

black pearl
india

The Maturing Seed

Pearls of
English Grammar
& Composition

5



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A Noun is a name of a person, place, animal, thing, feeling, state or quality.

There are five kinds of nouns-

- ❖ A Common Noun is a name common to all persons, places, animals or things. **eg- teacher**
- ❖ A Proper Noun is a particular name of a person, place, animal or thing. **eg- Mr. Pete Jenkins**
- A. A Collective Noun is a name given to a collection of persons, places, animals or things. **eg- A (flight) of birds**
- B. A Material Noun denotes the matter or substance of which things are made. **eg- wood, clay, steel etc.**

Note- The above nouns may be revised orally and then the Abstract Noun will be taught.

- C. An **Abstract Noun** usually names a feeling, a state or quality which we can only feel but cannot see. **eg- truth, hatred, goodness, etc.**

kindness



Dated _____

Exercise 1a

Q) Fill in the blanks with common nouns:

1. Robby has written an interesting _____.
2. The _____ in the city are being widened.
3. Many _____ are being developed.
4. The children's _____ are very fanciful.
5. These _____ are very expensive.
6. The _____ we drink is diluted.
7. Most wild _____ can be trained these days.
8. All my _____ are good to me.
9. We should honour our _____.
10. The _____ around us is in turmoil.
11. Early each morning I hear the _____ chirp.
12. The _____ of our school are successful in life.
13. Mike is a clever _____.
14. The _____ of the company organizes good functions.
15. The _____ were well protected from the rain.



Dated _____

Exercise 1b

Q) Fill in the blanks with proper nouns:

- _____ is my favourite teacher.
- This farm belongs to _____.
- My friend gifted me a _____ pen.
- _____ pencils are the best.
- If you see _____ please tell her to give me a call.
- My brother, _____, is a famous scientist.
- _____ is a name common to a parrot.
- We will be going to _____ for a holiday.
- I live in _____.
- I hope _____ will be my teacher next year.
- The _____ car is the latest on the road.
- _____ shoes are very durable.
- It is safe to give _____ milk to babies.
- I have a _____ computer.
- I have a pet horse named _____.

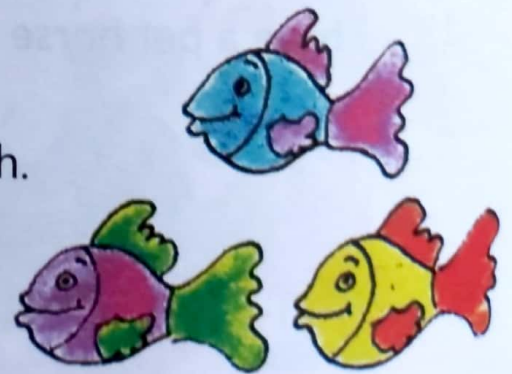


Dated _____

Exercise 1c

Q) Fill in the blanks with collective nouns :

1. The man was caught by a _____ of thieves.
2. He sat and watched his _____ of sheep grazing.
3. There was a _____ of ships at the harbour.
4. The boy carried a _____ of sticks on his head.
5. The _____ of people was very violent.
6. The _____ of soldiers looked smart at the parade.
7. Only one _____ of students was called to the office.
8. There was a great _____ at the stadium.
9. My house is behind the _____ of flats.
10. We had a _____ of events this year.
11. Many _____ of flowers were brought to welcome the guests.
12. The people stood in a _____ for the bus.
13. She wore a _____ of pearls.
14. The _____ sat spell bound.
15. The diver saw a _____ of fish.



Dated _____

Exercise 1d

Q) Fill in the blanks with material nouns:

1. Mr. Smith has a unique collection of furniture made of _____.
2. She wore jewellery made of _____.
3. James' showcase is full of curios made of _____.
4. Their garden seats were made of _____.
5. The beautiful carvings in the dining hall looked like crystal but were made of _____.
6. The _____ used to make the cheese was sour.
7. The family took out their best crockery made of _____.
8. I received a gift of a blanket made of _____.
9. This juice is made with fresh _____.
10. Mother mixed the _____ to bake a cake.
11. Bags made of _____ are famous handicrafts.
12. Shoes made of _____ are very expensive.
13. Most household articles are made of _____ these days.
14. Currency notes are made with _____.
15. These are _____ pots.



