

# Easy English GRAMMAR

Enhanced

Dr Shalini Verma

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# Easy English Grammar

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# Preface

*Easy English Grammar* stands tall on the five pillars of the English language—parts of speech, sentence structure, tense, vocabulary and composition. Comprising eight books for classes 1 to 8, each book has been methodically divided into six parts—**word wallet**, **sentence sack**, **tense tank**, **vocabulary vase**, **writer’s world** and **memory magnate**.

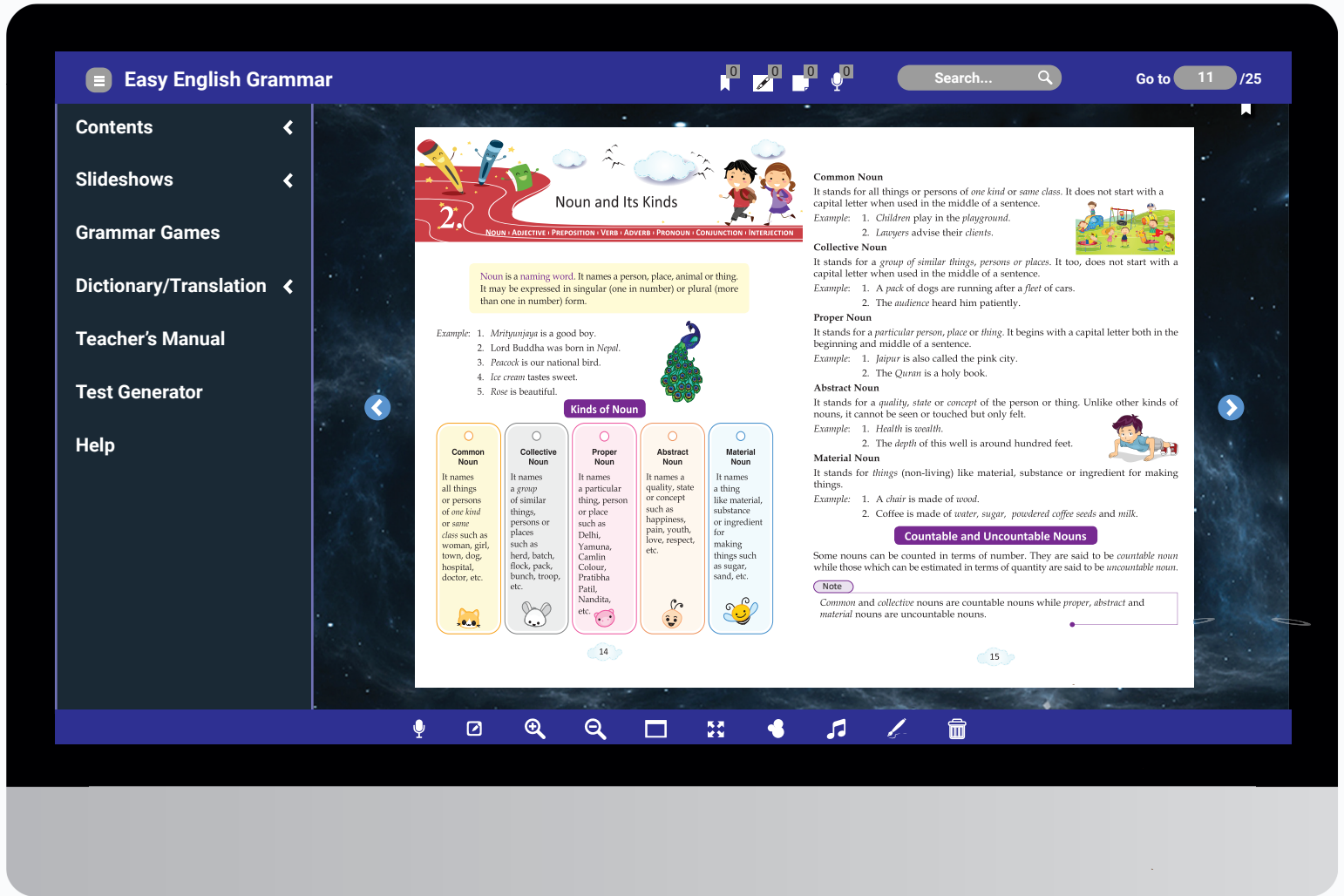
- The simulation-based approach of the **word wallet** is to tickle the imaginative mind of the young learner.
- The structure-based approach of the **sentence sack** and **tense tank** tackles the ‘hows’ and ‘whys’ of the language.
- The remaining two parts of the book are planned for expansion and application of the concepts of English grammar already formed (through the first three parts of the book). It follows the illustration and usage-based approach in the **vocabulary vase** and **writer’s world**. The purpose here is to ignite the mind of the new age learner.
- **Memory magnate**, the last segment of the book, comprises four test papers meant to assess learning outcomes at regular intervals.

