

* Grammar :

Grammar is the logic of the language.

It's purpose is not to torture you but to help you to think, speak and write correctly.

English Grammar help us to communicate our ideas correctly.

* Letter

A letter is the smallest unit of a language with the help of which we write ~~and~~ an English word.

Ex → Letters Words

A, b, p, l, e - Apple

P, e, n - Pen

C, h, a, i, o - Chair

* Note :-

(i) There are 26 letters in English alphabet.

Q. A letter can be written in how many ways?

→ A letter can be written in two ~~two~~ ways.

① Capital letter

→ A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N,
O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

(b) Small letters

→ a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n,
 o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

* Alphabet:

An alphabet is a set of letters in a fixed order. This fixed order is known as "alphabetical order" or "ABC order".

* Note:- Number of alphabet = 01.

* Vowels:

A, E, I, O, U are called vowels.

* Note :- Number of vowels = 5

* Consonants:

All the letters except a, e, i, o, and u are called consonants.

Ex → B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S,
 T, V, W, X, Y, Z

* Note :- No. of consonants = 21

* Semi-vowels

W and Y are called semi-vowels. When they are in the beginning of a word, they are consonants. When they are not in the beginning of the word, they are called semi-vowels.

Ex → Week - Consonant.

Yalk - Consonant.

Word (एवं)

A group of letters that shows/conveys any sense is called a word.

In other words a meaningful group of letters is called a word.

Examples :- Chair, Table, Pen, dog, book, mobile, etc.

Note :- The correct order of letters in a word is necessary to give a sense.

The letters in a word are placed in proper order so that they made any sense.

Ex- ebn X

pen V

We cannot write 'ebn' in place of 'pen'.
extramarks

* Arrange these given words in proper orders to give a sense.

Incorrect words

1. Chiar
2. Pyla
3. tma
4. elphenant
5. Moblle
6. Adcie
7. Memoarble
8. Meomry
9. *noos
10. dgo

Correct words.

- Chair
- Play
- mat
- elephant
- Mobile
- Acid
- Memorable
- Memory
- soon
- dog.

11/12/21

Sentence :-

A group of words which makes complete sense is called a sentence.

A sentence is a complete thought expressed in words.

or,

A group of words used to say something about a person or thing and which makes complete sense is called a sentence.

or,

A word or group of words that makes complete sense is called a sentence.

Examples:- Australia is a small continent.

- You are a good person in your family.
- Donald Trump was the former president of America.
- She is not a tall girl.
- Why are you not interested in English language?
- How clever Catherine is!
- May you live long!
- Please teach him two hours.
- Go.
- Come
- Go there
- Do this work.
- Run.

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SentenceNotes :-

1 A sentence always begins with a capital.

Ex → Rahul is a tall boy. ✓
 rahul is a tall boy. ✗

2 We use full stop (.) , question mark (?) and sign of exclamation (!) at the end of a sentence .

Ex:- You are not interested in study . (Full stop).

Who teaches you ? (Question mark).

(or sign of interrogation)

May our president live long ! (Sign of exclamation)

What a beautiful sight it is !

- Parts of a sentence

It has two parts :-

(i) The Subject

(ii) The predicate.

(1) The subject.

The subject in a sentence tells 'Who or What' performs the action.

It is typically a noun or pronoun.

Ex:- The carpenter makes a chair.

↓

Subject

I teach you English

↓

Subject

I teach English to you.

(2) The predicate:

The predicate is the part of a sentence that tells what the subject does.

Ex:- The carpenter makes a chair.

↓

Predicate.

Some student are laborious.

↓

Predicate.

Note:-

(i) A verb is the "heart of the predicate".

Ex :- I am a student.

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graph TD
    I[I] --> Verb[Verb]
    I --> Predicate["Predicate"]
    am[am] --- Predicate
    a[a] --- Predicate
    student[student] --- Predicate
  
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You can speak english fluently.

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graph TD
    You[You] --- Subject[Subject]
    can[can] --- Subject
    speak[speak] --- Predicate["Predicate"]
    english[english] --- Predicate
    fluently[fluently] --- Predicate
  
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(ii) A predicate can be many words or one word and always contains a verb.

Ex:- Dogs bark.

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graph TD
    Dogs[Dogs] --- Subject[Subject]
    bark[bark] --- Predicate["Predicate (one word)"]
  
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People speak hindi in some parts of Bihar.

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graph TD
    People[People] --- Subject[Subject]
    speak[speak] --- Predicate["Predicate (many words)"]
    hindi[hindi] --- Predicate
    in[in] --- Predicate
    some[some] --- Predicate
    parts[parts] --- Predicate
    of[of] --- Predicate
    Bihar[Bihar] --- Predicate
  
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Subject Predicate (many words)

* Features of a sentence:

1. A sentence always begins with a capital letter.

Ex: → Irahul is not an intelligent boy.

→ RAHUL is not an intelligent boy.

2. We give a full stop(.), a question mark or sign of Interrogation (?) and an exclamation mark (!) at the end of a sentence.

Ex:- India is a developing country in this world. [Full stop]

Who teaches you English? (question mark)

How clever you are! (Exclamation mark)

3. The words in a sentence are placed in their proper order to make complete sense.

The correct order of words in a sentence is necessary to give complete sense.

Ex. → Bright shines the sun.

The Sun shines bright.

Kolkata is on the banks of the river Hooghly

Kolkata is on the banks of the river Hooghly.

