



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

Read the following sentences :

1. They are playing in the field.
2. The fishermen caught the fish.
3. Where does Aniket live?
4. Listen to me.
5. My you live long!
6. Alas! My grandma is no more.

The above groups of words make complete sense. Hence, these groups of words are the sentences.

Remember

- ❖ A sentence begins with a capital letter.
- ❖ A sentence ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamatory mark (!).
- ❖ A sentence always has a verb.
- ❖ The words must be written in a proper order to make sense.

Kinds of Sentence

You have already learnt in previous classes that sentences are of four kinds :

1. Assertive (Declarative) Sentence
2. Interrogative Sentence
3. Imperative Sentence
4. Exclamatory Sentence

1. Assertive or Declarative Sentence

A sentence that states or declares something is called an **Assertive** or **Declarative** sentence.

- Examples :**
1. The cuckoo is singing.
 2. A horse cannot run slowly.

Note : A sentence can be **Affirmative (Positive)** and **Negative** also. In the above sentences, sentence 1. is Affirmative and sentence 2. is Negative.

2. Interrogative Sentence

A sentence that asks a question, is called an **Interrogative** sentence.

- Examples :**
1. Where are you going?
 2. Have you done your homework?
 3. Does he swim in the river?

The above sentences 2, and 3 begin with the auxiliary verb – **Have** and **Do** and can be answered in 'Yes' or 'No'. They are called Yes or No questions; sentence 1 begins with a question word. It cannot be answered in a 'yes' or 'no'. A full statement has to be given as answer.



Read the following two pairs of sentences :

- (a) Are you a player?
(b) Yes, I am.
- (a) Is the cow a dangerous animal?
(b) No, it is not.

In the above sentences, auxiliary verb is placed before the subject in the interrogative sentence.

3. Imperative Sentence

A sentence that expresses a command, a request, an advice or desire is called an **imperative** sentence.

- Examples :**
- Sit down. (command)
 - Please give me your pen. (request)
 - You should obey your elders. (advice)
 - I wish I were the President of India. (desire)

4. Exclamatory Sentence

A sentence that expresses some strong or sudden feeling, is called an **Exclamatory** sentence.

- Examples :**
- How beautiful is the scene!
 - Alas! My dog is no more.

In Exclamatory sentences, the words are written in a different order to add force. For example, in the sentences given above, we could have said:

- It is very beautiful scene.
- It is very sorrowful that my dog has died.

Remember

- ❖ The Assertive and Imperative sentences end with a full stop (.,).
- ❖ An Interrogative sentence ends with a question mark (?).
- ❖ An Exclamatory sentence ends with a exclamation Mark (!).

Parts of Sentence

A sentence has two parts :

1. Subject

The person or thing about which something is said is called **subject**. To find out a subject, put a question to verb – ‘Who?’ or ‘What?’

2. Predicate

What we say about the subject is called **Predicate**.

- Examples :**
- Narendra Modi** is a great leader.
 - Aman** is an engineer.

In the above sentences, ‘Narendra Modi’ and ‘Aman’ are the subject parts of the sentences and ‘is a great leader’ and ‘is an engineer’ are the predicate parts of the sentences.





Time To Do

A. Tick (✓) the groups of words which make the complete sense and correct the others :

1. At the stroke of midnight, India will awake to freedom.
2. The butterfly flitted away.
3. Ants colonies make.
4. Have met you Mr. James?
5. Please read the next page of the book.
6. The fox left the bunch of sour grapes.
7. They going are the market to for shopping.
8. There is a big discount sale in the next street.

B. Read the following sentences and rewrite them with correct punctuation and write their kinds :

1. listen to me
2. catch the thief
3. is that all she said.
4. lucky put the teacups in the tray
5. turn to the right at the next crossing
6. there is no bus at the bus stop
7. what is the matter
8. his work is carelessly done

C. Read the following sentences and write their kinds :

1. Do you walk in the morning?
2. Alas! My dog is no more.
3. My father loves flowers.
4. The dogs bark at the strangers.
5. What a beautiful girl!
6. Haste makes waste.
7. Hurry spoils curry.
8. Don't make a noise.

D. Correct the following sentences :

1. Do not noise make.
2. Why you are standing here?
3. The sky is overcast dark clouds with.
4. Alas! No more is our father!
5. I liked the hotel we stayed last in.
6. Everyone should in God believe.

E. Tick (✓) the correct words in the brackets to complete the following conversation :

Riya : Hello!