Dated _____

Exercise 1e

Q) Fill in the blanks with abstract nouns formed from the words given in brackets :

1. Benny is known for his _____. (honest)
2. It is good for _____ to eat porridge. (healthy)
3. Her _____ towards the poor will pay. (kind)
4. He threw the papers away without a _____. (think)
5. Did you measure the _____ of this cloth? (long)
6. His _____ will get him nowhere. (proud)
7. _____ is the best medicine. (laugh)
8. Unity is _____. (strong)
9. The scientist got the Nobel Prize for his _____. (discover)
10. The watchman saved the house from _____. (thief)
11. His success was a great _____. (surprise)
12. The police found out the _____. (true)
13. He always had _____ for animals. (love)
14. The king was known for his _____. (cruel)
15. He is a man of _____. (wealthy)

Alice is famous for her beauty . (beautiful)



Dated _____

Exercise 1f

Q) Fill in the blanks with abstract nouns formed from the words given in brackets :

1. Sweets are his _____ . (weak)
2. Solomon's _____ was renowned. (wise)
3. Have you lost any _____ ? (weigh)
4. Do you have a _____ of questions? (choose)
5. Danny wants his _____ . (free)
6. Bob's _____ was very unfair. (punish)
7. Did he have any _____ of what happened? (know)
8. She loves _____ in her surroundings. (clean)
9. We need to follow the rules of _____ . (safe)
10. Is there any job _____ ? (vacant)
11. It was a _____ to see the game. (joyous)
12. Everyone is talking about the _____ . (theft)
13. The old man shows _____ towards animals. (kind)
14. _____ is important in a hospital. (hygiene)
15. He was never afraid of _____ . (dark)

God loves **obedience** . (obey)



Dated _____

Exercise 18

Q) Fill in the blanks with abstract nouns formed from the words given in brackets:

1. Do you know the _____ of the Pacific Ocean? (deep)
2. _____ is a curse. (poor)
3. Candy knows that _____ will get her nowhere. (dishonest)
4. The _____ of the monkey cycling was amusing. (see)
5. He was filled with _____. (angry)
6. Mr. Tolby spent his _____ in Ooty. (child)
7. The _____ of the wall is seven feet. (high)
8. The room was filled with _____. (laugh)
9. You should have _____ on the helpless. (mercy)
10. The _____ of the river is ten miles. (broad)
11. We should not feel _____ towards anyone. (hate)
12. The captain won a medal for _____. (brave)
13. Their _____ is priceless. (friend)
14. Brothers should live together in _____. (unite)
15. The _____ of the sun was welcomed. (warm)

Samson had great strength . (strong)



Q) Pick out twelve Nouns and name them. There should be at least one of each kind of Noun.

We shifted to a new town called Good Town and no wonder it was called so, there was kindness in our neighbours even towards herds and flocks. The wooden huts looked beautiful. Surely it is God's mercy on the people for being kind.

My sister Trudy and I felt a kind of freedom which we never had in our old homestead where we lived in fear because of the unhealthy surroundings, dangerous men lurking around and theft.





Learn the given list of genders.

Masculine

1. emperor
2. bull-calf
3. earl
4. lord
5. negro
6. ewe
7. colt
8. duke
9. shepherd
10. host
11. heir
12. boar
13. stallion
14. jack-ass
15. monk
16. drone
17. instructor
18. baron
19. waiter
20. stag
21. master
22. hero
23. nephew
24. priest
25. actor
26. traitor
27. hunter
28. tiger
29. bachelor
30. wizard

Feminine

- empress
- cow-calf**
- countess
- lady
- negress
- ram
- filly
- duchess
- shepherdess
- hostess
- heiress
- sow
- mare
- jenny-ass
- nun
- bee
- instructress
- baroness
- waitress
- hind
- mistress
- heroine
- niece
- priestess
- actress
- traitress
- huntress
- tigress
- spinster
- witch**

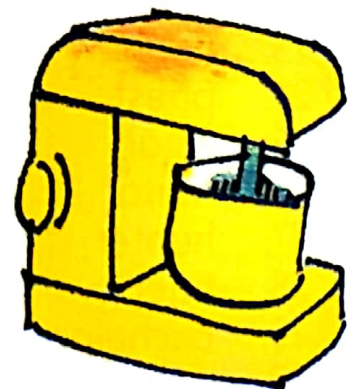


Common people

1. pupil
2. friend
3. thief
4. children
5. servant
6. helper
7. attendant
8. slave
9. cousin
10. surgeon
11. cook
12. bird
13. animal
14. beast
15. teacher
16. student
17. lawyer
18. companion
19. child
20. person
21. baby
22. carpenter
23. doctor
24. pilot
25. dentist
26. scientist
27. principal
28. baker
29. florist

Neuter

- mug
hay
palace
broom
lock
stone
milk
brush
bell
door
shirt
jug
spoon
book
shoes
pen
cane
car
tray
comb
saddle
house
bag
bottle
ship
computer
table
mixer
water
spade



Q) Pick out four genders from each of the following and name them:

1. A famous scientist turned out to be a traitor. He was caught on a ship while trying to look normal making conversation with an heiress.

2. The hostess was well prepared for the Baron's visit. She took out her best crockery and cutlery as she wanted to impress every person at the banquet.

