



1. The Phrase

Read the following groups of words :

in the south, in the evening, in the morning, in the north, in the daytime,
in the park, at night, joys and sorrows, at daybreak, at ten o'clock.

These groups of words some make sense but not complete. Such groups of words are called **Phrases**.

A group of words that makes sense, but not complete, is called a **Phrase**.

Remember

❖ A sentence always has a Verb in it; a phrase hasn't.

2. The Clause

A **Clause** is a group of words which forms part of a sentence, contains a Subject and a Predicate.

Read the following sentences :

1. He looked tired *when I arrived*.
(I = Subject; arrived = Predicate)
2. She has a ring *which is made of gold*.
(Which = Subject; is made of gold = Predicate)
3. People *who are honest*, are respected.
(Who = Subject; are honest = Predicate)
4. I think *that you have done wrong*.
(You = Subject; have done wrong.= Predicate)

3. The Sentence

Whenever we want to express our thoughts or ideas, we do so with the help of words. These words must be put together in a certain order. Words which are used without any order will not make any sense.

Read these words :

- Class in teacher the teaches the.

Do these words make sense or are they simply six words? They are just six words which do not make any sense. We have to arrange these words properly so as to give some meaning.

Now read the same words in another order :

- The teacher teaches in the class.

Do these words make sense? Yes, they make complete sense.

So we see that when the words are placed in their proper order, they form a sentence.



Thus, we can say,

A group of words arranged in such a way so as to give complete sense, is called a **Sentence**.

Remember

- ❖ It is a group of words arranged in a particular order, called their proper order, so as they make complete sense.
- ❖ The first word of the sentence must begin with a Capital Letter.
- ❖ The sentence must end with a proper Punctuation Mark.

The following groups of words are sentences because they follow the above rules :

1. We must keep our promises.
2. I shall change my programme.
3. The old man told us a story.
4. Is Naman your friend?

4. Kinds of Sentences

A sentence may make a statement. It may take the form of a question or it may express a command, request or entreaty. It can take the form of exclamation, a wish or a prayer.

Thus we find that there are five kinds of sentences :

1. Assertive (or Declarative) Sentences
2. Interrogative Sentences
3. Imperative Sentences
4. Exclamatory Sentences
5. Optative Sentences

1. Assertive Sentence

An **Assertive (or Declarative) sentence** says, **asserts** or **states something**.

An Assertive Sentence may be classified into :

1. Affirmative Sentence
2. Negative Sentence

A **Positive Statement** is called an **Affirmative Sentence**.

An Assertive Sentence that **denies** something is called a **Negative Sentence**.

Read these examples of Assertive and Negative Sentences :

1. Bharati is very good at English. (Affirmative)
2. We waited for you till 6 p.m. (Affirmative)
3. Good children never tell lies. (Negative)
4. Our players could not play well. (Negative)

We put a Full Stop (.) at the end of an Assertive Sentence.

2. Interrogative Sentences

An **Interrogative Sentence** asks a question.

Read these examples :

1. Did you reach the school in time?
2. Why are you so late?
3. Who is knocking at the door?
4. Where do you want to meet me?

We put a Mark of Interrogation (?) at the end of an Interrogative Sentence.

3. Imperative Sentence

An Imperative Sentence expresses a command (order), a request or an advice.

Read these examples :

1. Keep quiet. (Command)
2. Please lend me your book. (Request)
3. Don't board a moving bus. (Advice)

We put a Full Stop (.) at the end of an Imperative Sentence.

4. Exclamatory Sentence

An Exclamatory Sentence expresses some sudden strong feelings of joy, sorrow or wonder.

Read these examples :

1. Hurrah! We have won the trophy. (Joy)
2. Oh! He is no more. (Sorrow)
3. Alas! My grandfather expired yesterday. (Sorrow)
4. What a noisy class it is! (Wonder)

We put a Mark of Exclamation (!) at the end of an Exclamatory Sentence.

5. Optative Sentence

An Optative Sentence expresses a wish or a prayer.

Read these examples :

1. May you live long! (Prayer)
2. May God bless him with a child! (Prayer)
3. Would that I were a millionaire! (Wish)

We put a Mark of Exclamation (!) at the end of an Optative Sentence.



Time To Do

A. Rewrite the following groups of words as sentences. Begin each sentence with a Capital Letter and put a Full Stop at the end. (The first one has been done for you) :

1. always I like eat to ice-cream an

I always like to eat an ice cream.