All the above communicative and structural parts of the English language together give a holistic approach to the learning of the language in a natural, gradual and graded manner.

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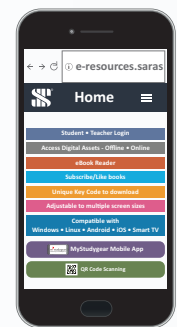
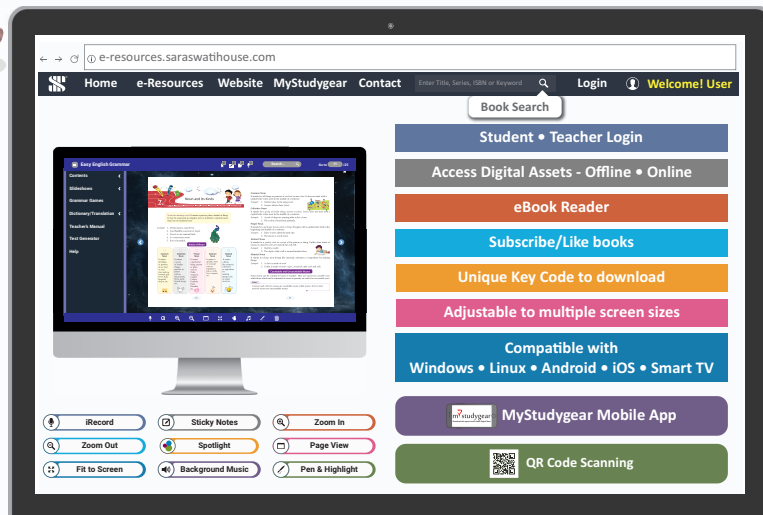
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# Part-I

## Word Wallet



The simulation-based approach of the WORD WALLET is to tickle the '*vibrantly imaginative*' minds of young children.



# Recapitulation: Noun

- Noun is a naming word.
- Nouns are of the following five kinds:
  1. **Common Noun:** It names all things or persons of one kind or same class.  
*Examples:* boy, cow, teacher, school etc.
  2. **Collective Noun:** It names a group or collection similar things, persons or places.  
*Examples:* team, army, bunch, audience etc.
  3. **Proper Noun:** It names particular person, place or thing.  
*Examples:* India, Asia, Haridwar, the Ganga, the Himalayas, Rohan, Sneha etc.
  4. **Abstract Noun:** It names the quality, state or concept of a person, situation or thing. It cannot be seen or touched but only felt.  
*Examples:* anger, happiness, sorrow, height, depth, intelligence, difficulty etc.
  5. **Material Noun:** It names the non-living things like material, substance or ingredient for making things.  
*Examples:* salt, sugar, milk, sand, paper, bread, oil, food, tea etc.
- Nouns can further be classified as:
  1. **Countable Noun:** It can be counted in terms of number or numeric digits. It can be changed from *singular* to *plural* number and vice versa.  
*Examples:* student, man, school, tree etc.
  2. **Uncountable Noun:** It cannot be counted in terms of number or numeric digits. It cannot be changed from *singular* to *plural* number or vice versa.  
*Examples:* happiness, sorrow, anger, sugar, salt, milk, oil etc.
- Nouns can also be classified, on the basis of the gender of person, animal or thing:
  1. **Masculine Gender:** It names the male nouns of persons or animals.  
*Examples:* boy, man, lion, actor etc.
  2. **Feminine Gender:** It names the female nouns of persons or animals.  
*Examples:* girl, woman, lioness, actress etc.
  3. **Common Gender:** It names the nouns that are common for both male and female.  
*Examples:* teacher, doctor, friend, child, artist, baby, chairperson etc.
  4. **Neuter Gender:** It names the nouns that are neither male nor female.  
*Examples:* pen, book, tree, bird, school, park etc.