4. There are no rules about the number of words in a sentence. The only basic need of a sentence is: It must make complete sense.

Sometimes a sentence maybe made up of just one word:

Examples : Go. (उट्टा)

Come (आया)

Go there.

Ready. (हुए ए उत्तीर्ण)

Steady. (स्टेडी ए उत्तीर्ण)

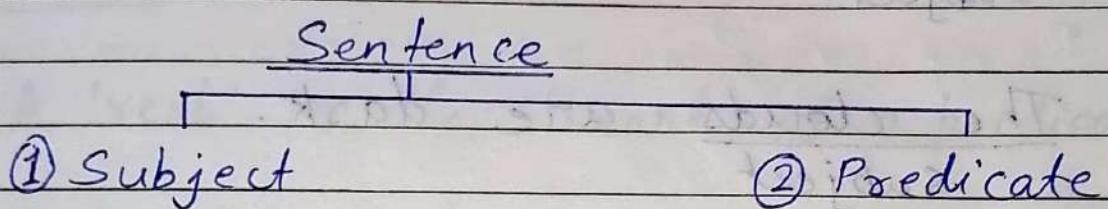
5. If we do not use words correctly, our sentences will not make sense.

6. Sentences are either positive (Affirmative) or negative.

Parts of a sentence.

A Sentence has two parts :

The Subject and The predicate.



1. Subject :

The subject in a sentence tells 'who/what' performs the action. It is typically a noun or a pronoun.

Ex:- The carpenter makes a chair.

↓
Subject.

You are very friendly.

↓
Subject.

The doer of an action is called a subject.

A subject is the person or thing that is doing an action.

Ex:- The sun rises in the east.
subject

Rahul is sleeping in his room.
subject.

The clouds are dark.
subject

2. Predicate.

The predicate is the part of a sentence that tells what the subject does.

or,

The predicate of the sentence is the part that contains a verb.

or,

The part which tells something about the subject is called the predicate of the sentence.

Ex:- The carpenter makes a chair.
Subject predicate

The Sun rises in the east.
Subject Predicate.

* Notes:

1. A 'verb' is the 'heart' of a predicate.
 2. A predicate can be of one word or many words and always contains a verb.

Ex:- Dogs bark. (one word)
Sub. pre.

Here, 'dogs' is the subject and the verb 'bark' is the predicate.

e.g. We go.
 sub. poe.

eg. You are not interested in reading.
Sub predicate. }
(many words.)

3. The subject is generally understood in almost all imperative sentences.

Ex:- Come here. (Here, the subject 'you' is understood.)

Brush your teeth.

Go there and play with your friends.

Boing a glass of water.

4. The subject and the predicate can be easily recognized in an exclamatory sentence.

As:- Shocking! - It is shocking!
Sub predicate.

Well done! - That was well don't!
Sub predicate.

Phrases:

A group of words that makes some sense, but not complete sense.

As :- In the class; on a wall; how to do it, of great beauty,
The girl in the green dress,
beat beautifully decorated etc.

It was a sunset of great beauty.
phrase.

* Remember

1. A phrase does not have a verb, subject or predicate.
2. A sentence can be made longer by adding a phrase.

Ex:- They reached home.
sub verb

predicate.

They reached home in the morning.
sub verb phrase

We can make a sentence longer by adding a phrase.

3. A phrase can be used in a sentence as a noun, adjective or adverb.

Ex: Best friend (Noun phrase)
 Very pretty (Adjective phrases)
 Really slowly (Adverb phrases) etc.

4. A phrase is also used as a subject in a subject sentence.

Ex:- How to do is a problem.

phrase (subject)

What not to do is a problem.

phrase

What to do is not decided.

phrase.

Gagan has a chain which is made of gold.

phrase.

Subject

Structure of a simple sentence.

A simple assertive sentence may have many structures. A common structure is as follows:

The, naughty Alisha walks gracefully in the park.

T. Adjective, sub

Article

verb

Adverb phrase.

Claiise

A clause is a group of words that has a subject and a verb. It is usually only part of a sentence.

07.

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb that have a relationship.

This relationship is crucial; a clause conveys information about what that subject is or is doing rather than simply being a random grouping of words.

Examples :-

I think that you have made a mistake.
sub verb
 clause.

We cannot start while It is raining
clause.

People who pay their debts are trusted.
clause.

Note:-

A clause gives some sense but not complete sense like a sentence.

Examples:-

- What you say is not Right.
Clause Sub Verb
- What you know is not perfect.
Clause
- Where she lives is not known.
Clause Subjects
- What he does is not known.
- Why she wants is a mystery.
- When my brother will come is uncertain.
- That Raman is poor is known.
- That the earth is round is known to all.
- That he is innocent is a fact.

Types of sentences

On the basis of 'sense' sentences are divided into five categories.

They are followings below:

- ① Assertive sentence
- ② Interrogative sentence
- ③ Imperative Sentence.
- ④ Optative Sentence
- ⑤ Exclamatory Sentence.

1 Assertive Sentence. or,

Declarative sentence.

The sentence which makes a general statement is called an assertive sentence.

or,

A declarative or an assertive sentence conveys information or makes a statement.

Ex:- There were be a power cut from two to four in the afternoon.

• You are a doctor.

• She is not interested in teaching.

- Water pressure increases as we move deeper into the ocean.
 - The mobile phone has become an essential part of our life.
 - The boy who is playing there is my brother.

