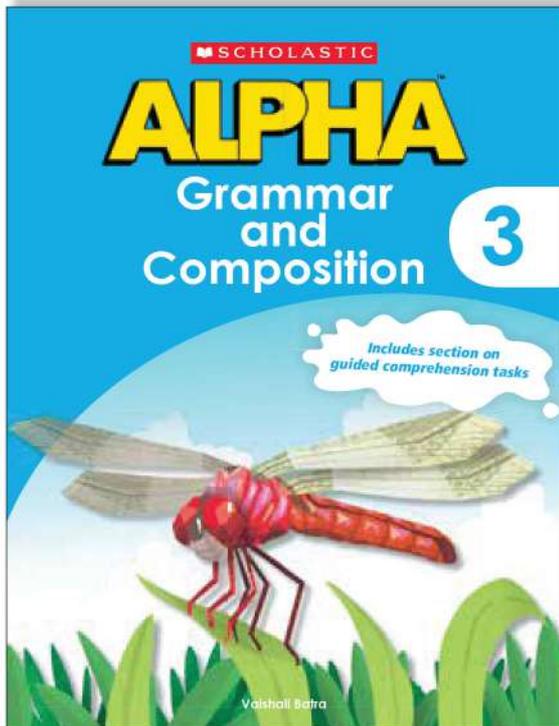


ALPHA Grammar and Composition



Scholastic ALPHA Grammar and Composition is designed to support teachers and learners in mastering the skills and mechanics of English Grammar, Comprehension and Composition in a systematic, meaningful and engaging way.

Key Features:

- Complete coverage of grammar topics as determined by teachers at each grade level
- Uses a systematic methodology to ensure learners grasp language concepts easily
- Includes meaningful activities to engage learners and reinforce concepts learned
- Promotes holistic language development with integration of comprehension and vocabulary topics
- Detailed teaching notes help teachers plan and deliver lessons easily and effectively

Professional Development hours: 2 hrs.

1.6 Possessive form of nouns

Read the story.

Gina and Kim are twin sisters. The **twins'** little brother Tony is two years younger than them.

Gina and Kim's favourite pastime is playing with their dolls.

Tony likes playing with his friend Ross. The **boys'** time is spent watching Ross's dad working in the garage.

Remember! We add 's' to nouns to show who or what something belongs to.

What do you think Ross's dad does in the garage?
Who is Tony?
Whose favourite pastime is playing with dolls?
Whose dad spends his time working in the garage?

- Circle the suitable word to complete each sentence about the story above.
 - Gina and (Kim's / Kim's) little brother is called Tony.
 - The twins like to change their (dolls' / dolls') clothes every day.
 - The (girls' / girls') toys are lying on the floor.
 - Tony goes to (Ross's / Ross) house to play after school.
- Add 's' or ' to the underlined word in each sentence and rewrite the word correctly in the blank.
 - Meena and Papa's aunt lives in Canada. _____
 - The lion's food arrived at the zoo in a truck. _____
 - Both my brothers wives are doctors. _____
 - Are you going to Charles birthday party? _____
 - The students' bags are on the bench outside the classroom. _____

We add 's' after a singular noun or a name to show who or what something belongs to.
We add 's' to plural nouns that end in -s to show belonging.
When two nouns are joined using and, and if the thing belongs to both of them, we add 's' after the second noun to show belonging.

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Let's Practice

A. Add 's' or ' to show belonging and rewrite each sentence in the blank below.

- The clothes belonging to the actresses were burnt in the fire. _____
- Do you know the house belonging to the Sahrnis? _____
- That is the pet dog of Mark and Jim. _____
- The singing of the birds woke me up early this morning. _____
- Maya looked for her missing book in the room belonging to Carlos. _____

B. Fill in each blank with the help of the picture. Add 's' or ' to show belonging.

- The _____ wands have magical powers.
- The _____ car broke down on the highway.
- The _____ crowns are made of gold.
- The _____ hats are brightly coloured.
- A severe storm destroyed the _____ crops.

C. Write a sentence using a noun from each box. Add 's' or ' to show belonging.

students	pilots	women	desks	handbags	dog
princes	Monas		palace	uniforms	

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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Coursebook 3

Teaching and learning page

Practice page

Grammar focus is introduced through a picture story, showing grammar in context

Complete coverage of grammar using a systematic methodology and engaging and meaningful activities

The quality of the content and the scheme of work defined in ALPHA Grammar is highly satisfactory. The Teacher's Manual assists you with the method of teaching the concept and is self-explanatory.

Tabitha John, Curriculum Head
Cornerstone School, Hyderabad

Scholastic ALPHA Grammar & Composition has a child friendly layout. The books ensure understanding of grammar concepts in a graded, easy, collaborative and fun filled way.

The Titan School, Bangalore

12 Comprehension

12.1 Concluding

As you read, you should think carefully about the facts and details in the text and decide what they actually mean. This is called concluding.

Read the fable.



The Ant and the Dove

One day, a thirsty ant went to a stream for a drink. As she reached down to take a sip, she fell in and was swept away by the water. "Help!" she cried. A dove sitting on a tree by the stream heard her cry. He plucked a leaf and dropped it into the stream. The ant scrambled onto the leaf and floated to safety. She thanked the dove for his kindness.

A few days later, the ant saw a hunter setting a trap for the dove. The dove did not see the hunter. The ant hurried towards the hunter and bit him on his leg. He cried out in pain. The cry alerted the dove, and he quickly flew into the sky.

