

# **PRONOUNS AND OTHER GRAMMAR POEMS**

- This is not a Grammar Book
- Fun way of learning Grammar
- The reader can enjoy reading these

Beginners can go to good books on  
English Grammar

Or

Write to us for a soft copy of

**“English For All – Graded Lessons”**

Note – For emails see inner Page

**M.D. SWAPNA**

# PRONOUNS AND OTHER GRAMMAR POEMS

A COLLECTION OF LIGHT HEARTED POEMS ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR  
PAPER SIZE A5—32 PAGES

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**PREFACE**  
TO THE BOOKLET  
***PRONOUNS AND OTHER GRAMMAR POEMS.***

The writer belongs to the generation when language teachers have seen/ studied/ memorized or somehow were familiar with the ancient and original grammar books ,. This writer is aware of the two great grammar books in Tamil viz. ***tholkaappiam and nannool***. They are in verse form and almost like ‘formulas’.

Many Indians whether they have studied **Sanskrit** or not know that its grammar [ and most of the old literature] was written in verse form. Naturally to this author writing poems on grammar was an attraction.

Then there was a problem. Such books were composed or compiled by well-known scholars of the language. What can a ‘babe in the wood’ do? A short , popular poem ‘**Mr. Nobody**’ became an inspiration [ and perhaps a model].

**Spoofs do not need proofs.** Grammar can be fun if one can poke fun at grammar. For this, a poem on English words was the catalyst. [kindly go through INTRODUCTION.]

These verses [ i.e. this booklet of poems] are NOT meant to TEACH grammar. These are light hearted attempts to make learning fun. If after reading, a ‘chuckle’ remains, it is ‘super’ in children’s vocabulary.

From a large number [about 100], a few simple ones were chosen for the first booklet. Many pieces on *the pronoun* got included since it is a basic concept. So, instead of the intended ‘**selections from grammar poems**’ the title became  
**PRONOUNS AND OTHER GRAMMAR POEMS.**

Please do not use this booklet either to teach or to learn English grammar. Even if the reader is a professor, please forget you are one, and just enjoy the simple lines given here. I have added this poem of mine [*Alphabet -ABCD SEE*] at the end of my preface.

Those who have seen earlier booklets by the same author would have realized that there is nothing to gain by indicating deviations from ‘the standard’ English. Imperfect perhaps. Desi Indian, maybe. But surely one will agree that an attempt has been made to reach down to those in whom reading habit has to be created and from whom the dread of reading anything other than prescribed text books, should go. However please comment and point out if any material is grammatically wrong or incorrect usage .

This preface refers to this booklet. The subject viz. poems on grammar may deserve an essay by itself. I give here a few poems I have seen either as inspiring or interesting . I give them here under the title ‘ INTRODUCTION’. Learner, beginner , teacher, expert, or any casual reader you may be, please give your feedback. It helps to continue or correct the efforts.

### ***Alphabet -ABCD SEE***

*A is awesome ; B is beautiful*

*C is colourful ; D is dutiful*

*All the others are followers.*

*All the 26 we need*

*to write and read.*

*A for ant and z for zoo*

*B for boo and y for you*

*All the letters of the alphabet*

*We should never forget*

*Can you write ABC? Let me see.*

*Can we write ABC? Let us see*

## . INTRODUCTION

With wide spread use of the world-wide web some genres of literature have suffered [in the author's opinion]. Except the textbooks which students have to buy and read, all the other genres including literature have been neglected.

But there are other plus-points. How can I sit at home and get a book dedicated to grammar [in English or any other language?] to read? In addition to this easy accessibility, www has many other advantages too. One of them is 'searching'. If I want to know whether anyone had written poems on English grammar, it is a matter of minutes before I have a spread in front of me.

It is not the purpose of this introduction to offer the readers all that I got. Instead I would like to show a glimpse of what inspired me to carry on.

