

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, GANDHINAGAR**  
**ACADEMIC SESSION 2020-21**  
**CLASS 2**  
**SUBJECT : ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

**Chapter No. 1. Common Noun and Proper Noun**

**Exercise: 1 (In Notebook)**

**Q 1. Write the Common nouns and Proper nouns in the correct column.**

apple	dog	table	Diwali	bus
India	pen	Canada	Rohan	Thursday

Common noun	Proper noun
1. apple	1. India
2. dog	2. Canada
3. pen	3. Diwali
4. table	4. Rohan
5. bus	5. Thursday

**Exercise: 2 (In Notebook)**

**Q 2. One noun is wrong in the sentence. Choose the correct noun from the given box and rewrite the sentence correctly.**

**Diwali      spider      table      hair      March**

1. Seema was combing her fingers.

**Ans:** Seema was combing her **hair**.



2. The snake makes the web.

**Ans:** The **spider** makes the web.



3. A book is made of wood.

**Ans:** A **table** is made of wood.



4. Holi is the festival of lights.

**Ans:** **Diwali** is the festival of lights.



5. November is the third month of the year.

**Ans:** **March** is the third month of the year.



## Chapter No. 2. Nouns: One and Many

Ex: 1 (In Notebook)

1. Write 'S' for Singular noun and 'P' for Plural noun.



Water Bottle

S



Roses

P



Boys

P



Cloud

S



Baloons

P



Cow

S

**Exercise: 2 (In Notebook)**

**Q 2 . Change the Singular nouns into Plural nouns.**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
1. boy	boys
2. watch	watches
3. candy	candies
4. wolf	wolves
5. mouse	mice
6. game	games
7. baby	babies
8. donkey	donkeys
9. child	children
10. sheep	sheep (No change)

**Exercise: 3 (In Notebook)**

**Q 3. Fill in the correct plural form in the following sentences.**

1. The man is six feet tall. (foot)
2. Please bring two loaves of bread. (loaf)
3. The five mice stole the cheese. (mouse)
4. Many flies are sitting on the sweets. (fly)
5. All the windows of the room are open. (window)

## Chapter No. 3 Nouns: Singular and Plural

### Notebook Exercise – I

Q.1. Match the noun in column A with correct nouns of opposite gender in column B.

1	dog
2	gander
3	bull
4	peacock
5	billy goat
6	stag
7	tiger
8	drake

	goose
	peahen
	bitch
	doe
	cow
	tigress
	duck
	nanny goat

## Notebook Exercise – II

### Q.2. Fill in the blanks with the correct gender-

nephew , queen , grandpa , prince , brother , mother , boy

1. Tom is going to visit his grandma and grandpa.
2. The prince and the princess are the children of the queen.
3. The king and queen live in the palace.
4. Dave and Anne live with their mother and father.
5. Rahul and Priya are brother and sister.
6. Tom took his niece and nephew to a show.
7. The girl is playing Tennis. The boy is playing football.

## Chapter No. 4. PRONOUN

### Exercise: 1 (In Notebook)

**Q.1. Match the word or a group of words on the left with the corresponding pronoun on the right.**

- |                     |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| 1. Pat and I        | a. He   |
| 2. Joseph           | b. She  |
| 3. Alia             | c. We   |
| 4. The big truck    | d. They |
| 5. Kevin and Martin | e. It   |

### Answers:

1.     2.     3.     4.     5.

### Exercise – II

**Q. 2. Identify and underline the pronouns in the given sentences.**

- 1) She is trying to catch the butterfly with this net.
- 2) He likes to splash in puddles with his yellow boots.
- 3) It is eating a big, green leaf.
- 4) Come with me to see a cute bird on the tree!
- 5) Do you like the smell of the flower?
- 6) He always pops the bubbles that we blow.

### Exercise – III

**Q.3. Write the correct pronouns in the blanks to replace the underlined nouns.**

1. Ali and Toby like to play volleyball.

Ans. They like to play volleyball.