- Kiya** : Hi, Riya! I'm Kiya.
- Riya** : Hi, Kiya! What are you (to do/ doing)?
- Kiya** : Well, I'm (plan/planning) a birthday party. I want (having/ to have) the party on Sunday evening. Can you come?
- Riya** : Oh, I (go/ am going) to my grandfather's house on Sunday.
- Kiya** : What about Monday?
- Riya** : On Monday, I (work/ am working) at the local department store for my pocket money.
- Kiya** : Oh no! When (you are/ are you) likely to be free?
- Riya** : Well, Saturday is fine.
- Kiya** : Okay, We'll have the party then.

Affirmative and Negative Sentences

Study the following sentences how they are changed from affirmative to negative :

Affirmative	Negative
1. Tell everybody.	1. Do not tell everybody. or Don't tell everybody. or Tell nobody .
2. Someone cried.	2. No one cried.
3. Write your essay.	3. Do not write your essay. or Don't write your essay.
4. Avi sings well.	4. Avi does not sing will. or Avi doesn't sing well.
5. He is a player.	5. He is not a player.
6. We have a doll.	6. We have not a doll.
7. She has a doll.	7. She has not a doll.
8. I have something to say.	8. I have nothing to say.
9. We tried hard.	9. We did not try hard. or We didn't try hard.
10. I have had some juice.	10. I have not had any juice. or I haven't had any juice. Or I have had no juice.
11. He told me something about you.	11. He did not tell me anything about you. He didn't tell me anything about you. He told me nothing about you.
12. Vultures look at night.	12. Vultures do not look at night or Vultures don't look at night.
13. It may rain today.	13. It may no rain today.
14. I can swim.	14. I cannot swim. or I can't swim.
15. You must obey your teachers.	15. You must not obey your teachers.

Remember

- ❖ The shortened forms (doesn't, don't, didn't, have't, shan't, won't, wouldn't) are used in conversation only. They should not be used in written composition.

Study how Negative sentences can be written in two ways :

- (a) I cannot bear this burden any longer.
(b) I can bear this burden no longer.
- (a) They had not anything to eat.
(b) They had nothing to eat.
- (a) I do not know either Anshi or Kaku.
(b) I know neither Anshi nor Kaku.
- (a) We did not meet anybody there.
(b) We met nobody there.

Remember

- ❖ In a negative sentence only one negative is used. Two negatives make an affirmative: e.g. 'He is unable to do his work.' is a negative sentence. If we use 'not', it becomes affirmative as :

1. He is not **unable** to do his work. or
He is **able to do** his work.
2. He is **unable** to do his work. or
He is **not able** to do his work.

Negative Questions

A negative question expects the answer **Yes**. When we say 'Is it not raining outside' means 'I think it is raining, and expect you to think so too.' But to answer such a question must say "What do you think?" So your answer may be 'Yes' or 'No'. You may say, "Yes, it is raining outside." Or "No, it is not raining outside."

Study the following Negative questions and their answers :

Questions	Answers
1. Will there be not show today? Won't there be any show today?	1. Yes, there will be a show today. No, there won't be any show today.
2. Have you not passed? Haven't you passed?	2. Yes, I have passed. No, I haven't passed.
3. Can you not do this sum? Can't you do this sum?	3. Yes, I can do this sum. No, I can't do this sum.
4. May we not go out for a walk? Mayn't we go out for a walk?	4. Yes, you may go out for a walk. No, you mayn't go out for a walk.
5. Is not your father a doctor? Isn't your father a doctor?	5. Yes, he is a doctor. No, he isn't a doctor.
6. Are you not ill? Aren't you ill?	6. Yes, I am ill. No, I amn't ill.



Questions	Answers
7. Do you not like tea? Don't you like tea?	7. Yes, I like tea. No, I don't like tea.
8. Did you not write a letter? Didn't you write a letter?	8. Yes, I wrote a letter. No, I didn't write a letter.

F. Change the following sentences into negative :

1. Everybody knows him.

2. Somebody wanted to see you.

3. Did you meet Anil yesterday?

4. Was it hot last day?

5. Someone called you.

6. She told me something about you.

7. Anybody can do that.

8. Call all the girls here.

G. Change the following sentences as directed against each :

1. Have you not seen any tiger yet?

(Assertive)

2. They were going to call you.

(Interrogative)

3. My mother loves me very much.

(Interrogative)

4. Dr. Sharma is a teacher.

(Interrogative)

5. Early man did not walk on foot.

(Assertive)

