



# LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

**Part-VII**

# LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

## Part - VII

SENIOR SERIES

Name .....

Class .....

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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 AND ITS PARTS

**The sentence** : We have already read about the sentence in earlier classes. A **group of words** that makes **complete sense** is called a **sentence**.

**Now study the following groups of words:**

1. Sanchita present class in the Sharma today is
2. Mr teaches Balwant Mathematics us
3. It rain will when here
4. Live she may long

**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. Sanchita Sharma is present in the class today.
2. Mr Balwant teaches us Mathematics.
3. When will it rain here?
4. May she live long!

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 see the following sentences :**

1. The baby is playing with its doll.
2. Hurrah! I have won a lottery.
3. May her soul rest in peace!
4. Please shut the window.
5. Where are the children playing?

**Note** : A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.) / an exclamation mark (!) or a question mark (?).

**A sentence has two parts : Subject and Predicate**

1. **Subject** : A word or a group of words which denotes the **thing/person** about **which/whom** something is said is called the subject. We can say that the doer of any action is called the subject.
2. **Predicate** : A word or a group of words which **tells something** about the **subject** is called the **predicate**.

Subject	Predicate
Birds	fly.
The earth	moves round the sun.
Sanjay Soni	is sleeping in the room.
The Prime Minister of India	will arrive here tomorrow.

**A. Rearrange the following jumbled words to make sentences:**

- injurious /to/ Smoking /is /health /  
.....
- attended / ./Everyone /party /the  
.....
- pleasant / ./is /It /today /very  
.....
- broken /has / ./She /pen /my  
.....
- God /of/blessings /the / ./Mothers /are  
.....

**B. Underline the subject in each of the following sentences:**

- India is a populated country.
- Shivank and Hardik are selected as class representatives.
- How beautiful her dress is!
- Take five liters of water daily.
- Has Shailja ever been to Shimla ?

**C. Underline the predicate in the following sentences:**

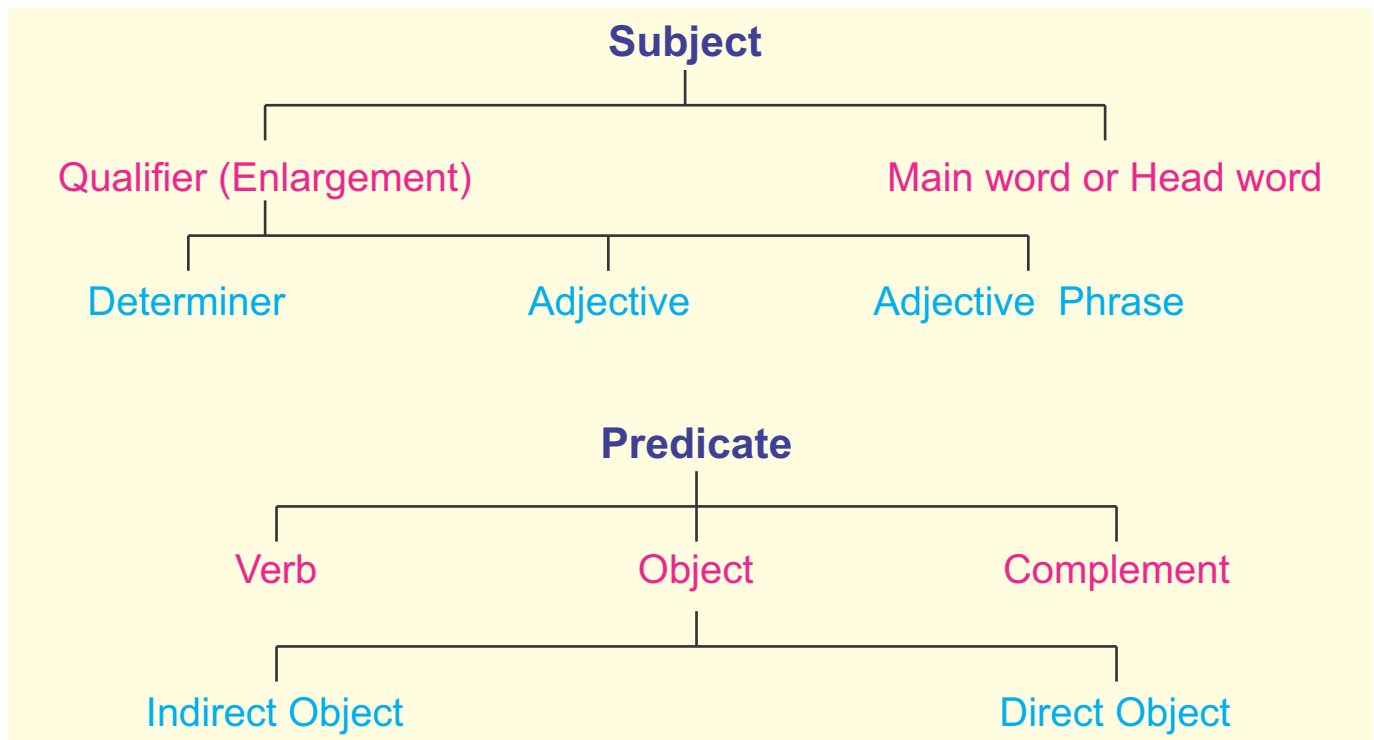
- They live on the top of a high hill.
- The apples taste sweet.
- Sharma is a good doctor.
- Many girls are skipping in the park.
- Students are making a noise.

