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The Sentence Builders!



Hello, Sentence Builders! It's me EeeBee! Welcome to our first grammar adventure! Every idea you share, every question you ask, and every story you tell begins with one thing a **SENTENCE**. Let's learn how to build powerful, clear, and complete sentences!

LEARNING OUTCOMES



- What is a Sentence
- Parts of a Sentence: Subject & Predicate
- Types of Sentences (by purpose)
- Types of Sentence Structures (by Clause)
- Rules for Forming Sentences
- Word Order, Agreement & Punctuation

LEAD IN



Are you ready to become a builder today? Not with bricks and cement, but with words!

Look at this picture of a **busy kitchen scene**.

- "The mother chops the vegetables". (Who + What she does = A complete idea!)
- "The father washes the dishes". (Who + What he does = A complete idea!)
- "The boy sets the table". (Who + What he does = A complete idea!)

Each of these is a **sentence**. Just like blocks that fit together to make a house, **words join to build sentences**. And sentences help us share our thoughts clearly.





Sentence Basics

What is a Sentence?

A Sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. It always:

- starts with a Capital Letter
- ends with a Punctuation Mark (., ?, or !)
- has a Subject and a Predicate
- expresses a Complete Thought

Example:

- My dog barks at strangers. 
- Barks strangers dog my at.  (No clear meaning!)



Features of a Good Sentence

Feature	Description	Example
Complete Meaning	Sentence must express a full idea	The sun shines everyday.
Subject & Predicate	Two essential parts	Riya is dancing in the studio.
Capital Letter	Always start with one	He plays guitar mostly, when ever he is free.
Ending Punctuation	Use a full stop, question mark, or exclamation	Are you ready for the party?

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"A Sentence is like a car you need an engine (Subject) and wheels (Predicate) to move forward"!

Building Blocks: Subject and Predicate

A Sentence is made up of two main parts:

Subject

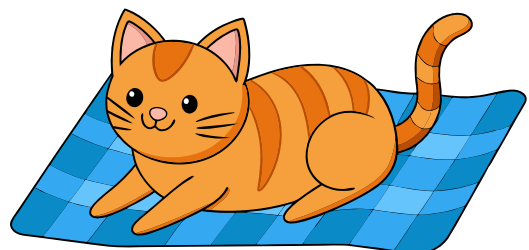
- who or what the Sentence is about.

Example: The cat sat on the mat. (The cat is subject)

Predicate

- What is being said about the Subject. It contains the Verb.

Example: The cat sat on the mat. (sat on the mat is Predicate)



Types of Sentences (by Purpose)

There are 4 kinds of Sentences:

Type	What It Does	Example	Ends With
Assertive	Makes a statement	I love science.	Full Stop (.)
Interrogative	Asks a question	Do you like pizza?	Question Mark (?)
Imperative	Gives a command or request	Please sit down.	Full Stop or (!)
Exclamatory	Expresses strong emotion	Wow! That's amazing!	Exclamation Mark (!)

Sentence Structure (by Clauses)

Sentences can also be grouped based on **how many Clauses** they contain:

1. **Simple Sentence** contains one Main Clause

Example: The bird is singing.

2. **Compound Sentence** contains two Main Clauses joined by **Coordinating Conjunctions** (and, but, or, so, yet, for, nor)

Example: I wanted to play, but it started raining.

3. **Complex Sentence** contains one Main Clause + one or more Subordinate Clauses.

Example: Although it was raining, we went outside.



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- Simple = One Idea
- Compound = Two equal ideas
- Complex = One big idea + supporting idea

Sentence Formation Rules



Use these golden rules to write correct and complete Sentences:

1. Word Order

- Use **Subject + Verb + Object**
- She (S) eats (V) a mango (O).

2. Subject-Verb Agreement

Singular subject = Singular Verb

- He plays football. 
- He play football. 

3. Tense Consistency

Don't mix Tenses

- She was happy and smiles. ❌
- She was happy and smiled. ✅

4. Proper Punctuation

Use Capital letters and correct ending marks

PRACTICE ACTIVITIES – LET'S TRY TOGETHER



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A2



A Identify the Sentence Type

Choose the right Possessive Word:

1. Did you finish your homework?
2. The birds are chirping.
3. Clean your room now!
4. Oh no! I dropped my ice cream!

B Build the Sentence

Rearrange the words to make correct Sentences:

1. loves / reading / Maya / books
2. late / came / school / to / he

C Subject & Predicate

Underline the Subject and circle the Predicate.

1. The monkey jumped across the wall.
2. My brother is learning French.



COMMUNICATION SKILLS – LET'S TALK AND SHARE

SPEAKING ACTIVITY: "SENTENCE BUILDERS"!



Skills/Level
SPEAKING/A1



Each student gets a jumbled group of words.

The next student rearranges them into a Sentence and says whether it's Simple, Compound, or Complex!

LISTENING ACTIVITY: SPOT THE SENTENCE TYPE



Skills/Level
LISTENING/A1



Teacher reads:

- "What time is the train arriving"?
- "The rain stopped suddenly"!
- "Please open your notebook".



Clap when you hear an **Interrogative** or **Exclamatory** sentence!

ASSESSMENT & REVIEW - HOW WELL DID I LEARN?



LET'S RECAP : WHAT DID WE LEARN?

Concept	Meaning	Example
Sentence	Group of words with complete meaning	The baby is sleeping.
Subject	The "doer" or topic	The teacher
Predicate	What is said about the subject	is teaching English.
Types (Purpose)	Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory	Do you know the answer?
Structure (Clauses)	Simple, Compound, Complex	She smiled because she was happy.
Rules	Word order, agreement, tense, punctuation	I am writing a story.

SELF-ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

How well did you learn? Colour the Smiley face that shows how you feel.



I can do it well !



I need a little help



I need more practice

A. Write Complete Sentences.



B. Identify Subject and Predicate.



C. Recognise types of Sentences.



EEEEEE INTERACTIVE ACTIVITIES



Listening



Speaking



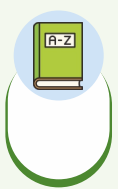
Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab



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