

## CHAPTER-1 SENTENCES

**Definition :** A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. It contains a subject and a predicate.

**NOTE:** It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark(!) .

**Examples:**

1. I am in the school cricket team.
2. Which book are you reading?
3. What a beautiful day!

### Types of Sentences

There are four kinds of sentences based on the functions they perform. They are -

1. Declarative Sentences
2. Interrogative Sentences
3. Imperative Sentences
4. Exclamatory Sentences

**1.Declarative/Assertive Sentences:** Declarative or Assertive Sentences are used to make statements. They give us information and normally end with a full stop.

There are two types of Declarative Sentences. They are-

i) Affirmative Sentences- An affirmative sentence is any statement or declaration that is positive.  
Example: I like coffee.

ii) Negative Sentences -A negative sentence, commonly uses the words like "no, not, never" to convey information.  
Example: I do not like coffee.

**2.Interrogative Sentences:** Interrogative sentences are used to ask questions. A question may begin with an interrogative word or an auxiliary verb.

Examples:

- i) Where do you want to go?  
(Where - interrogative word)
- ii) Will you go to the market with me?  
(Will - auxiliary verb)

**3.Imperative Sentences:** Imperative sentences are used to make requests and give commands, advice or suggestions. An imperative sentence usually ends with a full stop.

Examples:

- i) Shut the door.
- ii) Please have a seat.

**4. Exclamatory Sentences:** Exclamatory sentences are used to express strong emotions such as surprise, joy, pain, anger, pity etc.

Example: What a lovely performance!

### Exercise

**Q.1 Add correct punctuation marks at the end of these sentences and state their kind.**

1. Come in, Rachita \_\_\_\_\_
2. I am going to the book fair \_\_\_\_\_
3. What an amazing actor she is \_\_\_\_\_
4. Shweta, are you free this evening \_\_\_\_\_
5. What a clever idea \_\_\_\_\_
6. I haven't completed my project \_\_\_\_\_

**Q. 2 Transform these sentences as directed.**

1. It is a bright and sunny morning. (**exclamatory**)
2. What a beautiful sunrise! ( **declarative** )
3. Open the window. ( **interrogative** )
4. Could you please give me a piece of that cake? (**imperative**)
5. The photocopy machine is not working. (**interrogative**)
6. What a delicious food we had yesterday! ( **declarative** )
7. Bravo! Well done. ( **declarative** )
8. The child is very pretty. ( **exclamatory** )

### **Solutions:**

Q.1 Add correct punctuation marks at the end of these sentences and state their kind.

- |                                       |                      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Come in, Rachita!                  | <u>Imperative</u>    |
| 2. I am going to the book fair!       | <u>Declarative</u>   |
| 3. What an amazing actor she is!      | <u>Exclamatory</u>   |
| 4. Shweta, are you free this evening? | <u>Interrogative</u> |
| 5. What a clever idea!                | <u>Exclamatory</u>   |
| 6. I haven't completed my project.    | <u>Declarative</u>   |

Q. 2 Transform these sentences as directed.

1. What a bright and sunny morning it is!
2. It is a beautiful sunrise.
3. Will you open the window?
4. Please give me a piece of that cake.
5. Is the photocopy machine not working?

6. We had delicious food yesterday.
7. You have done very well.
8. How pretty the child is!

### Question Tags

A Question tag is a short question added at the end of the statement. They are mainly used in speech to confirm if something is true, or to get a reply from the person we are talking to.

#### Rules-

- A positive statement is followed by a negative question tag.

Positive statement + comma(,) + auxiliary verb +n't + pronoun + question mark

Example- Jack is from Spain.

Jack is from Spain, isn't he?

- A negative statement is followed by a positive question tag.

Negative statement + comma(,) + auxiliary verb + pronoun + question mark

Example - John doesn't know how to swim.

John doesn't know how to swim, does he?

- Without auxiliary verb- If the sentence doesn't contain an auxiliary verb then an appropriate form of 'do' is used in the question tag.

Example- She came today.

She came today, didn't she?

- With Modal verb- If there is a modal verb in the sentence then the same modal verb is used in the question tag.

Example-i) She can draw well.

She can draw well, can't she?

ii) They couldn't hear me.

They couldn't hear me, could they?

- With 'I am' - The question tag for 'I am' is 'aren't I' or 'ain't I'.

Example- I am a fast runner.

I am a fast runner, aren't I?

- If the sentence begins with 'let's' then we use "shall we" in the question tag.

Example- Let's take a taxi.

Let's take a taxi, shall we?

- The question tag for 'don't' is 'will you'.

Example- Don't talk loudly.  
Don't talk loudly, will you?

- With imperative sentences we use 'can you' or 'could you'.

Example- Wait a minute.  
Wait a minute, can you?

### Exercise

Add question tags to the following statements.

- 1) Mr Singh knows French.
- 2) They left yesterday.
- 3) Mary can drive.
- 4) Let's see the exhibition.
- 5) Don't go out in the rain.
- 6) Close the door.
- 7) Rahim and Ramesh are good friends.
- 8) Meera didn't go to the market.
- 9) Rajiv wasn't absent yesterday.
- 10) You should practise harder.

### Solutions-

- 1) Mr Singh knows French, doesn't he?
- 2) They left yesterday, didn't they?
- 3) Mary can drive, can't she?
- 4) Let's see the exhibition, shall we?
- 5) Don't go out in the rain, will you?
- 6) Close the door, can you?
- 7) Rahim and Ramesh are good friends, aren't they?
- 8) Meera didn't go to the market., did she?
- 9) Rajiv wasn't absent yesterday, was he?
- 10) You should practise harder, shouldn't you?

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Students kindly go through the given notes carefully and note down in your english language notebook.