# 1. The sentence:

1. Read carefully the following groups of words:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Jumbled words | Sentences |
| 1. Milk give cows | 1. cows give milk |
| 1. Fly birds the in air | 2. birds fly in the air |
| 1. Well very writes she | 3. she writes very well. |
| 1. Sing some sweetly birds | 4. some birds sing sweetly |
| 1. Tails long have monkeys | 5. Monkeys have long tails. |

Do the words in the left column make sense or are they simply groups of jumbled words? No, they do not make sense.

Now look at the same words in the right column.

The words have now been placed in their proper order.

Do these groups of words make sense?

Yes, they do make complete sense.

Such groups of words are called **Sentence.**

|  |
| --- |
| *A group of words that makes complete sense is called a Sentence.*  *A sentence always begins with a capital letter and end with a full stop (.).* |

2. You may have a groups of words that makes sense but not complete sense; for example:

|  |
| --- |
| *At home; in a corner; under the table;*  *Across the road; in the east; at daybreak;*  *During the day; at 10 o’clock; in a few days* |

Groups of words like these are called **Phrases**.

|  |
| --- |
| A Sentence has a verb; a phrase does not have a verb. |

Exercise 1.

The words below have been jumbled. Put them back in their right order so that they make meaningful sentence:-

1. Bird, our, national, peacock, is, the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Tiger, is, the, national, animal, our\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Sun, moves, the, earth, round, the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Exercise, is, a, good, swimming\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Rubber, made, are, balls, of, tennis\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. A, day, in, Rome, was, not, built\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Wins, slow, the, race, and, steady\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Wife, children, care, he, takes, of, his, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Happy, are, not, the, rich, always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Never, forgets, an, elephant\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2:

Which of the following groups of words are sentences and which are phrases? Use the phrases in sentences of your own:-

1. Might is right.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Work hard\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Aero planes zoom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. To tell lies is wrong\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Mind your own business\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Hard work\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. In a great hurry\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. How to do it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. In the early morning\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The elephant\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 3:-

Complete the following incomplete sentence:-

1. Small people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Owls sleep\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A stitch in time\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. All work and no play\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Prevention is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 4:-

Read the following passage. Punctuate it( capitals, commas and full stops) to make proper sentences:-

they rejoiced in leaving the forest far behind and once more they could see fences built beside the road these were painted green and when they come to a farmers house that also was painted green they passed by several houses and people in them peeped at them but none came near to speak to them being scared of the lion

## Kinds of Sentence

3. sentence can do four kinds of things. For example:

1. A sentence can make a statement: as,

The sun riser in the east.

The boys made a noise.

|  |
| --- |
| A sentence that states or declares something is called a Declarative or Assertive Sentence or a sentence that makes a statement. |

Note: When the order of the words in a sentence is changed in a certain way, the statement becomes a question.

You were late yesterday.

Were you late yesterday?

You have done your question.

Have you done your question?

Indrani can speak Hindi and English.

Can Indrani speak Hindi and English?

1. A sentence can ask a question:as,

Why were you late yesterday?

Have you done your lesson?

A sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative sentence.

1. A sentence can give an order or make a request:as,

Bali, shut the door.

Lease, do this just now.

Please, let me work.

A sentence that expresses a command, a request, or a desire is called an Imperative sentence.

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

How beautiful this rose is!

What a pleasant weather!

A sentence that expresses some strong or sudden feelings is called an Exclamatory sentence.

4. Form the above it is clear that:-

1. Every sentence begins with a Capital Letter.
2. A full stop(.) is placed at the end of every Declarative or Imperative sentence.
3. A Question Mark(?) is placed at the end of every Interrogative sentence.
4. An Exclamation Mark (!) is placed at the end of every Exclamatory sentence.

5. Study the following examples carefully:-

Example of orders:

1. Stand up
2. Get ready quickly.
3. Mind your own business.
4. Do this work just now.
5. Don’t make a noise.

Examples of Requests:

1. Please, allow me to pass.
2. Please, let me go.
3. Pray excuse me this time.
4. Allow me to sit down.

Examples of polite questions:

1. May I come in, please?
2. Will you please let me use your book?
3. Will you have a little more tea?
4. Would you mind my coming a little later?
5. Could you tell me where Ashoka lives?

Examples of Exclamations:

1. How hot it is! (=it is very hot.)
2. What a noise they are making! (=they are making a very great noise.)
3. May you soon be well! (=I hoppe you will soon be well.)
4. Would that my sons were here! (=I wish my sons were here.)
5. What a pity she has not come!

