



LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

Part-IV

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JUNIOR SERIES

Name

Class

Section

Ph. No.

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Preface

Let's Learn English Grammar & composition is a series of english grammar books for classes 1 to 5. Each book in this series is a perfect combination of a textbook and workbook and is a complete package in itself.

Grammar is the heart of a language, without a strong foundation in language, creative and meaningful communication is not possible. Language without proper grammar is like "**food without salt**".

The purpose of this series is to simplify the use of grammar. Therefore, each topic has been clearly explained with ample practice notes.

Let's Learn English Grammar & Composition aims to help learners find their way slowly but steadily from one class to the other and to strengthen conceptual grasp of the learners through elaborate discussions, definitions, examples and recapitulation of each topic.

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Chapter-1

The Sentence

A sentence has two parts :

- a) Subject
- b) Predicate

Example : Rahul likes playing football.

This is a sentence that makes complete sense.

'Rahul' is the subject because the sentence is about 'Rahul'

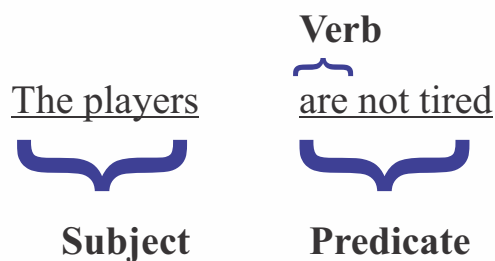
- 'likes playing football' is the predicate because it tells us about the action of subject 'Rahul'



The part of the sentence that tells us what or whom the sentence is about is called the Subject.

The part of the sentence that tells us something about the subject is called Predicate.

Look at the following sentence :



The Predicate always includes the verb.

Some more examples to understand subject and predicate.

Subject

The boy

Dog

The toy car

A bird

Predicate

was chasing a cat.

is sleeping.

was running on the track.

flew over the sea.

The subject may have only one or more than one word.

A. Circle the subjects and underline the predicates in the following sentences.

1. The bird is flying.
2. Ram is an intelligent student.
3. Grandfather walks in the park.
4. The teacher sings well.
5. The children are reading books.
6. Ritu will come today.
7. The teacher is in the library.
8. You should not sing in the classroom.
9. Atul wrote a story.
10. The study table is very neat.



Subject in commands

Read these sentences:

- i) Come here. ii) Don't talk.

In these sentences, the subject is not mentioned. The subject is actually **'you'** and the sentences actually read like the following.

- i) You come here. ii) You don't talk.

Remember

In all commands, the subject is '**you**' which is not mentioned in the sentence but understood.

The subject usually comes before the predicate. But, interrogative sentences, subjects come after predicates.

i) Where is mother ?

(ii) Who are you ?

A. Circle the subjects and underline the predicates in the following sentences.

1. Sit on that chair ?
2. How are you ?
3. The picture is very beautiful.
4. Switch on the television.
5. The cartoon show is very funny.
6. I had fever yesterday.
7. Jyoti, come inside the room.
8. What is that insect ?
9. Mona and Sona play badminton.
10. Where is everybody ?

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable subjects or predicates.

1. The girl _____.
2. The Sun _____.
3. _____ is my favourite book.
4. _____ live in Delhi.



5. _____ is the capital of Goa.

6. The Stars _____.

7. _____ is making a table.

8. Lata _____.

9. _____ is my best friend.

10. Mohan _____.



C. Underline the predicate parts in the following sentences:

1. An idle brain is a devil's workshop.

2. My sister's name is Geeta.

3. Cricket is a costly game.

4. Honesty is the best policy.

5. We are shortly moving from this city.

D. Re-order the words to make a complete sentence:

1. I coins forty gold have

_____.

2. We love must country our

_____.

3. Festivals is a Deepawali series of

_____.

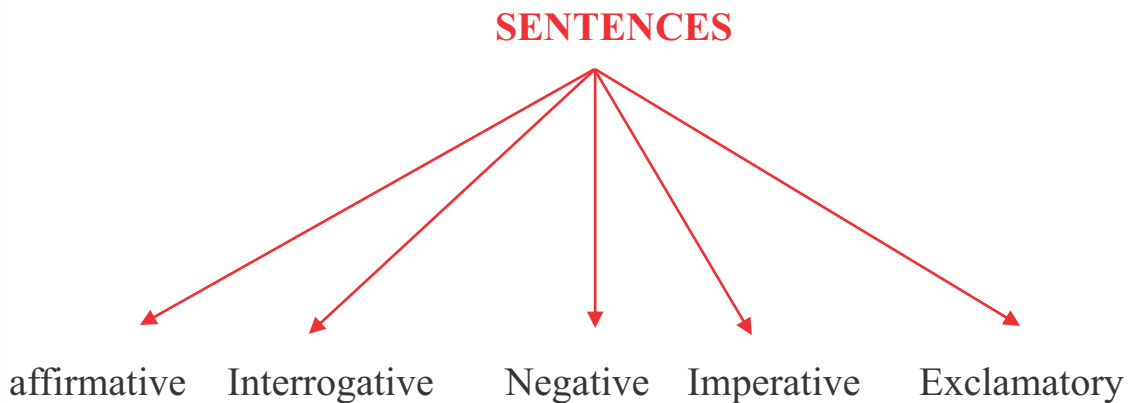
4. What man work of a piece is !

_____.

5. The baby doing what was little ?

_____.

There are five kinds of sentences.



