

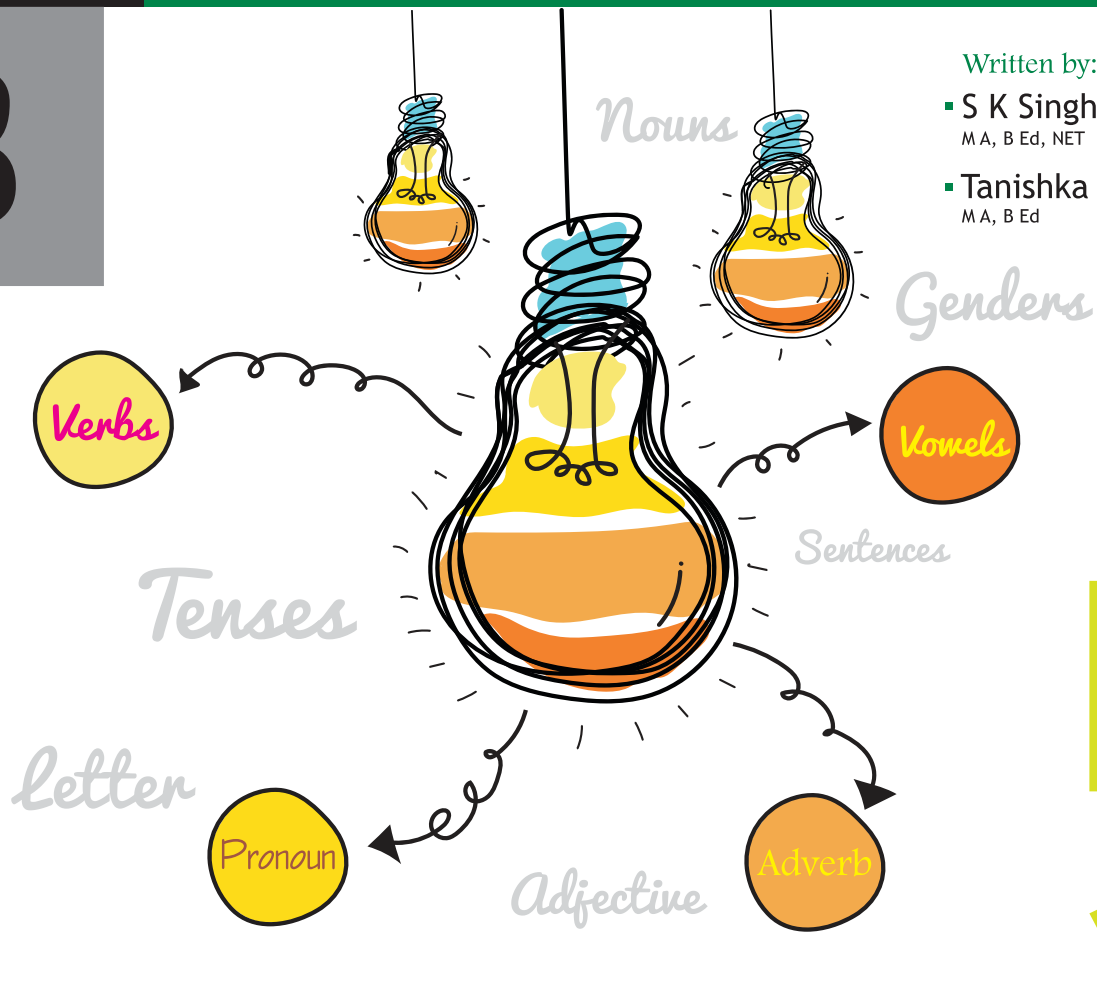


# INFINITIVE GRAMMAR

*Step by Step*

A Complete Book of Grammar & Composition

3



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# PREFACE

Man chiefly depends on language to communicate with others. There are so many languages in practice in the world. Each language has its own grammar to govern its usage. All languages follow the rules of its grammar. So, grammar is the foundation of any language.

