



PENGUIN
SERIES

INFINITIVE GRAMMAR

Step by Step

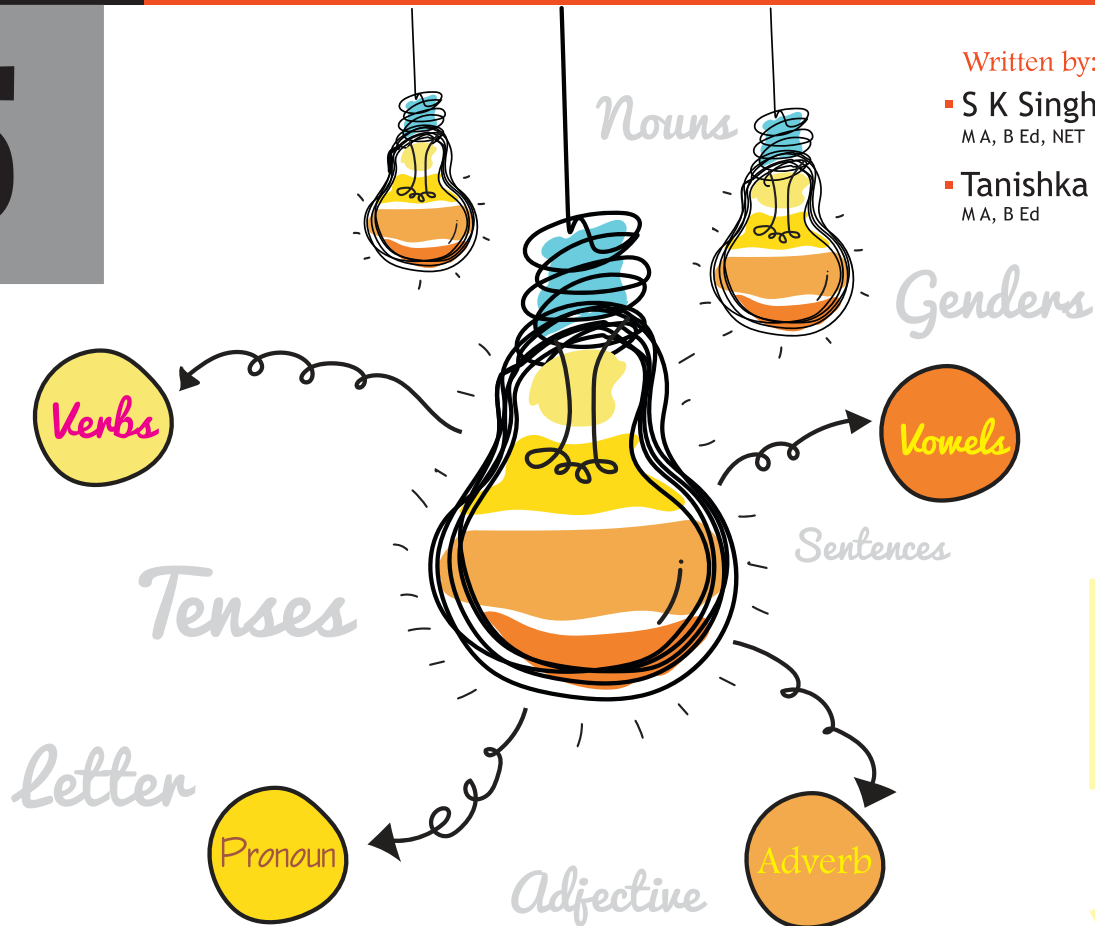
A Complete Book of Grammar & Composition

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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 :

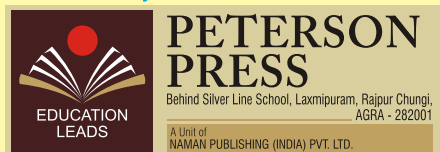
- All books of this series have been divided into different parts i.e. Grammar, Useful Vocabulary, Composition & Comprehension in a systematic way.
- Traditional and modern techniques embodied in the books provide a new perspective to the topics included.
- Step-by-step gradation of topics and clear 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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The Noun



Words are divided into different categories according to their function in a sentence. This is called **Parts of Speech**. They are eight in number :

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.