The first and the best one is called Mr. Nobody. Read some lines from this piece by Walter de la Mare

### ***Mr Nobody***

*'Tis he who always tears our books,  
who leaves our doors ajar;  
He pulls the buttons from our shirts,  
and scatters pins afar,  
That squeaking door will always squeak,  
because of this you see:  
We leave the oiling to be done  
by Mr Nobody.*

\*\*\*

The next piece was found in a high school textbook. Please see a few lines given here. It was great as a whole.

### ***A poem about the English Language***

*Some words have different meanings,  
and yet they're spelt the same.  
A cricket is an insect,  
to play it — it's a game.*

*A little journey is a trip,  
a trip is when you fall.  
It doesn't mean you have to dance  
whene'er you hold a ball.*

While appreciating the pun and humour of this poem I realized that jokes and pokes can be highly social and culture related . A ball reminded the author of the poem , Hemley, about one object used for games as well as a gathering for dancing. The second meaning is not natural to us, Indians: it has to be learnt. So also many other meanings. Similarly, we had all wondered about 'hot –cross buns' [nursery rhyme] when that was told [ even sung] to us .

\*\*\*

A beautiful short piece on 'PARTS OF SPEECH' is given below.

### **THE PARTS OF SPEECH POEM**

Every name is called a noun,  
As field and fountain, street and town.  
In place of noun the pronoun stands,  
As he and she can clap their hands.  
The adjective describes a thing,  
As magic wand or bridal ring.  
The verb means action, something done,  
As read and write and jump and run.  
How things are done the adverbs tell,  
As quickly, slowly, badly, well.  
The preposition shows relation,  
As in the street or at the station.  
Conjunctions join, in many ways,  
Sentences, words, or phrase and phrase.  
The interjection cries out, "Hark!  
I need an exclamation mark!"

I do hope whether it is in the textbooks or not teachers give this to their students.

\*\*\*

Even though not strictly grammar, poems on the five senses are great to be read out to children. For reintroducing the age-old habit of memorizing [poems], these poems would be quite suitable.

### ***My Five Senses***

*My eyes can see the big bright sun.  
 My nose can smell hot cinnamon buns.  
 My ears can hear the big loud drum.  
 My tongue can taste good things, yum! yum!  
 My hands can feel the sand. What fun!  
 I like my senses, every one!*

### **My Five Senses**

\*\*\*\*

I see **with** my eyes.   
 I hear **with** my ears.   
 I taste **with** my mouth.   
 I smell **with** my nose.   
 I feel **with** my skin.   
 I learn a lot  
**with** my five senses.

\*\*\*

Another similar topic [though not really grammar] of importance to primary learning is names of the days of the week. A short version of the poem '**SOLOMON GRUNDY**' was known to the author. Thanks to [www](http://www) a longer version was available which I give below.

### ***Long version***

*Solomon Grundy, born on a Monday,  
 Christened on a stark and stormy Tuesday,  
 Married on a grey and grisly Wednesday,  
 Took ill on a mild and mellow Thursday,  
 Grew worse on a bright and breezy Friday,  
 Died on a grey and glorious Saturday,  
 Buried on a baking, blistering Sunday.  
 That was the end of Solomon Grundy.*

Because of the consecutive words starting with the same letter  
[ or sound] this is a true grammar poem to illustrate ‘**alliteration**’.

\*\*\*

A poem in this electronic digital age attracted my attention .  
It is about the letter ‘a’. Notice the use of the terms ATM and app.

***The Letter A***

*The letter A is awesome!  
It simply is the best.  
Without an A, you could not get  
an A+ on a test.*

*Aruba and Australia  
would be missing from a map.  
You’d never use an ATM,  
an apron, or an app.*

BY DARREN SARDELLI

I propose to give in my future booklets similar poems [of mine  
inspired by this one]

\*\*\*

There is always the other side of the coin , called ‘flip side’ [though  
the intended negative meaning I do not subscribe to.] A popular  
quip goes like this:

***“How do you make a line shorter? [ of course without any  
erasing} Answer: Draw a longer line next to it .***

A poem I came across uses this method to make grammar easier.