'*Infinitive Grammar Step-by-step*' is a series of five books meant for class 1 to 5. Books of this series serve as a systematic guide to learn English Grammar. The ultimate objective of the series is to equip young learners with basic tools of English language to enable them achieve accuracy in the use of English language.

## SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SERIES :

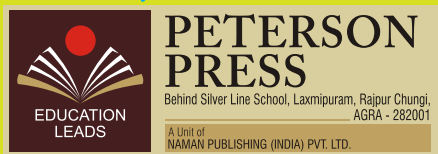
- All books of this series have been divided into different parts i.e. Grammar, Useful Vocabulary, Composition & Comprehension in a systematic way.
- Traditional and modern techniques embodied in the books provide a new perspective to the topics included.
- Step-by-step gradation of topics and clear instructions ensure easy comprehension of concepts and rules.
- Essay Writing and Comprehension passages will expand children's imagination and sharpen their writing skills.
- Activities on conversation foster group-work with enhancing their speaking and listening skills.
- Plenty of exercises based on latest trend provide a wide scope for learning the concepts taught.
- Language used is quite easy giving learners an at home feel and confidence in grasping the basics of English Grammar.

We expect the books of this series will help the students acquire rapid improvement in learning the language skills. We are confident that it will prove to be a valuable aid to the English learning programme.

Any suggestion for further improvement of the series would be cordially acknowledged.

—Author/Publisher

- **Published by :**



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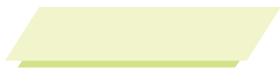
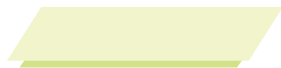
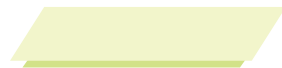
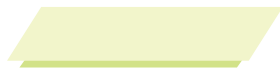
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# The Noun



Names of animals, places, persons and things are naming words. Naming words are called **Nouns**.

Look at the pictures given below. Name them if you can :



The names you have written are nouns.

## Common and Proper Nouns

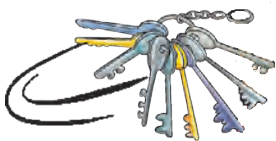
- ◆ **Common nouns** refer to persons, places, animals or things in general, such as dog, school, bag, city, friend, woman.
- ◆ **Proper noun** is the name of a particular, person, place, animal or thing, such as Sachin, Delhi, Taj Mahal, America, Sonia.

Proper nouns are special naming words.

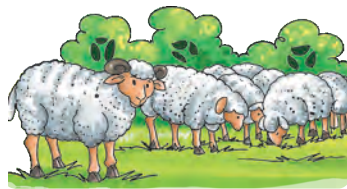
They always begin with a capital letter.

## Collective Nouns

A name given to a collection of persons or things taken as one is called a **Collective noun**.



bunch



flock



army



team



The words bunch, flock, army and team are the names given to a collection or group of persons, things and animals.

Collective nouns generally take singular verbs.

Here are some more collective nouns along with the common nouns they are usually used with :

- ◆ a pack of dogs
- ◆ a herd of cows
- ◆ a galaxy of stars
- ◆ a bouquet of flowers
- ◆ a band of musicians
- ◆ a fleet of ships
- ◆ a shoal of fish
- ◆ a gaggle of geese

### Countable and Uncountable Nouns

1. The nouns which can be counted to tell number are called **Countable nouns**, such as book, city, watch, girl, etc.
2. The nouns which cannot be counted but can tell their quantity are called **Uncountable nouns**, such as water, air, gold, cotton, heat, etc.



A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Which of the following naming words is common noun?  
(a) Rohit  (b) Delhi  (c) captain
2. Which of the following naming words is proper noun?  
(a) today  (b) Monday  (c) holiday
3. The name given to a collection or group of persons or things is called :  
(a) proper noun  (b) common noun  (c) collective noun
4. Milk is \_\_\_\_\_ noun.  
(a) a collective  (b) an uncountable  (c) a proper

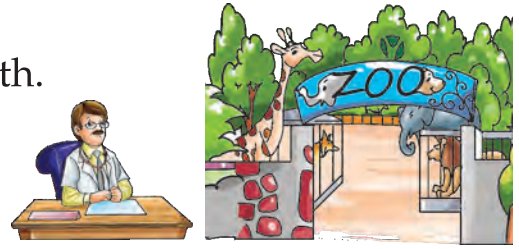
B. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns in the following sentences :

1. Miss Sonam is my teacher.
2. Lata is a singer.
3. My ring is made of gold.
4. There is a cat on the table.
5. Ishan has a beautiful picture.
6. A crow is flying in the sky.
7. My father lives in Delhi.
8. Fish swim in the river.



