

EVERSHINE

LEARN AND GROW

(Grammar and Composition Skills)

POOJA BHATIA

Post Graduate
(Delhi University)

SHOBHA RAO

M.A. (English Literature) B.Ed.
(Delhi University)
St. Francis De Sales School
Janak Puri, New Delhi



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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 -

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Sentences

Look at the following groups of words:

1. Edison invented the electric bulb.
2. She has good memory.
3. The moon revolves around the earth.



Each of these groups of words make complete sense.

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

KINDS OF SENTENCES

There are four kinds of sentences.

1. Assertive

2. Interrogative

3. Imperative

4. Exclamatory



1. Assertive Sentences

Positive

Negative



A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is known as **assertive sentence**.



Fun Fact

Always start the sentence with a capital letter and put a full stop(.) at the end.

Examples:

- Positive:**
1. They are going to school.
 2. She has a beautiful necklace.
 3. The girls are playing.
 4. I have forgotten my pen at office.

- Negative:**
1. She is not going to school now a days.
 2. I do not waste my food.
 3. It has not rained for two days.
 4. She did not make any mistake.

2. Interrogative Sentences

To begin with helping verb
(am/was/were/is/does/do/did/has/have)

To begin with 'WH' family
(whom/whose/why/how/where)

A sentence that asks a question is known as an **interrogative sentence**.



Fun Fact

Always start an interrogative sentence with a capital letter and put a question mark (?) at the end of it.

Examples:

To begin with helping verbs:

1. Should he come to meet us?
2. Will it rain today?
3. Does he sing?

To begin with WH family:

1. Where do you live?
2. When will you reach London?
3. What do you wear in winter?



3. Imperative Sentences

Command

Request

Entreaty

Wish

(earnest prayer)

A sentence that gives advice or instructions or that expresses a request, command, entreaty or wish is known as an **imperative sentence**.

Examples:

1. Go to office. (command)
2. Please give me food. (request)
3. Save me, O Lord. (entreaty)
4. God save us. (wish)



4. Exclamatory Sentences

A sentence that expresses some strong emotion or sudden feeling is called an **exclamatory sentence**.



Fun Fact

Use an exclamation mark (!) at the end of an exclamatory sentence.

- Examples:**
1. How hot it is!
 2. What a lovely trip it was!
 3. How beautiful she is!

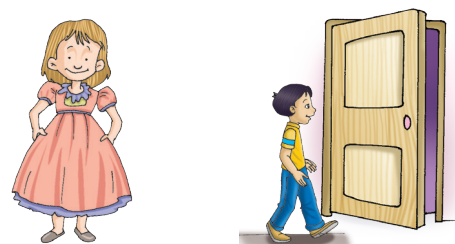


SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

Subject

Look at the words in bold as used in the following sentences:

1. **The Principal as well as the students** went for an educational tour.
2. **My little black dog** is a good company to me.
3. How brave **my sister** is!
4. Am **I** disturbing you?
5. Open the door. (**You**)



The words in bold denote a person or a thing/things we talk about in each of the above sentences. Such a word or a set of words is called the **subject**.

In sentences 1 to 3, the subject in each case is a noun or a noun phrase.

In sentences 4 to 5, the subject in each case is a pronoun.

Sentence 5 has 'you' as the understood subject as in the case with all imperative statements.

Predicate

Look at the words in the above sentences which are not in bold:

These words denote something that is said about the subject.

This part of any sentence is called a **predicate**.

Thus, the five sentences can be divided as follows:

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
1. The Principal as well as the students	went for the educational tour.
2. My little black dog	is a good company to me.
3. My sister	How brave is!
4. I	Am disturbing you?
5. You	Open the door.



DIFFERENT ELEMENTS OF PREDICATE

The most essential part of a predicate is the finite verb. A predicate may consist of just one word. i.e. finite verb or many words.

It may have the following elements:

- (i) Object
- (ii) Complement
- (iii) Adverb

The predicate with only one finite verb.	1. I / can dance. (finite verb) 2. Children / are crying. (finite verb) 3. Birds / fly. (finite verb)																
The predicate with a finite verb and an object. 	<table><tr><th></th><th>Verb</th><th>Object</th></tr><tr><td>1. Rajat /</td><td>lifted</td><td>the table.</td></tr><tr><td>2. Aakriti /</td><td>is plucking</td><td>a flower.</td></tr><tr><td>3. (You) /</td><td>Open</td><td>the door.</td></tr></table>		Verb	Object	1. Rajat /	lifted	the table.	2. Aakriti /	is plucking	a flower.	3. (You) /	Open	the door.				
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1. I /	finished	the job in	one hour.														
2. She /	hit	the ball	hard.														
3. We /	visited	the park	last month.														



Test Yourself

A. Name the kinds of the following sentences:

1. Do you know him?
2. Run fast.
3. Please stand close to me.
4. What a lovely view that was!
5. He cried for help.
6. If it rains, we shall not play.
7. What a nice thought she had!
8. Remain quiet.
9. How did you cross the sea?
10. Exercise is good for health.

B. Pick out the subject and predicate in each of the following sentences and write out the same in the table as given below:

1. Keep aside.
2. All the shops are closed today.
3. Where can I find your shoes?
4. How clear the sky looks!
5. The poor old beggar was looking tired and weak.
6. Please close the door.
7. Many colourful flowers are blooming in the garden.
8. Barking dogs seldom bite.
9. The parents along with their children attended the wedding.
10. Have they invited you to lunch?



SUBJECT	PREDICATE
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

C. Pick out subjects, verbs, complements, object, adverbs/adverb phrases in the sentences given below and complete the table that follows:

1. Leave me alone.
2. We sang a song in chorus.
3. They stopped the bus suddenly.
4. I shall return in a moment.
5. We cooked a meal together.
6. He is a liar.
7. It is raining heavily.
8. My aunt lives here.
9. The old woman is sitting under a tree.
10. The garden looked green and fresh.



Subject	Verb	Object	Complement	Adverb/Adverb Phrase
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				



LEARNING BY DOING

Choose the correct sentence from the options given below:

1. Warm day a water take three tablet this with times.

- a. With warm water take this medicine three times water a day.
- b. Take this tablet three times a day with warm water.
- c. Take this tablet with warm water three times a day.
- d. Take three times this medicine with warm water a day.

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2. Was the pleasant how the weather hills on.

- a. How the pleasant weather was on the hills.
- b. How pleasant the weather was on the hills!
- c. How the pleasant weather on the hills was!
- d. How was the pleasant weather on the hills.

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3. Sorry news the get she to illness was of my.

- a. She was sorry the news of her illness to get.
- b. She was sorry to get the news of her illness.
- c. She was sorry of her illness to get the news.
- d. She was sorry to get the news of my illness.

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4. Independence India progressed a lot has after.

- a. Progressed a lot, India has after independence.
- b. India progressed a lot after Independence.
- c. After Independence, India has progressed a lot.
- d. India has progressed a lot after Independence.

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5. Insects the is of one wonderful ant the most.

- a. The ant insects is one of the most wonderful insects.
- b. Insects is one of the wonderful ant the most.
- c. The ant is one of the most wonderful insects.
- d. One of the most wonderful insect is the ant.

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