



LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

Part-VI

LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION Part - VI

SENIOR SERIES

Name

Class

Section

Ph. No.

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Preface

Let's Learn English Grammar and Composition is a series of English grammar books for classes 1 to 8. Each book in this series is a perfect combination of a textbook and workbook and is a complete package in itself.

Grammar is the heart of a language therefore without a strong foundation in language, creative and meaningful communication is not possible. Language without proper grammar is like "**food without salt**".

The purpose of this series is to simplify the use of grammar. Therefore each topic is dealt compressively with appropriate examples and exercises, best suited to the learners. Hindi translation of some topics has been mentioned which would be helpful for the parents while helping the students in their home work.

Utmost care has been taken while checking the final blue print of grammar book . Even if there is any error or suggestion, the same is welcomed on the below mentioned E-mail .

Let's Learn English Grammar and Composition aims to help learners find their way slowly but steadily from one class to the other and to strengthen conceptual grasp of the learners through elaborate discussions, definitions, examples and recapitulation of each topic.

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The Sentence : A sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense.

Study the following groups of words:

1. Shivank today Sharma absent is
2. Teacher my is class in the
3. Why the beggar at laughing you are

The above groups of words do not make a complete sense . Now see the following groups of words with the same words after re-arrangement:

1. Shivank Sharma is absent today.
2. My teacher is in the class.
3. Why are you laughing at the beggar ?

The above groups of words make complete sense and are known as sentences.

So we can say that **sentence** is a group of words arranged in such a way that it conveys **complete sense**.

Now note the sentences below :

- 1) God is great.
- 2) He is not honest.
- 3) Open the door.
- 4) What is your father?
- 5) Hurrah! They have won the match.
- 6) May God bless you !

(All the above sentences are different and that is why we divide the sentences in different kinds.)

Kinds of Sentence

There are five kinds of sentences:

1. **Assertive Sentences or Statement Sentences : Affirmative and Negative.**
2. **Imperative Sentences**
3. **Interrogative Sentences**
4. **Exclamatory Sentences**
5. **Optative Sentences**

1. **Assertive Sentence :** A sentence that makes an assertion or a statement is called an **assertive sentence**. The assertion may be positive or negative. Assertive sentence is also called **declarative sentence**. An assertive sentence can be classified into:

- a) **Affirmative Sentence** : A statement that says, tells or states something positive is called an **affirmative sentence**. e.g. This is my car.
- b) **Negative Sentence** : A statement that says, tells or states something negative or denies something is called a **negative sentence**. e.g. This is not my car.

(An affirmative sentence gives a positive idea whereas a negative one gives a negative idea.)

Examples :

- 1. Mahatma Gandhi was a great man. (affirmative)
- 2. They are good neighbours. (affirmative)
- 3. India is a peace loving country. (affirmative)
- 4. He is not a liar. (negative)
- 5. I do not like smoking. (negative)
- 6. The earth moves round the sun. (affirmative)
- 7. Smoking is bad for health. (affirmative)
- 8. Cricket is my favourite game. (affirmative)



Note : Only one negative is used in a negative sentence. Two negative make the sentence **affirmative**. e.g.

- 1. He is an untrained doctor. **(negative)** He is not an untrained doctor. **(affirmative)**
- 2. This is an incomplete answer. **(negative)** This is not an incomplete answer. **(affirmative)**

2. Imperative sentence : A sentence that expresses some order, command, prohibition, request or advice is called an **imperative sentence**.

Examples:

- 1. Sit silently in the class. (Command)
- 2. Don't pluck the flowers.(Prohibition)
- 3. Mind your own business.(Advice)
- 4. Type these letters at once. (Order)
- 5. Always help the needy. (Advice)
- 6. Please lend me your scooter.(Request)
- 7. Do not smoke in the library.(Prohibition)



3. Interrogative Sentence : A sentence that asks some question is called an **interrogative sentence**. **Interrogative sentence** ends with a **question mark (?)**.

Interrogative sentences can be : Yes/No Questions or Wh-Questions

Yes/No questions have simple yes/no answers. i.e. 1. Have you done your home-work? 2. Is he your brother? 3. Is she a doctor? 4. Do you like tea ? 5. Will you help me in this matter?

Wh-questions : These questions are answered in **assertive sentences** since information is required.

