

English Grammar Class 6

The Sentence

English grammar is the set of grammatical rules that regulate the English language. This involves the arrangement of particular words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. We'll go over some of the crucial sixth-grade English grammar topics in the article. For better comprehension and idea clarity, practice questions and solved examples are provided throughout the article along with the topic's specifics. Let's get started exploring this interesting topic.



Image: Introduction to English grammar

Noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection are some of the most important topics in English Grammar for grade six. Let's study them one by one:

Sentences



Image: The Sentences

- Generally speaking, a sentence is described as a word or set of words that convey a comprehensive notion by making a declaration or providing an order, asking a question, or proclaiming. There are four types of sentences:
- Affirmative sentences
- Interrogative (or question) sentences
- Imperative sentences
- Exclamatory sentences

Declarative or Assertive Sentences: An informative sentence that finishes with a period or a full stop is referred to as a declarative or assertive sentence.

- Example: I enjoy reading fantasy books.

Imperative Sentences: A sentence that expresses a request, an order, or a command is referred to as an imperative sentence.

- Examples: When you arrive, please pick up the notes.

Interrogative Sentence: An interrogative sentence asks a question and has a question mark at the conclusion.

- Example: What was the title of the movie you were viewing, for instance?

Exclamatory Sentence: An exclamatory sentence ends in an exclamation mark and is used to express quick, powerful emotions. Interjections can also be used to create exclamatory sentences. Examples: Wow, this is really good!

Subject: The subject of the sentence is the portion that identifies the person or thing that we are talking about.

Example: A **young guy** moves quickly.

Predicate: The predicate of a sentence is the portion that provides information about the topic.

- Example: A young boy **moves quickly**.

Tenses

The concept of tense is crucial to understanding English grammar. It shows the shape the verb took to understand the context being discussed.

There are 3 main types of Tenses. They are:

- Present tense
- Past tense
- Future tense.

Present Tense: When something happens in the present, it is referenced or indicated using this tense. When something is being stated or written about as it is happening in the present, the simple present or indefinite present tense is employed to describe it.

- Example: Barking dogs, for instance.

Past Tense: When referring to the past, the past simple tense is employed. The past tense can also be referred to as the "simple past tense."

- For example, we stayed at a hotel.

Future Tense: When speaking or writing, this tense is used to refer to or suggest something that hasn't yet occurred. "Simple Future Tense" is frequently created by combining the phrases "will" and "shall."

- Example: we'll arrive by midday.

Verbs

This is the most crucial section of a speech because a phrase cannot exist without a verb. Simply expressed, this is a word that indicates the subject of a sentence's action (physical or mental) or state of being.

Example:

Am, is, was, are, and where are some examples of "State of Being Verbs."

The verbs in a sentence are the action words that describe what the subject is doing. Verbs, which describe what is happening, are the primary component of a sentence or phrase together with nouns. There are two types of verbs: Finite and Non- Finite.

Finite verbs	Non-finite verbs
A verb that shows time or a verb that is limited by the number, person, and gender of the subject is known as a Finite verb.	A verb that does not show time or a verb that is not limited by the number, person, and tense of the subject is known as a Non-Finite verb.
Examples: Neha writes letters. They write letters.	Examples: Raman tries to sing. We try to sing. They try to sing.

Noun:

The noun is described as a word that refers to the names of people, places, things, states, or attributes in plain English. The noun is a grammatical constituent that has both solitary and plural forms.

Examples:

- The father of Rahul is a **doctor**.
- Rishi used only his hands to catch a **bug**.

An object (Example: a book), a character (Example: Betty Crocker), a creature (Example: a cat), a location (Example: Omaha), a trait (Example: softness), a concept (Example: equity), or action are all nouns.

Types of the noun: It describes the Grammar concept called Noun

1. Common noun.
2. Proper noun.
3. Abstract noun.
4. Concrete noun.

Noun Type	Examples
Common noun	Building, cloud, goat, tree
Proper noun	Brexit, Michelle Obama, New York
Abstract noun	communication, happiness, wealth
Concrete noun	Car, house, light, rain

Pronoun:

Pronouns are speech components that take the place of nouns in sentences. The pronouns I, it, he, she, mine, his, hers, we, they, theirs, and ours are a few instances.

Examples:

- **He** is very tall and handsome.

