

# **DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU**

## **FOUNDATION SHEET**

**SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

**CLASS: III**

**TOPICS- Comprehension Passage, Sentence and its Parts, Kinds of Sentences, Noun and its kinds, Creative writing (Paragraph)**

### **COMPREHENSION PASSAGE**

**Q1. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below: -**

Have you ever wondered how many feathers does a bird have? The answer is simple: bigger the bird is, more feathers it has on its body. A humming bird has 900, while a swan has 25,000 or even more. Feathers come in all shapes, sizes and colours. They are so strikingly beautiful that a person is just tempted to pick them up. The soft, silky and velvety feathers keep the bird warm, others keep it waterproof in the rain and the big and strong feathers give it the strength to fly. Feathers of a bird are frequently used and wear out. These are replaced by a set of new ones almost every year. As the new ones grow, the old ones slowly fall. This process is called moulting. The feathers are used by human beings in various ways. They are used in pillows and caps. The zoos and bird sanctuaries all over the world collect the moulded feathers. It's a wise step to save the birds from being killed for the sake of headgears.

**(A) Answer these questions: -**

- i) How many species do humming birds and swans have?
- ii) What is the use of feathers for birds?
- iii) What is moulting?
- iv) What do zoos and bird sanctuaries collect?

**(B) Find out five nouns from the passage and frame sentences using them.**

**(C) State True or False: -**

- i) Feathers keep the birds waterproof. (       )
- ii) Bigger the bird, more feathers it has on its body. (       )
- iii) Human beings don't use feathers. (       )

# SENTENCE

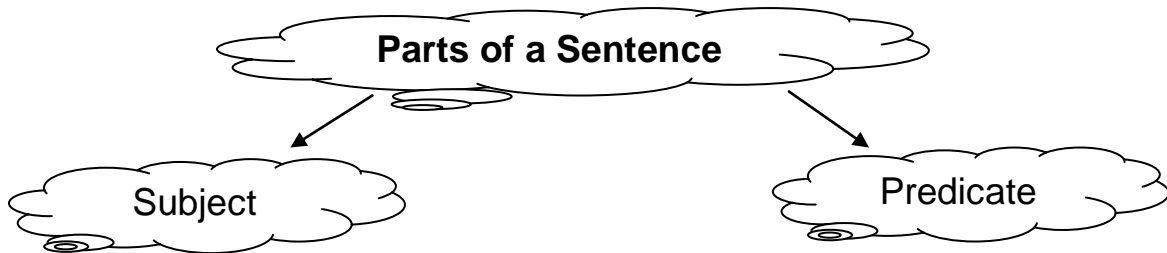
A sentence is a group of words that give complete meaning. It starts with a capital letter and ends with full stop, question mark or sign of exclamation.

**Q1. Arrange the given words to make meaningful sentences: -**

- i) to / Ram / team / went / play / with / the /.
- ii) full / The / fruits / of / basket / is /.
- iii) Does / fly / penguin / a / ?
- iv) like / Do / to / badminton / you / play / ?
- v) We / going / for / are / picnic.

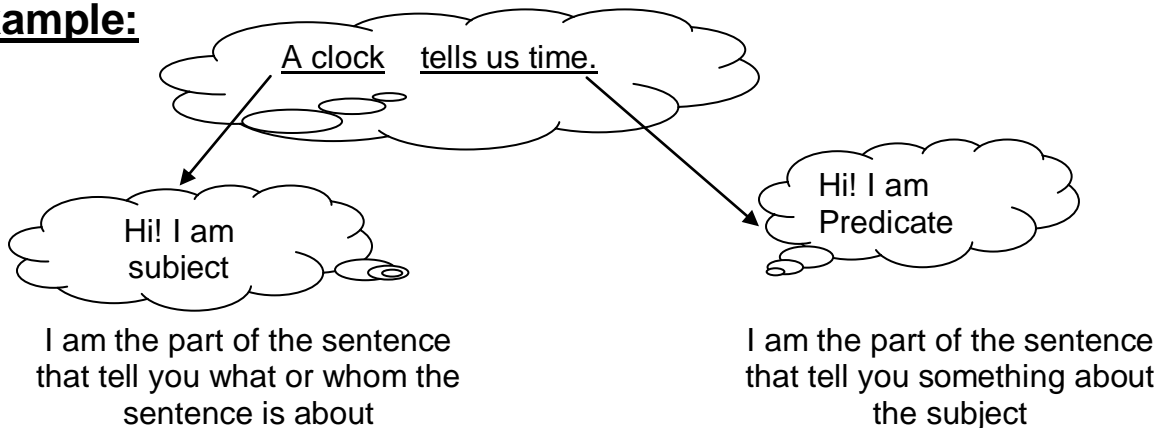
## TOPICS - 2

## PARTS OF A SENTENCE



**Every sentence has two parts – Subject and Predicate**

### Example:



**Q1. Identify the Subjects and Predicates in the following sentences:-**

- i) Mangoes are delicious and juicy.
- ii) The turtle walks slowly.
- iii) I am younger than you.
- iv) His brave grandfather was a soldier.

**Q2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate subject or predicate: -**

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ liked the programme.
- ii) The farmer \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is too cold for me to drink.
- iv) Mumbai \_\_\_\_\_.
- v) \_\_\_\_\_ are building a sand castle.
- vi) Jack and Jill \_\_\_\_\_.

