

EVERSHINE

LEARN AND GROW

(Grammar and Composition Skills)

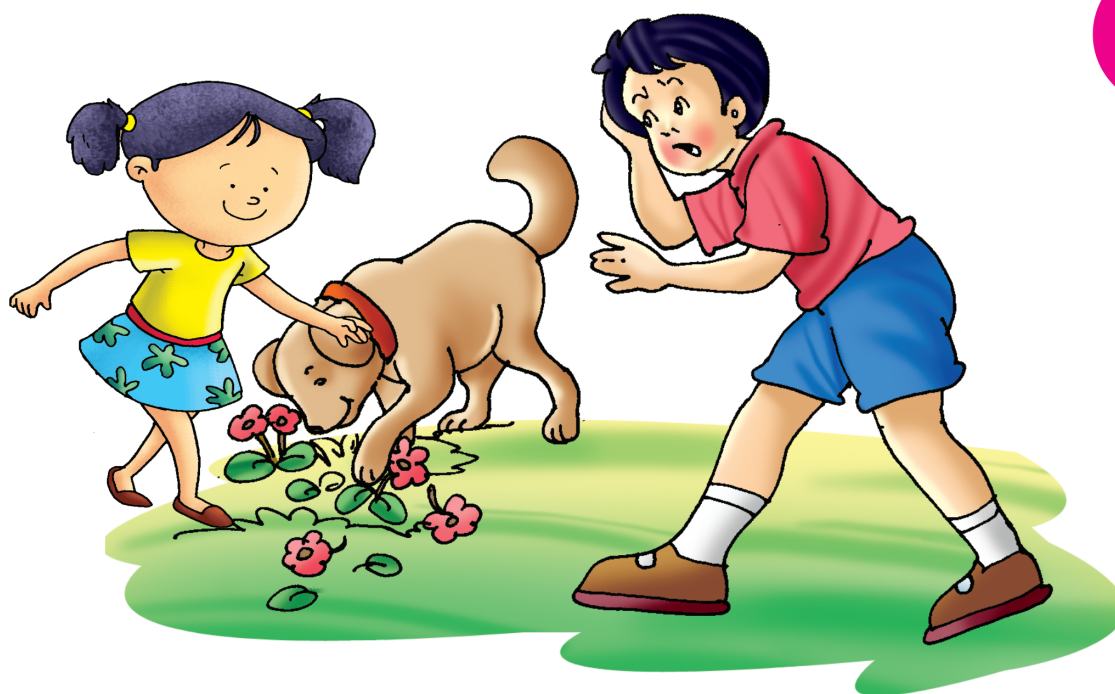
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Preface

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 -

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Sentences and Phrases

SENTENCES

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

When we speak or write, we use words. We generally use the words in groups.

REMEMBER

A sentence always begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.).

KINDS OF SENTENCES

Declarative or Assertive Sentences

Interrogative Sentences

Imperative Sentences

Exclamatory Sentences

Types of Sentences	Definition	Example
Declarative or Assertive Sentences 	A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called a declarative or assertive sentence.	(a) She jumped into the river. (b) The glass is full of juice.
Interrogative Sentences 	A sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative sentence. Interrogative sentences have a question mark (?) at the end.	(a) Where is he? (b) How do you do?
Imperative Sentences 	A sentence that expresses a command or an entreaty is called an imperative sentence.	(a) Let him go. (b) Always speak the truth.
Exclamatory Sentences 	A sentence that expresses strong feeling is called exclamatory sentence.	(a) Alas! The girl died today! (b) Oh! Its too cold today!

PHRASES

A phrase is a group of words that makes sense, but not complete sense.
A phrase has no verb in itself.



KINDS OF PHRASES

Adjective Phrase

Adverb Phrase

Noun Phrase

Phrase	Description	Example
Adjective Phrase	An adjective phrase is a group of words that does the work of an adjective.	(a) The doctor was a kind man. (b) The doctor was a man with a kindly nature .

We have seen that sometimes a group of words does the work of an adjective. In the above pair of sentences, we have a single word describing the person or things and then a group of words describing the person or thing.

Now look at the following adjectives and the adjective phrases.

Adjectives Adjective Phrases	A stone monument A monument built of stone.	A blue-eyed boy A boy with blue eyes.
Adverb Phrases	An adverbial phrase is a group of words that does the work of an adverb.	(a) Raman fought bravely. (b) Raman fought with great valour .

Sometimes a group of words does the work of an adverb. In the first sentence, we have a single word 'bravely' (an adverb) modifying a verb, and then in the second sentence a group of words modifying a verb in the same way. Now, look at the following adverbs and adverb phrases.

Adverbs Adverb Phrases	Quickly With great speed	Everywhere In all places
Noun Phrases	A noun phrase is a group of words that does the work of a noun.	(a) We enjoy playing cricket. (b) I hope to buy a house.





Examine the following pairs of sentences.

- (a) The boy wants something.
- (b) The boy wants to play ice hockey.

The word, **something**, is a noun and it is the object of the verb, 'wants'. Similarly in the second sentence, the group of words, 'ice hockey' is the object of the verb 'wants'. Hence, this group of words does the work of a noun. The group of words 'ice hockey' is therefore a noun phrase.



Test Yourself

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

- 1. called left and mrs. anju message a you for

.....

- 2. pen do you have the you with

.....

- 3. ritu singh the chief guest was

.....

- 4. i would like to good for cook you food

.....

- 5. i would have some like to please juice

.....

B. Identify whether the following statements are assertive, interrogative, exclamatory or imperative:

- 1. Where are they going?
- 2. Would he like to eat the chocolate?
- 3. Have you done your class work?
- 4. Where has Sonia gone today?
- 5. Hurrah! I have passed the examination.

C. Underline the phrases used in the following sentences and write in the given spaces whether they are adjective phrases, adverb phrases or noun phrases:

- 1. I enjoy dancing in the rain.
- 2. She does her work without care.



- 
3. Sonia is coming at this moment.
 4. She did it against her wish.
 5. Raju fell on this spot.

D. Change the following exclamatory sentences into assertive sentence:

1. Oh! I am hurt badly.
.....
2. What an idea!
.....
3. How beautiful this painting is !
.....
4. Bravo! Keep it up.
.....
5. How beautiful this sculpture is !
.....
6. Hurrah! I will go for the picnic.
.....
7. What a wonderful creature the horse is !
.....
8. Ah! What a rough and tough man he is!
.....
9. Alas! He is injured badly.
.....
10. What a beautiful woman!
.....

E. Match the columns:

I

1. What a beautiful painting!
2. Go to your room.
3. Ashoka was a great emperor.
4. What are you doing?

II

Imperative
Exclamatory
Interrogative
Assertive



F. Define the following:

1. Interrogative Sentence:

Example

2. Declarative Sentence:

Example

3. Adjective Phrase:

Example

4. Noun Phrase:

Example

5. Adverb Phrase:

Example



LEARNING BY DOING

Do as directed:

1. She is a strong woman. (Change to negative)

.....

2. It is not possible to scale the Everest. (Change to affirmative)

.....

3. Hurry or you will miss the bus. (Change to declarative)

.....

4. Please bake a cake this Monday. (Change to interrogative)

.....

5. I wish you were here. (Change to declarative)

.....

