

THE SENTENCE

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

e.g. Little Jack Horner, sat in a corner.

KINDS OF SENTENCES

Sentences are of four kinds.

(1) A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called a **Declarative** or **Assertive sentence**.

e.g. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

(2) A sentence that asks a question is called an **Interrogative Sentence**.

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e.g. Where do you live ?

Why were you late yesterday?

Have you done your lesson?

(3) A sentence that expresses a command or an entreaty is called an **Imperative sentence**.

e.g. Be quiet. Sapna Singh(A.T.)
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Have mercy upon us.

Please, let me work.

(4) A sentence that expresses strong feeling is called an **Exclamatory sentence**.

e.g. How cold the night is!

What a shame!

How beautiful the rose is!

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.

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EXAMPLES OF ORDERS

- 1) Stand up.
- 2) Get ready quickly.
- 3) Mind your own business.
- 4) Do this work just now.
- 5) Don't make a noise.
- 6) Don't spit on the floor.

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- 7) Don't be a fool.
- 8) Let him come in.
- 9) Let me never catch you smoking cigarettes.

EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS

- 1) May I come in, please?
- 2) Please let me go.
- 3) Lend me your pen, please.
- 4) Pray excuse me this time.
- 5) Allow me to sit down.

EXAMPLES OF POLITE QUESTIONS

- 1) May I come in, please?
- 2) Will you please let me use your book?
- 3) Will you have a little

more tea ?

4) Would you mind my coming a little later ?

5) Could you tell me where Ashok lives ?
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EXAMPLES OF EXCLAMATIONS

1) How hot it is !

2) What a noise they are making !

3) May you soon be well !

4) Would that my son were here !

5) What a sweet voice you have !

6) How proud she is of her beautiful face !

7) How sad it is !

8) What a clever girl you are !

9) If only I had been there !

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SUBJECT AND PREDICATE

When we make a sentence :

(1) We name some person or thing ; and

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(2) Say something about that person or thing.

In other words , we must have a subject to speak about and we must say or predicate something about that subject.

e.g. Ashok is an intelligent boy.

In this sentence ,(i) we speak about Ashok, and (ii) what we say about him is that he is an intelligent boy.

Hence every sentence has two parts :

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(1) The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about. This is called the **Subject** of the sentence.

(2) The part which tells something about the Subject. This is called the **Predicate** of the sentence.

e.g.) Aeroplanes zoom.

2.) That black dog bit the poor beggar

3.) That poor little girl sat in a corner.

4.) Mountains add to the beauty of a country.

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5.) The boys of our school made Raman captain.

The subject of a sentence usually comes first, but occasionally it is

but after the predicate ; as,

Here comes the bus.

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

In Imperative sentences the

Subject is left out ; as,

e.g. Sit down } Here the Subject
Thank him } You is understood.

How to find the Subject of a
Sentence.

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We can easily find the Subject
of a Sentence by taking the verb
and asking the question 'Who?' or 'What?'

1.) Sita sings well. [Who sings well?

The answer is Sita. So subject is Sita]

2.) The sun shines brightly. [What shines

brightly? The answer is - The sun. So,

subject is The sun.