

EVERSHINE

GATEWAY

TO

BRIGHT FUTURE

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

BOOK - 5



Preeti Dewan
M.A. (English)

Suman Joshi
M.A. English (*Gold Medalist*)
Punjabi University
Former Teacher in-
Yadavindra Public School, Patiala

EVERSHINE  **PUBLISHERS**

SONI HOUSE, WZ-348, Nangal Raya, New Delhi-110046

Mobile No. : 9560408043, 9868877950, Fax : 28112353

E-Mail : evershinepub@gmail.com

Published by :

EVERSHINE PUBLISHERS

WZ-348, Nangal Raya,



The contents, transparencies, illustrations and layout of this book are the sole property of **Evershine Publishers**, New Delhi and are copyright. Any reproduction in whole or in part in any form what-so-ever is strictly prohibited.

Printed at: Berry Art Press A-9, Mayapuri Phase-I New Delhi-64

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.

CONTENTS

S.No.		Pages
1.	The Sentence	5-10
2.	The Noun - Its kinds	11-17
3.	The Noun - Number	18-21
4.	The Noun - Gender	22-27
5.	The Pronoun	28-31
6.	The Adjective - Describing Word	32-38
7.	The Adverbs	39-43
8.	The Preposition	44-46
	Revision Test - 1	47
9.	The Conjunction	48-50
10.	The Article	51-53
11.	The Tense	54-59
12.	The Determiners	60-63
13.	The Voice	64-66
14.	Build your Vocabulary	67-74
15.	Comprehension	75-76
16.	Dialogue - Writing	77-80
17.	Story - Writing	81-83
18.	Letter - Writing	84-85
19.	Thinking Skills	86-87
	Revision Test - 2	88



1

THE SENTENCE

A **sentence** is a group of words that makes complete sense.

Look at the following examples :

I Jumbled words	II Sentences
1. revolves the sun around the earth	The earth revolves around the sun.
2. give many plants us things	Plants give us many things.
3. is the whale mammal a	The whale is a mammal.
4. eight eyes a spider has	A spider has eight eyes.
5. many Shakespeare dramas wrote	Shakespeare wrote many dramas.

Do you find any difference between the words of the two columns?

Yes, the words in column I do not make any sense, while those in column II make complete sense. So, the words in column II are **sentences**.

Kinds of Sentences

There are four kinds of sentences : **Declarative Sentences**, **Interrogative Sentences**, **Imperative Sentences** and **Exclamatory Sentences**.

Let us learn about them in brief.

I. Declarative Sentences : The sentences which **state** or **declare** something are called **Declarative Sentences**. Declarative Sentences are also known as **Assertive Sentences**. Declarative Sentences may be **positive** or **negative**. Positive Declarative Sentences are called **Affirmative Sentences** and Negative Declarative Sentences are simply called **Negative Sentences**. Look at the following examples :

Positive Declarative Sentences	Negative Declarative Sentences
1. He listens to me.	He does not listen to me.
2. They play cricket daily.	They do not play cricket daily.
3. He visited the Red Fort yesterday.	He did not visit the Red Fort yesterday.
4. Amar eats meat every day.	Amar does not eat meat every day.
5. You always do wrong.	You never do wrong.
6. She writes a letter.	She does not write a letter.

2. Interrogative Sentences : The sentences which **ask questions** are called **Interrogative Sentences**. Interrogative Sentences may be **positive** or **negative**.
Look at the following examples :

Positive Interrogative Sentences	Negative Interrogative Sentences
1. Did you pay a visit to Delhi ? 2. Do you like chocolate ? 3. Did you know Napoleon ? 4. Did it rain last Monday? 5. Was Hitler a great leader?	- Did you not pay a visit to Delhi? - Do you not like chocolate? - Did you not know Napoleon? - Did it not rain last Monday ? - Was Hitler not a great leader?

3. Imperative Sentences : The sentences which express some **command, advice, request** or **entreaty** are called **Imperative Sentences**. Imperative Sentences may be **positive** or **negative**.

Look at the following examples :

Positive Imperative Sentences	Negative Imperative Sentences
1. Leave the class at once. 2. Make a noise. 3. Drive that horse away. 4. March forward. 5. Go there.	- Don't leave the class at once. - Don't make a noise. - Don't drive that horse away. - Don't march forward. - Don't go there.