Note :-

① An assertive sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.) .

As : People speak Hindi in Bihar.
↓
(Capital letters) (Full stop)

You are a genius student.

Assertive Sentence

Assertive Sentence

(A) Affirmative sentence (+ve meaning)

(B) Negative sentence (-ve meaning)

→ Assertive sentences are of two types:

(A) Affirmative sentence or positive sentence.

(B) Negative sentence.

(A) Affirmative sentence

The sentence that conveys a positive meaning is called an affirmative sentence.

Affirmative = Positive meaning sentence

Ex:- The government has made some major changes in the education policy this year.

- The electrician has left some of his tools behind.
- It is a ~~big~~ joy to watch the sunset with family and friends.
- Aman is an honest boy.

Note :-

A 'positive or affirmative sentences' tells us that something happens or exists.

Your principal observes/watches.

Your daily activities in the campus.

You all are students of this college.

B. Negative Sentences.

The sentence that conveys a negative meaning is called a negative sentence.

Negative Sentence = Negative meaning

Ex:- We cannot talk in Japanese languages.

People cannot breathe easily at high altitudes.

Cats do not usually bond with humans.

- There is no need for installing ceiling fans in cold places.
- I do not know the answer to the question.

* A sentence containing words like "no, not, nothing, never, etc" in it is called a negative sentence.

Note: -

① A negative sentence contains words like not or never.

Ex:- They do not leave their team.
you never speak the truth.

② A 'negative sentence' tells us that something does not happen or exist.

Ex:- Ann is not a dancer.

Rohit and Rohan are not friends.

They are not good neighbours.

Some childrens were not present.

③ A negative sentence always expresses a refusal or denial.

Ex:- Amrita does not like her new dress.

* Rules for making negative sentences:

1. The word 'not' is put between the helping verb and the main verb.

Ex:- She was not ~~be~~ playing well.
↓ ↓
Helping verb main verb.

2. The word 'not' is jointly used with the modal verb 'can'.

Ex - He cannot read. ✗

He cannot read. ✓

3. The word 'not' is placed after the first word if the helping verb consists of more than one word.

Ex:- We will not be going to Mumbai.
 ↑ ↑ ↑
 H.V. main verb.

They could not have stopped them.

↓ ↓
H.V Main Verb

* Some special Notes:

① The negative sentences in simple present or simple past tense are formed as follows:-

[S + Do/ Does/ Did + not + verb + ob.]

Ex:- Ravi ask relevant questions.
 → (simple present tense).

Ravi does not ask relevant questions.

• Prakash won the match (Past Indefinite Tense).

Prakash did not win the match.

• You know the truth. (Simple Present Tense)

• You do not know the truth.

Note:-

(I) After using 'do/does' in a sentence, we do not use 'es/es' in the verb.

Ex:- Ravi does not suns fast. ✗

Ravi does not run fast. ✓

(II) We ~~wan~~ write the 'first form of a verb' in a sentence after using 'did' in the sentence.

Ex:- We did not took tea. ✗
 V²

We did not take tea. ✓

2. The negative sentences in present continuous or past continuous tense are formed in the following way.

S + is/am/are/was/were + not + V¹ (ing) + ob

Ex:- We are doing these this work.
(present continuous tense).

We are not doing this work.

- They were studying for the examination (past continuous tense)
- They were not studying for the examination.

3. The negative sentences containing have/has/had are formed as follows:-

S + have/has/had + not + V³ + Db

As :- You have done your work.
→ You have not done your work.

They had completed their work on time.

→ They had not completed their work on time.

He has written a letter
→ He has not written a letter.

4. Sentences containing have/has/had show possession.

To show possession,
It is more common to use have/has/had.

The negative sentences containing have / has / had can be formed in the following way :-

S + have / has / had + Noun

S + does not / do not / did not + have + Noun

Ex:- He has a bicycle.
C.N.

→ He does not have a bicycle.

• They have a car.
→ They had a farm house.
→ They ~~has~~ do not have a car.

• They had a farm house.
→ They did not have a farm house.

∴ 'No' is another negative word which means 'not any'.

S + has / have / had + U.N. / P.C.N.

S + has / have / had + not + U.N. / P.C.N.

Ex → I have rice.
U.N.

→ I have no rice.

• You have pens.

→ You have no pens.

6. To make negative sentences, we use negative words like 'not', 'no', 'never', 'none', 'nobody', 'nothing', 'neither', 'nor' etc.

Examples:- Somebody is in the room.

→ Nobody is in the room.

• There was something in the box.

→ There was nothing in the box.

• They have a computer.

→ They do not have a computer.

• Akash is neither American or Australian.

→ Akash is neither American nor Australian.

Workout:-

0. Change these assertive sentences into negative sentences. One has been done for you.
1. I know the answer to the question.
→ I do not know the answer to the question.
2. Ritu comes here on Saturdays.
3. The herd of elephants found plenty of food in the forest.
4. Yash and I went to the theme park yesterday.

Interrogative Sentence.

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

An Interrogative sentence asks a question.

As :- Do you like reading?

- Why haven't you completed your home work?

Is Ravi in the park?

Will she make the rangoli?

Were Ram and Rahul renowned businessmen?

Will she arrive tomorrow?

Note:

- (i) In an Interrogative sentence, the auxiliary verb (Helping verb) is placed before the subject.

As :- Will you go there?
H.V. Sub.

