



CDT Materials (2018-19)

Class – V

English



1. Parts of speech

- The main parts of speech are noun , pronoun , adjective ,adverb, conjunction, preposition, article and interjection

2. VERBS

A verb is a group of words that shows what someone or something does, what happens to someone or something or the state someone or something is in. So a verb can show an action, an event or a state.

- I accidentally locked the door. (action)
- The glass shattered with a loud noise.(event)
- Nowadays, she feels angry all the time. (state)

Verbs can be classified into the following categories based on their functions:

- Main Verbs: They can function alone in a sentence and also referred as full verbs.
e.g. : She spoke to me about her problems.
- Auxiliary Verbs: They function as helping verbs for main verbs. They include 'be', 'have' and 'do'.
There are several auxiliary verbs:
 - To do (do, does, did)
 - To be (am, is are, was, and were): Creates progressive tense.
 - To have (have, has, had) : Creates perfect tense
 - The following verbs are modal auxiliaries-can, could, may, might, must, shall, should

Three forms of verbs

Parts of speech	Most common function	Examples
• Noun	Name of person , place , thing, ideas, thoughts and feelings	Doctor, sea, honesty
• Verb	To do or be something	Run, laugh, cry
• Adjective	Describes a noun	Big house, blue sky
• Adverb	Describes how something is done	Fast, loudly
• Pronoun	It replaces a noun	He, she ,it , they
• conjunction	It joins two words, phrases, clauses and sentences	As ,but ,because, and
• preposition	It occurs before a noun phrase or a pronoun	In, on ,at
• article	it modifies a noun	A, an and the
• interjection	Expresses emotion	Wow, hurrah ,alas

Present	Past	Past Participle
Blow	Blew	Blown
Do	Did	done
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Read	Read	Read
Build	Built	Built
Warn	Warned	Warned
Allow	Allowed	Allowed
Claim	Claimed	Claimed
Cut	Cut	Cut
Write	Wrote	written
Go	Went	Gone
Arise	Arose	Arisen
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Send	Sent	Sent
Cost	Cost	Cost
See	Saw	Seen

3. ARTICLES

An article is used before a noun. There are two types of articles-**Definite**-‘THE ‘and **Indefinite**-‘A’ and ‘An’.

We use ‘a’ and ‘an’ before a countable noun in singular nouns:

e.g: A train; A question; An umbrella; An experiment

We use ‘a’ before a countable noun in the singular number beginning with a consonant sound:

e.g: a lecture; a European

We use ‘an’ before a countable in the singular number beginning with a vowel sound;

e.g: an aunt; an honourable job

We use ‘the’-the definite article before a noun whenever we want to make it particular or when a noun has already been mentioned.

e.g: the train by which I came

I got a camera and a watch as birthday presents. The watch is beautiful.

4. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are used to describe a noun.

e.g: India is a **large** country.

There are three degrees of adjectives-Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

Positive: It is the simplest form and used when there is no comparison.

e.g: My friend has a **sharp** memory.

Comparative: It is used to compare two persons or things.

e.g: She is **wiser than** her friend.

Superlative: It is used when more than two persons or things are compared.

e.g: He is **the wisest** boy in the class.

5. CONJUNCTIONS

They are words which are used to join **phrases, clauses and words**.

e.g: She ate bread **and** butter for breakfast.

The rooms are big **but** they are not airy.

As soon as the bell rang the children rushed out.

6. SYNONYMS and ANTONYMS

A synonym is a word or expression that has the same or almost the same meaning as another. Word origin: Greek, syn=same. onym= name

Examples:

- Awful/terrible
- Big/large`
- Smart/clever
- Photograph/picture

An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. Word origin: Greek, Anti=opposite, onym=name

Examples:

- Old/new
- Black/white
- Strong/weak
- Break/fix

Sample Questions

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The landlord and his wife were up very early and were surprised to see the scientist's door wide-open. Usually it was shut and locked, and he was furious if anyone entered his room. The opportunity seemed too good to be missed. They peeped round the door, saw nobody and decided to investigate. The bed clothes were cold, showing that the scientist must have been up for sometime, and stranger still, the clothes and bandages that he always wore were lying about the room.

All of a sudden Mrs. Hall heard a sniff close to her ear. A moment later the hat on the bed post leapt up and dashed itself into her face. Then the bedroom chair became alive. Springing into the air it charged straight at her. As she and her husband turned away in terror, the extraordinary chair pushed them both out of the room and then appeared to slam and lock the door after them.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why were the landlord and his wife surprised?

- (a) The scientist's door was closed
- (b) the scientist's door was wide open
- (c) the scientist was not in the room
- (d) the scientist was sleeping

2. When the landlord and his wife entered into the scientist's room, what did they decide?

- (a) conquer (b)conquers (c)will conquer (d)conquered

13. Choose the **correct spelling**.

- (a) woolen (b)woollen (c)wollen (d) woolan

14. Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word given below.

You are in a _____ when you are forced to choose between two unpleasant options.

- (b) confusion (b)crisis (c)impatience (d) dilemma

15. Mark the **Antonym** of word: Above

- (a) down (b)below (c) under (d) over

ANSWER KEY:

Q.1-b

Q.5-d

Q.9-a

Q.13-b

Q.2-d

Q.6-C

Q.10-C

Q.14-d

Q.3-c

Q.7-b

Q.11-a

Q.15-b

Q.4-c

Q.8-a

Q.12- d