(Note : In an Imperative Sentence, the subject 'You' is generally hidden).

4. Exclamatory Sentences : The sentences which express some **strong** or **sudden feeling** or **wish** are called **Exclamatory Sentences**.

Look at the following examples :

1. How cold it is!
2. What a nice thing it is!
3. May we all live in peace!
4. Bravo, well done!
5. Alas, she has lost her mother!

Note : We put the sign of exclamation (!) at the end of each Exclamatory Sentence. Exclamatory Sentences are always in the **positive**.

Remember

- ☞ Every sentence begins with a **capital letter**.
- ☞ A **full stop** (.) is placed at the end of every Declarative or Imperative Sentence.
- ☞ A **question mark** (?) is placed at the end of every Exclamatory Sentence.

PARTS OF A SENTENCE

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

- ★ The person or thing we speak about is called the **Subject**.
- ★ What we speak about that person or thing is called the **Predicate**.

Study the Subject and the Predicate in the following sentences.

Subject	Predicate
1. The Journey	was long and tedious.
2. The birds	build nests to lay eggs.
3. The sharks	have the strongest sense of smell among water animals.
4. A whale	can carry nine elephants on its back.
5. She	follows traffic rules.

(Note : The **verb** always forms the part of the Predicate.)

ACTIVITY

A. Write the kind of sentence against each of the following.

1. Russia is the world's biggest country.
2. Thousands of tourists come to India every year.
3. Did he call on you last evening?
4. What a beautiful bird!
5. Do not make a noise in the bus.
6. Run for your life.
7. Hurrah, our team won the match!
8. Do not keep company with bad boys.
9. May you be restored to health!
10. Always speak the truth.

B. Change the following sentences into Negative.

1. We see movies daily.

.....

2. Children love to eat fast food.

.....

3. I may see him.

.....

4. Take rest now.

.....

5. We ran the race.

.....

6. She must do it.

.....

7. We flew kites last Sunday.

.....

8. Make a request to him.

.....

9. Post this letter at once.

.....

10. He was teasing the old beggar.

.....

C. Change the following Declarative Sentences into Interrogative form.

1. They are feeling sad.

.....

2. You will not fly a kite.

.....

3. They have struck work.

.....

4. He has started a publishing company.

.....

5. We did not find him in the garden.

.....

D. Change the following Interrogative Sentences into Assertive form:

1. Has she curly hair?
.....
2. Is the train running on time?
.....
3. Did you not apply for the post?
.....
4. Did Alexander Graham Bell invent the telephone in 1876?
.....
5. Was Neil Armstrong the first man to land on the moon?
.....
6. Is the Great Barrier Reef in Australia?
.....
7. Does the Amazon river have the world's 20% fresh water?
.....
8. Can a baby swim in the Dead Sea?
.....
9. Did Lord Dalhousie make the first railway line in India?
.....
10. Does an elephant eat 23 hours a day?
.....

E. Underline the Subject in red and the Predicate in blue.

1. The Narmada and Tapi flow into the Arabian Sea.
2. The Taj Mahal was built in 22 years.
3. The Yamuna river has turned into an open sewer.
4. The monsoon winds bring rain.
5. Mountains add beauty to our country.
6. Barking dogs seldom bite.
7. The young Napoleon was brave and courageous.
8. Adolf Hitler turned Germany into a war machine.
9. Dolphins are very intelligent.
10. The ships sail on water.

F. Supply Predicates to each of the following Subjects of your own choice.

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Diwali
3. Asia
4. The magicians
5. The lions, tigers and cheetahs
6. Rose
7. Our county
8. The news
9. One of the girls
10. The farmers

G. Supply Subjects of your own choice to the following Predicates.

1. gave me advice.
2. a map of India.
3. is the last month of the year.
4. has nine planets.
5. can make their own food.
6. is the worlds' highest mountain peak.
7. was the first lady Prime Minister of India.
8. is called the ' Missile Man of India'.
9. sets in the west.
10. has no air or water.



LET'S ENJOY

Read these sentences. They will twist your tongue.

1. The sheep should not sleep in a ship. The sheep should sleep in a shed.
2. Chowkidar Chandu Chacha went to Chamba in a Cheap Chug-Chug Choo-Choo Chained Chair.
3. If you double trouble, trouble troubles you. Not only you trouble trouble, but trouble others, too.