



Address:
JAMBU PERSHAD & SONS
6275/22 Nicholson Road,
Ambala Cantt, Haryana,
INDIA
Pin: 133001

Email:
sales@japson.com
japsonambala@yahoo.com

Website:
www.japson.com
Phone:
+91-171-4006897

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

detailed description in vivid colours.

Note: Based on minimum order quantity conditions, Charts can be customized to your requirements in terms of CONTENT, LANGUAGE, SIZE, etc. Please write back to us for discussion.

A. Charts, Noun : Gender

NOUN : Gender

MASCULINE GENDER: Denotes male.
Boy, Man, Brother, Uncle, King, Tiger, Dog, Elephant, Monk, Earl, Cuck etc.

FEMININE GENDER: Denotes female.
Girl, Woman, Sister, Aunt, Queen, Queen, Witch, Mom, Countess, Fairy etc.

COMMON GENDER: Denotes both a male or a female.
Baby, Patient, Servant, Student, Doctor, Cousins, Infant, Orphan, Neighbour, Enemy, Prisoner etc.

NEUTER GENDER: Denotes a man living thing or a thing that is neither male nor female.
Book, Stone, Gold, Tree, Pen, House, Key, Chair, Hospital, Picture, Knife etc.

FORMATION OF FEMININE NOUN

Using entirely different words.

Ball	Goal	Alkal	Wicket
Cup	Pen	Club	Swimmer
Box	Queen	Engineer	Swimmeress
Hero	King	Artist	Artistess
Heroism	Wife	Heroine	Artistess
King	Daughter	Queen	Queeness
Wife	Wife	Queen	Queeness
Wife	Wife	Queen	Queeness

By adding -ess, -ess, -a etc.

Ball	Goal	Alkal	Wicket
Cup	Pen	Club	Swimmer
Box	Queen	Engineer	Swimmeress
Hero	King	Artist	Artistess
Heroism	Wife	Heroine	Artistess
King	Daughter	Queen	Queeness
Wife	Wife	Queen	Queeness
Wife	Wife	Queen	Queeness

By placing a word after or before or changing some word.

Ball	Goal	Alkal	Wicket
Cup	Pen	Club	Swimmer
Box	Queen	Engineer	Swimmeress
Hero	King	Artist	Artistess
Heroism	Wife	Heroine	Artistess
King	Daughter	Queen	Queeness
Wife	Wife	Queen	Queeness
Wife	Wife	Queen	Queeness

B. Charts, Pronouns-I

PRONOUNS - I

Words Which are Used in Place of Nouns are Pronouns.

Personal Pronouns
Pronouns which stand for person(s) or thing(s) speaking/spoken to/spoken of.

First Person
I, me, my, mine, we, us, ours
I go for a walk daily.
We are going to school.

Second Person
You, your, yours
You are better player than me.
All of you are invited to the party.

Third Person
He, him, his, she, her, hers, them, they, their, theirs
He is a student.
She has a bad cold.

Possessive Pronouns
Pronouns used to express ownership, possession or some other relationship.
mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs
These books are his.
His boat is faster than mine.

Reflexive Pronouns
Pronouns used as the receiver of the action done by the subject.
myself, herself, himself, ourselves, yourself, themselves, itself
Arvind saw himself in the mirror.
The students are able to monitor themselves.

Emphatic Pronouns
Compound personal pronouns used to convey emphasis.
ourselves, myself, itself, herself, yourself
I will do myself (myself).
He himself locked the door.

C. Charts, Pronouns-II

D. Charts, Present Tense

PRONOUNS - II

Pronouns are the Words Used in Place of Nouns.

Demonstrative Pronouns

Pronouns which are used to point out the objects to which they refer.

this, that, these, those

This is the house we lived in last year.
Those books belong to him.

Distributive Pronouns

Pronouns 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 task.
I don't like any of these shirts.

Indefinite Pronouns

Pronouns which refer to persons or things in a general way. They are used to refer to persons or things in a general way.

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

Somebody is always late.
None of them has passed their exam.

Interrogative Pronouns

Pronouns used to ask questions.

who, whose, whom, which, what

What do you want?
Who is he?

Relative Pronouns

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

who, whom, which, what, that

I have children who are clever.
That is the cake that Mamma prepared.

Reciprocal Pronouns

Pronouns 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

Action is simply mentioned and there is nothing being said about its completeness.

Sentence: 1st form of verb or 1st form of verb + s/es
Negative: do/does + not + 1st form of verb
Interrogative: Do/Does + subject + 1st form of verb...?

Present Continuous Tense

Action is still going on in the present time.

Sentence: is/am/are + 1st form of verb + ing
Negative: is/am/are + not + 1st form of verb + ing
Interrogative: is/Am/Are + subject + 1st form of verb + ing...?

Present Perfect Tense

Action is completed or has ended recently.

Sentence: has/have + 3rd form of verb
Negative: has/have + not + 3rd form of verb
Interrogative: Has/Have + subject + 3rd form of verb...?

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Action is started for sometime and is still going on.

Sentence: has/have + been + 1st form of verb + ing
Negative: has/have + not + been + 1st form of verb + ing
Interrogative: Has/Have + subject + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?