Noun is the name of a person, place, animal, thing, idea or state of mind; as, Daksha, chair, London, computer, pain, beauty, happiness, etc.



Kinds of Nouns

Nouns are divided into five kinds :

1. Proper Noun : A **proper noun** is the name of a particular person, place or thing; as, Rajindra, Agra, the Ramayana, etc.

2. Common Noun : A **common noun** is the name given in common to every person, place or thing of the same kind or class; as, girl, player, goat, city, book, etc.

3. Collective Noun : A **collective noun** is the name given to a collection of persons or things considered as one whole; as, class, army, bunch, crowd, team, etc.

4. Material Noun : A **material noun** is the name given to a material or substance of which things are made; as, gold, silver, milk, paper, etc.

5. Abstract Noun : **Abstract nouns** are the names of feelings and ideas which we can feel but not see or touch; as, sleep, pity, honesty, wind, etc.

Generally, the nouns are classified into two groups :

1. Countable Nouns : The nouns which can be counted are called **Countable nouns**, such as fox, ring, bird, etc.

2. Uncountable Nouns : The nouns which cannot be counted but can tell their quantity, are called **Uncountable nouns**, such as water, air, iron, truth, etc.

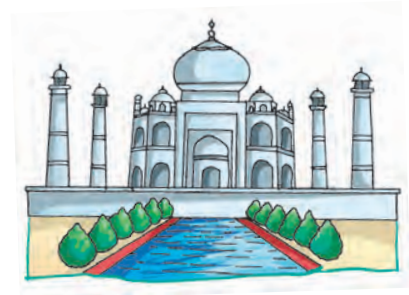
PRACTICE Activity

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- _____ noun represents a class.
 (a) Proper (b) Common (c) Material
- The name given to something that we can only think of is called _____.
 (a) common noun (b) abstract noun (c) collective noun
- 'Crowd' is a _____.
 (a) proper noun (b) collective noun (c) common noun

B. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and write them in separate columns in the table given below :

- Sushant is a lazy boy.
- The Taj Mahal is famous for its beauty.
- Honesty is the best policy.
- Cheese is made from milk.
- The soldiers were awarded for their bravery.
- A shoal of fish was swimming in the river.



	Proper Noun	Common Noun	Abstract Noun	Collective Noun	Material Noun
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

C. Put 'C' against countable nouns and 'U' against uncountable nouns :

table <input type="checkbox"/>	news <input type="checkbox"/>	beauty <input type="checkbox"/>	wood <input type="checkbox"/>
children <input type="checkbox"/>	river <input type="checkbox"/>	friendship <input type="checkbox"/>	hospital <input type="checkbox"/>
pen <input type="checkbox"/>	silver <input type="checkbox"/>	country <input type="checkbox"/>	valley <input type="checkbox"/>

D. Fill in the blanks with the correct noun from those given below :

board pride bouquet cluster gang flight

1. The _____ of stars shone like diamonds in the sky.
2. That bank was robbed by a _____ of robbers.
3. He is a member of the _____ of directors of school.
4. Mr. Hill ran up the _____ of stairs.
5. A _____ of lions could be seen through the binoculars.
6. The class gifted a _____ of flowers to their teacher.



E. Complete each sentence below by choosing the right word :

1. Windows are made of _____ . (paper, oil, glass)
2. Cups are usually made of _____ . (wood, paper, china)
3. Tractors are made of _____ . (steel, wood, glass)
4. Tyres are made of _____ . (leather, rubber, cloth)
5. Blankets are made of _____ . (glass, paper, wool)
6. Shirts are made of _____ . (nylon, sand, wood)

F. Answer the following questions. Choose from the words given below :

pride bravery honesty wisdom gentleness beauty

1. What quality does a brave fireman show? _____
2. What quality does a proud woman possess? _____
3. What quality does a beautiful face show? _____
4. What quality does a wise man possess? _____
5. What quality does an honest shopkeeper show? _____
6. What quality does a gentleman show? _____



The Noun : Number

A noun which stands for one person or thing is said to be in the **singular number** such as boy, class, city, leaf.

