

ET101A : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 1)

English Teaching Charts 1 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary



boy fan pen cow bag
bat box dog man map

This That Is A

Part B - Substitution table

This	is	a	boy	bat
That			fan	box
			pen	dog
			cow	man
			bag	map

Part C - Sentences to read

This is a pen. 
That is a map. 
This is a bag. 
That is a bat. 
This is a box. 
That is a dog. 

ET101B : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 2)

English Teaching Charts 2 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

book doll shoe girl bell
desk bank tree bird

My Your His Her

Part B - Substitution table

This	is	a	book	desk
That			girl	shoe
			bank	lion
			doll	bird

Part C - Sentences to read

This is a book. 
That is a doll. 
This is a shoe. 
That is a desk. 
This is a girl. 
That is a tree. 

ET101C : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 3)

English Teaching Charts 3 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

hen horse doll table ball
inkpot nose watch pen sheep

My Your His Her

Part B - Substitution table

This	is	my	doll	hen
That		your	map	ball
It		his	inkpot	cow
		her	house	book
			pen	bag

Part C - Sentences to read

This is your inkpot. 
That is my hen. 
This is your watch. 
That is my map. 
This is his sheep. 
It is her doll. 

ET101D : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 4)

English Teaching Charts 4 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

cat rat mat bed
almirah house cage shed

is on the is in the is under the

Part B - Substitution table

Your	cat	is on the	table	bed
My	book	is under the	desk	shed
His	pen			
Her	doll	is in the	almirah	house

Part C - Sentences to read

My cat is on the bed. 
Her doll is under the bed. 
Your cat is in the house. 
My inkpot is under the desk. 
His pen is on the table. 
Your bag is in the almirah. 

ET101E : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 5)

English Teaching Charts 5 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary







orange egg aeroplane elephant
apple umbrella eye inkpot

Is An My

Part B - Substitution table

This	is	an	orange	egg
That		my	aeroplane	apple
It		his	elephant	inkpot
		her	umbrella	

Part C - Sentences to read

This is her orange. 
That is an egg. 
This is an elephant. 
That is my inkpot. 
This is your inkpot. 
That is an aeroplane. 

ET101F : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 6)

English Teaching Charts 6 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

book pen ball bag bat
books pens balls bags bats

These are Those are

Part B - Substitution table

These	are	books	bags
Those		balls	bats
		pens	hats

Part C - Sentences to read

These are bags. 
Those are bats. 
These are books. 
Those are pens. 
These are balls. 

ET101G : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 7)

English Teaching Charts 7 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

chair table desk dog cow
chairs tables desks dogs cows

Our Their

Part B - Substitution table

These	are	her	boxes
Those		my	chairs
		your	desks
		our	tables
		his	dogs
		their	cows

Part C - Sentences to read

These are their chairs. 
Those are their dogs. 
These are your desks. 
Those are our cows. 
These are his boxes. 
Those are our tables. 

ET101H : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 8)

English Teaching Charts 8 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary


umbrella tree box desk
bags pens bats dogs

What Where Is Are

Part B - Substitution table

What	is	this ?	that ?
Where	are	these ?	those ?

Part C - Sentences to read

What is this?  What are these? 
This is an umbrella. These are bats.
What is that?  What are those? 
That is a tree. Those are bags.
Where is this?  Where are these? 
This is in the box. These are behind the wall.
Where is that?  Where are those? 
That is on the desk. Those are near the tree. 

ET101I : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 9)

English Teaching Charts 9 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

nose eye arm leg tongue
head eyes arms legs mouth

Part B - Substitution table

This is	my	head	mouth
That is	your	nose	tongue
	his	leg	arm
	her		

These are	my	eyes	arms
Those are	your	legs	ears
	his	hands	feet
	her		

Part C - Sentences to read

This is my head.
That is her nose.
These are my eyes.
Those are your arms.

ET101J : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 10)

English Teaching Charts 10 Lesson

Part A - 'Look and Say' Words

touch show open shut

Touch Show

Part B - Substitution table

Touch	my	head	ear
Show	your	eyes	leg
	his	mouth	nose
	her		hand

I	show	my	hands	leg
You	touch	your	nose	head
We		his	mouth	eyes
They		her	ear	

Part C - Sentences to read

Touch my head.
Show your tongue.
I touch his nose.
You touch her hand.
They show their legs.

ET101K : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 11)

English Teaching Charts 11 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

train bird bell camel horse
goat basket shirt shoe

There Here

Part B - Substitution table

There	is	a	train	horse
Here		my	basket	shirt
		your	bird	goat

Part C - Sentences to read

Here is a bird.
There is a horse.
Here is a goat.
There is my basket.
Here is your shirt.

ET101L : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 12)

English Teaching Charts 12 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

postman driver doctor guard student
washerman teacher gardener tailor farmer

He is I am You are

Part B - Substitution table

He is		doctor	farmer
I am	a	postman	guard
You are		driver	tailor
		student	teacher

Part C - Sentences to read

He is a doctor.
I am a farmer.
You are a tailor.
He is a driver.
I am a guard.
You are a student.