Exercise 5:

Rewrite each of the following sentences using the correct punctuation marks:-

1. All the glitters is not gold\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How sweet this rose smells\_\_\_\_
3. What is the time by your watch\_\_\_
4. Will you please give me your book\_\_\_\_
5. How dreadful the accident was\_\_\_\_\_
6. Mind your own business\_\_\_\_
7. Who has broken this mirror\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. What a horrible sight it was\_\_\_\_\_
9. How foolish I have been\_\_\_\_
10. Does the earth move round the sun\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 6:

Write the kind of each sentence given below. (S for statements, Q for questions, O for orders, P for polite questions, R for requests, and E for exclamations). Put in the correct punctuation mark. One is done for you:-

1. What a sweet voice! : E
2. Don’t spit on the floor. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. She was tired after the race. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Let me finish my work first, please. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. How sad it is! :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Why are you late today. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 7:

Write these sentences correctly by placing the words in their proper order. Don’t fail to put the correct punctuation marks. One is one for you.

1. A foolish friend, a wise enemy, is, better than (A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend)
2. In the bush, is, worth two, a bird, in the hand\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A leopard, can, change, his spots\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. How naughty, today, is, the child\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. You, will, please, let me use, your dictionary\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. You, would, mind, my staying, a little longer\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 8:

Use each of the words given below in four sentences. (a statement, a question, a command and an exclamation) :-

Example: **Boy**

1. He is a very naughty boy.( statement)
2. Why is this naughty boy late to school again?(question)
3. Tell this naughty boy to stop talking at once.(command)
4. What a naughty boy he is!(exclamatory)
5. Sweet:
6. Children:
7. Book:
8. Able:

Exercise 9:

Change the following sentences into Interrogative (question) sentence:-

1. Sheeba will take part in the play.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The school will close for Xmas holidays tomorrow.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The recess is over.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 10:

Change the question sentence into statement sentences.

1. Are you going to a movie tomorrow?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Have you done your English homework?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Is Chennai very hot during summer?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Subjects and predicates

6. Every sentence of two parts:

1. The person or thing we speak about.
2. What we speak about that person or thing.

Consider the following sentence:

Ashok is an intelligent boy.

In this sentence, (i) we speak about Ashok, and (ii) what we say about him is that he is an intelligent boy.

|  |
| --- |
| The name of the person or thing we speak about is called the subject.  What we speak about the Subject is called the Predicate. |

7. The subject and the predicate may each consists of a word of many words. Examine the subject and the predicate in each of the following sentences:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subject | Predicate |
| Aero planes | zoom. |
| that black dog | bit the poor beggar. |
| the poor little girl | sat in a corner. |
| the boys of our school | made Raman captain. |
| mountains | add to the beauty of a country. |

8. sometimes in sentences expressing orders or requests, the Subject is left out; as,

“Sit down” means “You sit down.”

“Thank you” means “I thank you.”

9. How to find the subject of a sentence. We can easily find the subject of a sentence by taking the verb and asking the question ‘who ?’ or ‘what ?’

1. Sita sings well. [ put the question-who sings well? The answer is Sita. So ? Sita is the Subject.]
2. The sun shines brightly. [put the question-what shines brightly? The answer is- the sun. So the sun is the Subject.]

Exercise 11:

Divide each of the following sentences into subject and predicate:-

1. Sweet are the uses of adversity. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Barking dogs seldom bite. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A thing of beauty is a joy foe ever. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Some mischievous boys were throwing stones at birds. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A barking sound the shepherd hears. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 13:

Choose from B the predicate which goes with the subject in A:-

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A(subject) | B(Predicate) | A | B |
| 1. My watch | a. Are kept in a zoo |  |  |
| 1. Grapes | b. has a long trunk. |  |  |
| 1. A bad workman | c. was appointed. |  |  |
| 1. Good boys | d. never tells lies. |  |  |
| 1. The beautiful rainbow | e. keeps good time. |  |  |
| 1. Wild animals | f. grow on vines. |  |  |
| 1. A committee of five | g. blames his tools. |  |  |
| 1. The elephant | h. soon faded away. |  |  |

Exercise 13:

Add predicate to these subjects:-

1. A bunch of flowers\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Swimming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Delhi, the capital of India,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The Himalayas\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The girl standing in the corner\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 14:

Add subjects to these predicates:-

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can speak English very well.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sells tea, coffee and sugar.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_marched through the town.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_wear uniforms.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the last day of the week.

Nouns: kinds of nouns

1. Words which are used as names of persons, animals, places, or things are called Nouns.

All naming-words are Nouns, e.g., tom, girl, army, iron, health etc.

2. A Proper noun is the special name of a particular person or place. For instance, Smith is a Proper noun, for it is the name of one particular boy. In the same way Chennai is a Proper noun, because it is the name of a particular city.

Note: A proper noun always begins with a Capital letter.

3. the name boy cane be given to any and every boy-to Aftab, Harry, Raman, John, etc. it does not point out any particular boy. It is a name common to all boys. It is, therefore, called a Common noun. In the same way, the name city is called a Common noun, because it does not point out any particular city, such as Delhi, Madras, Patna, but is used for any and every city in any part of the world.

A noun which does not point out any particular person, place or thing, but is common to all persons, places or things of the same class or kind is called a Common noun.