A pronoun is something that denotes an individual or object. As an example he, she, they, I, her, etc. You can describe somebody or something by using a pronoun when you don't need to utilize a noun, usually because the subject has already been specified.

Types of Pronouns

Pronouns can be categorized into eight types. These are:

1. Possessive pronouns:

It is a pronoun indicating possession, for example, mine, yours, hers, theirs.

2. Personal pronouns:

They are pronouns that are associated primarily with a particular grammatical person - first person, second person, or third person.

3. Relative pronouns:

It is a pronoun that marks a relative clause and serves the purpose of conjoining modifying information about an antecedent referent.

4. Reflexive pronouns:

Reflexive pronouns are words which refer back to a person or thing like myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves.

5. Indefinite pronouns:

This type of pronoun doesn't refer to any specific person, amount or thing.

6. Demonstrative pronouns:

It is a type of pronouns which is used to demonstrate any object or something or to point to something in a sentence.

7. Interrogative pronouns:

An interrogative Pronoun is used to ask a question.

8. Intensive pronouns:

An Intensive Pronoun is a type of pronoun that references back to the antecedent or subject of the sentence.

Nouns are replaced by pronouns. When something or someone has already been discussed, it is used.

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	Me	My	Mine
You	You	Your	Yours
He	Him	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
We	Us	Our	Ours
You	You	Your	Yours
They	Them	Their	Theirs

Adjectives:

The Adjectives describe how to build a relevant Noun or Pronoun by incorporating a word. Interrogative, Descriptive, and proper adjectives are various types of adjectives.

Examples:

- Sheena wore a **beautiful** dress.
- She writes **meaningless** letters.

Determiners:

A determiner belongs to the category of words that are employed to alter nouns or their synonyms. Determiners are commonly used before descriptive adjectives to help clarify what a noun refers to.

Types of determiners:

- Possessive Determiners.
- Numeral Determiners.
- Demonstrative Determiners.
- Quantitative Determiners, are the types of determiners.

Examples of Determiners:

- **These** are my childhood pictures.
- **His** gossips are out of **the** world.

Adverb:

Adverbs are used to describe words just like adjectives, but unlike adjectives, they can describe other adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs.

- Adverbial of Style
- Time adverbs
- location adverbs
- Degree Adverbs

Examples: Her attire revealed her **charmingly** quirky personality.

Conjunction:

A conjunction is a speech component that connects words, phrases, or clauses.

- Conjunction examples include and, yet, but, for, nor, or, and so.

Preposition:

Prepositions serve as connectors in sentences, joining nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words. They serve as a link between the subjects, predicates, verbs, and contexts of a phrase.

- Prepositional phrases like above, below, throughout, outside, before, near, and some are examples.

Interjection: In this section of a speech, we discuss words that convey feelings. Interjections are frequently used to express intense feelings; hence an exclamation point is normally added after them.

Examples:

- Ouch! That had to hurt.
- Yay, we prevailed!

Difficult Words and Meanings

Words	Meanings
Notion	belief about something.
employed	having a paid job
Discourse	written or spoken communication
Convey	to carry from one place to another
Crucial	extremely important

Summary

We learned about some of the important topics of English Grammar for grade six. Various components of speech, including nouns, verbs, adverbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections are discussed in the article. Additionally, we study the various sentence patterns, including

subject and predicate, as well as the distinction between finite and non-finite verbs. The practise questions and solutions will be covered in the final portion to help you learn everything clearly.

Practice Questions

1. What class of noun names items that can be perceived through sight, sound, touch, smell, or taste?

- a) Concrete
- b) Abstract
- c) Infinitive
- d) Relative

2. What kind of noun is highlighted in the sentence below?: Adam drove through the narrow alley?

- a) Proper
- b) Common
- c) Concrete
- d) Both A and C

3. Fill the blank with suitable Adjective:

- The _____ prize was won by a Hindu. (Great/First/One)
- Suddenly there arose a _____ storm. (Violent/Many/Great)

4. . Fill the blank with suitable verb: Do you think he ___ what I said?

- a) understood
- b) understanding
- c) Understand

Answers:

1. The correct answer is the option (a) **Concrete**.
2. The correct answer is option (b) **Common**.
3. **Fill the blank with suitable Adjective:**
 - The **first** prize was won by a Hindu.

- Suddenly there arose a **violent** storm.
4. The correct answer is the option (a) **understood**.

