

The Grammar Gate

7

PHRASE
GERUNDS

CLAUSE

MODALS

ARTICLES

IDIOMS



BLACKIE
ELT BOOKS

Dr N.D.V. Prasada Rao

www.schandpublishing.com
Web Support



The Grammar Gate 7

Dr N.D.V. Prasada Rao

M.A., D.T.E., Ph.D.

(Revised Wren & Martin's *High School English Grammar & Composition*)

BLACKIE
ELT BOOKS

(An imprint of S. Chand Publishing)





BLACKIE ELT BOOKS

(An imprint of S. Chand Publishing)

A Division of S. Chand And Company Pvt. Ltd.

(An ISO 9001 : 2008 Company)

7361, Ram Nagar, Qutab Road, New Delhi-110055

Phone: 23672080-81-82, 9899107446, 9911310888; Fax: 91-11-23677446

www.schandpublishing.com; e-mail : helpdesk@schandpublishing.com

Branches :

Ahmedabad	: Ph: 27541965, 27542369, ahmedabad@schandpublishing.com
Bengaluru	: Ph: 22268048, 22354008, bangalore@schandpublishing.com
Bhopal	: Ph: 4274723, 4209587, bhopal@schandpublishing.com
Chandigarh	: Ph: 2725443, 2725446, chandigarh@schandpublishing.com
Chennai	: Ph: 28410027, 28410058, chennai@schandpublishing.com
Coimbatore	: Ph: 2323620, 4217136, coimbatore@schandpublishing.com (Marketing Office)
Cuttack	: Ph: 2332580, 2332581, cuttack@schandpublishing.com
Dehradun	: Ph: 2711101, 2710861, dehradun@schandpublishing.com
Guwahati	: Ph: 2738811, 2735640, guwahati@schandpublishing.com
Hyderabad	: Ph: 27550194, 27550195, hyderabad@schandpublishing.com
Jaipur	: Ph: 2219175, 2219176, jaipur@schandpublishing.com
Jalandhar	: Ph: 2401630, 5000630, jalandhar@schandpublishing.com
Kochi	: Ph: 2378740, 2378207-08, cochin@schandpublishing.com
Kolkata	: Ph: 22367459, 22373914, kolkata@schandpublishing.com
Lucknow	: Ph: 4026791, 4065646, lucknow@schandpublishing.com
Mumbai	: Ph: 22690881, 22610885, mumbai@schandpublishing.com
Nagpur	: Ph: 6451311, 2720523, 2777666, nagpur@schandpublishing.com
Patna	: Ph: 2300489, 2302100, patna@schandpublishing.com
Pune	: Ph: 64017298, pune@schandpublishing.com
Raipur	: Ph: 2443142, raipur@schandpublishing.com (Marketing Office)
Ranchi	: Ph: 2361178, ranchi@schandpublishing.com
Siliguri	: Ph: 2520750, siliguri@schandpublishing.com (Marketing Office)
Visakhapatnam	: Ph: 2782609, visakhapatnam@schandpublishing.com (Marketing Office)

© 2016, Dr N.D.V. Prasada Rao

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any material form (including photocopying or storing it in any medium in form of graphics, electronic or mechanical means and whether or not transient or incidental to some other use of this publication) without written permission of the publisher. Any breach of this will entail legal action and prosecution without further notice.

Jurisdiction : All disputes with respect to this publication shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts, Tribunals and Forums of New Delhi, India only.

First published in 2016

Second impression 2016

ISBN : 978-93-854-0106-0

Cover, design, visuals and typeset by Henu Studio Pvt. Ltd.

PRINTED IN INDIA

By Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., Plot 20/4, Site-IV, Industrial Area Sahibabad, Ghaziabad-201010

and Published by S. Chand And Company Pvt. Ltd., 7361, Ram Nagar, New Delhi -110 055.



Preface



The *Grammar Gate* series has been specially designed to meet the needs of the learners in schools today. This graded grammar course comprising eight books is intended for the primary and middle schools (classes 1 to 8).

