

KITE VICTERS ONLINE CLASS SUPPORT MATERIAL

Class: 10

Subject: English

Unit: 2

Work Sheet: 14

Topic: Language
Elements- Episode 3

Review and Assignments based on Victers First Bell Online Class on 16/10/2020, Friday 11.30 am

Previous Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 14/10/2020

Dear students please check your assignments with these possible answers

Activity 1:

Identify the Noun Phrases and Verb Phrases of the following Sentences

1. A few local people took our permission to go with us.
2. The cage on the lorry was covered.
3. I decided to play it safe.
4. Mr. Thorat reached the shooting location with the tiger.

Ans:

Sl. No.	Sentence	Noun Phrase (Subjective Part)	Verb Phrase (Predicate Part)
1	<i>A few local people took our permission to go with us.</i>	<i>A few local people</i>	<i>took our permission to go with us.</i>
2	<i>The cage on the lorry was covered.</i>	<i>The cage on the lorry</i>	<i>was covered.</i>
3	<i>I decided to play it safe.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>decided to play it safe.</i>
4	<i>Mr. Thorat reached the shooting location.</i>	<i>Mr. Thorat</i>	<i>reached the shooting location.</i>

Activity 4 (page No. 71)

a) Read the sentences given below and identify the noun phrase and verb phrase in them. One is done for you.

1. Mr Thorat nodded.
2. This puzzled me.
3. He was a South Indian.
4. Mr Thorat reached the shooting location.

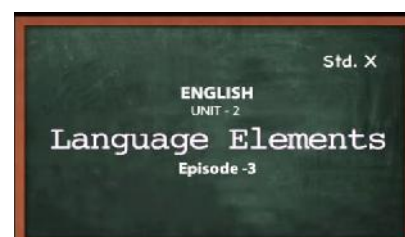
Ans:

Sl. No.	Sentence	Noun Phrase (Subjective Part)	Verb Phrase (Predicate Part)
1	<i>Mr. Thorat nodded.</i>	<i>Mr. Thorat</i>	<i>nodded.</i>
2	<i>This puzzled me.</i>	<i>This</i>	<i>puzzled me.</i>
3	<i>He was a South Indian.</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>was a South Indian.</i>
4	<i>Mr. Thorat reached the shooting location.</i>	<i>Mr. Thorat</i>	<i>reached the shooting location.</i>

Review and Assignments based on Victers Online Class on 16/10/2020,

Dear students,

Did you watch the English class today? (14/10/2020). If not, **Click on the image** to watch the video. After watching the video try the following assignments. Hope the following explanation will help you to have a feedback of today's class. The class mainly concentrated on the Language Elements – Verb Phrase, Complement, Constituents of the verb Phrase, Object, Subject and Object compliments.



Let's Recap.

In the last class we discussed, the Subject, Predicate, Noun Phrase, Clause, Determiner, Predeterminer, Adjunct, Articles, Possessives, Demonstratives etc. The content of following boxes will help you to recap what we discussed. Just go through it.

SUBJECT
Who or what is spoken about

PREDICATE
What the subject does/is/ has

NOUN PHRASE
A phrase with a noun as the head word

ഒരു വാക്യത്തിൽ ആരെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുന്നുവോ അത് ആ വാക്യത്തിലെ കർത്താവ്. (Subject)

കർത്താവ് എന്ത് ചെയ്യുന്നുവോ, എന്താകുന്നുവോ, എന്ത് ഉണ്ടെന്ന് പറയുന്നുവോ അത് ആ വാക്യത്തിലെ ആഖ്യാതം. (Predicate)

ഒരു പദ സമൂഹത്തിൽ നാമം തലവയായി വരുന്നത് നാമപദസമൂഹം (Noun Phrase)

Adjunct: An adjunct is a word or phrase that constitutes an optional element or is considered of secondary importance in a sentence.
Example: 'on the table' in the sentence, 'We left some flowers on the table'. 'We left some flowers' itself can complete the sense.
(ഒരു വാക്യത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി വരുന്ന വാക്കോ, പദസമൂഹമോ ആണ് Adjunct. ഇവ വാക്യത്തിൽ നിന്നും നീക്കം ചെയ്യാലും വാക്യത്തിന്റെ ആശയത്തിൽ മാറ്റം വരുന്നില്ല.)

Prepositional Phrase: A prepositional phrase is a group of words consisting of a preposition as the head word of the phrase.
(ഒരു ഗതി (Preposition) തലവയായി വരുന്ന പദസമൂഹത്തെ Prepositional phrase എന്ന് പറയുന്നു.)

e.g. In the beginning, by the end of the story, in the class room etc.

Predeterminer: Predeterminer is a word or phrase that occurs before a determiner, typically quantifying the noun phrase, for example both or a lot of etc.
(ഒരു നാമപദ സമൂഹത്തിൽ determiner -ന്റെ മുൻപിൽ ചേർക്കുന്നതും Noun Phrase - ലുള്ള നാമത്തിനെ (Head Word) വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുമായ പദം.)

Articles: Articles are words that determines a noun. There are three articles in English. They are 'a', 'an' and 'the'. The English articles are classified as 'Definite Article' and 'Indefinite Article'. 'a' and 'an' are Indefinite Articles and 'the' is the Definite Article.
നിശ്ചയോപ പദങ്ങൾ: ഒരു നാമത്തോടു ചേർത്തുപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പദമാണ് 'Articles'. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷയിൽ മൂന്ന് Articles ആണ് ഉള്ളത്. 'a', 'an', 'the' എന്നിവയാണ്. (ഒരു, അഥവ 'ആ' എന്ന് അർത്ഥം)

A 'determiner' is a word that introduces a noun. It comes before a noun or an adjective. A determiner is a general term for the words or a group of words that appear before a noun or a noun phrase. They're meant to describe the noun or noun phrase by either specifying, identifying or quantifying it.
(ഒരു നാമത്തിന്റെയോ നാമവിശേഷണത്തിന്റെയോ മുൻപ് വരുന്ന പദം)

What are the Determiners' used in a 'Noun Phrase'?

