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Mastering

GRAMMAR

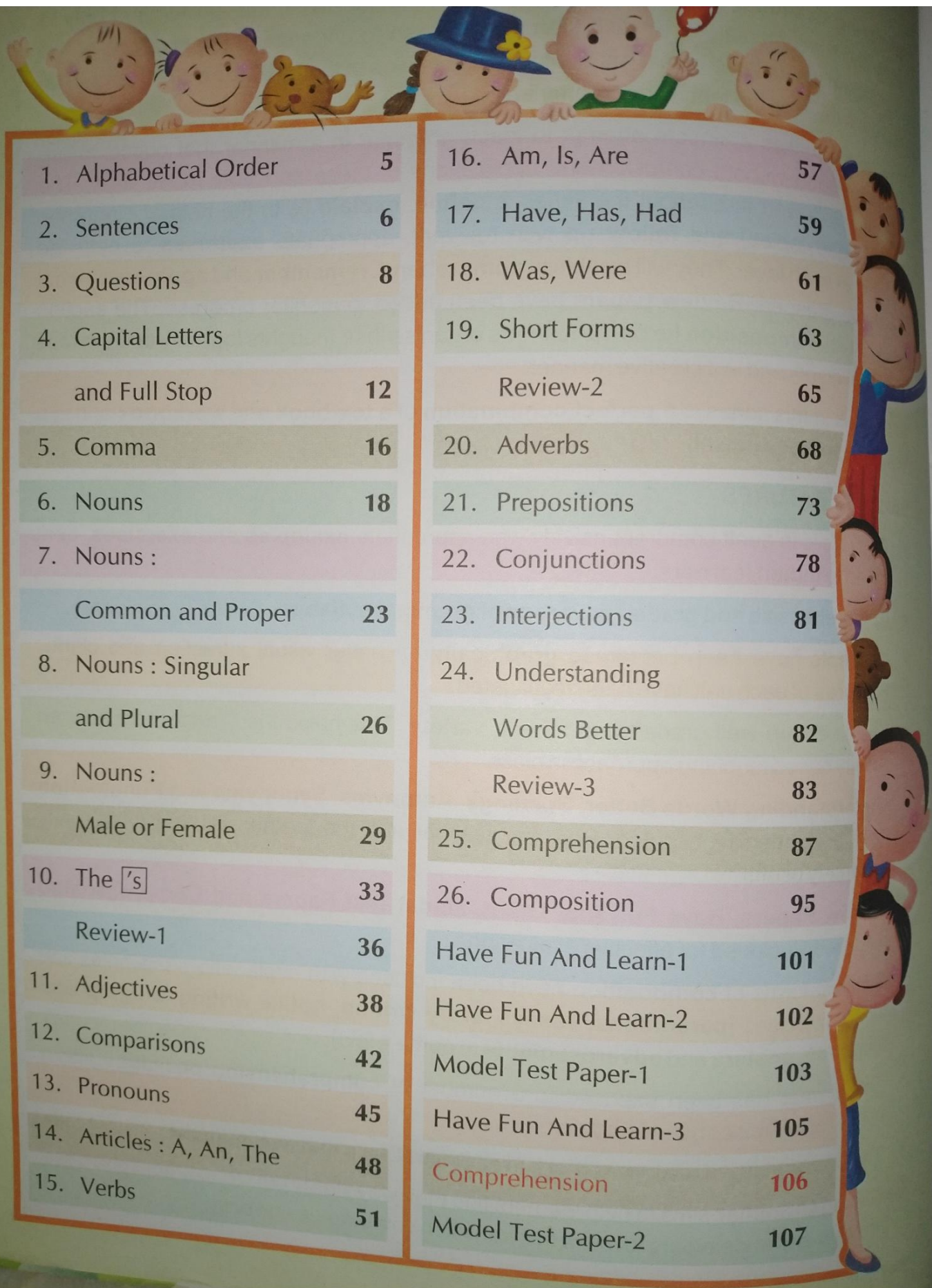
A BOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

CLASS
3

PROVERB
NOUN
VERB
PREPOSITION
CONSONANT
ADJECTIVE
ADVERB
VERB



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1

Alphabetical Order

We all remember the letters A, B, C, D, E

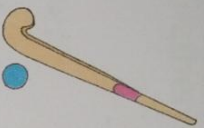
We know that 'B' always comes after 'A' and 'C' always comes before 'D'.



The order in which A, B, C, D, E are arranged is called the **alphabetical order**.

A. Arrange the names of these games in **alphabetical order**.

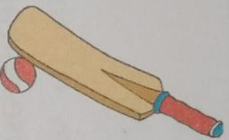
1. hockey



2. football



3. cricket



4. badminton



1. 2. 3. 4.

B. Arrange the names of these characters in **alphabetical order** and write them in the blanks.

1. Red Riding Hood



2. Pinocchio



3. Thumbelina



4. Cinderella



5. Snow White



6. Goldilocks



1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



2

Sentences



Read these groups of words.