***ON SPLITTING THE INFINITIVE-- JEFF GREEN***

*Infinitive splitting is not a great sin.  
it really depends on the phrase that it’s in;  
So when you are writing consider the sense  
To do something different is proof you are dense  
Then split if you need to, don’t sit on the fence  
And you will see your poetry works.*



[‘ to really try ‘ means trying hard  
 really to try - you did actually try and sounds awkward  
 ‘ to try really’ - sounds like you don’t believe it ]

Grammar rules as well as poems by persons like cricketjeff look formidable at the first glance. After reading twice the taste left is that of a sugarcane diligently chewed , the sweet taste.

\*\*\*

This introduction [the author hopes] gives the readers the example for my slogan ; ““Look around ; most often you will find what you are seeking”

I was looking for some justification for making public my private jabs at English grammar. I hope I got it. Readers may please confirm by sending a ‘yes’ vote to emails given or the app number .

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## GR1 [C][H]AIR

There was a cat comfortably  
napping on my chair.  
I shoo'd away the comfy cat  
and would have sat.  
But the chair sans the cat  
had a layer of hair  
fallen from the feline fur.



I blew away the hair into the air  
and now my chair  
was free and bare.

I got the letter C from the pet  
and the letter H from its coat  
and AIR was everywhere.  
Can I make a CHAIR  
just out of thin air?

## GR2 [ T ]ABLE

It is now late afternoon  
It will be time for tea, soon.

If you are able ,  
make tea for two.  
Put your T on the ABLE  
Let us have a TABLE .

Make tea for three  
Did you forget me ?



### GR3 A, AN, THE

Articles are three .

They are **a**, **an**, **the**.

'a' and 'an' are indefinite

The third one 'the' is definite.

Why is that one called so?

I think the reason I know.

Give me that. Which sir ?

That book I gave you , yaar.

Oh, that book? It is here.

Yes, this is **the** one. Thank you, dear!

Think of someone or some object

"The' means "that", unless I object.

The reason 'the' is definite is that  
it refers to one already talked about.

Bring a pen; any pen will do.

Bring pens; go collect a few.

"Bring my Parker pen"

"Is this **the** one?"

Yes that is **the** pen.

Thank you, son.



[ notes: a , an – means one – for singular only

an before a vowel –sound. a for all the others .

the – means that – can go with singular and plural]

[ for non-Indian readers: sir is used for any man –respect-

yaar = friend - familiarity]

## GR4 NOUN ---> PRONOUN

Noun is real, it has substance.  
 Pronoun is not, it is noun's shadow.  
 Noun comes first, noun's existence  
 is needed for a pronoun to follow.

Nouns are everywhere, dime a dozen.  
 Pronouns are limited; about a dozen.  
 Noun can be common, proper , whatever be it.  
 one of the pronouns can be selected to suit.

Any noun has functions and duties  
 like, gender, number and case.  
 The pretender pronoun's beauty is  
 it can adapt itself with ease.

Bring a book. Read the book.  
 Now close the book. Can you write...  
 Bring a book. Read it  
 Now close it. Can you write...



[ notes: *properties of nouns:*

- a. number [singular or plural]*
- b. gender [ masculine, feminine, neutral]*
- c. case [ possessive, dative etc.]*

*pronouns follow –*

- a. number [ I, we; he, she – they]*
- b. gender : he, she, it*
- c. case: his, its; to me , to her ]*

## GR5 ONE TO FIVE

One, two I and you  
Munna and mom , only two.

One, two, three I, you and he  
Munna , mom and dad  
Three of us can go  
in an auto



One, two, three, four  
To three put one more  
I ,you, he and she  
Munna , mom, dad and Munni  
Four in a car,  
taxi to go far.



