

The Sentence

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Subject and Predicate

Every sentence has two parts—the Subject and the Predicate:

1. The first part of a sentence usually names some person or thing.
2. The second part usually says something about that person or thing.

The part that names a person or thing is called the **Subject**.

The part that says something about the subject, that is the person or thing so named, is called the **Predicate**.

Example:

Subject	Predicate
	I play football.
The Sun	shines.
The little girl	is playing.
Suman	is waiting outside the school.
Grass	is green.



Remember

A sentence must have a subject and a predicate.



Divide each sentence into the Subject and the Predicate and write in the space provided.

1. In her hand was the missing letter.
2. You should not take so much trouble over such a little thing.
3. Did you return the book to my sister yesterday?
4. Oh! I have forgotten to bring my books.
5. I don't have anything further to say.
6. Drop that stick at once and sit here.



7. He and his friends carrying flowers gathered before the room.
8. He fell down on the floor.

Subject	Predicate
1. The missing letter	In her hands was the
2. You	should not take so much trouble...
3. You	return the book - - -
4. I	have forgotten - - -
5. I	don't have anything - - - -
6. that stick	at once - - -
7. He and his friends	carrying flowers gathered...
8. He	fell down on the floor.



Divide the following sentences into subject and predicate.

1. Hari loves mangoes.
2. The old woman posted a letter.
3. The boy kicked a stone.
4. The dog played with a ball.
5. The banyan tree is outside our classroom.
6. Children are swimming.
7. This book is mine.
8. Ramesh gave his pen to Krishna.

A group of words that makes some sense, but is not a complete sentence is called a **phrase**.

e.g. at four o'clock, for twenty rupees.

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

e.g. I got up at four o'clock.

She bought it for twenty rupees.

Note: A sentence contains a verb. A phrase does not have a verb in it. A phrase has neither a subject nor a predicate. We can change a phrase into a sentence by adding a verb and other words to it.





Remember

- A sentence always begins with a Capital Letter.
- It always ends with one of the following punctuation marks:
 - (a) Full stop (.)
 - (b) Question mark (?)
 - (c) Exclamation mark (!)

Kinds of Sentences

A sentence may be classified according to its purpose. Sentences have four purposes:

- To make a statement;
- To ask a question;
- To command or request, and
- To exclaim.

So there are four kinds of sentences.

1. A sentence that states or declares a statement is called a **Declarative Sentence** or an **Assertive Sentence**, or it may simply be called a statement. We put a full stop (.) at the end of a Declarative Sentence or Statement; as,
 - a. The doctors are here.
 - b. He is going to school carrying a big bag.
2. A sentence that asks a question is called an **Interrogative Sentence**. We put a question mark, that is, a mark of interrogation (?) at the end of an Interrogative Sentence; as,
 - a. What is your name?
 - b. Are you waiting for the teacher?
3. A sentence that gives an order or makes a request is called an **Imperative Sentence**. We put a full stop (.) at the end of an Imperative Sentence; as,
 - a. Be quiet.
 - b. Please give me your pen for a minute.
4. A sentence that expresses some strong or sudden feeling or emotion is called an **Exclamatory Sentence**. We put a mark of exclamation (!) at the end of an Exclamatory Sentence; for example,
 - a. How nice you are!
 - b. Oh! What a day it was!

EXERCISES



Say whether the following sentences are Declarative, Interrogative, Imperative or Exclamatory.

1. What a wonderful show it was!
2. Do not eat rotten fruits.
3. Have they not done their duty?
4. Where is the library?
5. If she comes late, I shall ask her the reason.
6. How cold the night is!
7. All these books belong to Sanjay.
8. Where is the library?
9. After beating the eggs, pour them into the pot.
10. Come to me when you are free.

Exclamatory

Imperative

Interrogative

Interrogative

Declarative

Exclamatory

Declarative

Interrogative

Imperative

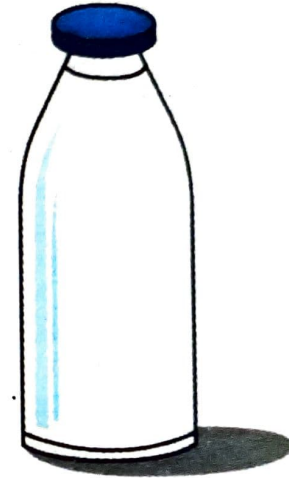
Imperative



Write four sentences – a statement, a question, a command and an exclamation – using each of these two words (four separate sentences for each word). One has been done for you.



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Mother

(A statement)

My mother works very hard.

(A question)

Where is my mother?

(A command)

..... Mother, shut the door.

(An exclamation)

..... How beautiful my mother is!

Milk

(A statement)

(A question)

(A command)

(An exclamation)

HW



Remember

- An exclamatory sentence expresses sudden feelings.
- An assertive sentence is a statement.
- An interrogative sentence asks a question.
- An imperative sentence gives an order or makes a request.