

# Class 3 Grammar Adventure

*Learn Grammar the Easy and Fun Way!*

For ICSE Class 3 Students

## Welcome to Your Grammar Journey!

Hello, young learner! This chapter is your guide to mastering grammar. Each topic has **easy explanations**, **fun examples**, **cool tips**, and **lots of practice questions**. Read slowly, try the examples, and solve the questions to become a grammar star! Mistakes are okay—they help you learn!

## 1 Nouns: The Naming Superstars

### 1.1 What is a Noun?

A noun is a word that **names** a person, place, thing, or animal. Think of it as a label for something you can see or imagine!

Ravi (person), school (place), book (thing), cat (animal).

If you can point to something and give it a name, it's a noun!

### 1.2 Types of Nouns

Nouns come in different types. Let's explore them:

- **Common Nouns:** General names for things. Example: boy, city, table, dog.
- **Proper Nouns:** Specific names, always with a **capital letter**. Example: Ravi, Delhi, Taj Mahal.
- **Singular Nouns:** Name one thing. Example: pen, girl.
- **Plural Nouns:** Name more than one. Add “-s” or “-es”. Example: pens, girls, boxes.
- **Collective Nouns:** Name a group. Example: team (group of players), flock (group of birds).
- **Compound Nouns:** Made of two or more words:
  - **Open:** Two words together. Example: ice cream.
  - **Closed:** One word. Example: notebook.
  - **Hyphenated:** Joined by a hyphen. Example: mother-in-law.

- **Genders of Nouns:**

- **Masculine:** Male. Example: king, boy.
- **Feminine:** Female. Example: queen, girl.
- **Common:** Can be male or female. Example: teacher, child.
- **Neuter:** Things (not male or female). Example: table, book.

Don't mix up common and proper nouns! "City" is common, but "Mumbai" is proper because it's specific. Always use a capital letter for proper nouns!

To make plurals: Add "-s" (cat → cats). For words ending in "-s", "-sh", "-ch", or "-x", add "-es" (box → boxes). For "-y" words, change to "-ies" (baby → babies), but not if there's a vowel before "y" (toy → toys).

### 1.3 Uses of Nouns

Nouns can be:

- **Subject:** Who or what the sentence is about. Example: *Ravi plays*.
- **Object:** What the action is done to. Example: *Ravi kicks the ball*.

### 1.4 Try It Out!

#### Practice Time!

Let's practice nouns with these fun exercises! Try them all to become a noun expert.

1. Underline the nouns in these sentences:
  - (a) The dog chases the cat in the garden.
  - (b) Mumbai and Delhi are big cities in India.
  - (c) The teacher gave a book to Ravi.
  - (d) A flock of birds flew over the house.
2. Circle whether each noun is common (C) or proper (P):
  - (a) Table (C/P)
  - (b) India (C/P)
  - (c) River (C/P)
  - (d) Ganga (C/P)
3. Make these nouns plural:
  - (a) Cat

- (b) Box
  - (c) Baby
  - (d) Toy
4. Identify the type of compound noun (open, closed, hyphenated):
- (a) Ice cream
  - (b) Notebook
  - (c) Brother-in-law
5. Write the gender of each noun (masculine, feminine, common, neuter):
- (a) Queen
  - (b) Table
  - (c) Teacher
  - (d) Boy
6. Write two sentences: one with a collective noun and one with a proper noun.
7. Correct the mistakes in these sentences:
- (a) delhi is a city. (Hint: Check capitalization)
  - (b) I have two cat. (Hint: Check plural form)

## 2 Pronouns: The Noun Replacers

### 2.1 What is a Pronoun?

A pronoun **replaces** a noun to avoid repeating it. Instead of “Ravi is happy. Ravi plays.”, say “Ravi is happy. **He** plays.”

Sita has a book. **She** reads it.

Pronouns make sentences shorter and sound better!

### 2.2 Types of Pronouns

- **Personal Pronouns:**
  - **Subject Pronouns:** Do the action. Example: I, you, he, she, it, we, they. *She runs.*
  - **Object Pronouns:** Receive the action. Example: me, you, him, her, it, us, them. *Ravi sees her.*
- **Possessive Pronouns:** Show ownership. Example: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs. *This book is mine.*

- **Demonstrative Pronouns:** Point to things. Example: this, that, these, those.  
*This is my pen.*

Don't mix subject and object pronouns! Say "I play" (not "me play") and "She helps me" (not "She helps I").

To pick the right pronoun, try the sentence without it. Example: "Ravi and (I/me) went." Think: "Ravi and I went" (not "me went").

## 2.3 Try It Out!

### Practice Time!

Get ready to master pronouns with these exercises! Try all to shine.

