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Answer Key
to

ESSENTIAL
ENGLISH
GRAMMAR
&
COMPOSITION

(For Schools & Colleges)



James Thomas Peechaatt

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Answers by the same author

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N.B.:For certain questions, the answers can be different slightly especially 'Direct and Indirect, Affirmative, Negative, Degrees of Comparison.'

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE**Separate the subject and predicate:**

Sr. No.	SUBJECT	PREDICATE
1)	Andrew	had a friend.
2)	We	gave him five dollars.
3)	You (Why did)	fail in the examination. (?)
4)	The early bird	catches the worm.
5)	No man	can serve two masters.
6)	He	came back after six months.
7)	Boys (How many)	are there in the class. (?)
8)	He (When did)	die. (?)
9)	A guilty conscience	needs no excuse.
10)	I	shot an arrow into the air.
11)	Good boys	do not lose their books.
12)	The earth	revolves round the sun.
13)	A rolling stone	gathers no moss.
14)	Familiarity	breeds contempt.
15)	Bad habits	grow unconsciously.
N. B. : In interrogative sentences — Q.W. + A.V. + S + Predicate		

	SUBJECT			PREDICATE			
Sr. No.	Subject	+	Auxiliary	+	Verb	+	Object, Complement, Adverbial, etc.
1)	Rita	+	can	+	play	+	the violin.
2)	All of you	+	may	+	go	+	now.
3)	He	+	will	+	come	+	this afternoon.
4)	We	+	shall	+	arrive	+	in Delhi on Monday.
5)	The boy	+	should	+	work	+	harder.
6)	The servant	+	would	+	watch	+	over the house.
7)	They	+	could	+	reach	+	the place in an hour by car.
8)	The train	+	might	+	arrive	+	late.
9)	They	+	must	+	start	+	working.
10)	He	+	needn't	+	worry	+	about the child.
11)	You	+	ought	+	to be	+	polite to everyone.
12)	He	+	used	+	to go	+	to the park on holidays.

THE VERB**Exercise I**

Say whether the verbs are Transitive or Intransitive.

- 1) The tiger caught a deer. (Transitive)
- 2) The child opened his eyes. (Transitive)
- 3) Dogs bark. (Intransitive)
- 4) We played chess for two hours. (Transitive)
- 5) She bought one dozen apples. (Transitive)
- 6) The birds fly in the sky. (Intransitive)
- 7) Bats fly at night. (Intransitive)
- 8) The boys are playing in the garden. (Intransitive)
- 9) I wrote a letter to my cousin. (Transitive)
- 10) The moon shines brightly. (Intransitive)
- 11) The peon rings the bell. (Transitive)
- 12) We laughed aloud. (Intransitive)
- 13) She became a teacher. (Transitive)
- 14) Tigers live in the jungle. (Intransitive)
- 15) William enjoys teaching. (Transitive)

Exercise II

Indicate whether the Verbs in the following sentences are Transitive or Intransitive. Name the Object of each Transitive Verb and the Complement of each Verb of Incomplete Predication.

- 1) The boy stood on the burning deck. (Intransitive)
- 2) Tony has fallen sick. (Intransitive)
- 3) The water is very cold. (Intransitive)
- 4) The man saw the accident with his own eyes. (Transitive)
- 5) The baby fell asleep. (Intransitive)
- 6) They are French. (Transitive)
- 7) The rumour seems true. (Intransitive)
- 8) He did not tell the truth. (Transitive)
- 9) They made her queen. (Transitive)
- 10) The bad boys hide their faults. (Transitive)
- 11) He is hiding behind the tree. (Intransitive)
- 12) We patiently waited at the station. (Intransitive)
- 13) The bird flew down and took away the cheese. Flew (Intransitive) took (Transitive)

- 14) Our children like sweets. (Transitive)
- 15) The peon rang the bell. (Transitive)
- 16) The bell rang after the first period. (Intransitive)
- 17) Sam sang a beautiful song. (Transitive)
- 18) They sang well in the function. (Intransitive)
- 19) Who has broken the window? (Transitive)
- 20) The windows broke in the storm. (Intransitive)
- 21) She called her servant a fool. (Transitive)
- 22) His parents named her Patricia. (Transitive)
- 23) He painted the box red. (Transitive)
- 24) You look sad. (Intransitive)
- 25) The milk turned sour. (Intransitive)