2. Monica stood first in her class.

Ans. She stood first in her class.


3. Nitin came but Supriya could not come.

Ans. He came but she could not come.


4. Disha and I study in the same school.

Ans. We study in the same school.


**5** Adjectives



a *tall* girl



a *white* kitten



a *thin* man

The words *tall*, *thin* and *white* describe the nouns *woman*, *man* and *kitten*.

The words that describe nouns are called **describing words** or **adjectives**.

**\*Reading and Explanation of the lesson followed with the Textbook page nos: 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.**

Notebook  
Exercise

**Exercise : 1 (In Notebook)**

**Q:1 Underline the Adjectives in the following sentences.**

1. Dhruv is a naughty boy.
2. Anju is a good singer.
3. My pillow is soft.
4. The sky is grey with the clouds.
5. I bought a new car.
6. Rita wore an orange dress.
7. The chocolates are delicious.
8. I saw a blue balloon in the sky.
9. The ice-cream is cold.
10. The floor is hard.



**Exercise : 2 (In Notebook)**

**Q:2 Write an adjective (describing word) for each noun. Choose from the box.**

**light, kind, cold, beautiful, sweet.**

1. A **cold** day.
2. A **beautiful** scenery.
3. A **sweet** apple.
4. A **light** feather.
5. A **kind** teacher.

**Exercise : 3 (In Notebook)**

**Q:3 Choose the best adjective for each animal from the bracket.**

1. A **timid** rabbit but a **bold** lion. (bold, timid)
2. A **beautiful** peacock but an **ugly** crow. (ugly, beautiful)
3. A **foolish** donkey but a **clever** fox. (foolish, clever)
4. A **huge** elephant but a **tiny** mouse. (huge, tiny)
5. A **gentle** lamb but a **cunning** fox. (cunning, gentle)

Textbook  
Exercise

Page no: 20.

**A** Fill in the blanks using suitable adjectives.

fresh    hungry    new    hot    strong

1. The ..... cat drank all the milk.



2. .... fruits are good for us.



3. Rajat likes ..... milk.



4. Only a ..... person can lift heavy things.



5. Leena is wearing a ..... dress.



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**ANSWER KEY:**

**5. Adjectives**

A. 1. hungry    2. Fresh    3. hot    4. strong    5. new

**B** Rewrite the following sentences using the adjectives given in brackets at suitable places.

1. I have a ball. (red)



I have a red ball.

2. Mother has a knife. (sharp)



.....

3. These are apples. (sweet)



.....

4. This is a doll. (lovely)



.....

5. The boy drank all the water. (thirsty)



.....

**ANSWER KEY:**

- B. 2. Mother has a sharp knife. 3. These apples are sweet./These are sweet apples.  
4. This is a lovely doll./This doll is lovely. 5. The thirsty boy drank all the water.

**C** Fill in the blanks by choosing suitable adjectives from those given in brackets.

1. The packet is very ..... heavy..... (heavy/young)
2. Delhi is a ..... city. (round/big)

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Everyday English Grammar

3. Respecting elders is a ..... habit.  
(good/bad)
4. The giraffe has a ..... neck. (long/short)
5. When it rains, the roads get .....  
(dry/muddy)
6. In winter, we like to have ..... drinks.  
(hot/cold)



**ANSWER KEY:**

C. 2. big 3. good 4. long 5. muddy 6. hot

**D** Rewrite the sentences using the opposites of the underlined adjectives.

1. The table is dirty.

.....

2. Rohan wore new clothes.

.....

3. The man in a blue shirt is rich.

.....

4. Shilpa has long black hair.

.....

5. The red box is empty.

.....

**ANSWER KEY:**

- D. 1. The table is clean.      2. Rohan wore old clothes.  
3. The man in a blue shirt is poor.      4. Shilpa has short black hair.  
5. The red box is full.

**E** Write one word for the following phrases. Choose the answer from the box below.

courageous   greedy   sandy  
costly   well-mannered   creamy

1. something that costs a lot ..... costly .....
2. someone who shows a lot of courage .....



