

# *BASIC GRAMMAR FOR KIDS*

DIGITAL STUDY ROOM

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## CAPITAL AND SMALL LETTERS

### CAPITAL LETTER

Capital letters or upper case are letters used at the beginning of a sentence and for a proper noun. They may also be used at the beginning of the important words in a title or sign.

Upper case: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



## **THERE ARE TEN RULES OF CAPITALIZATION**

- 1.** Capitalize the first word in a sentence.
- 2.** Capitalize the pronoun “I.”
- 3.** Capitalize proper nouns: the names of specific people, places, organizations, and sometimes things.
- 4.** Capitalize family relationships when used as proper nouns.
- 5.** Capitalize titles that appear before names, but not after names.
- 6.** Capitalize directions that are names; North, South, East, and West when used as sections of the country, but not as compass directions.
- 7.** Capitalize the days of the week, the months of the year, and holidays, but not the seasons used generally.
- 8.** Capitalize members of national, political, racial, social, civic, and athletic groups.
- 9.** Capitalize periods and events, but not century numbers.
- 10.** Capitalize trademarks.

## SMALL LETTER

Small letters or lower case are the shorter, smaller versions of letters (like w), as opposed to the bigger, taller versions (like W), which are called uppercase letters or capital letters. The adjective lowercase can also be used as a noun meaning the same thing as lowercase letter, though this is much less commonly used.

Lower case: a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z



***Note:*** Except from the rules of capitalization, all the other letters in a sentence should be small.

## VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

English alphabets consist of two kinds of characters. They are

1. Vowels
2. Consonants.

In English there are 26 letters. 05 are vowels, and 21 are consonants.

- Vowels – A, E, I, O, U.

A E I O U

### VOWELS

The vowel is a language sound made with the spoken track or any of the sounds described in English by the alphabets **a, e, i, o, or u**

#### FOR EXAMPLE:

Words that start with vowels – **ANT, ELEMENT, ICE, OWL, UMBRELLA.**

- Consonants – **b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z**



## CONSONANTS

Aside from vowels (a, e, i, o, u), all letters in English alphabets are pronounced consonants.

**b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z** are consonant alphabets.

### FOR EXAMPLE:

Words that start with consonants – **DEAL, KNIFE, JAR, ROLL, MAT.**

## **PUNCTUATIONS**

Punctuation is used to show clearly, the meaning of a sentence and the pause that should be used while speaking or reading the sentence. It emphasizes the meaning of a sentence.

Punctuation is the right use of the various stops in writing.

### **BASIC PUNCTUATION MARKS**

Full stop

(.)

Coma

(,)

Inverted commas

(" ")

Exclamation Mark

(!)

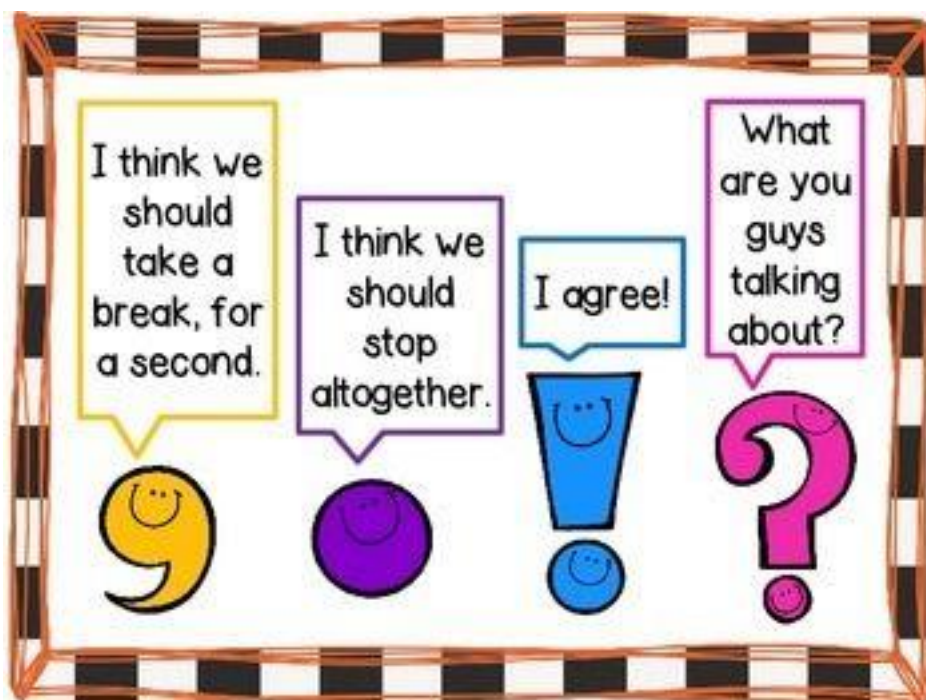
Sign of Interrogation

(?)

