

GOVERNMENT URDU HIGH SCHOOL KUNDUR HONNALI (T)



EASY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FOR

8th STANDARD STUDENTS

THIRD LANGUAGE ENGLISH

BY:-

MANJUNATHA A J MA B.Ed

ENGLISH TEACHER

LESSON-01

LETTERS/ALPHABET

There are twenty six letters in English. Two types of letters are there.

1) **Capital Letters** :- 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.

2) **Small Letters** :- 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

As a writing purpose the small letters divided into four type

- 1) Letters of the same line :- a,c,e,i,m,n,o,r,s,u,v,w,x,z, - 14 letters.
- 2) letters extending above the line :- b,d,k,h,l,t, - 06 letters.
- 3) letters extending below the lines :- g,j,p,q,y, - 05 letters.
- 4) letters extending four lines :- f, - 01 letter.

Letters can be divided into Two parts:-

1) **Vowels** :- A a, E e, I i, O o, U u,

2) **Consonants** :- Bb, Cc, Dd, Ff, Gg, Hh, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Pp, Qq,
Rr, Ss, Tt, Vv, Ww, Xx, Yy, Zz

The letter 'Y'y is called a half vowel Ex:-Monkey, Donkey. Etc

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

LESSON - 2

WORDS

A Word is a group of letters having some meaning.

Ex - Book . Table . Bat . Night . Car. etc/.

There are only two words in English language with only one letter

That is 'A' and 'I'

Three types of words are there They are:-

1) **Simple words** Ex- Boy , Monkey , school , etc/.

2) **Compound words**

Ex- Post	+	box	=	postbox	News	+	paper	=	Newspaper
School	+	boy	=	schoolboy	Post	+	Man	=	postman
Class	+	Room	=	classroom	play	+	ground	=	playground

3) **Derivative Words** (ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯ ಪದಗಳು)

Ex- Friend	+	ly	=	friendly	Play	+	ing	=	playing
Play	+	ed	=	played	Play	+	er	=	Player
Love	+	able	=	Lovable	Love	+	Ly	=	Lovely

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

LESSON.03

SENTENCES (ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು)

“A Sentence is a group of words that gives full meaning”

- EX:- 1.Sneha is a good girl 2. Devu is playing a kho-kho
3.Manjula is going to Davanagere 4.Ajjayya eats a banana

The parts of a sentence

- 1] **Subject** (ಕತೃಪದ):- what is named or spoken about is called subject .
2] **Predicate** (ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ) :- what is said about the subject is called the predicate .
The predicate has a verb. It may have an object or it give meaning without an object also.

- EX:- 1. kavitha / writes a letter 2. Basu / goes to school
subject / predicate subject / predicate
3.He / is writing 4.The cow/ eats grass
subject / predicate subject / predicate

KINDS OF SENTENCES

- 1] Assertive sentences (.) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು
2] Interrogative sentences (?) ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾರ್ಥಕ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು
3] Imperative Sentences (“ ”) ಅಜ್ಞಾಧಾರಕ ಕೋರಿಕೆ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು
4] Exclamatory Sentences (!) ಭಾವಸೂಚಕ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು
5] Optative Sentences (.)/(!) ಇಚ್ಛಾರ್ಥಕ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳು

1 Assertive Sentences ;-

A Sentence that makes a statement is called a assertive sentence

- Ex ;- 1. Soma is a good boy. 2. sugar is sweet .
3. Sunitha sings a song. 4. The road is wide.

2 Interrogative sentences:-

A Sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative Sentence

- Ex ;- 1. what is that ? 2. Where did Vanju go ?
3. Is it easy ? 4. Do you understand this ?

3 Imperative Sentences ;-

A Sentence that expresses a command or request is called Imperative Sentence

- 1." please give me a pen"
2. " Sushmita come here "
3. " Don't make noise "

4 Exclamatory Sentences;- A Sentence that expresses strong feeling is called an exclamatory Sentence

- Ex ;- 1. What a beautiful flower it is! 2. How cold it is!
3. What a nice thing! 4. Alas! She failed!
5. Hallo! How are you! 6. Oh ! It is a fantastic thing!

5 Optative Sentences ;- A Sentence that expresses a wish or prayer is called an optative Sentence

- Ex ;- 1. Happy journey. 2. Good luck !
3. All the best. 4. May god bless you.

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

LESSON .4

PARTS OF SPEECH (ವಾಚಕಗಳು)

In English language, the words are divided into eight kinds on the basis of the function they do in sentence. They are called Parts of Speech. They are....

