

# The Sentence

A sentence is a group of words that contain a verb and makes complete sense. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a fullstop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.

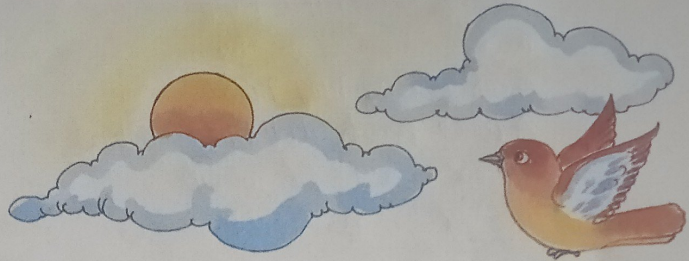
Look at the picture, and then read this group of words:

Sky a bird the in is flying

These are just words. As a group they fail to convey any sense. Now, read the same words in another order.

A bird is flying in the sky.

These words, now, make complete sense.



## The Phrase

A group of words that make some sense, but not complete sense is called a phrase.

**EXAMPLE:** at five o'clock, for twenty rupees

A sentence contains a verb. A phrase does not have a verb in it. A phrase neither has a subject nor a predicate. We can change a phrase into a sentence by adding a verb and other words to it.

**EXAMPLES:** I will go home at five o'clock.

Seema bought a sharpener for twenty rupees.

## EXERCISES



I. Put a tick (✓) against the groups of words which are sentences and a cross (X) against those which are not:

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Loves to Shruti watch Network cartoon. [X] | 6. In the jungle [X]               |
| 2. In sun the rises the east [X]              | 7. The fox is a clever animal. [✓] |
| 3. The water in the river. [X]                | 8. The rainy season has set in [✓] |
| 4. The whale is the largest sea animal. [✓]   | 9. On the platform. [X]            |
| 5. Tea was served at 10 p.m. [✓]              | 10. At noon. [X]                   |

II. State whether the following groups of words are phrases or sentence:

1. hobbies are drawing and painting. *Phrase*
2. at midnight *Phrase*
3. now and then *Phrase*
4. The birds fly with their wings. *Sentence*
5. She is at home. *Sentence*
6. I am going to Goa for holiday. *Sentence*
7. here and there *Phrase*
8. The earth is a planet. *Sentence*
9. in the east. *Phrase*
10. The grapes are sour. *Sentence*

III. Rearrange these words to make sentences:

1. Sun earth round the moves the. *The earth moves round the Sun.*
2. ice-cream eating a girl is an. *A girl is eating an ice-cream.*
3. lamb a had little Monika. *Monika had a little lamb.*
4. the shines sun sky the in. *The sun shines in the sky.*
5. tails have Monkeys long. *Monkeys have long tails.*
6. hut lived poor A man in a. *A poor man lives in a hut.*
7. animal an ox is a useful. *An ox is a useful animal.*
8. a voice sweet This has girl. *This girl has a sweet voice.*
9. discovered Columbus America. *Columbus discovered America.*
10. birds build trees nests on their. *Birds build their nests on trees.*
11. Police call the. *Call the Police.*
12. at fly Bats night. *Bats fly at night.*
13. do anybody It can. *Anybody can do it.*
14. lights festival is the Diwali of. *Diwali is the festival of lights.*
15. beautiful The is peacock a bird. *The peacock is a beautiful bird.*

## KINDS OF SENTENCES

There are four kinds of sentences:

1. Assertive or Declarative Sentences
2. Interrogative Sentences
3. Imperative Sentences *(Positive)*
4. Exclamatory Sentences

### 1. Assertive or Declarative Sentences

A sentence that states or declares something is called an Assertive or a Declarative Sentence.

1. The elephant is a big animal.
2. The sun rises in the east.
3. Nobody can live forever.

They are all Assertive or Declarative Sentences.

All assertive sentences end up with a fullstop.

### 2. Interrogative Sentences *प्रश्नवाचक*

A sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative Sentence.

1. Who has broken the window?
2. How old are you?
3. Is the earth round or flat?

All Interrogative sentences end up with a question mark(?)

### 3. Imperative Sentences *आदेशवाचक*

A sentence that expresses an order, a request or an advice is called an Imperative Sentence.

1. Post this letter.

2. Please give me your pencil.

3. Obey and respect your elders.

They are all imperative sentences.

An imperative sentence always ends with a fullstop.

#### 4. Exclamatory Sentence *विस्मयवाचक*

A sentence that expresses a sudden emotion or strong feeling is called an Exclamatory Sentence.

1. Aha! what a beautiful sunset!

2. Bravo! well done my son!

3. Alas! the old man is dead.

An exclamatory sentence ends up with a sign of (.), (?) or an (!) according to its content.



### EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks using suitable exclamation

(Well done, Hurrah, Wow, Ouch, Stop)

1. ... *Stop* ... Don't run so fast.

2. ... *Hurrah* ... our team has won the match.

3. ... *Ouch* ... I have hurt my finger.

4. ... *Well done* ... you have done well.

5. ... *Wow* ... what a beautiful place.

