

VISWADEEPTHI MATRICULATION HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

CLASS: II

ENGLISH

TERM - II

STUDY MATERIAL

Lesson 1 – Timmy’s Adventure

I. New Words:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Timmy | 7. Wonder |
| 2. Helpful | 8. Hug |
| 3. Proud | 9. Family |
| 4. Shoe Laces | 10. Wrap |
| 5. Dinner | 11. People |
| 6. Mother | 12. Independent |

II. Write the opposites:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Tight × loose | 2. Tie × untie | 3. little × more |
| 4. Difficult × easy | 5. Proud × humble | |

III. Write the rhyming words:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. hug – mug | 2. tight – fight | 3. Fine – pine |
| 4. room – broom | 5. pull – full | |

IV. Fill in the missing letters:

1. H e l p f u l 2. F a m i l y 3. P e o p l e

V. Jumbled letters:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. m y t m i – Timmy | 2. e o h s – Shoe | 3. w d e r o n – Wonder |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|

VI. Answer the following:

1. Why does Timmy feel proud?

Ans: Timmy feels proud as he can do things on his own.

2. What can Timmy tie by himself?

Ans: Timmy can tie his shoe laces by himself.

3. How does Timmy help his mother?

Ans: Timmy helps his mother to set the table during dinner time.

4. What does Timmy try to do that is very difficult?

Ans: Timmy tries to hug himself.

5. What advice does Timmy's mother give him about hugs?

Ans: She said, it is fine to ask hugs from people who love you.

Poem 1 – I Love My Family

I. New Words:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Family | 6. Wrong |
| 2. Wipe | 7. Always |
| 3. Tears | 8. Grandma |
| 4. Strong | 9. Stories |
| 5. Guide | 10. Grandpa |

II. Write the opposites.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Strong × weak | 2. Right × wrong | 3. Love × hate |
| 4. Pull × push | 5. Worth × worthless | |

III. Write the rhyming words.

1. dear – **tear**
2. strong – **wrong**
3. care – **dare**
4. smile – **while**
5. wipe – **pipe**

IV. Jumbled letters

1. g a n d p r a – **grandpa**
2. g u e d i – **guide**
3. s r t o i e s – **stories**

V. Fill in the missing letters:

1. A l w a y s
2. S t r o n g
3. T e a r s

VI. Answer the following:

1. What does the family bring to us?

Ans: The family brings joy to us.

2. How do we feel with mom and dad?

Ans: We feel so strong with mom and dad.

3. Who guides us when things go wrong?

Ans: Mom and Dad guide us when things go wrong.

4. What makes every day feel worth while?

Ans: The brother's laugh and sister's smile.

5. What do grandma and grandpa show us?

Ans: Grandma and grandpa show us love that is always there.

Lesson 2 - From Caterpillar to Butterfly

I. New words:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Caterpillar | 7. Munching | 13. Beautiful |
| 2. Butterfly | 8. Juicy | 14. Change |
| 3. Squirrel | 9. Sleepy | 15. Joyful |
| 4. Cocoon | 10. Cozy | |
| 5. Charlie | 11. Comfortable | |
| 6. Sammy | 12. Magical | |

II. Opposites:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Wise × fool | 2. Save × waste | 3. Sleepy × awake |
| 4. Different × same | 5. Begin × end | |

III. Rhyming words:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. look – book | 2. best – test | 3. glow – blow |
| 4. wing – sing | 5. grow – crow | |

IV. Jumbled letters:

1. f l y b t u t e r – **butterfly**
2. l i e r c h a – **charlie**
3. y z o c – **cozy**

V. Missing letters:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. S q <u>u</u> i r r <u>e</u> l | 2. C <u>o</u> c o o <u>n</u> | 3. S a <u>m</u> m <u>y</u> |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|

VI. Answer the following:

1. Who is Charlie?

Ans: Charlie is a caterpillar.

2. Who is Sammy?

Ans: Sammy is Charlie's squirrel friend.

3. Why does Charlie want to find a cosy spot?

Ans: Charlie wants to find a cosy spot because he feels sleepy.

4. What happens when Charlie falls asleep?

Ans: Charlie falls asleep and his body starts changing inside the cocoon.

5. What happens when Charlie comes out of the cocoon?

Ans: Charlie comes out as a beautiful butterfly with wings to fly.

6. What does Charlie learn about change?

Ans: Charlie learns that change can be beautiful and it help us grow and feel happy.

