



The Sentence



Warm-up



Say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. A sentence is a group of words that is arranged in a way to convey complete sense.
2. A declarative sentence ends with a full stop.
3. A declarative sentence makes a statement.
4. An interrogative sentence asks a question.
5. An interrogative sentence ends with a full stop.
6. An exclamatory sentence shows excitement.
7. An exclamatory sentence ends with a full stop.
8. An imperative sentence makes a command or a request.
9. An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark.
10. A sentence that ends with a question mark is an interrogative sentence.
11. Declarative and imperative sentences end with a full stop.
12. A sentence always begins with a capital letter.
13. A sentence always ends with a full stop.
14. A sentence that ends with an exclamation mark is an imperative sentence.
15. The words in a sentence can be arranged in any order.

A sentence is a group of words that conveys complete sense.



Sentences are of four kinds—declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.

1. **Declarative sentences:** These sentences declare a fact, a plan or an argument. A declarative sentence ends with a full stop. For example,

- Ravi is playing in the garden.
- Lathika won the match.
- Their home is built on a hill.

2. **Interrogative sentences:** These sentences ask a question. An interrogative sentence ends with a question mark. For example,


- Will you come tomorrow?
- How are you?
- What is your favourite colour?

3. **Imperative sentences:** These sentences express a command, make a request or give advice. An imperative sentence ends with a full stop. For example,

- Shut the door. (command)
- Please pass the salt. (request)
- Do not waste food. (advice)

4. **Exclamatory sentences:** These sentences express strong emotions or feelings. An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark. For example,

- What a fantastic film!
- What a nice car!
- How kind you are!



Note

Full stops, question marks and exclamation marks are called end-punctuation marks because they come at the end of a sentence.



Note

Sometimes short commands also end with an exclamation mark. For example,

- Halt!
- Stop it!



A. Write whether these sentences are declarative (D), interrogative (I), imperative (Im) or exclamatory (E).

1. How bright the lights are!
2. Turn left at the crossing.
3. What a noisy place this is!
4. Return the books on time, please.
5. May I have some lemonade?
6. Sit down!



7. Eat your meals at the right time. _____
8. Please help me replace the flat tyre. _____
9. I always set the alarm for 5:30 a.m. _____
10. My brother will be eighteen next month. _____
11. Could you show me the way to the Principal's office? _____
12. Stop talking! _____

B. Write the end-punctuation mark for all the sentences in each set and identify their kind.

1. a. The bus will arrive at 9 o'clock _____
 b. The children ran across the road _____
 c. Our school reopens on Tuesday _____ Kind: _____
2. a. Have you seen my water bottle _____
 b. Will you meet me at the mall _____
 c. Where did you find the keys _____ Kind: _____
3. a. Keep off the grass _____
 b. Don't waste water _____
 c. Please listen to me _____ Kind: _____
4. a. We have won the match _____
 b. Such a lovely sight _____
 c. How intelligent you are _____ Kind: _____



Read these sentences.

- I do **not** like cricket.
- Rajan does **not** eat breakfast at 7:00 a.m.
- I am **not** going to the fair.
- Rohit will **not** go to school today.

These sentences have **not** in them.



Let us understand the word order of negative sentences.

Tense	Negative sentence	Contracted form
Present tense	I <u>am not</u> in Class III.	—
	Ravi <u>is not</u> a naughty boy.	isn't
	They <u>are not</u> in Class III.	aren't
	I <u>do not</u> like noodles.	don't
	Mother <u>does not</u> bake cookies.	doesn't
	They <u>do not</u> eat pasta.	don't
Present continuous tense	I <u>am not</u> playing cricket.	—
	She <u>is not</u> going to Amsterdam.	isn't
	Rocky and Mayur <u>are not</u> going to Amsterdam.	aren't
Past tense	I <u>was not</u> in Class III.	wasn't
	He <u>was not</u> a teacher.	wasn't
	They <u>were not</u> friends.	weren't
	I <u>did not</u> play cricket yesterday.	didn't
	He <u>did not</u> play cricket yesterday.	didn't
	They <u>did not</u> play cricket yesterday.	didn't
Past continuous tense	I <u>was not</u> reading a novel.	wasn't
	He <u>was not</u> reading a novel.	wasn't
	Rocky and Mayur <u>were not</u> reading a novel.	weren't
Future tense	I <u>will not</u> play tomorrow.	won't
	He <u>will not</u> play tomorrow.	won't
	They <u>will not</u> play tomorrow.	won't
Present perfect tense	I <u>have not</u> seen this film.	haven't
	She <u>has not</u> seen this film.	hasn't
	They <u>have not</u> seen this film.	haven't