Examples:

1. **What** do you like?
2. **When** will you visit our house?
3. **Who** is the Prime Minister of India?
4. **Where** is your father today?
5. **Who** knocked at the door?
6. **Which** of these two books is yours ?
7. **Whom** do you like the most ?
8. **Whose** clothes are lying there on the table ?
9. **Why** is he looking sad today?
10. **How many** days are you going to stay there?
11. **How much** milk is left in the bottle ?
12. **How** will you complete this book ?



4. Exclamatory Sentence : A sentence that expresses sudden feelings or emotions of wonder, joy, sorrow, contempt, surprise etc. is called an **exclamatory sentence**. Exclamatory sentence ends with an **exclamation mark (!)**.

Examples :

1. How wise Sh. Vajpayee was! (Wonder)
2. What a terrible sight! (Surprise)
3. Alas! He is undone.(Sorrow)
4. Hurrah! We have won the match. (Joy)
5. Alas! I have lost my umbrella.(Sorrow)
6. How pretty the picture is! (Surprise)



5. Optative Sentence: A sentence that expresses a wish or a prayer on the part of the speaker is called an **optative sentence**.

Examples:

1. May you live long!
2. Would that I were the Prime Minister of India!
3. May he pass the examination!
4. May God grant you a son!
5. Would that I were rich!



EXERCISE

Classify the following sentences as assertive (affirmative / negative) / imperative / interrogative / optative / exclamatory :

1. Please convey my message to your father. _____
2. Always respect your teachers. _____
3. A rolling stone gathers no moss. _____
4. Have they reached home? _____
5. What a wonderful scene it is! _____
6. What is he looking for? _____
7. If you act upon my advice, you will succeed. _____
8. Hurrah! He has won the first prize. _____
9. If he had reached in time, he would have been marked present. _____
10. Do not talk ill of others. _____

For practice at home : Classify the following sentences as above.

1. We are great people. _____
2. Is India not a peace loving country? _____
3. Is the Bhakhra Dam not the pride of the Punjab? _____
4. O for a life of sensations! _____
5. What a pity! _____
6. Don't spit on the floor. _____
7. Respect all religions. _____
8. India is a peace loving country. _____
9. How saintly Gandhi was! _____
10. Ashoka's edicts are a noble heritage of India. _____



Turn the following sentences into negative.

1. He is an Indian. (He is not an Indian.)
2. I have taken tea. (_____)
3. The girls are singing a song. (_____)
4. John stood first in the examination. (_____)
5. He means what he says. (_____)
6. My friend has been looking into the matter. (_____)
7. The teacher will punish us. (_____)
8. They had left the station. (_____)
9. I shall ever remember you. (_____)
10. He is ever grateful to you. (_____)

Turn the following sentences into statements :

1. Is this house to let? (This house is to let.)
2. Can you tell the time by a watch? (_____)
3. Has the match begun? (_____)
4. Will you help me? (_____)
5. Does the train start from here? (_____)
6. Did you get your father's permission? (_____)
7. Do these boys attend regularly? (_____)
8. Have you ever been to Kashmir? (_____)
9. Shall I throw some light on the subject? (_____)
10. Were you at school yesterday? (_____)

Turn the following sentences into interrogatives.

1. He is a doctor. (Is he a doctor?)
2. They were weak in English. (_____)
3. My father will go to Mumbai. (_____)
4. I go to school by bus. (_____)
5. You walk very slowly. (_____)
6. The cook boils rice. (_____)
7. She teaches well. (_____)
8. She sang a song. (_____)
9. He washed his clothes. (_____)
10. I do the sums regularly. (_____)

Use the following structure to make sentences as directed :

1. Are _____? (Interrogative)
2. How _____? (Interrogative)
3. May _____! (Optative)
4. Do _____? (Interrogative)
5. Please _____ (Imperative)
6. It _____ (Assertive)
7. Bring _____ (Imperative)

Classify the following sentences as assertive (affirmative or negative) / imperative / interrogative / optative / exclamatory :

1. May India thrive! ()
2. You may prosper. ()
3. Would that I had wings! ()
4. Pay your fee tomorrow. ()
5. Shun bad company. ()
6. He is never grateful to you. ()
7. They had not left the station. ()
8. Jatin stood first in the examination. ()
9. Had they left the station? ()
20. How old are you? ()



Subject and Predicate

A sentence has two parts : Subject and Predicate

The person or thing we speak about is called '**subject**' and what is said about the subject is called '**Predicate**'.

Now examine the following sentences:

1. **Dogs** are barking.
2. **Girls** are singing.
3. **Truth** is ever green.
4. **India** is our country.



