

SRM



Wizz

ENGLISH

GRAMMAR WORKBOOK

CLASS

3



Aligned with SNC 2020



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PREFACE

Wizz Workbook Series has been designed by a team of professional authors and educators having more than two decades of teaching experience to their credit. It is aligned with the Single National Curriculum, 2020 and aims at sharpening the holistic development of children through learner-centered approach. The series:

- ★ Guides students in a very simple way how to solve the cognitive tasks by creating a comfortable zone.
- ★ Encourages students to practice concepts with maximum practice space.
- ★ Involves students in interactive exercises and activities.
- ★ Helps students create a natural space for thinking through well-planned activities.

WHY WIZZ WORKBOOK SERIES?

Wizz Workbook Series is the best choice for students because it is:

- ★ Backed by practical experience and critical analysis of over 25 years.
- ★ Developed, designed and printed with the latest and modern techniques.
- ★ Available at economical prices keeping in view the post Covid-19 economic crisis.
- ★ Based on well-planned activities and systematically developed exercises.
- ★ Helpful for students to develop the 21st century life skills for a bright future.

PROJECT DIRECTOR	:	Muhammad Ahmad
PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR	:	Jawad Tahir
AUTHOR	:	Rana Muhammad Yousaf
CO-AUTHOR	:	Erum Tariq, Filza Asif
DESIGNED BY	:	Shahid Ahmad
GRAPHICS	:	Wizz Arts
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UNIT: 1 The Alphabetical Order

In English, the set of letters from **A to Z** is called **alphabet**. There are twenty-six (26) letters in the English alphabet. These twenty-six letters of English alphabets are placed in order, known as **ABC** or **alphabetical order**.

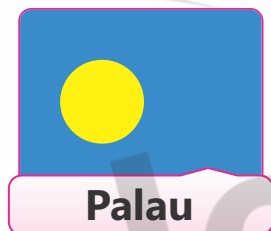
Activity 1

Arrange these words in alphabetical order.

cloud	rain	sunny	cone	house
winter	quilt	fire	blanket	cottage
ant	cricket	fly	honeybee	manor

The Alphabetical Order

If all the words start with the same letter, then second letter should be arranged in the alphabetical order.



/// The Alphabetical Order ///

If all the words have the same first and the second letters, then the third letter should be arranged in the alphabetical order.

/// Activity 2 ///

Put these words in alphabetical order looking at their third letter.

- i. bat, ball, bath, bail



- ii. cake, cap, cape, car



- iii. rabbit, rage, radio, range



- iv. onscreen, ongoing, onion, oncologist



- v. tub, tuck, turn, tunnel



- vi. manual, match, mare, mate



/// The Alphabetical Order ///

If all the words have the same first three letters, then the fourth letter should be arranged in the alphabetical order.

/// Activity 3 ///

Put these words in alphabetical order looking at their fourth letter.

Sr. #	Words	Alphabetical Order
1	heart	
2	heap	
3	heat	
4	hear	
5	head	
6	heel	

Sr. #	Words	Alphabetical Order
1	meta	
2	method	
3	meteor	
4	metro	
5	metal	
6	methyl	

1	swallow	
2	swamp	
3	swap	
4	swatch	
5	swatter	
6	swan	

1	dismal	
2	disown	
3	dismay	
4	distant	
5	disease	
6	disagree	

Creative Writing

Greeting is a "formal expression of goodwill", we use on meeting someone or even writing to someone.

Activity 1

**What do the people say when they meet for the first time?
What could be your reply? Read the text and fill the given lines.**

Assalaamu
Alaikum! /Hello!



How are you?



My name is
Abdullah.



Nice to meet you too.
Allah Hafiz! / Bye!
See you tomorrow.



Creative Writing

Each greeting card has four basic parts known as:



Recipient's Name

To: Maria,

Greeting — Happy Birthday!

My best wishes on this
happy day. I hope you have
a great day with your
family

Written
message

Sender's
Name — From: Amna



Write the four basic
parts of a greeting
card.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Activity 1

Write a reply to the greeting card given above.

UNIT: 3 Common and Proper Nouns

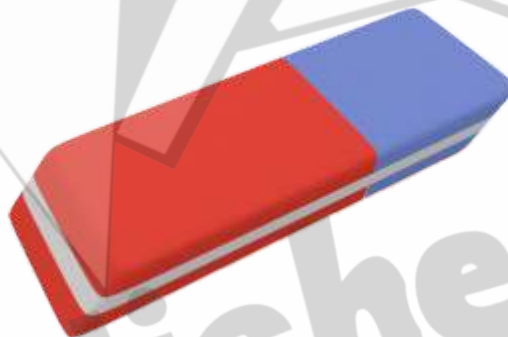
Nouns (naming words) are names of people, places, animals or things. They are broadly divided into:

- i. common nouns
- ii. proper nouns.

Common means “**ordinary or general**”. Common nouns are names of ordinary people, places, animals and things. They always begin with small letters, except when placed at the start of a sentence.

