

## English Grammar Class 10

### English Grammar for Class 10

Grammar which is the soul of every language, it is necessary to learn about it. In today's lesson, we will learn about English grammar which is included in our class 10 syllabus. We will take the overview of most important topics of English Grammar for class 10 as well as the integrated grammar. We will also see practice questions and some demo questions in this lesson. So, let's start the amazing journey of grammar.



*Image: Introduction to Grammar*

### Resource Material

There are eight major components of English grammar covered in the class 10 syllabus. Those are used in sentence formation and also for understanding. They are:

- Tenses
- Modals

- Active and passive voice
- Clauses
- Determiners
- Prepositions

## Tenses

The form of the verb determines the time at which the indicated action has taken place. In the tenses, we determine the time by the form of the verb. The below sentences can give you an idea about the form of the verb and the time.

- Sunita studies maths.
- Sunita studied maths yesterday.
- Sunita will study maths.

In the above sentences, the words studies, studied, and will study indicate the time of action as the present, past, and future respectively. These three are the main tenses in the English language.

Remember that time is not tense; actually tense is the indication of the time in which the action has taken place. Tense is the subpart of the time.

**The different forms of the same verb with its respective tenses are given below in the table:**

Verb	Present	Past	Future
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cut
Begin	Begin	Began	Will Begin
Do	Do	Did	Will/Shall Do

## Modals:

Modals are like helpers which are used to indicate the obligation, modality, permission, skill, etc.

They are auxiliary verbs and are often used with other verbs. We cannot use the modal verbs alone; they are always used with other words. The examples of modal verbs are can, could, should, shall, will, must, might, may, need, dare, etc. The opposite of these modal verbs are negative modals which are can't, couldn't, shouldn't, mustn't, will not, needn't, etc.

Examples:

- She **can** do that.
- You **may** go wherever you want.

### Active and Passive Voice

Before learning about active and passive voice, let's first learn about voice. So, the form of changing or transformative verbs which are used to indicate the subject of the sentence is the doer or the action done on the subject is a voice. In active voice, the subject does the actions on the object which means the subject is the doer. While in the passive voice the subject is acted upon by the action or verb.

Examples of active voice and passive voice are

- Neeta wrote the essay. (Active voice)
- The essay was written by Neeta. (Passive voice)

### Clauses

A combination of verb and subject that gives the initial idea about the sentence. There are three types of clauses:

- **Noun Clause:** In this type, the clause acts as a noun and it cannot be used alone because it needs another part of the sentence for better understanding.

Eg. **I did** what you told me yesterday.

- **Adverbial Clause:** The clause which acts as the adverb in the statement are adverbial clause.

Eg. **After the class ended**, she collected our homework.

- **Relative clause:** The clauses which are used to join two or more sentences to form a sentence are called relative clauses.

Eg. I bought a new laptop. It is costly.

The above sentence changed as: I bought a new laptop **that** is very expensive.

## Determiners

The words which are used before the things or person to indicate them are called determiners.

Examples of determiners are all, some, many, this, that, those, what, which, next, last, first, etc.

The determiners used in the sentences are as

- She is a **very** beautiful girl.
- I have **some** concerns about them.

## Prepositions

The words which are used before the noun to indicate the relationship between the noun and the other things are called prepositions. The commonly used prepositions are in, on, above, below, near, between, behind, beside, under, in front of, etc. Example:

- The table is **behind** the cupboard.
- The bookstore is **in front of** the bus stop.

## Integrated Grammar

In integrated grammar, we will see the variety of ways or question types that are asked in the exams based on grammar.

## Gap Filling

In the gap-filling type of questions, you have to fill the gaps by choosing proper words.

Eg. I am a \_\_\_\_ fan of MSD. He is the \_\_\_\_ cricket player in the world.

Big	Biggest
Best	Better

Answer: I am a **big** fan of MSD. He is the **best** cricket player in the world.

### Omission:

In the omission type of question, we have to identify the word which is omitted in the sentence.

For Example:

I might **can** be able to help you.

In the above sentence Can should be removed. And the sentence should read: I might be able to help.

### Sentence Reordering:

In sentence reordering, you have to make meaningful sentences by using the given words.

For example:

Rearrange the provided words to make a meaningful sentence:

Love/my/very/mother/much/I.

**I love my mother very much.**

Difficult Word Meanings:

Word	Meaning
Combination	Collection of things that have been combined

Doer	Performer
Omission	The act of neglecting or removing something
Transformation	Change

## Summary

In this chapter, we have taken an overview of the grammar of class 10. We learned about different important topics like tenses, reported speech, modals, voice, subject-verb concord, prepositions, and determiners. We also saw the examples of each of these and some practice questions.

## Practice Questions

- 1. Change the active voice to passive voice:**
  - They played basketball.
  - She did not help me.
- 2. Fill the blanks with suitable determiners.**
  - He always comes \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.
  - I have \_\_\_\_\_ issues with my laptop.
- 3. Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence.**
  - inside/grandeur/the palace hall/it was/all
  - animal/matters/our vision/a world/should be/where/welfare
- 4. Omit the unnecessary words from the sentences.**
  - I don't care how much a expensive that laptop is. I am going to buy it.
  - Do not behave a in such a rude manner.
- 5. Fill in the blanks**
  - You \_\_\_\_\_ do it.(Can/ may)

- If you ask her, she \_\_\_\_\_ definitely help you.( Will/ shall)

### Answers

#### 1. Change the active voice to passive voice:

- The basketball was played by them.
- I was not helped by her.

#### 2. Fill the blanks with suitable determiners.

- He always comes **first** in the class.
- I have **some** issues with my laptop.

#### 3. Rearrange the words to make a meaningful sentence.

- It was all grandeur inside the palace hall.
- Our vision should be a world where animal welfare matters.

#### 4. Omit the unnecessary words from the sentences.

- I don't care how expensive that laptop is. I am going to buy it.
- Do not behave in such a rude manner.

#### 5. Fill in the blanks

- You **can** do it.
- If you ask her, she **will** definitely help you.