ET101M : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 13)

English Teaching Charts 13 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

son daughter uncle mother father
sister brother aunt cousin

Part B - Substitution table

He is	my	father	my	daughter
	our	brother	our	mother
	your	son	their	sister
	his	uncle	his	aunt
	her	cousin	her	cousin

Part C - Sentences to read

He is your father.
She is my aunt.
He is his uncle.
She is your sister.
He is our brother.
She is my mother.

ET101N : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 14)

English Teaching Charts 14 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

school hospital post office office bank

Where Is It The

Part B - Substitution table

It	is	a	school	office
That		their	bank	house
		my	post office	hospital
		your		
		our		

Where	is	the	school ?
		my	hospital ?
		your	house ?
		our	bank ?
		their	office ?

Part C - Sentences to read

Where is their school?
It is our school.
That is their hospital.
It is our office.

ET101O : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 15)

English Teaching Charts 15 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

room door window black board
lock key

We They Open Shut

Part B - Substitution table

I	open	the	room	box
We	close	our	door	desk
You	shut	your	book	eyes
They	clean	their	window	mouth
			office	

Part C - Sentences to read

I close the room.
They open their book.
We clean our desk.
You shut your mouth.
Open the lock with the key.

ET101P : English Teaching Charts (Lesson 16)

English Teaching Charts 16 Lesson

Part A - Vocabulary

reading writing playing running jumping
eating drinking walking sitting

Part B - Substitution table

I am	reading	sitting	running
You are	writing	drinking	jumping
They are	playing	walking	eating
We are			

He		writing	sitting
She	is	playing	walking
It			


Part C - Sentences to read

You are reading your book.
I am eating my lunch.
We are reading our books.
They are playing football.
He is writing in his book.


EG09 : Adjective

ADJECTIVE

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




Beautiful lady




Honest person




Sweet mangoes



Some help




Sharp knife



Your gloves



That tree



Month's salary



From Nouns

Glory	Glorious
Dirty	Dirty
Hope	Hopeful
Fool	Foolish
Gold	Golden




From Verbs

Move	Movable
Love	Loveable
Time	Timeless
Case	Caseless
Talk	Talkative

From Other Adjectives

Black	Blackish
Whole	Wholesome
Sick	Sickly
Comic	Comical
Connect	Connective

Degree of Comparison

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

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Tall	Taller	Tallest	Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Brave	Braver	Bravest	Wise	Wiser	Wisest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest	Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest	Easy	Easier	Easiest
Big	Bigger	Bigger	More	More	Most
Lighter	Lighter	Lighter	Late	Later	Latest
Good	Better	Best	Fore	Former	Foremost
Little	Less	Least	Bad	Worse	Worst

EG10 : Adjective : Kinds - I

ADJECTIVE : Kinds-I

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



Maharaja Philip was a brave warrior.



The cook'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 enough sweets.



She did not need any help.



I ate some porridge.

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.



Chicken noodles are very popular among kids.

EG11 : Adjective : Kinds - II

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.



This glass is green.



These pens are black.

Interrogative Adjectives
Adjectives used with nouns to ask questions.



Whose game is lying on the table?



Whose ring is it?



Whose umbrella is this?

Possessive Adjectives
Adjectives which show belonging or possession.



That is her car.



It is my motorcycle.



Annon likes to dance.

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 very hands.

Exclamatory Adjectives
Adjectives which help to express a strong emotion.



What a game!



What an idea!



What a blessing!

EG12 : 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

EG13 : Articles

ARTICLES

Indefinite Articles (A, An)

A is used before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound.

An is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound.



A book



A butterfly



An apple



An octopus

All is used before a singular noun beginning with h and not accented on the first syllable.

A/An is used before certain phrases.



All these



All these men



A woman said



An wonderful year

A/An is used before countable singular noun suggesting one.

A/An is used before nouns denoting degree, title, abbreviations, profession, post etc.



A leaf



An eagle



A doctor



An MP

Definite Article (The)

This is used to point out some particular person or thing.

This is used with a singular noun meant to represent a whole class.

This is used with names of rivers, seas, mountain ranges etc.



This is the book I read.



The cow is a useful animal.



The Himalayas are to the north of India.

This is used with superlative degree of adjectives.

This is used with common nouns which are already referred.

This is used before adjectives which are used as nouns.



Diamond is the hardest substance known.



There was a fox. The fox was hungry.



You do not know how the poor live.

EG14 : 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
having, concerning, during, pending, regarding etc.

Relations Expressed by Prepositions

Time	Place	Agency
		
		
		

EG15 : Verbs

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

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

Intransitive Verb : Action does not pass over to an 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.

EG16 : Non-Finites : Infinitives

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

GERUNDIAL INFINITIVES : Infinitives used as adjectives or adverbs

INFINITIVES WITHOUT TO : Bare Infinitives

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

After need/tare in negative sentences.

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

ENGLISH GRAMMAR CHARTS

A set of 20 charts
Laminated, Size 50 x 75 cm

EG17 : Non-Finites : Gerunds & Participles

NON-FINITES : Gerunds & Participles

Bathing is a great exercise. He is very good at skiing. Nothing is as relaxing as watching football.