3. There was a young shepherd who used his staff and his dog to keep his sheep from straying too far away. His sister often kept watch with him.



Dated _____

Exercise 2b

Q) Pick out four genders from each of the following and name them:

1. The florist is my niece. She is happy to be among all the flowers in her shop and says that she needs no other companion.

2. The spoons in the house began to disappear, so the servant of the house began a search, and the master and mistress were amused when told that a bird was the thief.

3. The emperor put a saddle on his stallion and went to meet the people of his town.





Singular means one and **Plural** means more than one. Singular nouns can be changed into their plural form

1. **by adding 's'**

horse	horses
pen	pens

2. **by changing 'y' into 'ies'**

Note: If there is a vowel before the 'y' only an 's' is added to make the plural.
Eg. monkey, valley, chimney

pony	ponies
fairy	fairies

3. **by changing 'f', 'ef' or 'fe' into 'ves'**

calf	calves
thief	thieves
knife	knives

4. **by adding 'es' to nouns that end in 's', 'sh', 'ch', 'x' or 'o'**

bus	buses
bush	bushes
branch	branches
fox	foxes
potato	potatoes

5. **by changing the vowel**

woman	women
louse	lice

6. **by adding 'en' or 'ren'**

brother	brethren
child	children

7. **by not making any change**

scissors	scissors
trousers	trousers

8. **by adding 's' to the first or second part of the noun**

maid-servant	maid-servants
looker-on	lookers-on

Note: Things that we cannot count take only the singular form.

Eg. mercy, hair



Dated _____

Exercise 3a

Q) Re-write the sentences changing the number of the underlined words:



1. The dentist extracted my tooth.
2. The horses ran out of the stable.
3. Please pass me a pair of scissors.
4. The woman arrived late.
5. The looker-on remained silent.
6. The farmer drove his ox to the market.
7. The juicy peach fell off the tree.
8. File the letter today.
9. He lifted the heavy box.



Dated _____

Exercise 3b

Q) Re-write the sentences changing the number of the underlined words:

1. The old lady sat on a bench and waited.



2. The boy played hide and seek in the garden.

3. The mouse ran around the table.

4. Have you seen a horse's hoof?

5. We began to unwrap the gift.

6. There is black smoke coming from the chimneys.

7. The goose waded in the lake.

8. Malaria is caused by mosquito.

9. The waiter could not balance the things on the tray.





A Verb is the most important word in a sentence, without which a sentence is incomplete.

A Verb tells us what the subject does and what is being done to the subject.

eg: **Scraggy, a stray dog, is barking at the boys because they are teasing it.**



- ❖ **Scraggy, a stray dog,** is the **subject**.
- ❖ **Is barking** at the boys shows **what the subject does**.
- ❖ **They are teasing it** shows **what is being done to the subject**.

A Verb may not be just one word. It may consist of more than one word. In the example above the verbs **barking** and **teasing** cannot form sentence on their own. They need the help of other words as **is** and **are**.

Is and **are** are helping verbs. Some of the frequently used helping verbs are: am, is, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did.

- ❖ 'is', 'was', 'has', and 'does' are used with singular subjects and with the pronoun - '**he**', '**she**', '**it**'.
- ❖ 'am', 'was', 'have', 'had' and 'do' are used with the pronoun **I**.
- ❖ 'are', 'were', 'have', and 'do' are used with plural subjects and with the pronouns - '**we**', '**you**', '**they**'.
- ❖ 'had', can be used with a singular or plural subject and with the pronouns - '**he**', '**she**', '**it**', '**I**', '**we**', '**you**' and '**they**'.

Note: Some of the helping verbs like 'is', 'are', 'was', 'were', 'has', 'have', 'had' can form sentences on their own. Then they act like main verb.



Brian **had covered** himself with a towel.



- eg: 1. Mother **is** at home and her children **are** a sleep.
 2. My aunt **was** not at home but my cousins **were** there.
 3. Julie **had** many friends but her sister **had** none.
 4. Ricky **has** one apple but his friends **have** many.
 5. Billy **does** his work regularly but some boys don't **do** theirs.

- ❖ If the Subject is singular, the Verb will be plural.
- ❖ If the Subject is plural, the Verb will be Singular.

- eg: 1. The dog (singular) sleeps (plural) in its kennel.
 The dogs (plural) sleep (singular) in their kennels.
2. The child (singular) cries (plural) all day.
 The children (plural) cry (singular) all day.



