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# Mastering

# GRAMMAR

A BOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

CLASS  
**4**

PRONOUN  
PREPOSITION  
CONSONANT  
ADJECTIVE  
ADVERB  
VERB



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# Alphabetical Order

The order in which the letters A, B, C, D... are arranged is called **alphabetical order**.

A dictionary presents the words in alphabetical order. This makes it easier for us to find the meanings of the words. Telephone directories and encyclopaedias arrange names and entries in alphabetical order.



**(A.) Write in alphabetical order the names of any four:**

1. friends
2. colours
3. animals
4. countries

**(B.) Write each set of words in alphabetical order.**

ant  
elephant  
monkey  
tortoise  
shark

beans  
bananas  
apples  
cucumbers  
carrots

panda  
peanuts  
prove  
popcorn  
pizza

chalk  
cheese  
chilli  
church  
choice

story  
stamp  
steel  
stadium  
start

**(C.) With the help of the letters used in the word 'EDUCATION', form the following words.**

1. An animal
  2. We can catch butterflies with this
  3. It means the same as giving something to someone
  4. The lion lives here
- Now, arrange the words in alphabetical order.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| D | N | T |
|---|---|---|

Answers:  
CAT, NET, DONATE, DEN

**(D.) Solve this puzzle.**

Where does the word three come before two and seven come before six?

The answer is: D  T  N  Y



# The Sentence

Read the following groups of words.

- (i) I am Naveen.
- (ii) Jeet is my brother.
- (iii) The book is on the table.



All these groups of words make complete sense and are called **sentences**.

A group of words that makes complete sense is called a **sentence**.

## Remember



- ◆ A sentence begins with a capital letter.
- ◆ It makes complete sense.
- ◆ It ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!).

Read the following groups of words.

- (i) to garden the went I
- (ii) in the garden

The group of words in *example (i)* does not make sense.

The group of words in *example (ii)* makes sense but not complete sense.

These groups of words are not sentences since they do not make complete sense.

**(A.) Put a (✓) against the groups of words that are sentences and put a (X) against those that are not.**

1. In the drawing room.
2. To me the gave he book.
3. The mouse is eating cheese.
4. Left the field.
5. The baby is laughing.
6. Is Mita studying library the is.
7. This pen belongs to Mahima.
8. The cat is running after the mouse.

|                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |
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Read this group of words that does not make sense.

Example: (i) season favourite my is summer.

But when we write this group of words in another order it makes sense.

Summer is my favourite season.

Example: (ii) school our closed remains summer in

Our school remains closed in summer.

**(B.)**

**Rewrite the following groups of words as sentences. Begin each sentence with a capital letter and put a full stop at the end of the sentence.**

1. sun in rises the east the  
.....
2. a seven there days are in week  
.....
3. upon time once a there a king was  
.....
4. Miita sisters are Rita and  
.....
5. love to go I to the library  
.....
6. boys playing the the are in garden  
.....
7. finish my I homework others before  
.....
8. Tuesday on my birthday is  
.....



**VALUE CORNER**

A group of words makes a sentence and a group of students makes a class. Do you think teamwork helps in making tasks easier?

Again, we can add words to the group of words that makes incomplete sense and turn them into sentences.

Examples: (i) in the garden

The boys are playing **in the garden**.

(ii) on the wall

The clock is **on the wall**.

**(C.) Make sentences using the following groups of words.**

1. in the park

2. my school

3. near the window

4. the class test

5. is today

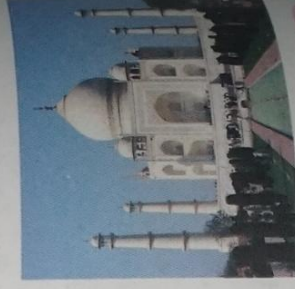
6. the dog

7. love fruits

8. the book is

**(D.) Rewrite the following passage using capital letters and full stops, where necessary.**

the Taj Mahal is in Agra it is one of the wonders of the world it was constructed by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan it was built in the loving memory of his queen Mumtaz Mahal twenty thousand workmen worked on it for nearly seventeen years to make this wonderful monument



**Let's Revise**



**Revision**

A sentence —

- makes complete sense.
- begins with a capital letter.
- ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!).



# Subject and Predicate

A sentence has two parts:

- (a) subject
- (b) predicate

Example: Rahul likes playing football.



This is a sentence that makes complete sense.

- 'Rahul' is the subject because the sentence is about 'Rahul'.
- 'likes playing football' is the predicate because it tells us about the subject 'Rahul'.



The part of the sentence that tells us what or whom the sentence is about is called the **subject**.

The part of the sentence that tells us something about the subject is called the **predicate**.

Look at the following sentence.

The girls are not tired.

subject
verb
predicate



- 1 The predicate always includes the verb.

**Some more examples to understand subject and predicate.**

| Subject        | Predicate                 |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| The boy        | was chasing a cat.        |
| Suraj          | is sleeping.              |
| The toy car    | was running on the track. |
| The helicopter | flew over the sea.        |

The subject may have only one or more than one word.

(A.)

**Circle the subjects and underline the predicates in the following sentences.**

1. The bird is flying.
2. Ram is an intelligent student.
3. Mary walks in the park.
4. The teacher sings well.
5. The children are reading books.
6. Ritu will come today.
7. The teacher is in the library.
8. You should not sing in the classroom.
9. Atul wrote a story.
10. The study table is very neat.



### Subject in commands

Read these sentences. (i) Come here.

(ii) Don't talk.

In these sentences, the subject is not mentioned.

The subject is actually 'you' and the sentences actually read like the following:

(i) You come here.  
subject predicate

(ii) You don't talk.  
subject predicate



In all commands, the subject is 'you' which is not mentioned in the sentence but is understood.



### Subject in questions

The subject usually comes before the predicate. But, in questions, subjects come after predicates.

Examples: (i) Where is mother?  
predicate subject

(ii) Who are you?  
predicate subject

### VALUE CORNER

We join a subject and a predicate to make a sentence. Your friend is not talking to you for some time because of your rude behaviour. Will you go and join hands with her/him? Why/Why not?



**(B.) Circle the subjects and underline the predicates in the following sentences.**

1. Sit on that chair.
2. How are you?
3. The picture is very beautiful.
4. Switch on the television.
5. The cartoon show is very funny.
6. I had fever yesterday.
7. Jyoti, come inside the room.
8. What is that insect?
9. Mona and Sona play badminton.
10. Where is everybody?



**(C.) Fill in the blanks with suitable subjects or predicates.**

1. The girl .....
2. The sun .....
3. .... is my favourite book.
4. .... live in Delhi.
5. .... is the capital of Goa.
6. The stars .....
7. .... is making a table.
8. Lata .....
9. .... is my best friend.
10. Mohan .....



**Let's Revise**

- A sentence has two parts – subject and predicate.
- In commands, the subject is 'you' which is not mentioned but implied.
- In questions and exclamatory sentences, predicates usually come before the subjects.