



## Warm-up



Read these groups of words. Identify the errors in them and state why they cannot be called sentences.

1. Vikrant to play football

\_\_\_\_\_

2. bought he a new car

\_\_\_\_\_

3. ravi spoke to the teacher

\_\_\_\_\_

4. the monster Attacked the Castle

\_\_\_\_\_

5. our class for a picnic

\_\_\_\_\_

6. the spins a web

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Halt! goes there

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Do you to go out for a walk

\_\_\_\_\_



A **sentence** is a group of words which conveys complete sense. A sentence always contains a subject and a verb. It always begins with a capital letter. It has a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!) at the end.

Let us now study the different kinds of sentences.

Read these sentences.

- Our final examinations are always held in March.
- The chief languages of Meghalaya are English, Khasi, Jaintia and Garo.

These sentences state something.



Sentences that state a fact or an argument and end with a full stop are called **declarative sentences**.







A. Match the words in the two columns to make meaningful sentences.

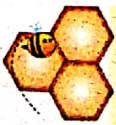
1. Kohima	a. I like watching people.
2. Ostriches	b. likes to wash the car himself.
3. Many children	c. love to eat carrots.
4. I like going to the market because	d. flows into the Bay of Bengal.
5. Pens and pencils	e. are very big birds.
6. People of many tribes	f. are afraid of lightning and thunder.
7. My father	g. is the capital of Nagaland.
8. Rabbits	h. are available at any stationery shop.
9. Kashmiri apples	i. live in Manipur and Mizoram.
10. The river Ganga	j. are very tasty.



Now, read these sentences.

- Who is the Governor of your state?
- Which is the largest land animal?

Some sentences ask questions.



Sentences that ask a question and end with a question mark are called **interrogative sentences**.

Read these sentences.

- Be in school by 9 o'clock tomorrow. (command)
- Please give me a pen. (request)
- Instead of watching TV all the time, you should spend some time outdoors. (advice)

Some sentences express commands, make requests or give advice.



Sentences that express commands, make requests or give advice and end with a full stop are called **imperative sentences**.



2



Now, read these sentences.

- What a brave soldier he is!
- What a wonderful sight the hill slopes of the Northeast are!

Some sentences show strong feelings such as happiness, appreciation, anger and disgust.



Sentences that express strong feelings and end with an exclamation mark are called **exclamatory sentences**.



## Exception

Sometimes short commands can also end with an exclamation mark.

- Hurrah! We won the match.
- Alas! I have lost my favourite book.
- Halt!
- Get out!

**B. Mention what kind of sentence each of the following is. Insert the correct end-punctuation marks too.**

1. He did not go to the market
2. The car started with a jerk
3. How hot the water is
4. Is it a holiday today
5. Please do not pluck flowers
6. Don't touch that umbrella
7. I will not go out in the rain
8. Do not close the windows
9. Will she ever forgive me
10. You should take permission before entering the classroom
11. Stop
12. Shut the door



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C. Rearrange the words to make complete sentences. Remember to use proper punctuation marks and capital letters.

1. very/today/cold/it/is
2. granny's/going/this/am/weekend/I/to
3. asia/is/largest/in/the world/continent/the
4. a/many/rainbow/in/colours/how/there/are
5. innings/wonderful/that/wow/a/was
6. whom/did/taj mahal/build/the/shah jahan/for
7. supreme commander/of/the/the/armed/forces/president /of/india/is/the
8. are/to/you/the/going/evening/this/fair



Sentences can be changed from one kind to another. For example,

- He is very honest. (declarative)  
Is he very honest? (interrogative)

- (You) Sit straight. (imperative)

**Note:** In such sentences, it is understood that someone (the subject) is being spoken to.

Will you sit straight? (interrogative)

- How beautiful she is! (exclamatory)

She is very beautiful. (declarative)

- Were the mangoes sweet? (interrogative)

How sweet the mangoes were! (exclamatory)

- Mrs Sen is proud of her son. (declarative)

How proud Mrs Sen is of her son! (exclamatory)

- The match will be held today. (declarative)

Will the match be held today? (interrogative)

- The guests have left. (declarative)

Have the guests left? (interrogative)

- Mohit will come tomorrow. (declarative)

Will Mohit come tomorrow? (interrogative)

- He is tall. (declarative)

Is he tall? (interrogative)







## Warm-up



Read this conversation. Circle the proper nouns with a red crayon and the common nouns with a blue crayon.

**Riya:** You have been at home all day! What have you been doing?

**Rehan:** I was reading a very interesting book. It is written by Enid Blyton.

**Riya:** I have heard of her. She is a very well-known author. Which book were you reading?

**Rehan:** I was reading *The Mystery of the Burnt Cottage*. It is one of a series of mystery books written by the author.