GERUNDS

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

General as a Subject General as Complement of Verb General as an Object General as the object of Preposition

Swimming is his natural strength. He is busy watching. She always loves watching. He is very good at swimming.

Being is essential for life. My hobby is playing guitar. I hate growing. Participles act as verbal adjectives in the sentence.

PARTICIPLES

Participles act as verbal adjectives in the sentence.

Present Participles : Form : first form of verb + ing

As an Adjective As Subject Complement As Object Complement As an Absolute Phrase

Feeling like a goodnight girl. The airplane was flying. They left the car parked. The weather being hot, we went out.

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

As Adjective As Subject Complement Object Complement

The boat was wrecked under the tree. He seemed excited. I found all the people calm. Having been asked, the boy answered.

EG18 : Present Tense

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>Sentence 1st form of verb or 1st form of verb + s/es</p> <p>Verb form is/am/are + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Negative do/does + not + 1st form of verb</p> <p>Interrogative Do/Does + subject + 1st form of verb...?</p>	<p>Action is still going on in the present time.</p> <p>Sentence is/am/are + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Verb form is/am/are + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Negative is/am/are + not + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Interrogative Is/Am/Are + subject + 1st form of verb + ing...?</p>

My watch is very good time. Water freezes at 0°C. They are relaxing in the bathtub. She is studying for the entrance exam.

Present Perfect Tense	Present Perfect Continuous Tense
<p>Action is completed or has ended recently.</p> <p>Sentence has/have + 3rd form of verb</p> <p>Verb form has/have + 3rd form of verb</p> <p>Negative has/have + not + 3rd form of verb</p> <p>Interrogative Has/Have + subject + 3rd form of verb...?</p>	<p>Action is started for sometime and is still going on.</p> <p>Sentence has/have + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Verb form has/have + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Negative has/have + not + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Interrogative Has/Have + subject + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?</p>

The water has just gone up. You have lost your finger. They have been doing exercise for two hours. Ben has been sitting there for twenty.

EG19 : Past Tense

PAST TENSE

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

Past Indefinite Tense	Past Continuous Tense
<p>The action is simply mentioned and understood to have taken place in the past.</p> <p>Sentence 2nd form of verb</p> <p>Verb form was/were + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Negative did + not + 1st form of verb</p> <p>Interrogative Did + subject + 1st form of verb...?</p>	<p>The action was ongoing till a certain time in the past.</p> <p>Sentence was/were + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Verb form was/were + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Negative was/were + not + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Interrogative Was/Were + subject + 1st form of verb + ing...?</p>

Maharaja Ganga Dev was a great ruler. When did you buy this car? They were sitting with their feet on the floor. She was planting a tree when I passed there.

Past Perfect Tense	Past Perfect Continuous Tense
<p>Expresses something that happened before another action in the past.</p> <p>Sentence had + 3rd form of verb</p> <p>Verb form had + 3rd form of verb</p> <p>Negative had + not + 3rd form of verb</p> <p>Interrogative Had + subject + 3rd form of verb...?</p>	<p>Expresses something that started in the past and continued until another time in the past.</p> <p>Sentence had + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Verb form had + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Negative had + not + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Interrogative Had + subject + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?</p>

He repaired the station after the train had left. The movie had started when we reached the cinema hall. It had been raining when we went. When I came to the meeting, he had already been playing there.

EG20 : Future Tense

FUTURE TENSE

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

Future Indefinite Tense	Future Continuous Tense
<p>Action which is planned to be in future. Nothing is said about the time in the future.</p> <p>Sentence will/shall + 1st form of verb</p> <p>Verb form will/shall + 1st form of verb</p> <p>Negative will/shall + not + 1st form of verb</p> <p>Interrogative Will/Shall + subject + 1st form of verb...?</p>	<p>Expresses action ongoing at a particular moment in the future.</p> <p>Sentence will/shall + be + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Verb form will/shall + be + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Negative will/shall + not + be + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Interrogative Will/Shall + subject + be + 1st form of verb + ing...?</p>

We shall win the match. Tomorrow will be a holiday. When I get home, my daughter will be studying. I shall be staying here all week.

Future Perfect Tense	Future Perfect Continuous Tense
<p>Expresses action that will occur in the future before another action in the future.</p> <p>Sentence will/shall + have + 3rd form of verb</p> <p>Verb form will/shall + have + 3rd form of verb</p> <p>Negative will/shall + not + have + 3rd form of verb</p> <p>Interrogative Will/Shall + subject + have + 3rd form of verb...?</p>	<p>Expresses an ongoing action before some point in the future.</p> <p>Sentence will/shall + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Verb form will/shall + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Negative will/shall + not + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing</p> <p>Interrogative Will/Shall + subject + have + been + 1st form of verb + ing...?</p>

I shall have completed my task by next month. Father will have received these plants by the evening. By next month we shall have been living here for ten years. She will get the degree by next year having a Gold in the year.