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct pronoun (subject or object):
  - (a) Ravi is tired. \_\_ (he/him) needs to rest.
  - (b) The book is new. \_\_ (It/They) is on the table.
  - (c) Sita and \_\_ (I/me) are friends.
  - (d) The teacher gave \_\_ (we/us) homework.
2. Circle the possessive pronoun in each sentence:
  - (a) This pencil is hers.
  - (b) The bag is mine, not yours.
3. Choose the correct demonstrative pronoun:
  - (a) \_\_ (This/These) is my book.
  - (b) \_\_ (That/Those) are my shoes.
4. Write two sentences: one with a possessive pronoun and one with a demonstrative pronoun.
5. Correct the mistakes in these sentences:
  - (a) Me went to the park. (Hint: Subject pronoun)
  - (b) She gave the book to he. (Hint: Object pronoun)
6. Match the pronoun to its type (subject, object, possessive, demonstrative):
  - (a) This
  - (b) Hers
  - (c) Him
  - (d) We

## 3 Conjunctions: The Sentence Connectors

### 3.1 What is a Conjunction?

A conjunction **joins** words, phrases, or sentences. It's like glue for your words!

Ravi **and** Sita play.

### 3.2 Types and Uses

We'll learn five conjunctions:

- **And:** Adds similar things. *I like tea and coffee.*
- **Or:** Shows a choice. *Do you want tea or juice?*
- **But:** Shows contrast. *I want to go, but I'm tired.*
- **So:** Shows a result. *I was hungry, so I ate.*
- **Because:** Shows a reason. *I stayed home because it rained.*

Don't start a sentence with "because" unless it's a full explanation. Wrong: "Because I was tired." Right: "I stayed home because I was tired."

Ask: Am I adding (and), choosing (or), contrasting (but), showing a result (so), or giving a reason (because)?

### 3.3 Try It Out!

#### Practice Time!

Join words and sentences like a pro with these conjunction exercises!

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction (and, or, but, so, because):
  - (a) I want to play \_\_ I am tired.
  - (b) I stayed home \_\_ it was raining.
  - (c) Do you like tea \_\_ coffee?
  - (d) I studied hard, \_\_ I passed the test.
2. Join these sentences using the conjunction in brackets:
  - (a) Ravi likes football. Sita likes football. (and)
  - (b) I can sing. I can dance. (or)
3. Choose the correct conjunction:

- (a) I was late \_\_ (because/so) the bus broke down.
- (b) I like apples \_\_ (but/or) not bananas.
4. Write two sentences: one using “but” and one using “because”.
5. Correct the mistake:
- (a) Because I was sick. (Hint: Complete the sentence)

## 4 Articles: The Tiny Helpers

### 4.1 What is an Article?

Articles are small words (**a**, **an**, **the**) used before nouns. They tell us if the noun is general or specific.

I saw **an** apple. **The** sun is bright.

### 4.2 Types and Uses

- **A:** Before singular nouns with a consonant sound. *A dog, a book.*
- **An:** Before singular nouns with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u). *An apple, an hour.*
- **The:** For specific nouns, singular or plural. *The sun, the books.*
- **Omitting the Article:** No article for general plural or uncountable nouns. *Cats are cute.*

Use “an” for vowel **sounds**, not just vowels. Example: “an hour” (silent “h”, vowel sound), but “a house” (consonant sound). Don’t use “a” with plurals (wrong: “a cats”).

Say the word out loud. Vowel sound? Use “an”. Consonant sound? Use “a”. Specific noun? Use “the”.

### 4.3 Try It Out!

#### Practice Time!

Master articles with these fun exercises! Try them all.

1. Fill in with “a”, “an”, or “the”:
- (a) I saw \_\_ elephant in the zoo.
- (b) \_\_ sun rises in the east.

- (c) She ate \_\_ apple.
- (d) \_\_ books on the shelf are mine.
2. Write a sentence without an article. Example: *Dogs are loyal.*
3. Choose the correct article:
- (a) \_\_ (A/An) honest man helped me.
- (b) \_\_ (A/The) moon is bright tonight.
4. Correct the mistakes:
- (a) I have a cats. (Hint: Check plural)
- (b) She saw an university. (Hint: Check sound)
5. Write two sentences: one with “an” and one with “the”.

## 5 Types of Sentences: Say It Your Way

### 5.1 What is a Sentence?

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. Different sentences do different jobs!

The sky is blue. (tells)    Close the door. (commands)

### 5.2 Types and Uses

- **Declarative:** Tells something. Ends with (.). *The sky is blue.*
- **Imperative:** Gives a command or request. Ends with (.). *Close the door.*
- **Exclamatory:** Shows excitement. Ends with (!). *What a beautiful flower!*
- **Interrogative:** Asks a question. Ends with (?). *Where is my book?*

Exclamatory shows excitement (“Wow!”), but interrogative asks something (“What?”). Check the punctuation!