Adjectives

3. a cake full of cream .....
4. a person full of greed .....
5. a beach full of sand .....
6. someone who has good manners .....

**ANSWER KEY:**

E. 2. courageous   3. creamy   4. greedy   5. sandy   6. well-mannered

**F** Complete the adjectives. All the words end in -y.

1. opposite of light (weight)    h..... ..y
2. not clean    d..... ..y
3. not difficult    e..... ..y
4. a large number    m..... ..y
5. very small    t..... ..y
6. not wet    d.....y
7. opposite of full    e..... ..y



**ANSWER KEY:**

- F. 1. heavy    2. dirty    3. easy    4. many    5. tiny    6. dry  
7. empty

**G** Write the opposites of the following words. Choose the answers from the words given in the box.

sad thin short difficult small  
bottom strong young poor gentle

- |           |                  |          |       |
|-----------|------------------|----------|-------|
| 1. fierce | .....gentle..... | 6. top   | ..... |
| 2. thick  | .....            | 7. long  | ..... |
| 3. happy  | .....            | 8. rich  | ..... |
| 4. big    | .....            | 9. weak  | ..... |
| 5. old    | .....            | 10. easy | ..... |

**ANSWER KEY:**

G. 2. thin 3. sad 4. small 5. young 6. bottom 7. short 8. poor  
9. strong 10. difficult



**H** Write the names of the colours that are generally used to describe these things.

1. leaf .....
2. blood .....
3. chocolate .....
4. lemon .....
5. milk .....
6. ash .....

**ANSWER KEY:**

H. 1. green 2. red 3. brown 4. yellow 5. white 6. grey

**I** Some animals are described below. Read the clues and write the names of the animals in the blank spaces. Also circle the adjectives in the sentences.

1. It is a pet animal. It is very faithful and wags its tail when it is happy. It is a ..... dog .....
2. It is a fierce animal. It is strong and is called the king of the jungle. It has thick golden hair on its head. It is a .....
3. It is a big beautiful bird. It has a crown on its head. It comes out in the rain. It is a .....
4. It is a naughty animal. It jumps on trees. It copies human beings. It is a .....
5. It is a huge animal. It has a long nose and big ears. It loves bananas and sugar cane. It is an .....



**ANSWER KEY:**

1. 2. fierce strong thick golden lion
3. big beautiful peacock
4. naughty monkey
5. huge long big elephant

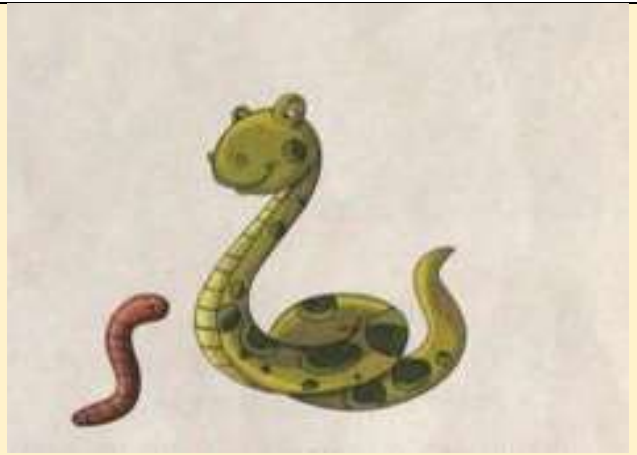
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**THANK YOU**

**Chapter – 6 Comparison**



Ravi is **taller** than Rohan.



The snake is **longer** than the worm.

Some adjectives help us compare two things and say how they differ from each other. These adjectives generally end with **-er**.

