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# The Sentence



## LEARNING TIME

### ❖ SENTENCE

A group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence. A sentence always begins with a capital letter.

### ❖ KINDS OF SENTENCES

There are four kinds of sentences:

#### 1. Declarative or Assertive Sentence

A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called as a declarative or assertive sentence.

##### Example:

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) The earth revolves round the sun. | (b) The boys are playing cricket.  |
| (c) My mother makes delicious sweets. | (d) The school begins at 9.00 a.m. |

#### 2. Interrogative Sentence

A sentence that asks a question is called an interrogative sentence.

##### Example:

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (a) What are you eating?                    | (b) Do we need to go there? |
| (c) Would you like to have a cup of coffee? | (d) Where do you belong to? |

#### 3. Imperative Sentence

A sentence that expresses a command or a request is called an imperative sentence.

##### Example:

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Kundan, shut the door.            | (b) Always respect your superiors. |
| (c) Please bring me a glass of water. | (d) Please give me my pen.         |

#### 4. Exclamatory Sentence

A sentence that expresses some strong or sudden feelings is called an exclamatory sentence.

##### Example:

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) How beautiful this rose is!   | (b) Oh! It is too hot today.       |
| (c) Alas! The dog died yesterday. | (d) Hurrah! We have won the match. |

### ❖ PHRASE

A phrase is a group of words that make sense, but not complete sense.

Phrases are of different kinds. Some of the important ones are:

### Let Me Answer

- What is referred to as a combination of words that together make meaning?



## 1. Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a part of sentence with subject and verb and it always acts as a noun.

### Example:

The boys like to eat mangoes.

In this sentence, 'like' is the verb and 'to eat mangoes' is the object of the verb 'like'.

Thus, 'to eat mangoes' functions as noun here; and, is a Noun Phrase.

### Example:

- (a) Our aim is to win matches.
- (b) She desires to have some food.
- (c) We love to be honest.
- (d) The cunning leaders love to cheat people.



## 2. Adjective Phrase

A group of words which does the work of an adjective is called an Adjective Phrase.

### Example:

- (a) i. Nisha is an intelligent girl.                      (b) i. My mother wears a golden necklace.
- ii. Nisha is the girl with intelligence.            ii. My mother wears a necklace made of gold.
- (c) i. Bill Gates is a wealthy man.                    (d) i. There is a blue jackal.
- ii. Bill Gates is a man with great wealth.        ii. There is a jackal with blue skin.

In part (i) of every example given above, a single word describes the person or thing. In part (ii) of every example, a group of words describes the person or thing. These groups of words perform the function of adjectives. They are Adjective Phrases.

## 3. Adverb Phrase

A phrase, which acts like an adverb, is an Adverb Phrase.

### Example:

- (a) i. He talked wisely.                                      (b) i. Sachin played nicely at Sydney.
- ii. He talked in a wise manner.                      ii. Sachin played in a very nice style at Sydney.
- (c) i. They fought bravely.                                    (d) i. We ran fast.
- ii. They fought in a brave manner.                    ii. We ran in a fast pace.

In part (i) of every example given above, an adverb helps to illustrate the verb. In part (ii) of every example, a group of words does the work of the adverb. These groups of words perform the function of adverbs and are known as Adverb Phrases. Study the table below and note the pattern.

Adverbs	Adverb Phrases
Politely	In a polite manner
Beautifully	In a beautiful manner
Bravely	In a brave manner
Here	On this spot



# PRACTICE TIME

## 1. Rearrange the following words to form meaningful sentences. Also, Put correct punctuation marks wherever required:

(a) Abdul Kalam the chief guest was

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) watch went and a to Vishal movie Gaurav

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) pen do you have the you with

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) cricket result was the so of match disappointing the

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) favour please me a put do that stool here and

\_\_\_\_\_

(f) I would like to good for cook you food

\_\_\_\_\_

(g) it is impossible puzzle to solve this

\_\_\_\_\_

(h) I would have some like to please tea

\_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Identify, whether the following statements are assertive, interrogative, exclamatory or imperative sentence, then write in the space provided :

(a) Keep quiet please.

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) A little mouse sat in a corner.

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) How hot the weather is!

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) Let us go for shopping.

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) Tom and Jerry went up the hill.

\_\_\_\_\_

(f) Where are you going?

\_\_\_\_\_

(g) Have you done your homework?

\_\_\_\_\_

(h) Hurrah! I have won the match.