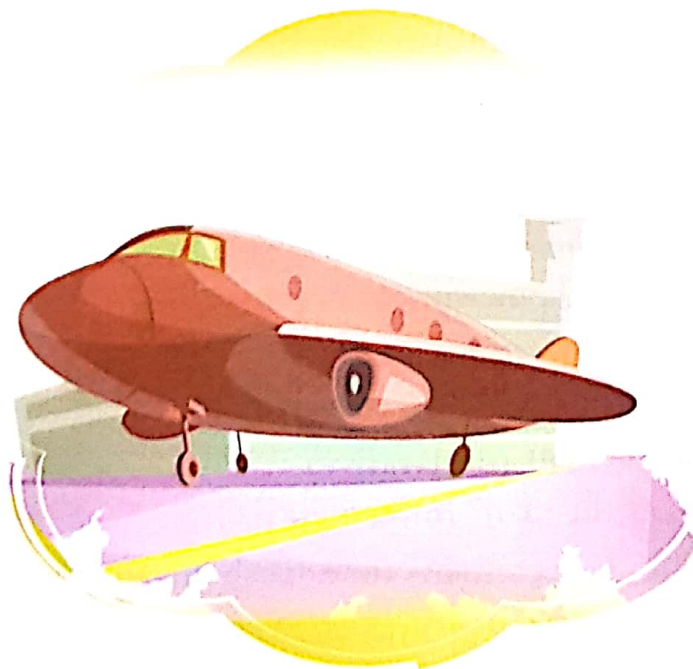


C. Arrange the words to make negative sentences.

1. I admission new not school apply to a for did
2. for I was the prepared not test
3. concert did lot choir not school for our practise a the
4. all captain the not school by loved was
5. grow become up will when I not I an astronaut
6. I eating like not carrots beans do and
7. hill we will go vacation to summer a during station the not
8. for known I have her years many not

D. Fill in the blanks with the contracted negative forms of the verbs be and have.

1. Jack and Jill _____ fallen down the hill.
2. This _____ my book.
3. My mother and father _____ happy with my behaviour.
4. I _____ been working hard.
5. My brother _____ here today.
6. I _____ gone to school today.
7. They _____ switched on the lights.
8. My father _____ boarded the plane yet.





Warm-up



The nouns in the following sentences are highlighted. Identify their type and write them in the correct boxes.

1. My dog had a **litter** of **puppies**.
2. **Mayank** was working on some **assignment**.
3. The **team** played well and won the **match**.
4. When you are on the **stage**, speak with **confidence**.
5. The **contest** was won by the **girls** from our **school**.
6. I could hear **laughter**.
7. The **crowd** demonstrated at **M G Road**.
8. **Monika** got an **award** for her **bravery**.
9. I borrowed the **book** *Anne of Green Gables* from **Priyanka**.
10. We saw many **tigers** at the **sanctuary**.



Proper nouns

Common nouns

Collective nouns

Abstract nouns



A noun is the name of a person, a place, an animal, a thing or an idea.



There are four kinds of nouns—**common, proper, collective** and **abstract**.

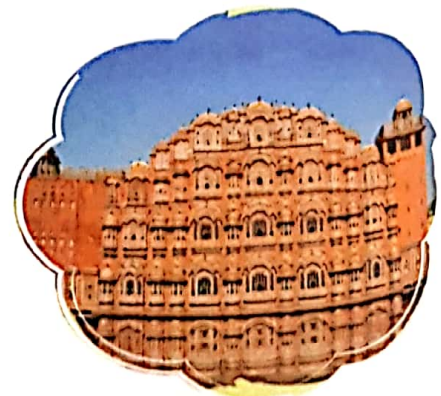
- Common noun:** It is the name of a person, an animal, a place or a thing, in general. For example, **boy, man, dog, park, bag** and **ship**.
- Proper noun:** It is the name of a person, an animal, a place or a thing, in particular. For example, **Rajam, Bill Gates, Rufus, the Jagannath Temple, the Indian Ocean** and the **Titanic**.
- Collective noun:** It is the name of a collection of people, animals or things. For example, **herd, crowd, fleet** and **crew**.
- Abstract noun:** It is a noun that we cannot touch, see, hear, smell or taste. For example, **loyalty, sincerity, charity, patience, surprise** and **truth**.

Abstract nouns can be formed by adding suffixes to some adjectives, verbs and common nouns. For example,

Suffix	Examples			
-ness	happiness	readiness	goodness	forgetfulness
-ity	possibility	scarcity	probability	responsibility
-ment	enjoyment	merriment	disappointment	appointment
-ship	friendship	partnership	membership	relationship
-ance	appearance	admittance	governance	assurance
-ence	silence	absence	existence	independence
-ion/-tion	description	production	connection	addition
-sion	admission	decision	explosion	intrusion
-hood	childhood	motherhood	neighbourhood	priesthood

A. Underline the proper nouns. Circle the common nouns.

- I have read the Ramayana.
- A mahout takes care of elephants.
- We will go to Jaipur in September.
- I watched a play at Prithvi Theatre.
- Sheetal and Judy went to a party on Friday.



