



1 The Sentence



THINK



Critical Thinking

Tick (✓) the complete sentences in this list.

1. In a great hurry.
2. Mind your own business.
3. The book that I am reading.
4. Owls sleep in the daytime.
5. Prevention is better than cure.



We know that a sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense.

REMEMBER

A sentence should have a noun, a verb, correct punctuation and must begin with a capital letter. Sometimes a sentence may only have one word.

Read the examples given below.

- Run.
- Stand.
- Sit.
- Stop.

All the sentences given above are verbs in the form of commands. In such sentences, the subject 'you' is implicit. Verbs are said to be the heart of a sentence. No sentence can be written without a verb.

PRACTISE

A. Rearrange the words and use capital letters and punctuation marks to make sentences.



1. beautiful morning/it is/a

It is a beautiful morning.

2. participated in/dhruv/the basketball tournament

Dhruv participated in the basketball tournament.

3. the lemonade/pass/please

Please pass the lemonade.

4. a good boy/you/are

You are a good boy.

5. crossed/the old man/the road

The old man crossed the road.

6. where/live/do you

Where do you live?

7. turn off/please/the lights

Please turn off the lights.

8. for me/the door/open/please

Please open the door for me.

9. name/is/my sister's/rashmi

My sister's name is Rashmi.

10. I got/the library/this/book from

I got this book from the library.



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Kinds of Sentences

There are four kinds of sentences. Read the sentences and note the differences.

- Jaya loves reading books.

A sentence that states or declares a fact is an **assertive** or **declarative** sentence. Assertive sentences end with a full stop (.).

- Where is the bus?

A sentence that asks a question is called an **interrogative** sentence. Interrogative sentences end with a question mark (?).

- What a lovely day!

A sentence that expresses a strong or sudden feeling is called an **exclamatory** sentence. Exclamatory sentences end with an exclamation mark (!).

- Please give me a glass of water.

- Finish your lunch right now.

A sentence that expresses a command or a request is called an **imperative** sentence. Imperative sentences also end with a full stop (.).

PRACTISE

11.12

B. Make sentences using the words given below.



1. swim together let's swim together.

2. study in the evening _____

3. going to sleep _____

4. read a book _____

5. like _____

6. write _____

C. State whether the sentences are assertive (A), interrogative (In), exclamatory (E) or imperative (Im).



1. How far is the airport from your house?

In

2. Some boys were throwing pieces of bread to the ducks.

A

3. How careless of you to drop the plate!

E

4. What can I do for you?

In

5. Does the noise not disturb your studies?

In

6. Leave the place at once.

Im

7. Please help me to climb down the tree.

Im

8. How tall Nikhil is!

E

9. Shut the door before you leave.

Im

10. What a beautiful day!

E

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Affirmative and Negative Sentences

An assertive sentence can be either affirmative or negative.

- Rishi loves swimming every evening.

This sentence is affirmative. An **affirmative sentence** tells us what something is, has or does.

REMEMBER

- They are studying. → They are not studying/aren't studying.
They should turn left. → They should not turn/shouldn't turn left.
Ria will read the book. → Ria will not read/won't read the book.
Notice that we put **not** after the first word of the verb with two words.
Close the door. → Do not/Don't close the door.
Sit here. → Do not/Don't sit there.
We change imperative sentences to negative sentences by adding **do not/don't** before the verb.

PRACTISE

D. Rewrite these affirmative sentences as negative sentences.
The meanings will change. Make any other changes as required.



1. I can speak French.

I cannot speak French.

2. Rashi eats noodles.

Rashi does not eat noodles.

3. She could reach the airport on time.

She could not reach the airport on time.

4. Nazir goes to school on Saturday.

Nazir does not go to school on Saturday.



5. The driver should park the car there.

The driver should not park the car there.

6. I may meet you tomorrow.

I may not meet you tomorrow.

7. We generally sleep early.

We generally don't sleep early.



8. My father will do the work for me.

My father will not do the work for me.

E. Rewrite the negative sentences as affirmative sentences and vice versa.

1. I do not go out to jog.

I go out to jog.