1. Articles (a, an, the)
2. Possessives (my, our, your, his, her, its etc.)
3. Demonstratives (this, that, these, those, such etc.)

Possessives are forms that we use to talk about possessions and relationships between things and people.
e.g. my, our your, his, her, their, her.
(ഉടമസ്ഥതയെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന പദങ്ങളാണ് (Possessives) ഉദാ. എന്റെ, നിന്റെ, അവന്റെ, അവളുടെ, അവരുടെ)

Clause: A clause is part of a sentence which has a subject and predicate.
(ഒരു വാക്യത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി വരികയും സ്വന്തമായി കർത്താവും ക്രിയയുമടങ്ങുന്നതാണ് ഉപവാക്യം)

e.g. 1. **When the bell rang**, the students entered the class.
2. **As it was raining**, we did not go out to play.

Demonstratives show where an object or a person is in relation to the speaker. Common demonstratives are 'this, these, that, those'
(വക്താവിനോടു ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടത്തി പരാമർശിക്കുന്ന വ്യക്തിയുടെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വസ്തുവിന്റെ സ്ഥാനം നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതിന് ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്ന പദങ്ങൾ. ഉദാ. ഇവിടെ, അവിടെ, ഇവ, അവ)

A prepositional phrase is a group of words consisting of a preposition as the head word. A prepositional phrase modifies a noun or a verb.
(ഒരു Preposition പ്രധാന വാക്കായി വരുന്നതും, നാമപദ സമൂഹത്തിൽ Noun (Head Word) -നെ വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുമായ പദസമൂഹം) e.g. in the beginning, on the tripod, at the station, by the hand, in the evening, of the school etc.

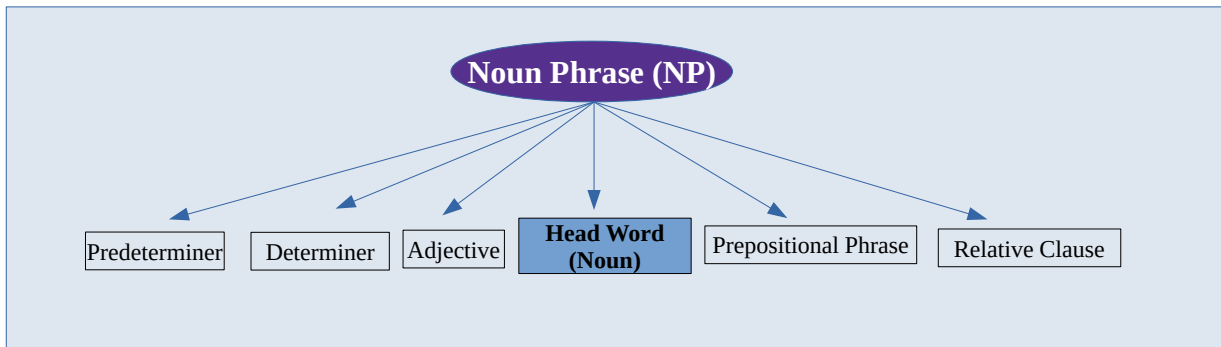
The most important factor in the **Subject Part** is the **Noun** or anything **stands for a Noun**. It can be a **Noun, Pronoun, Noun Phrase** or sometimes a **Noun Clause**.
 (ഒരു വാക്യത്തിന്റെ ആഖ്യയുടെ (Subject) സ്ഥാനത്ത് ഒരു നാമമോ (Noun), സർവ്വനാമമോ (Pronoun), നാമപദസമൂഹമോ (Noun Phrase), നാമ ഉപവാക്യമോ (Noun Clause) വരാം)

A Noun Phrase can be a Noun, Pronoun or a Noun Clause
 (ഒരു വാക്യത്തിലെ കർത്താവിന്റെ സ്ഥാനത്തു വരുന്ന നാമപദ സമൂഹം ഒരു നാമമോ, സർവ്വനാമമോ, നാമ ഉപവാക്യമോ ആകാം)

Difference between a 'Phrase' and a 'Clause'

PHRASE: A group of words expressing a particular idea or meaning.

CLAUSE: A part of a sentence consisting of a subject and a predicate



Let's Discuss

Look at the picture below and the sentence attached



We can analyse the sentence as follows

Sentence: Both the well-fed tigers in the lorry which were brought from the Bharat Circus were robust.

Find the Noun Phrase and the Verb Phrase of this sentence

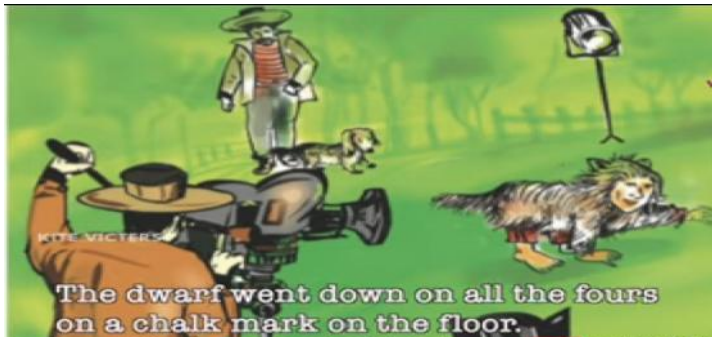
Noun Phrase: Both the well-fed tigers in the lorry which were brought from the Bharat Circus

Verb Phrase: were robust.