	Subject	Verb (I.P.)	Object - Direct/indirect	Complement
1)	The boy	stood		on the burning deck (Preposition with Object)
2)	Tony	has fallen		sick. (Noun)
3)	The water	is		very cold. (Adjective)
4)	The man	saw	the accident	with his own eyes. (Preposition with Object)
5)	The baby	fell		asleep. (Noun)
6)	They	are		French. (Noun)
7)	The rumour	seems		true. (Adjective)
8)	He	did not tell		the truth (Noun)
9)	They	made	her	queen. (Noun)
10)	The bad boys	hide	their	faults.
11)	He	is hiding		behind the tree. (Preposition with Object)
12)	We	waited		at the station. (Preposition with Object)
13)	The bird	flew down, took away	the cheese.	
14)	Our children	like	sweets.	
15)	The peon	rang	the bell.	

16)	The bell	rang		after the first period. (Preposition with Object)
17)	Sam	sang	a song	beautiful. (Adjective)
18)	They	sang		well in the function. (Adjective Phrase)
19)	Who	broke	the window?	(Correction)
20)	The windows	broke		in the storm. (Preposition with Object)
21)	She	called	her servant	a fool. (Noun)
22)	His parents	named	her	Patricia. (Noun)
23)	He	painted	the box	red. (Adjective)
24)	You	look		sad. (Adjective)
25)	The milk	turned		sour. (Adjective)

Exercise III

Rewrite the sentences putting the Direct Objects before the Indirect Objects:

- 1) She lent her necklace to me.
- 2) The Principal granted leave to us.
- 3) I promised my support to him.
- 4) My father presented a watch to you.
- 5) Mr Williams teaches English to us.
- 6) The shopkeeper sold a pair of shoes to him.
- 7) My friend did a great favour to her.
- 8) They posted greeting cards to their friends.

Exercise IV

Rewrite the sentences putting the Indirect Objects before the Direct Objects:

- 1) Adam told me a secret.
- 2) Lad's father left his son a huge property.
- 3) Call me a doctor.
- 4) Smoking does one's health great harm.
- 5) They promised us their help.
- 6) My mother gifted me a shawl.

Exercise V

Fill in the blanks with suitable Objective Complements, chosen from the list given:

(leader, healthy, long, asleep, dead, innocent, ill, fool, honest, Amitabh)

- 1) A truck struck the cyclist **dead**.
- 2) My master considers me **honest**.
- 3) This fashionable boy grows his hair **long**.
- 4) The judge found the accused **innocent**.
- 5) We should not wish anybody **ill**.
- 6) The mother found her baby **asleep**.
- 7) Morning walk makes one **healthy**.
- 8) They elected him their **leader**.
- 9) His parents named him **Amitabh**.
- 10) Don't call him a **fool**.

CHAPTER - 11

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THE ADVERB

Rewrite the following sentences replacing the Adverbs with Adverb phrases.

- 1) It was his first speech; but he spoke in a confident manner.
- 2) At no place can you get the apples so cheap.
- 3) Why do you look at me in such an angry manner?
- 4) Please wait here, he will be back in no time.
- 5) He left the place in a sad disposition.

Complete the following sentences supplying the missing Adverbs (choose from the words given below) :

clearly, extremely, bitterly, greatly, very, ever, suspiciously, sweet, often, also, eloquently, nearly, too, seldom, scarcely, rather

1)	very	2)	extremely	3)	suspiciously
4)	also	5)	eloquently	6)	too
7)	seldom	8)	bitterly	9)	often
10)	greatly	11)	clearly	12)	sweet
13)	ever	14)	nearly	15)	scarcely
16)	rather				

CHAPTER - 12
DETEMINERS

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Exercise - 1

Fill in the blanks with : some, any, each, every, either, neither.

1) Neither	2) Each	3) every	4) some
5) any	6) any	7) Every	8) either
9) some	10) Every		

Exercis - 2

Fill in the blanks with : many, much, all, whole, the whole :

1) All	2) much	3) whole	4) Many
5) much	6) whole	7) All	8) Many
9) many	10) whole		

Exercise - 3

Fill in the blanks with : little, a little or the little, few, a few or the few :

1) a little	2) little	3) The little	4) A little
5) The little	6) Few	7) A few	8) A few
9) few	10) A few		

CHAPTER - 37

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FIGURES OF SPEECH

Name and explain the figures of speech.