Answer the questions.

- What is the moral of the fable?
 - Be kind to people and they'll be kind to you.
 - Be careful when you go near a stream.
- You can conclude that the dove was kind-hearted because:
 - he gave the ant a leaf to eat.
 - he saved the ant from drowning.
- Why did the hunter cry out?
 - He was in pain.
 - The dove flew away.
 - He fell down.
- What does the word **scrambled** mean? Tick the correct answer.
 - to swim fast
 - to move or climb in a hurry
 - to float
- Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given in the brackets.
 - An ant [go] to a stream.
 - She [fall] into the water.

Fable Notes
A fable
• is a short story with a moral that teaches us about right and wrong behaviour.
• often has animals or non-living objects as characters.
• usually shows the characters facing a problem or test.

Think!
In order to conclude, you
• understand what you are making a conclusion about.
• find the facts and details from the text.
• decide what exactly the facts and details mean.

13 Composition

13.1 Paragraph

A paragraph is a group of sentences that describes or explains an idea.



Songkran

Paragraph Notes
A paragraph
• has a title or heading.
• begins with a topic sentence and ends with a concluding sentence.
• contains topic words that relate to the topic.

Title
Topic sentence
Start with a topic sentence that says what the paragraph is about.

Topic words
Give more details about the topic by using topic words.

Concluding sentence
Make a final comment on the main idea of the paragraph.

The new year in Thailand is called Songkran. It comes at the start of summer. People celebrate with their family and friends over three days on **13, 14 and 15 April**. Songkran is celebrated as a **water festival**. People spray water on each other to wash off the bad luck of the past year. Some people use buckets and garden hoses to drench others. Some even use elephants to spray water on passers-by! Others cover friends and family in **chalk**. **Monks and devotees wash statues of Lord Buddha**. People visit **older family members** and pour fragrant water over their hands as a sign of respect. They get rid of old and useless things and make new resolutions. **Songkran is an occasion for everyone to greet each other, celebrate and wish for good times in the new year.**

Coursebook 3

Graded exercises develop key comprehension and critical thinking skills

Coursebook 3

Scaffolded exercises develop key writing skills across varied genres and topics

Word Power

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that mean the same or nearly the same.

Fill in the table with suitable synonyms from the box below.

meet	protect	excellent	frighten	clutter	gather
shiny	press	weird	middle	necessary	fearless

a. brave	g. meet
b. centre	h. scare
c. collect	i. squeeze
d. defend	j. strange
e. essential	k. very good
f. glossy	l. visit

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that are opposite in meaning.

Match the words in the boxes to form pairs of antonyms. Then write the pairs in the blanks below.

float	nervous	walk	confident	boring	good
bottom	useful	lose	rest	wet	wake
interesting	thick	smile	sink	top	thin
evil	dry	sleep	find	trawn	useless

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Coursebook 3

Vocabulary building through engaging exercises

Chapter 1: Nouns

Chapter Overview

1.1: Revising nouns
1.2: More about plural nouns
1.3: Common-gender nouns
1.4: Countable and uncountable nouns
1.5: Collective nouns
1.6: Possessive form of nouns

Note for Teachers
In this chapter, students explore different forms of nouns. They revise that names of persons, places, animals and things are called naming words or nouns. They recall the difference between common and proper nouns and masculine and feminine nouns. They also recall the plural form of nouns. They practise with a series of like-the-basics, word find and usage activities. A panel story introduces students to nouns that are the same in singular and plural form and nouns that are always plural. The questions that follow the panel story are designed to elicit answers that highlight the grammar point. As students work through the unit, they learn to identify and distinguish common-gender nouns. In subsequent units in the chapter, students learn to distinguish between nouns that can be counted and those that cannot (countable and uncountable nouns), and nouns for groups of people, animals or things (collective nouns). In the final unit, students are introduced to the possessive form of nouns and taught the use of an apostrophe.

1.2 More about plural nouns

Objectives

- understand the concept of plural nouns that do not end in -s or -es
- identify nouns that are the same in singular and plural form
- identify nouns that are always plural

Expected outcome: Students are able to recognise various kinds of plural nouns.

Teaching Ideas
Individual work: After completing the tasks on CB pg 10, conduct the following activity with students. On the blackboard/whiteboard, write a mix of nouns that are the same in singular and plural form, nouns that are always plural as well as regular plurals (end in -s and -es). Ask students to draw three columns of plural nouns, and list the words on the board in the correct category.

Pair work: Students work with a partner. Provide each pair with a section of the newspaper and set a time limit. Ask them to find as many plurals as they can in the newspaper. Students make a list. Ask each pair to share their lists with the class. Did anyone find nouns that are the same in singular and plural form? Did anyone find nouns that are always plural?

Class work: Play a plurals spelling game. Students stand in a circle. Read a singular noun aloud and ask the students to spell the plural form. You can choose a mix of nouns that have regular and

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Teacher's Manual Grade 3

Lesson notes and teaching strategies for teachers to execute lessons

Grades	ISBN	Title/Series	Price
1	9789351035992	SCHOLASTIC ALPHA GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION CB1	430
2	9789351036005	SCHOLASTIC ALPHA GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION CB2	450
3	9789351036012	SCHOLASTIC ALPHA GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION CB3	470
4	9789351036029	SCHOLASTIC ALPHA GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION CB4	490
5	9789351036036	SCHOLASTIC ALPHA GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION CB5	510