Apostrophe

(')

We will now study the commonly used punctuation mark.



## • The full stop ( . )

The full Stop indicated the longest pause. It should be used at the end of an Assertive or Imperative Sentence.

**Examples:** Shut the door.

Today is a beautiful day.

## • The Comma ( , )

The comma indicates the shortest pause in a sentence.

**Examples:** – Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, and Hyderabad are metropolitan cities.

## • Inverted Commas ( “ ” )

Inverted commas are used to mark the exact words of the speaker, or a quotation.

**Examples:**

1. “Sit down”
2. Mother Said, “Come and have your dinner”.

- **Exclamation Mark (!)**

The sign of exclamation is used after interjections, exclamatory phrases and sentences.

**Examples:** Alas! Bravo!, Ah!, How it rains!, Well done!

- **Sign of Interrogation (?)**

The sign of interrogation is used to mark direct questions.

**Examples:**

1. What do you want?
2. Mena asked if I have visited the Qutub Minar?

- **The Apostrophe (')**

The apostrophe is used to show possession.

**Examples:**

1. The boy's father.
2. Sandeep's pen.
3. Priyanka's lunchbox.

## **USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS (ABC)**

### **THE CAPITAL LETTER IS USED –**

- **To begin a sentence.**
- **The first word of every line of a poem.**
- **To being all proper nouns.**
- **To begin the first word within the inverted commas of direct speech.**

## SENTENCE

### DEFINITION

A sentence is a group of words that makes sense and meaning. A sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

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**EXAMPLE,** I EAT RICE. RONNY IS READING A BOOK, SAMIRA IS PLAYING.

A sentence has two important units called, **Subject** and **Predicate**.

### SUBJECT



The subject is what (or whom) the sentence is about. The person or thing we speak about in a sentence is the Subject.

### PREDICATE

The predicate tells something about the subject. What we speak about the person or thing in a sentence is the Predicate.

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**EXAMPLE OF SUBJECT & PREDICATE IN SENTENCES,**

1. <b>Lena</b> loves to play the piano.	
2. <b>My brother</b> has read all the books.	

*(Note: red words are subjects & pink words are predicate here)*

.....

THERE ARE FOUR BASIC TYPES OF SENTENCES IN ENGLISH. THOSE ARE



- A **DECLARATIVE SENTENCE** is a sentence that makes a statement. It is simply statements that relay information. A declarative sentence states the facts or an opinion and lets the reader know something specific.

**FOR EXAMPLE**, I love my dog, my new car is black, I am a student etc.

- **IMPERATIVE SENTENCE** is a sentence that gives a command, makes request or offer advice. The imperative sentence is used to ask an action be performed. It is usually found only in the present tense, second person.

**FOR EXAMPLE**, shut the door, please be quite, be nice to your friends etc.

- The basic function of an **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE** is to ask a direct question. It asks us something or requests information. Interrogative sentences require an answer.

**FOR EXAMPLE**, did you like it? does it taste good? What is your name? etc.

- An **EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE** is one that expresses sudden or strong emotions and feelings. It expresses joy, anger, excitement, shock, surprise etc. it can sometimes start with "what" and "how". Exclamatory sentences always end with an exclamation mark.

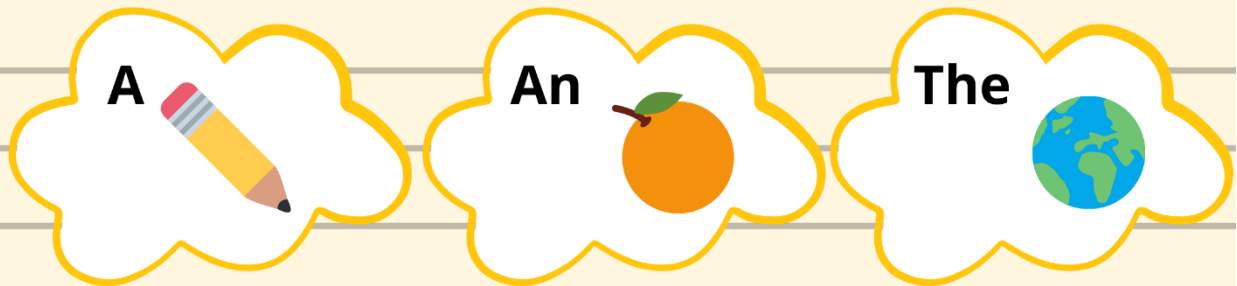
**FOR EXAMPLE**, we won! what a beautiful day! Get out! Etc.