The *Grammar Gate* books are largely based on a study of the current trends in school syllabi and recent developments in the treatment of English grammar and composition. The main objective of this series is to equip the learners with the ability to use English effectively in real-life situations. Special attention has been paid to the points of structure and usage, with a focus on the areas of verbs.

The series aims at simplicity of language and its treatment. The grammatical explanations in particular have been presented in a conversational tone, with multiple examples, reinforced by extensive drills. The units on comprehension and composition set out to help the learners to put their knowledge of grammar to more practical use and to widen their communicative ability.

Special features of *The Grammar Gate*

- Includes carefully graded material across the series with sections on vocabulary, punctuation, composition and comprehension, with special focus on structure and usage.
- *Get cracking* acts as a short warm-up activity at the beginning of each unit for recapitulation.
- *Fun time* includes activities to enhance creative skills and make learning enjoyable.
- *Comprehension* and *Composition* help develop the learner's ability to use grammar in context.
- *Word smart* pages based on vocabulary, and special sections like *common errors*, *remember*, *rules and notes* facilitate the learning process.
- *Let's revise* helps in the recapitulation and evaluation of what has been learnt.
- *Teacher's books* are available for each level, with an answer key to the exercises, to support teaching.

I am indebted to grammarians and writers on methodology, mainly PC Wren, H. Martin, John Eastwood, Michael Swan, Raymond Murphy, Adrian Doff and Penny Ur whose books have been of great help.

I would like to thank my sons, N. Koteswara Rao and N. Murali Mohana Rao, for their assistance in several ways in the making of this series. Thanks are due to my wife, N. Jayalakshmi, for her constant support and encouragement all through the years.

It is sincerely hoped that this need-based series, enlivened by colourful illustrations, will be appreciated by both children and teachers alike. Further suggestions and feedback for improving the books will be received gratefully.

—Dr N.D.V. Prasada Rao



Contents

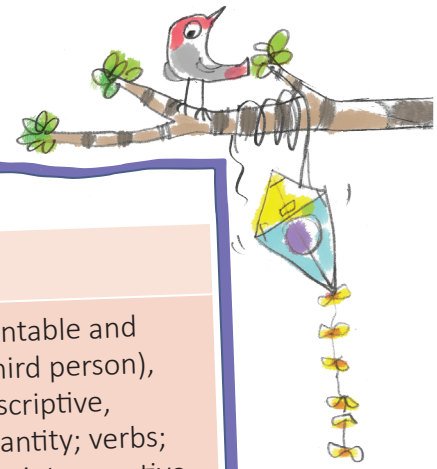
1. Parts of speech	7
Word smart	20
2. Articles	24
3. Adjectives and adverbs	31
4. Tenses	35
5. Infinitives, gerunds, participles	51
Word smart	59
Let's revise 1	62
6. Modals	64
7. Subject- verb agreement	70
8. Voice	75
9. Direct and indirect speech	80
Word smart	88
Let's revise 2	91
10. Prepositions	93
11. Conjunctions	103
12. Phrasal verbs	107
Word smart	113
13. Clauses	116
14. Elements of a sentence	121
15. Simple, complex, compound sentences	127
16. Punctuation	132
Let's revise 3	136
17. Comprehension	138
18. Composition	145





Detailed Contents

	Unit	Usage/Structures
1.	Parts of speech	Noun: common, proper, abstract, collective, countable and uncountable; pronoun: personal (first/second/third person), possessive and reflexive, relative; adjectives: descriptive, demonstrative, possessive, interrogative and quantity; verbs; adverbs: manner, time, place, frequency, degree, interrogative and relative; prepositions; conjunctions; interjections
	Word smart	Derivatives
2.	Articles	A/an: usage with abbreviations, a particular noun, a unique noun, a noun representing the whole class, superlatives, ordinals, adjectives and the names of musical instruments; omission of articles: uncountable and plural countable with a general meaning, before the names of games/languages/ names of meals in normal contexts; exceptions in usage
3.	Adjectives and adverbs	Usage; difference between adjectives and adverbs
4.	Tenses	Usage: simple present, present continuous, present perfect, present perfect continuous, past continuous
5.	Infinitives, gerunds, participles	Infinitive: usage; to-infinitive, bare infinitive; gerund: -ing form; participle: present and past
	Word smart	Synonyms and antonyms
	Let's revise 1	Revision exercises of units 1-5
6.	Modals	Usage: can, could, may, might, must, ought to, needn't, dare
7.	Subject-verb agreement	Finite verbs; compound subject: rule of proximity
8.	Voice	Forming sentences in active and passive voice with the present, past and future forms of verb; interrogative sentences
9.	Direct and indirect speech	Changing direct into reported (indirect) speech
	Word smart	Words often confused