- (i) like I cartoons
- (ii) in the garden

Do these groups of words make sense?

The first group of words does not make any sense. The second group of words makes sense but not complete sense.

Now, read these groups of words.

- (i) I like cartoons.
- (ii) Meena is walking in the garden.



These groups of words make complete sense and are called **sentences**.

A group
of words that makes complete
sense is called a sentence.



Let us read some more examples.

- my umbrella (X) • That is my umbrella. (✓)
- from my house (X) • My school is far from my house. (✓)
- school playground my has (X) • My school has a playground. (✓)

A. Tick (✓) the sentences and cross (X) those which are not.

1. Suhana is my best friend.
2. happy I am very today
3. The phone is ringing.
4. in the market
5. is not jyoti neighbour my
6. Birds are singing.
7. Singing birds
8. calling is mother Rohan
9. What is your name?
10. The door is open.



- A sentence begins with a capital letter.
- A sentence ends with a full stop.
- *Example* : The school is closed on Sundays.
- It can end with a question mark when the sentence asks a question.

Example : What are you doing?

(B.) Match the groups of words given in the two columns.

Column 1

1. Rohan
2. Reena and Veena
3. My grandfather
4. Birds
5. My mother

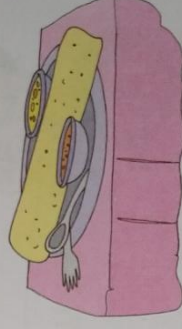
Column 2

- (a) walks with a stick
- (b) build nests in trees
- (c) cooks good food
- (d) studies in my school
- (e) are good dancers



(C.) Rearrange these words to make sentences. Use capital letters at the beginning of the sentences and end with full stops . or question marks ? .

1. my best friend Rohit is
2. in this I study school.
3. have dosa will for lunch I.
4. you do have book my
5. is what your name



(D.) Complete the sentences with words of your own choice.

1. I am scared of
2. My mother cooks
3. I play with
4. The stars shine
5. Birds build nests

Let's Revise



Hi! I am a sentence.
I make complete sense.
I begin with a capital letter.

VALUE CORNER

A sentence begins with a capital letter. How should you begin your day, by wishing your parents 'good morning', with a smile or by throwing tantrums for not going to school?



3

Questions

Meena is a new girl in class III. Richa wants to be her friend. Let us hear what they are talking about.



Richa

Hello! What is your name?

Hi! I am Meena.



Meena



Richa

Will you be my friend?

Yes, I will.



Meena

The sentences that end with question marks are **questions**. Richa asks Meena a few questions. We also ask questions to know about something.

When we ask questions, we use words like **what, who, where, how and which**. These are known as **question words**.

- Examples:
- (i) **What** is your name?
 - (ii) **Who** are you?
 - (iii) **Where** do you stay?
 - (iv) **How** do you come to school?
 - (v) **Which** colour do you like the most?

VALUE CORNER

We ask questions to know about something or somebody. A new student has come to your class. You want to know his name. How will you ask?

- (a) Who are you?
- (b) May I know your name?
- (c) Will you tell me your name?



A. Suhana has met Mihika for the first time. Make questions that they ask each other. Use the question words given in the brackets.

.....?
(Who)



Suhana

I am Mihika.



Mihika

.....?
(What)



Mihika

My name is Suhana.



Suhana

.....?
(Where)



Suhana

I stay in Motinagar.



Mihika

.....?
(How)



Suhana

I come to school by the school bus.



Mihika

Sometimes, we can form questions by making some changes in sentences.

Examples: (i) You **will** be my friend.
Will you be my friend? (a question)

↓
'Will' is put before 'you'.

(ii) Meena **was** present in class yesterday.
Was Meena present in class yesterday? (a question)

↓
'Was' is put before 'Meena'.

B. Make *questions* from the following sentences by changing the positions of the words printed in bold. Put question marks at the end.

Example: The baby **was** sleeping.

Was the baby sleeping? (a question)



1. Jyoti **will** sing.

.....

2. The school **is** closed.

.....

3. It **was** raining in the morning.

.....

4. The puppy **was** hungry.

.....

5. Avni's handwriting **is** very tidy.

.....

6. Mohan **was** happy.

.....

7. Rahul **is** a good boy.

.....

8. The boys **were** playing.

.....

9. Mita **is** late for school.
.....
10. They **will** return today.
.....
11. Vani **is** her friend.
.....
12. Tania **is** a good dancer.
.....
13. She **was** playing with Vihan.
.....
14. They **are** practising for the test.
.....

C. Match words in column (1) with groups of words in column (2) to make questions which make complete sense.

Column -1	Column -2
1. What	(a) are you?
2. Who	(b) did you come late to the class?
3. How	(c) are you doing here?
4. Where	(d) is talking in the class?
5. Why	(e) are you going?

Let's Revise

- Questions are sentences that ask something and end with question marks.
- They can be formed with words like **what, how, who, where** and **why**.
Example: Why are you late?
- They can also be formed by changing the order of words.
*Example: He was playing.
Was he playing?*