



# Phrases, Clauses and Sentences

## Phrases and Clauses

A **phrase** is a group of words without a verb. A phrase is a part of a sentence. It has a meaning but does not make complete sense.

A **clause** is a group of words with a verb. A clause is also a meaningful part of a sentence.

**For example :** I know Mr. Tom who is an engineer.

Clause

Phrase



A. Write P for phrase and C for clause :

- |   |                          |                       |                          |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. my father welcomed the guest         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18. are topsy turvy   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. a rhino's horn is made of hair       | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19. my wooden chair   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. before the girl                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20. the room is small | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. birds flying                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 21. with you          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. an apple a day keeps the doctor away | <input type="checkbox"/> | 22. on owl has        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. at my house                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 23. on old dress      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. a doctor helps the sick              | <input type="checkbox"/> | 24. I am here         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. off the road                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25. the computer      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. besides this                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 26. they are asleep   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. lots of work                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | 27. on the chair      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. I went home                         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 28. eat your salad    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. in the box                          | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29. he is tall        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. she is my class teacher             | <input type="checkbox"/> | 30. with the ball     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. bigger than a tree                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 31. for the girl      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. a bee is a social insect            | <input type="checkbox"/> | 32. his son is here   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. no one did well in the game         | <input type="checkbox"/> | 33. cast it           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. to the audience                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 34. a candle is       | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Choose the right answer to complete these phrases and write again :

1. Lucky shouted [on the top of her voice/over the clouds].

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The truck is [laden with people/tall for his age].

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I know [the right answer to the question/the wrong route to take].

\_\_\_\_\_



4. Maria's ball flew [into the sky/in the water].

---

5. The young girl wore [a collared shirt/a red ribbon].

---

6. The players are [playing outside/driving a car].

---

7. The elephant is [roaring/trumpeting].

---

8. My aunt is a [tall man/fat woman].

---

9. Is that cake from [the stationery shop/the confectionery shop]?

---

C. Use these phrases to make complete sentences :

1. could not do

---

2. had to call

---

3. is there

---

4. and I did

---

5. came inside

---

6. dogs bark

---

7. did not cost

---

8. beside the canal

---

9. inside the store

---

10. for the boys

---

11. at the museum

---

12. before the class

---

13. on the stage

---

14. through the tunnel

---

15. over the river

---

 **The Sentences**

Read the following groups of words :

1. lion a killed hunter the

2. on a ship a sailor works

3. want to go to bed do you

4. has a rear light a bicycle

Do these groups of words make any sense? No. Now read these groups in following way :

1. The hunter killed a lion.

2. A sailor works on a ship.

3. Do you want to go to bed?

4. A bicycle has a rear light.



Now these groups of words make their sense. So they are sentences. Hence, we, can say that :

A group of words which makes its complete sense, is called the **sentence**.

### Remember

- ❖ A sentence always has its meaning.
- ❖ A sentence always begins with a capital letter.
- ❖ A sentence always ends with a full stop (.) interrogation mark (?) or the exclamation mark (!).

D. Now, make meaningful sentences. Use appropriate punctuation :

1. where I live the city is called London \_\_\_\_\_
2. David cut his hand an by axe \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ena school is for late \_\_\_\_\_
4. not very sharp is this knife \_\_\_\_\_
5. from vehicles is dirty smoke this the on road \_\_\_\_\_
6. she is a good tailor think do you \_\_\_\_\_
7. get you a glass shall I of water \_\_\_\_\_
8. going I am tomorrow to pen buy a from shop the \_\_\_\_\_
9. building a house we are \_\_\_\_\_
10. you are doing I hope well \_\_\_\_\_
11. to watch the sky I like evening \_\_\_\_\_
12. that old tree I am going to climb \_\_\_\_\_

E. Solve these jumbled words and make a sentences with each of them :

1. sonpoi \_\_\_\_\_
2. sertrous \_\_\_\_\_
3. unmotnia \_\_\_\_\_
4. sionnam \_\_\_\_\_
5. kiomes \_\_\_\_\_
6. apleppnie \_\_\_\_\_
7. sidechbea \_\_\_\_\_
8. lamal \_\_\_\_\_
9. turantsrea \_\_\_\_\_
10. vinorntmene \_\_\_\_\_

### Types of Sentences

Sentences are of four main types.

1. **Assertive** or **declarative sentences** are statements that provide information by expressing facts, events and action.
  - Payal is her elder sister.
2. **Interrogative sentences** are questioning sentences.
  - Where do you live?



3. **Imperative sentences** express a command, request or an advice. Such sentences also give instructions or directions.
  - Come here.
  - Please, give me your book.
  - You ought to obey your parents.
  - Open the door.
4. **Exclamatory sentences** express a sudden feeling or emotion such as delight, surprise, pain and horror.
  - Hurrah! We have won the match.
  - Alas! My dog is no more.
  - Oh! I fell down the staircase!
  - Wow! This is a delicious food!