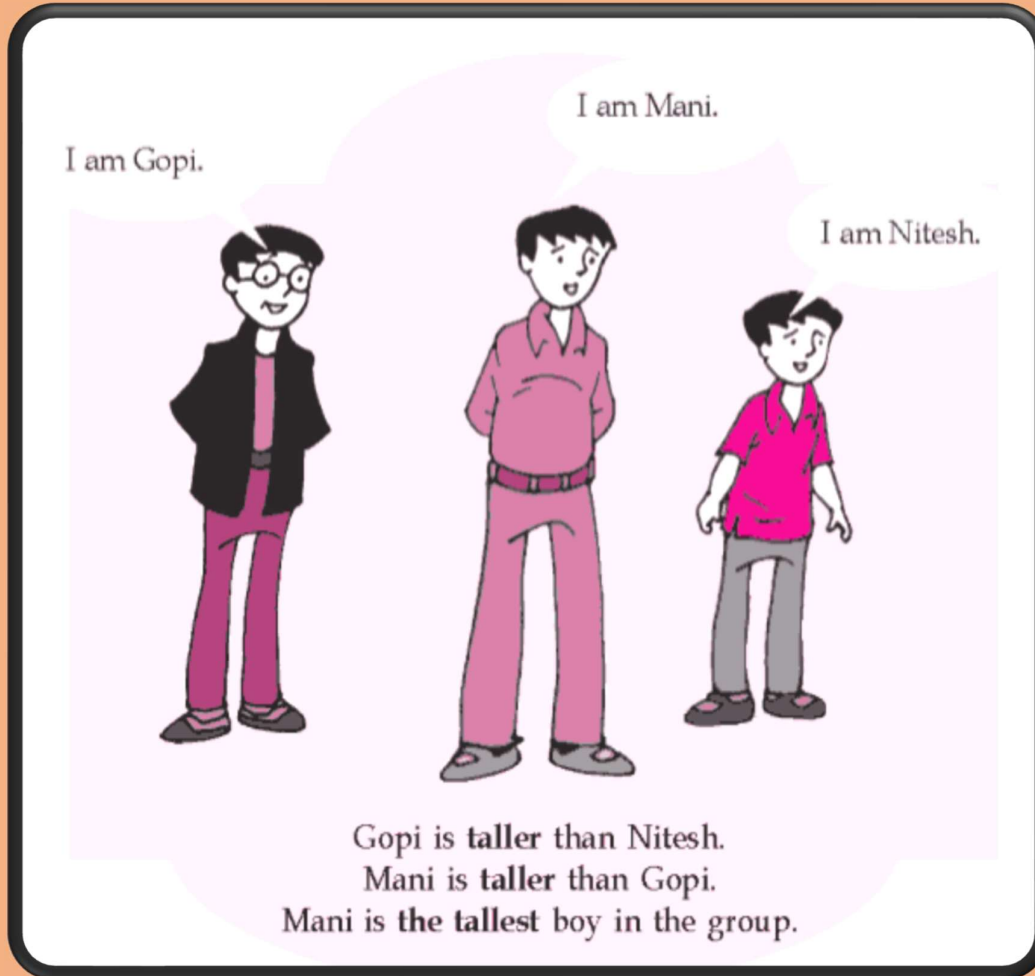
• Complete the sentences with suitable adjectives –

1. The man is **older** than a boy.
2. A chair is **smaller** than a bed.
3. Yamini is **taller** than her brother.
4. A rabbit has **longer** ears than a cat.



Some adjectives help us compare more than two things and say how they are different from one another. These adjectives generally end with *-est*.

We always use the article *"The"* before them.



### Keep in Mind

We do not add *-er* or *-est* at the end of some adjectives like good, little and bad to make comparing adjectives. They change in special ways.