Kinds in Parts of speech

- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|-----------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Noun | - | ನಾಮಪದ | 2. Pronoun | - | ಸರ್ವನಾಮ |
| 3. Adjective | - | ಗುಣವಿಶೇಷಣ | 4. Verb | - | ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ |
| 5. Adverb | - | ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ವಿಶೇಷಣ | 6. Preposition | - | ಉಪಸರ್ಗಾವ್ಯಯ |
| 7. Conjunction | - | ಸಂಯೋಜನಾವ್ಯಯ | 8. Interjection | - | ಭಾವಸೂಚಕಾವ್ಯಯ |

1. Nouns:-

A noun is a word used as the name of a person place animal or thing.
(The 'thing' is used to mean anything that we think of)

- Ex:- 1. **Jyothi** was going to **Bombay**. 2. **Dog** eats **bread**.
3. **Honesty** is the best policy. 4. **Friendship** is good.

2. Pronoun:- A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun.

EX:- Manjunatha Jayappa Angadi is a Teacher. **Manjunatha Jayappa**
Angadi is going to school.

Manjunatha Jayappa Angadi is a teacher. **He** is going to school.
('He' used as a pronoun.)

3. Adjective:- An adjective qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

- Ex:- 1. Rama is a **good** boy. 2. That is a **big** house.
3. stars are **large** quantity. 3. Lakshmi is **beautiful** girl

4. Verb:- A verb is a word which shows the work or functions of noun or pronoun

- Ex : 1. She **came** to school 2. I **read** English
3. Usha **eats** banana 4. Vishwa **hits** the ball

5. **Adverb** :- An Adverb is a word or phrase or a clause that is used to qualify the verb.

- Ex: 1. The Ravi walks **slowly**. 2. Navya runs **fast**.
3. Atal speaks quite **clearly**. 4. Chaitra is **very** beautiful

6. **Preposition** :-The preposition is a word which shows relation between two words.

- Ex: - 1. The book **on** the table. 2. The rat is **under** the chair
3. He left **for** the city **with** her sister **by** bus

7. **Conjunction** :- Conjunction is a word it joins two words or two Sentences.

- EX:- 1. Rama **and** Bhima are playing (joins two words)
2. Rama is a good boy **but** he is unlucky (joins two Sentences)
3. **Neither** Rama **nor** Krishna had attended the class.
4. He is **not only** clever **but also** honest.

8. **Interjection** :- An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling.

- Ex: - 1. **Bravo!** You are a hero! 2. **Hurrah!** we have won!
3. **Alas!** the baby fell down! 4. **Hush!** Do not talk loud!

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER. GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

LESSON.5

NOUNS (ನಾಮಪದಗಳು)

A noun is a word used as the name of a person place animal or thing.

(The 'thing' is used to mean anything that we think of)

- Ex:- 1. **Jyothi** was going to **Bombay**. 2. **Dog** eats **bread**.
3. **Honesty** is the best policy. 4. **Friendship** is good.

Kinds of Noun

1. Proper noun - ಅಂಕಿತ ನಾಮಪದ
2. Common noun - ರೂಢ ನಾಮಪದ
3. Collective noun - ಸಮೂಹ ವಾಚಕ ನಾಮಪದ
4. Material noun - ಪದಾರ್ಥವಾಚಕ ನಾಮಪದ
5. Abstract nouns - ಭಾವಸೂಚಕ ನಾಮಪದಗಳು.

1. Proper Noun:-

A proper noun is the name of some particular person place thing or animal.

Ex:- Maruthi, Rameeja, Davanagere, Radio, Cat, Lion etc.

2. Common Noun:-

A common noun is a name given in common to any person place thing or animal.

Ex:- Boy, Girl, Teacher, Town, River, Plant, Tree, Fruit etc.

<u>COMMON NOUN</u>	<u>PROPER NOUN</u>	<u>COMMON NOUN</u>	<u>PROPER NOUN</u>
Snake	Green snake	King	Shivaji
	Cobra		Ashoka
	Python		Vishnuvardana
Pen	Ink pen	Bird	Parrot
	Ball pen		Crow
	Gel pen		Owl

3. Collective Nouns:- A collective noun is the name of a group of person or place thing or animal.

- Ex : 1. Heard - ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪು 2. Team - ಆಟಗಾರರ ಗುಂಪು
3. Family - ಕುಟುಂಬ 4. Army - ಸೈನಿಕರ ಗುಂಪು
5. Crowd - ಜನರ ಗುಂಪು 6. Fleet - ದೋಣಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪು
7. Class - ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಗುಂಪು 8. Bunch - ಕೀಗಳ ಗುಂಪು

4. Material Noun :- A word showing the name of any metal is called Material noun.

Ex:- Gold. Silver, Copper, Wood, leather, water, cotton, etc.