2. If you do not study, you will not pass.

If you will study, you will pass.

3. This knife is not sharp.

This knife is sharp.

4. Some students are present today.

Some students are not present today.

5. I do not have many friends.

I have many friends.

6. She will not come today.

She will come today.

7. The thief isn't in the backyard.

The thief is in the backyard.

8. Savita wasn't interested in the proposal.

Savita was interested in the proposal.



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Interrogative Sentences

We know that interrogative sentences are used to ask questions. There are nine question words.

who what where when which whom whose why how

But, interrogative sentences do not necessarily need the **wh- words**. Read the examples given below.

TIPS & TRICKS

- We use **do not** with the pronouns **I, we, you, they** and other plural subjects.
They **do not swims** in the river. (X)
They **do not swim** in the river. (✓)
- We use **did not** only with the root form of the verb.
I spoke to her.
I **did not spoke** to her. (X)
I **did not speak** to her. (✓)
- While changing imperative sentences to negative sentences, we put **do not** at the beginning of the sentence.

PRACTISE

F. Choose the correct interrogative sentences for these question words.

1. What	a. is the world cup going to be held?	1 - e
2. When	b. will you go home?	2 - d
3. Where	c. do you trust the most in your family?	3 - a
4. Who	d. did India become a republic?	4 - h
5. Which	e. do you do when you feel sad?	5 - g
6. Whom	f. did the library cancel my membership?	6 - c
7. Whose	g. ice-cream flavour is your favourite?	7 - i
8. Why	h. holds the men's 100 metres record?	8 - f
9. How	i. pen did you borrow?	9 - b

G. Help the Sen family frame questions by choosing the correct options.

Mr Sen: Can/Do you pass me the salt, please?

Mrs Sen: Yes, of course. Did/Can you have more salt, though? Will/May it not spoil the taste of the curry?

Arun: May/Should I have another piece of chicken, Mother?

Barun: Can/Did you eat more? You have already had your share.

Mrs Sen: Are/Can you concentrate on your own dinner, Barun? Do/Would you like a big piece or a small one, Arun?

Arun: May/Did I have the big one?

Barun: Have/Can you believe this? He had all the big pieces.

Mr Sen: Barun, will/do you stop teasing your brother or am/shall I start teasing you?

H. Rewrite the questions after correcting the verbs.



1. Am you going for the exhibition?

Are you going for the exhibition?

2. Has we ever been on a holiday together?

Have we ever been on a holiday together?

3. Were she informed about the party?

Was she informed about the party?



4. Have he played this game before?

Has he played this game before?

5. Does they swim in this pool?

Do they swim in this pool?

6. Is they buying the books?

Are they buying the books?

7. Doesn't you enjoy walking in the rain?

Don't you enjoy walking in the rain?

8. Has you seen a sunset over the sea?

Have you seen a sunset over the sea?

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Question Tags

Read these sentences.

- Anuj is sleepy, **isn't he?**
- Disha was late, **wasn't she?**
- Manju has the book, **doesn't she?**
- They like swimming, **don't they?**

The highlighted words in the sentences above are called **question tags**. A positive statement has a negative question tag and a negative sentence has a positive question tag.

- Aliya **is** tired, **isn't she?**
- Aliya **is not** busy, **is she?**

PRACTISE

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct question tags.

1. Kirti is a dancer, isn't she
2. She was a cricketer, wasn't she
3. They are our classmates, aren't they
4. I am right, aren't I
5. They didn't finish the work, did they
6. Faizal is not late, is he
7. Tahira wasn't prepared, was she
8. Ankush, doesn't read science fiction, does he
9. They have the tickets, haven't they
10. Jagat loves football, doesn't he

PLAY



Collaboration



Communication



Art Integration

- I. Divide the class into three groups. Your teacher will place strips of paper with sentences written on them in a box. A member from the first group will pick up a strip at random and mime the content of the sentence. Members of the second group will have to guess what the sentence roughly is. Members of the third group will have to classify it. Each group will take turns doing the different tasks.