One, two, three, four, five  
To four one we give  
To three two we add  
Either way five we had  
**I, you, he, she and it**  
Munna, mom , dad, Munni and doll  
Total five in all

Persons are I first, you second;  
The other three are third .

One to five  
Pronouns singular five .

[ note: the five singular pronouns are given here.  
teachers can add 'this' 'that' ]

## GR6 PRO [1]

Pro rhymes with brow  
 It is a word truly high brow  
 It is an antonym of con  
 but it is not want I want

Anti of anti can be pro;  
 Foe of a foe is a friend as you know  
 Pronoun a friend of a noun can be  
 Rama a person can be called a he.

Everyone knows from the days of nursery  
 Mary and her lamb's story.  
 Mary went/ lamb went / Mary stopped / lamb stopped  
 Mary went to school/ lamb went to school.

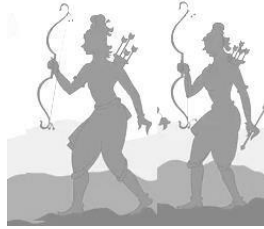
Why so many times the same two nouns ?  
 Use a pronoun for Mary  
 and another for the lamb  
 Thus  
 Mary had a little lamb  
**IT** followed **HER** wherever **SHE** went.



MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB

I for the speaker , you for the person in front  
 He, she, it for all others, singular pronouns five to count  
 I am one, I with my friends are **we**  
 You are one, you with your friends are also **you**  
 He, she, it for one. Boys, girls, things two or more are **they**.  
 He, she, it cannot just sit  
*sits* it should be with s at the end.

If Rama goes Lakshman may follow  
 If Rama comes he will be welcome  
 If Lakshman joins he also is welcome



If winter goes spring will follow  
 If winter persists it will be cold  
 If spring comes on the scene,  
 It will be most welcome

If a noun is used, will a pronoun be left behind?  
 Both are used with the same meaning , two of a kind.  
 Noun has possessive, dative and other cases  
 Pronoun says : **I** too, **me** too; give **me my** aces.

Give biriyani to Ali. Will he eat? Sure he will.  
 Give Ann a cake. Will she take it? Sure she will and say thanks .

What did Ali eat? It was biriyani  
 What did Ann take? It was cake.  
 Did he share biriyani with her? I don't know .  
 Did she give cake to him ? I don't know

Now read:  
 Smoking is bad; it makes you ill.  
 It causes cancer, it can kill.  
**Which** is bad? It is **smoking**  
 Pronoun is so easy , I'm not joking.



*[ notes: antonym- word having the opposite meaning  
 Here 'smoking' is a noun -ing' nouns are also called  
 gerunds or verbal nouns ]*

*[ for non-indians : biriyani- a rich rice dish]*



## GR7 PRONOUNS CHANT

*[For Group reading/Chanting- bold letters for repeaters]*

Pronouns for you. Pronouns for us. Pronouns for use.

Give me a noun – **a noun** . I can give you a pronoun – **a pronoun**

Bengaluru is big. It is big. **It, It**

Mysuru is a town. It is a town. . **It, It.**

[The] Cow gives milk. **It, It. It gives milk.**

Reading [books] is a good habit . **It. It. It is a good habit**

Mahatma Gandhi was great. **He ,He. He was great..**

My father is a teacher. **He, He. He is a teacher.**

My mother is a doctor. **She, She. She is a doctor.**

I and you – we are students. **We, We. We are students.**

You and I – We are good. **We, We. We are good.**

Children are happy – They are happy – **They, They.**

**They are happy.**

Children are cute – They are cute. – **They, They.They are cute.**

I and you – **We**

He and She – **They**

*[Recommended – a leader/group or 2 groups a repeater group/all]*

A table of data for innovative chanters:

