



# THE SENTENCE

## ♦ 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**.

### KEEP IN MIND



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?

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** 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.



**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.

Nisha is a very good girl.  
Delhi is the capital of India  
Why are you late today?  
You should never tell a lie.  
My father shall go to market.  
She goes to office daily.  
Nilu is a sensible lady.  
Prime Minister has gone to Russia  
Close the door.  
Mr. Verma is a teacher.

**B.** Underline the phrases in the following sentences.



1. The sun rises in the east.
2. The Ganges rises from the Himalayas.
3. The earth revolves round the sun.
4. The birds are flying in the sky.
5. The girl was sitting in the chair.
6. We worked only for two days.



**C** 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.

S

S

P

S

P

P

S





8. The short boy
9. The open window
10. Shut the door.

P  
P  
S



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

In the country, a couple of hours ago, 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 in the classroom.
2. Forests are full of wild animals.
3. There was no one in the house.
4. Once upon a time, there was a monk named Satya.
5. My father will bring sweets from the market.
6. You should not go out without an umbrella during rainy season.
7. He left the city a couple of hours ago.
8. Let us put the painting on the wall.
9. Some of the earthquake victims survived for several days without any food.
10. There is no better singer than Lataji in the country.

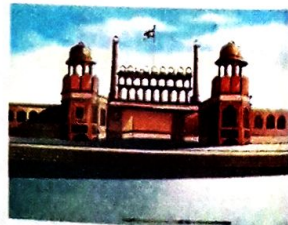
**E** What kind of sentences are the following? Mark statements with (S), questions with (Q), commands with (C) and exclamations with (E):



**Example:** Manas is a doctor.  
Who has broken this plate?

S  
Q  
S  
S  
A  
E  
C  
S  
C  
E  
Q  
C

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.





**F. Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases.**



1. The book is on the table.
2. Nupur is sitting on the chair.
3. The tiger ran to the jungle.
4. She shot an arrow at the bird.
5. The elephant was playing with the child.
6. He lived there in a hut.

**G. 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? Why are you not going to school today? (I)
2. in lives Delhi Amit. Amit lives in Delhi. (A)
3. Friday are going we Mumbai on to. We are going to Mumbai on Friday. (A)
4. Chocolates have eaten many you how. How many chocolates have you eaten? (I)
5. daily goes to she school. She goes to school daily. (A)
6. brothers Shashi two has. Shashi has two brothers. (A)
7. watch went a movie to we yesterday. We went to watch a movie yesterday. (A)
8. close are and friends Rohit Surender. Rohit and Surender are close friends. (A)
9. lost of people thousands earthquake due In Mexico, thousands of people lost their lives due to earthquake. (A)
10. twelve years have living been in Delhi we for. We have been living in Delhi for twelve years. (A)

**H. Rearrange the following to form imperative sentences:**



**Example:** window the shut.  
Shut the window.

1. on your put uniform. Put on your uniform.
2. get down train moving from do not a. Don't get down from a moving train.
3. must a good health for is lifestyle healthy. Healthy life style is must for a good health.
4. quiet keep. Keep quite.
5. temple make noise in do not the. Don't make noise in the temple.



**I. 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.          | What a terrible storm it is!          |
| 2. is more Principal our no alas.        | Alas! our principal is no more.       |
| 3. intelligent is what an boy he.        | What an intelligent boy he is!        |
| 4. intelligent Dr what an Kalam man is.  | What an intelligent man Dr Kalam is!  |
| 5. phenomenal performance what a was it. | What a phenomenal performance it was! |
| 6. match won hurrah the have we.         | Hurrah! We have won the match.        |

**J. On the basis of the jumbled sentence, four sentences are made in each set. Only one among the four is correct. Tick the correct sentence.**



- 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.
- 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, w
- 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?
- 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.