(ii) It begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark?

Are Day Do you read a book?

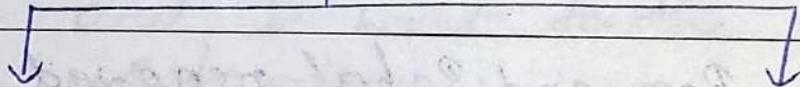
↓
(Capital letter)

↓
(Question mark)

* Kind of Interrogative sentence.

Interrogative sentences are of two kinds: Yes/No question and wh-questions

Interrogative sentences.



Ⓐ Yes/No question
(As - Is, are, do, does, etc.)

Ⓑ Wh-question.
(As - What, why, where etc.)

Ⓐ Yes/No Question.

A yes/no question is formed with the help of an auxiliary verb and requires an answer in yes or no. Such a question begins with an auxiliary verb.

Ex :- Are you ~~feel~~ feeling better today?
 H.V.

Did you bring your new notebook?

Is it you sir, who wrote this book?
 (ਕਿਸੀ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਹੋ ਵੇਂ ਰਾਹ ਵਿੰਡੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾਉ ਕੀ
 ਲਿਖਵੇਂ ਹੋ ਵੇਂ)

Do you want to say something?

* Remember:

Auxiliary verbs are verbs that help to form the tenses and voices of other verbs. They are also called the helping verbs.

Ex:- Be (Is, am, are, was, were).
 do (do, does, did).

have (has, have, had)

Modals (can, could, may, might, etc)

Note :- Number of Helping verbs = 24.

Ex:- Is, Am, are, was, were; has, have, had
 do, does, did, shall, will, should, would,
 must, ought to, Dare, Need, used to,
 can, could, may, might.

(B) Wh- Question.

A wh-question is formed with question words like what, when, where, who, why, which.

Since most of these question words begin with 'wh' - they are referred to as 'wh-question words'.

Such questions cannot be answered in yes or no. They have to be answered with a statement.

Ex.: When does the bus arrive?
Wh. q.w.

- Who has the key to the door?
- Where is Akash?
- Why are you concern?
- Why do you concern?

★ Wh-questions can begin with :

(i) Interrogative pronouns : who, whose, whom, what, ~~when~~, which.

(ii) Interrogative adjectives : what, sweet, which boy, whose pencil etc.

(iii) Interrogative adverbs: When, where, why, how, how long, how far, how often, how soon.

(iv) Interrogative pronouns like 'who', 'whose' and 'whom' are used to ask questions about people.

As :- Who has written this book?

→ Aristotle has written this book.

Whose is this pencil?

→ This pencil is mine.

Whom do you want to invite for the party?

→ I want to ~~invite~~ invite sanjay and somya for the party.

Whom do you love?

→ You love your parents.

• Whose is this book?

→ This book is yours.

Interrogative Sentence

② who:

Who is used to refer to a 'subject'
While whom is used to refer to
an object.

Aman wrote this letter to me.
Subject is now in small

Whom are you writing this letter to?
object sub

I am writing this letter to suman,
object

③ What

What is used to measure enquire about people's trade or profession.

What is also used to enquire about things.

As:- What is your father?

→ My father is a doctor.

• What is in that cupboard?

→ My books are in that cupboard.

③ Which

'Which' is used to ask a question about particular persons or things.

As which is your book?

→ Othello is my book.

which of you is the head boy
in your class?

→ Aman is the head boy. in your
class.

★ No slipping:

Now in informal conversation, It is common to use 'who' in ~~the~~ place of 'whom'.

As: Whom did you speak to?

Who did you speak to?

* Always Remember

An interrogative adjective is followed by a noun or a pronoun in the sentence. An Interrogative pronoun is generally followed by a verb.

Ex: What colour is of her new dress?
I. Adj Noun

What is the colour of her new dress?
I. Pronoun → verb

* Interrogative Adverbs

① How

It is used to ask about 'manners'.

As - How did you make this curry?

② When :-

It is used to ask about 'time'.

As - When, does the train arrive?

③ How far:

It is used to ask about 'degree'.

As - How far is the museum from here?

④ Why:

It is used to ask about 'reason'.

As :- Why do you want to go there?

⑤ Where:

It is used to ask about 'place'.

As: Where can I find her?

⑥ How often:

It is used to ask about 'frequency'.

As How often do you travel?

How often do you take tea in a day?

⑦ How much

It is used to ask about 'quantity' / 'amount'. It is only used with uncountable nouns.

Ex:- How much did you buy?

How much money do you have?

⑧ How many

It is used to ask about 'quantity' of something. It is only used with plural countable nouns.

Ans:- How many days are there in january?

How many students are in your class?

Q. Change these assertive sentences to both 'yes/no questions' and 'wh questions'. One has been done for you.

① Suman and Jiya are going to school.

→ Are Suman and Jiya going to school?
(Yes/No question)

- Where are Suman and Tiya going?
- (Wh-question).
- ② The chief guest will arrive at 11 o'clock.
- ③ Seema has invited us for the house warming ceremony.
- ④ The scientist decided to write a book about his discoveries.
- ⑤ My friend was the winner of the competition.

⑥ The president will inaugurate the trade fair.

⑦ The professor will be giving a talk on her research project on Monday.

⑧ Shepra's mother has agreed to share her family-friendly recipes in her new cook book.

- (9) Henna and her sister use herbs to make home-made soaps.
- (10) The old man was instrumental in bringing about an end to the conflict.