<b>Person</b>	<b>singular [ cases]</b>	<b>plural [case]</b>
<i>I first</i>	<i>I [my, mine, me ]</i>	<i>We [ our, ours, us]</i>
<i>II second</i>	<i>you [your, yours, you]</i>	<i>You [ your, yours, you]</i>
<i>III third</i>	<i>he [ his, his, him]</i>	<i>They [ their, theirs, them]</i>
	<i>she [ her, hers, her]</i>	<i>they [ their, theirs, them]</i>
	<i>it [ its, its, it]</i>	<i>they [ their, theirs, them]</i>
	<i>this [ of.., to...]</i>	<i>these [ of.., to..]</i>
	<i>that [ of.., to...]</i>	<i>those [ of.., to.. ]</i>

## GR8 I IS GREAT [1]

I is great; it is a letter; it is a vowel.

It helps to form words not one or two but quite a bit .

i says : I help to form words.

I say: ‘ i ’ helps to form words.

In a well- lit place you can see it i.e i

In a dingy dark place too you see it i.e i

sit, fit, hit ; i is in it.

One, two three, four, five .

You see i in five

It is one in vowels five

‘I is great’. Not weaker

than you or any other

if it refers to the letter;

not a person or speaker.

If I want to praise ‘i’ the letter

**‘i’ is great** is not wrong; but one day

if ‘i’ comes to life and feels it is better

than any , **I am great** it should say .

*[ note: in English two letters of the alphabet  
can stand alone with meaning - they are: ‘a’ and ‘i’.  
this poem uses this fact]*

*[note; small ‘i’ has a special meaning in mathematics.  
it comes in complex variables or complex algebra.  
there i is equal to sq.root of [-1]*

**GR10 ONE AND MANY [1]****GR9 I AM GREAT**

The first letter the first person  
 is great so I can be proud  
 There is no small i anywhere , alone.  
 If it happens to be  
 it is imaginary  
 only complex mathematicians could see.

When I was small I was the same  
 When I am a man I is the same  
 When I die I will vanish.  
 I, a person is always capital  
 when written in English.,

Muhammad Ali said : I am the greatest.  
 Shankaracharya said : I am part of God.  
 A singer said; I think I love you .  
 All these and other I's are great.



I as the first person speaking  
 or number one in ranking  
 perhaps in Athens or Rome  
 or wherever English is known  
 or in any true British home.



Many I's make a we; *we* means all of us  
 I refers to me , myself ; *we* refers to us, ourselves

I can say "I love you" ;You can say: "I love you"  
 But the two I 's are not the same  
 If at all I and you wed,  
 we'd be calling ourselves we  
 and we'd be wed on a Wednesday.

## GR10 ONE AND MANY [1]

One after one is singular; all together is also singular.

One banana is singular ; one bunch of bananas is also singular.

But 2 or 12 or many is plural; needs 's'; so bananas.

Two or 12 or many bunches is plural; needs 'es'.

One finger is singular; five fingers is plural.

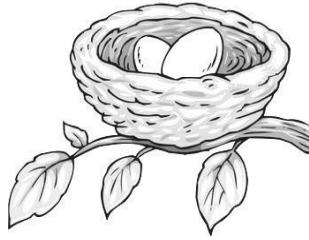
Five fingers tightly closed is a fist – one fist.

Three eggs were bought .

One broke, one was eaten . One left is for tomorrow.

A nest of many eggs is singular.

Many nests even empty is plural.



There is a nest on the tree

It has eggs inside I see

There are nests on the branch near me

. But all of them are empty.

Pairs, dozens, heaps, bunches are countable.

Shoes, fruits , dresses, persons can be counted

Even weight in kg's or volume in litres can be counted.

But who can count water, coffee, salt or sugar  
except in cups, glasses, pinches or jars?

No counting- no plural; the noun is uncountable

Are there many uncountable nouns? Yes.

