**8th June, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL AND COLLEGE Module-3**

**Class – 6 (ENGLISH LANGUAGE)**

**Grammar – Subject and** **Predicate**

**Sentence:** A sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense. For example-

1. The moon goes round the earth.
2. Good students work hard.

Here both the sentences have a complete sense so they are called the sentences.

A sentence is made up of two parts i.e. a ***Subject*** and a ***Predicate***. The sentence contains the subject, usually a noun (a person, place or thing) and its qualifiers and the predicate is made up of a verb, the action being performed and its modifiers.

In the above examples ‘The moon’ is the subject and ‘goes round the earth’ is the predicate. In the same way ‘Good Students' is the subject and ‘work hard’ is the predicate part of the sentence.

***Let’s learn something more****:*

1. **Subject**: A subject is the person or thing that is doing an action, or the person or thing that is

 the focus of the sentence.

1. **Predicate**: The predicate of the sentence is the part that contains the action.

**Examples:-**

1. The cat ran.

Here ‘The cat' is the subject because the sentence is telling something about the cat. So in this

 example the subject is ‘the cat’ and the predicate is‘ran’.

1. The cat ran after the rat.

 Here we have more detail, but the subject is still‘The cat'. How can we know that the subject

 is ‘The cat' and not ‘the rat’since the sentence seems to be about both animals?

 To find out the subject of a sentence, first find the verb and then ask “who” or “what”. In this sentence, the verb is‘ran'. If we ask, “Who ran?” the answer is, ‘The cat ran'. This is how we know that ‘the cat' is the subject of the sentence.

The predicate always includes the ‘verb’, which tells something about the subject; in this example, we see that the verb is ‘ran' so the predicate is ‘ran after the rat’because the predicate of the sentence isthe part that contains the action.

***Some more examples:***

1. Ravi and his friends ran outside to play basketball.

 Here if we ask, “Who ran?” The answer is ‘Ravi and his friends'so it is the subject. The

 verb is ‘ran' so the remaining part of the sentence‘ran outside to play basketball’ is the

 predicate.

1. The mother of these children is a doctor.

Here if we ask ‘Who is a doctor?’The answer is ‘The mother of these children’ so it is the subject. The verb is here ‘is' so ‘is a doctor’ is the predicate.

**Worksheet No.5**

 **Exercise 1**: Pick out the subject and the predicate in the following sentences.

1. Doves are small long - tailed members of the pigeon family.
2. It is one of the most abundant and widespread of all birds.
3. Doves are social birds that live in colonies.
4. Falcons and hawks prey upon them.
5. These birds make a cooing sound.
6. They have a life span of upto 15 years.
7. White doves mostly eat seed.
8. Doves drink by sucking up water
9. Male doves built shallow, saucer-like nest.
10. Their nests are made of sticks and twigs.

**Note:** Dear students, you were taught ‘Tenses’ in Module 1 so do one exercise also based on Tenses.

**Exercise 2**: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The children have…………….. a slice of the cake.(eat)
2. We had ……………to the bookshop before. (walk)
3. Arun has never……………. a car before. (drive)
4. The baker had ………….. all the cookies in a tray. (bake)
5. We have …………. each other since we were in class 1.(know)
6. The student has ………….. a letter to his favourite hero. (write)
7. While on a camping trip, Shiv was …………. by mosquitoes. (bite)
8. They have…………. the most delicious broccoli in town.(grow)
9. Have you …………. on a horse without a saddle before? (ride)
10. The thief had …………. all of the expensive diamonds. (take)

**LETTER WRITING**

**Note**: Dear students, we have already discussed about Formal letters in module 2.

 Today we are going to discuss about Informal letters and how to attend them.

**Informal Letters (Personal Letters)**

The letters which are written to friends, family members, relatives, etc. are called Informal letters. They are also called Personal letters.

**Format of an Informal letter**

|  |
| --- |
| Sender’s address  |
| 402, Shiv Villa, ( House number and name if any) |
| Civil Lines, |
| Balrampur – 271201. |
| (Leave one line) |
| Date : (Do not write the word ‘DATE') |
| 08thJune, 2020 |
| (Leave one line) |
| Salutation |
| Dear Mother, |
| (Leave one line) |
| Opening sentence  |
| Main body of the letter  |
| Concluding sentence in last paragraph |
| (Leave one line) |
| Subscription or Leave taking  |
| Yours lovingly, |
| Preeti ( First Name Only ) |

**Example of an Informal letter**

|  |
| --- |
| **Write a letter to a friend offering him for a trip to Shimla.**  |
|  |
| 60, Shiv Bhawan, |
| CityPalace, |
| Balrampur – 271201 |
|  |
| 08th June, 2020 |
|  |
| Dear John, |
|  |
| How are you and your family there? It has been long since we met. When do you plan on coming to  |
| Balrampur next? |
| You will be glad to know that my family is planning to take a trip to Shimla on 15th of June, 2020.  |
| Would you also like to join us? Don’t you think it is a good idea to spend a day in Shimla? I will be |
| glad to have your company. The day will be full of fun and merriment if you join us. |
| How do you like the idea? Please revert back soon. I am eagerly waiting for your reply.  |
|  |
| With love,  |
|  |
| Your loving friend, |
| Rishabh |

 **Worksheet No. 6**

**Do any one of the following:-**

1. Write a letter to your grandmother, requesting her to visit you for a few days.
2. Write a letter to your cousin telling him / her about your last vacation.

**Note**: Please do all the work in your notebooks which will be checked when the school re-opens.

 Please consider this important.

**Solution to Module 2 uploaded on 25thMay, 2020.**

**Exercise:** Pick out Transitive or Intransitive verbs in the following sentences.

1. He gave the bouquet to the teacher.
2. They laughed at the clown.
3. Sonu swam for two hours.
4. We lived in Mumbai for four years.
5. We clean our garden everyday.
6. My brother moved his furniture.
7. Those people painted their fence white.
8. The lion chased the deer.
9. My dog barked.
10. I laughed.

**Solution:**

**1.** Transitive verb –gave (the bouquet – object) **2.** Transitive verb – laughed (the clown – object)

**3.** Intransitive verb –swam (No object) **4.** Intransitive verb – lived (No object)

**5.** Transitive verb – clean (our garden – object) **6.**Transitive verb – moved (his furniture – object)

**7.** Transitive verb – painted (their fence – object) **8.** Transitive verb – chased (the deer – object)

**9.** Intransitive verb –barked (No object) **10.** Intransitive verb – laughed (No object)

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