Poem – 2 The Caterpillar

I. New words:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Brown | 5. Shady | 9. Spy |
| 2. Furry | 6. Toad | 10. Spin |
| 3. Caterpillar | 7. Stalk | 11. Die |
| 4. Hurry | 8. Cocoon | 12. Butterfly |

II. Opposites:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hurry × slow | 2. Take × give |
| 3. Shady × sunny | 4. Die × live |

III. Rhyming words:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. brown – crown | 2. furry – hurry | 3. walk – stalk |
| 4. live – give | 5. Die – pie | |

IV. Jumbled letters:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. b r w o n – brown | 2. y p s – spy | 3. o d a t – toad |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|

V. Missing letters:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. F <u>u</u> r <u>r</u> y | 2. S h <u>a</u> d <u>y</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|

VI. Answer the following:

1. What does the caterpillar look like?

Ans: The caterpillar looks brown and furry.

2. Where is the caterpillar walking to?

Ans: The caterpillar is walking to the shady leaf.

3. What does the poet hope?

Ans: The poet hopes that no toad will spy and no bird will harm the caterpillar.

4. What will the caterpillar do?

Ans: The caterpillar will spin and sleep in the cocoon.

5. What will the caterpillar become?

Ans: The caterpillar will become a beautiful butterfly.

GRAMMAR

Use of This, These, That and Those

⇒ **This** - one thing that is near

⇒ **These** - more than one thing that are near

⇒ **That** - one thing that is far away

⇒ **Those** - more than one thing that are far away

I. Choose the correct word.

1. (**This** / These) is my toy.

2. (That / **Those**) are birds on the tree.

3. (This / **These**) are my crayons.

4. (**That** / Those) is a bus over there.

5. (**This** / These) is a flower in my hand.

6. (That / **Those**) are clouds in the sky.

7. (This / **These**) are my friends.

8. (**This** / Those) is my Dad, Jack.

Use of Was and Were

Rule:

⇒ Use **was** for I, He, She, It, Rahul, Riya (one person/thing)

⇒ Use **were** for You, We, They, Ram and Sita, The children, The animals (more than one)

I. Fill in the blanks with was / were:

1. I **was** happy yesterday.

2. Priti **was** at school last Saturday.

3. Tarun and Ram **were** tired after the game.

4. The dogs **were** barking loudly.

5. The teacher **was** very happy with their work.

6. We **wear** at the zoo.

7. It **was** a cold winter morning.

8. You **were** looking beautiful at the party.

Compound words:

I. Make two words from each of the given words:

1. Sunflower – **sun** + **flower**

4. Pancake – **pan** + **cake**

2. Rainbow – **rain** + **bow**

5. Football – **foot** + **ball**

3. Snowman – **snow** + **man**

6. Keyboard – **key** + **ball**

II. Fill in the blanks with same letter twice:

1. A **p p** l e
2. S w **e e** t
3. B u **t t** e r
4. P a **r r** o t
5. R a **b b** i t

Pronouns

He, She, It, I, You, We, They

Remember:

- ⇒ **He** – boy | **She** – girl | **It** – thing/animal |
- ⇒ **I** – myself | **We** – you and I |
- ⇒ **You** - person/people | **They** – many people / animals / things

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns:

1. Meena is my friend. **She** is kind.
2. The ball is red. **It** is beautiful.
3. My brother is playing. **He** is happy.
4. My friends are here. **They** are ready.
5. My mother and I are cooking. **We** are in the kitchen.
6. **I** am a student.
7. **You** are my best friend.

II. Choose the correct pronoun:

1. Rani is a good girl. (He / **She**) is kind.
2. Tom is my brother. (**He** / She) is five years old.
3. The dog is barking. (**It** / They) is hungry.
4. Ravi and I are friends. (**We** / They) play together.
5. The children are singing. (**They** / He) are happy.
6. I am a student. (**I** / We) study in Grade 2.
7. You are my friend. (**You** / He) are very helpful.

Me, Us, Him, You, Her, It, Them

Remember:

- ⇒ **me** → one person
- ⇒ **us** → more than one person including me
- ⇒ **him** → boy/man
- ⇒ **her** → girl/woman
- ⇒ **them** → many people/animals/things
- ⇒ **you** → person/people spoken to
- ⇒ **it** → one thing/animal

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. I saw Rohan. I waved at _____. (him / her)
2. I saw Tina. I smiled at _____. (him / her)
3. My friends came to see _____. (me / it)
4. The teacher gave _____ (us / him) homework.
5. I saw the dogs. I gave _____ (them / it) some food.
6. This is my pencil. Please give _____ (it / them) to me.
7. Hi Niya, I am happy to see _____. (you / her)

Use of Has, Have

Remember:

- ⇒ **Has** - used with **he, she, it** and one person, animal or thing. (in the Present)
- ⇒ **Have** – used with **I, you, we, they** and more than one person, animal or thing. (in the Present)
- ⇒ With **I** and **You** we always use **Have**.