[ note: all nouns need not have plural-

Only countable nouns will have plural or

'a' or 'an' or any numerical adjective]

## GR11 ONE AND MANY [2]

the sky is one ; stars are many.  
 space is one ; galaxies are many  
 the sun is one ; planets are many  
 the earth is one ; forests are many  
 the forest is one ; trees are many  
 the tree is one ; leaves are many  
 the leaf is one ; cells are many  
 the cell is one ; molecules are many  
 the molecule is one ; atoms are many  
 the atom is one ; electrons are many  
 the whole is one ; parts are many

*[ note: this is chantable with a leader  
and many others repeating]*

Guruji says : greed is bad ; greed one should avoid.  
 Teacher says: greed is unique ; it is singular .  
 One may not have ‘greeds’,. but greed has many needs.

Both say: greed is not one but a lot of wishes  
 mostly unnecessary and usually unfulfilled.

Guruji’s final word :  
 Greed is singular ; singularly bad and sinful  
 Contentment is singular; uniquely good but elusive.

## GR12 NURSERY RHYMES

Bah Bah Black sheep! Do you have any wool?  
 Yes sir, Yes sir, I have three big bags full.  
 to give you two and the little boy,.



Bah Bah Black sheep! Did you have any wool?  
 Yes sir, Yes sir, I had three big bags full.  
 and gave you two and the little boy,.

Bah Bah bald sheep! Will you have any wool?  
 Yes sir, yes sir. In about three months  
 when my hair will grow again full.

## GR13 VERB, TENSE

**Does** ‘tense ‘ make you tense?  
 Don’t worry you are not alone.  
 It had made me too tense, since  
 the day my mistakes were shown.

Tense leads to tension,  
 not due to lack of attention;  
 If the root word got just ‘—ed’  
 I would never have feared.

Rules are only for regular verbs,  
 Such action words have strict curbs  
 to make past or past perfect  
 I think, it is good , not a defect.

*walk, talk* are good with ‘—ed’  
*save, move*, do have already an ‘-e’  
*pin* or *fit* need an extra ‘n’ or ‘t’  
 such small things do not frighten me.

*fit and sit* are not the same  
*pin and win* are not friends  
 irregular verb is the name  
 given to such roguish trends.

Irregular verb is a bugbear;  
 An evil learner has to bear  
 and memorise, never to forget,  
 in the same way as the alphabet.

A day will come when,  
 out will go the grammarian  
 Learn just the rules for one;  
 Other verbs will go as ‘do, did, done’

A conversation in the enlightened circle:

Do you know what to do ?  
 Yes sir, I do know what to do .  
 Did you like the work ?  
 Yes sir , I did like the work.  
 Have you done complete the work ?  
 I have done complete the work, this morning, sir.  
 Have you done write a report?  
 I have not done write yet sir. Tomorrow I will.

[notes: *fit, fitted, fitted—sit, sat, sat*  
*pin, pinned, pinned--- win, won, won*]

## GR14 IRREGULAR VERBS

Easy to manage , follow the rules , is regular

Anything else is irregular

Be they verbs or male of any age

‘-ed’ adding at the end

Is the regular trend

Walk, walked, walked

Dope, cope are similar

Don’t worry or be worried

Copy is two times copied.

Preacher’s work is regular;

Every Sunday he preached.

Teacher though to class regular

Taught many, never taught.

Going was good, after it went, evil gone;

Any abuse can end or by you ended, I thought;

But what came earlier has come again

About events and verbs I learnt a lot.

Some verbs do not change

They stay steadfast invariant

The past, present, future, the full range

Has no effect, like a child adamant.

From a list of about twenty

I see invariant

Ending in ‘t’

Like cast and cost, burst and hurt .

Also split, slit, hit

Shut, cut and put

Bet, set and let ;

I add to this , from my fat head

One more: read, read, read



## GR15 ADJ- ADV

Adjective and adverb are the names of parts of speech  
For me they are one if there is no '—ly' add-on

A fast train will go fast  
It can go slow or slowly as well  
Ask Dhoni , he will tell.

