

Chapter → 1 Sentence

- Kind of sentence
- ★ **Assertive:-** Affirmative (simple) - He play cricket
Negative - He does not play cricket
- ★ **Interrogative:-** Yes/No type - Are they playing
Wh type - Why are they playing?
- ★ **Imperative:-** ~~Star~~ sentence start with Ordered, Command, request, advise, suggestion etc. Ex - Close the door.
Sentence start with Lets. Ex - Let's play cricket.
- ★ **Exclamatory:-** Sentence start with Exclamatory word. Ex - Alas! I have lost my gold ring.
Sentence ends with helping verbs. Ex -
How clever you are.
What a beautiful scenery is!
- ★ **Optative:-** It shows the desire of heart
to ~~expressing~~ to desire we use a word



may. Ex - May I sing a song.

Subjective	Objective	Possessive
He	him	his
I	me	my
They	them	theirs
she	hers	hers
It	its	its
you	you	yours
we	us	ours

~~Not a noun~~

- Clause:- Group of words that sometime make complete sense.
- Sub + main verb.

Example - Before he arrived.

- Phrase:- A group of words that does not make complete sense but it has its own sense is called phrase.

Example - In the evening

21/11/19

Chapter - 2 Nouns

Noun are naming words. They name animals, persons, things, action, qualities and feelings.

- Name of persons - My grandmother is a tall lady.
- Name of places - Delhi is the capital of India.
- Name of animals - spiders spin webs.
- Name of things - There are two doors and two windows.
- Name of qualities - Hard work is the key to success.
- Name of actions - They are a race.
- Name of feelings - The boys are happy.

Kinds of Nouns and Their use

- Common Noun - They are names of common things, places, or person. All common noun have plural forms. Ex - The train arrived late.

- Proper Noun - They are the names of particular person, places or things. Proper noun do not have any plural forms. Ex - The Chennai Express arrived late.

Material Nouns - They are the names of materials used for making different things.
Ex - Roti is made of wheat.

Collective Noun - They are words that name a group or collection of persons, animals or things as a complete whole.

Ex - He was tending his flock of sheep.

Abstract Noun - They are the names of abstract qualities - actions, qualities, feelings, state of mind or art.
Ex - Their friendship dates back to ten years.

Chapter-3 Pronoun

Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun to avoid repetition of the same noun.
Ex - He, she, it, they, us, all pronouns.

Pronoun are different kinds

Personal Pronoun - Pronoun used for persons.

First - I, me, we, us, mine, ours

Second - you, yours

Third - He, Him, His, Her, Hers, they, them, theirs, it.

Demonstrative Pronoun - Pronoun that point out specifically. Ex - This, These That, Those

Relative Pronoun - Pronoun that refer to a noun mentioned before it and also relate to two sentences. Ex - Who, whom which, whose

Reflexive Pronoun - Pronoun that are formed by adding self or selves to personal pronouns.
Ex -

Emphatic Pronoun - They are used to



emphasize the action of the subject. They are similar to reflexive pronoun.

Interrogative pronoun - Pronoun that are used for asking question Ex. who, what, which etc.

Indefinite pronoun - Pronoun that do not refer to any noun definitely Ex - Someone, anyone, anybody etc.

Note - A pronoun is reflexive if the action of the subject reflects upon the doer. Emphatic pronoun are used to just emphasize the action of the subject.

Chapter - 4 Preposition

A preposition is a word that use before noun and pronoun to connect one noun and pronoun.

Use of at, on, in

'At' shows constant or existing position. 'In' shows movement. Ex - She is at home. The train is in motion. The car is in running position.

It is also used to express period of time. We enjoyed party in summer. My birthday is in month of September.

At is also used for small place and in is used for big place. At is used for a exact point of time. Eg - He lives at Chavak in Pratapgarh.

I will meet you at 5:00 pm.

Uses of to, on, into - To specify direction, destination, until, comparison, with indirect object we use 'to'. Ex - Train to left (direction).

Ex - I played cricket to Rocky (comparison). I am superior to you (comparison). Ex - I waited you till 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM (unit).



Ex- He has given to me a Pen. (indirect object)

I am going to Mumbai (destination).

- We use into for the changing of state and for any souwarded things. Ex- He jump into the well, soild change into liquid