II. Read each sentences carefully and name its kind:

1. How are you now? *Interrogative*

6. Can I go home? *Interrogative*

2. Shut the door. *Imperative*

7. The table is made of wood. *Assertive*

3. Are they going to Delhi? *Interrogative*

8. They are on the top of the hill. *Assertive*

4. How fine the weather is! *Exclamatory*

9. How foolish the crow was! *Exclamatory*

5. Do not pluck flowers. *Imperative*

10. The sky is blue. *Assertive*

III. Change the statement into question:

1. Shivam is playing football.

2. Her brother is a doctor.

3. Arvind lives in Mumbai.

4. Nalini can paint well.

5. His hair is black.

*Is Shivam playing football?*  
*Is her brother a doctor?*  
*Does Arvind lives in Mumbai?*  
*Can Nalini paint well?*  
*Is his hair black?*

IV. Change the question into statement:

1. Is Ganga reading the newspaper?

2. Has the train arrived at the station?

3. Is it very cold in Nainital?

4. Are Aakash and Rakesh good friends?

5. Is tomorrow a national holiday?

*Ganga is reading the newspaper.*  
*The train has arrived at the station.*  
*It is very cold in Nainital.*  
*Aakash and Rakesh are good friends.*  
*Tomorrow is a national holiday.*

*10/04/26*





# Subject and Predicate

When we make a sentence, we name a person or thing and say something about that person or thing.

The part that names a person or thing in a sentence is called the subject. The subject can be a word or a group of words. The part that tells something about the subject is called the predicate.

The predicate contains a verb. The predicate can be a word or a group of words.

**EXAMPLES :**

**SUBJECT**

**PREDICATE**

Birds

fly.

The flower

smells sweet.

In Imperative Sentences, the subject is always 'you'.

1. Run fast.
2. Shut the door.

These sentences actually mean:

(You) run fast.

(You) shut the door.

In both these sentences 'You' is the subject.

In case of Interrogative and Exclamatory sentences the subject is not placed at the beginning of the sentence. In order to find out the subject, we should ask: 'What is this sentence about?' The answer to this question will provide the subject. It is also helpful to write these questions and exclamations as statements to find out the subject.

How foolish is he!

He is very foolish.

Now we can see easily that the subject in this sentence is 'He'.

Some examples are given below:

1. The postman brings letters.
2. Rohan flies a kite.

**Subject**

**Predicate**

The postman

brings letters.

Rohan

flies a kite.

3. Swimming is a good exercise.
4. Pandit Nehru was a great leader.
5. Reading is a good hobby.
6. The wind is blowing.
7. The teacher is going to the class.
8. A monkey jumps on a tree.
9. (You) go home.
10. (You) take this ring.

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Swimming       | is a good exercise. |
| Pandit Nehru   | was a great leader. |
| Reading        | is a good hobby.    |
| The wind       | is blowing.         |
| The teacher is | going to the class. |
| A monkey       | jumps on a tree.    |
| (You)          | go home.            |
| (You)          | take this ring.     |



## EXERCISES

I. Divide the following sentences into Subject and Predicate:

Date 29/04/26 H.W

1. Who broke the mirror?
2. My uncle gave me this ballpen.
3. Mary has finished her home-task.
4. Bees make honey.
5. Indians like to eat rich food.
6. When do you go to sleep?
7. The weather is very hot today.
8. May God bless you!
9. Painting is my hobby.
10. She is fond of costly ornaments.

Subject	Predicate
Who	broke the mirror.
My uncle	gave me this ballpen.
Mary	has finished her home-task.
Bees	make honey.
Indians	like to eat rich food.
You	When do you go to sleep?
The weather	is very hot today.
You	May God bless you!
My	Painting is my hobby.
She	is fond of costly ornaments.

II. Add suitable Predicates to each of the following Subjects:

1. Green vegetables are healthy.
2. The train arrives at the station.
3. The postman brings our letters.
4. Our school has a big playground.
5. The poor old man walks slowly.
6. The doctor gives us medicines.
7. You are a good boy.
8. She sings very softly.
9. Mahatma Gandhi was a great leader.
10. The earth is the third planet.



III. Add Suitable Subjects to each of the following Predicates:

- 1. The boy ..... was walking along the road.
- 2. Komal ..... is wearing a neat dress.
- 3. Lion ..... is the king of the jungle.
- 4. New Delhi ..... is the capital of India.
- 5. She ..... works very hard.
- 6. We ..... won the match.
- 7. I ..... can buy a car.
- 8. You ..... must help one another.
- 9. The Sun ..... is rising.
- 10. The bell ..... is ringing.

IV. Match the subjects in Column A with the Predicates given in Column B:

- A. Column A
- 1. The policeman
  - 2. The sun
  - 3. The clock
  - 4. His house
  - 5. The horse
- Column B
- is near the temple.
  - runs fast.
  - shines in the sky.
  - is hanging on the wall.
  - chased the pick-pocket.
- B. Column A
- 1. The teacher
  - 2. The aeroplane
  - 3. We
  - 4. Punjab
  - 5. The sun
- Column B
- flies very fast.
  - rises in the east.
  - grows a lot of wheat.
  - is writing on the blackboard.
  - cannot live without food.
- C. Column A
- 1. I
  - 2. A cat
  - 3. I
  - 4. Her necklace
  - 5. He
- Column B
- killed a mouse.
  - is made of gold.
  - loves his sister.
  - found a bunch of keys.
  - put a book on a shelf.

I Unit  
Course Complete

Inst. for  
30/04/26