4. When a Noun stands for a collection of persons or thing, considered as one complete whole, it is called a Collective Noun; as, army, flock, crowd, class, team, herd, fleet, jury, family, nation, committee.

5. The nouns iron, wood, gold and cotton are the names of the material of which things can be made. They are, therefore, called Material nouns.

A nouns which stands for the matter or substance of which things are made is called a Material noun.

6. Read the sentence:

Ashok always speaks the truth.

We can see the sun; we can touch a slate; but can we see or touch the touch the truth ? No; it denotes a thing which we can neither see nor touch. It is the name of something that we can only think of. Such a name is called an Abstract Noun.

An Abstract noun is the name of something which we can neither see nor touch, but which we can only think of; as, hope, honesty, health, courage, pity, joy, pain, sleep, death, bravery, sickness.

Exercise 1:

Underline the nouns in the following sentences and say whether they are common, proper, material, collective, or abstract:-

1. Cloths are made of cotton, wool, and silk.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Without health there is no happiness.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The people who live in Holland are called Dutch.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Solomon was famous for his wisdom.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. There was a large crowd in the street.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The jury found the prisoner guilty.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Ashok was a just and wise ruler.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The police dispersed the mob.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Out class consists of forty pupils.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2:

Put these collective nouns in the blanks below:-

[ Mob, regiment, crew, flock, herd, swarm, committee, jury, fleet, team]

1. Our\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_won the match by two goals.
2. We saw a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ship in the harbor.
3. The ship has a \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a hundred sailors.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of bees flew out of the hive.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ found the prisoner guilty.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of five was appointed.
7. The police dispersed the \_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of cattle was grazing in the forest.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sheep was seen in the field.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of soldiers has marched away.

Exercise 3:

Fill in the blanks with the Abstract nouns formed from the words given in brackets:-

1. Solomon was famous for his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(wise)
2. Always speak the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(true)
3. We all love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .(honest)
4. The elephant has great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(strong)
5. Without halth there is no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(happy)
6. I believe in her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(innocent)
7. I often think of the happy days of my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(child)
8. A slave knows no\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(free)
9. She accepted our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.(invite)
10. The Headmaster gave him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for telling a lie.(punish)

Exercise 4:

Choose from the box the noun which has the meaning given in list A:-

|  |
| --- |
| Cattle library aero plane battle patient patriot fleet |

List A ( meaning)

1. A place where books are kept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A machine that flies through the air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. A person who loves and is ready to defend his country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. A person who is receiving medical treatment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A fight between two armies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Cows, oxen, bullocks all together \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. A number of buses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 5:

In the box below are given kinds of nouns. Put them under the right headings given below:-

|  |
| --- |
| Apple, happiness, mahatma Gandhi, battalion, hatred, dog, kite, army, childhood, silver, diwali, alibaba, cherries, rome, ganga, church, giraffe, Sunday, sight, joy, snow, alps, factory, gold, swarm, kindness, iron, wood, lead, gate, herd, grief, crowd, litter, bunch, truth, cattle. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Proper Nouns | Common nouns | Collective nouns | Material nouns | Abstract nouns |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Exercise 6:

Complete the pyramid with the help of clues given. All are Collective nouns. One is done for you :-

Clues:

1. Single word used with collective nouns.
2. Double letter word used before vowels.
3. A number of seats.(3)
4. Number of cards. (4)
5. Number of ships. (5)
6. Number of pearls.(6)

Pronouns: kinds of pronouns

1. A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun: e.g.,

|  |
| --- |
| Look at Mary; she is dancing. Ann and Lily have come to see her. They are glad to see her dancing. She also is glad to see them. |

I. Personal pronouns

2. The personal pronoun are so called because they stand for the three person, viz.,-

1. The pronouns which refer to the person or persons speaking are called Pronouns of the first person: as, I, we, us, mine, ours.
2. The Pronouns which refer to the person or person spoken to are called Pronouns of the second person; as, thou, three, you, yours.
3. The pronouns which refer to the person or thing spoken of are called Pronouns of the third person; as, he, she, him, her, hers, they, them, theirs, it.

II. Reflexive and emphasizing pronouns

3. Read the following sentences:

A.

1. I blame myself for it.
2. We often talk to ourselves.
3. You will hurt yourself.
4. You will enjoy yourselves, boys.
5. He hanged himself.
6. She put herself to trouble for nothing.
7. They always talk about themselves.
8. The horse has hurt itself.

B.

1. I myself was there.
2. We ourselves served the guests.
3. You must do it yourself.
4. Boys, you yourselves wanted this.
5. He himself told me this.
6. She herself insulted me.
7. They themselves went there.
8. The town itself fell.

The Pronouns myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, themselves, itself, in sentences grouped under (A), behave like objects to the verbs, but they refer to the same persons as the Subjects of the verbs. Such Pronouns are called Reflexive Pronouns.

Whom do I blame for it? –Myself.