## ARTICLES (A, AN, THE)

### DEFINITION

The Article is a concept that provides any information regarding the noun. There are three articles - *A, An* and *The*

## Articles



**THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF ARTICLES. THEY ARE –**

1. DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE)
2. INDEFINITE ARTICLE (A, AN)

## DEFINITE ARTICLE – THE

Definite means something we remember already. So, apply 'The' before a particular **PERSON, PLACE, or OBJECT**. It occurs at any portion of the sentence before a noun. It is the most basic word used in the English language.

### EXAMPLES BASED ON A PLACE OR THINGS:

- Open **THE** last sheet.
- **THE** gate was open.

In the earlier examples, 'The' is used before the subject which is a definite article.

### EXAMPLES BASED ON UNIVERSAL TRUTH:

- **THE** owl appears in *the* night.
- **THE** sun rises in *the* east.

In the earlier examples, 'The' is used before Universal truth.

### EXAMPLES BASED ON GENDER:

- **THE** girl is reading a novel.

- THE children are jumping in *thepark*.
- *The* professor takes class.

In the earlier examples, 'The' is applied before a noun.

## INDEFINITE ARTICLE – A, AN

Indefinite articles are used to indicate any **person, place, or thing**. Indefinite means not clear. It is used when you do not understand a particular person, name, or thing. So, always use an indefinite article when you do not know much about the noun.

**An–** is applied **BEFORE VOWEL SOUND** words beginning with the letters *A, E, I, O, U*.

Examples for **an**:

- 
- I saw *an*owl in the jungle.
  - It is *a*nice-cream packet.
  - Everyone bought *a*numbrella yesterday.

In the earlier examples, 'An' is applied before a noun.

Examples for **A**:

- 
- I went to meet *a*consultant.
  - I am *a*musician.

- He is *a*dancer.

In the earlier examples, 'a' is applied before the verb or a noun.

## **NUMBER**

### **DEFINITION**

In English grammar, number refers to the grammatical contrast between the concept of one and more than one forms of nouns, pronouns, determiners, and verbs.

**THERE ARE TWO CATEGORIES OF NUMBER. THOSE ARE –**

1. Singular Number (indicates one)
2. Plural Number (more than one)

### **SINGULAR NUMBER**

Singular number is used when the noun refers to one item.

- A noun that stands for only one PERSON, ANIMAL, PLACE or THING is said to be in the singular Number.


**EXAMPLES – BOY, BIRD, APPLE.**

### **PLURAL NUMBER**

Plural number is used when the noun refers to more than one item.

A noun that stands for more than one PERSON, ANIMAL, PLACE or THING is said to be in the plural number.

**EXAMPLE – BOYS, BIRDS, APPLES.**



SINGULAR	PLURAL
bird	birds
book	books
cat	cats
dog	dogs
pen	pens

## SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBER

- **Most nouns change from singular to plural by adding 's' to the singular.**

Singular	Plural
day	days
horse	horses
shoe	shoes
table	tables

- **Nouns that end in a 'hissing' sound such as 'CH', 'SS', 'SH', 'X' FORM their plurals by adding 'ES' to the singular.**

Singular	Plural
bench	benches

Singular	Plural
branch	branches
watch	watches
glass	glasses

- There are some nouns ending in 'Y' that make their plurals by changing 'Y' into 'ies'

Singular	Plural
army	armies
baby	babies
country	countries
diary	diaries

- **Some Nouns that end in 'O' form their plurals by adding 'ES'**

Singular	Plural
mango	mangoes
potato	potatoes
mosquito	mosquitoes
tomato	tomatoes

- **Nouns that end in 'F' or 'FE' make their plurals by changing 'F' or 'FE' into 'VES'**

Singular	Plural
calf	calves
leaf	leaves

**Singular****Plural****loaf****loaves****life****lives**

- **Some nouns change the whole word and some do not change at all**

**Singular****Plural****man****men****tooth****teeth****mouse****mice****ox****oxen**

- **We say**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
ray	rays
way	ways
donkey	donkeys
key	keys
holiday	holidays

