



# LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

**Part-VIII**

# LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION Part - VIII

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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# CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Chapter	Page No.
1.	The Sentence and Its Parts	01
2.	The Phrase and The Clause	13
3.	Kinds of Sentences	23
4.	The Noun	29
5.	Noun the Number	39
6.	Noun the Gender	48
7.	Noun the Case	55
8.	The Pronoun	61
9.	The Verb	68
10.	The Adjective	79
11.	The Adverb	89
12.	The Preposition	96
13.	Punctuation	105
14.	Verbs-finite and Non -finite	114
15.	The Modals	126
16.	The Article	133
17.	The Determiners	140
18.	Tenses	146
19.	Direct and Indirect Speech	168
20.	The Voice: Active and Passive	180
21.	Comprehension	191
22.	Paragraph Writing	196
23.	Letter Writing	199
24.	Story Writing	206
25.	Notes and Notices	210
26.	Diary Entry	212

## 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 group of words:**

1. wrist my gifted uncle me a watch
2. Mr teaches Rakesh Hindi me
3. are where the birds chirping
4. God bless may her child with a



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

1. My uncle gifted me a wrist watch.
2. Mr Rakesh teaches me Hindi.
3. Where are the birds chirping?
4. May God bless her with a child!



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. Rahul is playing cricket in the lawn.
2. Hurrah! We have won the tug of war of under -17 girls.
3. May God bless her with wisdom!
4. Please bring a glass of water for me.
5. Who is knocking at the door?



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

### PARTS OF A SENTENCE

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**. The **subject** can be a **single word** or a **group of words**.

2. **Predicate** : A word or a group of words which **tells something** about the **subject** is called the **predicate**.

Like **subject predicate** may have **single word** or a **group of words**.

Subject	Predicate
Snakes	hiss.
The Hindus	burn their dead.
The children	are playing chess in the room.
The Chief Minister of Haryana	declared holiday for tomorrow.

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

1. brother / . / my / gifted / cycle / a / me / birthday / my / on

.....

2. gave / . / my / grandfather / old / an / book / to / I / read

.....

3. it / why / ? / is / hot / today / so / room / the / in

.....

4. fish / brother / . / younger / my / the / into / pool / the / dropped

.....

5. trophy / him / with / awarded / headmaster / our / a / beautiful / .

.....

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

1. Africa is covered with forests.

2. Our National song 'Vande Matram' was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

3. They celebrated Shagandeeep's birthday yesterday.

4. More national parks are required to save wildlife.

5. The soldiers fought with the enemy bravely.



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

1. Nisha arrived at the right time.

2. Prevention is better than cure.

3. Pallavi and Prempal will arrive at the station at 9:30 p.m.

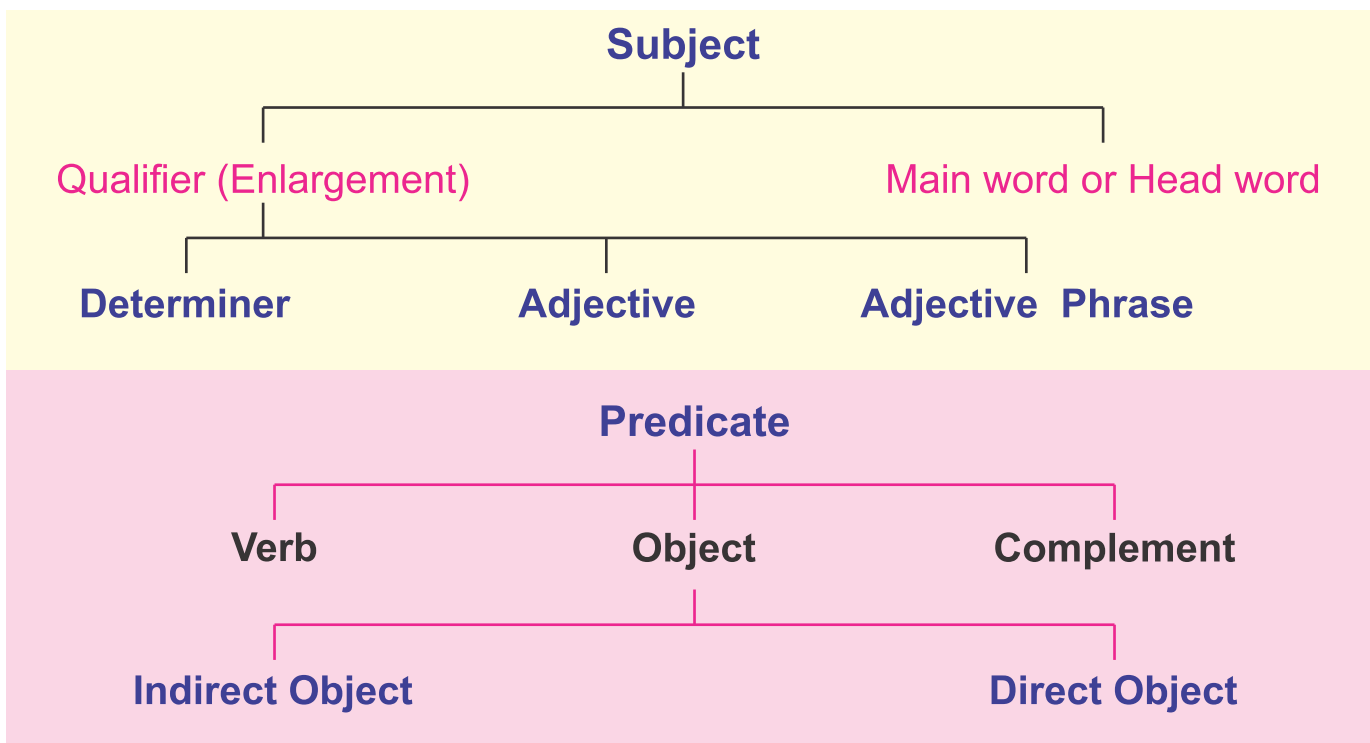
4. Suman Bala completed the assignment at night.