*[ note: cricketer Dhoni was a railway employee ]*

### Adjectives & Adverbs

Can a fast train go fastly? No  
Can it go slow ? Yes it can.  
But it won't be called as of now.

Can a slow train go slow or slowly?  
Yes, it always does.

Can it go fast? Yes it can.  
It will still be a slow train  
unless halts are cancelled.

Adjective	Adverb
Happy kids	Playing happily
Smooth rock	Running smoothly
Good night	Eating Well
Efficient workers	Working efficiently
Casual dress	Dressing casually
Quick meeting	Talking quickly
hopeful butter	Waiting hopefully
Real butter	Really hot

A man can be happy . His life can be happy.  
A happy man lives a happy life. or lives life happily.  
He cannot be a happily man or his, a happily life.  
Yet his life can be a happily lived life.

Call this adj-adv fusion or confusion  
I did not make the mess , English usage did  
I try to simplify and I'm always candid.

*[note: beginners please use —ly when you want a true adverb  
e.g drive slowly—speak softly ]*

**Note :**    **Adj** – Adjective  
              **Adv** - Adverb

## GR16 THE THREE DEGREES -ADJECTIVES

For you, the reader, I feel sad  
since this verse can be bad .  
Even then it will not be worse  
than the last; that was the worst.

Bad or worse is relative.

You need two to compare.  
There is no superlative  
when only two are there.

I am better than you  
or you are worse than me.  
Don't cry; there are only a few  
who can beat me in boring company.

One is good. One can be bad too.

The second may be better or worse than the first.  
In either case two are needed to be better or worse.

The superlative is the first  
of many, at least three

I want to say I am the best;  
better than any – you, he or she.  
You want to say “I am the best”  
if you are better than – me, him or her.

Yesterday was a good thing . Today is by far better.  
The best is yet to begin. Let us wait for later.  
Wish for the best; wait for the best.



[note: adjectives can have three degrees of comparison  
good, better, best ; bad, worse, worst. adverbs also sometimes ]

## GR 17 HOMO'S

How to find what is the meaning?  
 Let us do some self-learning.  
 Get a dictionary and use it.  
 Learn how; then keep. Don't lose it.

Homophone is what you hear.  
 Sounds are the same but nowhere near  
 is the spelling or structure  
 of the two words or their conjecture.

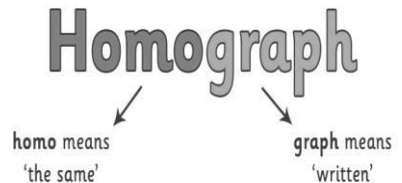
Homograph is what you see  
 Spelling is the same , meanings vary.  
 The way the reader pronounces  
 gives the word its nuances.

Homonym is only one word  
 as written or as read or as heard.  
 It displays a different face  
 as per the context and place.

*[ a new trend and a new word  
 found in www:]*

I know a friend who hates  
 to see two nice men as mates.  
 Why be a homophobe my friend?  
 Why not adjust to a mod trend?

*[ readers may please see a dictionary to know more about  
 synonym, antonym and the homo's given here]*



## GR18 WELL –COME ?

Welcome is a very popular word  
 Speaking is easy, writing tough  
 Is there a well-day? Good day we've heard  
 Why so? A grammarian will just laugh

Welcome to the world  
 of English spelling  
 Don't write two elled.  
 Do you need my telling?



## GR19 PLAY ON THE WORD 'play'

1. We are the students who have come to play –  
 We like to play - play the game of -----xx-----

Put xx = cricket, volleyball, basketball. Football. Badminton  
 Tennis, khokho, kabaddi. *all Action*

2. We are the students who have come to play –  
 We like to play - play on the -----yy-----

Put yy= violin, veena. Tabla, Drum, guitar, keyboard  
 flute, any other *all Action and sound*

[Copy the tune of *we are the school girls who are camping out*]



## GR20 ACTIVE AND PASSIVE- STORY

### A. *Short story in active voice*

1. Father hit mother.  
     Mother beat child.  
     Child broke doll.  
 Why did child break doll?  
     Because mother beat her.  
 Why did mother beat child?  
     Because father hit her.  
 Why did father hit mother?  
     Because he was drunk.