- Good - better - best
- Little - less - least
- Bad - worse - worst

**EX – I**

**Q. Choose suitable adjectives from the given box and complete the following sentences.**

1. Yesterday was the **coldest** day of this winter.
2. Don't swim in the **deepest** part of the pool.
3. The **cleverest** boy will win the quiz.
4. The **fastest** girl won the race.
5. Pick up the **shortest** pencil from the bunch.
6. I took the **longest** jump.

deepest

longest

coldest

cleverest

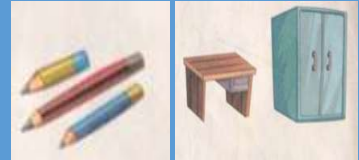
shortest

fastest

**EX – II**

**Q. Look at the given pictures. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives from those given in the brackets.**

1. The **longest** pencil has stripes on it. (**longest / longer**)
2. A table is **smaller** than a wardrobe. (**smaller / smallest**)
3. A horse is **faster** than a donkey. (**faster / fastest**)
4. The trophies on the **lowest** shelf are mine. (**lowest / low**)
5. A car is **lighter** than a bus. (**lighter / lightest**)



**EX – III**

Q. Complete the table.

Adjectives	- er	- est
nice	nicer	nicest
fine	finer	finest
bright	brighter	brightest
close	closer	closest
neat	neater	neatest
slow	slower	slowest

**Notebook Exercises****Ex – I**

Adjectives	- er	- est
big	bigger	biggest
old	older	oldest
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
little	less	least
slow	slower	slowest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
long	longer	longest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
tall	taller	tallest

## **Ex – II**

**Q. Choose the correct word from the bracket and fill in the blanks.**

1. She is **prettier** than her sister. (**pretty/prettier**)
2. Maya is a **nice** girl. (**nicest/nice**)
3. Supriya is the **tallest** girl in the class. (**taller/tallest**)
4. I am **smarter** than you. (**smart/smarter**)
5. Russia is the **biggest** country in the world. (**biggest/bigger**)

## **Ex – III**

**Q. Complete the given blanks.**

1. young → **younger** → youngest
2. short → shorter → **shortest**
3. cheap → **cheaper** → **cheapest**
4. small → **smaller** → smallest
5. dark → **darker** → **darkest**
6. long → **longer** → longest
7. warm → **warmer** → **warmest**
8. sweet → **sweeter** → sweetest

**Verbs** tells us what people, animals and things do. They are also called as **action words**.

A **verb** is a word that names an action.



exercise



blow



ride

Name the action **verb** in the pictures below.



jump



clean



fly



chase



dance



brush



kick



dig



laugh



hike



smile



talk



## Textbook Exercises

### Ex – I

Q) Underline the **verbs** in the following sentences.

1. A hen lays eggs.
2. Mrs Mehta teaches us English.
3. Ronnie likes mangoes.
4. A farmer works in the field.
5. Sagar runs very fast.



### Ex – II

Q) Tick (✓) the suitable **verbs** in the following sentences.

1. A horse (brays/**gallops**) in the field.
2. A baby (crawls/**sleeps**) in a cot.
3. A monkey (**jumps**/walks) from one tree to another.
4. Sahil (**plays**/sings) cricket in the evening.
5. A student (**draws**/dances) in her sketchbook.



### Ex – III

Q) Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the **verbs** given in the strip below.

This is a park in Pushpa Vihar. It is evening time. Some children are **playing** with a ball. A man is **pushing** a pram with his baby in it. Two women are **sitting** on the bench. Some boys are **running** on the grass. A little girl is **skipping** rope. Two boys are **hiding** behind the bush. They are all **enjoying** themselves.

### Ex – IV

Q) Some **nouns** (naming words) and **verbs** (action/doing words) are given in two boxes below. Choose the correct ones and fill in the blanks in the sentences that follow. Take the help of the pictures.

## NOUNS

rope      teeth      hair  
horse      apple      tree

## VERBS

combing      brushing  
riding      skipping  
cutting      sitting

1. Rahul is **brushing** his **teeth**.
2. Sonali is **combing** her **hair**.
3. Reena is **skipping rope**.
4. Amit is **riding** a **horse**.
5. The owl is **sitting** on a **tree**.
6. Mr Mehta is **cutting** an **apple**.