A noun which stands for more than one person or thing is said to be in the **plural number** such as boys, classes, cities, leaves.



A boy (singular)



Boys (Plural)

Change of Singular and Plural

1. In most cases, we form the plural by adding ‘-s’ to the singular.

ball	balls	bird	birds	lion	lions
door	doors	egg	eggs	month	months

2. For nouns ending in a hissing sound (s, ss, sh, ch, or x), we add ‘-es’.

bus	buses	class	classes	dish	dishes
bench	benches	box	boxes	bush	bushes

But note that the plural of **ox** is **oxen**.

3. For nouns ending in o, we add ‘-es’.

mango	mangoes	hero	heroes	potato	potatoes
-------	---------	------	--------	--------	----------

But note that the plural of **photo** is **photos** and that of **piano** is **pianos**.

4. For nouns ending in f or fe, we change the f or fe to ‘-ves’.

thief	thieves	life	lives	wolf	wolves
-------	---------	------	-------	------	--------

But singular and plural forms of some nouns endings in f take only -s.

chief	chiefs	dwarf	dwarfs	roof	roofs
-------	--------	-------	--------	------	-------



hoof hoofs

proof proofs

handkerchief handkerchiefs

5. For nouns ending in consonant **y**, we change the **y** to ‘-ies’.

city cities

baby babies

army armies

6. For nouns ending in vowel **y**, we add only ‘-s’.

boy boys

monkey monkeys

toy toys

Note the plurals of Compound nouns :

Singular	Plural
father-in-law	fathers-in-law
maid-servant	maid-servants
mother-in-law	mothers-in-law
son-in-law	sons-in-law
passer-by	passers-by
stepmother	stepmothers
stepson	stepsons
washerman	washermen
governor-general	Governors-general

But note that plural of man-servant is men-servants.

7. These nouns do not follow any of the rules given above. So, remember they have irregular singular and plural forms :

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

8. **Deer**, **sheep** and **fish** have the same form in the singular as well as the plural :

I saw a **deer** in the zoo.(singular)

I saw many **deer** in the zoo.(plural)



The wolf killed a **sheep**.(singular)

The wolves killed three **sheep**.(plural)

We caught a **fish**.(singular)

We caught a number of **fish**.(plural)

But sometimes we use fishes also :

We saw a variety of **fishes** in the tank.

(**Fishes** suggests different kinds of fish)

9. **Fruit** is used in the singular :

Fruit is good for health.

But we do use **fruits** when we are talking of a variety of fruits :

I was impressed by the variety of **fruits** on the table.

10. **Scissors, trousers, shorts** and **spectacles** are always used in the plural :

These **scissors** are quite sharp.

Her **spectacles** were broken.

My **trousers** have been torn.

Small boys usually wear **shorts**.

11. Some nouns like **scenery, furniture, advice, information** and **news** have no plural form :

Old **furniture** was put for sale.

The **news** of his death was true.



A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. Generally, we add _____ to a singular noun to form its plural.

(a) -s (b) -es (c) -en

2. Which of the following 'f' is not changed into 'ves' to form its plural?

(a) leaf (b) proof (c) thief

3. Which of the following nouns is always used in the singular number?

(a) child (b) foot (c) furniture

4. Which of the following words has the same form in both singular and plural?

(a) tooth (b) deer (c) mouse



B. Fill in the blanks :

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
church	_____	fairy	_____
_____	geese	_____	mice
hero	_____	_____	sheep
_____	feet	_____	storeys
deer	_____	ox	_____
roof	_____	fox	_____
_____	families	_____	teeth
wolf	_____	chief	_____

C. Fill in the blanks with the singular or plural form of the nouns given below :

apple scooter man student teacher cock doctor

1. There are fifty _____ in my class.
2. I have a _____ to go to my college.
3. These old _____ are very poor.
4. My sister is a _____ .
5. These _____ are sweet to eat.
6. The _____ crow in the morning.
7. We regard all our _____ .