I. Fill in the blanks with has / have:

1. I **have** a new pencil.
2. She **had** a beautiful doll.
3. They **have** two dogs.
4. He **has** a blue bag.
5. We **have** many books.
6. The cat **has** a long tail.
7. You **have** a nice bicycle.

Use of Had

- ⇒ **Had** - used in the place of has or have to tell that the action has completed. (in the Past)
- ⇒ We can use **had** with **I, you, he, she, it, we** and **they**.

I. Replace 'has / have' with 'had' in the following sentence and rewrite it:

1. He **have** a toy last year.
Ans: He **had** a toy last year.
2. She **has** a beautiful dress.
Ans: She **had** a beautiful dress.
3. They **have** a picnic yesterday.
Ans: They **had** a picnic yesterday.
4. I **has** a bicycle before.
Ans: I **had** a bicycle before.
5. We **have** a party last Sunday.
Ans: We **had** a party last Sunday.

6. The cat **has** four kittens.

Ans: The cat **had** four kittens.

7. You **have** a blue bag last year.

Ans: You **had** a blue bag last year.

Use of Do, Does, Go, Goes (Simple Present Tense)

Remember:

⇒ Use **DO, GO** → with **I / You / We / They**

⇒ Use **DOES, GOES** → with **He / She / It**

I. Fill in with correct words in the brackets:

1. The baby _____ at night. (cry / **cries**)

2. My father a _____ car. (drive / **drives**)

3. They _____ a storybook. (**read** / reads)

4. We _____ television. (**watch** / watches)

5. Birds _____ in the sky. (**fly** / flies)

6. I _____ (**write** / writes) in my notebook.

7. The cat _____ on the mat. (sleep / **sleeps**)

8. You _____ your mother. (**help** / helps)

Use of am, is, are (Helping verbs)

Remember:

⇒ **Am** → used only with **I**

⇒ **Is** → used with **He / She / It / the girl**

⇒ **Are** → used with **We / You / They / Girls**

I. Fill in the blanks with am / is / are

1. I **am** a teacher.
2. She **is** my sister.
3. They **are** happy.
4. He **is** a good boy.
5. We **are** friends.
6. You **are** very kind.
7. It **is** a beautiful flower.
8. The dog **is** barking.
9. The boys **are** playing.
10. My mother **is** at home.

Use of am, is, are + ing (Present continuous tense)

Remember:

- ⇒ I → **am + ing**
- ⇒ He / She / It → **is + ing**
- ⇒ You / We / They → **are + ing**

I. Add -ing to the given verb:

1. She is **singing** a song. (sing)
 2. They are **riding** bike. (ride)
 3. I am **reading** a book. (read)
 4. He is **drawing** a picture. (draw)
 5. We are **walking** in the park. (walk)
 6. You are **writing** a letter. (write)
- The girl is **dancing**. (dance)

Words ending in e + ing

- ⇒ When a verb ends in **e**, we usually **remove the final e and add -ing**.

Examples:

1. make – **making** 3. smile – **smiling**

2. give – **giving** 4. Use – **using**

Double the last letter + ing

⇒ Some short verbs ending in **one vowel + one consonant double** the **final consonant** before adding -ing.

Examples:

1. swim - **swimming** 3. clap – **clapping**

2. stop - **stopping** 4. have – **having**

Doing Words

(Action words)

⇒ **Doing words** tell us what a person, animal, or thing **does**.

I. Underline the Doing Words:

1. The boy **runs** fast. 5. Birds **fly** in the sky.

2. Rani **sings** a song. . 6. The baby **sleeps** well.

3. The dog **barks** loudly. 7. We **play** football.

4. I **read** a book. 8. Mother **cooks** food

Use of **and**, **but**, **or**

(Conjunctions)

Remember:

and → joins similar or additional ideas.

but → joins two different or opposite ideas.

or → shows a choice between two things.

I. Choose the correct joining word:

1. I can read _____ write. (**and** / but)
2. He is poor _____ honest. (and / **but**)
3. Do you want red _____ blue? (and / **or**)
4. She has a doll _____ a teddy bear. (**and** / or)
5. The road is long _____ safe. (**but** / or)
6. Would you like juice _____ water? (and / **or**)