



# The Sentence

## Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand the definition, types, and components of a sentence.
- They will identify and differentiate between simple, compound, and complex sentences.
- They will learn to construct meaningful sentences with proper grammar.



## Lead in

Look at the pictures and write a meaningful sentence for each.

(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



## The Sentence

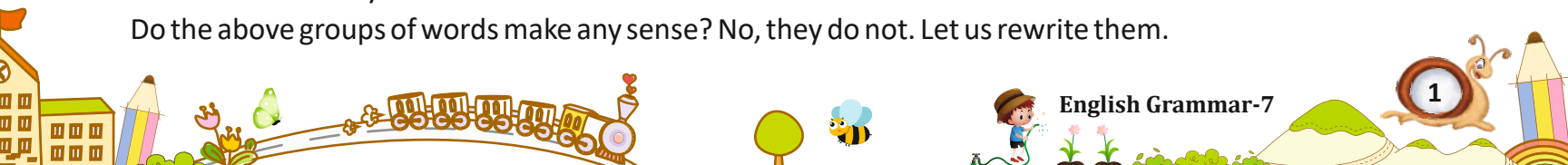
We use words to express our thoughts and feelings. Words are arranged in a proper order to convey what we wish to express. Some of these groups make complete sense.

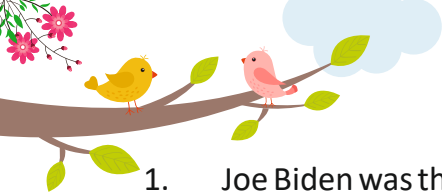
These are called **Sentences**.

**Read the following groups of words.**

1. was the President of the U.S.A. Joe Biden
2. do him know you

Do the above groups of words make any sense? No, they do not. Let us rewrite them.





1. Joe Biden was the President of the U.S.A.
2. Do you know him?

Now, these groups of words make complete sense. So, these are called sentences.



## Grammar Byte

- ⦿ A group of words that make complete sense is called a **Sentence**.
- ⦿ Every sentence begins with a **Capital Letter**.
- ⦿ The words in a sentence must be in their **Proper Order**.
- ⦿ A sentence ends with a **Full Stop (.)**, a **Question Mark (?)** or an **Exclamation Mark (!)**.

### The Phrase

The group of words that make sense but not the complete sense. These are called **Phrases**.

#### Examples :

1. a big mall
2. in the evening
3. on the way
4. at the end of the street



## Grammar Byte

- ⦿ A group of words that makes sense but not complete sense is called a **Phrase**.
- ⦿ A **Phrase** must have some sense.
- ⦿ A **Phrase** can be turned into a sentence by adding some words to it.

#### Examples :

1. We went to **a big mall** last Sunday.
  2. The children played **in the evening**.
  3. The ambulance is **on the way**.
- ⦿ A sentence must have a verb in it.
  - ⦿ A sentence is incomplete without a verb.

### A. Write 'S' for sentences and 'P' for phrases.

1. last month
2. Sundar Pichai is the CEO of Google.
3. The river Brahmaputra originates from the Kailash ranges of the Himalayas.
4. a long time ago

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

### B. Make sentences using the following phrases.

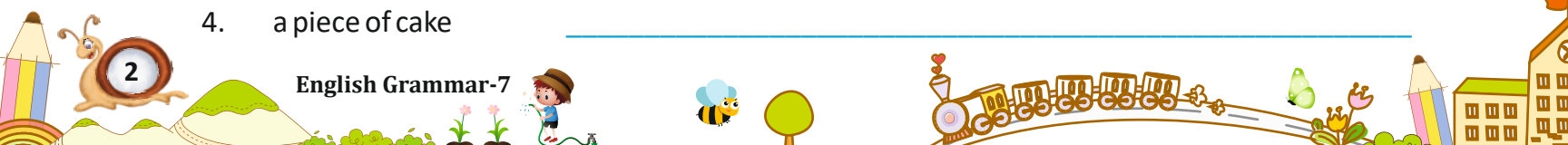
1. in accordance with
2. in the beginning
3. at the bus stop
4. a piece of cake

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## Parts of a Sentence

A sentence is made up of two parts - **Subject** and **Predicate**.