Constituents of the Noun Phrase

- Noun Phrase : Both the well-fed tigers in the lorry which were brought from the Bharat Circus
- Both : Predeterminer
- The : Determiner
- well-fed : Adjective
- Tiger : Noun (Head Word)
- in the lorry : Prepositional Phrase
- which were brought from the Bharat Circus : Relative Clause

Now let's discuss the '**Verb Phrase**' - the **Predicate Part** of a Sentence
 Look at the pictures below and the sentence attached



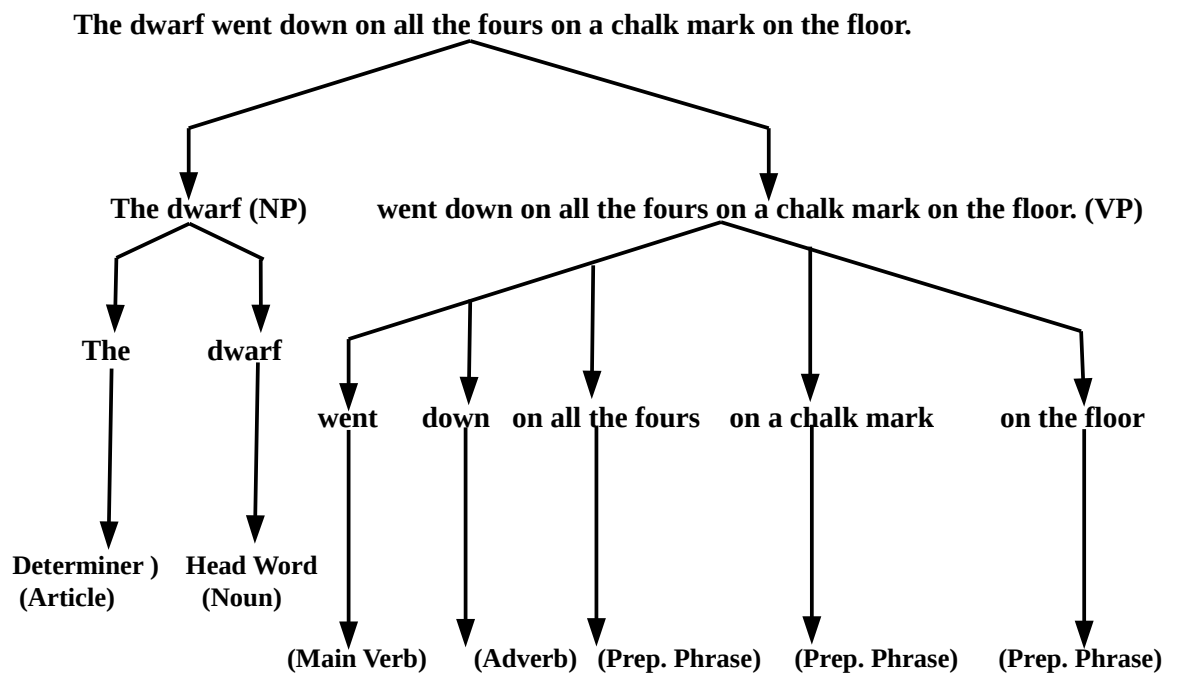
Sentence: The dwarf went down on all the fours on a chalk mark on the floor.

Noun Phrase : The dwarf

Verb Phrase : **went** down on all the fours on a chalk mark on the floor. (Verb Phrase)

Verb Phrase (VP): Verb phrase is the predicate part of a sentence in which the verb is the key word and some times followed by other constituents.
 e.g. Mr. Thorat **trains the animals in Bharat Circus.** (VP)

Let us analyse the constituents of the Verb Phrase of this sentence



Constituents of the Verb Phrase of the sentences.

- went : Verb
- down : Adverb
- on all the fours: Prepositional Phrase
- on a chalk mark: Prepositional Phrase
- on the floor : Prepositional Phrase

Note: An **Adverb/ Adjunct** and **Prepositional Phrase** is a part of a **Verb Phrase**.

Activity 1

Now analyse the verb phrase in the following sentences.

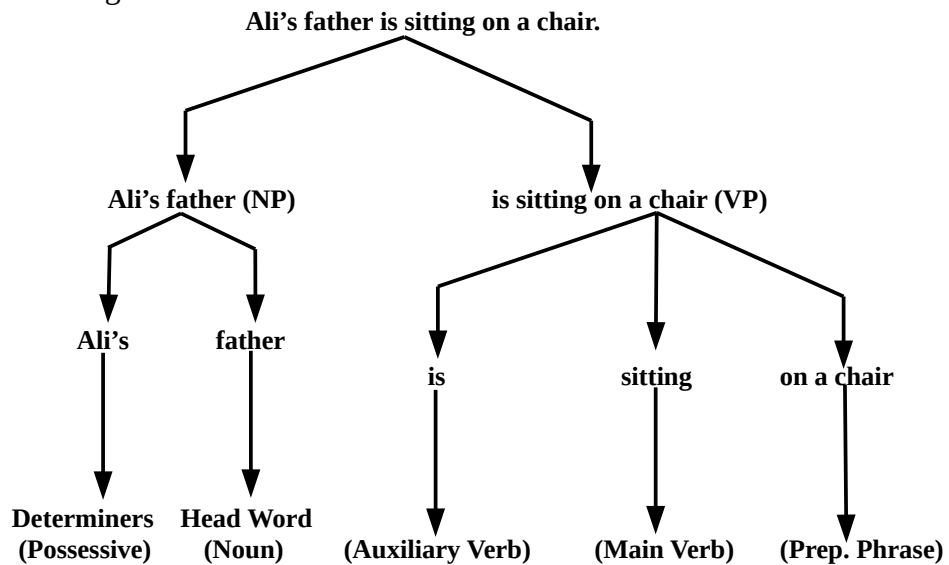
1. We went to meet the manager.
2. Mr.Thorat reached the shooting location with the tiger.
3. The shopkeeper gives Ali a small black bag to put potatoes.
4. The cage on the lorry was covered.
5. Mr.Thorat reached the shooting location with the tiger.
6. Notices were placed in the press all over the United States.
7. We were watching a new and strange kind of circus.