**Riya:** What are the books about?

**Rehan:** Oh! They are very interesting. There are five children—Fatty, Larry, Daisy, Pip and Bets. They have a dog named Buster. They live in the village of Peterswood, close to Buckinghamshire. The children solve a mystery during their vacation. They always solve the mystery before Mr Goon does.

**Riya:** Who is Mr Goon?

**Rehan:** He is the village policeman. He is not very nice to them.

**Riya:** This sounds very interesting. I must read one of these books to find out.



A noun is the name of a person, place, thing or animal. **Proper nouns** are words that name a particular person, place, animal or thing. Proper nouns begin with capital letters. For example, Enid Blyton, Buster, Peterswood.

**Common nouns** are general names for people, animals, places and things. For example, policeman, book, home, dog.

A. Here are some common nouns. Give two proper nouns for each of them.

1. books

2. cartoon characters

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3. animals

4. planets

5. writers

6. states

7. oceans

8. mountains

3. Rewrite these sentences using capital letters where required.

1. sanjay and rajesh went to watch a film on sunday.

*Sanjay and Rajesh went to watch a film on Sunday.*

2. mohan's father bought a toy car for him from a toy shop.

3. at the annual function, the boys and girls danced to the music of a. r. rahman.

4. for the birthday party, seven large pizzas were purchased from olive pizza shop.

5. virat kohli and rohit sharma batted very well at eden gardens.

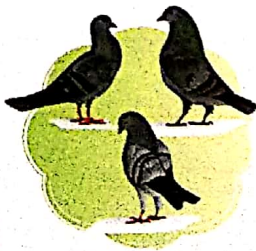
6. aunt anu and uncle amit bought a gift for radha from the shop called bookworm.

7. st andrews school, patna, took their students to singapore on an excursion.

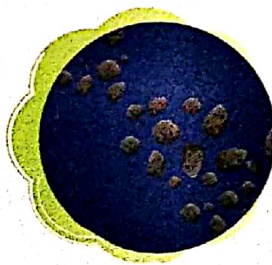
8. ruskin bond reads poems and stories from his books to children at a book store in Mussoorie.



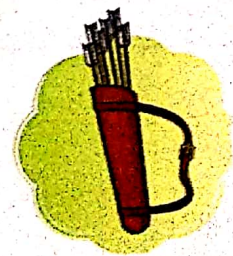
Look at the pictures and read the phrases.



a flock of pigeons



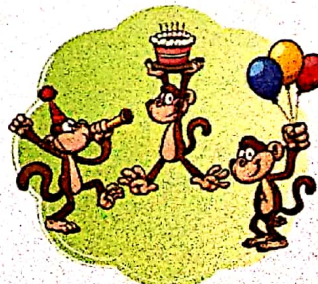
a belt of asteroids



a quiver of arrows



a litter of puppies

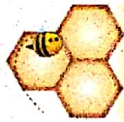


a troop of monkeys



a troupe of actors

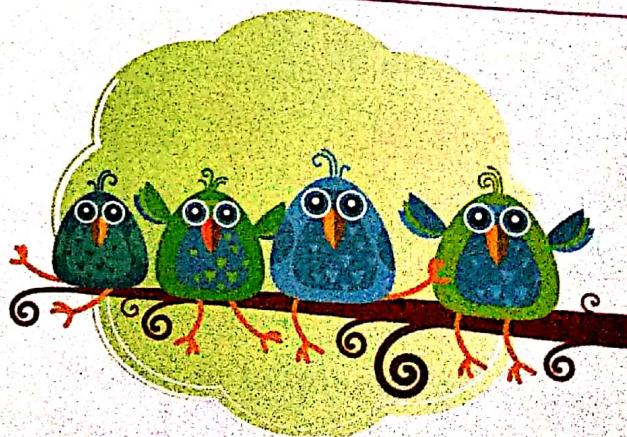




The highlighted words are **collective nouns**. They stand for a group or a collection of people, animals or things.

Here is a list of some collective nouns.

herd	of elephants/deer/cattle/zebras/giraffes/antelopes/whales
flock	of sheep/birds
pack	of wolves/cards/hounds/dogs/thieves
company	of parrots
army	of soldiers/ants/frogs
school	of fish/sharks/whales
swarm	of bees/flies/insects/rats
nest	of rabbits/snakes/mice/crocodiles
troupe	of dancers/acrobats
bunch	of grapes/flowers/keys/bananas
pride	of lions
litter	of puppies/kittens
shoal	of fish
brood	of chickens
choir	of singers
flight	of stairs
string	of pearls
parliament	of owls