★ Rules for making Interrogative sentences (questions):

- ① The 'helping verb' comes before the subject and the main verb comes after the subject.

As :- We are going to the market.
 ↑ ↑
 sub H.V main verb

Are we going to the market?

- ② Interrogative sentences may also begin with words like When, Where, Why, Who, Whose, What, Whom and how. Question words are placed in the beginning of the sentences.

As :- Where are you going ?
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Question Helping Main verb.
word verb
 ↓
 subject

- ③ Use of questions tag!

In spoken English, It is a common practice to make statement and ask for confirmation.

Ans: - It is quite late, isn't it?

Affirmative sentence.

negative question tag.

They are not angry with me, are they?

Negative sentence

Affirmative question tag.

Note :

① A positive statement has a negative question tag and a negative statement has a positive question tag.

② A question tag always has a pronoun as the subject, never a noun.

* Some special notes:

① The interrogative sentences in simple present or simple past tense are formed as follows:

Do/Does/Did + S + Verb + Ob + ?

Examples:

• This story teaches us a moral.

→ Does this story teach us a moral?

• Rahul gets up early?

→ Does Rahul get up early?

• The boy enjoyed playing.

→ Did the boy enjoy playing?

• She did the work on time.

→ Did she do the work on time?

• Harshita and Sarita go to the village school?

→ Do Harshita and Sarita go to the village school?

② The interrogative sentences in present continuous and past continuous tenses are in the following way.

Is/am/are / was/were + sub + present
participle (ing form) / v^t + obj + ?

A: → Sagar is eating an ice-cream.

→ Is Sagar eating an ice-cream?

- They are going to the market:

→ Are they going to the market?

- Heena is washing clothes.

→ Is Heena washing clothes?

- I am cleaning my room.

→ Am I cleaning my room?

- He was doing his work?

→ Roma and her mother were cooking food.

→ Was he doing his work?

- Roma and her mother were cooking food.

→ Were Roma and her mother cooking food?

Q. Turn the following sentences into interrogative sentences.

① I am doing my ~~homework~~ homework.

- ② The girls have gone to the dance class.
- ③ He was absent from class yesterday.
- ④ Ravi is ~~not~~ reading a book.
- ⑤ The carpenter has made a chair.
- ⑥ The boys are playing football.
- ⑦ The cow is useful animal.
- ⑧ She was suffering from jaundice.
- ⑨ This is his shirt.

③ Use of question words.

If any 'Question word' or 'Question word + Noun' is the subject of a sentence, the structure of the interrogative sentence will be formed in the following way:

Question word + verb + O.M + ?

Question word + Noun + verb + O.M + ?

Example:- Who will come?

↑ ←
 Question verb
 word

Who will beat you?

O.W verb O.M

Who knows you?

Who has seen the wind?

Who can answer the question?

whose pen is red?

↑ ↓

Question Noun
word

whose cows is grazing there?

O.W Noun verb O.M.

which man will help me?

What is wrong?

- ④ If 'Question word' or 'Question word + Noun' in a sentence is not used as a subject, the structure of the Interrogative sentence will be formed in the following way:-

Question word (+Noun) + Yes / No Question

Which class do you read in?

How am I wrong?

Whom did you beat?
(Who? What? Where?)

What has he done?

When does she sleep?

Why is he weeping?

Exercise:

Q. Using the question word given in the bracket frame questions to which the following may be suitable answers:

Examples:

- ① Ram reads in class VIII. (what)
→ What class does Ram read in?
- ② My mother came yesterday. (when)
→ When did your mother come?
- ③ He will buy four horses. (How many)
→ How many horses will he buy?
- ④ Ram killed Ravan. (who)
→ Who killed Ravan.
- ⑤ The girl is six years old. (How old)
→ How old is the girl?
- ⑥ He came here for books. (why)
→ Why did he come here?
- ⑦ I have four cows. (How many)
→ How many cows do you have?

⑧ This is Mohan's dog. (whose)
→ whose dog is this?

① My name is Suman. (what)

② I live at Gaya. (where)

③ He gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning. (when).

④ They bought four horses. (How many)

⑤ She dances very beautifully. (How)

⑥ who taught my son. (who)

⑦ I beat the wicked boy. (whom)

- ⑧ The train starts at 10 o'clock. (when)
- ⑨ Birds love to fly here and there. (what).
- ⑩ The match will start now. (when)
- ⑪ Raju and Vinay are my friends. (who)
- ⑫ It is Monday today. (what day.)
- ⑬ She has four sons. (How many sons)
- ⑭ There are 400 students in this school. (How many)

- (15) This is Mohan's dog. (whose dog)
- (16) The wall is ten feet high. (How high)
- (17) I am ten minutes late. (How late)
- (18) He eats five mangoes everyday. (How many mangoes)
- (19) My son is ten years old. (How old)
- (20) He wants this book. (Which book)
- (21) John books Mohan's window. (Whose window)

(22) My mother gave me sweets. (what).

(23) The cat has two eyes. (How many eyes)

(24) Ram loves her mother very much. (who)

(25) ~~He saw~~ Ram loves his mother very much. (How much).

(26) He saw a thief last night. (what)

(27) He saw a thief last night. (when)

Question tags.

A question tag is a short question placed at the end of a statement to confirm the statement.

As: She is a doctor, isn't she?

He didn't call me, did he?
Q. tags.