Activity 1

Look at the picture; identify its common nouns and fill in the blanks with the help of the given word bank.



pencil, marks, colours,
eraser/rubber, rubber

I am called a/an _____. I am made of _____. I am available in many _____. I am used to erase _____ made by pencil. In modern _____ a/an _____ is glued on to the end of a _____.

Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are the special persons, places, animals/birds/insects, things, days and months. A proper noun begins with a capital letter.

Activity 2

Match each proper noun with its common noun:.

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------|---|-------------|
| i. | Arabian | • | • language |
| ii. | Urdu | • | • poet |
| iii. | Punjab | • | • snake |
| iv. | Honda | • | • sea |
| v. | Rattle | • | • planet |
| vi. | Mars | • | • desert |
| vii. | Thar | • | • province |
| viii. | Allama Iqbal | • | • car |
| ix. | Badshahi | • | • continent |
| x. | Asia | • | • river |
| xi. | Ravi | • | • animal |
| xii. | Lion | • | • mosque |

UNIT: 5

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Common nouns are further divided into two kinds:

- i. Countable Nouns
- ii. Uncountable Nouns

Countable nouns are those things that can be counted.

For example: cup, doll, car etc.

Countable nouns have plurals.

Uncountable nouns are those things that cannot be counted.

For example: air, snow, dust etc.

Uncountable nouns do not have plurals.

Activity 1

Sort the nouns in the boxes into countable and uncountable nouns, and write them in the columns bellow.

milk	bread	air	work	island
oil	toothpicks	coffee	pot	pen
books	tea	bag	car	coin
tables	water	toys	fan	planets

Countable Nouns	

Uncountable Nouns	

Activity 2

Read the instructions for making hot and sour soup.

Underline the highlighted nouns as countable and circle the uncountable nouns.

- i. First in a large wok put 2 table spoon oil and stir fry 2 cloves of garlic, 1 inch ginger and 1 chilli together.
- ii. Add 2 table spoons of spring onion and stir fry until it softens. Further, add 1 carrot, 3 tbsp of chopped cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ capsicum and 5 beans.
- iii. Stir fry for 2 minutes or until the vegetables are half cooked. Add 4 cups of water, 2 table spoon of soy sauce, 2 table spoon of vinegar and 1 tsp of chilli sauce.
- iv. Now, add $\frac{1}{2}$ table spoon of pepper powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ table spoon of sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ table spoon of salt. Boil for 3 minutes or until the flavours are absorbed well.
- v. Now prepare cornflour slurry by mixing 2 table spoon cornflour in $\frac{1}{4}$ of cup water.
- vi. Pour the slurry into the soup and mix well. Continue boiling for 2 more minutes or until the soup thickens slightly.
- vii. Finally, add 2 table spoon of spring onion and enjoy hot and sour soup.

UNIT: 7 Pronouns

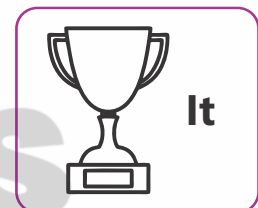
A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun. We use pronouns to avoid repetition of a noun. Some pronouns replace singular nouns.



Some pronouns replace plural noun. **We, us, they, them.**

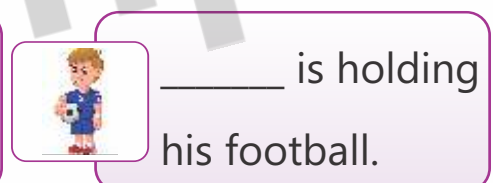
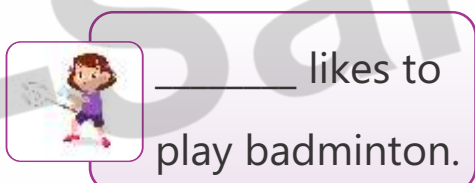
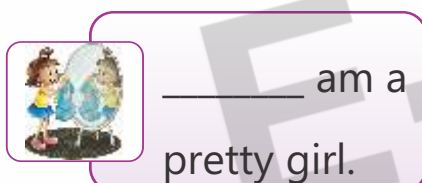
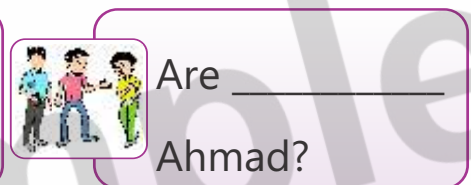
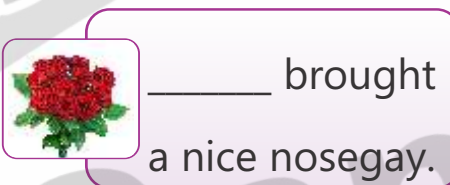
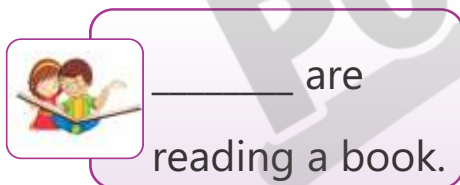
You will be used as plural also.