Dated _____

Exercise 4a

Q) Pick out the main and helping verbs in the following sentences and write them in the space provided :

- | | Main verb | Helping verb |
|--|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. The children are watching their favourite TV programme. | | |
| 2. The girl is singing with the music. | | |
| 3. I have finished my project. | | |
| 4. His father has gone to America on a business trip. | | |
| 5. The paper boats were sailing in water. | | |
| 6. They are repairing the roads for Kumbh. | | |
| 7. It was raining so heavily that I could not go out. | | |
| 8. Somebody is knocking on the door. | | |
| 9. The Chief Minister will visit the city next week. | | |
| 10. Raju has caught a fish. | | |

The verb in a sentence must always agree with its subject in number and person. When the subject is singular, the verb also has to be singular.

eg: 1. The wolf **is** a wild animal.

When the subject is plural, the verb also has to be plural.

2. Cows **are** domestic animals.

In sentence (1) the subject is singular, therefore the verb is singular.

In sentence (2) the subject is plural, therefore the verb is plural.

The verb must also agree with its subject in person.

If the subject is singular and of the First person, the verb must be of singular number, First person.

eg:

(1) I write.

If the subject is singular and of the Third Person, the verb must be of the singular number, Third person.

eg:

(1) He writes.

(2) She plays.

(3) The dog sleeps in its kennel.

(4) The child cries all day.

If the subject is plural and of the Third Person the verb must be of the Plural Number and Third person.

eg:

(1) They write.

(2) The dogs sleep in their kennel.

(3) The children cry all day.

PERSON	SINGULAR	PLURAL
FIRST PERSON	I <u>run</u> , I <u>am</u>	We <u>run</u> , we <u>are</u>
SECOND PERSON	You <u>run</u> /You <u>are</u>	You <u>run</u> , You <u>are</u>
THIRD PERSON	He/She/It <u>runs</u> He/She/It <u>is</u>	They <u>run</u> , They <u>are</u>

Some nouns look plural but they are singular. So, they take singular verb.

eg: Physics is a difficult subject.

The **news** is false.

Mathematics is my favourite subject.

The army is on the border.

Rearing **poultry** is profitable.



Dated _____

Exercise 4b

Q) Choose the correct verb to fill the blanks.

1. The monkey _____ the tree. (climb, climbs)
2. The sweeper _____ a broom to clean the floor. (uses, use)
3. I _____ a glass of milk everyday. (has, have)
4. The tired labourers _____ under a tree. (sleep, sleeps)
5. Children _____ watching cartoons. (love, loves)
6. The earth _____ round the sun. (revolve, revolves)
7. Saina Nehwal _____ a badminton player. (is, are)
8. The fruit seller _____ fruits. (sell, sells)
9. The news _____ true. (is, are)
10. Ram and Shyam _____ brothers. (are, is)



A or **an** and **the** are called Articles.

A or **an** is called the Indefinite Article.

The is called the Definite Article.

Use of the Definite Article 'THE'

A. **'The'** is used when we talk of a particular person or things or something that we have already talked about.

- eg:
1. This is **the** frock which I bought today.
(**'The'** refers to a particular frock here.)
 2. He is not **the** Mr. Jones I am talking about.
(It is definite - a particular Mr. Jones is spoken about here.)
 3. **The** President of India lives in Rastrapati Bhawan.
 4. There was once a king. **The** king was very cruel.



B. When a noun is spoken of for the first time, the indefinite article **'a'** or **'an'** is used. When the same noun is spoken of again, you will use the definite article **'the'**.

- eg:
1. The cat and the bird looked at **a** caterpillar.
The caterpillar was not afraid.
 2. Our neighbour saw **a** man pass by.
The man turned out to be a thief.
 3. This is **a** well known ship, **the** famous Titanic.
 4. Have **a** mango. **The** one on the plate is sweet.
 5. **A** handbag was found. It was **the** one I lost.



C. **'The' is sometimes used before an abstract noun.**

- eg:
1. We should have **the** fear of God.
 2. **The** wisdom of Solomon is famous.
 3. **The** kindness with which he treated me, is worthy of praise.
 4. You must speak **the** truth.
 5. **The** love of God is in him.

D. **'The' is used before superlative degree of adjectives.**

- eg:
1. He is **the** tallest boy in my class.
 2. Ants are **the most** hardworking insects.

E. **We use 'the' before singular common nouns when it represents the whole class.**

- eg:
1. **The** camel is the ship of the desert.
 2. **The** lion is the king of the jungle.

F. **The definite article 'the' is used before a noun when the person or thing referred to is quite obvious.**

- eg:
1. **The** cashier counted the notes carefully.
 2. This is **the** road to the station.
 3. Wash **the** pan and put it away.
 4. **The** stool broke into pieces.
 5. **The** children did not like **the** magic show.



G. **'The'** is used before nouns which are only one of their kind or unique.

- eg:
1. **The** sun shone brightly.
 2. There are dark clouds in **the** sky.
 3. **The** moon cannot be seen today.
 4. **The** earth is no longer the same.



Use of the Indefinite Article 'a' or 'an'

A. **A/an** means **'one'**. So, the indefinite article a/an is used only with singular countable nouns.

- eg:
1. I saw **a** hut upon the hill.
(**a** hut means one hut.)
 2. The poor man wants to live in **a** hut.
(In this sentence **'a hut'** refers to any hut. It is indefinite which hut the old man wants to live in.)
 3. He is thinking of buying an old house.
(**'an'** means one but it is indefinite because no particular house is mentioned.)

B. **'A'** is used before singular countable nouns beginning with a consonant sound.

eg: a rose, a butterfly, a boy, a woman, a house, a tiger

'A' is also used before a word beginning with a vowel but having the sound of a consonant.

- eg:
1. **A** European - (**'E'** sounds like the consonant **'y'**)
A European gentleman runs this restaurant.
 2. **A** university - **'u'** sounds like the consonant **'y'**)
Dan is joining **a** university in the south.

3. **A** unicorn ('u' sounds like the consonant 'y')

A unicorn is an imaginary animal like a horse.



C. **'An'** is used before nouns beginning with a vowel sound.

eg: **an** ant, **an** engine, **an** insect, **an** orange, **an** umbrella.

D. **'an'** is used instead of 'a' before a word beginning with a consonant but having the sound of a vowel.

eg: 1. **An** hour - ('h' is not pronounced.)

I saw him **an** hour ago.



2. **An** heir - (the word heir begins with a consonant 'h' but it is not pronounced. We pronounce the word with a vowel sound - air.)

After her uncle died she became **an** heiress.

3. **An** honour - (the word with the vowel sound 'O')

Receiving praise from my teacher is **an** honour.

4. **An** honourable man.

('h' is not pronounced)

5. **An** honest boy.

(The word with the vowel sound 'O')



Dated _____

Exercise 13a

Q) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles :

1. This is not _____ time to talk.
2. You must value _____ time given to you.
3. Thank God you have _____ home to go back to.
4. Have you heard of _____ father like him ?
5. They always speak _____ truth.
6. This man is _____ Indian.
7. _____ order was passed by the government.
8. They gave her _____ silver necklace.
9. _____ gold in this bangle is mixed with copper.
10. He is _____ honest man.
11. Simi will now go to _____ university in U.S.A.
12. Terry is as wise as _____ owl.
13. My neighbour bought _____ ox, _____ cow and _____ horse.
14. The native will show you _____ way through _____ forest.
15. Oil is _____ useful resource.
16. He is _____ joy to his parents.
17. English is _____ language spoken almost everywhere in _____ world.
18. We live on _____ island.
19. Do you have _____ key to this cupboard ?
20. _____ Smith family is very wealthy.



Q) Complete the paragraph with suitable articles :

A) Mimi, _____ pretty little blue bird had put a scarf around her neck and _____ cap on her head. She was ready to go to _____ fields to find something to eat. Suddenly _____ snow fall became intense and _____ fear of remaining hungry gripped her. She looked around and saw _____ light coming from _____ oil lamp in _____ barn nearby. Little Mimi hurried off to _____ warmth of _____ barn. She was not surprised to see _____ birds of _____ air gather together pecking at _____ pig's trough. Chippy _____ pig was _____ kind and generous friend and shared all he had even with _____ ants.



Dated _____

Exercise 13c

Q) Complete the paragraph with suitable articles :

B) _____ cuckoo is _____ bird that lives in Woodland. When _____ cuckoo sings, it is _____ start of fine weather. But _____ cuckoo is _____ very lazy bird. Instead of building _____ nest, it uses _____ nests of other birds. No wonder, _____ other birds keep _____ close guard on their homes when they know _____ cuckoo is around. It never hatches _____ single egg. It leaves them for _____ other birds to hatch and raise _____ chicks as their own. That is why _____ cuckoo has so much time to sing.



Q) Complete the paragraph with suitable articles :

- C) The school term had drawn to _____ close and everyone was excited. _____ Head Master wanted _____ children to have _____ party. All _____ children met at _____ auditorium in _____ school premises. "We will begin by playing _____ game of musical chairs.", announced _____ Head Master. "And _____ child who wins _____ most games in each class will get _____ school record token". The games began and imagine all _____ smiles on _____ faces of _____ winners. There was _____ added attraction. _____ music began to play and all _____ children were allowed to dance and sing for _____ rest of _____ evening.



Dated _____

Exercise 13e

Q) Complete the paragraph with suitable articles :

- D) No one likes to go to bed on _____ summer night. So Cathy and Nicholas had _____ idea. They decided to go on _____ moth hunt among _____ trees in _____ woods around their house. They invited _____ older cousin to join them. Tom said it was _____ greatest idea one could think of. "I'll go and bring _____ torch", he said. "I'll be back in _____ instant." Nicholas was _____ youngest and was afraid of _____ dark but he put on _____ brave front and was happy to carry _____ butterfly net. Mother warned them to stay together and keep within sight of _____ house, where she would be able to see them from _____ window in case of _____ emergency.



Dated _____

Exercise 13f

Q) Re-write the sentence inserting articles only wherever necessary:

1. What kind of man is he?

2. There is no place like home.

3. He has not been heard of for year.

4. How great is love of God.

5. I have not been to my house since day I was born.

6. Wild animals should be left in forest.

7. Little goose girl was near well.





The purpose of punctuation is to assist the reader to know at a glance the proper connection between parts of a sentence and to be able to pause for a breath when reading.

Each punctuation mark has a special usage and cannot be substituted. Each part is used for making a meaning clear.

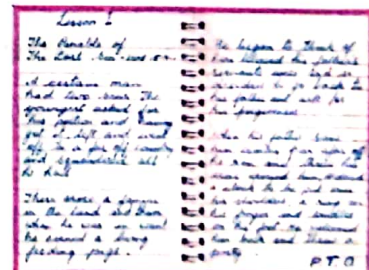
If punctuation is used incorrectly, it can misguide a reader and change a meaning.

Note how the same words in a sentence can have a different meaning only by punctuation:

1. Tim says, "Tommy is a brave boy." (Here, Tommy is a brave boy.)
2. "Tim", says Tommy, "is a brave boy." (Here, Tim is a brave boy.)

A. Full Stop (.) Indicates the greatest pause.

- ❖ It shows that the sentence is complete.
eg: God helps those who help themselves.
- ❖ It is used after initial letters.
eg: Mr. R.P. Brown
- ❖ It is used after most abbreviations.
eg: P.T.O (Please Turn Over)
- ❖ It is used at the end of an abbreviation where the initials are pronounced as a word.
eg: NATO. (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
- ❖ Repeated full stops are used to show that the sentence is to be continued.
Eg: I told you that



B. Comma (,) Indicates the shortest pause .

❖ To separate a list of words.

eg: 1. **It was a long, hot, tiring, uncomfortable day.**

2. There were cakes, cookies, sandwiches and patties for tea.



❖ To separate a pair of words.

eg: 1. I searched high and low, for the lost coin.

2. The rich and poor, were invited for the feast.

❖ To mark off a noun or a noun phrase that comes in between.

eg: 1. Jesus, the greatest physician, healed all who came to him.

2. Akbar, the great, was a Mughal emperor.

❖ To mark off the person or persons, being addressed.

eg: 1. Bunty, never do this again.

2. My son, with all your faults, I love you.

❖ It is used after a complete phrase.

eg: 1. Having eaten his dinner, he went to bed.

2. I am, though so small, aware of God's presence.

C. Capital Letters

❖ A capital letter is used to begin a sentence.

eg: **T**he boy dived into the river.

❖ '**I**' and interjection '**O**' will be capital letters.

eg: **I** am a student.

O father! **I** saw a light.

❖ It is used for titles and proper nouns.

eg: **A**ndy is a security guard.

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was India's first **P**riest **M**inister.

❖ It is used for a deity.

eg: The **L**ord our **G**od protects those **H**e loves, though we may not understand **H**is ways.



D. Inverted Commas (" ")

❖ It is used in direct speech to **denote** the exact words of a speaker.

- eg: 1. **"It is a beautiful day"**, said mother.
2. **"Non-sense"**, said father, "There is no such thing as ghosts."
3. **"Have a good day."**, said Ben to his friend.

❖ It is used in Direct Speech when spoken to oneself.

- eg: 1. **"I knew I was making a big mistake"**, said Ron to himself.
2. **"What should I cook for dinner?"**, mother asked herself.
3. **"Which road should I take?"**, the stranger said to himself.

❖ It is used when an author or a line is quoted.

- eg: 1. **"Blessed are the pure in heart,
for they shall see God."**

(Matthew 5:8)

2. **"For wisdom is better than rubies."**

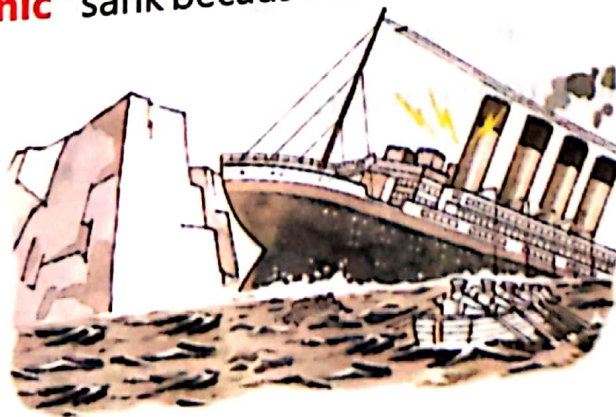
(Proverbs 7:11a)

3. **"All things work together for good to those who love God."**

(Romans 8:28)

❖ It is used for titles of literary works, names of new papers, magazines, vehicles, buildings, etc.

