



The Sentence



LEARNING TIME

❖ Look at these groups of words:

1. a sister my lie tells never 2. a beautiful is very she girl
Do these words make sense? Now, have a look at the same words when arranged in a proper order.

1. My sister never tells a lie. 2. She is a very beautiful girl.
You can see that the same words when arranged in a proper order make sense to you as they have formed meaningful sentences.



A group of words that has a complete sense or meaning is called a sentence.



Let's Learn

1. To form a sentence, every word has to be placed at its appropriate place so as to make complete sense.
2. The first word of a sentence always begins with a capital letter.
3. A sentence must end either with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!).

❖ THE PHRASE

Look at the following groups of words:

in the school, all of a sudden, long long ago, in the train, outside the office.

Do these groups of words make any sense to you?

They do make some sense, however, not completely. Such a group is known as **phrase**.

“A phrase is a group of words that makes sense but not complete sense.”

Now, read the following sentences (Note that the phrases given above have been used in these sentences):

1. Suraj met her in the school.
2. All of a sudden, the dog attacked the child.
3. Long long ago, there lived a king named Ashoka.
4. I had an argument with the TTE in the train.
5. Please, wait outside the office.

What have you learnt from the above sentences?



TEACHER'S NOTES

Explain the usage of punctuation to the students. Ask the students to identify the sentences correctly and help them organise their sentences properly.

Phrases do not have verbs while sentences have verbs. A phrase becomes a sentence when a verb and other words are added to it.

❖ KINDS OF SENTENCES

There are four kinds of sentences.

Each kind uses a specific punctuation at the end.

1. A sentence can make a statement; as,
The Sun rises in the east.
The boys were swimming in the pond.

A sentence that states or declares something is called a Declarative Sentence, Assertive sentence or a Statement.

2. A sentence can ask a question; as,
Who has broken this glass?
Where is the aeroplane?

A sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative Sentence or a Question.

3. A sentence can give an order or make a request; as,
Manas, open the door.
Please bring me a glass of water.

A sentence that expresses a command, a request or a desire is called an Imperative Sentence.

4. A sentence can express some strong or sudden feeling; as,
How beautiful this rose is!
What a noise they are making!

A sentence that expresses some strong or sudden feeling is called an Exclamatory Sentence or an Exclamation.

From the above it is clear that—

1. Every sentence begins with a Capital letter.
2. A Full Stop (.) is placed at the end of every Declarative or Imperative sentence.
3. A Question mark (?) is placed at the end of every Interrogative Sentence.
4. An Exclamation Mark (!) is placed at the end of every Exclamatory Sentence.

PRACTICE TIME

A. The words below have been jumbled. Put them back in their right order to form meaningful sentences. One has been done for you.

Example:

arrived the late bus
The bus arrived late.



1. girl good a is Nisha very
2. India the Delhi of is capital
3. late you today why are
4. lie tell a never should you
5. market shall to go my father
6. daily goes to she office
7. sensible is lady a Nilu
8. Russia has gone prime minister to the
9. door the close
10. teacher a Mr. Verma is

B. Which of the following groups of words are sentences and which are phrases? Write 'P' for Phrases and 'S' for sentences.

Example: ❖ My brother will go to Delhi tomorrow
in the train

S

P

1. Ashok is a boy.
2. She has two umbrellas.
3. Once upon a time
4. Vishal was warned by the Manager.
5. In the school
6. A good doctor
7. She is tall.
8. The short boy
9. The open window
10. Shut the door.



C. Add a suitable phrase from the box below to the following sentences so as to complete the sentences.

In the country, in the classroom, in the house, once upon a time, on the wall, without any food, wild animals, from the market, during rainy season.

Example: I met Ankesh in the market.

1. The teacher was teaching the students _____.
2. Forests are full of _____.
3. There was no one _____.
4. _____ there was a monk named Satya.
5. My father will bring sweets _____.
6. You should not go out without an umbrella _____.

7. Let us put the painting _____
8. Some of the earthquake victims survived for several days _____
9. There is no better singer than Lataji _____

D. What kind of sentences are the following? Mark statements with (S), questions with (Q), commands with (C) and exclamations with (E):

Example: Manas is a doctor.

Who has broken this plate?

1. Delhi is the capital of India.
2. Satya is my friend.
3. How is your mother now?
4. Alas! My mother died yesterday.
5. Run to the chemist and bring medicines.
6. I want to be a scientist when I grow up.
7. Get me a glass of water.
8. Hurrah! We have won the match.
9. Is Rahul available at home?
10. Before attempting answers, read the instructions.

S

Q



E. Rearrange the following to form either an assertive or an interrogative sentence. Also mark the sentences with (A) or (I) indicating whether they are assertive or interrogative.

Example: our was the PM first of country Pt. Nehru

Pt. Nehru was the first PM of our country. (A)

1. today school are going not to you why _____
2. in lives Delhi Amit _____
3. Friday are going we Mumbai on to _____
4. chocolates have eaten many you how _____
5. daily goes to she school _____
6. brothers Shashi two has _____
7. watch went a movie to we yesterday _____
8. close are and friends Rohit Surender _____
9. lost of people thousands earthquake due to Mexico in lives their _____

10. twelve years have living been in Delhi we for _____

F. Rearrange the following to form imperative sentences:

Example: window the shut.