C. Fill in the blanks with the correct collective nouns from the box.

class	pack	crowd	herd	set
fleet	swarm	bouquet	litter	bunch
brood	gang	cluster	shoal	choir

1. The farmer led his \_\_\_\_\_ of cattle into the meadow.
2. The carpenter was looking for his \_\_\_\_\_ of tools.
3. My uncle bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of cards and showed us a few tricks.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of thieves looted money from the bank.
5. A large \_\_\_\_\_ gathered in front of the gate.
6. The Indian Navy has a very large \_\_\_\_\_ of warships.
7. The whole \_\_\_\_\_ was punished for making a noise.
8. The children were frightened when they saw a \_\_\_\_\_ of bees.
9. Father bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of grapes for us.
10. We saw a \_\_\_\_\_ of bright stars shining in the sky.
11. A \_\_\_\_\_ of chickens was running all over the farm.
12. I saw a \_\_\_\_\_ of kittens in my backyard.
13. I gave a \_\_\_\_\_ of flowers to my mother on Mother's Day.
14. The fishermen caught a huge \_\_\_\_\_ of fish in their fishing nets.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ from Mizoram sang beautiful Christmas carols.



Read these words.

beauty

jealousy

hate

joy

fear

pleasure

liberty

pain

comfort

trust

Can you touch, taste, see or hear them? Yes or No? \_\_\_\_\_



Nouns that name ideas, experiences, thoughts, qualities and feelings are called abstract nouns.







## Warm-up



Rearrange the jumbled words to form sentences. Place a punctuation mark at the end of each sentence and use capital letters where required.

1. am class four now i in

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2. rina wearing is school her uniform new

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3. states in india there are twenty-nine

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4. the delhi new is capital india of

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5. india rashtrapati the the of in bhavan lives president

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6. animal is fox a the clever

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7. a city varanasi holy is

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8. on papers i table put the the have

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We use capital letters and marks of punctuation to make our writing clear. Full stops, question marks, exclamation marks and commas are called punctuation marks.



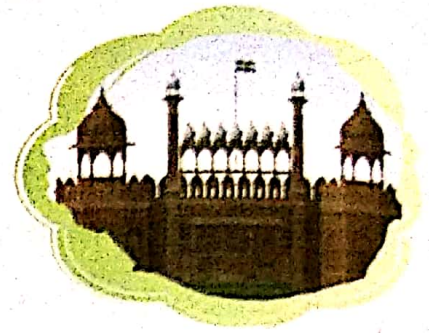


Let us do a quick revision and learn something more.

## Capital Letter

A capital letter is used

- ♦ to begin a sentence. For example,
  - The film was very interesting.
- ♦ for proper nouns.
  - We met Susan at the Red Fort.
- ♦ for the pronoun I.
  - Nishant and I went to school by metro.
- ♦ for an abbreviation or short form of a word.
  - Mr A P J Abdul Kalam was a renowned scientist before he became the President of India.



## Full Stop

A full stop (.) is used

- ♦ at the end of a statement or command. For example,
  - The Ashoka Chakra in the centre of the Indian flag has 24 spokes.
- ♦ after an abbreviation or short form of a word.
  - He woke up at 6 a.m.

### Note

We don't usually put full stops after titles and initials. For example, Mr, Ms, Dr A P J Abdul Kalam and J K Rowling.

## Question Mark

A question mark (?) is placed

- ♦ at the end of a question. For example,
  - Who is the author of the Harry Potter series?

## Exclamation Mark

An exclamation mark (!) is placed

- ♦ after interjections or exclamatory sentences. For example,
  - Fire!
  - Look out!
  - Run!

## Quotation Marks

Quotation marks ('...') are placed to

- ♦ show the exact words of the speaker. For example,
  - 'Did you get the groceries?' asked Jane.
  - Raveena said, 'Be ready by 5:30.'





A. Complete these sentences using the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence.

1. I am so sorry \_\_\_\_\_
2. Help me, please \_\_\_\_\_
3. Meghalaya is one of the smallest states in India \_\_\_\_\_
4. Do you know what the abbreviation IST stands for \_\_\_\_\_
5. Oh no, the train has departed \_\_\_\_\_
6. What a beautiful saree \_\_\_\_\_
7. Cats love milk. \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the time \_\_\_\_\_

B. Rewrite these sentences using punctuation marks and capital letters.

1. if you drive from guwahati to shillong, it should take you about three hours

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2. alappuzha in kerala is famous for its boat race

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3. whose birthday is celebrated as teachers' day in india

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4. tulip said, are we going out today

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5. dr s radhakrishnan was born on 5 september

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6. in the year 2020, the olympics will be held in tokyo, japan

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7. lava and kusha were the twin sons of lord rama and sita

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8. gautama buddha's real name was siddhartha

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