



Hi, I am EeeBee



Sentence

Learning Outcomes

- Students will understand what a sentence is and how it expresses a complete thought.
- They will learn the basic parts of a sentence: subject and predicate.
- They will be able to identify sentences and distinguish them from fragments.



Lead in

See the picture and complete the sentences.

(a)



Mr. mother is _____.

(b)



Rupali is _____.

Sentence

A group of words that makes complete sense is called a **Sentence**.

Examples:

1. German Chancellor Olaf Scholz has visited India twice.
2. Don't ignore the instructions.
3. How far is Chennai from Delhi?
4. What a lovely dress it is!



Grammar Byte

- An assertive sentence can be one of two types—affirmative and negative.

Kinds of Sentences

Sentences are following of four kinds:-

1. Assertive or Declarative
2. Interrogative
3. Imperative
4. Exclamatory



Let us read about each kind of sentence in detail.

1. Assertive (or Declarative) Sentences

Sentences that state or declare something are called **Assertive** or **Declarative** sentences.

Assertive sentences can either be an affirmative or negative statement. An affirmative sentence conveys a positive meaning. A negative statement conveys a negative meaning.

Examples :

1. He obeys his parents. (affirmative)
2. She does not obey her parents. (negative)
3. Boys play football. (affirmative)
4. He never gets angry. (negative)



Grammar Byte

Assertive sentences end with a full stop (.).

2. Interrogative sentences

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

Examples :

1. Who is the new Prime Minister of Japan?
2. Do you know this boy?



Grammar Byte

Interrogative sentences end with a question mark (?).

3. Imperative sentences

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

Examples :

1. Shut the door.
2. Clean your room.



Grammar Byte

Imperative sentences end with a full stop (.).

4. Exclamatory sentences

Sentences that express sudden and strong feelings like joy, sorrow, anger, surprise, etc. are called **Exclamatory Sentences**.

Examples :

1. Alas ! The poor boy drowned in the river.
2. Hush ! Don't make noise.



Grammar Byte

Exclamatory sentences end with a mark of exclamation (!).

A. Read the following sentences and write their kinds.

1. Please be quiet.
2. Were you present at the meeting?
3. How beautiful the painting is!
4. Is Rudra your brother?
5. Wait for me.
6. Stand up on the table.



Skills/Level
READING & WRITING/A2



Subject and Predicate

Every sentence is made up of two parts- Subject and Predicate. **Subject** refers to that part of the sentence that we are speaking about. **Predicate** refers to the part of a sentence that tells about the subject.

Example : Sumit is the headboy of our class.

Subject

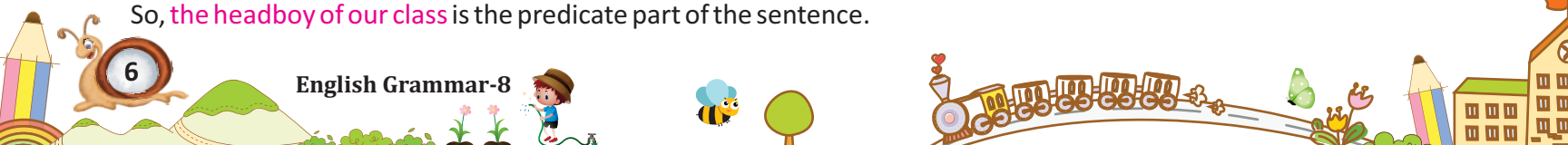
Predicate

Who is the headboy of our class? – Sumit.

We are talking about Manish. So, **Sumit** is the subject part of the sentence.

What we are speaking about the subject **Sumit** – **is the headboy of our class.**

So, **the headboy of our class** is the predicate part of the sentence.





Grammar Byte

- ◉ **The Part of the Sentence** that tells what the sentence is about is called the **subject**.
- ◉ **The Part of the Sentence** that tells about the subject is called the **predicate**.
- ◉ **The Subject** can be made up of one word or more than one words.
- ◉ **The Predicate** can be made up of one word or more than one words.
- ◉ **The Predicate** must have at least one finite verb.

Order of Subject and Predicate

- **The Subject usually comes first. Sometimes, however, this order is reversed.**

Example : Sat in a corner and cried the poor girl. The poor girl sat in a corner and cried.

- **In interrogative sentences, the subject usually comes after a part of the predicate.**

To find the subject, turn the question into a statement.

Have you seen my glasses? (interrogative sentence)

When we change the sentence into statement:

You have seen my glasses.

So, **you** is the subject.

- **In Imperative Sentences, the subject is 'you'.**

It is generally omitted.

Example :

Come here. actually means you come here.

So, **you** is the subject.