**D. Underline the subject in the following sentences rearranging the words given in brackets:**

- .....jumped into the river. ( the/boy/ red/in/ shirt)
- .....was offered to her. ( a/ cycle/ hero)
- .....is ill today. ( the / girl/ corner/ in / the)

4. ....can talk. (dolls/ new/ those)
5. ....are looking beautiful. (flowers/ in her garden/ the yellow)
6. ....is fed up with these silly talks. (brother/ Shivank/ my)
7. ....must have saved money for future. ( mother/ her / either/ she/ or)

**We see that the subject is a noun or a pronoun and the predicate is a verb but a sentence may have other parts too.**



**Subject :** See the following table.

Subject		Predicate
<b>Determiner</b>	<b>Noun</b>	
The	sun	shines.
A	dog	barks.
Her	mother	cooks.



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

Subject			Predicate
Determiner	Adjective	Noun	
The	black	cobra	was in the room.
A	sick	man	was in the bed.
A	pretty	girl	is smiling.

In this table the **main word** is explained with two words and the main word is a **noun**. It should be remembered if there is a word before the main word, it is called **qualifier** and when there are two words, the adjective is called the qualifier and the one before the adjective is called **determiner**.

Now see the following table:

Subject				Predicate
Determiner	Adjective	Noun	Adjectival Phrase	
A	beautiful	garden	with cool shady trees	surrounded the village.
The	tall	boy	in red shirt	is my brother.
The	wild	beasts	in small cages	are ferocious.

**Note :**

1. When the subject will only be a word, it will be a **noun** or **pronoun** or **gerund** or **infinitive**.
2. When there will be an explanation of the subject, it will be a noun.
3. When the subject will be explained with one word only, it will be placed before the subject and it is called a qualifier.
4. If there will be two words before the subject to explain it, the first word will be the determiner and the second one will be the qualifier and the qualifier will be an adjective.
5. The adjectival phrase used to explain the subject will be used after it.

**Important Note :** The use of **determiner** and **qualifier** will be **before** the **subject** (main word) and the use of **adjectival phrase** will be **after** the **subject** ( main word).

**Gerund** ( verb + ing ) and **infinitive** ( to + verb) are also used as **subject**. Some words are also used to explain them and they are called **object** or **modifier**.



Now see the following tables carefully:

<b>Subject (Infinitive)</b>	<b>Predicate</b>
To work	is to worship.
To drink	is bad for health.
To respect the elders	is our duty.
<b>Subject ( Gerund)</b>	<b>Predicate</b>
Seeing	is believing.
Telling lies	is a bad practice.
Eating less	is good for health.

'It' and 'There' are also used as subjects. 'It' is used as **impersonal** or **neutral adverb** and 'there' is used as **introductory adverb**.

Now see the following table:

<b>Subject (It and There)</b>	<b>Predicate</b>
It	is mid-night.
It	was getting dark.
There	are fifty girls in the room.
There	is no temple in our colony.
There	lived a saint in a cottage.