	Let's revise 2	Revision exercises of units 6-9
10.	Prepositions	Simple prepositions- in, on, of, behind; prepositions of time- at, in; prepositions of place- at, in, on; prepositions of travel- by+ noun, on+ my/your, on+ the/a..., in+ my/your, in+ the/a...; words followed by prepositions- (of), suffer (from), popular (with); complex prepositions- in front of, next to, on top of; appropriate prepositions- absorbed in, boast of, care for
11.	Conjunctions	Usage: or, either...or, neither...nor, but, so, yet, so...that, conjunctions about time relationships: when, while, whenever, as, before, after, as soon as, till, until, since; usage: where, whenever, so that, in order that, in case, if, unless, as, as if, as though, thought, although, even though, even if, as, than
12.	Phrasal verbs	Formation of phrasal verbs: verb+ adverb or/and a preposition; common phrasal verbs: keeps on, gets away, give up, get along...
	Word smart	Abbreviations and acronyms; terminologies
13.	Clauses	Definition, difference: phrase, clause and sentence; clause: main and subordinate; clause: noun, adjective, adverb
14.	Elements of a sentence	Subject and predicate; predicate-subject; object; complement
15.	Simple, complex, compound sentences	Definition: simple, complex and compound sentences; compound- complex sentences; analysis: simple, complex and compound sentences
16.	Punctuation	Detailed usage: full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, quotation marks, colon, apostrophe; capital letters
	Let's revise 3	Revision exercises of units 10-16
17.	Comprehension	Factual and inferential questions; true/false; completing sentences; multiple choice questions; sequencing; news report; poetry comprehension
18.	Composition	Essay writing- reflective, narrative/descriptive, imaginative, argumentative; dialogue writing; travelogue; autobiography; data interpretation; book review; making posters; writing notices; letter writing- informal/formal



1 Parts of speech

Get cracking



Enjoy this poem – *The Parts of Speech*

Three little words we often see,
Are Articles– *a, an* and *the*.

A **Noun** is the name of anything,
A *book* or *garden*, *bird* or *wing*.

Adjectives tell about the noun –
Big or *small*, *pink* or *brown*!

In place of nouns the **Pronouns** stand,
He, she, they, we, me or *his* or *mine*.

Verbs tell of something being done,
To *sing, play, eat, jump* or *run*.

How things are done the **Adverbs** tell
As *nicely, quickly, ill* or *well*.

Conjunctions join the nouns together,
As *men and women*, *wing* or *feather*

A **Preposition** stands before a noun,
As *in* the house or *near* the town.

An **Interjection** shows shock or surprise,
As *Oh! How pretty; Ah! How wise!*

**The first line has six words and they belong to five parts of speech.
Can you name them?**

Word	Part of speech
Three	
little	
words	
we	
often	
see	

Each word in English language belongs to a particular class or **part of speech**. We already know that there are eight parts of speech in English Grammar. We have also read about them all in detail. Now let us do a quick revision.

Nouns

A **noun** is the name of a person, place or thing. The word *thing* includes:

- those things that we can see, feel, taste, touch and hear;
- those things that we can simply think of, but cannot see or touch.

There are several **kinds of nouns**. They are as follows:

Common and proper nouns

Common nouns are words like **boy, aunt, city, month, mountain**, and so on, which name or refer to people, places or things, but are not the names of particular people, places or things. They are names given in common to all people, places or things of the same kind. The names of particular people, places or things like **Ashok, Helen, Delhi, July, Everest** are called **proper nouns**. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.