* Formation of Question Tags

- ① A question tag is made up of only two words like 'isn't she, did he, won't she.'

As :- Sonia won the first prize in the painting competition, didn't she?

Neha is a girl, isn't she?
verb sub

- ② The auxiliary verb remains the same in both the statement and question tag. If there is no auxiliary verb in the main sentence we use 'do/does/did' in the question tag.

As: Sonali won the first prize in the dancing competition, didn't she? (No auxiliary verb in the main sentence).

- ③ The subject also remains the same in both statement and question tag. we use the pronoun of the same person as the subject for the question tag.

Ex:- They went to the mall, didn't they? (same subject).

Madhu is very polite, isn't she?
(same person pronoun used for the subject)

- ④ There are two types of question tags:

- Ⓐ Positive question tags.
- Ⓑ Negative question tags.

Positive question tags are used with negative statements, while negative question tags are used with positive statements.

Examples:-

Poateek has scored excellent marks,
hasn't he? (positive statement, negative question tag.)

Yanni hasn't finished her project.
 work, has she? (negative statement positive question tag)

- ⑤ The tense remains the same for both the statement and question tag.
- ⑥ We usually use short forms of the negative in the question tags.

Examples :- haven't, aren't, isn't,
 didn't, wasn't etc.

★ Always remember.

- ① The question tag for "I am" is "aren't I".

Ex:- I am hard working, aren't I?

② In imperative sentences,

① After positive commands, both "will you?" and "won't you?" can be used. Both are correct.

Example:- please sit down, will you?

Please sit down, won't you?

(ii) After negative commands, only "will you?" can be used.

Example: Don't forget to switch off the fan, will you?

(iii) After "Let us", we use "shall we?"

As :- Let us wait for the bus for five more minutes, shall we?

a. Write the question tag of these given sentences below.

① Ravi and Rohan are great photographers.

- ② Sanjay is a very knowledgeable person.
- ③ Please close the door of the refrigerator.
- ④ I am being fair to everyone here.
- ⑤ Tisha didn't participate in the dance competition.
- ⑥ She didn't sing well.
- ⑦ You know the truth.
- ⑧ We go to the market.

⑨ Aman does not play hockey.

⑩ You wrote a letter to your friends.

Q Put these sentences into interrogative sentences.

① You speak the truth.

→ *(How) did you speak?*

② I never did this type of work.

→ *(What) have you done?*

③ They had gone to Mumbai.

→ *Where did they go?*

④ We were going there for beating him.

→ *What?*

⑤ He watches you, she is preparing for the examination.

→ *What?*

⑥ She is preparing for the examination.

→ *What?*

⑦ People speak bhojpuri in bihar.

→ *What?*

⑧ India is a developing country.

⑨ You speak English fluently.

⑩ Your sound is not good.

Q. ⑪ Put these sentences into assertive sentences.

① Why have you completed your homework?

② Was he telling a lie?

③ Will you be singing a song in your coming life?

④ Had we broken the chair?

- ⑤ Does Raman speak the truth?
- ⑥ Did you take tea?
- ⑦ Should you do your work on time?
- ⑧ Can I step in your house?
- ⑨ Could Aman beat you?
- ⑩ Can I do this work?

Imperative Sentence :

The sentence which gives a command or instruction, makes a request or offers an advice is called an Imperative sentence.

- It begins with a 'capital letter' and ends with a 'full stop (.)'.
- The subject "you" is implied in imperative sentences.

(OR)

The sentence that expresses an order, a request, a prohibition or a piece of advice is called an Imperative sentence.

Examples ::

Bring a glass of water. (order).

Please help me clean up the drive way. (request).

Please help me. (request)

Do not drive without a license. (Instruction)

Call in the messengers. (command)

Keep your surroundings clean to stay healthy.
(advice).

Take medicine in time. (advice).

Don't go there. (Prohibition)

Don't oppress the poor. (prohibition)

Go. (order)

Play with your friends. (order)

Obey your parents. (advice)

Note :

The structure of an Imperative sentence is
following:

Verb + ob/o.M (other matters)

As :- Consult the doctor.
verb ob.

Switch off the fan before getting out
verb
from your home.
o.M.

★ Workout:

Classify these sentences as 'commands', 'advice' or 'requests'!

- 1.) Please go to the kitchen and fetch me a glass of water. (requests)
- 2.) Don't step on the wollen carpet with your dirty shoes. (commands)
- 3.) Mother, please wake me up at 6 in the morning. (requests)
- 4.) You need to visit a doctor for your ill ~~need~~ health. (advice)
- 5.) Go to your room immediately. (commands)
- 6.) Exercise daily to keep healthy. (advice)
- 7.) Do your work on ~~the~~ time. (ad commands)
- 8.) Don't see here and there. (commands)
- 9.) Please teach me an hour daily. (requests)
- 10.) Get out from the class. (commands)

Optative sentences

The sentence which expresses some curse, blessing, prayer or wish is called an optative sentence.

As :- May you die of cholera!

May God help you!

May God save the king!

May the king live long!

May he get success!

May the soul of Gandhiji get peace in the Heaven!

Note: ① Optative usually begins with 'May' and ends with "exclamation sign (!)"

As :- May the our president live long!

② 'May' can be hide in some sentences, however, there is no change in the sense.

As - God bless you!
or, May God bless you!

Long live our friendship!

Long live the King !

God save the King !