Some pronouns are used for neuter gender. **It, they, them, I, we**



Activity 1

Write suitable pronouns in the given blanks.



/// Possessive Pronouns ///

Possessive means “**ownership**”. Possessive pronouns are used to talk about the things belonging to somebody or something.

Subject Case	Possessive Case	Objective Case
I	my, mine	me
we	our, ours	us
you	your, yours	your
they	their, theirs	them
he	his, his	him
she	her, hers	her

/// Activity 2 ///

Encircle the correct possessive pronouns from the following sentences.

- i. I have a pen. It is my/mine.
- ii. They bought a new house. It is their/theirs.
- iii. This bat is mine. Umer, where is yours/your?
- iv. These are their books but where are ours/our?
- v. I have brought my lunch and here is your/yours.
- vi. This shirt is not your. It is my/mine.
- vii. She bought chocolate. It is her/hers.

Note: We don't use apostrophe(') with possessive pronouns.

Activity 3

Rewrite the following sentences using suitable possessive pronouns.



This laptop belongs to Zara.



This book belongs to Ahmad.



Sara is the owner of this car.



Mr. Kamal's garden is more beautiful than our garden.



Our neighbour's dog barks at strangers.

Activity 4

Rewrite these sentences replacing nouns with pronouns where necessary.

- i. Hassan was very happy when Hassan came to know that Pakistan had won the match.

- ii. Sara said that Sara had a stomachache.

- iii. Maria travels by bus daily, but today the buses are over crowded. Maria could not reach on time.

/// Creative Writing (Picture Story) ///



- Look at the above picture and write a story on notebook.

/// Creative Writing (A Rainy Day) ///



- Write two paragraph on, "A Rainy day" on notebook.

UNIT: 9 Verbs

The words that express some action or a state are called **verbs**. Many action verbs show us what someone or something is doing.

Doing words are divided into two main classes.

- i. action or main verbs
- ii. helping verbs (am, is, are)

'Be' Family
(is, am, are)
(was, were)
been

'Is', 'am' and 'are' are the forms of the verb "**be**" and are used in the present time (tense). We use:

- i. **Am** with pronoun **I**.
- ii. **Is** with singular noun and pronouns (**he, she, it**).
- iii. **Are** with plural nouns and plural pronouns (**we, you, they**).

'Be' Family
(is, am, are)
(was, were)
been

Activity 1

Underline the action verbs from the given word bank.

is

listen

run

enjoy

speak

are

teach

throw

am

play

read

Was, Were

The verbs **was** and **were** also belong to the verb **be**.

Was is used with singular nouns and with pronouns **I, he, she, and it**.

Was is the simple past form of **am** and **is** (be, was, been).

Were is used with the simple past form of '**are**'.

Were is used with plural nouns and pronouns **you, we** and **they**.

Activity 2

Underline the correct forms of the "linking verbs" is, am, are was or were according to the 'Tense'.

- i. Vegetables and fruits are/were good for our health. (Present)
- ii. Ahmad is/was ten today. (Present)
- iii. It is /was cold yesterday. (Past)
- iv. Tea is/was ready. (Present)
- v. I am/is/was busy in my office work. (Past)
- vi. I is /was not well in the last week. (Past)
- vii. Are/Were they present in the English class? (Present)
- viii. When you are/were small, you liked watching cartoon. (Past)
- ix. They are/were older than we. (Present)
- x. She is/was listening to me. (Past)
- xi. He was/is in fever last night. (Past)
- xii. Junk food is/was not good for you. (Present)

Note: Linking verbs serve as a connection between a subject and another information about the subject.

Has, Have

The verbs '**has**' and '**have**' are usually used to show possession in the present form.

'**Has**' is used with the singular nouns and pronouns **he, she** and **it**.

'**Have**' is used with the plural nouns and pronouns: **I, you, we** and **they**.

'**Had**' is the simple past tense of **has** and **have**.

'**Had**' is used with singular and plural nouns and with all pronouns.

I, You, he, she, it, we and **they** to show possession.

Activity 3

Write "has, have or had" to complete the following sentences:

- i. February _____ twenty-nine days in a leap year.
- ii. We _____ a farewell party last month.
- iii. Shazia _____ short hair.
- iv. You _____ to follow the advice of your parents.
- v. I _____ story books for all of my friends.
- vi. Aladdin _____ a magic lamp.
- vii. All of us _____ the memories of our childhood.
- viii. She _____ a meeting right now.
- ix. I _____ a latest mobile.
- x. We _____ a nice apartment.
- xi. Most pencils _____ erasers.
- xii. He _____ been working there for the last 2 years.

/// Do, Does and Did ///

We use **do**, **does** and **did** to talk about actions.

'Did' is the past form of 'do' and 'does'.

'Do', 'does' and 'did' are also used as helping verbs.

'Do', 'does' and 'did' are used to ask questions and to answer them.

Use 'do' with

plural nouns and pronouns

I, you, we, they

Use 'does' with

Singular nouns and pronouns

he, she, it, Maria

/// Activity 4 ///

Fill in the blanks using 'do' or 'does'.

