



A Letter to a Friend

Kiringa Mikir Path
Borbari, Guwahati-36

Dear Himanka

How are you? Hope you are fine. I am also fine. We have not written letters to each other for a long time. So, today I think of writing a letter to you. Can you guess what I am going to write about? Well, you will find out very soon.

Himanka, you already know that my favourite game is badminton. Therefore, I am going to write about this game. Badminton is a very interesting game. Two or four persons can play this game at a time. We use rackets and shuttlecocks to play this game. Shuttlecocks are generally made of feathers of birds. Sometimes plastic is also used to make shuttlecocks. But shuttlecocks made of feathers are better to play with.

We have to play the game inside a court. One player serves the shuttlecock from one side and the opponent needs to send the shuttlecock back to the first player over the net. The net is placed in the middle of the court. To score a point the shuttlecock must hit within the parameters of the opponents' court. If the shuttlecock hits the net or lands out then a point is awarded to the opponent. The player who scores 21 points wins the game.

Himanka, do you know the names of famous badminton players of India? My favourite players are P. V. Sindhu, Saina Nehwal, Jwala Gutta and Ashwini Ponnappa. Chetan Anand and Pullella Gopichand are also famous badminton players of India. Do you know Himanka, P. V. Sindhu got the Silver Medal in the Rio Olympics held in Brazil in 2016?

Well, Himanka, I only know this much about badminton. No more for today. Please write to me about your favourite game. I will be eagerly waiting for your letter. Please convey my regards to your parents. Reply soon.

Your loving friend
Jyotirmoyee

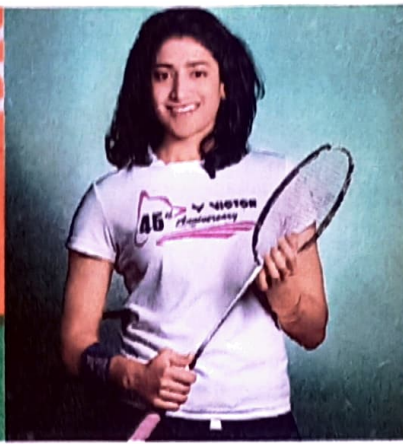
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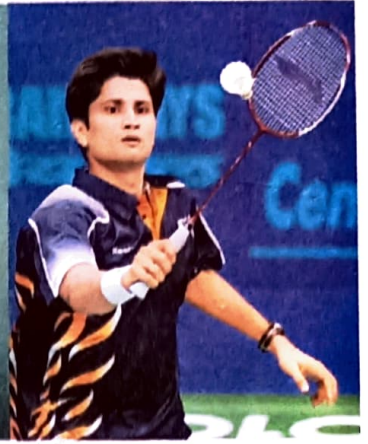
P.V. Sindhu



Jwala Gutta



Ashwini Ponnappa



Chetan Anand



Pullella Gopichand



Saina Nehwal

New words

Shuttlecock Rackets Feather Court Eagerly
Convey Regards Reply

For the teacher only

This lesson aims at teaching the students the art of writing informal letters. The students are expected to learn "Subject and Predicate" and two basic sentence patterns "SV" and "SVO".

Comprehension:

1. Answer the following questions in complete sentences.
 - a) Who wrote the letter to Himanka?
 - b) What was the subject of the letter?
 - c) Who is Jwala Gutta ?
 - d) What is Jyotirmoyee's favourite game?
 - e) What do we use to play badminton?
 - f) Who got the Silver Medal in badminton in the Rio Olympics held in Brazil in 2016?
 - g) Where does Himanka live?
 - h) Where does Jyotirmoyee live?

2. Write whether the following statements are true or false.
 - a) Himanka wrote the letter. ✗
 - b) Four persons can play the game of badminton at ~~at~~ time. ✓
 - c) Saina Nehwal is a badminton player of India. ✓
 - d) Himanka's father wrote the letter to him. ✗
 - e) Shuttlecocks are made of feathers of birds. ✓

Subject and Predicate

A sentence has two parts-Subject and Predicate.

Subject is the main word or words we speak or write about in a sentence.

Predicate is what we speak or write about the subject. It says what the subject does in a sentence.

Subject	Predicate
I	am an eight year old boy.
Children	play different games.
He	is my best friend.
The baby	is sleeping now.
Raju	goes to school on foot.
She	bought a pen yesterday.

Activity 1

Find out the subjects and predicates from the following sentences and write them separately.

- I love my parents.
- We should respect our elders.
- They are playing football.
- She wrote a story.
- Children play in the park.
- Uday likes to play badminton.
- They are running in the field.
- The bird is flying over the tree.

Activity 2

Read the following sentences carefully. Now, rewrite them underlining the predicates.

- The boy gave me a book.
- She can run fast.
- He is reading a book.
- Rashmita keeps her schoolbag on the table.
- I know him well.
- They are playing kabaddi.

