

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, MURI

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK 2020-21 FOR CLASS – V

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Tenses

Tense' is the form of a verb that shows the time and state of an action or event. Tenses are generally of three kinds: Present Tense, Past Tense and Future Tense. Each of these tenses is further divided into four kinds.

Present Tense: When a verb shows that an action takes place at present, it is called the Present Tense.

1. **Simple Present Tense:** The Simple Present Tense is used to express universal truth, habitual actions, quotations and planned activities. **Example:** The sun **sets** in the west. (truth) Keats **says**, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" (quotation) She **drinks** coffee every morning.(habit)

2. **Present Continuous Tense:** The Present Continuous Tense is used to express an action going on at the time of speaking, temporary action or a planned future action. **Example:** We **are playing** in the garden. (present action) I **am watching** a movie. (temporary action) We **are visiting** the Red Fort next week. (future action)

3. **Present Perfect Tense:** The Present Perfect Tense is used to express just completed actions, past actions whose time is not specific and to ask questions. **Example:** He **has** just **gone** to school. (just completed action) We **have lived** here for five years. (past action)

Past Tense: when a verb indicates an action that took place in the past, it is called the Past Tense.

1. **Simple Past Tense:** The Simple Past Tense talks about the past actions, habits or conditions. **Example:** She **baked** a cake yesterday. (past actions) He **used** to smoke when he was young. (Habit)

2. **Past Continuous Tense:** The Past Continuous Tense talks about the actions that were in progress in the past or two past actions that took place simultaneously. **Example:** They **were going** to the market. He **was writing** a letter.

3. **Past Perfect Tense:** The Past Perfect Tense talks about the completed actions in the past or the past actions completed before a specific time. **Example:** He **had done** his work. They **had gone** to Mumbai.

Future Tense: When a verb shows an action will take place in the future, it is called the Future Tense

1. **Simple Future Tense:** The Simple Future Tense is used to express a supposed action, determination, natural phenomenon, condition. **Example:** .We **shall play** in the ground. I **will become** an engineer. The sun **will rise** in the east.

2. **Future Continuous Tense:** The Future Continuous Tense talks about the continuity of the supposed

actions. Example: They **will be playing** in the park. He **will be writing** a letter. I **shall be going** there.

3.Future Perfect Tense: The Future Perfect Tense talks about the completion of supposed actions or the actions that started earlier but still continue. **Example:** The aeroplane **will have landed** on the airport at 2.00 a.m. supposed action. I **shall have stayed** in Kolkata for four years by June next.

Thus, the Future Perfect Tense =Subject + will/shall have + Past Participle of the verb.

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct verbs and write in the blanks.

1. The earth _____ round the sun. (a) moves (b) moved (c) will move
2. She _____ a cake yesterday. (a) bake (b) baked (c) will bake
3. They have _____ their work. (a) finish (b) finished (c) will finish

B. Write suitable verb in the blank space:

1. Birds fly with their wings.
2. The map of India _____ on the wall.
3. Two and two _____ four.
4. The tailor _____ me a new shirt.
5. Birds _____ nests in trees.
6. Some men _____ glasses to see better.
7. The clock _____ us the time.
8. The sun _____ in the East and _____ in the West.
9. The cat _____ after the rat.
10. I _____ the train, although I _____ fast.

C. complete these sentences using the present tense form of be verb:

1. I _____ fully satisfied.
2. Mrs Jha _____ usually very cool.
3. We _____ anxious about your result.
4. Mr Rao _____ a sincere friend.
5. _____ all these children in your class?

D. Write down the -ing form of the following verb:

1. Break _____
- 2 buy _____
- 3 die _____
4. Put _____
5. Fly _____
6. Sit _____
7. come _____
8. Forget _____
9. Lose _____
10. Cut _____

Adverb

Adverbs are words that tell us more about the verbs, adjectives or other adverbs in a sentence.

Example : The train arrived **early**. John is a **very** intelligent boy. He came here **almost** silently.

Kinds of Adverbs

There are four kinds of adverbs: **Adverbs of Manner**, **Adverbs of Time**, **Adverbs of Frequency** and **Adverbs of Place**.

1. Adverbs of Manner: Adverbs of Manner tell us how actions are done.

Example: David was talking **politely**. The soldier fought **bravely**. He comes to me **rarely**.

2. Adverbs of Time: The adverbs that show the time of the actions are called Adverbs of time.

Example: He takes a bath **daily**. She **never** comes to me. We are moving to Kolkata **soon**.

3. Adverbs of Frequency: The adverbs that show how often actions take place are called Adverb of frequency.

Example: Sam **always** speaks the truth. Tony goes to the temple **thrice** a week. Antony **often** smiles these days.

4. Adverbs of place: The adverb that show the place of the actions are called adverbs of place.

Example: Please keep this book **there**. The yak is running **down** the hill. The rabbit hid **inside** the hole.

Adjectives

Brave

Wide

Polite

Adverbs

bravely

widely

politely

Adjectives

slow

timid

sad

Adverbs

slowly

timidly

sadly

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct adverbs and write in the blanks.

1 Martha is _____ late to school. (a) easily (b) rarely (c) neatly

2. The snail walks _____. (a) fast (b) wisely (c) slowly

3. John always talks _____. (a) surely (b) politely (c) rarely.

B. Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. The giraffe is a very tall animal.
2. We met an accident when we walk Carelessly.
3. She arrived late again.
4. The rain fell heavily on the rooftop.
5. The baby cried loudly as he was hungry.

C. Make adverbs form the following adjectives:

1. Nice-_____
2. Angry - _____
3. Cheerful- _____
4. Happy- _____
5. Rude- _____
6. Rough- _____
7. Wrong- _____
8. Silent- _____
9. Quick- _____
10. Smart- _____.

D. Fill in the blanks with the suitable adverbs formed from the words in the brackets:

1. Andrea talks _____ (polite) even to strangers.
2. Tony works _____ (hard) to achieve something
3. Richard came _____ (late) in the evening with his friends.
4. Chris comes to my office _____ (rare) to make a courtesy call.
5. Danny does his work _____. (sincere).
6. It is _____ (extreme) hot today even in the veranda.
7. Our T.V. set went _____ (complete) out of order.
8. Mr Gower works _____ (careful) to avoid errors which are sometimes awfully tricky.
9. David writes _____ (neat), particularly when he is in his proper spirits.
10. Miss Rosy runs _____ (fast) on the track.

*****write an application to your principal, asking for three days leave to attend your sister's marriage.

