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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.



Let Me Answer

- a. How many types of sentences are there?
- b. Do you start a sentence with a capital letter?

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.

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

P

P



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.

S

Who has broken this plate?

Q

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.



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. 





Affirmative and Negative Sentences



LEARNING TIME

❖ In the first chapter, you learnt that there are four kinds of sentences – assertive, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.

Now, take a look at the following sentences:

Assertive - He is a teacher.

She tells a lie.

Interrogative - Are you an engineer?

When does he go to school?

Imperative - Open the door.

Tell me your name.

Exclamatory - How beautiful she is!

What a good idea!

He is **not** a teacher.

She does **not** tell a lie.

Are you **not** an engineer?

When does he **not** go to school?

Do **not** open the door.

Don't tell me your name.

Isn't she beautiful!

Isn't it a good idea!



In above sentences, you observed that all the kinds of sentences can be used to express both affirmation and negation. When a sentence is used to express an affirmation, it is called **Affirmative Sentence** and when it is used to express a negation, it is called **Negative Sentence**.

Negative sentences are formed by adding negative words like no, not, never, none, neither, nor, etc. to the affirmative sentence. Now, see the following sentences and note the pattern for changing an affirmative sentence into a negative sentence.



Affirmative Sentence

Shuvendu is a doctor.

He has money in the bank.

Both of them have a bike.

I have seen the Taj Mahal.

All the labourers work hard.

Somebody will take care of him.

Ramesh swims well.

Negative Sentence

Shuvendu is **not** a doctor.

He has **no** money in the bank.

Neither of them has a bike.

I have **not** seen the Taj Mahal.

None of the labourers works hard.

Nobody will take care of him.

Ramesh **does not** swim well.



I ate all the apples.

Ask everybody.

or

I **did not** eat all the apples.

Do not ask everybody.

Ask **nobody**.

He gave me something to eat.

or

He **did not** give me anything to eat.

He gave me **nothing** to eat.

We shall go to the Red Fort.

We **shall not** go to the Red Fort.

They will take a bus.

They **will not** take a bus.

Boys love sports.

Boys **do not** love sports.

Suman gave me a gift.

Suman **did not** give me a gift.

She always tells a lie.

She **never** tells a lie.

Either of you can go out.

Neither of you can go out.

Each of them has done his homework.

None of them has done his homework.

Negative terms like **is not**, **do not**, **did not**, etc. also have their short forms, though they are not commonly used in written composition. However, they are used frequently in conversation. Some of the commonly used forms are:

is not

isn't

do not

don't

will not

won't

did not

didn't

shall not

shan't

had not

hadn't

are not

aren't

could not

couldn't

should not

shouldn't



Let Me Answer

- Does affirmation mean positivity?
- Is "no" a negative term?



PRACTICE TIME



A. Change the following affirmative sentences into negative:

- Everybody likes him.
- Radha ate your share of mangoes.
- I shall give you something to eat.
- He will take you to Delhi.
- Anybody can give you rupees fifty.
- Someone stole my pen.
- Bhavani lives somewhere near the temple.
- Nisha gave her something very costly.

B. Changes the following negative sentences into affirmative :

1. It is not a good idea to procrastinate. _____
2. They did not like the movie. _____
3. She is not honest. _____
4. This is not a small problem. _____
5. He is not rich. _____

Fun With Grammar 

- We must be careful about identifying different kinds of sentences. Create groups and tell the children to cross negative sentences and give the thumbs up for affirmative ones.

1. He is not doing his homework.
2. We had old furniture.
3. I have no mobile phone.
4. They are my friends.
5. She has two brothers.
6. Dinner is ready.
7. She will not read the story.
8. Neha is a pretty girl.
9. Children are making a noise.
10. He did not do his homework.

 **TEACHER'S NOTES**

Explain to the students that negatives are formed using negative words. Make it clear to them that only one negative word is used in the sentence. Help them to convert the sentences in the chapter.