- The part of sentence that actually talks about who is the doer is called the **Subject**.
- The part of sentence that says something about the action the doer has done is called the **Predicate**.

### Example :

The Ganga begins at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Alakananda rivers.

subject predicate



## Grammar Byte

- ⦿ Usually the subject of a sentence comes first. But occasionally it may be placed after **the Predicate**.

**Example :** In the deep of the ocean lived a giant.

predicate subject

- ⦿ **The Verb** is the main part of the predicate.
- ⦿ In an imperative sentence, the subject is always '**you**', but it is implied and not stated.

### Examples :

1. Come here. (You come here.)
2. Bring a glass of water. (You bring a glass of water.)

### C. Circle the Subject and underline the Predicate in the following sentences.

1. Thomas Edison invented the phonograph.
2. Mona painted a nice picture.
3. A good boy passed in the examination.
4. Hitler was the President of Germany.



## Kinds of Sentences

Sentences are classified into four kinds :—

1. Statements
2. Interrogative
3. Imperative
4. Exclamatory

### 1. Statements

Sentences that say or state something are called **Statements**. They are also called **Assertive or Declarative sentences**.

### Examples :

1. Rome is the capital of Italy.
2. A book is a man's best friend.





## Grammar Byte

- ◉ Statements are of two types - **Affirmative** or **Positive** and **Negative**.
- ◉ Sentences that make positive statements are called **Affirmative** or **Positive Sentences**.

### Example :

The children fly kites.

- ◉ Sentences that make negative statements are called **Negative Sentences**.

### Example :

The children do not play football everyday.

## 2. Interrogative Sentences

Sentences that ask questions are called **Interrogative Sentences**.

### Examples :

1. Who is the President of India?
2. Do you know her?



## Grammar Byte

- ◉ An **Interrogative Sentence** ends with a question mark (?).

Interrogative Sentences are of two kinds:-

1. Yes/no question
2. Wh question

### Examples :

1. Does he obey his parents? (Yes/No question)
2. Who is your principal? (Wh question)

## 3. Imperative Sentences

Sentences that express commands, requests, advice or desires are called **Imperative Sentences**.

### Examples :

1. Do not speak loudly. (command)
2. Pass me the salt, please. (request)



## Grammar Byte

- ◉ An **Imperative Sentence** ends with a full stop (.)





#### 4. Exclamatory Sentences

Sentences that express strong feelings or emotions are called **Exclamatory Sentences**.

##### Examples :

1. How beautiful the rainbow is!
2. What a lovely dress it is!



### Grammar Byte

◉ An exclamatory sentence ends with **a mark of Exclamation!**

#### D. Identify these sentences and write their kinds.

1. He plays for Delhi Soccer club.
2. When is her flight?
3. Do not smoke here.
4. Is she a doctor?
5. How tall the building is!
6. She goes to school by bus.



**Skills/Level**  
READING & WRITING/A2



#### E. Rearrange the following groups of words to make meaningful sentences.

1. You can lift box this (interrogative)
2. elders your respect (imperative)
3. in Maths good Madhu is (statement)
4. team the captain Indian cricket of is the who (interrogative)



**Skills/Level**  
LISTENING & WRITING/A1



#### Question Tags

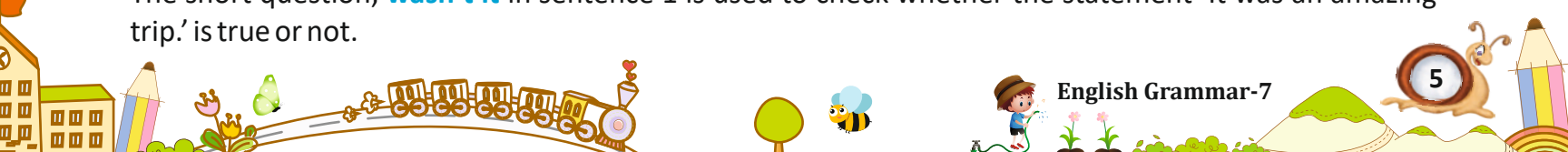
A statement which is followed by a short question is called a **Question Tag**.