In the above sentences **Dogs, Girls, Truth** and **India** are the **subjects** while- **are barking, are singing, is ever green** and **is our country** are the **predicates**. These are two essential parts of a sentence. There can be no subject without a predicate and no predicate without a subject.

In the above sentences we can see that The subject is a noun or a pronoun and the

predicate is a verb but, a sentence may have some other parts too.

- a) The baby is sleeping. b) The children are in the prayer hall.
subject **predicate** **subject** **predicate**

Subject : Subject is that part of a sentence that names the person or thing about whom something is said. e.g. In the above sentences **something is said about the baby** and **the children**. So these are subjects.

Predicate : Predicate is that part of the sentence that tells something about the subject . e.g. In the above sentences **something is being told about the baby** and **the children**. So these parts are predicates.

Subject

See the following table:

Subject		Predicate
Determiner	Noun	
The	moon	shines
A	bird	flies

In this table the subject has two parts: qualifier and the main word(In the main word there is always the noun).

Now see the following table:

Subject			Predicate
Determiner	Adjective	Noun	
The	big	giant	came up the valley.
A	black	goat	was in the dark room.

Predicate:

Like subject the predicate is also accompanied with other words.

See the following table:

Subject	Predicate
Sham	sings.
We	laugh.
She	weeps.

In the above table predicate is a verb only. See the table below:

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object (noun or noun phrase)
My father	trusts	me.
The snake	bit	the boy.

Encircle the subject and underline the predicate.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Lions roar. | 10. The birds are chirping. |
| 2. Boys play. | 11. The fire is burning. |
| 3. The baby is crying. | 12. The lightning flashes. |
| 4. The bell has rung. | 13. The stars twinkle. |
| 5. The cock is crowing. | 14. The sun rises in the east. |
| 6. The train has left. | 15. The earth is round. |
| 7. The teacher is teaching. | 16. The teacher punished the students. |
| 8. You are laughing. | 17. The train has steamed off. |
| 9. The musician is singing. | 18. The speaker was addressing the audience. |

Match the subjects in column 'A' with the right predicates in column 'B'.

Column A	Column B
1. Sharda	1. is coming.
2. He	2. loves us.
3. The tall boy	3. brings milk.
4. My elder brother	4. shines.
5. Your baby sister	5. plays cricket.
6. The milkman	6. played well.
7. This woman	7. is crying.
8. An old beggar	8. sings songs.
9. The sun	9. is old.
10. God	10. is a doctor.

EXERCISE

Add subjects to the following predicates : The first one is done for you .

1. **Ramandeep** is standing near the stage.
2. _____ found a small bag near her house.
3. _____ stole my book from my bag.
4. _____ walked down the street.
5. Will _____ vaccinate the patient ?
6. May _____ shower His blessings on you !
7. What a _____ it is !
8. Did _____ reach the school in time ?

The Phrase and The Clause

Phrases : Groups of words that make sense but not complete sense are called **phrases**. Phrases do not have a subject or a predicate . e.g.

1. the old man.
2. costly stone
3. in the garden
4. at the railway station
5. in front of

The above groups of words convey incomplete sense so they can't be called sentences. These are called **phrases**. If we add some words to these phrases to make complete sense they become sentences. See the following sentences carefully:

1. The old man could hardly walk.
2. How costly stone the diamond is!
3. There are many passengers at the railway station.
4. Rohit stood still in front of the teacher.



Clauses : A clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb and is usually a part of a sentence. It may or may not make a complete sense.

So we can say that

- **A sentence** conveys **complete sense** whereas a phrase conveys only a part of sense.
- **A phrase** is **without a verb** whereas it is **necessary** for a **sentence**.

- A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with **full stop (.)** or **question mark (?)** or **exclamation mark (!)** whereas it is not so in the case of phrase.
- A **clause** has a **subject** and a **predicate** and may or may not make complete sense.
- It is usually a part of a sentence.

Tick (✓) the correct option for the bold words.

1. **Pushpa left the school** in the evening. (phrase / clause)
2. **Sukhdeep Kaur embroidered a handkerchief** for her sister. (phrase / clause)
3. The enemy fought **with great courage**. (phrase / clause)
4. **I am selected** in the entrance test. (phrase / clause)
5. Are **the ants** carrying away the dead insect ? (subject /predicate)
6. Is **the sky** really blue in colour ? (subject /predicate)
7. May **God** bless you! (subject /predicate)
8. What a nice **picture it is!** (subject /predicate)
9. They **solved an easy question**. (subject /predicate)