### **Notebook Exercises Ex – I**

**Q) Circle the verbs in the following sentences.**

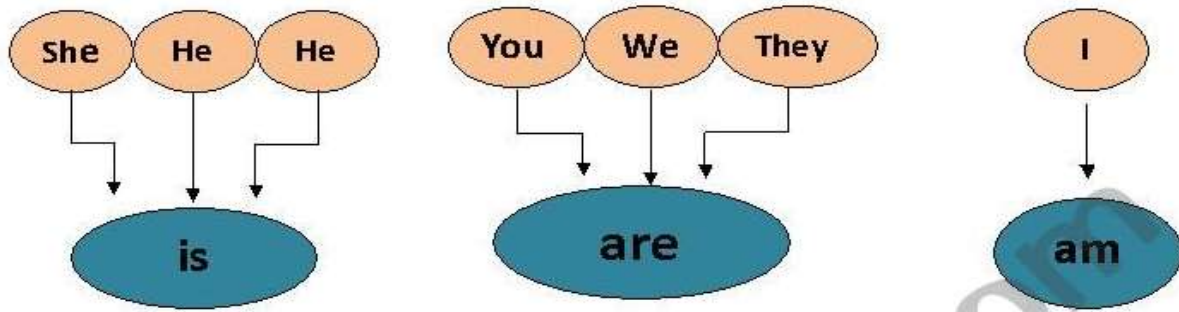
1. Jyoti **reads** a book.
2. Kapil **solves** the sum.
3. Soham **listen** to his favourite song.
4. Rima **runs** fast.
5. The ship **soils** in the sea.

### **Ex – II**

**Q) Fill in the blanks with 'ing' form of verbs given below.**

1. The boy is **drinking** milk. (**drink**)
2. The man is **sitting** on a sand. (**sit**)
3. The dog is **running** after the ball. (**run**)
4. The children are **swimming** in the sea. (**swim**)
5. Sonu's family is **eating** bhelpuri. (**eat**)

## Chapter – 9 Is, Am, Are



- I **am** a student of class 2.
- Mrs Sumaiya Khan **is** my teacher.
- Rita and Payal **are** my classmates.

The words **is**, **am** and **are** are the **present tense** forms of the verb **be**. Present Tense forms are used to talk about actions happening at the present time, or now. **Is**, **am** and **are** can be used as main verbs or as verbs that help other verbs.

As main verbs	As helping verbs
I <b>am</b> happy.	She <b>is studying</b> .
You <b>are</b> kind.	They <b>are teasing</b> others.

### Keep in mind

We use

- **Am** with **I**.
- **Is** with **he, she, it, everybody, somebody, nobody, everyone, someone, no-one** and **singular nouns**.
- **Are** with **you, we, they** and **plural nouns**.

## Textbook Exercises

### Ex – I

Q) Fill in the blanks with the verbs *is*, *am* or *are*.

1. Mumbai is the business centre of India.
2. We are the students of Happy School.
3. You are drinking orange juice.
4. He is a naughty boy.
5. I am writing in my notebook.
6. The boys are playing football.

### Ex – II

Q) Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the underlined verbs with correct ones.

- There is many animals in the zoo.
- There are many animals in the zoo.
  
- A dog are under the table.
- A dog is under the table.
  
- There is many puppies playing in the park.
- There are many puppies playing in the park.
  
- Mr khan are my English teacher.
- Mr khan is my English teacher.
  
- I is going to play tennis.
- I am going to play tennis.

- Everybody **am** studying for the test tomorrow.
- Everybody **is** studying for the test tomorrow.
  
- Someone **are** knocking at the door.
- Someone **is** knocking at the door.

### **Ex – III**

**Q) Use *is* or *are* in the following sentences.**

1. The cat **is** under the chair.
2. Some books **are** on the table.
3. The fruits **are** in the bowl.
4. The children **are** making a lot of noise.
5. Some birds **are** sitting on the branch.
6. A boy **is** running.
7. My brother **is** colouring with crayons.
8. The geese **are** swimming in the lake.

### **Notebook Exercises Ex – I**

**Q) Use *is*, *am* and *are* for the following sentences.**

1. I **am** very intelligent.
2. The school bell **is** ringing.
3. Raju and Ronak **are** friends.
4. The dog **is** under the table.
5. I **am** late for the dance class.
6. She **is** very beautiful.
7. They **are** playing in the park.
8. Rahul **is** waiting for his father.