C. Underline the proper nouns in these sentences :

1. I watched a movie on Sunday.
2. We will celebrate Independence Day this month.
3. Her birthday falls on Teacher's Day.
4. Dr. Joshi works in this hospital.
5. We are going to the National Zoo.



D. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and write them separately in the table given below :

1. A fox saw a bunch of grapes.
2. I can't drink hot coffee.
3. My ring is made of gold.
4. These mangoes are sweet.
5. The horses eat grass.
6. The stars twinkle in the sky.

Countable nouns

Uncountable nouns

E. Fill in the blanks with correct common nouns from the box :

clothes   players   monkeys   stones   cards   sailors   corn   puppies

1. a team of \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. a crew of \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. a bundle of \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. a pack of \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. a heap of \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. a litter of \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. a troop of \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. a sheaf of \_\_\_\_\_ .

F. Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns. Choose from the box :

army   class   team   crowd   herd

1. We saw a \_\_\_\_\_ of cattle in the field.
2. A large \_\_\_\_\_ of people gathered in the street.
3. An \_\_\_\_\_ consists of soldiers and commanders.
4. Our \_\_\_\_\_ won the match.
5. Our \_\_\_\_\_ consists of forty pupils.



# The Noun : Gender



**Gender** tells us whether a noun belongs to the male sex, female sex or to neither of the two.

Look at the following pictures and read the sentences :

1



1. **Rahul** is a good **boy**.

2



2. **Neha** is my **sister**.

3



3. This **toy** is beautiful.

4



4. We are fast **friends**.

In sentence 1, the nouns **Rahul** and **boy** are the names of **males**. They are said to be of the **Masculine gender**.

In sentence 2, the nouns **Neha** and **sister** are the names of **females**. They are said to be of the **Feminine gender**.

In sentence 3, the Noun **toy** is the name of a non-living object (thing without life). It is neither male nor female. It is, therefore, said to be of the **Neuter gender**.

In sentence 4, the noun **friends** may be either a **male** or a **female**. It is, therefore, said to be of the **Common gender**.

Thus, a noun can be of any one of the following four genders :

1. Masculine gender
2. Feminine gender
3. Neuter gender
4. Common gender



## Masculine and Feminine Genders

Here are some pairs of Masculine and Feminine genders :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
actor	actress	son	daughter
prince	princess	brother	sister
man	woman	king	queen
hero	heroine	lord	lady
uncle	aunt	emperor	empress

Animals too have Masculine and Feminine genders :

bull	cow	dog	bitch
cock	hen	lion	lioness
fox	vixen	horse	mare

## Neuter Gender (Things without Life)

Here are some nouns belonging to the Neuter gender :

tree	table	box	book
lamp	house	milk	car

These things are lifeless. These are neither males nor females. Such Nouns belong to the Neuter gender.

## Common Gender (Used for both Males and Females)

Look at the following nouns :

child	friend	baby	student
teacher	cousin	bird	fish
cook	angel	thief	pilot
artist	judge	singer	driver
sheep	parent	doctor	officer
manager	animal	person	servant

The nouns shown above can be both males or females. These are said to be of Common gender.