Abstract nouns

Abstract nouns are the names of feelings, ideas or qualities, like **joy, sorrow, friendship, kindness, strength, courage, beauty**. They are things we cannot touch or see.

Collective nouns

These are the names of groups of people, animals or things, like **crowd, army, committee, flock, bunch**. Often a certain word (collective noun) is used with certain kinds of people, animals or things. For example, we say: **a band of musicians, a pride of lions, or a set of tools**.



Countable and uncountable nouns

Nouns like **book, pen, table, apple, camera** and **CD** are **countable**. They are things that can be counted. For example, we say **one book, two books, five books** and so on. Countable nouns can be singular or plural. They are used with **a/an** and numbers like **one, two, three**, etc.

Singular countables cannot be used alone. We put either **a/an** or words like **the, this, that, my**, and so on before them (an apple, the table, this pen, your CD).

Names of substances (like **milk, oil, rice, gold**, and so on) and abstract things—things we cannot see or touch (like **beauty, joy, friendship, music**, and so on) are uncountable nouns in most cases.

The word **some** can go before both uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns.

Example: There is **some juice** in the jug, and **some biscuits** on the plate.



We do not use words like **some**, **the**, **much**, and so on, with uncountable nouns when we are talking about things in general. They can be used alone, unlike singular countable nouns.

Example: **Bread** is made from **flour**.

Note that the following nouns are usually uncountable in English.

advice	work	luggage	paper
news	business	scenery	bread
information	furniture	traffic	weather

Common errors

- Can I give you **an advice**? ✗
- They sold all their **furnitures**. ✗
- Can I give you **some advice**? ✓
- They sold all their **furniture**. ✓

If you are thinking of one separate item or unit of an uncountable thing, you may say *a piece of .../a bottle of ...*, and so on.

a piece/an item of news	a piece/bar of chocolate
a piece/sheet of paper	a piece/loaf of bread
a glass of water	a jar of honey
a kilo of wheat	a metre of cloth



a bottle of milk



a glass of water



a jug of water



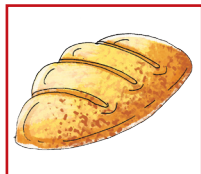
a cup of tea



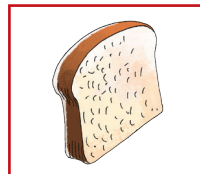
a packet of tea



a jar of honey



a loaf of bread



a slice of bread



a carton of milk



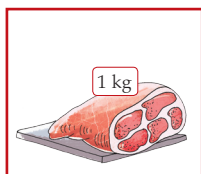
a can of cold
drink



a bottle of cold
drink



a bowl of sugar



a kilo of meat



a bar of soap



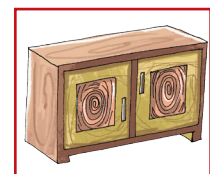
a bar of
chocolate



a piece of
chocolate



a piece of
cheese



a piece of
furniture

A. Complete these sentences with the correct *article*. Put a cross (×) on the blank that does not need an article.

1. What _____ beautiful scenery!
2. Have you put _____ salt in the soup?
3. I saw _____ snake in the garden.
4. She takes _____ bread every day.
5. _____ cakes are made from _____ flour.
6. I have _____ urgent work to do.
7. She isn't in _____ good health.
8. He takes _____ banana with _____ milk.
9. _____ jam consists of _____ fruit and _____ sugar.
10. _____ chair is often made of _____ wood.
11. _____ mangoes grow on _____ trees.
12. I want to ask you _____ question.
13. _____ cat eats _____ meat.
14. I have heard _____ good news.
15. _____ child likes _____ sweets.
16. _____ fish swims in _____ water.
17. I like _____ butter on _____ piece of _____ bread.
18. _____ knife is made of _____ steel.

Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that is used in place of a noun that is already mentioned. It is used to avoid repetition. There are several kinds of pronouns. Here are some.

Kinds of pronouns

Pronouns may be divided into eight classes.