Sentence: Ali's father is sitting on a chair.

Noun Phrase : Ali's father

Verb Phrase : is sitting on a chair.



Constituents of the Verb Phrase of the sentences.

is : Auxiliary Verb

sitting : Verb

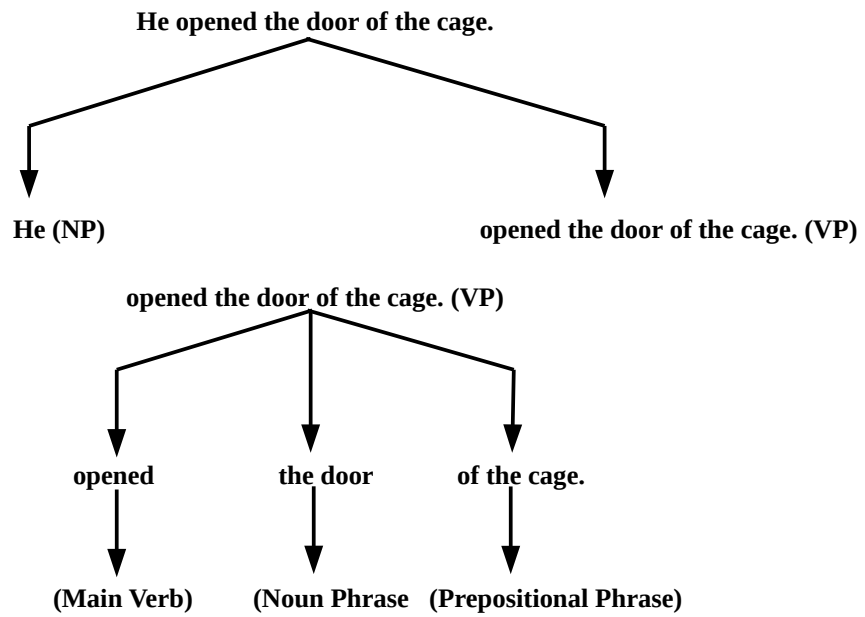
on a chair : Prepositional Phrase

Note: An **Auxiliary Verb** is a part of a **Verb Phrase**.

Identify the **Verb Phrase** and its constituents of the following sentences

1. He opened the door of the cage.
2. I need some potatoes.
3. Zahra does not take the pencil that Ali puts on the note book.
4. We managed to take the few shots that we needed.

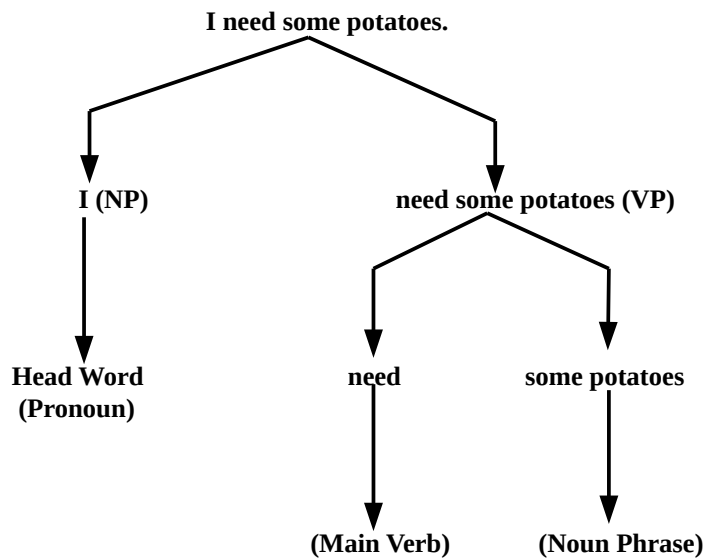
Sentence 1: He opened the door of the cage.



Constituents of the Verb Phrase of the sentences.

opened : Verb
 the door : Noun Phrase
 of the cage : Prepositional Phrase

Sentence 2: I need some potatoes.



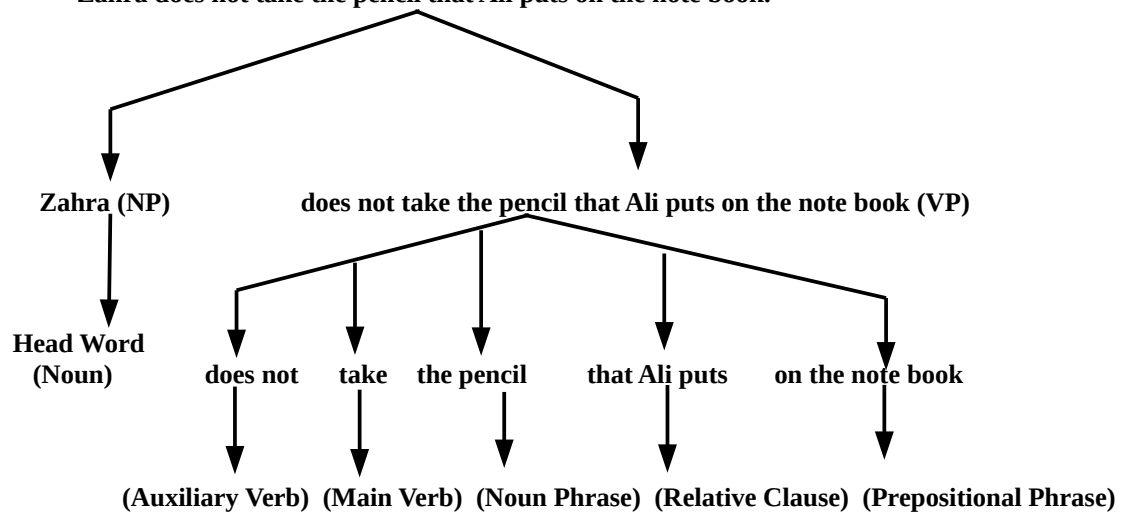
Constituents of the Verb Phrase of the sentences.

need : Verb
 some potatoes : Noun Phrase

Note: A **Noun Phrase** is a part of a **Verb Phrase**.