### B *Short story in passive voice*

2. Mother was hit by father.  
     Child was beaten by mother.  
     Doll was broken by child.  
 Why was doll broken by child ?  
     Because child was beaten by mother  
 Why was child beaten by mother?  
     Because mother was hit by father.  
 Why was mother hit by father?  
     Because father was drunk.

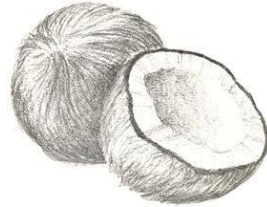
*[For the sake of strict grammarians the last stanza is given below:]*

Why was **the** doll broken by **the** child ?  
 Because the child was beaten by the mother  
 Why was the child beaten by the mother?  
 Because the mother was hit by the father.  
 Why was the mother hit by the father?  
 Because the father was drunk.

*[ Let the die-hard teachers make additions everywhere.]*

## GR21 BREAK A COCONUT

Break a coconut, grate the coconut  
 We will make something to eat  
 Bring some milk, sugar and nut  
 Can you cook a sweet tasty treat?



A coconut was broken, it was grated;  
 Something to eat will be made by us;  
 All the things are brought as stated;  
 Kheer can be cooked by me , if you say “yes.”

Recipe book can be read;  
 Cooking can be done step by step ;  
 sambar, pulav, samosa or bread  
 Anything can be done with mutual help.

Read from the recipe book  
 Step by step we can cook  
 Eatables are quite easy things  
 Mutual help can make many things.

*[ THIS IS A GRAMMAR POEM ON AV [active voice] and PV [passive voice].*

*PLEASE SEPARATE PAIRS OF SENTENCES AND LEARN SUBJECT – VERB MATCH]*

## GR22 ADAPT, ADOPT

A childless professor called Praan  
 won't adapt his views , was quite stubborn;  
 When there was an option  
 for foster care or adoption  
 he said : “ None, I'll live as I was born ”

## GR23 A MADE –IT MODEL

A nice figure

She or He has , in appearance;

A nice figure

She or He gets , per appearance.



## GR24 DINOSAUR

The dictionary dictates  
that dinosaur is like dye or die.

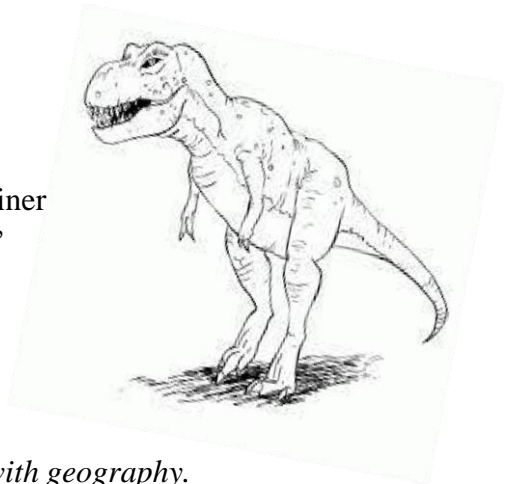
At dinner time people dine  
at home or at Doogie's diner.

A dinosaur went to Doogie's diner

"Quick! Serve me my dynner"

The waiter was confused.

The dinosaur , not amused,  
went off, picking up a diner.



[ notes: pronunciation varies with geography.

sometimes spelling also.

cheque- check. colour- color

vitamin [ the first syllable can be as in 'bit' or 'bite'

the above poem is based on this ambiguity]

[this was written in 2021 when Mr. Joe Biden was elected president  
of the U.S.A. Indian newsreaders [a few] initially read as bid  
rhyming with lid - some wisecracked he is for-bidden !]

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