

## \* Features of a sentence:

1. A sentence always begins with a capital letter.

Ex :- Rahul 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.

or,

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. (গো)

Come. (আসো)

Go there.

Ready. (স্থায়ী হওয়া)

Steady. (স্থায়ী হওয়া)

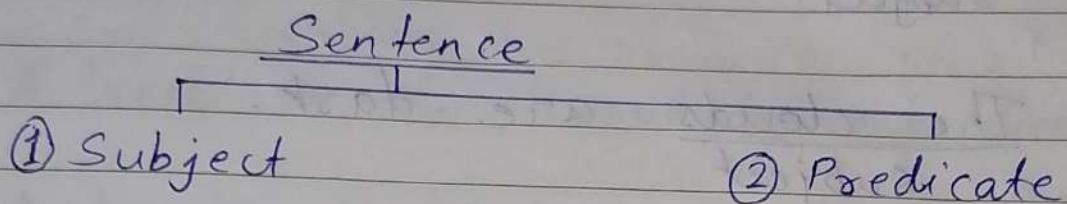
5. If we do not use words correctly, our sentences will not make sense.

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 ~~the~~ 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.

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

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  
sub. go.  
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.

Bring a glass of water.

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

Ex:- Shocking! - It is shocking!  
                        Sub      pred.

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

### Phrases:

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

Ex :- 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.  
phase

What to do is not decided.  
phrase.

Gagan has a chain which is made of gold.      Subject phrase.

## 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.  
↓ Adjective.    sub    ↓    ↓    ↓  
Article              verb      Adverb      phrase.

## Clause

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

or,

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.  
extramarks

## 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 :-

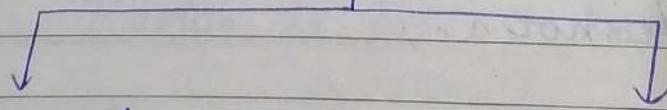
- ① An assertive sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.) .

Ex : People speak Hindi in Bihar.  
↓  
(Capital letter) (Full stop)

You are a genius student.

### Assertive Sentence

#### Assertive Sentence



Ⓐ Affirmative sentence  
(+ve meaning)  
extramarks

Ⓑ Negative sentence  
(-ve meaning)

→ Assertive sentences are of two types:

- Ⓐ Affirmative sentence or positive sentence.
- Ⓑ Negative sentence.

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

Ex:- They do not leave their team.

You never speak the truth.

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'.

As - He can not 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 's/es' in the verb.

Ex:- Ravi does not run fast. ✗

Ravi ~~does~~ does not run fast. ✓

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

Ex:- We did not took tea. ✗  
 $\frac{\text{V}^1}{\text{V}^2}$

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 + V<sup>1</sup> (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:-

$$S + \text{have/has/had} + \text{not} + V^3 + DB$$

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 ~~do~~ not have a car.

• They had a farm house.

→ They did not have a farm house.

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

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

S + has / have / had + not + V.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:-

Q. 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?

As Day Do you read a book?

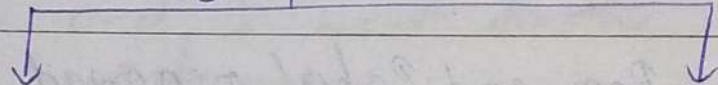
↓  
(Capital letter)

↓  
(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~~<sup>H.V.</sup> feeling better today?

Did you bring your new notebook?

Is it you sir, who wrote this book?  
 (ਕਿਸੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਲੋਕ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਅਦ ਲਿਖਾਉਣਾ)

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 :- [Numbers 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, sweets, 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

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.

Qs:- 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.

Qs 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'.

Qs: 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.

Eg: What colour is ~~the~~ 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 'manner'.

As - How did you make this curry?

### ② Whom & 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 'season'.

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' or '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.

Are we going to the market?

- ② Interrogative sentences may also begin with words like when, where, why, who, whose, what, whom and how. Questions words are placed in the beginning of the sentences.

- ### 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<sup>t</sup> + 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?

- Meena is washing clothes.

→ Is Meena 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 + ?

Examples:- 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

As: Why is ~~the~~ he ready?  
 question word                      yes-no question

Which class do you read in?

How am I wrong?

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

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 VII. (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?  
 ↗      ↗  
 verb    sub

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

Question mark

- 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.

extramarks

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.

As: They ~~want to~~ 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.)

Yanvi 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?

Q. 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 8'

⑥ She don't did not 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.