Sentence 3: Zahra does not take the pencil that Ali puts on the note book.

Zahra does not take the pencil that Ali puts on the note book.

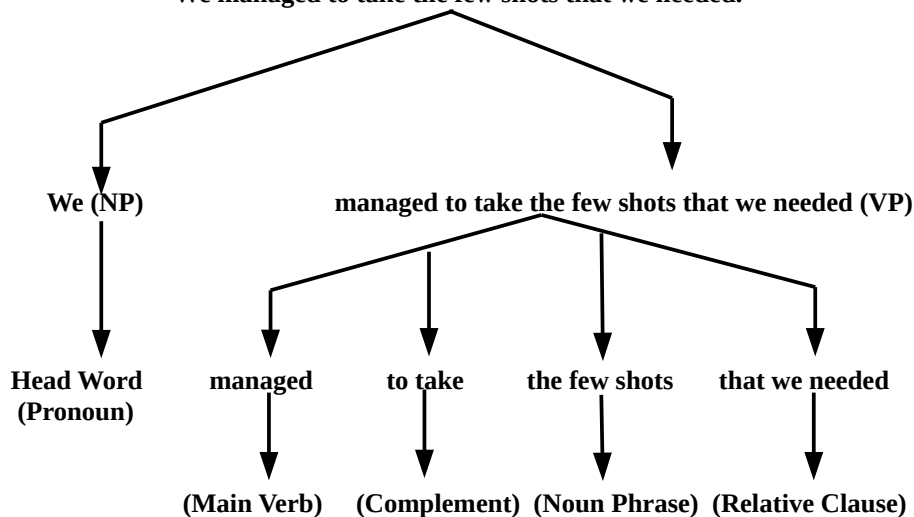


Constituents of the Verb Phrase of the sentences.

- does not : Auxiliary Verb
- take : Verb
- the pencil : Noun Phrase
- that Ali puts : Relative clause
- on the note book: Prepositional Phrase

Sentence 4: We managed to take the few shots that we needed

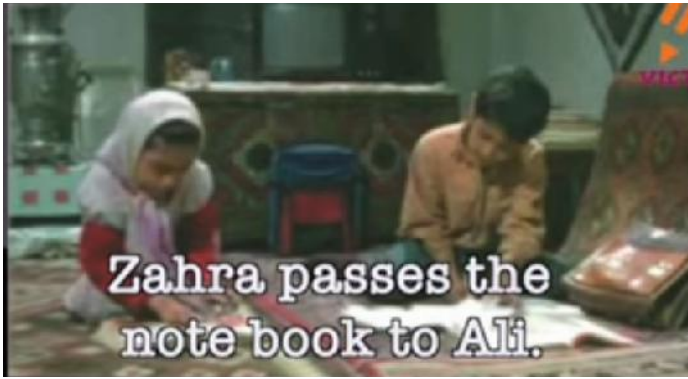
We managed to take the few shots that we needed.



Constituents of the Verb Phrase of the sentences.

- managed : Verb
- to take : Compliment
- the few shots : Noun Phrase
- that we needed: Relative clause

Look at the picture below and study the sentence along with it.



Sentence: Zahara passes the note book to Ali

When we analyse this sentence we find that this sentence takes an 'Object' with it.

Subject : Zahra
 Verb : passes
 Object : the note book
 Indirect Object: to Ali

So the sentence pattern is S + V + O + O

Subject is the '**doer**' of the action.
 (ക്രിയ ചെയ്യുന്നവൻ കർത്താവ്)

Verb is the '**action**' word or action of the subject.
 (പ്രവർത്തിയെ കുറിക്കുന്ന പദം ക്രിയ, കർത്താവു ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവർത്തി)

The **object** of a sentence is the person or thing that **receives the action** of the verb. It is the **who** or **what** that the subject does something to. This is the Direct Object
 (കർത്താവ് ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവർത്തിയുടെ ഫലം നേരിട്ട് അനുഭവിക്കുന്നത് ആ വാക്യത്തിലെ കർമ്മം (Object) ആയിരിക്കും. ആരെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എന്തിനെ എന്ന ചോദ്യത്തിന് ഉത്തരമായി വരുന്ന പദം ആ വാക്യത്തിലെ പ്രധാന കർമ്മം ആയിരിക്കും)

An **Indirect Object** is a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that occurs in addition to a direct object after some verbs and indicates the person or thing that receives what is being given or done : the person or thing that the action of a verb is performed for or directed to. Indirect object provides the answer **to whom** or **for whom**
 (കർത്താവ് ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവർത്തിയുടെ ഫലം പരോക്ഷമായി ചെന്നെത്തുന്നത് ആ വാക്യത്തിലെ അപ്രധാന കർമ്മം (Indirect Object) ആയിരിക്കും. ആർക്ക്, ആരെ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ആരോട് എന്ന ചോദ്യത്തിന് ഉത്തരമായി വരുന്ന പദം ആ വാക്യത്തിലെ പ്രധാന കർമ്മം ആയിരിക്കും)

Direct Object

Study this example

1. Cats eat fish.
 What do cats eat?

Ans: Fish (Fish is the object in this sentence)