\_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Put the correct punctuation mark at the end of the following sentences and write their kinds in the space provided:

(a) Let me cook breakfast for you this morning

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) What a pretty dress

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Whose pen is this

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) What a beautiful saree you are wearing

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) Please do me a favour and put that chair there

\_\_\_\_\_



- (f) How are you \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) The glass is full \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) I am glad to meet you \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Underline the phrases used in the following sentences and write in the given space whether they are Adjective Phrases, Adverb Phrases or Noun Phrases:**

- (a) Anjum fell on this spot. \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) She did it against his will. \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) The wind blew with great fury. \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) They enjoy walking in the rains. \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Mukesh is a man of great wealth. \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) We do not know where to go. \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) Virat is coming at this moment. \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) They love getting people into trouble. \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Convert the following exclamatory and imperative sentences into interrogative sentences:**

- (a) I offered him a place to rest. \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) I bought the child a toy. \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) How beautiful the river is! \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Akbar was greater than Jahangir. \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) What a pity! \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) How hot the day is! \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) How beautiful the painting is! \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) Romeo loved Juliet. \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Change the following exclamatory sentences into assertions.**

- (a) Bravo! Keep it up. \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) How beautiful this sculpture is! \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Ah! What a rough and tough man he is! \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Alas! She is injured badly. \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) How beautiful this painting is! \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) Oh! I am hurt badly. \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) Hurrah! I have cleared the examination. \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) What a wonderful creature the horse is! \_\_\_\_\_

**TEACHER'S NOTES**

Explain to children that the words in a sentence are written in a sensible sequence. A capital letter marks the start of a new sentence. A full stop serves as the punctuation at the end of a sentence.





# Subject And Predicate



## LEARNING TIME

### 1. A sentence contains two parts: Subject and Predicate.

The person or thing we speak about is called **Subject** of the sentence and the part which tells something about the subject in a sentence is called the **Predicate**.

#### Example:

Pankaj	is intelligent.	Mother	cooks food in the kitchen.
<b>(Subject)</b>	<b>(Predicate)</b>	<b>(Subject)</b>	<b>(Predicate)</b>

### 2. In imperative sentences, the subject is left out.

#### Example:

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Stand up.       | (b) Keep it up.           |
| (c) Tell the truth. | (d) Call off the meeting. |

We can find the subject of the sentence by taking the verb and by asking the question "Who" or "What".

#### Example:

Yogesh paints well.

Who paints well? The answer is Yogesh. So, Yogesh is the subject.

#### Let Me Answer

- A subject is its noun or a pronoun-based portion, and its predicate is based on?



## PRACTICE TIME

### 1. In the following sentences underline the subjects and write the predicates in the space provided:

- Wordsworth was a well-known poet.
- The tiger is said to be a man-eater.
- The dew-drops glitter on the flowers.
- The girl wearing the red frock is my niece.
- Silence is the language of soul.
- Each dog has his day.
- All roads lead to Delhi.
- Delhi is the capital of India.
- A small leak may sink a great ship.
- A live ass is better than a dead lion.

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**2. Match the following subjects and predicates:**

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) The cupboard | was a Mughal King.       |
| (b) Mr. Sharma   | worship in the temples.  |
| (c) Kautilya     | has a sweet smell.       |
| (d) The rose     | wrote Arthashastra.      |
| (e) The birds    | is standing on the road. |
| (f) The girl     | shot at the lion.        |
| (g) The hunter   | rises in the east.       |
| (h) The sun      | are flying in the sky.   |
| (i) Babur        | is lying open.           |
| (j) Hindus       | is our English teacher.  |



**3. Add predicates to the following sentences:**

- |                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| (a) A little knowledge | _____ |
| (b) Prevention         | _____ |
| (c) The girl           | _____ |
| (d) Delhi              | _____ |
| (e) Hockey             | _____ |
| (f) The earth          | _____ |

**Fun With Grammar** ✨

**Use suitable subjects before the predicates given below:**

- |           |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) _____ | were very happy to see me.            |
| (b) _____ | does not help me.                     |
| (c) _____ | will have reached there by Sunday.    |
| (d) _____ | are coming to meet us today.          |
| (e) _____ | can help you find your missing child. |
| (f) _____ | tells a lie.                          |
| (g) _____ | could not pass in the examination.    |
| (h) _____ | will be waiting for us to play.       |
| (i) _____ | has passed in the examination.        |



**TEACHER'S NOTES**

Explain to children that the sentence's subject determines what (or who) it is about, whereas the predicate provides information about it.





# The Clause



## LEARNING TIME

A group of words forming a part of a sentence and having a subject and a predicate of its own is known as a clause.

