

AIR FORCE SCHOOL BAGDOGRA

SESSION-2020-21

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLASS-III

INTRODUCTION:- RECAPITULATION OF Common and Proper nouns.

I. Write each noun in a sun on the correct side. Remember to begin each Proper noun with a capital letter:-

COMMON NOUN

PROPER NOUN



1. india

2. library

3. april

4. wednesday

5. car

6. desk

7. student

8. Santa

claus



1

The Sentence

Let's Get Started

Look at the words written on the blue train. Rearrange them to form a meaningful sentence and write them on the red train.



A **sentence** is a group of words arranged in the correct order that makes complete sense. A sentence always starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.).

Examples: *Abin loves reading comic books.* *My sister and I are going on a vacation.*

A Tick the groups of words which are sentences.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. gave me a watch | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Snow White, a princess | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. my own house | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. going to rain today? | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Tina is going to the market. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. I like to paint. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Donald Trump is the President of the USA. | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Selena is a dancer. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B Rewrite these groups of words correctly to make meaningful sentences.

1. I yesterday saw car red a.
-

2. two Two and four make.

3. long a neck A has giraffe.

4. seven colours rainbow A has.

5. Humpty Dumpty wall on sat a.

6. many birds There in meadow are the.

7. toys of full The is bag.

8. I school going am to tomorrow.



C Rewrite the sentences using capital letters and full stops where necessary.

mama fish told baby fish never to go near the surface of the sea she said that it was not safe as it was where the humans lived but baby fish was very curious one day mama fish had to go shopping she told baby fish to stay at home baby fish thought it was a good chance to swim to the surface





Let Us Write

Do you think the baby fish swam to the surface of the sea? Write three sentences on what you think happened next in the story.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

2

Questions

Let's Get Started

Read the dialogue.

The words, *What is that, Papa?* is a question.

A question asks someone something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark (?).

What is that, Papa?



It is a star.

Now, look at some more questions.

Are you hungry?

Do you want to go to the museum?

Is this your bicycle?

Who is that man on the road?

What is your favourite colour?

A Tick the questions and circle the sentences.

1. Do you like dolls?
2. I drink milk in the morning.
3. Is the pan hot?
4. The boy is walking the dog.
5. It is a lovely day.
6. Mike, Paul and Jim are watching a film.
7. Why are you late to school?
8. Today was a hot day.
9. We want to have ice cream.
10. Is that a kingfisher?

Grammar Byte

A statement begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.



Making Questions from Statements

Read these sentences.

This is my cat. (statement)

Is this my cat? (question)

You are hungry. (statement)

Are you hungry? (question)

To change a statement to a question, we place the verb at the beginning of the sentence. In other words, we exchange the places of the noun or pronoun and the verb.

Examples: *Brazil is the largest country in South America.*

Is Brazil the largest country in South America? (noun: Brazil, verb: is)

Zootopia is a children's film.

Is Zootopia a children's film? (noun: Zootopia, verb: is)

B Make questions by changing the position of the underlined words. Add a question mark at the end.

1. Henu is reading a book. _____
2. She will eat a pizza tonight. _____
3. They are going for a party. _____
4. The table is made of wood. _____
5. They were playing cricket. _____
6. The ships are in the harbour. _____
7. The magician is doing magic tricks. _____
8. Tia is reading a story. _____
9. They are planning a trip. _____
10. This story is funny. _____



We use words like *who*, *what*, *why*, *where*, *when* and *how* at the beginning of sentences to form a question. These words are always followed by the verb.

Examples: *Who is the author of this book?*

Why were you absent yesterday?

When will she come back?

What are you having for lunch?

Where is my bag?

How are you today?



1 Limericks

Phonics

OBJECTIVES

- In this chapter, we will
- read and enjoy limericks
 - practise rhyming words
 - learn about limericks and their rhyme scheme
 - create a funny card



WARM-UP

A. Work in pairs. Solve the riddles.

1. What has a neck but no head? _____
2. What is at the end of a rainbow? _____
3. What has hands but cannot clap? _____
4. What must be broken before you can use it? _____
5. What gets wetter and wetter the more it dries? _____
6. What belongs to you but is used mostly by others? _____
7. I'm tall when I'm young and I'm short when I'm old. Who am I? _____
8. I start with the letter T, I am filled with T and I end in T. Who am I? _____

B. How many were you able to solve? Share your answers with the class.



READING

Edward Lear was an English poet who wrote many nonsense poems. These poems often made up words that have no real meaning. He also wrote several limericks. A limerick is a funny poem consisting of five lines. Let us read some limericks by Edward Lear.

1 There was an old man in a tree,
Who was **loosely** bound by a tree.
When they said, 'Toss it here?'
He replied, 'Yes, it does!
It's a regular **hoax** of a tree.'



2 There was an old man with a beard,
Who said, 'It is just as I feared!
Two owls and a hen,
Four larks and a wren,
Have all built their nests in my beard!'

3 There was an old person of Baring,
Whose **presence of mind** was amazing.
He purchased a **snail**,
Which he rode at full speed,
And escaped from the people of Baring.



presence of mind
The ability to think quickly and make good decisions in a difficult situation.