Whom did he hang?-Himself.

The Pronouns myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, themselves, itself, in sentences grouped under (B), are used with a noun or pronoun for the sake of emphasis. They are therefore, called Emphasizing Pronouns.

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with the correct pronouns:-

1. The birds flew over the house. Did the children see\_\_\_\_\_? No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not see\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The teacher said to Shiela, “Please tell all the girls to come into the room immediately since\_\_\_\_\_\_ want to teach\_\_\_\_\_.”
3. The pupil said to the teacher ,”Sir,\_\_\_\_\_ want\_\_\_\_\_ to teach \_\_\_\_\_ the use of pronouns.”
4. The teacher said to Raman, “Why are\_\_\_\_ late again? Didn’t\_\_\_ tell \_\_\_\_ to come to school in time?” Raman said,”\_\_\_ am sorry \_\_\_am late, sir. Please excuse\_\_\_\_ this time.”
5. The king said to the queen, ”Please take these jewels and put \_\_\_\_\_\_ carefully in a box. Then come back to\_\_\_ and \_\_\_ will tell \_\_\_\_ why \_\_\_ must keep\_\_\_\_ carefully.”

Exercise 2:

Underline the pronouns in the following sentences, and say which are reflexive pronouns and which is emphasizing pronouns.

1. The boys hid themselves.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The prisoner hanged himself.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Pray do not inconvenience yourself.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The queen herself came to see the magician.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. They themselves admitted their guilt.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. You yourself are to blame for this.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 3:

Fill in the blanks with the correct emphasizing or reflexive pronouns :-

1. Sometimes we deceive\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. She killed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The king\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was there.
4. The wall\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fell.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were present there.
6. The prisoner hanged\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ went to see her.
8. We joined\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. They blamed\_\_\_\_\_
10. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ heard her saying so.

III. Demonstrative Pronouns

4. Read these sentences:

1. This is my pencil.
2. That ios my house.
3. Such were his actual words.
4. These are my books.
5. Those are your books.

In this above sentences this, these, that, those, such are used to point out the object or objects for which are used. This and these refer to things near at hand; that and those refer to things laying at a distance. They are, therefore, called Demonstrative pronouns.

5. Examine the words printed in thick in the following sentences:-

1. This is my pencil. (Dem. Pronoun) This pencil is mine. (Dem. Adjective)
2. This is my book. (Dem. Pronoun) That book is mine. (Dem. Adjective)
3. These are your pens. (Dem. Pronoun) These pens are yours. (Dem. Adjective)
4. Those are her dogs. (Dem. Pronoun) Those dogs are hers. (Dem. Adjective)

So we see this, that, these, those, work as Adjectives, not as Pronouns, when they are placed before nouns.

Exercise 4:

Underline the demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives in the following sentence:-

1. This pen is mine; that pen is yours.
2. This is how you must do it.
3. These are merely excuses.
4. What is that noise?
5. That is a sound rule of health.
6. This house is to let.

Exercise 5:

Fill up the blanks with suitable demonstrative pronouns:-

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is my book; \_\_\_\_\_\_ is yours.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are sweet grapes; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are sour.
3. The climate of the Punjab is better than\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Bombay.
4. Both books are good, but \_\_\_\_ is better than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The street of Bombay are wider than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Calcutta.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are my pens, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are yours.

IV. Indefinite pronouns

6. Study the following sentences:-

1. All are not happy.
2. Some are born great.
3. Many are poor.
4. Few are rich.
5. One cannot believe it.
6. None but fools can believe it.
7. Do good to others.

In this above sentences, the pronouns all, some, many, few, one, none, others, refer to persons or things in a general way. They do not refer to any particular person or thing. Such pronouns are called Indefinite pronouns.

Exercise 6:

Pick out the indefinite pronouns and indefinite adjectives in the following sentences:-

1. Some say she is foolish. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Some people are very rich. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Few can do this. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Any fool can do that. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. None of his friends believe him. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. One cannot say what will happen.:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Some people believed her. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. All were drowned. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Some say she is mad. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. All people love money. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

V. Distributive pronouns

7.Study the following sentences:

1. Each of the girls was given a rose.
2. Either of the two pens will do.
3. Neither of the statements is true.

In the above sentences, the pronouns each, either, neither, refer to a number of pronouns or things, one at a time. Such pronouns are called Distributive pronouns. These pronouns are always singular and as such are always followed by a verb in the singular.

8. In the following sentences each, either, neither are used as adjectives. In such cases they are followed by singular nouns.

Each boy received a reward.

At either end of the road was a lamp.

Neither statement is true.

Exercise 7:

Underline the distributive pronouns and distributive adjectives in the following sentences:-

1. Each of the boys was given a prize.
2. Either of these books will do.
3. Neither of these statements is false.
4. Each boy was punished.
5. Neither statement is true.
6. At either end there was a lamp.