D. Change the following sentences from singular to plural :

1. Potato and tomato are my favourite vegetables.
2. Give a loaf of bread to the calf.
3. A monkey was sitting on a donkey.
4. The army went into the valley.
5. The child of that woman is afraid of the mouse.

E. Change the following sentences from plural to singular :

1. All the policemen were wearing helmets.
2. Thieves were carrying knives with them.
3. The sheep are afraid of wolves.
4. Children dressed up in trousers were wearing spectacles.
5. These actors play the parts of heroes.



The Noun : Gender

All nouns are classified into four genders :

- 1. Masculine Gender :** The nouns that refer to male persons or animals are of **Masculine gender**; as, father, king, uncle, etc.
- 2. Feminine Gender :** The nouns that refer to female person or animals are of **Feminine gender**; as, mother, queen, aunt, etc.
- 3. Neuter Gender :** Nouns without life that cannot be called male or female are of **Neuter gender**; as, book, flower, chair, etc.
- 4. Common Gender :** A noun that denotes either a male or a female person, or an animal is said to be of the **Common gender**; as, baby, cousin, friend, teacher, student, doctor, etc. These nouns can be both, either a male or a female.

Formation of Feminines from Masculines

- By adding **-ess** to the masculine :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
priest	priestess	lion	lioness
shepherd	shepherdess	prince	princess

Sometimes, the form is slightly changed before **-ess** is added :

emperor	empress	god	goddess
actor	actress	master	mistress

- By using an entirely different word :

bull (ox)	cow	cock	hen
dog	bitch	gentleman	lady
horse	mare	king	queen
nephew	niece	sir	madam
son	daughter	uncle	aunt
bridegroom	bride	hero	heroine

3. In a few cases, the pattern is quite irregular :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
widower	widow	hero	heroine

4. In compound words, the feminine is formed in the following way :

boyfriend	girlfriend	milkman	milkmaid
grandson	granddaughter	washerman	washerwoman
landlord	landlady	son-in-law	daughter-in law
he-goat	she-goat	peacock	peahen



A. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- Noun which can stand for either, male or a female is said to be of the _____ gender :
 (a) neuter (b) feminine (c) common
- A thing without life is said to be of the _____ gender.
 (a) neuter (b) feminine (c) masculine
- Which of the following noun does not belong to common gender?
 (a) teacher (b) friend (c) brother
- The feminine gender of milkman is _____ .
 (a) milkwoman (b) milkmaid (c) milk lady

B. Write **M** for masculine, **F** for feminine, **C** for common and **N** for neuter gender :

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. bride | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. chair | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. cousin | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. waiter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. pupil | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. wall | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. salesman | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. niece | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. artist | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. wood | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. brother-in-law | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. animal | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. actress | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. parent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. bull | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. friend | <input type="checkbox"/> |

C. Fill in the blanks :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
horse	_____	dog	_____
emperor	_____	headmaster	_____
_____	niece	peacock	_____
_____	madam	_____	cow
tiger	_____	boyfriend	_____
_____	lady	god	_____
hero	_____	washerman	_____
_____	widow	_____	granddaughter

D. Re-write the following sentences with the opposite gender of the coloured words :

- The zoo has got a new **lion**. _____
- The crowd rushed toward the **actress**. _____
- I wrote a letter to my **uncle** in Germany. _____
- His **nephew** paints beautifully. _____
- Madam**, what will you have? _____

E. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with proper words from the brackets :

- She is a good _____ . (boy / girl / table)
- Her _____ is an actor. (daughter / son)
- My _____ is coming with his friend. (brother / sister)
- His _____ obeys him. (husband / wife)
- Your _____ takes care of his son. (aunt / uncle)
- My _____ is in my desk. (dog / uncle / book)
- The _____ loves his grandson. (grandmother / grandfather)
- The _____ gave birth to three cubs. (lion / lioness)