- 1) (i) **repetition** - no stir - no stir - repeated.
(ii) **onomatopoeia** - 'stir' is self-explanatory.
(iii) **antithesis** - air X sea - opposite ideas.
- 2) (i) **personification** - 'ship' is personified.
(ii) **alliteration** - s - is repeated effectively.
- 3) (i) **personification** - 'ship' is personified.
- 4) (i) **alliteration** - s - is repeated effectively.
- 5) (i) **antithesis** - rose X fell - opposite ideas for poetic effect.
(ii) **repetition** - so little - so little - repeated.
(iii) also **alliteration**.
- 6) (i) **onomatopoeia** - 'scream' d' and 'wheel'd', the sounds suggest the meaning.

- 7) (i) **inversion/anastrophe** - The prose order (S + V + O) is inverted for poetic effect. the prose order is - The bell sank down
- (ii) **onomatopoeia** - The word 'gurgling' suggests the meaning.
- 8) (i) **onomatopoeia** - the words 'babbles and burst' suggest the meaning.
- (ii) also **alliteration**.
- 9) (i) **inversion or anastrophe** - The prose order (S + V + O) The rover takes his stand on the deck is inverted.
- 10) (i) **onomatopoeia** - The word 'shivering' is self explanatory.
- (ii) also **alliteration**.
- (iii) **metonymy** - 'vessel' represents ship.
- 11) (i) **onomatopoeia** - 'slipped', 'surlly' both the sounds suggest the meaning.
- (ii) also **exclamation**.
- 12) (i) **adjectival metaphor** - wings are figuratively described as laughter silvered.
- (ii) **determined picturesque** - a pictorial description is made.
- 13) (i) **adjectival metaphor** - the space is indirectly compared to a place of total bright and clear silence.
- (ii) also **alliteration**.
- 14) (i) **personification** - the wind is personified
- 15) (i) **transferred epithet** - adjective 'eager' is transferred from person (my) to craft.
- 16) (i) **repetition** - 'up' is repeated for poetic effect.
- (ii) **adjectival metaphor** - the sky is figuratively described as long, delirious and burning.
- 17) (i) **inversion or anastrophe** - the correct prose order - 'And I have trod with silent lifting mind', the word order is inverted for poetic emphasis.
- 18) (i) **hyperbole** - exaggeration used for emphasis.
- (ii) **metaphor** - 'space' is indirectly compared to 'heaven'.
- 19) **inversion or anastrophe** - the prose order is changed for poetic effect. The correct word order is - Once a youngster at school, more grave than the rest, had his integrity put to test.
- 20) (i) **synecdoche** - 'bread' for food, livelihood **correction**.
What ? rob our poor
- (ii) **rhetorical question or interrogation**-question asked for poetic effect not for answer.

- 21) (i) **paradox** - 'You speak very fine, you look very grave' - seem - contradictory.
- (ii) **repetition** - 'apples' repeated for poetic effect.
- (iii) **antithesis** - 'finex grave' opposite ideas are used.
- 22) (i) **epigram** - antithetical ideas are used.
- 23) (i) **antithesis** - both the lines - opposite actions.
- (ii) **also paradox**
- 24) (i) **onomatopoeia** - 'zooming' sound suggests the meaning.
- (ii) **metaphor** - indirect comparison is made between 'birds' and 'aeroplanes'.
- 25) (i) **onomatopoeia** - the word 'swoop' suggests the meaning.
- 26) (i) **inversion or anastrophe** - word order is inverted for poetic effect. The correct prose order is - A cabinet yields words within my room.
- (ii) **personification** - 'cabinet' is personified.
- (iii) **metonymy** - instrument for the agent - cabinet for radio.
- 27) (i) **climax** - the idea in the entire line is in ascending order.
- (ii) **antithesis** - night and day - opposite ideas.
- 28) (i) **jingles** - the words 'energizes' and 'contrives' are euphoniously used.
- (ii) **innuendo** - 'those who will not walk' stands for the feeble.
- 29) (i) **inversion or anastrophe** - the prose order - The accursed, darkness flees through globes of glass, is inverted for poetic effect.
- (ii) **personification** - the 'darkness' is personified.
- (iii) **metaphor** - indirect comparison is made between 'globe' and 'glass'.
- 30) (i) **allusion** - reference is to Alladin's Lamp.
- 31) (i) **hyperbole** - exaggeration used for emphasis.
- 32) (i) **rhetorical question** - question not for answer.
- (ii) **apostrophe** - mother is addressed.
- (iii) **also alliteration.**
- 33) (i) **personification** - human qualities are attributed to the seas. (Washing the palm)
- 34) (i) **onomatopoeia** - the word 'swarm' is self-explanatory.
- (ii) **alliteration** - similar sounds are repeated.
- (iii) **determined picturesque** - pictorial depiction of the street.