- **We say**

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
deer	deer

**Singular**

**Plural**

sheep

sheep

fish

fish

## GENDER

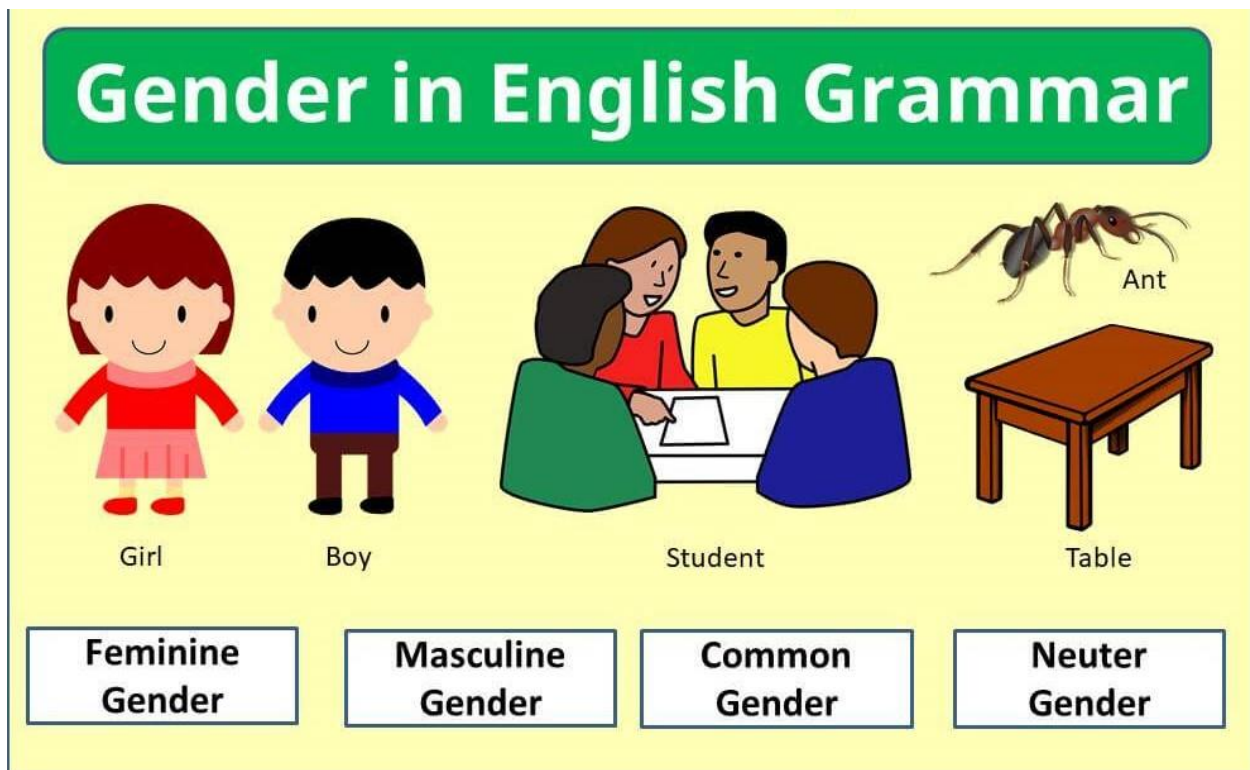
### DEFINITION

Gender indicates whether a particular noun or pronoun is masculine, feminine or neuter.

Though most nouns in the English language do not have a gender (neuter gender), there are nouns related to people and animals which have different genders.

THERE ARE FOUR TYPES OF GENDER. THOSE ARE –

1. Feminine Gender, 2. Masculine Gender, 3. Common Gender and 4. Neuter Gender



**Masculine nouns refer to words for a male figure or male member of a species.**

### **MASCULINE GENDER EXAMPLES**

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- Man
- Boy
- Uncle
- Lion
- Fox

**Feminine nouns refer to female figures or female members of a species.**

### **FEMININE GENDER EXAMPLES**

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- Girl
- Queen
- Cow
- Niece
- Hen

**Common nouns refer to members of a species and don't specify the gender.**

### **COMMON GENDER EXAMPLES**

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- parent,
- friend,
- client,
- student
- employee

**Neuter nouns refer to things that have no gender.**

### **NEUTER GENDER EXAMPLES**

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- Box
- Stone
- Car
- Mountain
- River

## PART OF SPEECH

In grammar, a part of speech or part-of-speech is a category of words that have similar grammatical properties.