2. run the away mice cat the seeing

3. forgets elephant an never

4. tries the spider a its in web catch to fly

5. shortest year of the is February month

6. children park in the merrily played the



7. without do go not out now torchlight a

8. balloons children like

9. ran fox the the away with of cheese piece

10. and same Tom school study Mary the in

11. a day an apple is eating health for good

12. match draw in a ended the

13. fond are of children sweets eating

14. neatly work do Lucky their and Stuti

15. map I helped to him draw the

B. Tick mark (✓) suitably if you think the given group of words is a Phrase (P), Clause (C) or a complete Sentence (S) and mark the correct punctuation :

- 1. Why are you late
- 2. While we were eating
- 3. The rough muddy road
- 4. Made of silk
- 5. This is an interesting exercise
- 6. The boy bounced the ball
- 7. On Monday morning in July
- 8. How many girls are there in the class
- 9. The children have just gone in
- 10. What a nasty fall it is
- 11. We enjoy playing cricket
- 12. Early in the morning
- 13. Because he was unwell
- 14. How stupid you have been
- 15. If you eat too much
- 16. That you wanted
- 17. Which you have been looking for
- 18. Send these books to my house

P	C	S

- 19. In a few hours
- 20. My mother is religious by nature



C. Say whether the following sentences are Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory, or Optative. Write A for Assertive, Q for Interrogative, I for Imperative, E for Exclamatory and O for Optative :

- 1. Learn this poem by heart.
- 2. I shall not go out in the rain.
- 3. Draw a line to join these points.
- 4. May God bless you!
- 5. Do you exercise daily?
- 6. How old are you?
- 7. What a beautiful scene it is!
- 8. Nature is the best physician.
- 9. My father is not well.
- 10. Shut the door carefully.
- 11. How wonderful is the rain after dust and heat!
- 12. You must not sleep till seven in the morning.
- 13. A helicopter cannot fly faster than an aeroplane.
- 14. They will not buy such new things.
- 15. How badly was she injured!
- 16. I brush my teeth after every meal.
- 17. Your good wishes are always with me.
- 18. Please, give me two tickets for the show.
- 19. Did you celebrate your birthday this year?
- 20. Always go out with an umbrella during the rains.

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D. Change the following into Negative Sentences :

- 1. You learn the lesson well.
- 2. We shall go to Mumbai this Sunday.
- 3. I shall go there.
- 4. You are the monitor of the class.
- 5. Rohit gave me the book for a week.
- 6. Maria was late today.
- 7. Jill can run fast.
- 8. You have done your work perfectly.
- 9. I shall go there.
- 10. Stuti speaks German.

E. Change the following Affirmative sentences into Questions :

- 1. This timepiece has an alarm in it.

2. You are well now.
3. You will sleep till seven in the morning.
4. The teacher shouted at her.
5. The crowd cheered the winners.
6. The dog is in the kennel.
7. The girls are cleaning the room.
8. I brush my teeth after every meal.
9. I am not tired.
10. I shall go out in the rain.

4. Parts of a Sentence : Subject and Predicate

We use sentences to speak to others. Every sentence that we use, either when we speak or when we write consists of two parts : The **Subject** and the **Predicate**.

Read the following sentences carefully :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ankit loves to play cricket. | 3. Lucky has finished her home work. |
| 2. Mani went to bed early. | 4. The maid-servant is mopping the floor. |

A. The Subject

Every time, we talk or write, we must have a person or thing to talk or write about. In other words we must have a subject to talk about.

The **Subject** of a sentence is that part which names the person or the thing we talk about.

In sentence 1, we are talking about **Ankit**.

In sentence 2, it is **Mani** whom we talk about .

In sentence 3, we are talking about **Lucky**.

In sentence 4, **The maid servant** is the person we talk about.

Hence, the Subjects of these sentences are Ankit, Mani, Lucky and the maid-servant respectively.

B. The Predicate

When we speak or write, we do so about a person or thing. In other words we speak or write about the Subject.

The **Predicate** of a sentence is what is said about the Subject.

Look at sentence 1; **Ankit** loves to play cricket.

What is the Subject? It is **Ankit**.

What is said about him? It is said that he **loves to play cricket**.

Look at sentence 2, **Mani** went to bed early.

What is the Subject? It is **Mani**.

What is said about him? It is said that he **went to bed early**.

Look at sentence 3, **Lucky** has finished her home work.

What is the Subject? It is **Lucky**.

What is said about her? It is said that she **has finished her home work**.

The last sentence is : **The maid-servant** is mopping the floor.

What is the Subject? It is **the maid-servant**.

What is said about her? It is said that she **is mopping the floor**.

In some sentences the Subject may not be expressed; it may only be understood.

1. Stand up means **You** stand up.
2. Get out! means **You** get out.
3. Thank you! means **I** thank you.

Usually the Subject of a sentence comes first. However, in certain cases it comes after the Predicate.