Look at the punctuation: (.) for declarative/imperative, (?) for interrogative, (!) for exclamatory.

## 5.3 Try It Out!

### Practice Time!

Practice all types of sentences to express yourself clearly!

1. Identify the sentence type (declarative, imperative, exclamatory, interrogative):
  - (a) Sit down now.
  - (b) What a lovely day!
  - (c) Where is my pencil?
  - (d) The cat is sleeping.
2. Write one sentence for each type:
  - (a) Declarative
  - (b) Imperative
  - (c) Exclamatory
  - (d) Interrogative
3. Choose the correct punctuation:
  - (a) How old are you (¿/?)
  - (b) What a big dog (·/!)
4. Correct the mistakes:
  - (a) Open the door? (Hint: Check punctuation)
  - (b) I am happy! (Hint: Check sentence type)

## 6 Tenses: When Things Happen

### 6.1 What is a Tense?

Tenses tell us **when** something happens: now (present), before (past), or later (future).

I play (now).    I played (before).    I will play (later).

### 6.2 Types and Uses

- **Simple Present:** For habits or facts. Form: Subject + verb (add “-s” for he/she/it). *I play football.*
- **Simple Past:** For things that happened. Form: Subject + verb + “-ed” (regular) or irregular form. *I played football.*
- **Simple Future:** For things that will happen. Form: Subject + “will” + verb. *I will play football.*

Don't add "-ed" to irregular verbs! Wrong: "goed". Right: "went". Check irregular verb lists (go → went, sing → sang).

For past tense, if the verb ends in "-e", add "-d" (like → liked). For future, always use "will" before the verb.

## 6.3 Try It Out!

### Practice Time!

Master tenses with these exercises! Practice makes perfect.

1. Fill in with the correct tense of the verb in brackets:
  - (a) I \_\_ (play) football every day. (present)
  - (b) She \_\_ (sing) yesterday. (past)
  - (c) We \_\_ (visit) the zoo tomorrow. (future)
  - (d) He \_\_ (run) in the park last week. (past)
2. Choose the correct tense:
  - (a) She \_\_ (dance/dances) every evening. (present)
  - (b) I \_\_ (will go/goed) to school tomorrow. (future)
3. Write one sentence for each tense (present, past, future).
4. Correct the mistakes:
  - (a) I goed to the park. (Hint: Irregular verb)
  - (b) She will sings tomorrow. (Hint: Future tense form)
5. Match the sentence to its tense:
  - (a) I eat rice daily. (present/past/future)
  - (b) We will swim tomorrow. (present/past/future)

## 7 Prepositions: Where and When

### 7.1 What is a Preposition?

A preposition shows **where** or **when** something is. It connects a noun/pronoun to another word.

The book is **on** the table.

## 7.2 Types and Uses

- **Prepositions of Time:**

- **In:** Months, years, parts of day. *In April, in the morning.*
- **On:** Days, dates. *On Monday, on 5th May.*
- **At:** Specific times. *At 5 o'clock.*

- **Prepositions of Place:**

- **In:** Inside something. *In the room.*
- **On:** On a surface. *On the table.*
- **At:** Specific point. *At the door.*

- **Between vs. Among:** Between (two things): *Between the chairs.* Among (more than two): *Among the trees.*
- **Below vs. Under:** Below (lower than): *Below the window.* Under (directly beneath): *Under the table.*
- **Over vs. Above:** Over (covering): *Over the bridge.* Above (higher up): *Above the clouds.*
- **Near vs. Next to:** Near (close by): *Near the park.* Next to (right beside): *Next to the shop.*

Don't use "in" for specific times (wrong: "in 5 o'clock"). Use "at". Use "between" for two, "among" for more than two.

For time: "in" for big periods (months), "on" for days, "at" for exact times. For place: "in" for inside, "on" for surfaces, "at" for points.

## 7.3 Try It Out!

### Practice Time!

Become a preposition pro with these exercises! Try them all.

1. Fill in with the correct preposition (in, on, at, between, among, below, under, over, above, near, next to):
  - (a) The cat is \_\_ the table.
  - (b) I'll meet you \_\_ 6 p.m.
  - (c) The book is \_\_ the two chairs.
  - (d) The plane flies \_\_ the clouds.
2. Choose the correct preposition:

- (a) I live \_\_ (near/next to) the school.
- (b) The ball is \_\_ (under/below) the bed.
- 3. Write two sentences: one using “among” and one using “over”.
- 4. Correct the mistakes:
  - (a) I’ll see you in Monday. (Hint: Time preposition)
  - (b) The toy is between the trees. (Hint: Number of items)
- 5. Match the preposition to its use (time or place):
  - (a) In the morning
  - (b) On the table
  - (c) At the park

**Keep Practicing!**

You’re doing awesome! Keep practicing these questions and reread the tips if you get stuck. You’re on your way to becoming a grammar superhero!