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THERE ARE 08 TYPES OF PART OF SPEECH.

## There are 8 parts of speech

**Verb**

**Pronoun**

**Noun**

**Interjection**

**Adjective**

**Conjunction**

**Adverb**

**Preposition**

### NOUN

A noun is a word that describes the names of a person, A PLACE, a thing, or an idea. A noun can know who or what.

## FOR EXAMPLE

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Luna, Roni, Karol etc. (**name of person**)

Bangladesh, America, Canada etc. (**name of place**)

Chair, table, pen etc. (**name of things**)

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## THERE ARE 05 TYPES OF NOUNS,

1. **Common Noun:** Boy, Girl, River, Book, Mountains, etc.
2. **Proper Noun:** John, Riya, Amazon, etc.
3. **Collective Noun:** Bunch of grapes, Army, etc.
4. **Material Noun:** Sugar, gold, silver, iron, etc.
5. **Abstract Noun:** Knowledge, happiness, sadness, etc.

## PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that is used in place of a noun it may be a common noun, a proper noun, or any other noun. A pronoun is simply substituted for a specific noun.

## FOR EXAMPLE,

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John is my best friend here we the speaker can replace the name (john) with the pronoun (He).

The main pronouns are **MINE, YOURS, HERS, ME, SHE, HIS, OURS, AND THEIRS.**

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### THERE ARE 05 TYPES OF PRONOUN

1. **Personal pronouns:** I, you, we, he, she etc.
2. **Reflexive pronoun:** myself, himself, herself, itself etc.
3. **Possessive Pronouns:** mine, yours, ours, his, its etc.
4. **Demonstrative Pronouns:** this, that, these, those etc.
5. **Interrogative Pronoun:** who, what, which, whom etc.

### VERBS

In grammar, a doing word is called a Verb. A verb is a word that says something about a person or thing. A verb is the most important word in a sentence.

### FOR EXAMPLE

My friends and I *play* video games.

John *rode* his bike.

The boy *sat* down.

Bunty *likes* his toys.

Daniel *sees* me.

The principal *is* in the room.

## ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a term that describes us more about a noun. It “QUALITIES” or “MODIFIES” a noun.

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### For Examples

Lena is wearing a **SLEEVELESS** dress today.

This dal is not **EDIBLE**.

She writes **MEANINGLESS** letters.

This shop is much **NICER**.

Amit is a **NAUGHTY** baby.

## ADVERBS

A term used to change a verb, an adjective, or another **adverb** and often related to show degree, use, place, or time.

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### THERE ARE 06 KINDS OF THE ADVERB

1. Adverb of manner
2. Adverb of place
3. Adverb of time
4. Adverb of frequency
5. Adverb of degree
6. Interrogative adverbs

**For Example:**

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The baby slept **peacefully**. (Adverb of manner)

A river flows **near** his house. (Adverb of place)

We **seldom** drink coffee, we prefer tea. (Adverb of time)

Agni visited us **ONCE**. (Adverb of frequency)

He is **very** fast at work. (Adverb of degree)

**Why** are you late? (Interrogative adverb)

## PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are terms that inform you where something is placed or positioned related to something else. Apart from telling you where something is located, prepositions can too show you

when something occurred. We use prepositions all the point when we are describing people, places, and things.

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### FOR EXAMPLES

Divide the chocolate **BETWEEN** the two girls.

The old man lies **IN** bed all day.

I am **FOND OF** ice cream.

They visited Paris **DURING** the summer holidays.

They are talking **ABOUT** the football game.

India is playing against Pakistan **IN** the World Cup.

### CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, or parts of sentences. The three most used conjunctions are **and**, **OR**, **but**. Conjunctions can join words commonly.

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### For examples

Rahul passed **BECAUSE** he had worked hard.

I wait **UNTIL** the train arrived.

Karol is clever **BUT** lazy.

## INTERJECTIONS

To express sudden feelings or emotions we use interjection words and they usually followed by an exclamation mark (!). It is nothing but feelings-defined words in English grammar which express **JOY**, **happiness**, etc.

# TENSE

## DEFINITION

Tense is the form of a verb that shows the time something happened, or is going to happen.

## THERE ARE THREE MAIN TENSES:

1. Present Tense
2. Past Tense
3. Future Tense



## PRESENT TENSE

Things that are true when the words are spoken or written.