	He _____		She _____		It _____
	You _____		We _____		They _____
	Faiz _____		Sara and Sana _____		I _____

/// Activity 5 ///

Match column "A" with column "B" to complete the following sentences.

Column "A"

- i. You did a good
- ii. I don't know
- iii. This train does not
- iv. We always do
- v. My mother does
- vi. Ali did all his

Column "B"

- his name.
- job, well done!
- homework together.
- stop at Gujranwala.
- work yesterday.
- not work.

Activity 6

Make sentences with the help of the following tables.

Nouns/Pronouns	H+Verbs	Picture
He She Sarim	does not	travel by bus daily. 
I Ali and Maria They We You	do not	like watering the plants. 

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

/// Creative Writing ///

Write a paragraph on the responsibilities of a good citizen.

Word Bank: Respect, laws, rules, taxes, honesty, volunteer, helpful, peace

Directions:

- i. Loyal to the country.
- ii. To respect and act according to the laws.
- iii. Use your right and vote.
- iv. Helping others.
- v. Stay honest.



/// Creative Writing (My School Canteen) ///



Write two paragraphs about the picture above.

UNIT: 11 Adjectives

An '**adjective**' is a describing word. It describes persons, places, things or animals through their size, shape, colour, material or quantity.

Adjective is usually put before a noun, after the helping verb or at the end of a sentence.

Adjectives can describe colours, shapes, size, quantity and quality etc.

Activity 1

Add suitable adjectives to the following nouns:



pomegranate



watermelon



pineapple



guava



grapes



strawberry



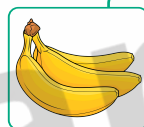
apple



mango



orange



banana



pear



apricot

Activity 2

Read the following sentences and identify the adjectives of colour, shape, size, number and quality. Write them in the relevant columns.

- i. The Quaid-e-Azam was born on the 25th of December 1876.
- ii. Ashfaq Ahmad is a famous writer of Pakistan.
- iii. The building is airy and spacious.
- iv. January has 31 days.
- v. She has wavy hair, but she likes straight hair.
- vi. We bought two pencils, two erasers and three notebooks.
- vii. My pencil is long and yours is short.
- viii. An egg is of oval shape.
- ix. My sister bought a red frock and black shoes.
- x. The dog is a faithful animal.

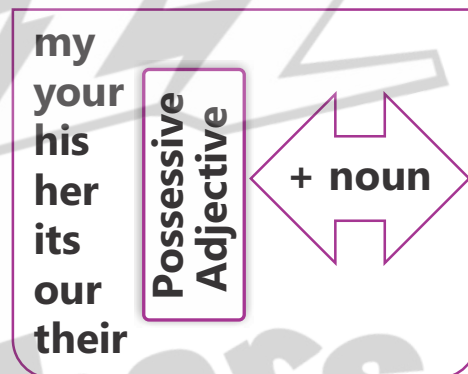
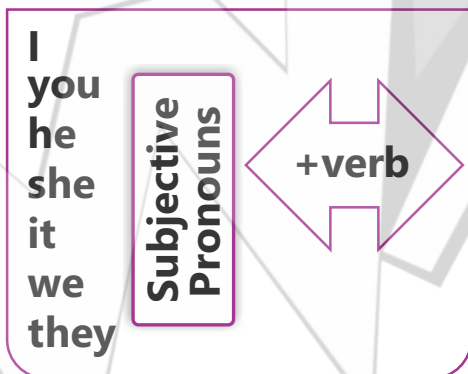
Colour	Size	Shape	Number	Quality

/// Possessive Adjectives ///

We use possessive adjectives **to express who owns (or 'possesses')** something. A possessive adjective is always followed by a noun.

For example: **My computer, Your pen, etc.**

Possessive adjectives do not have singular and plural forms. Both look almost the same except it and its.



/// Activity 3 ///

Encircle the correct possessive adjectives in the following:

- i. Ali and Amna live with **their/his** parents.
- ii. It is a mango. **It/its** taste is sweet.
- iii. May I borrow **your/yours** car?
- iv. Maria helps **her/hers** mother.
- v. He lives with **his/their** father.
- vi. Is it **our/they** house?

Activity 4

Fill in the blanks using suitable possessive adjectives.

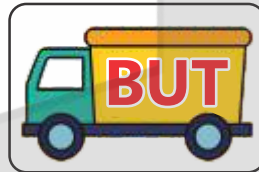
- i. What is _____ name? My name is Abdullah.
- ii. I think this is _____ book. He dropped it on the floor.
- iii. _____ names are Sara and Nida. They are my friends.
- iv. Did the cat eat all of _____ food from the bowl?
- v. This is Amna. She is _____ sister.
- vi. She forgot to write _____ name on the sheet.
- vii. They are listening to _____ teacher.
- viii. They are in _____ room waiting for dinner.
- ix. We brush _____ teeth twice a day.
- x. I cannot play now. I have to do _____ homework.
- xi. _____ basket is there in the room.
- xii. _____ school building is airy and spacious.
- xiii. _____ educational trip is going to Botanical Garden.
- xiv. _____ parents will attend the parent-teacher meeting soon.
- xv. We still have five more minutes before _____ class begins.
- xvi. I have knocked at _____ door.
- xvii. Don't judge a book by _____ cover.
- xviii. _____ dinner is ready.
- xix. _____ classroom is in room 3.

