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# English Grammer Charts, School Education

## Product Image



## Description

**Standard Size:** 50x75cms, Set of 20 Charts

**Language:** English

Laminated Paper Charts with Plastic Rollers. These Charts have technically accurate and



## PRONOUNS - II

Pronouns are the Words Used in Place of Nouns.

### Demonstrative Pronouns

Pro nouns which are used to point out the objects to which they refer.

**this, that, these, those**

*This is the house we intend to buy.*  
*His shoes shone.*

### Distributive Pronouns

Pro nouns which refer to persons or things one at a time. They are always singular.

**each, either, neither, none, any**

*Each of you can do this job.*  
*I don't like any of these shirts.*

### Indefinite Pronouns

Pro nouns which refer to persons or things in general. They are always singular.

**one, none, all, somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody, any, all, few**

*Somebody has broken the window.*  
*They have completed their work.*

### Interrogative Pronouns

Pro nouns used to ask questions.

**who, whose, whom, which, what**

*Who do you want?*  
*Who is he?*

### Relative Pronouns

Pro nouns which refer or relate to some nouns, going before, which are called antecedents.

**who, whom, which, what, that**

*I have children who are smart.*  
*That is the cake that Nisha prepared.*

### Reciprocal Pronouns

Pro nouns used to express mutual relationship.

**each other, one another**

*The two brothers love each other.*  
*They like one another.*

## PRESENT TENSE

A Verb That Refers to Present Time is in Present Tense.

Present Indefinite Tense	Present Continuous Tense
<p>Action is simply mentioned and there is nothing being said about its completeness.</p> <p><b>Sentence</b> 1st form of verb or 1st form of verb + s/es</p> <p><b>Negative</b> do/does + not + 1st form</p> <p><b>Interrogative</b> Do/Does + subject + 1st form...?</p>	<p>Action is still going on in the present time.</p> <p><b>Sentence</b> is/am/are + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p><b>Negative</b> is/am/are + not + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p><b>Interrogative</b> is/Am/Are + subject + 1st form of verb + ing...?</p>
Present Perfect Tense	Present Perfect Continuous Tense
<p>Action is completed or has ended recently.</p> <p><b>Sentence</b> has/have + 3rd form of verb</p> <p><b>Negative</b> has/have + not + 3rd form of verb</p> <p><b>Interrogative</b> Has/Have + subject + 3rd form of verb...?</p>	<p>Action is started for sometime and is still going on.</p> <p><b>Sentence</b> has/have + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p><b>Negative</b> has/have + not + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p><b>Interrogative</b> Has/Have + subject + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?</p>

### E. Charts, Preposition

## PREPOSITION

Preposition is a Word Placed Before a Noun or a Pronoun to Show the Relation Between the Person or Thing Denoted by it and Something else Mentioned in the Sentence.

### Simple Preposition

at, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, out, through, till, to, up, with etc.

### Compound Preposition

about, above, across, along, around, before, behind, below, beside, beyond, inside, outside, within etc.

### Phrase Preposition

according to, along with, by virtue of, for the sake of, in addition to, in front of, in place of, in spite of, instead of, on account of, with reference to, with regard to etc.

### Participial Preposition

barring, concerning, during, pending, regarding etc.

Relations Expressed by Prepositions

<b>Manner</b> <i>I have known him for five years.</i>	<b>Cause/Purpose/Reason</b> <i>She woke herself <u>up</u> the wall.</i>	<b>Possession</b> <i>Milk is sold <u>by</u> the milkman.</i>
<b>Measure/Rate/Value</b> <i>We are paid <u>at</u> 10 paise.</i>	<b>Contrast/Concession</b> <i>His mother is suffering <u>from</u> pain.</i>	<b>Inference/Motive/Origin</b> <i>The boy with red hair is my friend.</i>
<b>Measure/Rate/Value</b> <i>Mangoes are sold <u>at</u> Rs 100 per kg.</i>	<b>Contrast/Concession</b> <i>For all his wealth, he is not content.</i>	<b>Inference/Motive/Origin</b> <i>His skills come <u>from</u> practice.</i>

### F. Charts, Sentence

## SENTENCE

A Sentence is a Group of Words Conveying a Complete Sense.

<b>Assertive Sentence</b> States a fact. It ends with a full stop.	<b>Interrogative Sentence</b> Asks a question. It ends with a question mark.
<b>Imperative Sentence</b> Shows a command or request. It ends with a full stop.	<b>Exclamatory Sentence</b> Shows a strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation mark.
<b>Optative Sentence</b> Shows a wish. It ends with an exclamation mark or full stop.	