VI. Interrogative pronouns

9. Read these sentences:

1. Who made that noise?
2. Which is your book?
3. Whose is this pen?
4. What is the matter?
5. Whom do you want to see?

It will be seen that the pronouns who, what, which, whom, whose, are used for asking questions. Pronouns used for asking questions are called Interrogative pronouns.

10. Who, whom, whose are used for asking questions about persons:

What is used for asking questions about things.

Which is used for asking a question about the particular person or thing; as,

Which is the cleverest boy here?(person)

Which is the best book?(thing)

11. Examine the following pairs of sentences:-

1. Which way we take? (Interr. Adj.)

Which is your pen? (Interr. Pro.)

1. What books has he selected? (Interr. Adj.)

What shall we do now? (Interr. Pro.)

So we see that many of the words which work as pronouns can also be used as adjectives when they are placed before nouns.

Exercise 8:

Fill in the blanks with suitable Interrogative pronouns:-

1. To \_\_\_\_\_ did you give the message?
2. Of \_\_\_\_\_\_ are you speaking?
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were you speaking?
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_was she dancing with?
5. \_\_\_\_ is better, health or wealth?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of these dolls will you take?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of these girls stood first?
8. \_\_\_ is the news?
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you prefer, milk or tea?
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are you waiting for?

VII. Relative pronouns

12. Read the following pairs of sentences:-

1. This is the man. He stole my purse.

This is the man who stole my purse.

1. This is the boy. His nature is good.

This is the boy whose nature is good.

1. This is the boy. The teacher praised him.

This is the boy whom the teacher praised.

1. This is the house. Jack built it.

This is the house that Jack built.

1. This is the horse. It won the race.

This is the horse which won the race.

Who does two things: (i) It joins twp sentences, (ii) It is used for the nouns (man) that goes before it.

Whose does two things: (i) It joins twp sentences, (ii) It is used for the nouns (boy) that goes before it.

That does two things: (i) It joins twp sentences, (ii) It is used for the nouns (house) that goes before it.

Which does two things: (i) It joins twp sentences, (ii) It is used for the nouns (horse) that goes before it.

The pronouns who, whom, whose, which, and that which join two sentences and refer back to nouns going before them, are called Relative pronouns.

The nouns to which a relative pronouns refer or relates is called its Antecedent.

It will be noticed that in sentence 1 the antecedent of who is ‘man’. In sentence 2 the antecedent of whose is ‘boy’. In sentence 4 the antecedent of that is ‘house’.

Exercise 9:

Underline the relative pronouns and circle their antecedent in the following sentences:-

1. God helps those who help themselves.
2. It is only donkeys that bray.
3. Bring me the clothes which the dhobi has washed.
4. This is the man whose mother died.
5. Is this the cup that you broke?
6. We love those persons who are kind to us.
7. Ashoka was the wisest king that ever lived.
8. This is the juggler whom we saw yesterday.
9. The child whose parents are dead is called an orphan.
10. I hate those people who are cruel.

Use of the relative pronouns

13. Who is used for persons only. It may refer to a singular or plural noun or pronoun; as,

The boy who works hard succeeds.

The women who saw the tricks were surprised.

He who is honest is loved by all.

They never fail who die in a great cause.

14. Which is used for animal and things without life. It may refer to a singular or plural noun; as,

The horse which won the race is Bali’s.

The horses which we bought are not good.

The book which you gave me is interesting.

The pens which we lost have been found.

15. That is used for persons, animals and things. It may refer to a singular or plural noun; as,

He is the wisest man that ever lived.

These are the boys that can be trusted.

This is the horse that I want to buy.

These are the only horses that neigh.

This is the ring that I lost yesterday.

These are the books that I have read.

Exercise 10:

Fill in the blanks with suitable relative pronouns:-

1. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is content is rich.
2. Take anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you like.
3. God helps those\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help themselves.
4. Here is the ring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sita lost.
5. This is the boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hit me.
6. This is the man\_\_\_\_\_\_ horse won the race.
7. It is only camels\_\_\_\_\_\_ can cross the deserts.
8. The man\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is honest is trusted.
9. These are the boys\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all praise.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ are humble need fear no fall.

Exercise 11:

Join together each of the following pairs of sentences by means of a relative pronouns:-

1. He is a rogue. No one trusts him.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We got into a bus. It was full of passengers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. I saw a juggler. He was showing his tricks.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Here is the book. You lost it yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Here is the pen. You were looking for it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. We met a boy. He had lost his way.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. My brother is dead. I loved my brother.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. These are the boys. Their parents are here.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Bali stole the pen. Bali was punished.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. That is the man. We saw him yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The adjective : kinds of Adjectives

1. An adjectives is a word that is used to add something to the meaning of a nouns; e.g.,

Ashoka is an intelligent boy.

Ahe is poor but happy.

Kinds of adjectives

2. Study the adjectives in the following sentences:-

1. Babar was a brave king.
2. It was a cloudy day.
3. Joshi is an man.
4. Calcutta is a big city.
5. The rose is a beautiful flower.