**Ex – II**

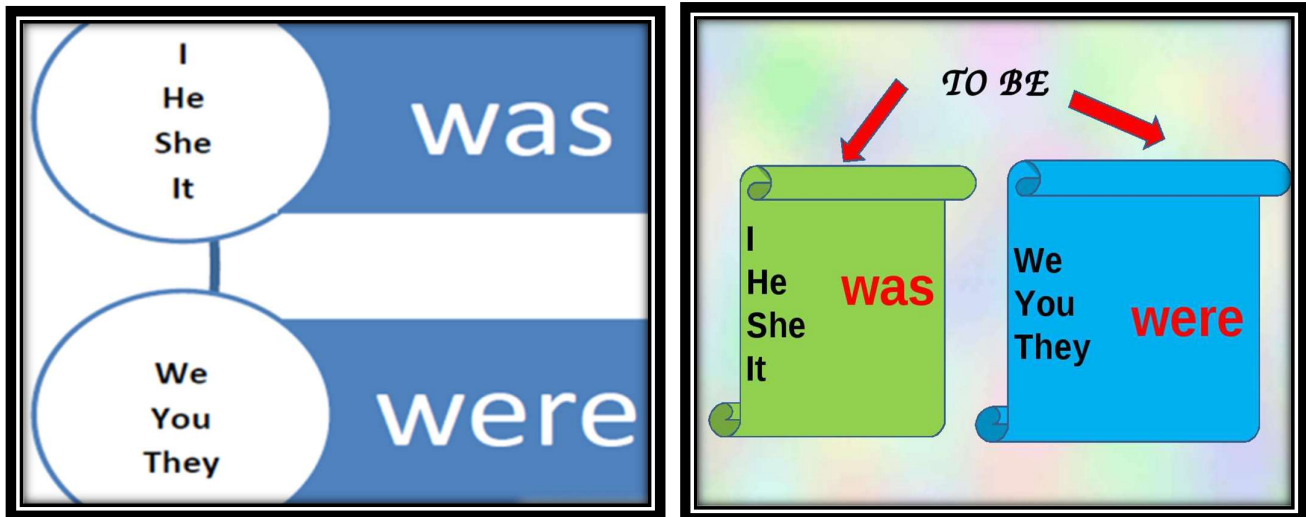
**Q) Rewrite the sentences by replacing underlined verb with a correct one.**

- Birds am flying in the sky.
- Birds are flying in the sky.
  
- The boat are sailing.
- The boat is sailing.
  
- January are the first month of the year.
- January is the first month of the year.
  
- They am arranging the shelf.
- They are arranging the shelf.
  
- I is studying.
- I am studying.

**Ex – II Q) Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs from those given in the brackets.**

1. They are busy today. (is/are)
2. That is your pen. (am/is)
3. You are disturbing me. (is/are)
4. I am feeling sleepy. (am/are)
5. He is sad. (are/is)

**Chapter – 10 Was & Were**



The words was and were are the past tense forms of the verb be. They may be used as main verbs or as helping verbs.

- **As Main Verbs**

I was tired.

They were late.

- **As helping verbs**

Sarita was writing a story.

They were going to a party.

### Keep in mind

We use

*Was* with *I, she, he, it, everybody, somebody, nobody, everyone, someone, no one* and **singular nouns**.

*Were* with *you, we, they* and **plural nouns**.

Some more examples-

- He *was* happy.
- They *were* laughing.
- She *was* going to market.
- It *was* a beautiful flower.

### Textbook Exercises

#### Ex – I

Q) Fill in the blanks with the verbs *was* or *were*.