**E. Write the various parts of the following sentences in the table given on the next page as per the given example :**

1. Children play.
2. The stars twinkle.
3. Good children succeed.
4. The cold wind blows.
5. Few students passed.
6. Some bad people quarreled.
7. The train has steamed off.
8. The young boy in the corner is nervous.
9. The old man in the room is fat.
10. Some dishonest persons stole my purse.

Subject				Predicate
Determiner	Adjective	Noun	Adjectival Phrase	
A		snake		hisses.

**F. Write the subject and the predicate in the following table:**

1. Walking in the morning is good for health.
2. To find fault is easy.
3. Drinking is injurious to health.
4. To cook well is an art.
5. Writing makes a man perfect.
6. To go there is not safe.
7. To cheat in games is not good.

Subject (Infinitive)	Predicate
Subject (Gerund)	Predicate

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

**Column A**

1. His watch
2. The camel
3. The girl
4. They
5. This novel

**Column B**

1. are quarreling.
2. was playing hockey.
3. is very interesting.
4. is the ship of the desert.
5. keeps correct time.

**PREDICATE :**

Like subject the predicate is also accompanied with other words.

See the following table:

Subject	Predicate
Sohan	sings.
They	laugh.

In the above table **predicate** is a **verb** only.

See the table below:

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object (noun or noun phrase)
We	should help	the poor.
The girl	has lost	her doll.
I	know	her address.

In the above table **predicate** is a **verb** only.

See the table below:

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object (Indirect)	Object (Direct)
He	gave	me	a present.
My brother	sent	me	a watch.

In the above table we see that there are two objects with the verb in predicate. The first object is a **person** and the second is a **thing**. The first is called **indirect object** and the second is called the **direct object**.

Sometimes the **direct object** may be a **living being**, e.g. They gave **him** a **buffalo**.

Now see the following table :

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object (Gerund or Gerundial Phrase)
He	likes	boating.
I	hate	abusing others.

In the above table there are two parts of the predicate: The first is the **verb** and the second one is the **gerund**. Here **gerund** is like an **object**. Verb and object joined together is called **predicate**.

See the following table:

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object (infinitive or infinitive phrase)
The crow	tried	to sing.
She	forgot	to return my book.

In the above table the **infinitive** is the **object** of the **verb**. **Verb** and **infinitive** joined together is called **predicate**.

See the following table :

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement (noun or noun phrase)
The members	elected	him	secretary.
They	chose	Raju	their leader.

In the above table **verb**, **object** and **complement** are joined together to make **predicate**. There is **noun** or **noun phrase** in the **complement** and this complement is called **objective complement**.

See the following table :

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object	Complement (adj/adj phrase/past participle)
They	thought	it	urgent.
She	keeps	her house	clean.

We see that there is **verb, object** and **complement** and in this **complement** there is **adjective/ adjectival phrase/ past participle**. This is also called objective complement.

Now see the table below:

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object / Complement
Harbhajan	is	a cricketer. <b>(noun)</b>
Sahil	is	lazy. <b>(adjective)</b>
They	are	smart. <b>(adjective)</b>
The chairs	are	on the roof. <b>(adverbial)</b>

Here **predicate** is a **verb + object/complement**. In the first sentence the complement is a noun, in the next two the complement is an adjective and in the last it is an adverbial. This kind of complement is called **subjective complement**.

**Remember :** After the verb to be (**is, am, are, was, were**) we always use **complement** and the **transitive** verbs always take an **object** after them.

**H. Fill in blanks by putting the predicate part given in the brackets in right order.**

- Your brother ..... ( again/ failed/ has)
- We ..... (journey/on/ started/our/ Friday)
- I ..... (out/ find /will/ the /truth)
- A crow..... ( bird/ clever/is/ a)
- You..... (stories/night/me/at/ tell/good)
- My friend..... (me/ dinner/ to/ invited/ has)
- We ..... (others/at/not/laugh/should)
- You ..... ( duty/ well/ did/your)
- My father ..... ( new/ bought/a/car)
- An idle brain ..... ( workshop/ is/ devil's/a)
- The sun ..... (in/west/sets/the)
- Honesty ..... (the/policy/ best/is)
- Smoking ..... (health/injurious/ is / to)
- Ram ..... (a/intelligent/very/boy/ is)
- It is ..... (use/no/time/ wasting/your)
- India ..... (very/is/in/rich/ minerals)