Exclamatory Sentence

The sentence which expresses some sudden or strong feeling of the mind such as surprise, joy, sorrow, admiration, appreciation and shock is called an exclamatory sentence.

It begins with a capital letter and ends with an exclamation mark (!).

As:- How beautiful the scene is !
 (एवं ये दृश्यमान हैं !)

What a problem it is !

Oh, how long this queue is !

Dear goddess, hear the prayers of the people !

What a lucky day this has turned out to be !

How dark the night it is !

Well done ! Mohan.

Note:-

- ① The exclamatory sentence can begin with a question word like "how" and "what", but it does not ask a question.

As :- What a great play wright Shakespeare was!

How beautiful the girl is!

What a great singer Kunao shane!

- ② For emphasis, the word order is changed in an exclamatory sentence.

As :- The weaver bird builds its nest
 (subject) (verb) skillfully.

= How skillfully the weaver bird builds its nest!
 ↓ subject. verb

New word is added

→ The scene is very beautiful.
 Sub. Verb

How beautiful the scene is!

No Slipping

We often make mistakes in the order in which words should usually be written in a sentence. In particular, many speakers frame questions without inverting the order in which the subject and the helping verb are placed.

Example:-

What you have got from the market? (x)

What have you got from the market? (v)

Exclamatory sentences are also often incorrectly formulated. Remember that the adjective in an exclamatory sentence usually comes after the subject and the verb of the sentence.

Example :-

How it is hot today! (x)

How hot it is today! (v)
 Adj sub verb

Workout :

Change these assertive sentences into exclamatory sentences.

- 1) Riya answered every question quickly.
→ How quickly Riya answered every question!
- 2) The baby look so cute.
→ How cute the baby look!
- 3) Gandhiji was a great leader.
→ What a great leader Gandhiji was!
- 4) The old man waited for his turn patiently.
→ How patiently the old man waited for his turn!
- 5) The knife has a very sharp edge.
→ What a sharp edge the knife has!
- 6) It was a memorable trip.
→ What a memorable trip it was!
- 7) It is a very good book.
→ What a good book it is!

Remember :-

1) Learners may note that we use sentences for four main purposes:

- (i) to make a statement.
- (ii) to ask a question.
- (iii) to give order / request,
- (iv) to make an exclamation.

Conversation

Read this conversation between a student and a librarian. Identify the declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory sentences used in the conversation.

Student:- Good morning, ma'am.

Librarian:- Good morning, Himanshu.
How are you today?

Student:- I am fine, ma'am.
Thank you!

Librarian:- Which book do you need today?

Student:- I need A Thousand Splendid Suns
by Khalid Hosseini.

Librarian :- What a wonderful book it is!

Go straight. You will find it on
the third shelf to your right.

Student : I got the book.

Librarian : Good. Can I see your library
card, please?

Student : Sure, here it is.

Librarian : Ok. Please put a signature here.

Student : Done ma'am.

Librarian : Here is the book. Remember
to return it within 15 days.

Student : Thank you ma'am. I will return
it in time.

Librarian : All right.

Q.2. Some delegates from another college are visiting your school. Give them direction to reach these places. Use imperative sentences.

- ✓ 1. The way to the principal's room from the lobby.
2. From the principal's room to the library.
3. From the library to the basketball court / playground.
4. From the playground to the canteen.

* Interchange of Exclamatory and Assertive Sentences.

Exclamatory Sentence.

The sentence expresses the sudden feelings of our mind such as - surprise, sadness or sorrow, joy, hate, anger, praise or desire..

These feelings can be expressed in the form of simple and clear, it can be transformed into "assertive sentence".

For Ex:

Suppose, you see a beautiful site and you say suddenly - 'How beautiful the scene is!' → This statement is an exclamatory sentence.

Now you can say this thing as a statement in the form of simple and clear like:- 'The scene is very beautiful'. → This statement is an assertive sentence.

So, after understanding the sense of exclamatory sentences, we can transform it into assertive sentences and similarly, assertive sentences, can be transformed into exclamatory sentences.

* To understand the process of transformation deeply study the following rule:

1) Exclamatory sentences that start with 'What/How' can be transform into assertive in the following ways.

a) Start the assertive sentences from the order of 'Subject + verb'.

b) Use 'very' instead of 'What/How' if adjective/adverb is after 'What/How' use one out of great, fine, lovely, wonderful, strange, peculiar, terrible etc instead of verb 'What' if the noun comes after 'what'.

Examples:

• What a good book it is! (Exclamatory sentence)
Adj

→ It is a very good book (Assertive sentence)

• What a beautiful scene this is!

→ This is a very beautiful scene.
Adj

• How fast he runs!
Adj

→ He runs very fast.

• How cold it is!
adj

→ It is very cold.

• What a problem it is!
noun

→ It is a great problem.

• What a fall it is!
noun

→ It is a terrible fall.

→ It is a great / big fall.

• What a piece of work is man!
noun

→ Man is a strange piece of work.
or

→ Man is a wonderful piece of work.

• What a creature it is!

→ It is a wonderful / peculiar / strange
creature.

• What a fool you are!

→ You are a great fool.

• What a sight it is!

→ It is a lovely sight.

* Change the following exclamatory sentence into assertive sentences.

Q. What a charming site it is!

→ It is a very charming site.

Q. What a beautiful girl she was!

→ She was a very beautiful girl.

Q. How dark the night is!

→ The night is very dark.