It is generally used when we want the listener to confirm what we have said.

##### Read the following expressions.

1. It was an amazing trip, **wasn't it?**
2. She is not fond of sweet, **is she?**

The short question, **wasn't it** in sentence 1 is used to check whether the statement 'It was an amazing trip.' is true or not.







The short question **is she** in sentence 2 is used to seek agreement of the listener.

In sentence 1 the question tag is negative (wasn't it) and the answer is positive (Yes, it was amazing.)

In sentence 2, the question tag is positive (is she) and the answer is negative.

(No, she is not fond of sweets.)

### Formation of Question Tags

1. She is a brilliant artist, isn't she?  
main sentence question tag

2. He was not doing his homework, was he?  
main sentence question tag

1. If the first part of sentence is positive then the small question tag attached to it will be negative.
2. If the second part of sentence is negative then the question tag attached to it will be positive.
3. The tense of tag in both the statement will be same.
4. The subject of the main sentence agrees with the subject of the question tag.
5. The auxiliary verb used for both the statements and the tags is the same.



### Grammar Byte

☉ The verb in the question tag is same as the verb in the statement.

### Correct Use of Question Tags

#### ★ I am

The question tag for I am is **am I not?**

#### Examples:

1. I am a boy, **am I not?**
2. I am not going to play today, **am I?**

#### ★ Commands

- When the command is positive, **will you** or **won't you** can be used.

#### Examples:

1. Raj will come tomorrow, **won't he?**
  2. Please help me when I ask you, **will you?**
- When the command is negative, we use **will you**.

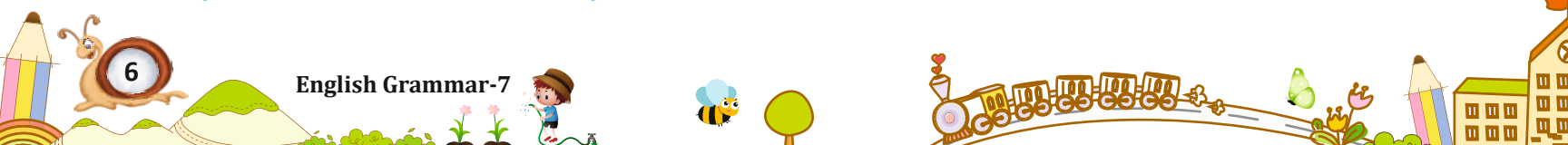
**Examples:** Don't forget to close the door, **will you?**

★ **Let Us:** With **Let us** we use **shall we?**

**Examples:** Let's go for a walk, **shall we?**

★ **You:** With **you** we use **aren't you?**

**Examples:** **You** are an artist, **aren't you?**





**F. Add a suitable question tag at the end of the following sentences.**

1. You are from Delhi, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. You have done your homework, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. She will come to the seminar tonight, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. I am going to the market now, \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. Let us discuss the matter, \_\_\_\_\_ ?



### Points to Remember

- A sentence ends with a **Full Stop (.)**, a **Question Mark (?)** or an **Exclamation Mark (!)**.
- A group of words that makes sense but not complete sense is called a **Phrase**.
- The part of the sentence that names what the sentence is about is called **the Subject**.
- The part of the sentence that says something about the subject is called **the Predicate**.
- Sentences are of four kinds—**Statements, Interrogative, Imperative and Exclamatory**.
- A statement which is followed by a short question is called a **Question Tag**.



### My Activity Corner

Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Do exercise everyday.  
(a) Statement ☐ (b) Interrogative ☐ (c) Imperative ☐
2. What a lovely day it is !  
(a) Statement ☐ (b) Imperative ☐ (c) Exclamatory ☐
3. Shreyas is the captain of Kolkata Knight Riders.  
(a) Statement ☐ (b) Interrogative ☐ (c) Imperative ☐
4. Who teaches the pupils English?  
(a) Statement ☐ (b) Interrogative ☐ (c) Imperative ☐



### My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

WRITE YOUR SCORE

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab

