

HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CHAPTER 1

THE SENTENCE

1. When we speak or write we use words. We generally use these words in groups; as,

Little Jack Horner sat in a corner.

A group of words like this, which makes *complete sense*, is called a Sentence.

Kinds of Sentences

2. Sentences are of four kinds: ... *Sentence of opinion or facts*

(1) Those which make statements or assertions; as, *→ Declarative / Assertive*
Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.

(2) Those which ask questions; as *→ Interrogative*
Where do you live ? *Appeal request*

(3) Those which express commands, requests, or entreaties; as, *Imperative*
Be quiet.

Have mercy upon us.

(4) Those which express strong feelings; as, *Exclamatory*
How cold the night is !
What a shame !

A sentence that makes a *statement* or *assertion* is called a Declarative or Assertive sentence.

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

A sentence that expresses a *command* or an *entreaty* is called an Imperative sentence.

A sentence that expresses *strong feeling* is called an Exclamatory sentence.

CHAPTER 2

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

3. When we make a sentence—

- (1) We name some *person* or *thing*; and
- (2) Say something about that person or thing.

In other words, we must have a *subject* to speak about and we must *say* or *predicate* something about that subject.

Hence every sentence has *two* parts—

- (1) The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about. This is called the Subject of the sentence.

member are you there in your family?
languages can you speak?

(2) The part which tells something about the Subject.

This is called the Predicate of the sentence.

4. The Subject of a sentence usually comes first, but occasionally it is put after the Predicate ; as,

Here comes the bus.

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

5. In Imperative sentences the Subject is left out; as,

Sit down. [Here the Subject *You* is understood].

Thank him. [Here too the Subject *You* is understood.]

EXERCISE IN GRAMMAR-1

In the following sentences separate the Subject and the Predicate:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The cackling of geese saved Rome. | 15. The early bird catches the worm. |
| 2. The boy stood on the burning deck. | 16. All matter is indestructible. |
| 3. Tubal Cain was a man of might. | 17. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan. |
| 4. Stone walls do not make a prison. | 18. We should profit by experience. |
| 5. The singing of the birds delights us. | 19. All roads lead to Rome. |
| 6. Miss Kitty was rude at the table one day. | 20. A guilty conscience needs no excuse. |
| 7. He has a good memory. | 21. The beautiful rainbow soon faded away. |
| 8. Bad habits grow unconsciously. | 22. No man can serve two masters. |
| 9. The earth revolves round the sun. | 23. A sick room should be well aired. |
| 10. Nature is the best physician. | 24. The dewdrops glitter in the sunshine. |
| 11. Edison invented the phonograph. | 25. I shot an arrow into the air. |
| 12. The sea hath many thousand sands. | 26. A barking sound the shepherd hears. |
| 13. We cannot pump the ocean dry. | 27. On the top of the hill lives a hermit. |
| 14. Borrowed garments never fit well. | |

CHAPTER 3

THE PHRASE AND THE CLAUSE

6. Examine the group of words "in a corner". It makes sense, but *not complete* sense. Such a group of words, which makes sense, but not complete sense, is called a Phrase.

In the following sentences, the groups of words in italics are Phrases:

The sun rises *in the east*.

Humpty Dumpty sat *on a wall*.

There came a giant *to my door*.

It was a sunset *of great beauty*.

The tops *of the mountains* were covered with snow.

Show me *how to do it*.

7. Examine the groups of words in italics in the following sentences:

He has a chain *of gold*.

He has a chain *which is made of gold*.

We recognize the first group of words as a Phrase.

The second group of words, unlike the Phrase *of gold*, contains a Subject (*which*) and a Predicate (*is made of gold*).

Such a group of words which forms part of a sentence, and contains a Subject and a Predicate, is called a Clause.



III- Units of the Language / Parts of speech

- 02 types of unit.
1. Open Class: (Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives & Adverbs)
 2. Closed Class: (All the rest of prepositions, articles, pronouns conjunction etc.)

01. Open Class

- Noun: Name of place, person, thing, an idea or a concept.
- Verb: it shows action or state of being. It is a part of statement which shows action.

Examples:

He seems nervous	No action but a state of being.
You look fresh	
I write a letter	They show action so called a verb.
You move slowly	

- Adjective: It is that word which qualifies a noun
- Adverb: it is that word which qualifies an adjective, a verb.

Examples:

He is a good student	Good elaborate student
He is doing well (Adv)	
You are a slow driver	It refer to driver (this slow is permanent quality of driver so Adj is permanent.
You are driving slowly (Adv)	Elaborate verb i.e. Action of driving.
This is a fast car.	It refers to slow driving at that moment only fast is Adverb & Adj as well.
This car is moving fast (Adverb)	

Adjective shows permanent characteristics of _____
Adverb shows a temporarily condition.

2. Closed Class items

Preposition linking words like to, at, on, in, of, for, with.

Articles

A, An -- Definite Articles.

The -- Indefinite Articles.

Pronouns.

I, We, You, They, He, She, It

Conjunctions

Preposition links words but conjunction link phrases & clauses (a short sentence).

Conjunctions are: but, and, while, so, or, nor.

Open Class: Because they are open to addition i.e. the # of nouns, Adverbs, verbs. Adjectives cannot be counted as they come in to the existence with passage of time. "Atomic" words do not have existence in 18th century. So nouns are added with time.

Closed Class: Their # is limited. In 14th century English language began. Linking units are constant in #. Auxiliary verbs ^{verb} belong to closed class.

This Decision???

Use while writing a title for sentence we capitalize Open Articles & do not capitalize.

Closed Class Articles.

To a Nightingale

-- Ode -- A poem that speaks to a person or thing or celebrates a special event

From the Madding Ground

-- Both are open class Articles.

Adj Noun

Model Auxiliary

Verbs are of 02 Types:

Lexical verb

(L.V)

Stopping by a woods on Snowy Evening.

Ad

Noun