2. John loves Mary.
 Who does John love?

Ans: Mary (Mary is the object in this sentence)

3. I like chocolates.
 What do you like?

Ans: Chocolates (Chocolates is the object in this sentence)

4. Meena wrote a poem.
 What did Meena write?

Ans: A poem (A poem is the object in this sentence)

5. Ravi killed a snake?
 What did Ravi kill?

Ans: A snake (A snake is the object in this sentence)

Direct Objects and Indirect Objects

Study this examples

1. She bought him a present
What did she buy? A present (Direct Object)
For whom? Him (Indirect Object)
2. The teacher gave the class an assignment.
What did the teacher give? An Assignment (Direct Object)
To whom? The class (Indirect Object)
3. John brought Mary a new frock.
What did John buy? A new frock (Direct Object)
For whom? For Mary (Indirect Object)
4. Phillip gave the dog a bone.
What did Philip give? A bone (Direct Object)
To whom? The dog (Indirect Object)
5. He told me the truth.
What did he tell? The truth (Direct Object)
To whom? Me (Indirect Object)

- The **indirect object** answers the question "To whom?" or "For whom?".
 - The **indirect object** is the recipient of the **direct object**.
 - The **indirect object** is an object that often comes after a preposition.
 - The **indirect object** should always stay with **the verb** or **direct object**.
- Example: Carol gave the timetable to Julie .

Activity 2

Identify the objects and classify them as Direct Object and Indirect Object.

1. Mr. Thorat’s men had fixed a five foot iron rod to the ground.
2. He opened the door of the cage.
3. He showed us an old scar on his forearm which had been caused by a tiger.

Complements

Loot at the sentences.

She is fine.

The subject of the sentence is ‘She’

The verb is ‘is’

What about the word ‘fine’

In the sentence ‘She is fine.’ the word ‘fine’ tells more about ‘she’ the subject of the sentence. Hence it is a **Subject Complement**

What is a Complement?



A complement is part of the predicate of a sentence and describes either the subject of the sentence or the direct object. If it modifies the subject, it is called a subject complement. If it modifies or renames the direct object and follows it, it is called an object complement.

e.g. Every morning is a gift."

In this sentence, "every morning" is the subject, "is" is the linking verb, and "a gift" is the complement. It completes the idea about the subject.

പൂരകങ്ങൾ: ഒരു വാക്യത്തിന്റെ ആശയപൂർത്തിയായി വാക്യതുല്യം പൂർണ്ണമായ വാക്യകളെ, പദപ്രയോഗങ്ങളെ പൊതുവെ പൂരകങ്ങൾ അഥവാ Complements എന്നു പറയുന്നു.

Subject Complement

A subject complement is a word or phrase that describes the subject. It gives more information about the subject. It follows a linking or sense verb. (Verbs of Incomplete Predication)

Example: Dolphins are **extraordinary creatures**.

Examples for Subject Complement

- She is intelligent. (Subject complement – intelligent)
- This house is to let. (Subject complement – to let)
- The child continued crying. (Subject complement – crying)
- She looked depressed. (Subject complement – depressed)

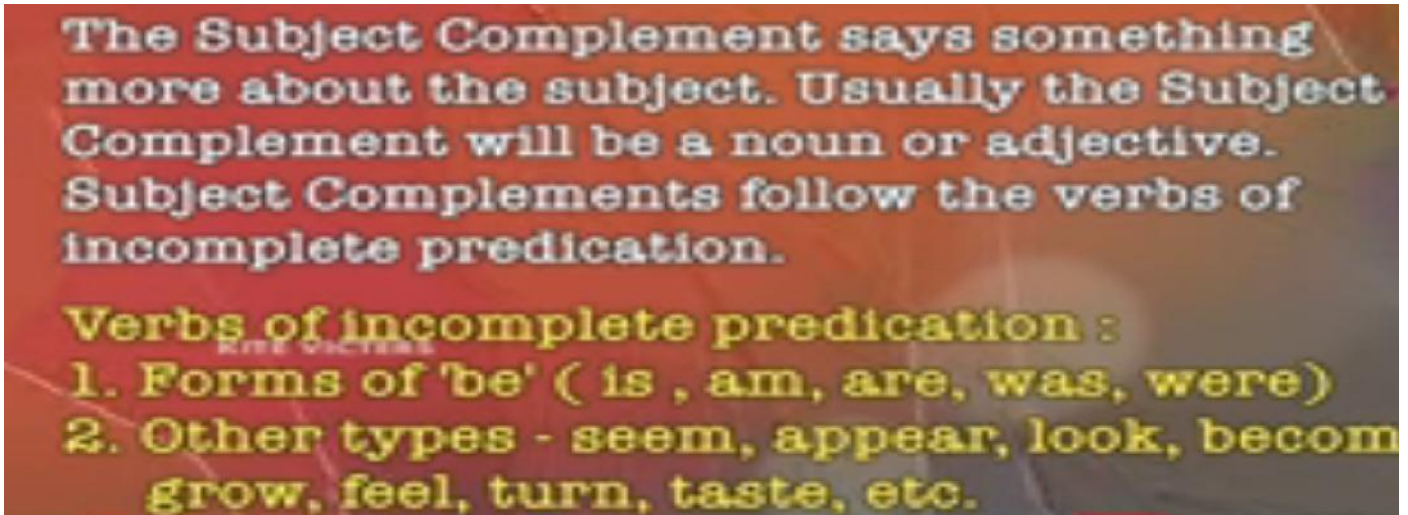
Object Complement

An object complement is a word or phrase that describes the object. It gives further meaning to the direct object. It follows a direct object.

Example: The sight of a tiger made the moose nervous

Example for Object Complement

- The teacher appointed Charles monitor.
- They elected Ram their president.
- Frustration drove him mad.
- They named her Angel.