UNIT: 13 Conjunction

A '**conjunction**' is a word that connects words or sentences together. They are also called linking words.



shows only one possibility or choice. 'or' is also used instead of 'and' after a negative word like not.



is used to suggest a contrast.



is used to link words and phrases that are similar in sense



is used when we give a reason for something.

Activity 1

Fill in the blanks using 'because', 'but', 'and' and 'or'.

- i. Ali _____ Rehan are brothers.
- ii. Do you want orange juice _____ mango juice?
- iii. Sarim could not take tea _____ it was very hot.
- iv. I will come to visit you today _____ tomorrow evening.
- v. Rida was ill _____ she wanted to go to school.
- vi. Sara is naughty _____ she is good in studies.
- vii. Take your umbrella _____ the weather is cloudy.
- viii. Amna is an honest _____ a loyal girl.

Activity 2

Re-arrange these groups of words in order to form sentences with conjunctions such as: or, but, and, because.

Ali bad good is sports at but studies at

can you tablet swallow the or chew can it you

Ali a friend good of both is Shan and Musa

but did break glass the not Umer it dropped

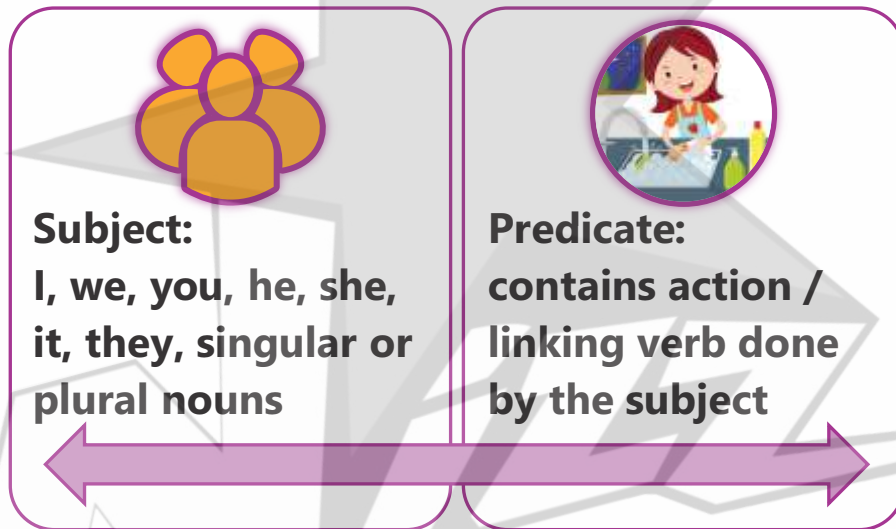
being he should he politely behave because is rude

because fever is Amna she having absent today is

UNIT: 15

Subject and Predicate

A group of words that conveys a complete meaning/message is called "**sentence**". A sentence has two parts:



Activity 1

Identify the subject and predicate from the sentences given below.

	Subject	Predicate
He writes a letter.		
You played well.		
They run fast.		
She drank a glass of juice.		
He ate an apple.		
Police caught the thief.		
He went to sleep.		

Activity 2

Match the subject with its suitable predicate.

- | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| i. | I | • | | • | are working very hard. |
| ii. | You | • | | • | am going to bed. |
| iii. | He | • | | • | has long hair. |
| iv. | She | • | | • | is driving his new car. |
| v. | We | • | | • | are buying new books. |
| vi. | They | • | | • | have a party dress. |
| vii. | I | • | | • | is grazing in the field. |
| viii. | The cow | • | | • | shall inform your parents. |
| ix. | I | • | | • | are eating apples. |
| x. | You | • | | • | will visit Swat soon. |

Activity 3

Read the following sentences and identify the underlined part as subject or predicate. Write "S" for subject and "P" for predicate.

- | | | "S" | "P" |
|------|--|-----|-----|
| i. | <u>The birds</u> sang sweetly. | | |
| ii. | <u>The boys</u> ran down the road. | | |
| iii. | I <u>wrote a letter to my brother.</u> | | |
| iv. | <u>Our neighbour</u> informed the police. | | |
| v. | My mother <u>bought some new clothes.</u> | | |
| vi. | He <u>was hungry for he had eaten nothing.</u> | | |
| vii. | <u>Judges</u> wear black robes when they are in court. | | |

/// Creative Writing ///

What would you like to cook?

Write the favourite recipe of your own choice.