5. Abstract Nouns :- An Abstract Noun is the name of a quality, State, action or condition considered apart from the object to which it belongs .

- Ex:- 1. Quality- wisdom, honesty, Cruelty, greatness, Kindness, etc
2. Action- help, Laughter, Construction, destruction, etc
3. State - boyhood, Youth, Wealth, Poverty, etc

@ All the names of 'art' and sciences and languages

EX;-English , Kannada, German, Konkani, physics, Botany, etc

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

LESSON:- 6

“NOUN GENDER”

The word which shows the sex is called as 'Gender'

Classification

- 1] Masculine Gender- ಪುಲ್ಲಿಂಗ 2] Feminine Gender - ಸ್ತ್ರೀಲಿಂಗ
3] Neuter Gender - ನಪುಂಸಕಲಿಂಗ 4] Common Gender - ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಲಿಂಗ

1. Masculine Gender:-

A Noun that denotes a 'male sex' is called as Masculine gender.

Ex;- Boy. Father. Brother. King. Raju. Dog, etc

2. Feminine Gender:-

A noun that denotes a 'female sex' is called as Feminine gender.

Ex;-- Girl. Mother, Sister, Queen, Rani. Bitch etc.

3. Neuter gender:-

A noun that denotes a thing that is neither male or female is called as Neuter gender.

Ex; Book. Pen . Bag. Tree. Ex;

4. Common gender:-

A noun that denotes either male or female is called as the common gender.

EX:- Baby. Child. Friend. Student. Parent. Doctor. Minister, Leader, Scientist, Calf, Cattle, Pupil, Cousin, Servant, Engineer, Thief, Relation, Enemy. Orphan, Etc----

Masculine. G	Feminine. G	Masculine. G	Feminine. G
Boy	Girl	Brother	Sister
Father	Mother	Gentle man	Lady
Man	Woman	Poet	poetess
Author	Authoress	Hero	Heroine
Husband	Wife	Son	Daughter
Bachelor	Maid	Cock	Hen
King	Queen	Lion	Lioness
Pea-cock	Pea-hen	Ox	Cow
Dog	Bitch	Nephew	Niece
Uncle	Aunt	Tiger	Tigress
Horse	Mare	Monk	Nun
Daddy	Mummy	Drake	Duck
Son	Daughter	Sir	Madam
Master	Mistress	Fox	Vixen Etc/.

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

“NOUN -NUMBERS” (ವಚನಗಳು)

Number is a word which is used to count the thing person animals. Etc.

Kinds of number:- There are two kinds of numbers

- 1 Singular Number - ಏಕವಚನ 2 Plural Number - ಬಹುವಚನ

1. Singular Number :-

A noun which denotes one person place or thing is said to be singular number.

Ex;-Boy, Box, City, Life, Man, etc

2. Plural Number :-

A noun that denotes more than one person place or thing said to be plural number.

Ex;- Boys, Boxes, Cities, Lives, Men, etc

Conversion from singular to plural

1. By adding `s` to the singular

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Girl	Girls	Book	Books
Pen	Pens	Cow	Cows
Desk	Desks	Pencil	Pencils

2. If the noun are ending with s, sh, ch, x and o plurals are formed by adding `ess` to that singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Class	Classes	Dish	Dishes
Match	Matches	Tax	Taxes
Mango	Mangoes	Watch	Watches

3. If the nouns ends with `y` then the plural are formed by changing. y by ies

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Baby	Babies	Story	Stories
Lady	Ladies	Army	Armies
Pony	Ponies	Fly	Flies

4. If the noun end with `f` or `fe` then plurals are formed by changing `f` or `fe` by `ves`.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Thief	Thieves	Wolf	Wolves
Leaf	Leaves	Wife	Wives
Knife	Knives	Life	Lives

5. EXCEPTIONS:-

The first , The flute.

More Example:-

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1] I Saw <u>a</u> write Snake. | 2] She brought <u>an</u> umbrella. |
| 3] He is <u>an</u> honest man. | 4] <u>The</u> man is social animal. |
| 5] He is <u>an</u> actor. | 6] He drinks <u>the</u> milk. |
| 7] He go to <u>the</u> school. | 8] That is <u>a</u> bag. |
| 9] A good looking <u>an</u> elephant. | 10] <u>The</u> head master is on leave. |

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

LESSON - 8

PUNCTUATION (ಲೇಖನ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳು)

Punctuation is the art of using correctly the various stops and marks in writing.

