

Guru Gobind Singh public school
English Assignment
Class 5

Verb and its kind

A verb denotes doing, being, or possessing.

The shopkeeper greeted me cheerfully. (doing)

Maya is a sweet girl. (Being)

Lord Krishna had a flute. (possessing)

Most of the verbs are doing verbs. It shows the present time, the past time, the future time.

Be (is, are, am, was, were, will be, Shall be)

Suggests being.

Have (has, had) suggests possessing.

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of verb

1. My uncle _____ (be) a writer.

2. He _____ (write) novels.

3. He _____ (write) ten novels so far.

Finite verbs- change their form which change in person, number, or tense. I break, he breaks, they break, I broke.

Non finite verbs- do not change their form according to the subject.

The infinitive-to+verb

The gerund- verb +ing (doing the work of noun)

The participle-present participle verb + ing

Past participle verb +d/ ed /en

Example-1 He wanted to sing. (infinitive)

2 .She/They/He enjoyed singing. (gerund)

3 .He is/They are/She has been singing. (present participle)

4 .He had/They have/she had sung. (past participle)

II. Use the word ENJOY to complete these sentences. Mark the finite verbs (F) and the non-finite verbs (NF)

a) Vinay always _____ watching wildlife television shows. (F)

b) we were _____ the outdoors When It begun to rain .(NF)

c) You must learn _____ other food when you travel overseas. (NF)

Phrasal verb- a phrasal verb is a phrase that contains a verb along with an adverb or a preposition or sometimes both, to give a new meaning

Example-woke up, blow out , blow down ,cheer up ,called off.

III. Make sentence- use the phrasal verb given below in sentences of your own.

- 1) Blow out-
- 2) Call off-
- 3) Gave away-
- 4) Look into-

VERB

- a) main verb- run ,eat ,slept, taken
- b) auxiliary verb-Have, do , Be

Have-have, do ,be

Have-has, have, had

Do-do, does ,done did

Be-is, are , am ,was ,were

Model auxiliary verb-can, could, may, might etc.

IV. Fill in the blanks with (come over, come up, come across, come apart, come down) you may have to make changes in their forms.

- 1) Mala said that she would _____ to see me after I go home from the hospital.
- 2) The ceiling_____ with a terrific crash.
- 3) The book was so old that it just_____ in my hands when I picked it up.
- 4) Radhika is a very imaginative person .She always _____ with new ideas.

Kinds of Adjectives

Adjectives are describing words i .e words that qualify a noun or a pronoun.

- 1) Adjectives of quality-tells kind .Shows the quality. Example- tall, old, large etc.
- 2) Adjective of quantity- It tells how much? Such as some, little, enough.
- 3) Adjective of number- It tells how many? First, second, three ,four.
Distributive numeral- each , every , both
- 4) Demonstrative adjectives-Indicate towards the noun .Example-Those books are new.
- 5) Interrogative adjective-ask question-what, whose Example-Whose bag is this?
- 6) Possessive adjective- show relation of a thing with someone such as her, my, their. Example- This is my dress.
- 7) Proper adjective- these adjectives are form with proper noun such as Christian, American, Punjabi etc.

V. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adjectives

- a) _____ (Those/that) clothes are mine.(demonstrative)
- b) There was not_____ water in the jug.(quantity)
- c) _____ (when, what, which) books are yours?(interrogative)
- d) This is_____ (its, me ,mine , my) pen.(possessive)

- e) The singer was singing a _____ (melodious, beauty, lovingly) song.(quality).
f) My uncle is an _____ (America, Indian, India) resident.(proper)
g) _____ (all, each ,every) students were present in the morning assembly.

VI. Write a letter to a friend who has met with an accident .Advise him to take proper rest.