Shut the window.



1. on your put uniform _____
2. get down train moving from do not a _____
3. must a good health for is lifestyle healthy _____
4. quiet keep _____
5. temple make noise in do not the _____

G. Rearrange the following to form exclamatory sentences:

Example: appearance has she a what beautiful
What a beautiful appearance she has!

1. is it terrible what a storm _____
2. is more Principal our no alas _____
3. intelligent is what an boy he _____
4. intelligent Dr what an Kalam man is _____
5. phenomenal performance what a was it _____
6. match won hurrah the have we _____



Fun With Grammar

- Divide the students into four groups and ask each group to identify the correct sentences. The group with the highest numbers wins. Remember that only one of the four is correct.

1. temple a make noise in do not the

- (a) Make a noise in the temple do not.
- (b) Do not make a noise in the temple.
- (c) Do not a make noise in the temple.
- (d) Do make not a noise in the temple.



2. when the examination will begin

- (a) When will the examination begin?
- (b) When the will examination begin.
- (c) The examination will begin when.
- (d) The examination begin will, when



3. How many brothers and sisters you are

- (a) How many brothers and sisters are you?
- (b) Many brothers and sisters how are you?
- (c) Many brothers and sisters are you, how?
- (d) Brothers and sisters you are, how many?



4. made speech he boring a what

- (a) He made speech boring a what
- (b) He boring a speech what
- (c) What a boring speech he made!
- (d) What a boring speech he made.





Subject and Predicate



LEARNING TIME

❖ All of you know that a sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. Take a look at the following sentences:

1. Bapun goes to market.
2. The apples are very sweet.



The first sentence is about Bapun and it conveys that he goes to market. The second sentence is about apples and it conveys that they are very sweet. This shows that a sentence has two parts. First, the person or thing which is being discussed and second, what is said about that person or thing. The person or thing which is being discussed in the sentence is known as **Subject** and what is being said about the person or the thing is known as **Predicate**. Read the following sentences :

Subject

The President of USA

The bird

I

She

Predicate

is very powerful.

lives in a nest.

swim.

sings sweetly.

Let Me Answer

- a. How many predicates are there in a sentence?
- b. Which sentence has a subject and predicate?

You can observe from the sentences above that the subject and predicate may consist of many words or a single word.

Sometimes, you will find that the subject is missing in a sentence. There, you have to make out the subject by identifying whom the sentence is addressed to. For example, in the following sentences, the subject is not mentioned but you can easily make out the subject.

1. Open the window.
2. Get out of the class.

Could you make out the subject? The subject is 'You'.



PRACTICE TIME

A. Match the given subjects to the suitable predicates to form meaningful sentences:

Subjects	Predicates
1. Mahatma Gandhi	is visiting the USA to take part in a summit.
2. India	is the best policy.
3. The lion	wrote our national anthem.
4. The Prime Minister	is a secular country.
5. Bangladesh	taught us non-violence.
6. The commander	is a peace-loving bird.
7. Honesty	led his army to the battlefield.
8. Rabindra Nath Tagore	is a very good student.
9. The pigeon	is located in the east of India.
10. Shantibrata	roared.



B. Identify the subject and the predicate from the following sentences:

1. The policemen caught the thief.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

2. My father is reading a newspaper.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

3. The Ganges is a holy river.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

4. Honesty is the best policy.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

5. I am going to school.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

6. Mr Sharma is an honest man.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

7. We should tell the truth.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

8. Saurabh is a very kind boy.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

9. Varanasi is one of the holiest cities in the world.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

10. Students should respect their teachers.

Subject _____ Predicate _____

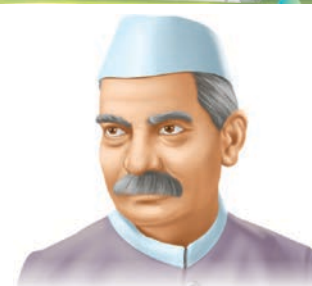
C. Complete the following sentences by adding suitable predicates:

1. The bus _____
2. The girls _____
3. The bird _____
4. Saumya and Sushil _____
5. The peacock _____
6. The boys _____
7. Sachin _____
8. Nepal _____
9. My brother _____
10. The soldiers _____



D. Complete the following sentence using suitable subject.

1. _____ is a very tall girl.
2. _____ is an intelligent boy.
3. _____ are working in the field.
4. _____ went to Agra to visit the Taj Mahal.
5. _____ is mortal.
6. _____ rises in the east.
7. _____ has either 28 or 29 days.
8. _____ is the capital of our country.
9. _____ was the first President of India.
10. _____ is the highest peak.



Fun With Grammar

- Make different groups and ask the students to chop (divide) the sentences. Ask students to identify subjects and predicates. Choose any story from the reader book for sentences.

TEACHER'S NOTES

The teacher must give ample time to the students to practice the questions independently.