Activity 3

Given below are some words. Write the words in correct order to make meaningful sentences and then underline the subjects.

- playing football in the field he is
- know me they
- should we love parents our
- Raju Biju are friends and good
- goes to school foot he on

Now, look at the following sentences :

- The boy laughs.
- He did the work.

We know that in the first sentence “The boy” is the **subject** and “laughs” is the predicate. Likewise, in the second sentence “He” is the **subject** and “did the work” is the predicate. In the first sentence the predicate has only one word “laughs” which is a **verb**. On the other hand, in the second sentence the **predicate** has the **verb** “did” and an **object** “the work”. An **object** is a word or group of words which is acted upon by the subject.

There is a simple way of finding out whether there is an object in a sentence. Look at the examples below to understand it.

He plays football.

He ——— Subject.

plays ——— Verb.

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Now take the subject and verb together: He plays.

And then ask a question using **what** and **whom**.

If you get an answer then the answer is the object of the sentence.

Let us look at the sentence again.

He plays football.

He plays (Subject and verb taken together)

What does he play?

Answer : football.

So, “**football**” is the object in the sentence “**He plays football**”.

We have already got the answer. So, we will not ask questions using “**whom**”.

Now let's look at another sentence.

She likes me.

She likes (Subject and verb taken together)

Whom does she like?

Answer : me.

So, “**me**” is the object in the sentence “**She likes me**”.

Some verbs do not require any objects.

For example: He laughs.

The horse runs.

Now, we have seen that we can write a sentence in English in two patterns.

- 1) SV (Subject and Verb)
- 2) SVO (Subject, verb and object)

Remember that the subject takes the first place in a sentence. The verb takes its place after the subject and the object takes its place after the verb. If there is only one verb and that verb is a “be” verb (am, is, are, was, were) then we should know that there is no object in that sentence.

Activity 4

Write five sentences in each of the following patterns. Do not repeat the sentences in the examples given above.

SV ; SVO

Activity 5

Find out the objects in the following sentences and write them separately. If there is no object in the sentence then write “No object”.

- a) They are working in the garden.
- b) I have a car.
- c) She loves mangoes.
- d) Raghu plays cricket with his friends.
- e) He is writing a letter.
- f) I love my teachers.
- g) He bought a book.

Writing Activity:

Write a letter to your friend about your favourite book. You can take help from the box given below.

I love to read books. My favourite book is The writer of the book is This book is about I like the of the book very much. This book tells interesting things about

Build Up Your Vocabulary

Singular

Goose
Louse
Mouse
Eye
Day
Girl
Teacher
Chair
Period
Table
Class
Hero
Dish
Brush
Match
Tax
Fly
City
Story
Life
Leaf
Shelf
Chief
Roof
Belief
Dwarf
Ox
Child
Sheep
Deer

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Plural

Geese
Lice
Mice
Eyes
Days
Girls
Teachers
Chairs
Periods
Tables
Classes
Heroes
Dishes
Brushes
Matches
Taxes
Flies
Cities
Stories
Lives
Leaves
Shelves
Chiefs
Roofs
Beliefs
Dwarfs
Oxen
Children
Sheep
Deer

Spoken Activity

1. Say the words aloud.

peck	—	pack	bet	—	bat
mess	—	mass	guess	—	gas
bed	—	bad	head	—	had
men	—	man	beg	—	bag
send	—	sand	pen	—	pan
beat	—	bit	pack	—	park
seat	—	sit	had	—	hard
peak	—	pick	match	—	march
bead	—	bid	ham	—	harm
sit	—	sheet	self	—	shelf
sip	—	sheep	surf	—	sharp
sell	—	shell	sole	—	shawl
soak	—	shock	mass	—	mash
cot	—	caught	pot	—	port
cock	—	cork	shot	—	short
soot	—	suit	full	—	fool
pull	—	pool	role	—	roll
fan	—	van	fairy	—	very
fail	—	veil	fault	—	vault
feign	—	vain	life	—	five
hurt	—	hut	shirt	—	shut
curt	—	cut	burn	—	bun
bird	—	bud	stern	—	stun
date	—	debt	gate	—	get
wait	—	wet	late	—	let

waste	—	west	age	—	edge
pain	—	pen	raid	—	red
sale	—	sell	fail	—	fell
coat	—	caught	boot	—	bought
choke	—	chalk	hair	—	hear
chair	—	cheer	fair	—	fear
dare	—	dear	stair	—	steer
height	—	hate	die	—	day
high	—	hay	white	—	weight
right	—	rate	line	—	lane
loud	—	load	found	—	phoned
now	—	no	town	—	tone

2. Introduce yourself / your friend
3. Talking about one's family
4. Describing things (your classroom, school, school bag etc)
5. Describing person (your parents, brothers, sisters, friends, grandparents etc)
6. Make a conversation with your friend inviting him / her to your home during the Bihu vacation
7. Making a request in different situation (inside the classroom, at a railway station, at a book stall, at a market etc)

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