

EVERSHINE

LEARN AND GROW

(Grammar and Composition Skills)

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Preface

Learn and Grow (*Grammar and Composition Skill*) is a series of simple and graded grammar books for young learners which focuses on teaching the basics of English Grammar in an easy and interesting way. It is a set of eight books following a systematic and effective approach towards learning.

Ample practice material for understanding the topics, building vocabulary and developing skills for writing have been provided in the books. All care has been taken to enable the learners to apply the knowledge of grammar in real life situations.

Key Features of the Series

- Lucid language for easy understanding.
- Well-illustrated lessons to comprehend the core concepts of grammar.
- Concepts clearly explained with simple examples.
- ‘**Fun Fact**’ given for extra knowledge.
- Exercises in the form of ‘**Test Yourself**’ provided for reinforcement.
- ‘**Learning by Doing**’ in the form of word puzzles, games, riddles for creative thinking.
- Comprehension has a variety of interesting texts.
- Writing and composition explains step wise and easy process for effective writing.
- **Test Papers** for evaluation.

Every effort has been made to make the books not only user-friendly but also action packed and fun-filled for learners of English Grammar. It is hoped that the books will serve the purpose for which they are intended.

Suggestions for the betterment of the books shall be highly appreciated.

Publisher -

Contents

S. No.	Pages
1. The Sentence	05 - 10
2. The Noun - Kinds of Nouns	11 - 21
3. Nouns: Possessive Case	22 - 24
4. The Verb - Kinds of Verbs	25 - 27
Test Paper - I	28
5. Tenses	29 - 35
6. The Adjective - Kinds of Adjectives	36 - 41
7. The Adverb - Kinds of Adverbs	42 - 46
8. The Pronoun - Kinds of Pronouns	47 - 52
Test Paper - II	53
9. Personal Pronouns: Number, Gender and Case	54 - 57
10. The Preposition	58 - 63
11. The Conjunction	64 - 66
12. Direct and Indirect Objects	67 - 68
13. Direct and Indirect Speech	69 - 76
Test Paper - III	77
14. Active and Passive Voice	78 - 81
15. Punctuation and The Use of Capitals	82 - 84
16. Comprehension Skills	85 - 87
17. Paragraph and Essay Writing	88 - 89
18. Letter Writing	90 - 93
19. Creative Writing	94 - 95
Test Paper - IV	96

1

THE SENTENCE

A **sentence** is a group of words properly arranged so as to make complete sense.

Examples :

1. The hill went up Jack and Jill
2. Jack and Jill went up the hill.



The first sentence does not make sense but the second does. The second sentence follows the three rules of making a sentence.

1. It makes complete sense.
2. It begins with a capital letter.
3. It ends with a full stop.

Now look at these groups of words:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| at nine O' clock; | for six hours; |
| in a corner; | on the bed; |
| in the West; | in the East; |
| by day; | by night; |
| at day break; | in the day time; |



These group of words make sense but not complete sense.

Such group of words are called **phrases**.

A sentence has a verb in it; a phrase does not.



Fun Fact

The first word of every sentence begins with a capital letter.

Every sentence ends with a full stop/question mark/sign of exclamation.

Sometimes a sentence may be made up of just one word.

1. Stand
2. Run
3. Stop

All the three sentences given above are one word sentences. (all of them give commands)

However, we should remember that it is not possible to write a sentence without a verb. All the three words in the one word sentences given above – stand, run, stop are verbs. We can say that a **verb** is the heart of a **sentence**.



TYPES OF SENTENCES

Sentences can be classified into the following four categories :

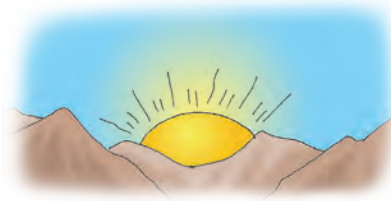
1. **Statement**
2. **Interrogative sentence**
3. **Imperative sentence**
4. **Exclamatory sentence**

1. **Statement** : A sentence that states or declares something is called a **Declarative Sentence** or **Statement**.

A sentence can make a statement; as,



The sun rises in the East.



The boys were swimming in the river.

2. **Interrogative sentence** : A sentence that asks a question is called an **Interrogative Sentence** or a **Question**.

A sentence can ask a question; as,



Who has broken this vase?