Importance of punctuation

Punctuation marks the meaning of a passage clear & help the reader to grasp easily. It also regulates reading & tells use where to stop take breath in reading.

Principle marks of punctuation.

1. Full stop (.):- The full stop marks the end of an assertive or an imperative sentence & asseveration.

- Ex: - 1. Raju is sleeping. (Assertive) 2. Never say lie. (Imperative)
3. M.A. , I. C. S. etc. (abbreviation)

2. Comma (,) :-

The comma is used to make the shortest made in a Sentence frequently.

Ex: - the flowers may be pink, white, Yellow, green. Etc.

3. Semicolon (;) :-

The Semicolon indicated a stop, less than a full stop & move than a comma.

Ex: - Ravi I ten years old; very wise; goes regularly to school;
comes back home with no complaint.

4. Colon (:):- The colon is used to separate two parts of sentences, but meaning will be add second part of a sentences.

Ex: - I was the richest of all in the town: I never felt boastful of myself:

5. Colon and dash (:-) - The mark is used to describe of the statement.

Ex: - The main parts of head are: - Mouth, Forehead, Nose & Eyes

6. Dash (-) :- This is sometime used instead of colon & dash.

Ex: - Ravi a good qualities in his life – i.e. Truth and Honesty.

7. Hyphen (-) :-This is useful when combining two or more than two words

to make a compound.

Ex: - Son- in – law, Brother n law, 15-20 year etc.

8. Apostrophe (') :- This is used to indicate the possessive case of nouns.

Ex: - Raghu’s father, Ravi’s parents, Rain’s Husband, etc.

9. Question Marks (?) :- This is used after a word or a Sentence asking question.

Ex: - what is this? Where are you going? Etc.

10. Exclamatory Mark (!):- This is called while expressing feeling, such as joy, sorrow, surprise etc.

Ex: - 1. Bravo! We have won 2. Alas! The baby daid
3. What a beautiful building! Etc.

11. Qutation or Inverted Commas (“ ”)

These commas may be single (‘ ’) or double (“ ”).

These marks are used to enclose the actual words of the speaker.

Ex: - He said, “My sister is going to Bangalore.” Etc.

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

LESSON = 9

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS

The capital letters are used in the following cases.

1. At the beginning of each Sentence.

Ex: - **T**he book is on the table. **S**ome thing is better than nothing.

2. At the beginning of the each line in poetry.

E x: - **T**winkle, twinkle, little star,

How high wonder what you are! Etc.

3. When we use proper Nouns

Ex: - Rama went to **H**imalaya. Mother is going to **D**elhi.

a] For names of people , places, mountains, river. Etc.

Ex: - Gandhi, Karnataka, The Kaveri etc.

b] For Nations. Ex: - India, America, Canada, etc.

c] For names of day, month, festival and historical etc.

Ex: - Monday, January, The Republic day etc.

d] For the names of books , plays, works of art.

Ex: - The Ramayana, The Bible, the Taj Mahal.

4. Beginning the Sentence within the quotation marks.

Ex: - She said, "My father I going to Mangalore."

5. The pronoun 'I' is always used in Capital.

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

LESSON - 10

SUBSTITUTION BY SINGLE WORD

1. One who having no eyes - Blind
2. One who has no legs - Lamé
3. One who lives on vegetables - vegetarian
4. Who can neither read nor write - Illiterate
5. Who is liked by all and everyone - popular
6. One who is skilled in many language - Linguist
7. A place where things are bought or sold - Market
8. A list of names of books - Catalog
9. A life history of a man written by himself - Autobiography
10. A place where historical relics & curios are kept - Museum
11. That which is contrary to law - Illegal
12. Which cannot be seen - Invisible?
13. Celebration of a hundred - Centenary
14. Incapable of speaking - Dumb
15. Murder of one 's itself - Suicide
16. A person who flies an aero plane -Pilot
17. The science of plant life - Botany
18. A co - worker in the same Institution - Colleague
19. That which cannot be read - Illegible
20. Number of books housed in one building - Library
21. A light is all pleasure boat - Yacht
22. Unable to be believed - Incredible

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

COMPOSITION

LETTER WRITING

Two Types

Personal Letters : father , Mother, Aunt, Uncle, Brother, Sister, Grandpa, Grandma, Friend. etc....

Official Letters : Government Officials, Municipal commissioner, Police officer, Editor, Head Master, Principal. etc.....