- eg: 1. William Wordsworth's **"Daffodils"** is a poem on nature.
2. The **"Times of India"** is a renowned newspaper.
3. The **"World Trade Centre"** in New York was destroyed.
4. The **"Titanic"** sank because its builder challenged God.



E. Exclamation Mark (!)

❖ It is used after an exclamation or interjection.

- eg:**
1. Bravo! Well done !
 2. Excellent! Keep it up !
 3. Alas! What luck !
 4. Oh dear! What can the matter be!
 5. Oh no! We are about to crash!



❖ It is used after a striking thought or absurd statement.

- eg:**
1. Danny spent lavishly. How he was praised!
 2. **She said she had seen a ghost!**
 3. O how foolish of me!
 4. How stupidly we act!
 5. O that I had the wings of a dove!



F. Question Mark (?)

❖ A question mark is used at the end of a direct question.

- eg:**
1. Will you please come with me to the market?
 2. Where were you born?
 3. How often do you visit your grandmother?
 4. Who has a pure heart ?
 5. When will it stop snowing?



G. Apostrophe ('s or s')

It is used to indicate possession of a noun.

eg: Andrew's dog.

(Andrew is singular so the apostrophe is before the 's'.)

eg: The ladies' maids.

(Ladies is plural so the apostrophe is after the s'.)

eg: Mr. Jones' house.

(The name Jones—(proper noun) ends in 's' so the apostrophe is after the s'.)

eg: The car is the Smiths'.

(The car belongs to the Smith family so the apostrophe is after the s'.)



Some apostrophes indicate a word that though not spoken is understood.

eg: The children were staying at their aunt's.

(House is the unspoken word that is understood.)

eg: I am going to the baker's, grocer's and stationer's.

(Shop is the unspoken word that is understood.)

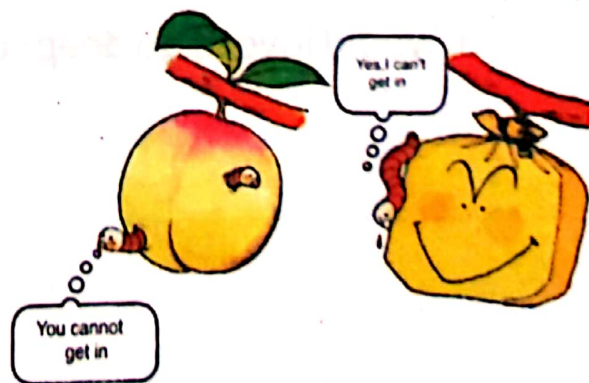


It is also used in the following cases.

eg: In two hour's time, Three day's journey, Two week's holiday.

To indicate an omission of one or more letters from the spelling of a word.

even	—	e'en
ever	—	e'er
It is	—	'tis
do not	—	don't
did not	—	didn't
shall not	—	shan't
will not	—	won't
I will	—	I'll
I have	—	I've



Dated _____

Exercise 20a

Q) Punctuate the following :

1. what is life asked tim

2. alas life is like vapour replied sim

3. i met a stranger last night

4. he told me he was the chairman of the company

5. the kingfisher airline is the most expensive airline

6. i would love to go deep sea diving he thought



Dated _____

Exercise 20b

Q) Punctuate the following :

1. what funny stories you think up said danny

2. i will be going to the grocers and stationers

3. clive will be spending the weekend at his grandmothers

4. we should not want everything that the jones have

5. o daddy i heard some footsteps

6. mrs blackberrys **cottage** looks very cozy



Dated _____

Exercise 20c

Q) Punctuate the following:

1. i say to myself my god is bigger than my problem

2. mrs n sinha is an ips officer

3. come here dont be afraid

4. unicef is an organization that works for the welfare of children

5. we should show love mercy kindness and patience towards all

6. sir george the knight in armourslew the dragon



Dated _____

Exercise 20d

Q) Re-write omitting a letter or letters from the underlined words and using an apostrophe instead.

1. Will it not be better if you yourself come.

2. I think of you often even though we are so far apart.

3. It is better to be careful than sorry.

4. Do not bother to meet me. I will find my way.

5. Rhea did not want to go for a swim. She said, "I have no time."

6. Call me if ever you need me.





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

There are different kinds of sentences:

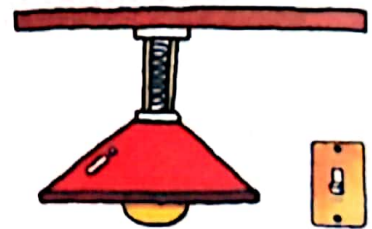
- ❖ A **DECLARATIVE SENTENCE** states or declares something.
eg: Children are happy all the time.



