

EVERSHINE

GATEWAY

TO

BRIGHT FUTURE

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BOOK - 3



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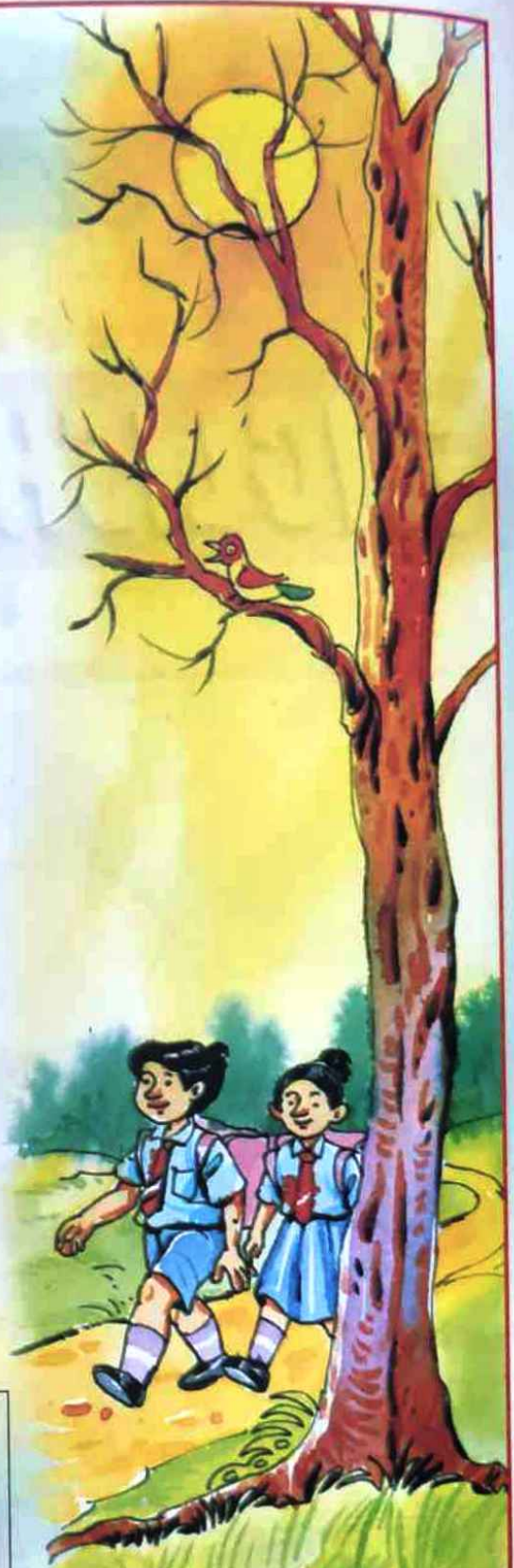
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PREFACE

The aim of the series "Gateway to Bright Future—English Grammar" is to provide a new kind of complementary grammar for young learners — One that actively involves the learners in understanding concept and structure before providing practice. The books in the series guide the learners towards discovering the language for themselves — thus making it more memorable and engaging.

Varied and meaningful exercises have been designed on the self help method so that learners will make as few mistakes as possible. In this way, they will learn correctly even when working on their own.

Special care has been taken to make learning procedure easy so that kids can learn themselves the correct usage of words.

Some of the features which make the series unique are :

- ★ Easy and simple language ;
- ★ Well— graded matter;
- ★ Self - testing exercises ;
- ★ Word puzzles, riddles, games for creative thinking;
- ★ Step - by - step development of grammar and punctuation skills.

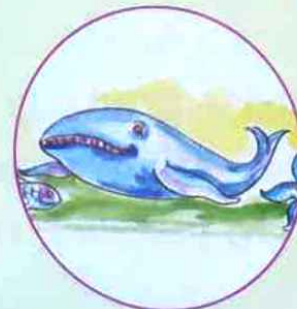
When you have worked through the books of this series, you will have acquired a methodological and experimental approach to learn grammar. You will not have only learned some grammar but you will have made yourself an expert of language and that will be indeed wonderful .

Suggestions for improvement of the series will be received thankfully.

- Publishers.

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1

THE SENTENCE

A group of words that make complete sense is called a **sentence**. A sentence is a complete thought.