- **In Exclamatory Sentence, the subject is placed after the predicate or in between the predicates.**

Example : How beautiful the rainbow is!

B. Circle the subject and underline the predicate in the following sentences.

1. The woman with her children is sitting on the floor.
2. Everybody praised her for her bravery.
3. The child found a cat on the wall.
4. We went on a jeep safari with our parents.
5. The boys of our class are tall.
6. Donald Trump is the new President of the USA.



Yes – No Questions

We already know that there are two types of interrogative sentences – Wh - questions and Yes - No questions.

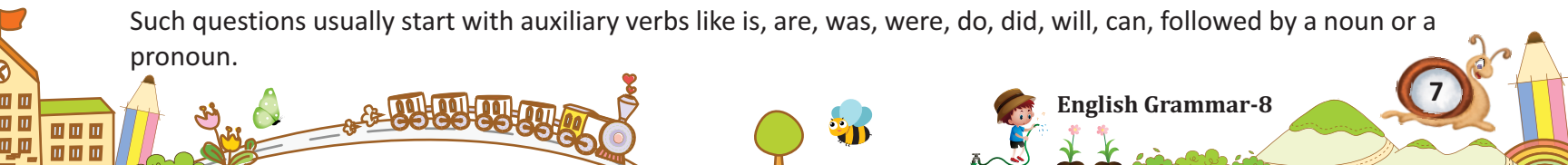
What, why, where, which, when, etc. are wh-questions.

Let us learn about Yes–No questions.

Some questions can be answered with a yes or a no.

Are you waiting for me? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

Such questions usually start with auxiliary verbs like is, are, was, were, do, did, will, can, followed by a noun or a pronoun.





When answering such questions, you need not repeat the entire question. Instead, use the auxiliary verb used in the question.

Would you give me your science notebook? Yes, I will./ No, I won't.

Do you know her? Yes, I do./ No, I don't.

You can change a statement into Yes–No question by putting an auxiliary verb like is, am, are, shall, will before the subject.

Example :

Rahul is going to market.

Is Rahul going to market? Yes, he is.

In the two sentences above, the auxiliary verb is present in both the answer and the question. However in some sentences, there may be no auxiliary verb present in the answer. You have to add it when framing the question.

Yes, I like chocolate very much. Do you like chocolates?

C. Make Yes-No questions from these statements.

1. _____
No, she has not answered my questions.
2. _____
Yes, R.N. Tagore wrote Gitanjali
3. _____
No, I did not see the keys on the table.
4. _____
Yes, Priya is getting ready for school.
5. _____
Yes, Soma is singing a song.

Question Tags

Read the following sentence.

Mr Sharma is an honest man, **isn't he**?

The word **isn't he** forms a phrase which is called a question tag.

✦ A question tag is used to confirm if something is true. It usually has the same auxiliary verb and tense as the main sentence and ends with the subject pronoun.

✦ A positive statement is followed by a negative question tag.

Example : We are Indians, **aren't we**?

✦ A negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.

Example : He has not done his task, **has he**?

✦ In some sentences, the auxiliary verb may not be present in the statement. In such cases, add the appropriate auxiliary verb in the question tag.

Example : Megha wrote a letter, **didn't she**?



D. Complete these sentences with appropriate question tags.

1. She arrived yesterday, _____
2. She is not eating, _____
3. Virat will score a century, _____
4. The weather has become terrible, _____
5. You won't tell her my secret, _____
6. She doesn't speak Bengali, _____
7. You should get up early, _____
8. Netaji was a brave man. _____



Skills/Level
WRITING/B2



Points to Remember

- A group of words that makes complete sense is called **a Sentence**.
- Sentences that state or declare something are called **Assertive** or **Declarative Sentences**.
- Sentences that ask questions are called **Interrogative Sentences**.
- Sentences that express orders, requests or advice are called **Imperative Sentences**.
- Sentences that express sudden and strong feeling like joy, sorrow, anger, surprise, etc. are called **Exclamatory Sentences**.
- **Subject** refers to that part of the sentence that we are speaking about.
- **Predicate** refers to the part of a sentence that tells about the subject.



My Activity Corner

Circle the subjects and underline the predicates in the following sentences.

The river Ganga is one of the most famous river in the world. People from foreign countries never miss the chance of visiting the Ganga. The Ganga is a holy river. It comes down from Gangotri. It ends its journey in West Bengal. It is considered a holy river. People believe that a dip in its holy water ends their sin.



My EeeBee Interactive Activities



Listening



Speaking



Reading



Writing



Grammar



Vocabulary

Practice your LSRW Skills



on Communication Lab



WRITE YOUR SCORE