1. Up went the **arrow**.
2. Down came the **rain**.

Note that the Subject may consist of one word or several words. The Predicate may also consist of one word or several words.

Read the following sentences :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------------------|
| 1. They | fought. | 2. The fox | saw a bunch of grapes. |
| (Subject) | (Predicate) | (Subject) | (Predicate) |

When the **Subject** of a sentence consists of several words, there is always one word which is more important than the other words. This word is called the **Subject Word**.

The **Subject Word** is always a Noun or a word or group of words that does the work of a **Noun**.

Read the following examples :

1. The young *girl* was sitting near the table.
2. The *poor* are loved by God.

In sentence 1, the Subject consists of three words, 'The young girl' and the most important word is 'girl' which is a *Noun*.

In sentence 2, the subject consists of two words, 'The poor'. Here the most important word is 'poor' which is doing the work of *Noun* though it is an *Adjective*.

When the **Predicate** consists of one word that word is always a **Verb**.

Read the following examples :

1. The child *cried*.
2. One of the prisoners *escaped*.

In sentence 1, the **Predicate** has only one word – *cried* and it is a Verb.

In sentence 2. the **Predicate** consists of one word – *escaped* which is also a Verb.

C. How to find the Subject of a Sentence?

It is possible to find out the **Subject** in a sentence by taking the **Verb** and asking the question **Who?** or **What?**

Look at the examples :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Abdul Hamid was a great soldier.
Who was a great soldier?
The answer is Abdul Hamid. | 2. An aeroplane flies in the air.
What flies in the air?
The answer is An aeroplane. |
|---|--|

These answers are the **Subjects** of the above sentences.

F. Give each Subject a suitable Predicate from the next column (The first one has been done for you) :

Column -A	Column B	
1. The water	(a) was full of grass	<u>The water is cold.</u>
2. Jack and Jill	(b) are born lucky.	_____
3. The ground	(c) is interesting	_____
4. Some people	(d) catches the worm	_____
5. The story	(e) burns brightly	_____
6. These flowers	(f) cooks well.	_____
7. Barking dogs	(g) is cold	_____
8. Her mother	(h) look fresh	_____
9. Fire	(i) seldom bite.	_____
10. The early bird	(j) went up the hill.	_____

G. Find the Subject and Predicate in each of the following sentences :

Example : The children were playing in the garden.

Subject	Predicate
The children	were playing in the garden.

	Subject	Predicate
1. Labour conquers all things.	_____	_____
2. The scenery of Kashmir is charming.	_____	_____
3. Your hair is curly.	_____	_____
4. An earthquake brings miseries.	_____	_____
5. The postman delivers letters every morning.	_____	_____
6. Priya was absent yesterday.	_____	_____
7. Keep quiet.	_____	_____
8. The ground was full of grass.	_____	_____
9. The cattle on the hill are all mine.	_____	_____
10. The Bible is the sacred book of the Christians.	_____	_____
11. At the bottom of the sea sank the Titanic.	_____	_____
12. Who broke the glass?	_____	_____
13. Please, help me.	_____	_____
14. Collecting stamps is a nice hobby.	_____	_____
15. On the table was a bundle of books.	_____	_____
16. Do not disturb me.	_____	_____
17. William Tell shot the apple.	_____	_____
18. The teacher appointed him the monitor.	_____	_____
19. Mighty hope makes us men.	_____	_____
20. A guilty conscience needs no excuse.	_____	_____



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

1. The teacher _____
2. The earth _____
3. Reading _____
4. A gardener _____
5. Apples and mangoes _____
6. Cotton _____
7. The climate _____
8. All trees _____
9. The answer to this question _____
10. The morning sun _____

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

1. _____ cannot run fast.
2. _____ is a very big city.
3. _____ grow on vines.
4. _____ was looking for his pet dog.
5. _____ chased the pick-pocket.
6. _____ helps me in my difficulty.
7. _____ sets in the west.
8. _____ teaches us Mathematics.
9. _____ is a precious metal.
10. _____ is the capital of India.

J. Match the following Subjects with suitable predicates :

Subjects

1. The early bird
2. A rolling stone
3. The Golden Temple
4. Diwali
5. A sleeping man
6. Reading
7. Swimming
8. (You)
9. She
10. The police

Predicates

- (a) is the festival of light
- (b) is the best exercise.
- (c) can always have dreams.
- (d) is fond of costly ornaments.
- (e) caught the thief
- (f) give me a glass of water
- (g) catches the worm.
- (h) gathers no moss.
- (i) is in Amritsar.
- (j) is a good hobby.