The adjectives brave, cloudy, honest, big, beautiful tell us of what kind a person or a thing is. Such adjectives are called Adjectives of quality.

3. Study the adjectives in the following sentences:-

1. He had much money.
2. There is a little food in the house.
3. He wants some money.
4. He did not eat any bread.
5. He had enough bread.
6. He had sufficient milk.
7. He ate the whole cake.

The adjectives much, little, some, any, enough, sufficient, whole, tell us how much of a thing is intended. Such adjectives are called adjectives of quantity.

Adjectives of quantity answer the question –‘how much?’

4. Study the adjectives in the following sentences:-

1. All men are mortal.
2. Many women were not there.
3. Several men came to see the lion.
4. He had five rupees in his pocket.
5. Some men are rich.
6. The first boy won the prize.
7. Most men have to work hard for their living.

The adjectives all, many, several, five, some, first, most, that show how many persons or things there are, or in what order any of them stands, are called adjectives of number.

Adjectives of number answer the question- ‘how many?’ or ‘In what order?’

5. Read the following sentences:-

1. Each woman carried a basket.
2. Every word of it is true.
3. Either pen will do.
4. Neither boy is likely to pass.

The adjectives each, every, either neither, which show that the persons or things are taken one at a time are called distributive adjectives.

6. Study the adjectives in the following sentences:-

1. This horse is mine.
2. That horse is yours.
3. I like these mangoes.
4. I want those apples.
5. I hate such men.
6. She lives on yonder hill.

The adjectives this, these, those, such, yonder, that point out which persons or things are meant, are called demonstrative adjectives. Demonstrative means pointing out. Demonstrative adjectives answer the question-‘which?’

Note: it will be noticed that this and that are used with singular nouns; these and those with plural nouns.

7. Read the following sentences:-

1. What colour is your hair?
2. Which house is yours?
3. Whose book is this?

In the above sentences what, which and whose are used with nouns to ask questions. Such adjectives are called Interrogative adjectives.

8. Read the following sentences:-

1. My clothes are new.
2. She went to her house to study.
3. His car met with an accident.
4. Your room is not clean.

The adjectives my, his, her, your show possession or belonging. They are called Possessive adjectives.

9. Some adjectives have ending in: ful, less, our, en, and ive.

Examples: cheerful, careless, dangerous, wooden and negative.

10. Read the following pairs of adjectives. In each pair the second adjectives means exactly the opposite of the first one.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| good  right  dry  poor  weak  sweet  clean  happy  hot  state | bad  wrong  wet  rich  strong  sour  dirty  sad  cold  fresh | broad  heavy  lucky  hard  rough  quick  deep  wise  cruel  young | narrow  light  unlucky  soft  smooth  slow  shallow  foolish  kind  old | dear  high  coarse  beautiful  late  bright  clever  long  many  wild | cheap  low  fine  ugly  early  early  dull  stupid  short  few  tame |

Exercise 1:

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences, and say of what kind each is, and which noun it qualifies:-

1. I know a funny little man.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The way was long, the wind was cold. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. He is a man of few words. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. I have told you this many times before. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. How many marks did you get? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. He is ninety years of age. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. An empty vessel makes much noise. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. There is little hope of her recovery. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Some dreams are like reality. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. He lives on yonder mountain. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2:

Fill in the blanks with the adjectives opposite in meaning to those printed in italics:-

1. A *wise* enemy is better than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friend.
2. A *live* ass is better than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lion.
3. A *false* story does not appeal to us as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.
4. An *honest* man is liked by all; a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ man is not liked by anyone.
5. A *small* leak may sink a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ship.
6. Sugar is *sweet* but a lemon is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. A *brave* man hates a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fellow.
8. We all praise an *innocent* person but hate a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.

|  |
| --- |
| guilty true sour big dead foolish cowardly dishonest |

Exercise 3:

Use each of the following adjectives in a sentence:

Example: It was a happy day for all of us.

It was indeed a glorious victory.

Funny, cruel, foolish, wise, weak, rich, poor, sweet, honest, strong.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Exercise 4:

Change the following words into adjectives by using: ful, less, our, en and ive:-

1. Hope :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Courage : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Heart : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Gold : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Attention : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Care : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Wool : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Fury : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Collect : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Fear : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 5:

Read the following passage and underline the adjectives. State what kind of adjectives they are:-

(Special note: there are 20 of them)

There is a noisy bird on the thin wire outside my window. I peep out to see what the problem is. It is a grey pigeon with two white streaks on its tail and on its wings. Next to it are three tiny, bald pigeons. The angry bird flaps her wings, flies a short distance and returns. Then she nags loudly at her babies. The first baby flaps his little wings but they are not strong to lift him. The other two also fail. Their anxious mother encourages them louder. I can see there is an important lesson in progress.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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5. The verb: kinds of verbs

1. What is a Verb?

A verb is a word which says something about a subject; as,

The boys play football.

|  |
| --- |
| A verb is also a doing word. It denotes some action. |

Kinds of verbs

2. Read these sentences:

1. The man **killed** a snake.
2. The boy **opened** the window.
3. Alice **made** a doll.

In these sentences, the verbs alone (printed in thick type) do not make complete sense. Something must be added to each to complete the sense.