1. Personal pronouns (**I, you, we, he, she, him, them**, and so on)
2. Possessive pronouns (**mine, yours, ours, his, theirs**, and so on)
3. Reflexive pronouns (**myself, yourself, herself, themselves**, and so on)
4. Demonstrative pronouns (**this, that, these, those**)
5. Interrogative pronouns (**who, what, which, when, whose**, in asking questions)
6. Relative pronouns (**who, which, that, whom**, used as in: "This is the man **who** helped me.")
7. Pronouns of quantity (**all, both, some, much, many, enough, one, two, three**, and so on)
8. Pronouns of indefinite quantity like **some, any, much, many, somebody/someone, anybody/ anyone, something, anything**, and the like are sometimes called indefinite pronouns.



Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns are subdivided into three persons: **the first person** (the speaker/speakers), **the second person** (the person/people spoken to) and **the third person** (the person/people or thing/things spoken about). Study the following table.

Person	Singular		Plural	
	Subject	Object	Subject	Object
First	I	me	we	us
Second	you	you	you	you
Third	he she it	him her it	they	them

Rule 1

Subject forms (**I**, **he**, **we**, etc.) are used as subjects before verbs.

Example: **I** saw the Qutab Minar, but **he** didn't.

Rule 2

Object forms (**me**, **him**, **us**, etc.) are used as objects after verbs.

Example: I called **him** but he didn't hear me.

Object forms are also used after prepositions.

Example: Look at **him**. He is wearing a red cap.



Rule 3

We can use object forms after the verb **be** (**am/is/are/was/were**).

Examples: "Who's there?" "It's **me**."

The subject form in this position ("It is **I**") is old-fashioned and very formal.

Rule 4

We use object forms after **than** and **as** in comparisons.

Examples: He is older than **me**.

I am not as old as **him**.

Possessive and reflexive pronouns

Possessive pronouns are those indicating possession.

Examples:



These books are **mine**.
(These are my books.)



This gift is **yours**.
(This is your gift.)



This pair of shoes is **hers**.
(She is the owner of the shoes.)



The toys he is playing with are **his**.
(He is the owner of the toys.)



This school is **ours**.
(This is our school.)



That house is **theirs**.
(They are the owners of the house.)

We use **reflexive pronouns** when the object is the same person/thing as the subject.

Examples: Abhi cut **himself** on a piece of glass. (The subject 'Abhi' and the object 'himself' refer to the same person.)

We also use self for emphasis to say 'that person and nobody else'.

Examples: Mr Sen repaired the computer **himself**. (Nobody else repaired it.)

Nobody helped me to carry the box upstairs. I carried it **myself**.

We found the way **ourselves**.

When used in this way, the **-self** pronouns are called **emphatic pronouns**.

Demonstrative, interrogative and relative pronouns

We use *this is/these are* to introduce people. These are **demonstrative pronouns**.

Examples: Mr Khan, **this** is Mr Vinay Singh.

Mr Singh, **this** is Mr Abdul Khan.

Mr Singh, **this** is Mr Abdul Khan.



The **interrogative pronoun** *what* normally asks about things. *Who* asks about people, *which* asks about things or people when there is a small choice.

Examples: **What** is your favourite hobby?

Who phoned you?

Relative pronouns are useful in joining two short sentences.

Examples: A woman lives next door. She is very friendly.

The woman **who** lives next door is very friendly.

The relative pronoun, *who* is used with people. *Which* is used with things.

That can be used with both people and things, but *who* is more usual than *that* with people.

Examples: The police have caught the man **who** stole her suitcase.

She opened the letter **that** was addressed to me.

There is a problem **which** worries me.

Which would you like,
pasta or noodles?



B. Choose the correct *pronoun* from the brackets.

1. He is older than (me/I).
2. Nobody except (him/he) answered the question.
3. "Who's that?" "It's (I/me)."
4. Isha fell off the stairs and hurt (her/herself).
5. Have you done the homework (yourself/yourselves), Ginni?
6. I am not as tall as (she/her).
7. "Who said that?" "(Him/He)."
8. Is this video (yours/your)?
9. This handbag is (hers/her).
10. (On the phone) Hello, is (that/this) David?
11. Mr Mehta, do you know Mr Bhaskar Chopra? Mr Chopra, (he/this) is Mr Ashok Mehta.
12. (Which/what) is a better exercise—swimming or tennis?