**TOPICS - 3:**

**KINDS OF SENTENCES**

**\* Declarative Sentence**

**\* Examples**

- 1) I am going to school
- 2) The baby is crying for milk.

The above given sentences are used to give some information or to state a fact. Such sentences are called Declarative Sentences.

**\* Interrogative Sentence**

**\* Examples**

- i. Is it raining outside?
- ii. Are the boys sleeping?

The above given sentences ask questions to seek information. They are Interrogative Sentences. They always end with question mark. (?)

**\* Exclamatory Sentence**

**\* Examples**

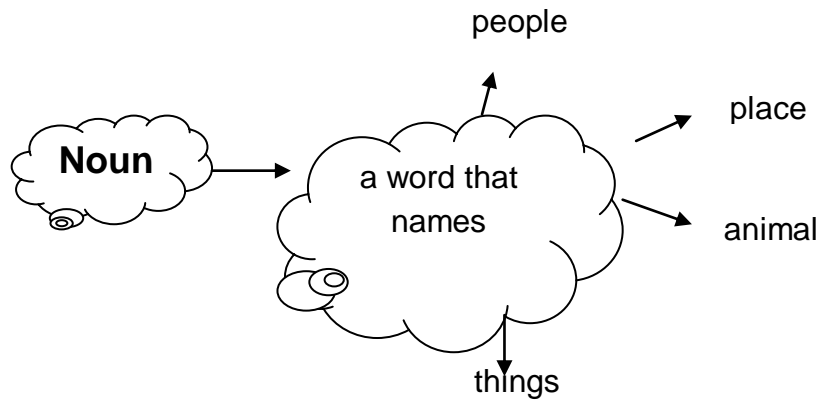
- 1) I can't wait to see you !
- 2) Please don't leave me !

The above given sentences are expressing strong emotions. They are called exclamatory sentences. These sentences have exclamation mark in them. (!).

**Q1. Identify the kinds of sentences:-**

- i) What a beautiful painting it was !
- ii) Where are you going?
- iii) Neha is very happy today.
- iv) Ouch! I hurt myself.
- v) Will you be my friend?

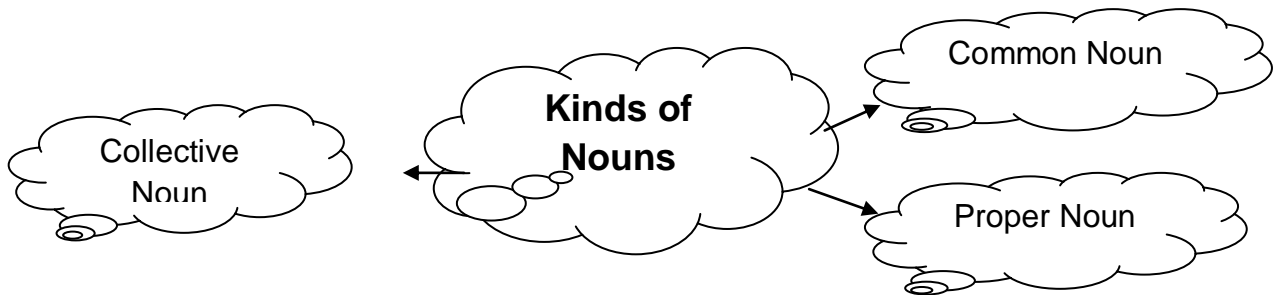
## NOUN AND ITS KINDS



**For examples:**

Neha baked a cake for me and my dog.

All the underlined words in the above sentence are nouns.



- 1) **Common Noun:** Names of people, animals, places or things of the same kind.  
For eg: boy, horse, pen, state etc.
- 2) **Proper Noun:** Special names of people, animals, places, objects and events.  
For eg: Monday, India, June, Holi etc.
- 3) **Collective Noun:** Names given to a group of people, animals, places or things of same kind taken as one.  
For eg: I give her a bouquet of flowers.  
‘ bouquet’ here is a collective Noun.

### List of Collective Nouns:

1. a bunch of keys / bananas
2. a pack of wolves/cards
3. a little of puppies
4. a bundle of notes / stick
5. a school of fish
6. a mischief of mice
7. a herd of cattle
8. a bouquet of flowers
9. a swarm of bees/ birds

10. a band of musicians
11. a flock of sheep
12. a gang of thieves
13. a team of players
14. a pride of lions
15. a fleet of ships
16. a heap of stones
17. a packet of toffees
18. a library of books
19. a crew of sailors
20. a troop of monkeys
21. a colony of ants
22. a pair of socks / shoes

**Q1. Fill in the blanks with collective nouns: -**

1. I saw a \_\_\_\_\_ of cattle on the mountain.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ of monkeys was roaming in the garden.
3. Our school has a \_\_\_\_\_ of musicians.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ of ships is approaching the coast.
5. She has a \_\_\_\_\_ of books at home.

**CREATIVE WRITING**

- \* Write a paragraph in 50- 60 words describing the given topic:-**

**“Spring – The Season of Flowers”**

**Key Words:** - many seasons, beautiful season, moderate climate, new buds and saplings, chirping of birds, beautiful gardens, climate change, end of winters, beginning of summer.....