F. Make a sentence with the given words and write down its type [declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, imperative] in the box :

1. Ah! hurt/knee \_\_\_\_\_
2. Till/good/studies \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do/want/help \_\_\_\_\_
4. Close/door \_\_\_\_\_
5. Hurrah!/won \_\_\_\_\_
6. How/old/Tom \_\_\_\_\_
7. This/book/interesting \_\_\_\_\_
8. Wow!/sunrise \_\_\_\_\_
9. Give/book \_\_\_\_\_
10. When/go/party \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mr. Smith/good/man \_\_\_\_\_
12. Teacher/praise \_\_\_\_\_

G. Read each pair of sentences. Make an assertive and an interrogative sentence as shown in example :

1. Mother went to the village. She wanted to meet Granny.  
**Why did mother go to the village? (Interrogative sentence)**  
**Mother went to the village because she wanted to meet Granny.**
2. Lily went to the city hospital. She wanted to meet the doctor.
3. Kajal went to the riverside. She wanted to catch some fish.
4. Uncle went to the market. He wanted to buy some vegetables.
5. Pawan went to the lake. He wanted do swim.
6. Kanu went to the shop. She wanted to buy a book.
7. Sam went to the garage. He wanted to get his bike repaired.
8. Tom went to the post office. He wanted to get some stamps.



H. Turn the following assertive/declarative sentences into interrogative sentences :

1. We will return home at 10:00 pm.

---

2. My father is a tall and charming man.

---

3. That boy is my brother's colleague.

---

4. The square has four sides.

---

5. Timur invaded India some centuries ago.

---

6. The children of Elnis Field visited the planetarium.

---

7. He is leaving the village.

---

8. Arctic Tern, the bird is an endangered species.

---

9. We visit the Taj Mahal every Sunday.

---

10. Amitabh Bachchan is a famous Hollywood actor.

---

11. Tamil Nadu is in South India.

---

12. She likes to play the harmonium.

---

13. He carries his lunch box in his bag everyday.

---

14. Romeo and Juliet is a popular Shakespearean play.

---

I. Use these clues to make interrogative sentences and write their answers :

1. Wear a hat/sun is hot

**Why do you wear a hat?**

**We wear a hat because the sun is hot.**

2. We go to school/want to study

---

3. Work at the farm/grow crop

---

4. Sharpen a pencil/write better

---



5. Oil an engine/no noise

---

6. Lions roar/get angry

---

7. People wear shoes/to walk

---

8. Child eats food/grow healthy

---

9. Boy play/exercise

---

J. Tick (✓) the right interrogative sentence for each answer :

1. My name is Lucky.

(a) What is his name?

(b) What is your name?

(c) What is her name?

(d) Who is that?

2. Yes, my brother is in my school.

(a) Do you have a brother?

(b) Does your brother study in your school?

(c) Do your brothers study in your school?

(d) Is your brother in this school?

3. No, my brother has a bike.

(a) Does your brother have a scooter?

(b) Does your brother have a bike?

(c) Did your brother have a bike?

(d) Can your brother ride a bike?

4. I want some tea.

(a) What would you like to drink?

(b) How would you like to drink?

(c) Where would you like to drink?

(d) When will you like to drink?

5. I live in Navyug Market.

(a) Where did you live?

(b) Where have you lived?

(c) Where do you live?

(d) Why do you live?

6. I am 12 years old.

(a) How old are you?

(b) How old were you?

(c) How old is he?

(d) How old is she?

7. My father is the minister.

(a) How is your father?

(b) What is your father?

(c) Where is your father?

(d) Which is your father?

8. Yes, I have a pet.

(a) Do you have a pet?

(b) Have they got a pet

(c) Is that your pet?

(d) Are those your pets?



K. Make interrogative questions using why, which, what, when, where and how to get these answers about the national animals of India :

Answers

What	They are also called as cats.
Which	The largest tiger sub species is the Siberian Tiger.
Where	They are found in the Sundarbans.
How	They have a life span of 10-15 years.
Why	Because they want to sell their skin.
When	They attack people if they become man-eaters.

L. Match the interrogative sentences with their answers :

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Which is your favourite flower?         | I searched for it everywhere.         |
| 2. How did you find my book?               | I lost my wallet.                     |
| 3. Do you know him?                        | It will begin at midnight.            |
| 4. Can you read this lesson?               | It is called a trunk.                 |
| 5. Do you obey the road signs?             | Yes, they are my friends.             |
| 6. Which is the largest mammal?            | It is a leopard.                      |
| 7. Did you tell her to help me?            | My favourite flower is the rose.      |
| 8. When will the party begin?              | No, I don't know him.                 |
| 9. What is the nose of an elephant called? | No, I cannot read it right now.       |
| 10. What is the time by your watch?        | Yes, I told her to help you.          |
| 11. Where did you go?                      | Yes, I always obey the road signs.    |
| 12. Could you come tomorrow?               | It is four o'clock by my watch.       |
| 13. Is that a tiger or a leopard?          | No, I have to leave today.            |
| 14. Are they your friends?                 | The Blue Whale is the largest mammal. |
| 15. Why are you so sad?                    | I went for a walk.                    |

M. Turn the following sentences into exclamatory sentences :

- I love this chocolate cake.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My mother will be angry.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- That rose thorn pricked my finger.  
\_\_\_\_\_



4. That is a modern art painting.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Don't make a noise.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. It is a great story.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. I hurt my hand.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. My team won.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. I lost the bet.