1. What did the man kill?- a snake.
2. What did the boy open?- the window.
3. What did Alice make?- a doll

The words snake, window, and doll are called the Objects of the verbs killed, opened, and made.

|  |
| --- |
| A verb which requires an object after it to complete its sense is called a Transitive Verb. |

3. Read the sentences:

1. The man died.
2. The girl smiled.
3. The sun shines.

In these sentences, the verbs, by themselves, make good sense, and do not requires objects after them to make complete sense.

|  |
| --- |
| A verb which does not require an object to complete its sense, but makes good sense by itself, is called an Interrogative Verb. |

4. There are some verbs which can be used both transitively and intransitively:-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| transitive | intransitive |
| The boys *fly* kites. | Birds *fly* in the air. |
| He *runs* a hotel. | He *runs* fast. |
| Mr Mody *opens* the shop at eight. | School *opens* at nine o’clock. |
| He *writes* novels. | He *writes* legibly. |
| The driver *stopped* the train. | We *stopped* there a little. |
| The ox *drew* the cart. | He *drew* near me. |
| The mouse *stole* food. | The mouse *stole* into its hole. |

5. Read these sentences:-

1. A dog **is** an *animal*.
2. The man **seems** *tired*.
3. The thief always **lives** in *fear*.
4. She **became** *sad.*

The verb ( printed in thick type) in these sentences do not make complete sense by themselves. Something is added to each verb to complete the sense. But these verbs do not require Objects after them to complete their sense. Therefore, these verbs are Intransitive. But since these verbs cannot make sense by themselves, they require other words to complete the sense.

Verbs that do not make complete sense but requires some or words after them for this purpose, are called Verbs of Incomplete Predication.

The word or phrase so added is called the Complement.

A complement is that which completes the predicate.

6. The Double Object. Some Transitive verbs take two objects after them; one of which is a thing, and the other some person.

1. She gave HIM a *rupee.*
2. I asked HER her *name*.
3. He taught US *English*.

These sentences could be written thus:-

1. She gave a *rupee* to HIM.
2. I asked of HER *name*.
3. He taught *English* to US.

We usually call rupee, name, English, Direct Objects, and him, her, us, Indirect Objects.

7. A Direct Object is usually the name of some **thing**.

An Indirect Object is usually the name of some **person**.

Note: The Indirect Object usually comes before the Direct.

Exercise 1:

Underline the Transitive and Intransitive verbs in the following sentences. Name the object of each transitive Verb:-

1. He flies his kite. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He received a prize. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. I met a little cottage girl. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The ship sank. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. He spoke loudly. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The man killed a snake. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. John broke the slate. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The sun sets at six. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. The baby laughs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The girls were singing. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. She ran away quickly. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Smith struck her. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2:

Complete the following by supplying suitable Objects:-

1. She broke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He is making\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. He brought\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. A carpenter makes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. He won \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Most boys dislike\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The thief stole\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The sun gives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. I wrote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. He killed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 3:

Underline the Direct and circle the Indirect Objects in the following sentences:-

1. I forgave him his faults.
2. We gave her a rupee.
3. She gave me an apple.
4. He taught us English.
5. He owned us fifty rupees.
6. They gave Mary a prize.
7. He told us a story.
8. Tom let me ten rupees.

Exercise 4:

Say whether the following verbs are Transitive (T), Intransitive (I), or verbs of Incomplete Predication (IP):-

1. Sheila become sad. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. He is guilty. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The sky grew dark. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Robert stole my book. :\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. The train stopped suddenly. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The sun is hot. : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The tree falls : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. He spoke the truth : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. The wind blows gently : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Fire burns brightly : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. Mirza told a lie : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Why was Ishan crying? : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 5:

Tick the right verbs from brackets to complete each sentence:-

1. The wind *(blew, galloped, few)* hard that day.
2. A river *( floats, flows, swims)* by our village.
3. The thieves *(robbed, stole, won)* all the cash from the house.
4. The moon *(raised, rose, awoke)* early.
5. Cocks *(sing, caw, crow)* in the morning.

Exercise 6:

Choose Verbs from the box which have the meanings given below:-

1. Speak or cty out in a loud voice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Speak or say something using the breath\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Take somebody else’s property secretly, without right, unlawfully\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Take away by force something which belongs to some one else\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Send goods to another country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Create or design something (not existing before) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. Bs from a foreign country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Find out something existing but not yet known\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Export short steal discover import whisper rob invent

Exercise 7:

Pair each verb with its opposite:-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. arrived | 1. loved |
| 1. remembered | 1. lowered |
| 1. slept | 1. woke |
| 1. raised | 1. forgot |
| 1. hated | 1. laughed |
| 1. cried | 1. departed |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| verb | opposite |
|  |  |
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Exercise 8:

From the words in brackets choose the one which fits best:-

1. The skaters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (guided, flew, floated) across the ice.
2. Aeroplanes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(buzz, zoom, soar).
3. Beetles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hiss, buzz, drone).
4. Parrots \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(scream, screech, squeal).
5. Eagles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(squeal, scream, screech).
6. rabbits \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(squeak, squeal, screech).
7. Mice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(scream, shriek, squeak).
8. Elephants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(bellow, trumpet, roar).
9. Pigs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(croak, grunt, chatter).
10. Frogs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(bark, croak, grunt).

6. The Adverb: Kinds of Adverbs

1. An Adverb is a word which adds to the meaning of a Venb, and tells us how a thing is done, when it is done, or where it is done; e.g.,

1. Mary sings sweetly.
2. Ashok came yesterday.
3. The sun shines everwhere.

Kinds of adverbs

2. Study the adverbs used in the following sentences:-

1. Peter acted wisely.
2. She spent all her wealth foolishly.
3. She ran fast.
4. The old man walked slowly.
5. The soldier fought bravely.
6. Sita writes badly.

The adverbs wisely, foolishly, well, slowly, bravely, badly, show how an action is done. Such adverbs are called Adverbs of Manner.

Adverb of Manner answer the question-‘How?’

3. Study the Adverb used in the following sentences:

1. The boys are waiting outside.
2. He lives here.
3. My brother has gone out.
4. We looked for her everywhere.
5. The train stops there.
6. The boys ran forward.

The Adverb outside, here, out, everywhere, there, forward show where an action is done. Such Adverbs are called Adverbs of Place.

Adverbs of place answer the question-‘Where?’

4. Study the Adverbs used in the following sentences:-

1. He will come today.
2. She wrote to me yesterday.
3. The school will open tomorrow.
4. He came here daily.
5. She left early.
6. The doctor is coming immediately.

5. The Adverb today, yesterday, tomorrow, daily, early, presently, immediately show when an action is done. Such Adverbs are called Adverbs of Time.

6. Study the Adverbs used in the following sentences:-

1. Twice the boy struck him.
2. You are always late.
3. He came often to him this house.
4. He seldom came here.
5. I visited him once.

The Adverbs twice, always, often, seldom, once, show ho\w often an action is done. Such Adverbs are called Adverbs of Number.

Adverbs of Number answer the question-‘How often?’

7. Study the Adverbs used in the following sentences:-

A.

1. He was very tired.
2. He was quite worn out.
3. He was nearly exhausted.
4. He is entirely deaf.
5. He was partly pleased.

Each of the Adverbs in the above sentences show how much or to what extent a thing is done; e.g.,

How much was he tired? –very.

These Adverbs, which show how much or to what extent a thing is done, are called Adverb of Degree.

Adverbs of Degree answer the question-‘How much?’

B.

1. He is quite strong.
2. Her face is very beautiful.
3. The sun is extremely hot.
4. She was almost angry.
5. The cup was nearly full.

|  |
| --- |
| In the above sentences, the adverbs quite, very, extremely, almost and nearly, which are used with Adjectives strong, beautiful, hot, angry, and full to add something to their meanings are also called Adverb of Degree. |

8. Read these sentences:-

1. When did he come?
2. How are you today?
3. Where did he go?
4. Why are you late?

In the above sentences, the Adverbs when, how, where, why are used for asking questions. Adverbs which are used for asking questions are called Interrogative Adverbs.

Exercise 1:

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences and say of what kind each is and which word it modifies:-

1. Slowly and sadly we laid him down. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. She acted somewhat foolishly. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. We looked for her everywhere. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The servant is paid monthly. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Speak gently to the poor. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The old farmer works hard. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. She gets up early an\d goes to bed late. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. The day was walking fast. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Have you seen an aeroplane go up? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The servant has gone upstairs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 2:

Fill in the blanks with the Adverbs chosen from the box:

1. The Sikhs fought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The child has ben \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ treated.
3. The burglar crept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The children played \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the house.
5. Tortoise walks very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comes here now.

Badly bravely silently seldom slowly noisily

9. Position of Adverbs:

Adverbs of manner, place and time are placed after the verb if the verb is intransitive. They are placed after the object if the verb is transitive.

Example:

1. The girl laughed happily.
2. The audience clapped loudly.
3. The child was given a book yesterday.
4. The police searched for the thief everywhere.

Exercise 3:

Match the following adverbs with their opposites :-

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Kindly | 1. Carelessly |
| 1. Sadly | 1. Noisily |
| 1. Carefully | 1. Downward |
| 1. everywhere | 1. joyfully |
| 1. upward | 1. cruelly |
| 1. quietly | 1. nowhere |

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