1. A statement says or states something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

E.g - i) I like watermelon.

ii) I love to paint pictures.

iii) Jayant is very happy today.

These sentences affirm the information.

2. An Interrogative sentence or question asks something. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

E.g - i) What is your name ?

ii) Did you meet Mr. Verma ?

iii) Why were you absent yesterday ?

The above sentences are questions.

3. A negative sentence is a sentence that has a not or no in it.

- E.g** - i) Sita is not very happy.
ii) Rita is not ill.
iii) I have no food for the journey.

These sentences are negative sentences because they have the word not or no and deny something.

4. An Imperative sentence requests, commands or give directions. It usually begins with a verb. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

- E.g** - i) Switch off the fan.
ii) Please, come to me.
iii) Take the medicines regularly.

The above sentences are imperative sentences.

5. An exclamatory sentence expresses a strong feeling (of joy, sorrow or wonder). It ends with an exclamation mark.

- E.g** - i) Hurrah! we have won the trophy (joy)
ii) Oh! He is no more (sorrow)
iii) What a beautiful picture it is ! (wonder)

These are exclamatory sentences.

A.

Identify the different types of sentences as interrogative, imperative, exclamatory, negative or statements.

1. Please open the door.
2. Are school books available in your store ?
3. The stars are twinkling in the sky.
4. Don't talk in my class.

5. Children, please come inside the class.
6. Sita is not very happy.
7. Please tell us the story of Cinderella.
8. She is not singing.
9. What a beautiful painting it was !
10. Shanti, you should go to the doctor.



Make sentences, as instructed in brackets, using the words given below.

B.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Teacher
(Question) | 2. Classroom
(Imperative) |
| 3. Friend
(Statement) | 4. Painting
(Exclamatory) |

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



Chapter-3

Kinds of Nouns

There are three kinds of Nouns : **Common, Proper and Collective.**

Common Nouns : Common Nouns are the names given to things, animals, places or persons which are of the same kind. Examples : girl, glass, boy, clock, pencil, park.

Proper Nouns : Proper Nouns are the names of particular persons, places, animals or things.

Examples : Indira Gandhi, India, New Delhi, Common wealth games, Himalaya

Here is a list of some nouns :

Common Nouns

Proper Nouns

Countries

India, Japan, China

Cities

Delhi, Kolkata, Jaipur

Rivers

Yamuna, Godavari

Players

Sachin Tendulkar, Saina Nehwal

Pencils

Apsara Pencil, Natraj Pencil

Days

Sunday, Monday

Building

Taj Mahal, Red Fort



(Note : that all proper nouns begin with capital Letters)

A. Match the common nouns with the proper nouns:

Common Nouns

- 1) Boy
- 2) Girl
- 3) City
- 4) Country
- 5) River
- 6) School
- 7) Continent
- 8) Cartoon Character

Proper Nouns

- a) Donald Duck
- b) Saraswati Shishu Mandir
- c) Richa
- d) Asia
- e) Rahul
- f) Godavari
- g) Mumbai
- h) China

B. Rewrite the following sentences and use capital letters where needed.

1. mumbai is the capital of maharashtra.

2. rahul sharma stood first in the race.

3. i have read ramayana many times.

4. my parents are from kolkata.

5. have you ever visited shimla ?

6. smita and namita are my classmates.

7. saraswati bal mandir is closed today.

8. the taj mahal is in agra.

C. Underline the common nouns and circle the proper nouns in the given sentences.

1. My birthday is in December.
2. My Father reads "The Times of India" in the morning.
3. Vishesh and Vishal play cricket in the park.
4. The leopard has black spots on its body.
5. I will visit Europe in January.
6. The school remains closed on Saturdays.
7. The play is written by Shakespeare.
8. She stays in Ranchi.

Collective Nouns : Collective Nouns are names of groups of people, animals and things taken as one.

Example : A group of cows is called 'a herd of cows'.

Many ships taken together is called 'a fleet of ships'.



D. Match column A with column B to make correct pairs:

Column A

- A herd of
- A school of
- An army of
- A box of
- A pack of
- A swarm of
- A bouquet of
- A flock of

Column B

- fish
- wolves
- flowers
- cows
- biscuits
- soldiers
- sheep
- bees



E. Find common nouns, proper nouns and collective nouns from the word grid with the help of the given clues.

T	E	A	C	H	E	R	Z	H
N	E	W	S	P	A	P	E	R
C	R	G	H	B	J	S	A	I
S	A	C	H	I	N	W	C	J
D	N	V	U	H	T	A	T	K
E	C	X	W	A	S	R	O	L
F	H	Y	Z	R	R	M	R	M
T	I	G	E	R	Q	P	O	N

1. The Statesman is a(Common noun)
2. Shahrukh Khan is an(Common noun)
3. Patna is the capital of(Proper noun)
4. The capital of Jharkhand is(Proper noun)
5. The teaches us in the school. (Common noun)
6. The is the national animal of India. (Common noun)
7. is a famous Indian batsman. (Proper noun)
8. A of bees. (Collective noun)

F. Underline the nouns and write their kinds in the following sentences :-

1. The Ganga is a holy river of India.
2. Shyam gave me a bunch of grapes.
3. Sachin Tendulkar is the best batsman of the world.
4. The soldiers were rewarded for their bravery.
5. Always speak the truth.
6. The fleet of ships returned to the port.
7. The farmers will plough their fields.
8. Kolkata is the oldest city of our country.
9. The Ramayana is a holy book of the Hindus.
10. Our principal has called a meeting of teachers in his office.