Where is Mohit?



3. **Imperative sentence** : A sentence that expresses a command, a request or a desire is called an **Imperative Sentence**.

A sentence can give an order or make a request; as,



Rohit, shut the door.



Please bring me a glass of water.

4. **Exclamatory sentence** :

A sentence that expresses some strong or some sudden feeling is called **Exclamatory Sentence** or **Exclamation**.



A sentence can express some strong or sudden feeling; as,



How beautiful the rose is!

What a lot of noise they are making!



Fun Fact

1. A full stop (.) is placed after a declarative sentence.
2. A question mark (?) is placed at the end of every interrogative sentence.
3. An exclamation mark (!) is placed at the end of every exclamatory sentence.

PARTS OF A SENTENCE

Every sentence must have two parts :

1. Subject
2. Predicate

1. The person or thing about which something is said.

(subject)

2. What is said about the subject.

(predicate)

Examine the subject and the predicate in each of the following sentences:



S.No	Subject	Predicate
1.	Rohit	is flying a kite.
2.	The little girl	is crying.
3.	Birds	fly.
4.	The dog	barked at the stranger.



So we see that the subject and predicate may each consist of a single word or a number of words.





Sometimes the subject is understood or left out. In the following sentences, the subject **YOU** is left out.

“Come in!” really means “You come in.”

“Sit down!” really means “You sit down.”

STRUCTURE OF A SENTENCE

What did you learn about the structure of a sentence?

- The subject is usually at the beginning of a sentence.

Example : The man was asleep. (The **man** is the subject).

- After the subject, comes the **verb**.

Example : The sheep are grazing in the field.

- Objects are placed after verbs.

Example : My teacher gave a book to everyone in class.

Subject verb object

Note: The **subjects** and **objects** are **nouns** or **pronouns**, or any word that performs the function of a noun.



Test Yourself

A. Which of the following groups of words are sentences and which are phrases? Write “P” for phrases and “S” for sentences:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. for my sake | 2. In a corner. |
| 3. Behind the door. | 4. right or wrong |
| 5. in the garden | 6. He is at home. |
| 7. once upon a | 8. in the house |
| 9. Aeroplanes zoom..... | 10. in a few days |

B. Classify the following sentences and name their kinds:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Respect your elders. | 2. It was a beautiful sight. |
| 3. Am I disturbing you? | 4. How terribly hot it is! |
| 5. How lovely this flower is! | 6. They go for a walk everyday. |
| 7. Could you please respect all? | |

C. There are sentences which have been divided into two parts and the parts have been mixed up. Fit the right parts together to make sensible sentences. The first one has been done for you:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Rose | (a) burns. |
| 2. A policeman | (b) twinkle at night. |
| 3. Hens | (c) is made from cream. |
| 4. An aeroplane | (d) give us eggs. |
| 5. Trains | (e) is a holy river. |
| 6. The postman | (f) flies in the sky. |
| 7. The Ganga | (g) catches thieves. |
| 8. Butter | (h) is a beautiful flower. |
| 9. The stars | (i) run on rails. |
| 10. Fire | (j) brings us letters. |

D. Divide each of the following sentences into subject and predicate:

1. The mother of these children is a doctor.
2. Breakfast is the first meal of the day.
3. Tom always does his lessons well.
4. The village schoolmaster taught in his little school.
5. Gandhiji was respected by all his countrymen.
6. The sheep are grazing in the field.
7. Tom always studied hard.
8. I miss my best friend very much.
9. We heard the news only at night.
10. Sonu sent a letter to his father yesterday.



E. Unjumble these words to frame proper sentences. Remember to follow the rules of sentences:

1. lamb a Mary had little

.....

2. rises in the sun the East

.....

3. killed the lion goat a

.....



4. will on the examination begin 2nd March

.....

5. called is blue the earth the planet

.....

6. policeman the traffic controls traffic the on road the

.....

7. your name what is?

.....

8. down sit

.....

9. lovely it what a is rainbow!

.....

10. you been have to this before place?

.....



LEARNING BY DOING

Imagine you are the monitor of your class. There is a new student in your class. He does not know the rules of your school. Write down five things that he should do and five things he is not allowed to do in your school:

Do's	Don'ts
1. Cut your nails.	1. Do not run in the corridor.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