5. The soldiers stopped firing practice in the evening.

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

1. ....is writing a letter. (the/boy/ desk / at/ the)
2. ....was given to him. (a/ watch/ beautiful)
3. ....is reading a book. (the / boy/ red shirt/ in / the)
4. ....can't talk. (dolls/ those)
5. ....are very pretty. (flowers/ in my garden/ the red)
6. ....must have opened the door. (friend/ his / either/ he/ 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 : Now see the following table.**

Subject		Predicate
<b>Determiner</b>	<b>Noun</b>	
Some	girls	danced.
A	dogs	barks.
My	sister	stammers.

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	
My	elder	brother	is a doctor.
Those	naughty	students	were punished.
These	small	girls	danced today.



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	valuable	ring	made of gold	was found yesterday.
A	sharp	knife	stained with blood	was found in his bag.
A	little	girl	from the cottage	stood before me.

**Note :**

1. When the **subject** will only be **a word**, it will be a **noun / pronoun / 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).

**Note :** **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 table carefully:

Subject (Infinitive)	Predicate
To forgive	is divine.
To find fault	is easy.
To suffer	is the lot of mankind.
Subject (Gerund)	Predicate
Taking photograph of wild animals	is his hobby.
Eating between meals	is bad for health.
Reading	makes a perfect man.



'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:

Subject (It and There)	Predicate
It	was very hot outside.
It	was the fifteenth of August.
There	is a hundred rupee note in my pocket.
There	are eight planets in the solar system.
There	is no hope of her survival.

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

- Girls laugh.
- The lightning flashes.
- The sun rises in the east.
- The earth is round.
- The bright sun shines.
- The teacher punished the students.
- The speaker was addressing the audience.
- The ripe apples in the basket are sweet.
- My younger brother in Kanpur is a doctor.
- A black bird sitting in the tree was shot.



Subject				Predicate
Determiner	Adjective	Noun	Adjectival Phrase	
An		elephant		trumpets.

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

1. Swimming in a big river is not easy.
2. To lose one's key is annoying.
3. Saving something regularly is necessary.
4. To respect our elders is our duty.
5. Sleeping is necessary for life.
6. To cheat others is not proper.

Subject (Infinitive)	Predicate
Subject (Gerund)	Predicate

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

- | Column A       | Column B                       |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| a) The sun     | p) is a beautiful flower.      |
| b) The postman | q) became independent in 1947. |
| c) The rose    | r) shines at night.            |
| d) India       | s) has brought the letters.    |
| e) The moon    | t) gives us light.             |

**Predicate :**

Like **subject** the **predicate** is also accompanied with other words.

See the following table:

Subject	Predicate
Radha	stammers.
They	weep.



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

See the table below:

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object (noun or noun phrase)
Somebody	has stolen	my purse.
The chairman	has called	a meeting.
The teacher	patted	Sham.



In the above table there are more than one word in the predicate which is called **object**.

Now see the table below:

Subject	Predicate		
	Verb	Object (Indirect)	Object (Direct)
Mr. Vinod	taught	us	English.
My friend	offered	me	milk.

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. He gave me **a cow**.

Now see the following table :

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Object (Gerund or Gerundial Phrase)
My brother	enjoys	playing hockey.
Mr. Kapoor	loves	teaching.
We	mustn't miss	seeing him.

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)
I	hoped	to secure first division.
Rakesh	proposes	to buy a flat.
They	would like	to visit the zoo.

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)
Pandit Motilal	named	his house	Anand Bhawan
The teacher	appointed	Hardik	class representative.

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)
Your letter	made	me	anxious.
The jury	found	him	guilty.
The Principal	thinks	the peon	very honest.