Adjectives

An **adjective** is a word that describes a noun—how good or bad, what colour, how many, what shape or size and so on.

Kinds of adjectives

There are mainly five kinds of adjectives. They are as under.

Descriptive adjectives (or adjectives of quality) answer the question 'What kind'.

Examples: a **good** idea, a **funny** story, a **valuable** gift, a **clever** student, **costly** clothes

Demonstrative adjectives have the same form as demonstrative pronouns.

Examples: **this** book, **these** books, **that** woman, **those** women

Possessive adjectives show possession.

Examples: **my** camera, **her** bag, **their** flat

Interrogative adjectives ask questions.

Examples: **What** date is it today? **Which** CD is yours?

Adjectives of quantity include numbers (**one, two, twenty, first, second, ninth** and so on) and words like **all, both, much, many, enough** and **some**.

Examples: **two** computers, **all** girls, **enough** rice, **some** mangoes

In modern grammars, adjectives of types 2, 3, 4 and 5 called **determiners**.

C. Underline the adjectives and write their kinds in the blanks alongside.

1. Rana Pratap was a great warrior. _____
2. Seren is a beautiful girl. _____
3. Children are innocent creatures. _____
4. Please give me some food to eat. _____
5. There are twenty five students in our class. _____
6. Ranjana gave me this pen on my birthday. _____
7. Do you see that red crab? _____
8. The big fish is swimming with many small fishes. _____

Verbs

A **verb** tells us what a person or thing does, or what happens.

Examples: He *acts* on television.

Anil *bowls* well.

Birds *flew* away.

Water *was flowing* over the dam.

Rohit *is playing* cricket with his friends.

A few verbs (*am, is, are, become, seem*) say what somebody or something is. They are called **be** verb.

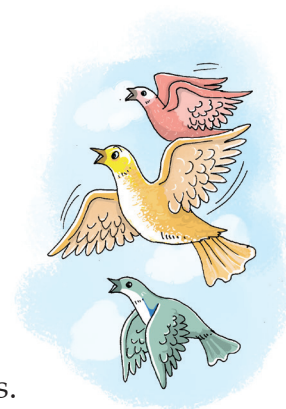
Examples: Anita *is* a clever girl.

The dinner *was* nice.

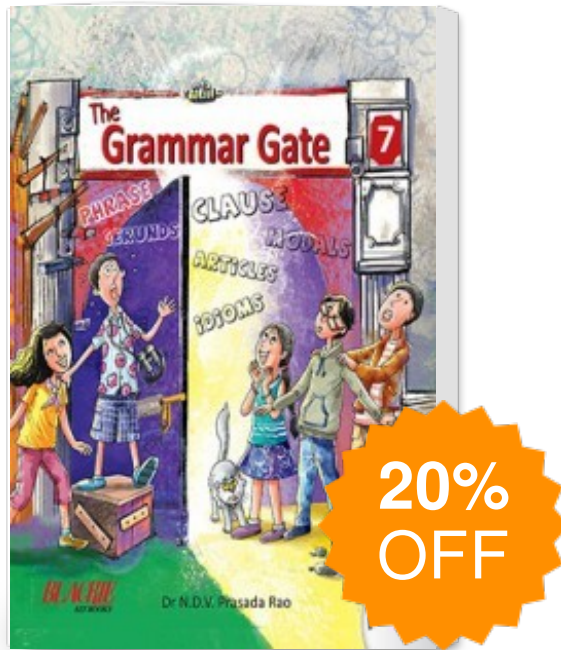
This shirt *seems* better.

The verbs (*have/has/had*) say what somebody or something **has**.

Example: He *has* a computer.



The Grammar Gate Book 7



Publisher : SChand Publications ISBN : 9789385401060

Author : Dr NDV Prasada
Rao

Type the URL : <http://www.kopykitab.com/product/12069>



Get this eBook