

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

A Sentence has 2 parts-

1. *SUBJECT* – What the sentence is speaking about

2. *OBJECT* - What is told about the subject.

Noun - Name of person, place, animals or things/objects.

Verb - any action word or a word which involves actions,

Eg. Eat, play, writing, talk, walking. Etc.

(is are, was-are also categorized as verbs)

Adverbs- day, month, year, time, week, today, tomorrow, yesterday.

Types of adverbs.

1. Adverb of place – anything which refers to a place.

2. Adverb of time-anything which refers to a time.

3. Adverb of manner-anything which refers to a manner or quality.

Usually ends with ‘*LY*’ **E.g.**, Beautifully, quickly, happily.

Infinity- ‘*TO+VERB*’ entity **E.g.**, To play, to talk, to cook, Etc.

SIMPLE SENTENCES

1. Simple sentence-format (SUBJECT/VERB/OBJECT)

E.g., The cat/is sitting/on the wall.

2. Subject/verb/adverb

E.g., Raghu /is absent/today.

3. Subject/verb/infinity

E.g., She /is going/to play.

COMPOUND SENTENCES-

Combine two simple sentences with a conjunction (**AND, OR, BUT**)
in between.

Simple sentence+ Conjunction+ Simple sentence.

E.g., I ran fast/**but**/I missed the train.

SIMPLE SENTENCE CLASSIFICATION BASED ON VERB

USED AND MEANING

- a. Fact (is/are/was/were) meaning: To be
- b. Possession (has/have & had) meaning: To have/to own
- c. Action (all general verbs – run, win, etc.)

FACT BASED SENTENCES

- Aditya Birla **is** an Indian Conglomerate.
- Children **are** very sweet.
- Dhoni **was** the captain of Indian Cricket team.
- My sisters **were** in a restaurant.

POSSESSION BASED SENTENCES

- Tesla **has** autopilot cars.
- Chinese **have** industrial equipment.
- The teacher **had** a headache.

ACTION BASED SENTENCES

- REGULAR ACTION
- CONTINUOUS ACTION
- COMPLETED ACTION
- FUTURE ACTION

COMPLEX SENTENCES

Noun clause (Opinion sentences)

Format : SUBJECT+ VERB+ **THAT**+ SIMPLE SENTENCE

Use any one in the place of verb-

(Believe, suggest, think, argue, emphasis, urge, propose, propagate, etc.,)

1. I believe/**that** /the climate is getting colder.
2. Doctors/suggest/**that**/walking is good for health.
3. Some/think/**that**/social media is also helpful in spite of its drawbacks.

Adverb clause (Reasoning sentences)

Use any of the below words between two simple sentences.

Simple sentence + (*any word listed below*) +simple sentence

(If, because, although, even though, as, when, though, whenever, whether)

1. He cleared the exam/**although**/the exam was very tough.
2. I will go abroad/**if**/ I get my visa on time.
3. I was absent yesterday/**because**/ I had some personal work.

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES: Descriptive sentences

How to form: *Subject*

- First- FORM two sentences with the same subject.
- Remove one subject and replace with WHICH/WHO;
- Place this right next to the remaining subject.
- Fuse the sentences together.

1. Politics is a dirty business. Politics should be improved.
2. Politics, which is a dirty business, should be improved.
3. MG who is a great freedom fighter is my role model.