- 35) (i) **tautology** - the words 'fifth' and 'dirt' mean the same.
 (ii) also **alliteration**.
 (iii) **determined picturesque** - pictorial depiction.
- 36) (i) **personification** - 'mother India' is personified.
 (ii) **repetition** - 'their own' repeated for poetic effect.
 (iii) **epigram** - exciting antithetical ideas introduced.
- 37) (i) **tautology** - 'seers - prophets' mean the same.
- 38) (i) **simile** - direct comparison is made between the sound of a gong and 'that' of mother's angry words.
 (ii) **onomatopoeia** - the words 'beat' and 'gong' suggest the meaning.
- 39) (i) **simile** - direct comparison is made between the 'vices' and 'great white birds'.
 (ii) **oxymoron** - two contradictory qualities - pitiful - great of the 'birds' are mentioned.
- 40) (i) **inversion** or **anastrophe** - the prose order 'nervous', yet I would ask deeming it my task is inverted for poetic effect.
 (ii) also **alliteration**.
- 41) (i) **inversion** or **anastrophe** - 'early and late' words of opposite meaning used for poetic effect.
42. (i) **metaphor** - the 'waves' are indirectly compared to 'light'.
 (ii) also **alliteration**.
 (iii) **jingles** - **repetition** of similar sounding words, 'entrancing, enthroning.'
- 43) (i) **simile** - direct comparison is made between 'nightmare' and 'night' which disappear fast.
 (ii) **personification** - human qualities are attributed.
 (iii) **metaphor** - 'sun-beam' is indirectly compared to 'a hand' that saves.
- 44) (i) **personification** - human qualities are attributed.
- 45) (i) **simile** - 'the opening up of her forehead' is directly compared to 'earth's destiny'.
 (ii) **hyperbole** - overstatement.

CHAPTER - 38

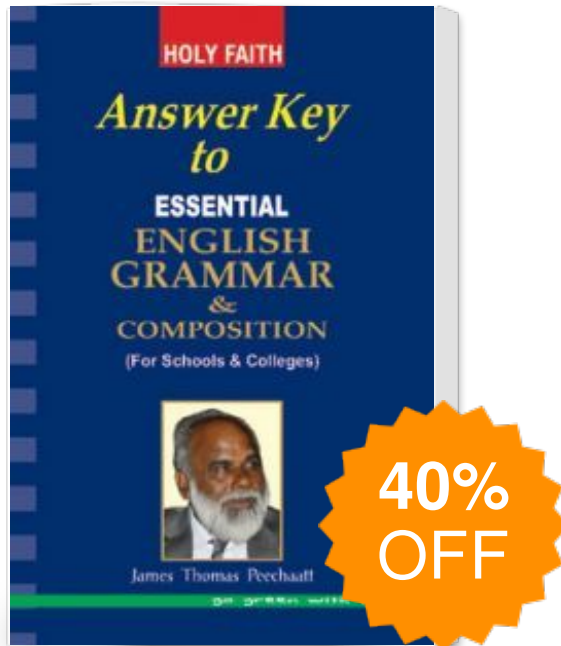
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AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE

Change the following Affirmative into Negative and Negative into Affirmative:

- 1) You did not do any less job of driving. (Negative)
- 2) I am self reliant. (Affirmative)
- 3) They are doing an unsatisfactory job. (Affirmative)

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