**I. Match the subject with suitable predicates:**

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. The captain    | a) told me a story.  |
| 2. The moon       | b) made him a king.  |
| 3. My grandmother | c) caught the cat.   |
| 4. The people     | d) is a satellite.   |
| 5. The dog        | e) praised his team. |

**J. Tick the correct option for the bold words:**

- The old lady** weaves the cloth.  
a) subject     b) object     c) verb     d) adverb
- She sings **sweetly**.  
a) subject     b) object     c) verb     d) adverb
- How dirty **his clothes** were !  
a) subject     b) object   
c) subject complement     d) object complement
- The captain** is a good performer.  
a) subject     b) object   
c) subject complement     d) object complement
- They are baking **cakes**.  
a) subject     b) adverb     c) verb     d) object
- They **built** the house last year.  
a) subject     b) adverb     c) verb     d) object

**Position of subject in a sentence**

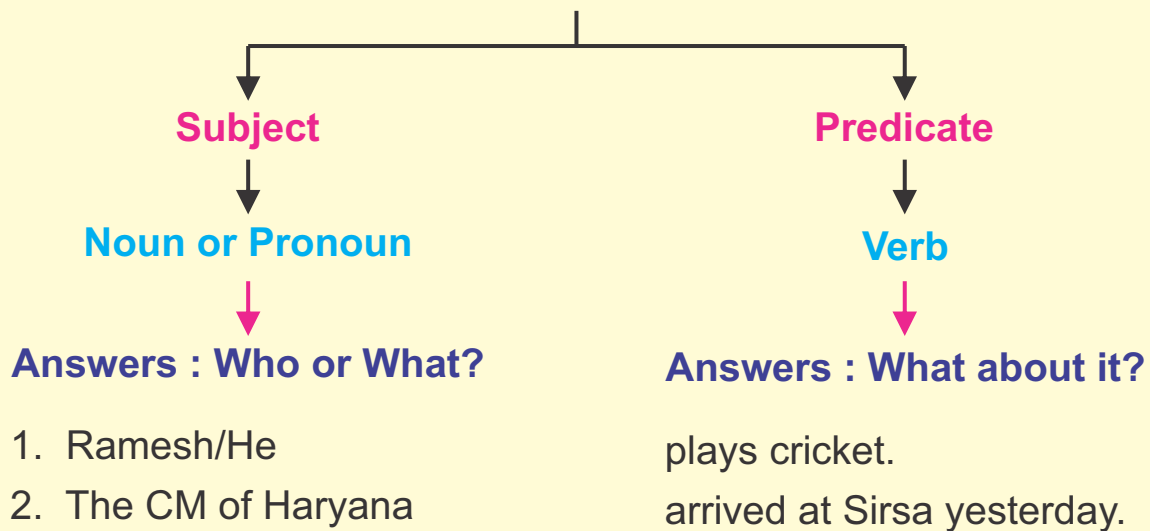
It is not necessary that the subject is placed in the beginning of a sentence. It may come in the **middle** or in the end or sometimes it is **implied**.

- Along the bank of Ganga, **Rakesh** walked three miles on foot.
- My father** is in the sleeping room.
- Don't make **the room** dirty.
- Don't pluck the **flowers**.

- ❖ In **assertive sentences** the position of subject is before the predicate i.e.in the beginning e.g. **Gagandeep Sharma** is my brother.
- ❖ In **imperative sentences**, the subject **you** is expressed indirectly. e.g. Sit down. Water the plants, please. Drink more water daily. Don't pluck the flowers.  
(In **Interrogative, exclamatory** and **optative sentences** subject comes in **the middle**.)

- ❖ In **interrogative sentences**, the subject is in the middle of a sentence as interrogative sentences begin with **wh** question words like who, when, ... or helping verbs like is, am, are ... Which **school** do you study in ? Are **you** joking? Is **your mother** cooking food?
- ❖ In **exclamatory sentences**, exclamation word is to be placed first. e.g. **What an intelligent** student he is !
- ❖ In **optative sentences**, the words expressing wish or a prayer are to be placed first. e.g. **May God** bless you with a child!

## Parts of a Sentence



**Children are running towards a ball.**