\_\_\_\_\_

10. That is easy to do.

\_\_\_\_\_

11. That is a horrible hairdo.

\_\_\_\_\_

N. Here are some rules. Fill in the right words to complete these imperative sentences :

.....  
your teachers.

.....  
to your class monitor.

.....  
pluck flowers.

.....  
be punctual to school.

.....  
strangers in school.

.....  
politely to everybody.

.....  
flight with others.

O. Positive and negative sentences. Read each sentence and fill in the table :

Positive Sentences	Negative Sentences
<b>Example :</b> 1. He played hockey.	He did not play hockey.
2. She has gone to school.	_____
3. They will greet you.	_____
4. _____	My stomach does not hurt.
5. They are taking a test.	_____
6. She is ugly.	_____
7. _____	He does not have a pencil.
8. _____	Mother cannot drive a car.
9. Jamie is taller than me.	_____
10. _____	I cannot write with both my hands.

### Subject and Predicate

The **subject** is that part of the sentence that talks about the person or thing.





- ❖ The **predicate** is the part of the sentence that talks about the subject. It contains the verb and the object.
- ❖ Both the subject and the predicate can be a single word or a group of words.

The mouse ran into its hole.

subject      predicate

**P. Circle the subject and underline the predicate in each sentence :**

1. The solar system is made up of eight planets.
2. Citrus fruits are rich in Vitamin C.
3. That roads leads to Agra.
4. You should be polite to your elders.
5. Birbal was a minister in the court of Akbar.
6. I live in Apartment number 206.
7. Buffaloes give milk from which we make many dairy products.
8. The guitar is a stringed instrument.
9. My house is on a lonely road.
10. Shimla is a hill station.
11. India is a vast country.
12. Ripe mango is used to make juice.
13. Naman is a famous singer and dancer.
14. We need to eat food to get energy.
15. The peacock is a proud bird.

**Q. Match the subject to the predicate :**

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The bed           | is the first page of the book. |
| 2. The index         | have coloured laces.           |
| 3. A bag             | can store water.               |
| 4. David Copperfield | has a steering wheel.          |
| 5. Electricity       | is my favourite book.          |
| 6. These shoes       | has straps.                    |
| 7. That goose        | delivers our letters.          |
| 8. Pat, the postman  | has four legs.                 |
| 9. A car             | is a kind of energy.           |
| 10. A bottle         | has laid eggs.                 |

**R. Write a subject to complete the sentences :**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest ocean in the world.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the system of government in America.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the nearest star to earth.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to breathe and smell.



5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the controller of the human body.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest river in India.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the National Bird of India.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the natural satellite of earth.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Prime Minister of India.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a coral island in India.

### **Subject, Direct Object and Indirect Object**

- ❖ The subject is that part of the sentence that talks about the person or thing.
- ❖ The subject [doer] does the action in a sentence.
- ❖ The object [receiver] has something done to it by the subject.
- ❖ The object is of two types: Direct object and Indirect object.
- ❖ Usually the direct object comes first and indirect object comes later in a sentence.
- ❖ The indirect object tells us to whom or for whom the action is being done.

**Example :**     My father bought a house for his brother.  
                                (subject)                                 (direct object)                                 (indirect object)

**S. Circle the subject and underline the object. Then use the subject and object to make sentences of your own :**

1. The crocodile slept on hot sand.

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---

2. Maria broke her leg.

---



---

3. The children play football.

---



---

4. Princy went for a roller coaster ride.

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---

5. The musician played the guitar.

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---

6. The child is sitting under a tree.

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---

7. My book is kept in the almirah.

---



---



8. Her bicycle is red in colour.

---

---

9. Tanmay plays the piano.

---

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T. **Underline the direct object. Circle the indirect object :**

1. Mother gave us all sweets to eat.
2. The girl got a bun for me.
3. The king distributed gold among the poor.
4. My granny hit the dog with a stick.
5. The student got a gift from the principal.
6. Barbie bakes a bun for her sister.
7. Hitesh drew a picture on the wall.
8. Mother sold a necklace to my aunt.
9. He killed the mouse with a stick.
10. She bought a doll for her daughter.
11. Aryan took his pup to the vet.
12. Alice put a flower in the vase.
13. Stuti read her brother a story.
14. The farmer gave his cow some fodder.
15. The father gave me a chocolate to eat.
16. My teacher told us to bring old clothes.
17. The President of India gave an award to the brave boy.
18. Neha got a bone for his puppy.
19. Salama wrote a letter to her uncle.
20. They welcomed me at the railway station.
21. The baker gave us two pastries.
22. The tailor stitched a dress for him.