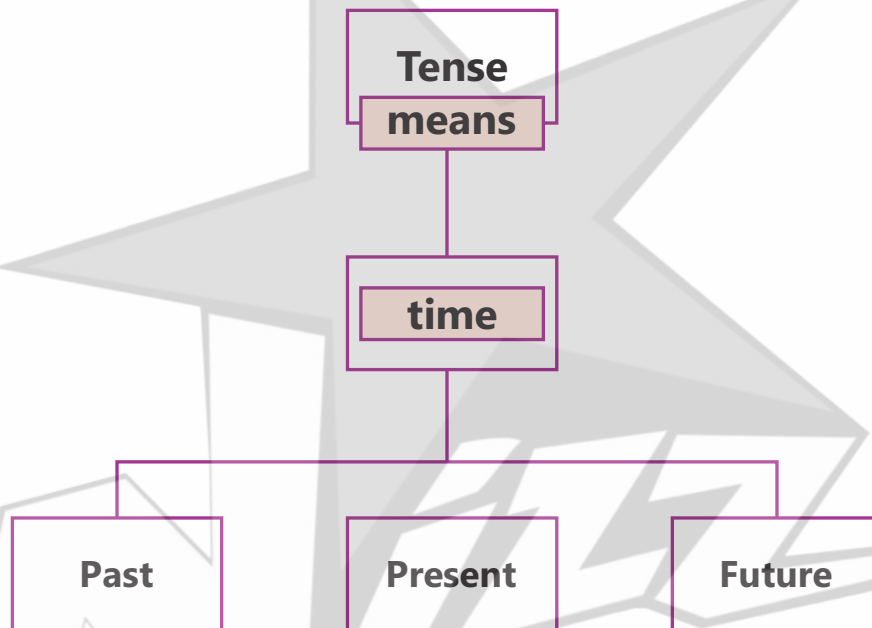
/// Creative Writing ///

Write a paragraph with the following lead sentence: "If I was a bird".

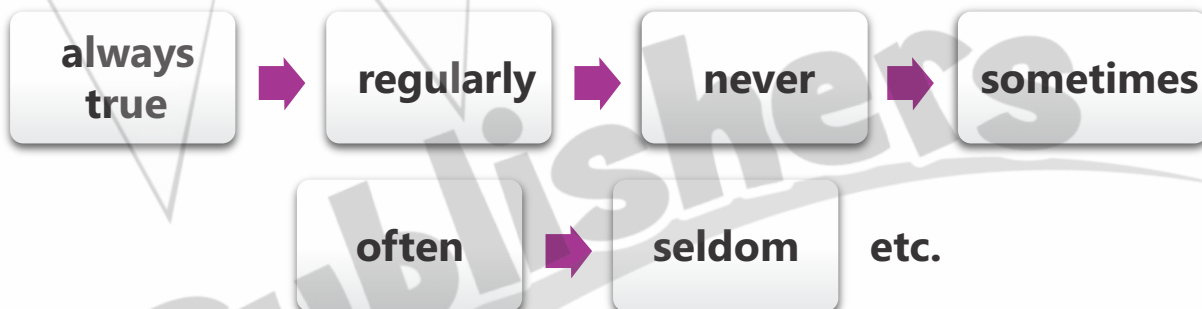


UNIT: 17

The Simple Present Tense



We usually use Simple Present Tense to tell that something happens:



he	1st form of verb + s , es	I	1 st form of verb
she		we	
it		you + they	
singular noun		plural nouns and pronouns	

Activity 1

Rewrite the following sentences after adding 's' to the bold form of the verb where necessary.

He always **arrive** on time.

They **answer** their teacher precisely.

The policeman **arrest** the thief.

Many accidents **arise** from our carelessness.

Sana **allow** her young sister to go outside.

My art teacher **admire** creativity.

She **admit** her mistake.

He **write** the paragraph neatly.

He **run** fast.

/// Simple Present Tense (Negative) ///

We use simple present negative to negate the things that regularly, repeatedly, often, seldom or always occur.

Construction: Subject+ do/does not+ base form

/// Activity 2 ///

Rewrite the following sentences after changing them into the Simple Present (Negative).

He likes to drink coffee.

Hadia goes to school everyday.

Hamza brushes his teeth twice a day.

Rida likes to play badminton.

They like to study in the library.

The sun sets in the west.

The cop catches the thief.

/// Simple Present Tense (Interrogative) ///

We use it to ask about situations that regularly, repeatedly or always occur.

Construction: Do/Does + subject + base form

/// Activity 3 ///

Complete the following sentences with the correct helping verb (do, does).

- i. _____ you go to school daily?
- ii. Where _____ you live?
- iii. _____ he play with you?
- iv. _____ Saima know how to drive a car?
- v. When _____ you leave for work?
- vi. _____ you feel better now?
- vii. _____ he play tennis?
- viii. _____ they live in Pakistan?
- ix. _____ he read books?
- x. When _____ you come from school?
- xi. _____ Ali take part in the competition?
- xii. _____ they speak Turkish?
- xiii. _____ you visit your grandma?

UNIT: 19
Similes

Similes compare things which are alike in some ways. **For example:**
as light as a feather, as deep as the sea, as soft as silk, as round as a ball.

Activity 1

Complete the sentences from the word bank.

egg

fox

peacock

gorilla

lightning

- i. His arms were as hairy as a _____.
- ii. Danny is a quiet man, but he is as cunning as a _____.
- iii. After winning the match, the captain felt as proud as a _____.
- iv. The old man was as bald as an _____.
- v. When a snake attacks, it is as quick as _____.

Activity 2

Make sentences using the following similes.

- i. as gentle as a dove.

- ii. as busy as a bee.

- iii. as proud as a peacock.

- iv. as punctual as a clock.

Activity 3

Fill in the blanks with the most suitable words given below:

slow	heavy	good	proud	bold	bright	bitter
rough	gentle	deaf	tough	fresh	green	smooth

As _____ as a lion.

As _____ as gold.

As _____ as death.

As _____ as a daisy.

As _____ as leather.

As _____ as gall.

As _____ as lead.

As _____ as a peacock.

As _____ as a button.

As _____ as a dove.

As _____ as a needle.

As _____ as velvet.

As _____ as the snail.

As _____ as grass.

Activity 4

Use the right words to finish each sentence:

- i. The grapes were as _____ as honey.
- ii. Daud was as good as _____.
- iii. The tea was as cold as _____.
- iv. Her hair was as _____ as snow.
- v. His clothes were as _____ as wool.
- vi. When Saba sings, she feels as _____ as a peacock.
- vii. Be careful, this road is as _____ as an eel.

Application for An Urgent Piece of Work

The Principal,
Govt. primary school,
Allama Iqbal Town, Lahore

Subject: **Application for an Urgent Piece of Work**

Respected Madam,

It is stated that I have an urgent piece of work at home and cannot come to school. Kindly grant me leave for a day i.e. 06-01-2025. I shall be very thankful to you for this act of kindness.

Yours obediently,

Name: _____

Class: III _____

Date: _____



STORY

(The Greedy Dog)



Once, there was a dog. It was very hungry. It went to a butcher's shop. It saw a piece of meat there. It went to the shop and picked the piece of meat. Then it ran away.

On its way, there was a river. The water of the river was very clean. While the dog was crossing the river, it saw its reflection in the water. It thought there was another dog with a piece of meat. It was a greedy dog. It wanted that piece of meat too, when it jumped and opened its mouth to bark, its own piece of meat fell down in the water.

Moral:

Greed is a curse.

STORY

(The Hungry Fox)



- Write the story on **"The Hungry Fox"** and also advise moral of the story.

STORY

(The Greedy Dog)



- Write the story on **"The Greedy Dog"** and also advise moral of story.

Healthy Lifestyle



Word Bank:

Healthy	Vegetable	Exercise	Outdoor	Cleanliness
Cricket	Sickness	Thoughts	Calam	Habits

Essay:

A healthy lifestyle means taking care of your body and mind. We must eat good food, sleep well, and stay clean. Eating fruits, vegetables, milk, eggs, and whole grain makes us strong. We should drink clean water and avoid junk food like chips, cold drinks, fried food, pizza and burger. Eating too much sweets is also harmful to health.

Exercise is also very important. We should play outdoor games like running, cricket, football, or rope skipping. Walking and cycling are good too. These games help our body stay fit

Cleanliness is important for a healthy life. We should take a bath daily, brush our teeth in the morning and night, and wear clean clothes. We should wash our hands before eating and after using the washroom.

Early to bed, early to rise

Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise

Sleeping early and waking up early is a good habit. A healthy person sleeps for at least 8 to 9 hours at night. Good sleep keeps our mind fresh and happy. To keep our brain healthy we should stay calm, avoid fighting and help others and offer prayers regularly

For Teacher: Ask students to practice writing above essay on notebook with the help of word bank.

First Term

Forms of Verbs

Sr #	Present	Past Form	Past Participle	Meanings
1	Awake	Awoke	Awaken	جاگنا
2	Beat	Beat	Beaten	مارنا
3	Blow	Blew	Blown	پھونک مارنا
4	Build	Built	Built	تعمیر کرنا، بنانا
5	Buy	Bought	Bought	خریدنا
6	Catch	Caught	Caught	پکڑنا
7	Come	Came	Come	آنا
8	Do	Did	Done	کرنا
9	Drive	Drove	Driven	سوار ہونا، چلانا
10	Drink	Drank	Drunk	پینا
11	Eat	Ate	Eaten	کھانا
12	Give	Gave	Given	دینا
13	Go	Went	Gone	جانا
14	Has	Had	Had	رکھنا
15	Hear	Heard	Heard	سننا
16	Hide	Hid	Hidden	چھپنا
17	Keep	Kept	Kept	رکھنا
18	Learn	Learnt	Learnt	یاد کرنا
19	Leave	Left	Left	چھوڑنا
20	Lose	Lost	Lost	کھودینا
21	Make	Made	Made	بنانا
22	Meet	Met	Met	ملنا
23	Ring	Rang	Rung	گھنٹی بجانا