Parts of the letter writing :

- 1] The Heading (From Adress)
- 2] The solution (Greeting or subject.)
- 3] The Body of the letter (mater)
- 4] The close & Signature
- 5] To aderss

Personal Letters

1] Write a letter to your father requesting him to sent Rs. 500/- only for to buy books.

X,Y,Z

IX standard

Sharada high school

Bangalore -01

Date : 04-03-2010

My dear father,

I am doing well. I hope this finds you and the family in good health.

Classes started on 1st I have been studying well, the teacher has in formed us to buy 10 two hundred page notes books and 8 hundred page notes books I have to buy text books also, I need Rs. 500/- will you please send 500/- to enable me to buy texts books and note books.

Please convey my regards to dear mother and brother

Yours affectionately.

X,Y, Z

To Ramesh. M.O # 126 H.L.K Road Chitradurga

2] Write letter to your friend about your progress in studies.

X,Y, Z.

Govt. High School

Mysore

10th March 2010

My dear Friend

I am doing well and expect the some of you.

I study eight hours everyday. Texts are conducted every moth. I have scored a good number of marks in all studies my teachers opinion is good. I have made up my mind to scored 95% of marks in all studies.

Wish you all the best of your forth coming examinations.

Yours sincerely

X.Y.Z

To

Rani. S.

Gadigudalu

Madihalli (P)

Harapanhalli (T)

Official Letters

1] Write a letter to your Head master G.H.S.Daangere to grant two days leave.

From:-

X,Y.Z

9th Standard

G.H.S. Davagnere.

Date 09-07-2016

To,

Head master

G.H.S.

Davangere.

Respected Sir.

Sub : Please grant two days leave

I am student of 8th standard 'A' section. I am going to Mysore to attend my sister marriage. So please grant leave. From 10-07-20 to 11-07-20

Thank you

Your obediently

X,Y.Z

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

ESSAY WRITING

- **Air pollution :**

Air pollution means poisoning of the Air that we breath. The main causes of air pollution are heavy and rapid increase of the number of factories. The rapid increase in the number of vehicles, deforestation burning of large quantities of coal and oil fuels. Breathing polluted air may cause of cancer. Blindness, skin diseases and even death so it is necessary that all citizen of all nations on control the air pollution.

- **Water pollution :**

Water is essential to all living beings in these days water has become impure and undrinkable Using the river water for bathing and for washing clothes. Vehicles and cattle, the factories flowing into a water to river. I result all he living animals of water are death polluted water may cause of dysentery jaundice typhoid etc. so our duty of us to protect and preserver.

- **Television :**

Baird invented television. Television is advice through which sound and pictures are transmitted. It educates people it telecasts important national and international news games, sports polities agricultures, science and technology Etc. But in resent times the experts says that T.V. is an idiot Box, because some T.V. channels telecast low standard programs. Students are the worst effected they sit before the T.V. for long hours and neglect the studies so people watching television must be selective viewing television for long hours makes people lazy and inactive.

- **Computer :**

Computer is one of the wonderful products of mordent science. Babbage invented the completer. The computer is a machine that works with greet speed and efficiency. It store lager amount of data with perfect accuracy and transmuted. They are used in offices schools hotels, lustrations and railway stations, banks and treasuries. Computer are used to control the directions of rockets students have access to world libraries computer are in fact a boon.

- **News paper :**

News papers have a very important role to play in modern world. The news paper give us news from all over the world. Its sat is files our curiosity by telling us what happened the world around us during the last twenty four hours, NEWS means north east west and south, to rightly points that news from all places. News paper is helpful to the politicians actors scientists formers unemployed persons teachers students etc . They contain articles reports criticisms advertisements etc.

- **National Festivals**

National festivals are the binding forces that being people together. The Important

National festivals we celebrate in India are Independence day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanthi, Teachers Day and Children's Day. The Celebration of national festivals helps to foster a sprit of patriotism. These national festivals make us think that we are Indians first and then Hindus, Muslims or Christians. There national festivals help in the formation of a strong and united India. The celebration of National festivals proves that India is a great country. We all feel proud of our country

- **Importance of forest**

Forest tree the life line of our planet earth they are our national wealth. They provide valuable air food, medicine, timber, fuel etc, They help in soil preservation and minimize the negative impact of air pollution so we protect the trees by deforestation. We should plant trees near our house to get pure our we should grow forests and protect them only a greener life can lead healthier life.

MANJUNATHA. A. J. ENGLISH TEACHER.GUHS-KUNDUR HONNALI

No one is born

HAPPY

But every one is born with

ABILITY

To create

HAPPINESS

Prepared By:-

Manjunatha Angadi Teacher

Govt. Urdu High School Kundur.

Honnali (t) Davanagere