# PRACTICE Activity

## A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Nouns meaning 'females' are \_\_\_\_\_ gender.  
 (a) masculine  (b) feminine  (c) common
- Things without life are called the \_\_\_\_\_ gender.  
 (a) neuter  (b) masculine  (c) Feminine
- Students** are reading in the classroom. The coloured word is \_\_\_\_\_ gender.  
 (a) masculine  (b) neuter  (c) common
- Sachin** is the best player. The coloured word is \_\_\_\_\_ gender.  
 (a) common  (b) masculine  (c) neuter

## B. Put the following nouns in correct columns below :

water, person, gold, cock, mare, pen, uncle, husband, animal, queen, milk, leader, lion, boys, goddess, captain, teacher, daughter, honesty, wife

Masculine gender	Feminine gender	Neuter gender	Common gender

## C. Fill in the opposite genders correctly to complete the chart :

Masculine gender	Feminine gender	Masculine gender	Feminine gender
	hen	fox	
boy			madam
bull			mare
	queen	prince	
hero			lioness

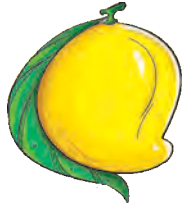




# The Noun : Number

We know that nouns have two numbers : Singular and Plural.

A **singular noun** refers to only one thing or person, such as



mango

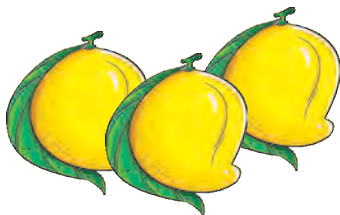


toy



fairy

A **plural noun** refers to more than one thing or person such as



mangoes



toys



fairies

Most nouns can be counted. They can be singular or plural. We can change singular nouns into **plural nouns**.

1. By adding **-s** to the singular noun :

boy – boys

key – keys

house – houses

2. Nouns ending in **-ch, -sh, -s, -ss, or -x**, may be changed into plural form by adding **-es** to the singular noun :

box – boxes

ass – asses

bush – bushes

gas – gases

watch – watches

loss – losses

3. When the noun ends in **-y** and if there is no vowel (a, e, i, o, u) before the **-y**, we drop **-y** and add **-ies** :

city – cities

fairy – fairies

army – armies

family – families

story – stories

cherry – cherries

4. If there is a vowel before **-y**, we simply add **-s** to the singular noun :

toy	–	toys	key	–	keys
ray	–	rays	tray	–	trays

5. In case of nouns ending in **-f** or **-fe**, we drop **-f** or **-fe** and add **-ves** :

life	–	lives	calf	–	calves
shelf	–	shelves	knife	–	knives

Some nouns ending in **-f** form the plural by simply adding **-s** :

roof	–	roofs	proof	–	proofs
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6. Some nouns ending in **-o** form the plural with the help of **-s** :

kilo	–	kilos	radio	–	radios
piano	–	pianos	photo	–	photos

However, some nouns ending in **-o**, can be made plural by adding **-es** to the singular :

hero	–	heroes	mango	–	mangoes
potato	–	potatoes	mosquito	–	mosquitoes

7. Some irregular nouns do not follow a specific rule to change from singular to plural :

ox	–	oxen	goose	–	geese
foot	–	feet	tooth	–	teeth
man	–	men	mouse	–	mice
child	–	children	woman	–	women

8. There are some nouns that have the same form for both the singular and the plural; as, sheep, deer, furniture, hair, rice, coffee, aircraft.



A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Which of the following nouns has the same form in singular and plural?

- (a) chief  (b) child  (c) sheep



2. Which of the following nouns though plural in form is used as singular?

(a) teeth

(b) news

(c) children

B. Put these Nouns in the correct group :

deer books sheep fan ant violin cats  
kites fish hair stars egg song

Singular nouns


Plural nouns


Both


C. Use -s, -es, -ies to write plural forms :

table \_\_\_\_\_

spy \_\_\_\_\_

baby \_\_\_\_\_

story \_\_\_\_\_

apple \_\_\_\_\_

toy \_\_\_\_\_

rupee \_\_\_\_\_

potato \_\_\_\_\_

D. Change the 'number' of the nouns in colour in the following sentences.  
(Change the rest of the sentence appropriately) :



1. That **man** has a strong buffalo.



\_\_\_\_\_



2. These geese have yellow feathers.



\_\_\_\_\_



3. The farmer's ox is resting under the tree.