/// Forms of Verbs ///

Sr #	Present	Past Form	Past Participle	Meanings
1	Run	Ran	Run	بھاگنا
2	Say	Said	Said	کہنا
3	See	Saw	Seen	دیکھنا
4	Sell	Sold	Sold	بیچنا
5	Sing	Sang	Sung	گانا
6	Sleep	Slept	Slept	سونا
7	Stand	Stood	Stood	کھڑے ہونا
8	Take	Took	Taken	لینا
9	Tell	Told	Told	بتانا
10	Think	Thought	Thought	سوچنا
11	Win	Won	Won	جیتنا
12	Write	Wrote	Written	لکھنا
13	Get	Got	Got	حاصل کرنا
14	Try	Tried	Tried	کوشش کرنا
15	Know	Knew	Known	جاننا
16	Finish	Finished	Finished	ختم ہونا
17	Play	Played	Played	کھیلنا
18	Laugh	Laughed	Laughed	ہنسنا
19	Lift	Lifted	Lifted	اٹھانا
20	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	بھول
21	Read	Read	Read	پڑھنا
22	Teach	Taught	Taught	پڑھانا، سکھانا
23	Wash	Washed	Washed	دھونا

Masculine Feminine

First Term

Sr.	Masculine	Feminine
1	Male	Female
2	Boy	Girl
3	Father	Mother
4	Papa	Mama
5	Mr.	Mrs.
6	Hunter	Huntress
7	He-goat	She-goat
8	Stag	Hind
9	Step Father	Step Mother
10	Lord	Lady
11	Drake	Duck
12	Drone	Bee
13	God	Goddess
14	Uncle	Aunt
15	Son	Daughter
16	Cousin	Cousin
17	Bull	Cow
18	Pea-cock	Pea-hen
19	King	Queen
20	Prince	Princess
21	Brother	Sister
22	Emperor	Empress
23	Hero	Heroine

Second Term

Sr.	Masculine	Feminine
24	Husband	Wife
25	Nephew	Niece
26	Master	Mistress
27	Policeman	Policewoman
28	Waiter	Waitress
29	Fox	Vixen
30	Tiger	Tigress
31	Lion	Lioness
32	Cock	Hen
33	Bride Groom	Bride
34	Actor	Actress
35	Count	Countess
36	Head Master	Head Mistress
37	Doctor	Lady Doctor
38	Sir	Madam
39	He	She
40	His	Her
41	Tomcat	Cat
42	Horse	Mare
43	Heir	Heiress
44	Author	Authoress
45	Cock Sparrow	Hen Sparrow
46	Host	Hostess

Words Opposites

First Term

Sr.	Words	Opposites
1	Clean	Dirty
2	Old	New / Young
3	Wrong	Right
4	Slow	Quick
5	Weak	Strong
6	Easy	Difficult
7	Narrow	Wide
8	Sad	Happy
9	Heavy	Light
10	Tame	Wild
11	Quiet	Noisy
12	Shut	Open
13	Pure	Impure
14	Pack	Unpack
15	Fit	Unfit
16	Able	Unable
17	Used	Unused
18	Direct	Indirect
19	Soft	Hard
20	Certain	Uncertain
21	Visible	Invisible
22	Steady	Unsteady
23	Healthy	Unhealthy
24	Possible	Impossible
25	Complete	Incomplete
26	Common	Uncommon
27	Moveable	Immoveable

Second Term

Sr.	Words	Opposites
28	Hot	Cold
29	Wild	Tame
30	Black	White
31	Blunt	Sharp
32	Square	Round
33	Shallow	Deep
34	Cruel	Kind
35	Short	Tall
36	Laugh	Weep
37	Lazy	Active
38	Lovely	Ugly
39	Elder	Younger
40	Sink	Float
41	Add	Subtract
42	Junior	Senior
43	Hide	Seek
44	Inside	Outside
45	Buy	Sell
46	Bright	Dull
47	Always	Never
48	Easily	Hardly
49	Angry	Happy
50	Sleep	Awake
51	Attack	Defend
52	Above	Below
53	Before	After
54	Loose	Tight

Degrees of Adjectives

Sr.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1	Large	Larger	Largest
2	Small	Smaller	Smallest
3	Tall	Taller	Tallest
4	Wide	Wider	Widest
5	Sure	Surer	Surest
6	Busy	Busier	Busiest
7	Fussy	Fussier	Fussiest
8	Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
9	Lazy	Lazier	Laziest
10	Dirty	Dirtier	Dirtiest
11	Early	Earlier	Earliest
12	Big	Bigger	Biggest
13	Dim	Dimmer	Dimmest
14	Fat	Fatter	Fattest
15	Fit	Fitter	Fittest
16	Hot	Hotter	Hottest
17	Useful	More useful	Most useful
18	Wonderful	More Wonderful	Most wonderful
19	Charming	More Charming	Most charming
20	Good	Better	Best
21	Much	More	Most
22	Many	More	Most
23	Bad	Worse	Worst
24	Little	Less	Least