- ❖ An **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE** asks a question.
eg: Did you get hurt?



- ❖ An **IMPERATIVE SENTENCE** gives an order or makes a request.
eg: Do not make a noise. (order)
Please switch off the light. (request)



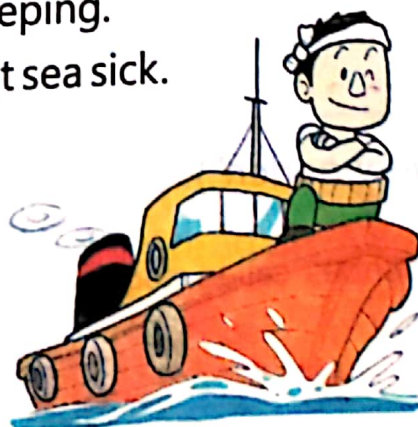
- ❖ An **EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE** expresses some strong or sudden feeling.
eg: Hello! Can you hear me?



Exercise 21a

Q) Read the sentence and state its kind.

1. At last we came to the river.
2. What do you have in your bag?
3. Please let me help you.
4. Stop quarrelling.
5. Oh no ! It has begun to rain.
6. Doris always speaks in whispers.
7. Why didn't you come for the meeting?
8. Please help me with my home work.
9. Go and shut the gate.
10. God's mercies are new every morning.
11. What will you be doing tomorrow?
12. Please pass me the jug of milk.
13. I have left my bag at home.
14. Are you free to accompany me?
15. Go and wash the dishes.
16. Ouch! There is a thorn in my foot.
17. There is no place like home.
18. Please spend the day with me.
19. Hush! Baby is sleeping.
20. Sailors do not get sea sick.



Dated _____

Exercise 21b

Q) Make sentences as directed.

1. (Begin with the word please)

2. (Use an exclamation.)

3. (Ask a question ending with today?)

4. (Begin with the words 'Do not.....')

5. (Use the conjunction-before.)

6. (Use the adjective 'intelligent'.)

eg :- (Use the adjective 'wooden'.)

The Dutch wear **wooden** shoes called clogs



Dated _____

Exercise 21c

Q) Make sentences as directed.

1. (Use the adverb 'softly'.)

2. (Begin with the word 'when')

3. (Use the pronoun 'them'.)

4. (Use the preposition 'into'.)

5. (Use the articles 'a' and 'the' in the same sentence.)

6. (Make a request.)

eg :- (use the interjection 'Hello'.)
Hello! It's good to hear your voice again.





Every sentence consists of two parts:

- ❖ **The Subject** – is the noun or pronoun spoken about.
- ❖ **The Predicate** – is what is said about the noun or pronoun.

We can find the subject in a sentence by asking the question who? or what?

eg: The fly is prey for the frog.

Q. What is prey for the frog?

A. The fly.

The fly is the **Subject**.

The remaining part of the sentence (i.e. **is prey for the frog**) is the **Predicate**.



Some more examples:

- ❖ My father, who is old, walks a mile a day.

Subject - My father, who is old,

Predicate - walks a mile a day

- ❖ Puppies are playful animals.

Subject - Puppies

Predicate - are playful animals

- ❖ This beautiful garden is my own.

Subject - This beautiful garden

Predicate - is my own

- ❖ This chair is being repaired.

Subject - This chair

Predicate - is being repaired



Dated _____

Exercise 22a

Q) Pick out the subject and predicate from the given sentences.

1. The frightened girl ran to her mother.

2. The two sisters are alike.

3. The storm, that came up yesterday, destroyed the huts.

4. My friend's gift to me was a beautiful painting.

5. The village, beside the river, was where I was born.

6. The child ran across the road suddenly.

Brian was a mess after a game of football.



Dated _____

Exercise 22b

Q) Complete the sentence with a suitable predicate.

1. The books _____

2. Many people _____

3. Her brother's friend _____

4. The man driving a Maruti car _____

5. The monkeys on the roof _____

6. The brave soldiers _____

7. All the angry villagers _____

An octopus **holds on to things with its tentacles.**



Q) Complete the sentence with a suitable subject.

1. _____ bought an expensive Parker Pen and writing pad.
2. _____ are worried because they are always late for school.
3. _____ are very tired of doing the same thing day and night.
4. _____ will be visiting the zoo.
5. _____ worked with the weak students patiently.
6. _____ was bought by my friend at a pet shop.
7. _____ is hanging on my bed room wall.
8. _____ is unable to attend extra classes.
9. _____ followed Mary everywhere she went.

A baby whale is the weight of a thousand human babies.