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
Jai Chand	was	a king. ( noun)
They	are	lucky.(adjective)
The books	are	on the table.(adverbial)
Nobody	is	inside. ( adverbial)



Here **predicate** is a **verb + object/complement**. In the first sentence the complement is a **noun**, in the next sentence the complement is an **adjective** and in the last two 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.**

- We ..... ( ourselves/ neighbours / as/ should /our/ love)
- Mr D.R. Sharma ..... ( been/ has/ selected/ staff-club/as/ of / the/Secretary)
- You ..... ( regularly/ your/ do/ should/homework)
- Pt. Mota Singh ..... ( Anand Bhawan/ his / named/ house)
- We ..... ( play/ a / match/ on/ Sunday/ shall/ cricket)
- Your younger brother ..... ( my /is/in/ class)
- His master ..... ( work/ his/ with/ satisfied/ was)

- h) You ..... (warned/ come/ not/ were/ late/to)  
 i) A clever fox ..... (standing/ the / was/ under/ tree)  
 j) The teacher ..... (absent/ monitor/ the / found)
- I. 1. Gandhiji ..... (truth/ preached/ non-violence/and)  
 2. You ..... (behave/ never/ like/ person/ a good)  
 3. I took ..... (books/ from/ the/ library/ two)  
 4. One should ..... (hard/ work/ in/ to/ succeed/life)  
 5. Gandhiji ..... (the/ path/ followed/ always/ of/ non-violence)  
 6. Let us ..... (loins/ our/ gird/ to/ spread/ up/ education)

**J. Match the subjects with suitable predicates:**

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Akshay Kumar   | a) preach honesty.     |
| 2. The question   | b) were burnt down.    |
| 3. The saints     | c) looked scary.       |
| 4. Villages       | d) was a great dancer. |
| 5. The deep river | e) remained unsolved.  |



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

1. **The moon** is beautiful.  
 a) subject     b) adverb     c) verb     d) predicate
2. The angry cobra attacked **the boy**.  
 a) subject     b) sub. complement   
 c) predicate     d) object
3. The sailors **were excited**.  
 a) subject     b) sub. complement   
 c) predicate     d) object
4. We elected him **the captain**.  
 a) subject     b) subject complement   
 c) predicate     d) object complement
5. **The police** caught the thief.  
 a) subject     b) sub. complement   
 c) predicate     d) object
6. He is **very innocent**.  
 a) subject     b) subject complement   
 c) predicate     d) object complement

**L. Re-arrange the following words and phrases in meaningful sentences.**

1. went to/ a friend's dog/ see/ Sita and Ravi.

---

2. six puppies/ to / has/ my friend's/ given birth/ bitch.

---

3. many times that/ Sita told Ravi/ two dogs/ had/ already/ she.

---

4. more dogs/need/any/ do not/ we.

---

5. is one/ summer visitors/ the/ of the/ swallow/ best known.

---

## Direct and Indirect Objects

A predicate may consist of two objects: **direct object** and **indirect object**.

**Direct Object:** The object that shows what is said to or given to a person, or done for a person is the **direct object** of the **predicate**.

**Indirect Object:** The object that shows the person for whom something is said or done, or to whom something is given is the **indirect object** of the **predicate**.

1. The principal gave **the student** a medal.
2. My grandmother told **me** stories.
3. Suhana presented **her friend** a watch.

**A medal, stories** and **a watch** are the **direct object** of the predicate.

**The student, me** and **her friend** are **indirect objects** of the predicate.



**M. Underline the direct object and encircle the indirect object in the following sentences.**

1. My father gave me a new shirt.
2. Pooja told her sister a fake tale.
3. His servant gave him a cup of coffee.
4. Shivank presented Hardik a beautiful watch.
5. Mr Vinod Singla teaches us English.



## 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**.

1. Along the bank of canal, **Parwinder** walked five kilometers on foot.
2. **My brother** is in the office this time.
3. Don't make **the office** dirty.
4. Don't pluck **these flowers**.



- ❖ In **assertive sentences** the position of subject is before the predicate i.e. in the beginning e.g. **Balwant Singh** is my best friend.
- ❖ In **imperative sentences**, the **subject you** is expressed **indirectly**. e.g. Sit down there. Water the plants in the garden daily. Drink more water to keep healthy. Don't spit on the floor.  
(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 **office** have you joined? Are **you** making fun of me? Is **your brother** coming from America today?
- ❖ In **exclamatory sentences**, exclamation word is to be placed first. e.g. **What an intelligent** girl she is!
- ❖ In **optative sentences**, the words expressing wish or a prayer are to be placed first. e.g. **May God** bless you with wisdom!

### Activity

Ask the students to make flash cards. The teacher will give the students some sentences making groups of three or four. All the groups will be given different sentences. The students have to write either subject or predicate on each flash card. The same will be displayed in the class the next working day.