Activity 3

Identify the Complements in the following sentences.

1. The tigers were robust
2. They were poor.
3. A stand-in is a person physically similar to the actor.
4. That lecture bored me.
5. Your dinner seems ready.
6. My office is in the next building.
7. I must send my parents an anniversary card.

SENTENCE PATTERN

Sentence pattern refers to the way in which the constituents (the Subject, Verb, Object etc.) occur/arranged in a sentence to make the sentence meaningful. In English the Sentence Order is Subject + Verb + Object. (SVO)

ഒരു വാക്യത്തിലുള്ള അതിന്റെ ഘടകങ്ങൾ അർത്ഥപൂർത്തീകരണത്തിനായി എങ്ങനെ ക്രമീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നതിനെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ് വാക്യ ഘടന. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷയിലെ വാക്യഘടന കർത്താവ് + ക്രിയ + കർമ്മം എന്ന ക്രമത്തിലാണ്. മലയാള ഭാഷയിൽ സാധാരണ കർത്താവ് + കർമ്മം + ക്രിയ എന്ന ക്രമത്തിലാണ്

e.g. Mr. Thorat opened the cage of the tiger (Mr. Thorat (Subject) + opened (Verb) + the cage of the tiger . (Object) SVO

മിസ്റ്റർ തൊറാത്ത് (കർത്താവ്) + കടുവയുടെ കൂട് (കർമ്മം) തുറന്നു. (ക്രിയ) SOV

Activity 4

Identify the sentence pattern of the following sentences

1. Birds fly.
2. Hitchcock needed a variety of birds.
3. He showed us an old scar.
4. Every animal in Hollywood is well trained.
5. We made Boral the next location.
6. A few actors were moving about in the set.

Study the conversation between villagers regarding the shooting at Boral.



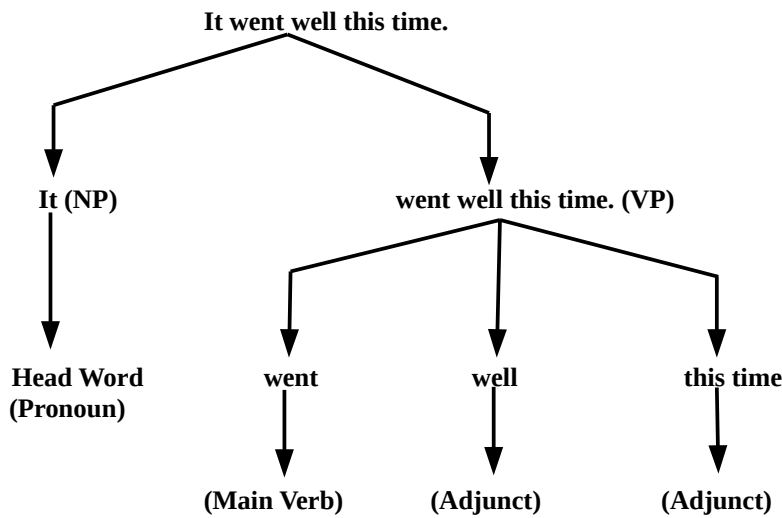


The sentences are as follows.

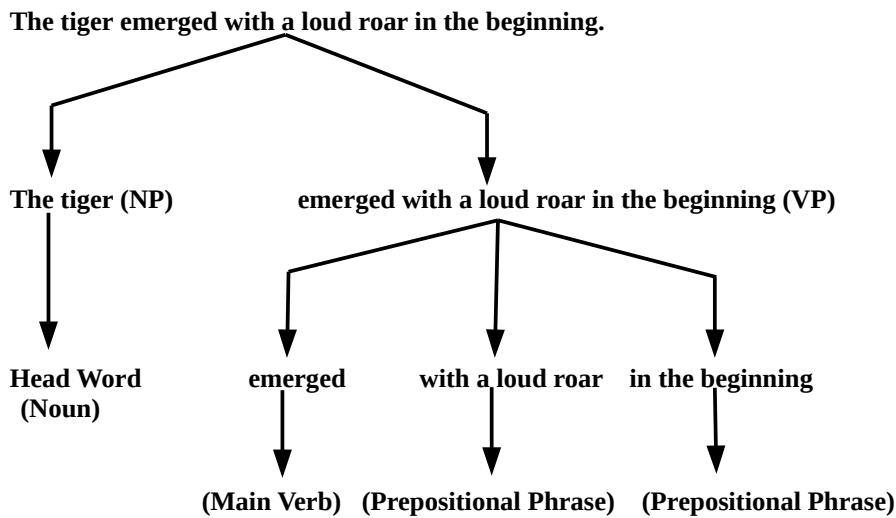
- Villager 1 : It went well this time.
- Villager 2 : The tiger emerged with a loud roar in the beginning.
- Lady : It calmed down very quickly.
- Villager 1 : The scenes were very nice.
- Villager 2 : The director and the crew were seen very happy.

Let's analyse the sentences.

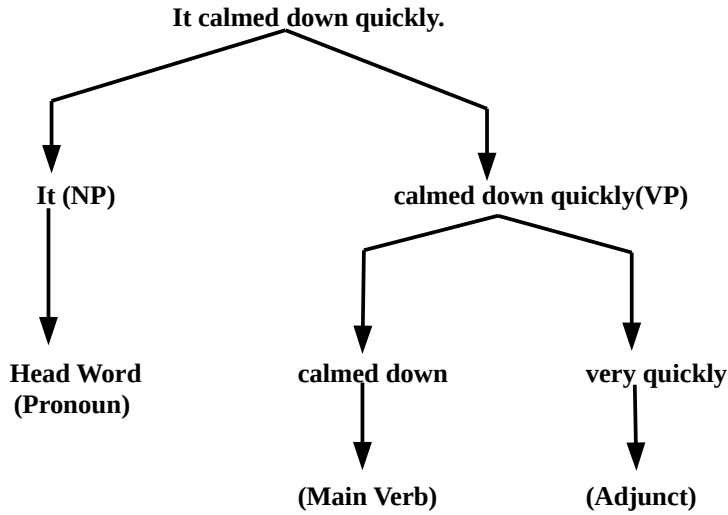
Sentence 1: It went well this time.