- **EXAMPLE:** *She goes to school.* In this sentence, goes shows that it is a present tense. It suggests that she regularly goes to school.
- **EXAMPLE:** *She is going to school.* This says she is now going to school.

## PAST TENSE

Things that were true before the words were spoken or written.

- **EXAMPLE:** *She went to school.* In this sentence, went shows that it is a past tense.

## FUTURE TENSE

Things that will be true after the words are spoken or written.

- **EXAMPLE:** *She will go to school.* In this sentence, will shows that it is a future tense.

**Note:** Tense can be shown by changing the spelling of a verb. For example, *be* can become *am*, *is*, and *are* in present tense, and *was* and *were* in past tense. In English, future tense is shown by adding *will* before the verb. For example, *be* becomes *will be* in future tense.

## VERBS

### DEFINITION

In grammar, a doing word is called a Verb. A verb is a word that says something about a person or thing. A verb is the most important word in a sentence.

### EXAMPLE

1. The cowboy **rides** a black horse.
2. This little bird **hops** on the window.
3. I **like** collecting things.
4. Payel **listens** to music on the bus.
5. Neha **goes** shopping on Sundays.

### THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF VERBS

1. **Transitive verbs**
2. **Intransitive verbs**

Transitive Verb	vs.	Intransitive Verb
It always has a direct or indirect object.		It never has a direct or indirect object.
		

## TRANSITIVE VERB

A transitive verb expresses an action that passes over from the subject to the object.

### 20 EXAMPLES OF THE TRANSITIVE VERB

1. Neha **SINGS** a song.
2. Meghan **READS** a book.
3. Please **BRING** me a cup of tea.
4. Do not **BUY** vegetables from that shopkeeper.
5. My coat **COST** a lot of money.

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## INTRANSITIVE VERBS

An intransitive verb expresses an action which does not pass over from the subject to an object.

It expresses the state of -

- being or
- static action or
- self-contained action: the action which does not pass over from the subject to an object.

## EXAMPLES OF INTRANSITIVE VERBS

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1. The color of that rose **IS** yellow. (being)
2. The girl **SINGS**. (static action)
3. The boat **SANK** suddenly. (self-contained action)
4. It is **RAINING** outside.
5. She **SMILED** on seeing him.

**LIST OF FEW VERBS****abuse****admire****adore****aid****alter****amble****amuse****announce****arrive****ascend****ask****assault****bargain****beg****bellow****blabber****bluster****boast****bolt****brew****build****burrow****calm****cascade****cast****catapult****chase**

**cherish****chomp****cleave****climb****close****command****comment****conceal****confound****confuse****conspire****corrupt****craft****crave****crawl****create****creep****croak****crumple****crush****cry****dart****dash****dawdle****dazzle****deal****deceive****declare****demand****design**

**desire****despise****deter****devour****dig****digest****dine****disarm****drain****dwell****encourage****enjoy****evolve****excite****exhaust****exit****extract****float****flounce****flow****follow****forbid****force****fumble****gasp****gaze****gel****glide****gloat****gorge**

**grasp****graze****guffaw****gush****gazelle****halt****hiss****hold****holler****hope****howl****huff****hurl****ignite****imagine****implore****impress****indulge****inhale****inquire****instruct****insult****jab****journey****lament****leach****leave****liquefy****listen****loaf**

**loathe****lob****look****lope****lounge****lull****manipulate****manufacture****march****meander****mix****modify****morph****mount****munch****nap****neglect****nibble**

## **STRUCTURE WISE SENTENCES**

Structure wise there are three types of sentences. Those are –

1. simple,
2. compound, and
3. complex.

Each sentence is defined by the use of independent and dependent clauses, conjunctions, and subordinators.

- **Simple sentences:** A simple sentence is an independent clause with no conjunction or dependent clause.
- **Compound sentences:** A compound sentence is two independent clauses joined by a conjunction (e.g., and, but, or, for, nor, yet, so).
- **Complex sentences:** A complex sentence contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The clauses in a complex sentence are combined with conjunctions and subordinators, terms that help the dependent clauses relate to the independent clause.

Subordinators can refer to the subject (who, which), the sequence/time (since, while), or the causal elements (because, if) of the independent clause.

There is another type which is called compound-complex.

- **Compound-complex sentences:** A compound-complex sentence contains multiple independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. These sentences will contain both conjunctions and subordinators.

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