



LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

Part-V



LET'S LEARN ENGLISH GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION Part-V

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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ENGLISH (Parts of Speech)

1.	Noun
2.	Verb
3.	Adjectives
4.	Adverb
5.	Pronoun
6.	Conjunction
7.	Interjection
8.	Preposition

In previous class we have read, "a sentence is a group of words which makes sense.

- For eg. : (1) Pratham is a good boy.
(2) To serve man, is to serve God.
(3) Pihu is writing a letter.
'taxi is driver driving' is not a sentence.

Each sentence has two parts.

Subject : The subject of a sentence is the person, place, thing or idea that is doing or being something in sentence.

Predicate : Predicate tells something about the subject in sentence.

A sentence begins with capital letter and ends with full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!)

Study the table :-

Subject	Predicate
1. The Sun	rises in the East.
2. Stars	twinkle at night.
3. The woman	walks like a duck.
4. The dog	is as fast as a rocket.
5. The boy	swims like a fish.

WORKSHEET-I (To identify Subject and Predicate differently)

1) Pick out the Subject and Predicate in the following sentences :

- a) Mrs. Sharma teaches us English.

Subject _____

Predicate _____

- b) The teacher told us a nice story.
 Subject _____
 Predicate _____
- c) My brother went to school.
 Subject _____
 Predicate _____
- d) The fox is a clever animal.
 Subject _____
 Predicate _____
- e) The lion is roaring in the forest.
 Subject _____
 Predicate _____

**(2) Fill in the blanks by arranging the subject in correct order.
 (understanding subject arrangement)**

- a) _____ will go to Agra. (his, sister, younger)
- b) _____ is a famous doctor. (my, son, elder)
- c) _____ is a good player. (boy, that, small)
- d) _____ are talkative. (those, girls)
- e) _____ are flying. (beautiful, some, birds)

**(3) Fill in the blanks with Predicate after arranging it in right order
 (Understanding Predicate Arrangement)**

- a) Swimming _____. (good, is, for, health)
- b) Amritsar _____. (big, a, is, city)
- c) New Delhi _____. (India, of, capital, is, the)
- (d) The Earth _____. (the, round, revolves, sun)
- (e) We _____. (not, should, waste, time, our)

Kinds of Sentence

1. **Assertive or Declarative Sentence (a statement)**
2. **Imperative Sentence (a command)**
3. **Interrogative Sentence (a question)**
4. **Exclamatory Sentence (an exclamation)**

★ **Assertive Sentence** is a sentence that states a fact. Such sentences are simple statements. They state, assert, or declare something.

- Example:**
1. Pari is beautiful.
 2. We are going to school.
 3. They are crazy for dancing.
 4. Mother is not well (negative)

★ **Imperative Sentence** is a sentence which gives a command, makes a request, or expresses a wish.

- Example:**
1. Go to your room. (an order)
 2. Please lend me your book. (a request)
 3. Have a good time at the picnic. (a wish)

★ **Exclamatory Sentence** is a sentence that expresses sudden and strong feelings, such as surprise, wonder, pity, sympathy, happiness, or gratitude.

- Example:**
1. What a shame ! (surprise)
 2. What a beautiful flower it is! (wonder)
 3. Hurrah! I have won a trophy! (joy)

★

★ **Interrogative sentence** is a sentence that ask a question.

- Example:**
1. What is your name ?
 2. Where do you live ?

WORKSHEET-II

1. Tick the right option

a) Do you want to play ?

- ★ a) Imperative
- ★ b) Assertive or Declarative
- ★ c) Exclamatory
- ★ d) Interrogative

b) Please pass the salt.

- a) Imperative
- b) Assertive or Declarative
- c) Imperative
- d) Interrogative

c) Stay in your seat.

- ★ a) Imperative
- ★ b) Assertive or Declarative
- ★ c) Exclamatory
- ★ d) Interrogative

d) I am ten years old.

- a) Imperative
- b) Assertive or Declarative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Interrogative

e) I didn't have time to finish my homework last night.

- ★ a) Assertive or Declarative
- ★ b) Imperative
- ★ c) Exclamatory
- ★ d) Interrogative

f) Why didn't you come to school today ?

- a) Assertive or Declarative
- b) Imperative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Interrogative

g) Harish, try the other door.

- ★ a) Assertive or Declarative
- ★ b) Imperative
- ★ c) Exclamatory
- ★ d) Interrogative

h) I love you so much !

- a) Assertive or Declarative
- b) Imperative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Interrogative

2) Read the following passage :

My favourite sport is baseball. I'd be happy watching baseball 24 hours a day. If I had to pick one sport from all the rest. I'd choose baseball. I wish I could watch a game tonight, even though baseball season is months away.

Not too exciting, right? Actually, I have "Memorable Moments in Baseball" recorded. I think I'll watch it right now and get in the baseball spirit.

**Write different kinds of sentences (examples) from above paragraph :
(For understanding different types of sentences)**

1. Assertive Sentence :

a) _____

b) _____

2. Imperative Sentence :

a) _____

b) _____

3. Interrogative Sentence :

a) _____

4. Make sentence :

Favourite _____

Another name of adjectives is "Describing Words".