In the previous books of *Easy English Grammar* series we learnt various things about Noun. Let's quickly recapitulate.



# Noun Case

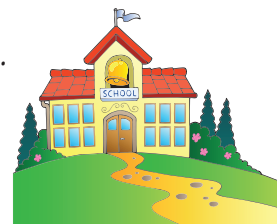
NOUN | ADJECTIVE | PREPOSITION | VERB | ADVERB | PRONOUN | CONJUNCTION | INTERJECTION

Noun can be expressed in any of the three cases (nominative case, objective case and possessive case). In this chapter you will learn the use of these three cases.

## Use of Noun Cases

**1. Nominative Case:** When a noun is used as the subject of a verb in a sentence, it is said to be in the nominative case.

- Examples:*
1. Mr Pradhan called an urgent meeting of the board of directors.
  2. Players performed well in the match.
  3. My friends came late in the party.
  4. School authorities announced a holiday on Monday.
  5. Flies hovered over the uncovered eatables.



**2. Objective Case:** When a noun is used as the object of a verb in a sentence, it is said to be in the objective case. Objective case is also known as accusative case.

- Examples:*
1. Mr Pradhan called an urgent *meeting*.
  2. Players performed well in the *match*.
  3. My friends came late in the *party*.
  4. School authorities announced a *holiday* on Monday.
  5. Students are waiting for their *school bus*.



### Note

The nominative case of noun comes before the verb in a sentence while objective or accusative case of noun comes after the verb in a sentence.

- Examples:*
1. A *ball* hit the glass window-pane.
  2. The glass window-pane was hit by a *ball*.

In the first sentence ball is used as the nominative case of noun while in the second sentence it is used as the objective or accusative case of noun.

### Direct and Indirect Object

Objective or accusative nouns can be expressed as direct or indirect object.

As direct object, the noun comes immediately after the verb.

As indirect object, the noun comes after the direct object (the objective case of noun that comes immediately after the verb) in a sentence.

- Examples:*
1. The teacher gave some assignments. ('assignments' is the direct object)
  2. The teacher gave the students some assignments. (here 'the students' is the direct object while 'assignments' is the indirect object)
  3. Father brought some magazines. ('magazines' is the direct object)
  4. Father brought home some magazines. (here 'home' is the direct object while 'magazines' is the indirect object.)

**3. Possessive Case:** When a noun belongs to the other noun, its belonging is expressed in possessive case. Possessive case of noun is denoted by the use of an apostrophe ( ' ).

- Examples:*
1. Manorama's father is a company secretary.
  2. Boy's ball was lost.
  3. Rohit and Savita's house is quite far.
  4. Security arrangements were done for the Prime Minister of Nepal's visit to India.
  5. Children's health issues must be addressed without delay.

### Formation of the Possessive Case

- For a noun of singular number, the possessive case is formed by adding -s after the apostrophe, at the end of a noun.

- Examples:*
1. Father's wallet was lost.
  2. Boy's shoes were dirty.
  3. Bird's wings were injured.
  4. Dog's bark is loud.

- For a noun of plural number, the possessive case is formed by adding -s before the apostrophe ( ' ) at the end of a noun.

- Examples:*
1. Students' classroom was too noisy.
  2. Players' coach is strict and disciplined.
  3. Stray dogs' bark was loud.
  4. Girls' folk dance was appreciated by the audience.
  5. Teachers' meeting was held.



- For a noun of plural number which does not have -s at its end position, the possessive case is formed by adding an apostrophe ( ' ) in the end.

- Examples:*
1. The shop sells men's garments.
  2. Children's uniforms are sold here.
  3. Women's committee organises a weekly meeting.
  4. Mice's tails are long.

- For a noun, especially the one used as title, which consists several words, the possessive case is formed by adding an apostrophe ( ' ) and at the end of its last word.

- Examples:*
1. The President of India's speech was aired on the TV.
  2. The Prime Minister of India's Europe visit was covered by most of the media agencies.
  3. The King of Nepal's comment on democracy was headline of most of the national and international newspapers.
  4. The Chief Minister of Bihar's official residence is 1 Anne Marg, Patna (Bihar).