### G. Charts, Noun: Kinds

### H. Charts, Articles



## ADJECTIVE : Kinds-I

**Adjectives of Quality (Descriptive Adjectives)**  
Show the kind or quality of person or thing. Answer the question : of what kind ?

Madness Philip was a **brave** warrior.      The court's decision was **just**.      The old man died.

**Adjectives of Quantity**  
Show how much of a thing is meant. Answer the question : how much ?

We have had **two** matches.      The bed is **very** comfortable.      The boy is **very** intelligent.

**Adjectives of Number**  
Show how many persons or things are meant or in what order persons or things stand.

**Definite Numeral Adjective**      **Indefinite Numeral Adjective**      **Quantitative Numeral Adjective**

The hand has **five** fingers.      Here are **some** ripe mangoes.      Each boy took **his** seat.

**Proper Adjectives**  
Adjectives derived from proper nouns.

I am proud of our **Indian** culture.      Red Fort is a fine example of **Mughal** architecture.      Chinese noodles are very popular among **many**.

## ADJECTIVE : Kinds-II

**Demonstrative Adjectives**  
Adjectives which point out which person or thing is meant. These answer the question - which ?

Don't be in such a **hurry**.      Your glass is **green**.      These pens are **black**.

**Interrogative Adjectives**  
Adjectives used with nouns to ask questions.

Whose game is lying on the table ?      Whose name is it ?      Which umbrella is hers ?

**Possessive Adjectives**  
Adjectives which show possession.

This is **her** father's car.      It is **his** motorcycle.      Everyone likes to **get** up.

**Emphasizing Adjectives**  
Adjectives which add emphasis to a noun.

Meet your **own** business.      This is the **very** book I wanted.      I opened the lid with **my own** hands.

**Exclamatory Adjectives**  
Adjectives which help to express a strong emotion.

What a **genius** !      What an **idea** !      What a **blowing** !

M. Charts, Adjective

N. Charts, Past Tense

## ADJECTIVE

Adjective is a Word That Adds Something to the Meaning of a Noun or a Pronoun.

Beautiful lady, Hooded person, Sweet mangoes, Some help, Sharp knife, Your gloves, That tree, Minetti's salary.

**Formation of Adjectives**

From Nouns	From Verbs	From Adjectives
Glory - Glorious Dirt - Dirty Hope - Hopeful Fool - Foolish Gold - Golden	Worry - Worryful Love - Loving Tire - Tiresome Cease - Ceaseless Talk - Talkative	Small - Smallish Wholesome - Wholesomely Sick - Sickly Comic - Comical Correct - Correctly

**Degree of Comparison**

**Positive** (no comparison)      **Comparative** (comparison between two)      **Superlative** (comparison among more than two)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tall	taller	tallest
brave	braver	bravest
thin	thinner	thinnest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
gay	gayier	gayest
light	lighter	lightest
good	better	best
little	less	least

## PAST TENSE

A Verb That Refers to Past Time is Said to be in Past Tense.

**Past Indefinite Tense**  
The action is simply mentioned and understood to have taken place in the past.

**Sentence**      **Verb form**  
Statement: 2nd form of verb  
Negative: did + not + 1st form of verb  
Interrogative: Did + subject + 1st form of verb...?

**Past Continuous Tense**  
The action was ongoing till a certain time in the past.

**Sentence**      **Verb form**  
Statement: was/were + 1st form of verb + ing  
Negative: was/were + not + 1st form of verb + ing  
Interrogative: Was/Were + subject + 1st form of verb + ing...?

**Past Perfect Tense**  
Expresses something that happened before another action in the past.

**Sentence**      **Verb form**  
Statement: had + 3rd form of verb  
Negative: had + not + 3rd form of verb  
Interrogative: Had + subject + 3rd form of verb...?

**Past Perfect Continuous Tense**  
Expresses something that started in the past and continued until another time in the past.

**Sentence**      **Verb form**  
Statement: had + been + 1st form of verb + ing  
Negative: had + not + been + 1st form of verb + ing  
Interrogative: Had + subject + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?

O. Charts, Non-Finite: Gerunds &

P. Charts, Non-Finite: Infinitives

# Participles

## NON-FINITES : Gerunds & Participles

**GERUNDS** Gerunds act as nouns in the sentence and are formed by adding **-ing** in the first form of the verb.

Gerund as a Subject Swimming has earned many fans.	Gerund as Complement of Verb Riding is thrilling.	Gerund as an Object New shoes need washing.	Gerund as the object of preposition Madira is very good at riding.
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**PARTICIPLES** Participles act as verbal adjectives in the sentence.