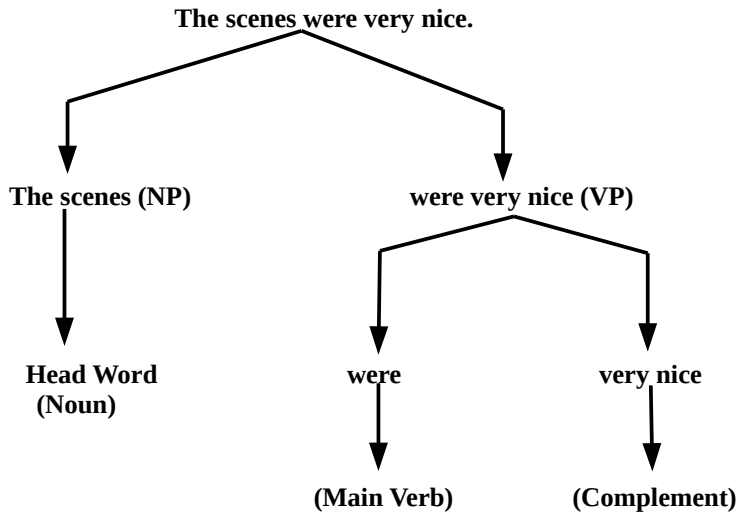
Sentence 2: The tiger emerged with a loud roar in the beginning.



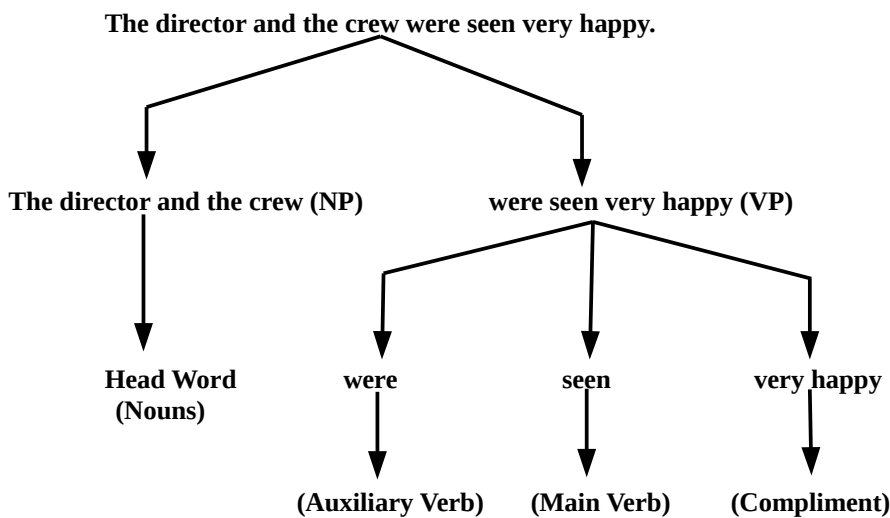
Sentence 3: It calmed down quickly.



Sentence 4: The scenes were very nice.



Sentence 5: The director and the crew were seen very happy.

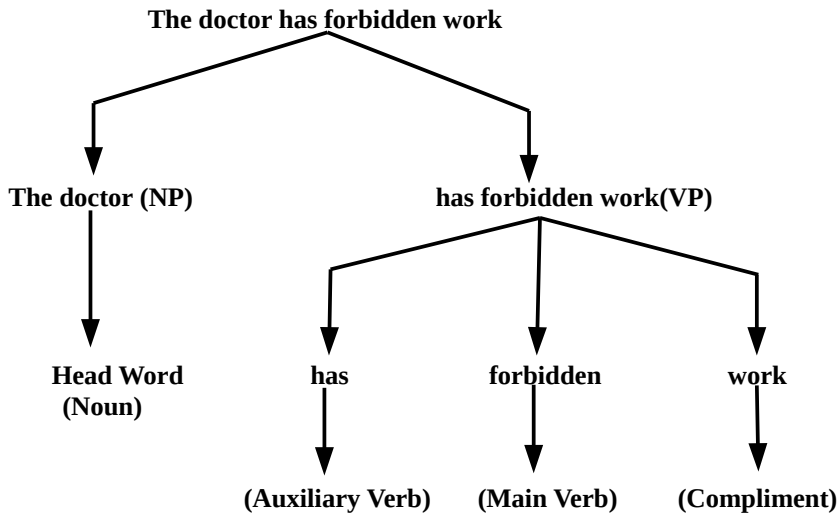


Activity 5

Identify the Noun Phrases and the Verb Phrases. Label the constituents and identify the sentence pattern. One has been done for you.

1. The doctor has forbidden work.
2. I will were them when you are back from school.
3. He greeted us warmly.
4. Mr. Thorat was a South Indian.
5. We found another bamboo grove in Boral.

Sentence 1: The doctor has forbidden work.



<p>Constituents of the Noun Phrase Noun Phrase: The doctor The : Determiner Doctor: Head Word (Noun)</p> <p>Constituents of the Verb Phrase Verb Phrase : has forbidden work Has : Auxiliary Verb Forbidden : Main Verb Work : Complement</p> <p>Sentence Pattern Subject+Verb+Complement (SVC)</p>

Dear students, do these Assignments and send it to my Whatsapp No. 9846082087

Thank You & Have a Nice Time