An adjective is a word that describes or clarifies a noun/pronoun

Noun



Adjective

(Clarifying)

- | | | |
|---|-------|------------|
| ★ | Hair | Long |
| ★ | Dress | Golden |
| ★ | Girl | Thin, Tall |



- ★ **Adjectives describe nouns by giving some information about an object's size, shape, age, colour, origin or material.**

- ⇒ It's a big table. (size)
- ⇒ It's a round table. (shape)
- ⇒ It's an old table. (age)
- ⇒ It's a brown table. (colour)
- ⇒ It's an English table (origin)
- ⇒ It's a wooden table. (material)
- ⇒ It's a lovely table. (opinion)
- ⇒ It's a broken table. (observation)
- ⇒ It's a coffee table. (purpose)

Big, round, old, brown, English, wooden, lovely, broken, coffee, these words have described a table so here, these are adjectives.

Degrees of Adjectives

There are three degree of adjectives :-

1. Positive Adjective

2. Comparative Adjective
3. Superlative Adjective

Positive Adjective

It is a simple form of adjective. No comparison is made when it is used.

- Example :**
1. A fox is a **clever** animal
 2. Sonia is a **good** girl.

Comparative Adjective

Comparative adjectives are used to express characteristic of one thing in comparison to another thing (one thing). It makes comparison between two things (only two things not more than two)

**Word 'than' is mostly used after comparative adjective
but sometimes other words like 'to' may be used
after comparative adjective.**

- Examples :**
1. She is **taller** than Meena.
 2. A cup is **smaller** than a glass.
 3. He is **junior** to me.
 4. Jammu and Kashmir is **more beautiful** than Ooty.

Superlative Adjective

Superlative is the highest degree of a thing in comparison to other things.

A superlative adjective means that an object is surpassing all others (things in comparison) in quality or characteristic.

For example, Rajneesh is the **most intelligent** student in his class. It means Rajneesh is surpassing all other students in his class and no student in his class is as intelligent as Rajneesh.

- ★ **Article 'the' is used before superlative degree. 'In' or 'of' etc. is used after the superlative and modifying noun in sentence.**

- Examples :**
1. Bill **Gates** is the **richest** person in the world.
 2. Mount Everest is the **highest** mountain in the world.
 3. She is the **tallest** girl in the class.
 4. His house is the **biggest** in the street.

Some Examples :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Short	Shorter	Shortest
Old	Older	Oldest
Large	Larger	Largest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Lucky	Luckier	Luckiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful
Horrible	More Horrible	Most Horrible
Good	Better	Best
Little	Less	Least
Bad	Worse	Worst
Many/Much	More	Most

WORKSHEET-I (Designation of Correct selection of Adjectives)

1) Fill in the blank with correct adjectives :

- i) The architect designed a _____ house.
- a) Beautiful b) Dirty



2. Wow! My favourite _____ shirt.

- (1) Red (2) Old

3. She eats _____ cookies.

- (1) Salty (2) Chocolaty

4. The car is _____.

- (1) Tasty (2) Big



2) Match the adjectives with related nouns :

(To understand the relation between adjectives & nouns)

Adjectives

Fast

Colourful

Orange

Round

Dark

Quiet

Nouns

Library

Globe

Cheetah

Rainbow

Pumpkin

Windshield

WORKSHEET-II (For right selection of Degree of Adjective)

1. Tick the right option :

a) How is your father today ?

- 1) good 2) better 3) best

b) The climate of Chennai is _____ than the climate of Bangalore.

- 1) hot 2) hotter 3) hottest

c) She is _____ than her sister.

- 1) pretty 2) prettier 3) more pretty

d) Jagdish is the _____ student in the class.

- 1) Brightest 2) Bright 3) Brighter

e) He is the _____ man in the town.

- 1) Rich 2) Richer 3) Richest

f) Manish is two years _____ than me.

- 1) Old 2) Older 3) Oldest
- g) He is the _____ of the two.
- 1) tall 2) taller 3) tallest

(2) Fill in the blanks : (Comparative Adjectives)

(To know comparative use of Adjective)

1. I am _____ (tall) than my sister.
2. My mother thinks that cats are _____ (good) pets than dogs
3. A blue whale is _____ (heavy) than twenty five elephants.
4. Bicycles are _____ (slow) than cars.
5. The sea is _____ (large) than a lake.
6. I am _____ (strong) than you.
7. This car is _____ (comfortable) than yours.
8. My house is _____ (big) than yours.
9. I am _____ (small) than you.
10. Mohan, runs _____ (fast) than Rohan.

3) Match the column (1) to column (2) and then to column (3).

(To know the degree of Adjective)

**Column (1)
Positive**

Angry
Hungry
Slow
Big
Sweet

**Column (2)
Comparative**

Sweeter
Bigger
Angrier
Hungrier
Slower

**Column (3)
Superlative**

Slowest
Angriest
Hungriest
Biggest
Sweetest