**Present Participles** : Form : **1st form of verb + ing**

As Adjective Nobody likes a <b>grinning</b> girl.	As Subject Complement The <b>grinning</b> boy is happy.	As Object Complement They will let the <b>laughing</b> boy.	As an Absolute Phrase The teacher <b>laughing</b> , they all went out.
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**Past Participles** : Represent completed action or state of the thing spoken of

As Adjective The <b>fallen</b> man slept under the tree.	As Subject Complement She <b>seemed</b> confused.	Object Complement I found all the people <b>laughing</b> .	As Absolute Phrase Having been <b>laughed</b> , the boy became sad.
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## NON-FINITES : Infinitives

Infinitives Work as Nouns, Adjectives or Adverbs in the Sentence.

**FORM** : **to + verb in its first form**

**SIMPLE INFINITIVES** : Infinitives used as nouns

As subject of a verb Swimming is a great exercise.	As object of a verb The teacher has been <b>riding</b> .	As complement of a verb She helped me <b>to reach</b> the bus.	As object of a preposition He asked her <b>to get</b> a question.
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**GERUNDIAL INFINITIVES** : Infinitives used as adjectives or adverbs

Quality a verb We had <b>to wait</b> for the bus.	Quality an adjective He looks <b>to be</b> nervous.	Quality a noun The school <b>to be</b> closed is a question.	Quality a sentence After <b>to see</b> the doctor, he had to go to the hospital.
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After the verbs let, make, bid, see, hear, feel, help etc.

**After need/tare in negative sentences.**

They need <b>to go</b> to school.	She <b>doesn't</b> need <b>to</b> get up early.	Let him <b>to</b> work.
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**After the expressions had better, would rather, sooner than, rather than, had rather.**

I <b>had better</b> <b>to</b> go to school.	I <b>would</b> <b>rather</b> <b>to</b> go to school.	I <b>had</b> <b>rather</b> <b>to</b> go to school.
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## Q. Charts, Verbs

## R. Charts, Future Tense

## VERBS

Verb is a Word That Says or Asserts Something About a Person or Thing. No Sentence Can Exist Without a Verb.

**A Verb Will Tell**

What a person or thing does Babu is <b>riding</b> a horse.	What a person or thing is Babu is <b>riding</b> .	What is done to a person or thing The road is <b>being</b> repaired.	What a person or thing has An octopus has <b>eight</b> legs.
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**Transitive Verb** : Action passes over from the doer to an object.

**Intransitive Verb** : Action does not pass over to any object.

**Verb of Incomplete Predication** : Needs another word to make complete sense.

**Auxiliary Verb** : A helping verb which helps main verb in forming tense, mood or voice.

## FUTURE TENSE

A Verb That Refers to the Future Time is Said to be in Future Tense.

<b>Future Indefinite Tense</b> Action which is planned to be in future. Nothing is said about the time in the future. <b>Sentence</b> Statement: will/shall + 1st form of verb Negative: will/shall + not + 1st form of verb Interrogative: Will/Shall + subject + 1st form of verb...?	<b>Future Continuous Tense</b> Expresses action ongoing at a particular moment in the future. <b>Sentence</b> Statement: will/shall + be + 1st form of verb + ing Negative: will/shall + not + be + 1st form of verb + ing Interrogative: Will/Shall + subject + be + 1st form of verb + ing...?
<b>Future Perfect Tense</b> Expresses action that will occur in the future before another action in the future. <b>Sentence</b> Statement: will/shall + have + 3rd form of verb Negative: will/shall + not + have + 3rd form of verb Interrogative: Will/Shall + subject + have + 3rd form of verb...?	<b>Future Perfect Continuous Tense</b> Expresses an ongoing action before some point in the future. <b>Sentence</b> Statement: will/shall + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing Negative: will/shall + not + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing Interrogative: Will/Shall + subject + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?

## S. Charts, Adverb

**ADVERB**

An Adverb is a Word That Modifies the Meaning of a Verb, an Adjective or Another Adverb.

Modifies Verb    Modifies Adverb    Modifies Adjective    Modifies Sentence

**KINDS OF ADVERBS**

- Adverbs of Time
- Adverbs of Frequency
- Adverbs of Reason
- Adverbs of Affirmation & Negation
- Adverbs of Degree or Quantity
- Adverbs of Place or Position
- Adverbs of Manner
- Relative Adverbs
- Interrogative Adverbs

## T. Charts, Noun: Case

**NOUN: Case**

**Nominative Case** | Nouns are used as the subject of a verb.

**Objective Case (Accusative)** | Nouns are used as the direct object of verbs.

**Dative Case** | Nouns are used as an indirect object.

**Possessive Case** | Nouns are used to show possession.

**Case in Apposition** | When two nouns are used for the same person, place or thing in a sentence, then the second noun is Case in Apposition of the first noun.

**Vocative Case** | Nouns used in nominative of address are vocative case.

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