A sentence is divided into two parts : **the Subject** and **the Predicate**.

The subject is someone or something we speak about.

The predicate is someone or something we say about the subject.

A sentence must begin with a **capital letter**.

Read the following examples.

Subject	Predicate
1. Babli	dances.
2. The dogs	bark at the stranger.
3. The baby	is crying.
4. These lazy boys	do not work.
5. They	are reading story books.

What do you conclude from the above examples ?

You conclude from the above examples that :

1. The **subject** can have one or more words;
2. The **predicate** can have one or more words;
3. The **verb** (action word) is always the part of the predicate

Now read the following words :

The policeman chased

There is the subject 'The policeman', and there is the verb 'chased', but the meaning is still not complete.

Now read these words :

The policeman chased the thief.

There is a complete thought. 'The policeman' is the **subject**, 'chased' is the **verb**, and 'the thief' is the **object** of the verb 'chased'.

 A sentence sometimes has an **object**.

ACTIVITY

A. Read the following groups of words. Write 'S' in the blanks against those that are sentences. Also put a full stop (.) at the end of each sentences.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. The girls are singing |S..... |
| 2. The buses and the cars | ..... |
| 3. The earth moves around the sun | ..... |
| 4. The stars twinkle | ..... |
| 5. The sun is a big | ..... |
| 6. China is the biggest country in the world | ..... |
| 7. Manmohan Singh is the Prime Minister of India | ..... |
| 8. All Indians are my | ..... |
| 9. Every dog barks | ..... |
| 10. The Ganga has its origin in the Himalayas | ..... |

B. Underline the subject in the following sentences. Write them in the blank spaces.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. <u>The peon</u> is ringing the bell. | The peon |
| 2. We should follow traffic rules. | ..... |
| 3. The frogs are croaking. | ..... |
| 4. Trees make our surroundings green. | ..... |
| 5. The cuckoo is a lazy bird. | ..... |
| 6. The Taj Mahal stands at the banks of the Yamuna. | ..... |
| 7. The Yamuna flows through Delhi. | ..... |
| 8. The sun gives us heat and light. | ..... |
| 9. Kalpana Chawla died when the Columbia space shuttle exploded. | ..... |
| 10. The dog guards our house. | ..... |

C. Supply the following subjects in the blanks to complete the sentences.

Authors	An elephant	The stars	Holi	India
The lion	The earth	Air	The aeroplane	We

1. is a mixture of many gases.
2. is the fastest means of transport.
3. should respect our elders and teachers.
4. has a long trunk.
5. write books.
6. is surrounded by atmosphere.
7. are big heavenly bodies.
8. is called the '*festival of colours*'.
9. is a beautiful country.
10. is called the '*king of jungle*'.

D. Match the subjects with the predicates.

Subject	Predicate
1. The hens and ducks	protects us from heat, cold and rain.
2. Camels and donkeys	is made of snow.
3. A house	is called the ' <i>Iron Lady</i> '.
4. An igloo	led our freedom movement.
5. India, China and Russia	is our mother tongue.
6. Indira Gandhi	are proud of being Indians.
7. Mahatma Gandhi	are our neighbour countries.
8. Hindi	are very big countries.
9. We	are the beasts of burden.
10. Pakistan and Nepal	give us eggs.

E. Underline the objects in the following sentences and write them in the blank spaces.

1. The doctor examines the patient.
2. We must obey our parents.
3. Ashu broke the mirror.

patient

.....

.....

4. The rich man bought a new car.
5. The postman brings our letters.
6. A cobbler mends our shoes.
7. A sheep gives us wool.
8. A shark has very sharp teeth.
9. A chemist sells medicines.
10. The hungry girl ate six bananas.

F. Arrange each group of words in the proper order to make a sensible sentence.

1. book a reading you are
You are reading a book.

2. flying Aman kite a is
.....

3. boys these playing are cricket
.....

4. his address know I
.....

5. love India I my
.....



LET'S ENJOY

What is unusual about this rhyme ?

Mary had a small lamb,
Its wool was light as snow;
And at school with Mary now,
A lamb did always go.

Answer (last exercise) : The rhyme has no 'E' letter — the most common letter in English script.