

CHRIST KING HR. SEC SCHOOL KOHIMA
CLASS-5
SUBJECT: ENGLISH 2

Lesson – 4
(Word-Classes)

A. What do we call the words that :

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. State action, fact and happening? | <u>Verb</u> |
| 2. Joint words, phrases and sentences? | <u>conjunctions</u> |
| 3. State the qualities of nouns? | <u>Adjectives</u> |
| 4. Add something to the meanings of verbs? | <u>Adverb</u> |
| 5. State the link between two nouns in a sentence? | <u>Preposition</u> |
| 6. Names of persons, places, animals, things, etc? | <u>noun</u> |
| 7. Are used in the place of nouns? | <u>Pronoun</u> |
| 8. Are injected in speech under strong emotions? | <u>Interjections</u> |
| 9. Explain the references regarding their nouns? | <u>Determinations</u> |

B. Each set of words belongs to a word class. Name it :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. With, to, from, for, between, into | <u>prepositions</u> |
| 2. School, home , park, boys, goats | <u>noun</u> |
| 3. Read, speak, weep, laugh, sleep | <u>verb</u> |
| 4. Fair, tall, plump, dark, healthy | <u>adjectives</u> |
| 5. We, mine, hers, ourselves, they | <u>pronoun</u> |
| 6. And , but, or, because, yet, otherwise | <u>conjunctions</u> |
| 7. Alas! , Fie! , Oh! , Bravo! | <u>interjections</u> |
| 8. The , all , fifty, this | <u>determiners</u> |

C. Answer the following questions:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. How many classes of words are there? | <u>Nine classes</u> |
| 2. What is the other phrase for word - classes? | <u>Part of speech</u> |
| 3. Which class of words is linked to emotions? | <u>interjections</u> |
| 4. Which words are called friends of nouns? | <u>pronoun</u> |

Lesson – 5
(Nouns)

A. Define :

1. A concrete noun. - Concrete nouns have material body. They can be seen or touched. We can experience them through our senses.
2. An abstract noun. - Abstract nouns have no material body. We cannot experience them through our senses. They cannot be seen or touched.
3. A proper noun. - A proper noun is the particular name given to a common noun to identify it from others of its class.
4. A common noun. - A common noun is a name given to every person or thing of the same class or kind.
5. A collective noun. - A collective noun is the name given to a collection of similar common nouns.

B. Write the collective noun to describe a number of :

1. A **team** of players.
2. An **army** of soldiers.
3. A **herd** of cows.
4. A **fleet** of birds.
5. A **bunch** of keys.
6. A **bundle** of sticks.

Lesson 6
(Abstract Nouns)

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What is an abstract noun? An abstract noun names an abstract thing which has no material body.
2. From which three words- classes are abstract nouns formed? Abstract nouns are formed from **adjectives, verbs and common nouns.**

B. Make abstract nouns from :

1. Carpenter - carpentry
2. Slave – slavery
3. Servant – service
4. Master – mastery
5. Thief – theft
6. Clean- cleanliness
7. Free- freedom
8. False – falsehood
9. Honest – honesty
10. Absent –absence
11. Agree – agreement
12. Destroy - destruction
13. Serve – service
14. Mean - meanness
15. Please –pleasure

C. Sort out the abstract noun in each sentence and write it in the blank :

1. Truth is always victorious , they say **truth**
2. Some person are born with grace. **grace**
3. Seeing a lion, he turned pale in fear. **fear**
4. Harmful germs breed fast in moisture. **moisture**
5. Jahangir was famous for his justice. **justice**
6. A little knowledge is a dangerous **knowledge**

D. Use the following abstract noun in your own sentences :

1. Theft – the same thief has committed a theft again.
2. Slavery – slavery is in real sense a curse.
3. Schooling – a good schooling is the best for a good career.
4. Deed – a man is a mixture of good and bad deeds.

E. Write an abstract noun in place of the words in bold :

- 1 The state of being poor is a big curse.
= Poverty is a big curse.
- 2 Quality of being kind never goes unrewarded.
= kindness never goes unrewarded.

- 3 the action of swimming is a good exercise.
 = swimming is a good exercise.
 4 The sense of keeping clean is next to being godly.
 = Cleanliness is next to being godly.

Lesson- 7
(The Noun – Number)

A. Write the Plurals of the following singulars:

Victory	- Victories	Potato	- Potatoes	Chimney	- Chimneys
Hoof	- hoofs	Passerby	- passers-by	Thanks	- thanks
Cargo	- cargoes	Ox	- oxen	Man	- men
Essay	- essays	Mouse	- mice	Tooth	- teeth
Sheep	- sheep	Leaf	- leaves	Mosquito	- mosquitoes
Wife	- wives	Lady	- ladies	Cry	- cries

B. Write the singulars of the following plurals :

Riders	- rider	Leaves	- leaf	Candies	- candy
Mice	- mouse	Gentlemen	- gentleman	Halves	- half
Children	- child	Shoes	- shoe	Armies	- army
Oxen	- ox	Brushes	- brush	Chiefs	- chief
Cries	- cry	Flies	- fly	Roofs	- roof
Lorries	- wives	Loaves	- loaf	Vans	- van