Q. What a terrible accident!

→ It is a very terrible accident.

Q. How sweetly she sings!

→ She sings very sweetly.

Q. What fools we have been!

→ We have been great fool.

Q. How sad was the site of the deserted city!

→ The site of the deserted city was very sad.

Q. What a fool he was!

→ He was a big fool.

Q. What a boy he is !

→ He is a great boy.

Q. What a day it was !

→ It was a great day.

Q. What a lovely rose !

→ It is a very lovely rose.

Q. What a creature !

→ It is a great creature.

Q. What an excuse !

→ It is a great excuse.

Note :

If there are no subject and verb in exclamatory sentences, we give appropriate 'subject and verb' according to the "sense" of the sentence at the time of changing in assertive sentences.

Example :

① What a fall !

Noun

→ It is a great fall.

→ It was ~~a~~ a great fall.

ii) What a lame excuses!

→ It is a very lame excuse.

iii) How funny!

verb Adv

→ It is very funny.

iv) What a fun!

Noun

→ It is a great fun.

v) What a place.

→ It is a lovely / beautiful / strange place.

Rule 2:-

If exclamatory sentence begin with 'Would that', 'O that', 'Oh that', 'O For', 'Oh for', If I could only etc., it is changed into 'I wish' or 'I earnestly desire' at the time of changing into assertive sentences.

Example :-

- Would that he were alive!
- I wish he were alive.

- Would that I had not wasted my time,
When I was young!
- I wish I had not wasted my time,
When I was young.

- O that the desert were my dwelling place!
- I wish that the desert were my
dwelling place.

- Oh that I had the wings of a dove!
- I wish that I had the wings of a
dove.

- O for a drought of ice-cold water!
- I wish I had a drought of ice-cold water..
- Oh for a grand palace to live in!
- I wish I had a grand palace to live in.
- If I could only gain the first prize!
- I wish I could gain the first prize.
- I earnestly desire I can gain the first prize.

Rule 3 :

Some exclamatory sentences begin with 'Infinitive (to + verb)'.

Such types of sentences are change or transform into "It is strange + that clause" in assertive sentences.

Ex:

- 0. To think of our meeting here!
infinitive
- It is strange that we should meet here.

Q. To think of my seeing you here:

→ It is strange that I should see you here.

Put these sentences into assertive sentence.

i) Would that I had not spent the money!

→ I wish that I had not spent the money.

ii) Would that I had never left my home!

→ I wish that I had never left my home.

iii) Would that my son were here today!

→ I wish that my son were here today.

iv) Would that see were my beloved!

→ I wish that I could see were my beloved.

v) O that I were at home again!

→

- vi) O that I were young again!
- vii) To think of her living here!
- viii) A saint and afraid of ghosts!
- ix) A child and so brave!
- x) O If I only I could raise the cover and look inside!

Exclamatory Sentence.

Rule 4:

Some exclamatory sentences have two parts and they are connected with "And" such types of sentences are transformed / changed into "It is + Adjective" (strange / astonishing / shocking / mean) + that clause containing "should" in assertive sentences.

⇒ It is strange / astonishing that a fireman should be afraid of sparks.

- a. Such a man and my husband !
→ It is shocking that such a man
should be my husband .

Rule 5:

Some exclamatory sentences begin with "How + adjective + of" such types of sentences, we can understand through the following examples:

Q. How kind of him to save me!

→ He was kind enough to save me.

Q. How foolish of me to marry ~~met~~ her!

→ I was foolish enough to marry her.

Rule 6:

Some exclamatory sentences begin with "Alas". Such types of sentences are changed into, "It is extremely sad / It is sad to think" etc according to "sense" in assertive sentences.

Q. Alas that he died so young!

→ It is extremely sad that he died so young.

Q. Alas that you should pass away!

→ Alas that you should pass away

→ It is sad to think that you should pass away.

Rule 7:

Bravo!, Huzzah!, Fie! Fie!, exclamatory sound are used before some sentences. Such exclamatory sound + sentences can be transformed into single affirmative sentence in the following ways :-

Bravo! + sentence = It is a matter of praise + that + clause.

Huzzah! + sentence = It is a matter of joy + that + sentence, clause.

Fie! Fie! + sentence = It is a matter of contempt + that + clause.

Example:

- ① Bravo! You have done well!
 - It is a matter of praise that you have done well.
- ② Huzzah! India has won the match!
 - It is a matter of joy that India has won the match.

Q. Fie! Fie! You are a thief!

→ It is a matter of contempt that you are a thief.

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Q. Change these given sentences into assertive sentences.

Q1. To think of her living here!

→

Q2. A saint and afraid of ghosts!

Q3 How kind of you to help me.

Q4 How clever of him to cheat her.

Q5 Alas! He is no more.

Q.6 Alas, that she should die so young!

Q.7 Alas, that I should suffer for nothing!

Q.8. Hurrah! We have defeated the enemies.

Q.9 Fie! Fie! You have cheated your friends!

Q.10. Such a man he is!

Q.11. That she should dare to oppose me!

Put these assertive sentences into exclamatory.

1. It is a very interesting story.
2. He drives the car very carefully.
3. It was a terrible story.
4. The moon-lit night is very cool.
5. The chair is very strong.
6. He is a great fool.
7. It is sad that he is ruined.

8. It is shocking, that such a woman
should be my wife.

9. I wish I were young again.

10. I earnestly desire to see her.