1. Last year, I was studying at the Central School.
2. We were going to the market when the bus broke down.
3. Soha was hurt, so she started crying.
4. I was not happy with my result.
5. He was not in school last Friday.
6. They were the best team of the year.
7. Dhruv was studying last night.
8. They were at the beach yesterday.
9. Sanjay was going with his mother in the car when it started raining.
10. Ms Ekta was teaching us when one of the students fell from the chair.
11. The students were thrilled to go out for a picnic.



## Ex – II

**Q) Use *am, is, are, was* or *were* to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.**

1. Yesterday Samik **was** tired, so he could not go to the fair.
2. Now I **am** a student of class 2.
3. Last year I **was** in class 1.
4. They **were** studying when I entered the room.
5. Nobody **was** absent yesterday.
6. Rita **is** helpful and kind, so everyone likes her.
7. Dogs **are** faithful animal.
8. The dog **was** barking at the stranger when Mr Gupta opened the door.
9. **Are** you planning to attend the meeting tomorrow?
10. Where **were** you an hour ago?

### **Notebook Exercises Ex – I**

**Q) Tick the correct option given in the brackets.**

1. I (**was/were**) sad because I lost my pencil.
2. It (**was/were**) raining yesterday.
3. She (**was/were**) the first one to climb the hill.
4. I (**was/were**) ill last week.
5. We (**was/were**) late for the dinner.

## Ex – II

**Q) Fill in the blanks with *was* or *were*.**

1. I **was** sad yesterday.
2. It **was** very cold yesterday.
3. Hema and Seema **were** best friends.
4. They **were** in the library yesterday.
5. Simran **was** a good dancer.
6. She **was** absent yesterday.
7. I **was** in the party last night.
8. They **were** planting trees.

## Chapter – 11 Has, Have & Had

The verbs **has** and **have** show that something belongs to someone. The verb **had** shows that something belonged to someone.

Asif **has** a toy.



We **have** presents for Sanjana.



Rohit **had** a kitten with him yesterday.



I **have** a pet dog.



### Keep in mind

We use

**Has** with **he, she, it** and **singular nouns**.

**Have** with **I, you, we, they** and **plural nouns**.

**Had** with **I, she, he, it, they, you, we, singular nouns** and **plural nouns**, that is, all types of nouns and pronouns.



## Textbook Exercises

### Ex – I

**Q) Use *has, have* or *had* in the following paragraph.**

Neha lives next door. She **has** three pets. She **has** one dog and two puppies. The dog **has** long ears. The puppies **have** short ears. Earlier, she **had** a fish bowl too. Her parents gave it to her on her birthday last year.

**Q) Fill in the blanks with the blanks with the verbs *has, have* or *had*.**

1. Leela **has** a new red dress. She wears it very often.
2. All the boys **have** their own cricket bats.
3. Yesterday Raman was absent. He **had** fever.
4. Rahul and Roma **have** many storybooks. They love reading.
5. He **has** a cold. Let him go home.

**Q) Fill in the blanks using the correct *verb* from the brackets.**

1. My mother **has** (*has/have*) the car keys.
2. Rajat **had** (*had/has*) two balloons yesterday. Today he **has** (*have/has*) only one.
3. I **have** (*has/have*) five red roses.
4. She **has** (*has/have*) a pet cat named Toto.
5. We **have** (*has/have*) many charts in our classroom.

### **Notebook Exercises Ex – I**

**Q) Tick the correct *verbs* from the given options in the bracket.**

1. I (*have/had*) coffee yesterday.
2. You (*had/have*) to study hard to pass the exams.
3. I (*has/have*) a smart phone.
4. She (*has/have*) a phone.
5. They (*has/have*) new shoes.
6. Shekhar (*have/has*) a young brother.
7. Our school (*has/have*) a basketball court.

Ex – II

Q) Fill in the blanks with *has/have/had*.

1. We **have** many cars.
2. Neeru **has** a pet parrot.
3. Meenu **had** high fever yesterday.
4. I **have** a rose.
5. He **has** brown eyes.
6. I **have** some work to finish.
7. Avinash **has** your notebook.
8. Shikha **had** a meeting yesterday.
9. We **have** a good plan for the vacations.