Read the following sentences given in the table:

1. I know what I can do.	<p><b>Clauses:</b></p> <p>(a) I know</p> <p>(b) What I can do</p>
2. They asked why I was late.	<p><b>Clauses:</b></p> <p>(a) They asked</p> <p>(b) Why I was late</p>



Study the clauses above. Each of them has a subject and a verb. A clause is a part of a sentence which contains a subject and a finite verb.

In modern English Grammar, the word “clause” is also used for structures containing non-finites like **speaking, to write** (with no subject). In the sentence, **We want to speak to him**, “We want” is called a finite clause, while “to speak to him” is called a non-finite clause.

Clauses can be divided into two classes:

- (i) Main clause
- (ii) Subordinate clause

A main clause can be used on its own as a sentence. A subordinate clause cannot stand by itself and depends on another clause. In the sentences given in the table, clauses numbered (a) are main clauses, while those numbered (b) are subordinate clauses. Subordinate clauses are usually introduced by conjunctions like before, after, who, when, while, till, until, because, as, if, though etc. Clauses are of three kinds.

### I. Noun Clause

A clause that does the work of a noun is called a Noun Clause.

#### Example:

- (a) I know that she had been waiting for you.
- (a) It is not known who has stolen her keys.
- (c) I know that you are a fool.
- (d) Ram was told that he will be the next leader.



#### Let Me Answer

- A clause is a sentence component that consists of a subject and a predicate. What kind of subject you can make with a clause?



## 2. Adjective Clause

When a clause acts like an adjective, it is an Adjective Clause.

### Example:

- (a) This is the girl who won the first prize.
- (b) This is the house that my father built.
- (c) He lost the plan paper which I had prepared.



## 3. Adverb Clause

When a clause acts like an adverb, it is an Adverb Clause.

### Example:

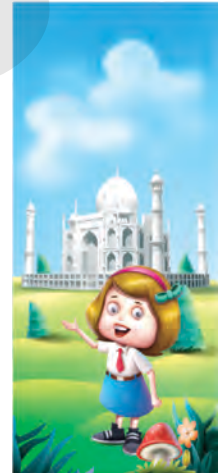
- (a) If it rains, I shall not be able to come.
- (b) You will succeed whenever you attempt towards your goal.
- (c) He came when I was taking rest.
- (d) Wherever he goes, he faces the same tale.



## PRACTICE TIME

### 1. Find out the 'Main Clause' and 'Subordinate Clause' from the following sentences :

- (a) If you are sincere, you will surely succeed.
- (b) When I grow, I want to be me only.
- (c) You cannot trace an enemy unless you are too friendly to them.
- (d) You cannot go far if you don't begin very near.
- (e) Though he is poor, he is honest.
- (f) When a man meets his mate, the society begins.
- (g) Violence is just where kindness fails.
- (h) When India became independent, Indian people were very happy.
- (i) I visited the Taj Mahal where everybody desires to visit once in a life.
- (j) India won the match against Pakistan which was unexpected.



### 2. Pick the clauses from the following sentences and tell the kind of each :

- (a) He always does something that is silly.
- (b) The house he lives in belongs to my uncle.
- (c) I know the man who lives there.
- (d) I asked her where she was going.
- (e) Do you know the man who is wearing a blue shirt?
- (f) He smiled when he saw her.
- (g) Do you know that he has passed?

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- (h) This is the girl who stood first.
- (i) It pained me to hear that she was not well.
- (j) You may stand wherever you like.

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**3. Fill in the blanks with suitable Noun Clauses :**

- (a) Ramesh told me
- (b) She earns
- (c) She knows
- (d) He thinks
- (e) They spend
- (f) She targets
- (g) It is only
- (h) Does she know
- (i) Tell her
- (j) He asked me

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**Fun With Grammar**

**Underline the Adjective Clauses from the following sentences :**

- (a) God punishes them who cheat honest people.
- (b) People, who live in glass houses, should not throw stones at others.
- (c) Nobody knows the man who helped you.
- (d) The fact, which is unknown, is a secret.
- (e) Those people, who live for others, are always adored.
- (f) She is the girl who has intelligence.
- (g) Mukesh Ambani is a man, who has a great wealth.



**Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverb Clauses :**

- (a) She cannot see
- (b) The child went out to play
- (c) Nobody likes her
- (d) His mother did
- (e) She will pass
- (f) She cannot see
- (g) She comes
- (h) Everybody likes her
- (i) They talked

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**TEACHER'S NOTES**

Explain to children that a clause can be used alone to form a sentence or it can be combined with another clause to form a sentence. Therefore, one, two, or more clauses can be found in a sentence.