- When two nouns are connected with a conjunction 'and', the possessive case is formed by adding an **apostrophe** and at the end of the second noun.

*Examples:* 1. Ramesh and *Somesh's* father is a businessman.  
 2. Pakistan and *India's* cricket match is much awaited.  
 3. Mr Sinha and *Mr Shrestha's* houses are in the same apartment.  
 4. Suchi and *Prachi's* elder brother is getting married next month.

### Correct Use of Possessive Case

- Possessive case of noun is used to show the possession or belonging of living nouns and not non-living nouns.

*Examples:* 1. My *neighbour's* house is quite big.  
 2. The *crow's* cawing disturbed us.

Both 'neighbour' and 'crow' are living nouns, so they can be expressed in possessive case of noun. But the non-living nouns used in the sentences given below cannot be expressed the same way.

*Examples:* 1. *Their house's lawn* is well maintained. (incorrect)  
 The lawn of their house is well maintained. (correct)  
 2. The *table's leg* is broken. (incorrect)  
 The leg of the table is broken. (correct)

- Possessive case of noun is used to show the possession or belonging of nouns denoting time, space or weight even if they are not living nouns.

*Examples:* 1. His house is hardly a *stone's throw* from my house.  
 2. Mother bought a mattress of about a *foot's length*.  
 3. In a *year's time*, the construction work of this building will be completed.  
 4. We are planning to spend our *week's holiday* at our native village.

- Possessive case of noun is used to show the possession or belonging of the proper noun or noun denoting a trade, profession or relationship in order to indicate a building or place of work/profession.

*Examples:* 1. *Swami Narayan's* temple is a famous pilgrimage.  
 2. *Chemist's* shop is well-known in the locality.  
 3. I study in D.A.V. School but my cousin goes to *Giri's*.  
 4. Rohan received his primary education at *St. Mary's*.



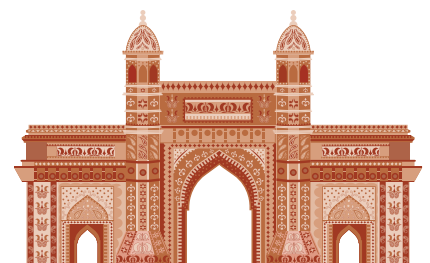
### Exercise

- Underline the nominative case of noun used in the following sentences. Follow the example.

*Example:* Mr Prasad is our class teacher.

Mr Prasad is our class teacher.

- Bihar is an agricultural state.
- Rabbits live in burrows.
- Mt Everest is also known as 'Sagarmatha'.
- Delhi is the capital of India.
- Gateway of India is in Mumbai.



**2. Underline the objective or accusative case of the noun used in the following sentences. Follow the example.**

*Example:* Boys play in the garden.

Boys play in the garden.

1. The sun sets in the west.
2. We all love our motherland.
3. My father gifted me a watch on my birthday.
4. India has twenty-two officially recognised languages.
5. *Meghdoot* was written by the famous Sanskrit poet, Kalidas.



**3. Rewrite the following sentences using possessive case of noun where applicable. Follow the example.**

*Example:* The cow of my landlord gives a lot of milk.

My *landlord's* cow gives a lot of milk.

1. The garden of my friend has all sorts of colourful flowers.
2. The house of Gita is quite far from here.
3. The birthplace of Lord Buddha is Lumbini in Nepal.
4. Temple of Muktinath is on the high hills.
5. Hump of camel helps it to survive without food and water for long time in deserts.
6. Mane of lion is golden yellow in colour.
7. Lotus Temple of Delhi is a famous tourist place.
8. Left paw of the cat is wounded.
9. Church of St. Pauls is very beautiful.
10. Shop of the baker is far away from here.



**4. Identify the errors in the given sentences and rectify them. Follow the example.**

*Example:* My house's colour is white.

Colour of my house is white.

1. Childrens' ball was lost.
2. Book's cover is quite attractive.
3. India's President's visit to foreign countries was recently announced.
4. Candle's wax has all melted.
5. Road's sides are lined with green trees.



# Easy English Grammar For Class - VIII



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