radios
6. In some cases f/fe does not change into v/ve and only s is added.
eg → chefs, chiefs, cliffs, cuffs,
dwarfs, gulfs, handkerchiefs, proofs,
roofs, safes. etc.



7. Some words change into plural in an irregular way.

eg → Man - men mouse - mice.
 Child - children woman - women
 foot - feet ox - oxen
 louse - lice tooth - teeth

8. In compound Nouns, we add S to the important part of the word.

eg → Commander in chief - commanders in chief.
 Son in law - sons in law.

9. Of letters and single words, plurals are made by adding apostrophe comma and S - p's, q's, i's, t's, if's, but's.

But to abbreviated words written in Capitals, only S is added.

BAs, MLAs, MA's.

10. Words like sheep, deer have the same singular and plural form.

eg → Sheep - Sheep
deer - deer.

LET US DO - 3.4



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H.W. I. Write the Plurals of the following words. Add 's/es', as necessary.

ant, apple, ash, ass, beach, bench, boss, box, boy, branch, brush, bunch, bus, bush, cabbage, camel, carrot, cross, crow, dish, dress, eagle, fish, fox, gas, girl, glass, goat, guava, hen, horse, lion, loss, lotus, match, miss, owl, pass, peacock, rose, spade, spanner, spider, tax, tiger, towel, tulip, watch

ant - ants

II. Add 's' or 'es' to the following to make them Plural.

chimney	Chimneys
country	Countries
daisy	daisies
diary	diaries
fly	flies
lily	lilies
pony	ponies
storey	storeys

city	Cities
cry	cries
day	days
duty	duties
key	keys
monkey	monkeys
ray	rays
story	stories

III. Write the following as Plurals.

buffalo	buffaloes
hero	heroes
mosquito	mosquitoes
tomato	tomatoes
piano	pianos
radio	radios

echo	echoes/echoes
mango	mangoes
potato	potatoes
volcano	volcanoes
photo	photos
silo	silos

IV. Rewrite the following, changing the underlined words into Plural form. Change the Verb form suitably.

1. The hero fights bravely for the country.

The heroes fight bravely for the country.

2. The tooth is aching.

The teeth are aching.

3. The child has a new toy.

The children have a new toy.

4. The deer has run away from the tiger.

The deer have run away from the tigers.

5. The handkerchief is lying on the table.

The handkerchiefs are lying on the table.

6. The thief has been arrested.

The thieves have been arrested.

7. The safe opens with a secret number.

The safes open with secret numbers.

8. Our duty was to save the city.

Our duties were to save the city.

9. The pony is carrying load.

The ponies are carrying load.

10. The mouse has spoiled the new dress.

The mice have spoiled the new dress.

LET US DO - 3.5

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Rewrite the following as sentences and underline Subjects.

1. float clouds
2. flow rivers
3. the lion roaring is
4. come home early (you)
5. bathed have persons

1. Clouds float
2. Rivers flow
3. The lion is roaring.
4. You come home early.
5. Persons have bathed.

2. OBJECT OF A TRANSITIVE VERB

Only Transitive Verbs need Objects. The Syntax is—

Subject + Verb + Object. e.g. Students learn **English**.



LET US DO - 3.6

Rewrite the following as sentences and underline Objects.

1. gifts guests buy
2. are building masons a house
3. has prize the team the won
4. breaking the child the toy is
5. cast citizens votes

1. Guests buy gifts
2. Masons are building a house.
3. The team has won the prize.
4. The child is breaking the toy.
5. Citizens

3. COMPLEMENT OF 'BE' VERB

Be is an incomplete Verb. It needs a Noun to complete the meaning. This Noun is called Complement. The Syntax is—

Subject + be + Noun Complement.

e.g. Ravi is my **friend**.

Ravi and **my friend** are the same.

Ravi reads a **book**. **Ravi** and **book** are different.

Friend is a Complement, **book** is an Object.



LET US DO - 3.7

Rewrite the following as sentences and underline Complements.

1. is Pakistan our neighbour
2. an atomic power USA is
3. a doctor is Ravi
4. was Nehru the first PM of India
5. a great thinker was Nehru

1. Pakistan is our neighbour.
2. USA is an atomic power.
3. Ravi is a doctor.
4. Nehru was the first PM of India.
5. Nehru was a great thinker.

LET US DO - 3.9

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Use Possessive in the following phrases.

1. Fair meant for farmers
2. The school named after St Francis
3. School bags for children
4. The house of the rich men
5. The works of the poetess
6. Leave for seven days

Farmers' fair .
St. Francis's school .
Children's school bags
The rich men's house
The poetess's works
Seven days' leave .

NUMBERS - FUNCTION, RELATIONSHIP

1. All Countable Nouns have Singular-Plural Numbers.
2. All Nouns perform one of the four functions.

Subject of a Verb	Object of a Verb
Complement of be Verb	Object of a Preposition
3. Verbs agree with the Number of only the Subject.

With Singular Subjects, we use	- is, was, has, Verb + s/es.
With Plural Subjects, we use	- are, were, have, Verb + nil.

LET US DO - 3.10



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Fill in the blanks with the correct alternative from the given brackets.

- Boys have won the match and are very happy. (is, are, has, have)
- One girl is dancing and other girls are moving around. (is, are)
- Once a lion was living in a den which was surrounded by trees. (was, were)
- Modern soldiers fight with weapons which are more destructive than the old weapons were. (fight, fights, is, are, was, were)
- He learns his lesson everyday and so he finds time to play even during exams. He has no tension. (learn, learns, find, finds, has, have)

SPECIAL RULES

- Some Nouns are used only as Plural.
 - trousers, shorts, tongs, callipers, spectacles, scissors
 - people, public, gentry, poultry, cattle
 - thanks, regards, congratulations
 - Some Nouns are used only as Singular.
 - crockery, scenery, furniture, poetry
 - news, summons
 - mathematics, economics, statistics, geography
 - hockey, cricket, billiards, cards, athletics
 - fever, cough, mumps, tonsillitis
2. The number of Verb agrees only with the Subject and not with the Object.



LET US DO - 3.11

1. Write the following in Plural.

- A boy has got a new bag.
Boys have got new bags.
- A bull is running after a man.
Bulls are running after men.
- A fox, in stories, is cleverer than a wolf.
Foxes, in stories, are cleverer than wolves.
- A child needs a toy on a tray.
Children need toys on trays.
- A thief is hiding behind a bush.
Thieves are hiding behind the bushes.