Lesson- 8
(The Noun – Gender)

A. Write the feminine gender of the following nouns :

Giant	- Giantess	Cock	- Hen
Negro	- negress	Wizard	- witch
Fox	- vixen	Bull	- cow
Drake	- duck	Drone	- bee
Nephew	- niece	Stag	- Hind

B. Write the masculine gender of the following nouns :

Heroin	- hero	Peahen	- peacock
Mistress	- master	Meiden	-bachelor
Bitch	- dog	Ewe	-ram
Sultana	- sultan	Queen	-king
Jenny-ass	- jack-ass	Mare	- horse

C. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the nouns given in the brackets :

- The cow gives milk.
- He arranged for a tutor for his son, but he did not learn from her.
- He is not married. He is a bachelor.
- After the death of his wife, he lived as a widower.
- A male deer is called a stag.

D. Rewrite each sentence changing the gender of its nouns and pronouns :

1. She is my niece. Her house is in the city.
Ans. He is my nephew. His house is in the city.
2. My master is very kind to me.
Ans. My mistress is very kind to me.
3. A lioness is in her den.
Ans. A lion is in his den.
4. He met the prince and requested for mercy.
Ans. She met the princess and requested for mercy.
5. Oxen, he-buffaloes, and jack-asses are domestic animals.
Ans. Ox, she-buffaloes and jenny asses are domestic animals.

Lesson- 9 (Nouns – Case)

A. Tell the case of the noun in bold in each sentence :

1. **John** wrote a letter. Nomination
2. The tiger killed the **man**. Objective
3. This is **Hari's** house. Possessive
4. The **book** is in the desk. Nomination
5. The **bees** flew over the house. Nomination

B. Rewrite each sentence putting one word in the possessive case in place of the words in bold:

1. Androcles, the poor slave, **was thrown into the den of a lion**.
Ans. Androcles the poor slave was thrown into the lion den
2. A shepherd desires the **safety of his sheep**.
Ans. A shepherd desires his sheep's safety
3. **The place of a woman** is not always in the kitchen.
Ans. A woman place is not always in the kitchen.
4. He closed **the lid of the box** very tight.
Ans. He closed the box's lid very tight.
5. These are **the hobbies of a child**.
Ans. These are the child's hobbies.

C. Define :

1. A nominative case.
When a noun or a pronoun is used as the subject of a verb it is said to be in the nominative case.
2. An objective case.
When a noun or a pronoun is used as the object of a verb, it is said to be in the objective case.

Lesson –10 (Pronouns)

- A. What is a personal pronoun? Name the seven chief personal pronouns.
= A pronoun used for any of the three persons namely first, second, or third is called personal pronoun. The seven personal pronouns are I, we, you, he, she, it and they.
- B. What is a reflexive pronoun? In which two ways is it used?
= The self pronoun used simply to refer back to nouns used before them are called reflexive pronouns. 1) To refer back to the subject of the sentence in a general way.
2) To lay stress on (emphasize) the noun used before them.
- C. Write five interrogative pronouns and show the use of those which can be used as relative pronouns. = The five interrogative pronouns are what, which, who, whom, whose.

*This is the pen which I gave you.

*this is what I want.

*his is the boy who stole my pen.

*this is the girl whom all praise.

* This is the man whose son is ill.

D. Each sentence has a self-pronoun. Write whether it is reflexive or emphatic.

1. The child fell over and hurt itself. **reflexive**
2. He himself did this job. **emphatic**
3. The kind himself led his army. **emphatic**
4. We enjoyed ourselves a lot there. **reflexive**
5. You yourself are the blame for it. **emphatic**

E. Use the following indefinite pronouns in your own sentences:

1. Anybody can anybody do this sum?
2. Nothing there is nothing, bad in doing so.
3. Somebody somebody has stolen my book.
4. Anyone anyone can win the prize if he tries for it.

Lesson –11
(Determiners)

A. Put a, an or the in each blank:

1. He lay unconscious for **an** hour and **a** half
2. She is **an** American by birth, not **a** European.
3. This road is **the** most used of all.
4. Do you know how to write **an** essay?
5. He returned home after **the** sun had set.
6. I heard **a** loud noise in the next house.
7. I need **a** pen.

B. Use the following possessive words as determiners:

1. My this is my pine.
2. Our This is our school
3. Your This is your book
4. His That is his bag
5. Her This is her skirt
6. Its Every fruit tree gives its fruit
7. Their Their shoes are here.

C. Pick out the determiners in the following sentences and say to which class each of them belongs.

1. Every boy has reached. Distributive numeral
2. Most boys like cricket. quality determiner
3. He showed much patience. Quantity determiner
4. Those pens are yours. Demonstrative determiner
5. That is our school. Possessive

D. Use the following quantity determiners in your own sentences:

1. Half I have bought a half kilo of sugar.
2. Part I am not ready to accept a part payment.
3. Whole I have bought whole bread.
4. Enough I don't have enough money to spend.