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

Preposition	Place	Agency
Manner	Cause/Purpose/Reason	Possession
Measure/Rate/Value	Contrast/Concession	Inference/Motive/Origin

F. Charts, Sentence

SENTENCE

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

Assertive Sentence

States a fact. It ends with a full stop.

Interrogative Sentence

Asks a question. It ends with a question mark.

Imperative Sentence

Expresses a command, request or advice. It ends with a full stop.

Exclamatory Sentence

Shows a strong feeling. It ends with an exclamation mark.

Optative Sentence

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 ?

Mahatma Phalap was a **honest** man.
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 a **good** lunch.
The boy had a **big** book.
The boy had a **small** bowl.

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** **Distributive 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 **Indians**.

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 plate is lying on the table ?
Whose ring is it ?
Which umbrella is hers ?

Possessive Adjectives

Adjectives which show possession.

This is **her** cow.
It is **my** motorcycle.
Remember **his** dog.

Emphasizing Adjectives

Adjectives which add emphasis to a noun.

Meet you **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.

Formation of Adjectives

From Noun	From Verb	From Other
Glory - Glorious	Love - Lovable	Black - Blackish
Dirt - Dirty	Weak - Weakly	White - Wholesome
Hope - Hopeful	Tire - Tiresome	Sick - Sickly
Fool - Foolish	Care - Careless	Comic - Comical
Gold - Golden	Talk - Talkative	Correct - Corrective

Degree of Comparison

Positive (no comparison)	Comparative (comparison between two)	Superlative (comparison among more than two)
Green bowl	Green bowl is larger than the red.	Green bowl is the largest of all.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Gay	Gayer	Gayest
Ugly	Uglier	Ugliest
Good	Better	Best
Little	Less	Least

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	boldest
Warm	Warmer	Warmest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Easy	Easier	Easiest
Many	More	Most
Late	Latter	Latest
Far	Farther	Farthest
Bad	Worse	Worst

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

Swimming is a great exercise.

He is very good at skiing.

He is resting on the sleeping mat.

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	Gerund as Complement of Verb	Gerund as an Object	Gerund as the object of preposition
Swimming has become a popular sport.	Swimming is healthy.	She enjoys reading books.	He is interested in playing games.

PARTICIPLES

Participles act as verbal adjectives in the sentence.

Present Participles : Form : First form of verb + ing

As Adjective	As Subject Complement	As Object Complement	As an Adverbial Phrase
Seeing a beautiful girl.	The person was singing.	They left the boy sitting.	The woman sat, and she went out.

Past Participles : Represent completed action or state of the thing spoken of

As Adjective	As Subject Complement	Object Complement	As an Adverbial Phrase
The boy was sitting under the tree.	She seemed excited.	I found the people sleeping.	Having been told the boy was dead.

Swimming is a great exercise.

He is very good at skiing.

He is resting on the sleeping mat.

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	As object of a verb	As complement of a verb	As object of a preposition
To swim is a great exercise.	The teacher told him to stop.	She helped me to reach the top.	He asked her to go to the airport.

GERUNDIAL INFINITIVES : Infinitives used as adjectives or adverbs

Qualify a verb	Qualify an adjective	Qualify a noun	Qualify a sentence
We are to go to the airport.	He is to go to the airport.	They are to go to the airport.	After the verbs let, make, bid, see, hear, feel, help etc.

After the verbs let, make, bid, see, hear, feel, help etc.

They made her sit.	She made the water boil.	Let him sit there.
--------------------	--------------------------	--------------------

After need/dare in negative sentences.

They need not sit.	She dare not sit against the wall.	They need not sit for the end of the day.
--------------------	------------------------------------	---

After the expressions had better, would rather, sooner than, rather than, had rather.

I would rather sit than go.	I would sooner sit than go to the airport.	She had better sit at the desk.
-----------------------------	--	---------------------------------

Q. Charts, Verbs

R. Charts, Future Tense

Swimming is a great exercise.

He is very good at skiing.

He is resting on the sleeping mat.

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	What a person or thing is	What is done to a person or thing	What a person or thing has
He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.

Transitive Verb : Action passes over from the doer to an object.

He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

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

He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

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

He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

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

He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.	He is sitting on the chair.
-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

Swimming is a great exercise.

He is very good at skiing.

He is resting on the sleeping mat.

FUTURE TENSE

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

Future Indefinite Tense

Action which is planned to be in future. Nothing is said about the time in the future.

Sentence	Verb form
Statement	will/shall + 1st form of verb
Negative	will/shall + not + 1st form of verb
Interrogative	Will/Shall + subject + 1st form of verb...?

Future Continuous Tense

Expresses action ongoing at a particular moment in the future.

Sentence	Verb form
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...?

Future Perfect Tense

Expresses action that will occur in the future before another action in the future.

Sentence	Verb form
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...?

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Expresses an ongoing action before some point in the future.

Sentence	Verb form
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



T. Charts, Noun: Case



Disclaimer

The Products details given on this page are indicative in nature and JAPSON reserves the right to change them without prior notice. Buyer is also requested to re-check the specifications and other features of product at the time of order as product development is a continuous process and minor modifications may be made to design based on latest availability, process and design.