6. Telangana is the name of India's newest state.
7. Amitabh Bachchan is a well-known actor from India.
8. My mother and aunt enjoyed their trip to Badrinath.
9. Aman, Priyansh and Sandeep went to Ladakh by car.
10. Rebecca and her sons are going to Kerala on Tuesday.
11. Radha bought a rich chocolate cake from Best Bakery.
12. The *Rajdhani Express* will leave Kanpur at 0645 hours.
13. J K Rowling is one of the most popular writers in the world.
14. Sam's Pizza Cafe delivered seven large pizzas for the party.
15. Radha and her friends played cricket in the playground.
16. Mahima, Soniya and Priyanka danced to songs and munched on the chips.

B. Write a common noun for each proper noun.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Aamir Khan— <i>actor</i> | 2. Africa— <i>continent</i> |
| 3. Ruskin Bond _____ | 4. the Taj Mahal _____ |
| 5. Mary Kom _____ | 6. Europe _____ |
| 7. Guwahati _____ | 8. the Bible _____ |
| 9. Kerala _____ | 10. CNN IBN _____ |
| 11. the Yamuna _____ | 12. <i>The Sound of Music</i> _____ |

C. Underline the collective nouns.

1. The fox hid behind a clump of trees.
2. I saw a litter of kittens in our garden.
3. Madhurima owns a fleet of cars.
4. The Indian cricket team played very well.
5. The crew of the ship worked very hard.
6. The audience was delighted to see the play.
7. The shopkeeper has a wad of notes in his wallet.
8. The bunch of keys is in the chest of drawers.



9. One of my friends is a member of the school band.
10. A troupe of acrobats is performing at the city stadium this evening.

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

gang	colony	battery	batch	murder
bouquet	troupe	tribe	herd	crowd
gaggle	caravan	panel	congregation	parliament

1. We had to wait in the car while the _____ of cows crossed the street
2. We found a _____ of ants under the rotting tree.
3. The farmer kept a _____ of geese in his farmyard.
4. My brother got lost in the _____ of spectators at the stadium.
5. The police are looking for a _____ of thieves.
6. We gave our teacher a _____ of beautiful roses.
7. The doctor ordered a _____ of tests for the patient.
8. I baked a _____ of cookies yesterday.
9. A _____ of camels was caught in a sandstorm.
10. A _____ of crows lives on the neem tree.
11. A _____ of worshippers made their way to the local church this morning.
12. A _____ of experts gave advice to the minister.
13. The _____ of performers received a standing ovation.
14. A _____ of monkeys descended on the mango orchard.
15. The tree is home to a _____ of owls.

E. Underline the abstract nouns in these sentences.

1. Live in peace with others.
2. The refugees live in poverty.
3. The tourists were charmed by the beauty of the Taj Mahal.
4. Mrs Das won our hearts with her kindness.
5. What is the reason for your happiness?





Warm-up



Fill in the blanks with suitable articles. Mark a cross (x) where no article is required.

1. Kavita is _____ nice person.
2. She works in _____ factory.
3. Do you like _____ rock music?
4. I bought _____ new laptop last week.
5. I would like to have _____ piece of that cake.
6. I borrowed _____ pen from _____ someone in _____ queue.
7. I will meet you at _____ restaurant that opened on _____ Sunday.
8. We are going to _____ United Kingdom in _____ July.



A, an and the are called **articles**. An article is placed before a noun to indicate whether the noun is specific or unspecific.

A and **an** are called **indefinite articles** because they do not refer to any particular person, place, animal or thing. **The** is called the **definite article** because it refers to a particular person, place, animal or thing.

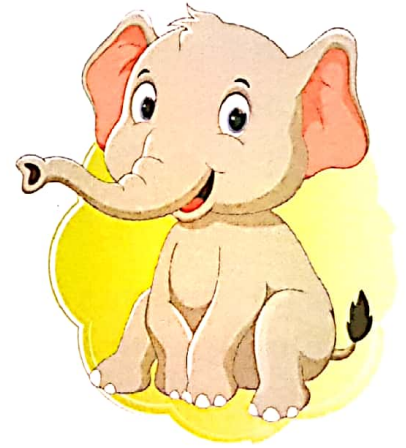
Indefinite Articles

We use indefinite articles

1. before singular countable nouns when we speak about them in a general way.
For example,
 - He is reading a book.
 - Inuits live in an igloo.
2. before words that begin with a vowel but have a consonant sound, we use **a**. For example,
 - Jake is a European.
 - He studies at a university.



3. before words that begin with a consonant but have a vowel sound, we use **an**.
For example,
 - She is **an** MLA.
 - My father has **an** MA degree.
4. before words that begin with a **silent h**. For example,
 - He is **an** honest boy.
 - It's **an** honour for me.
5. when we refer to something for the first time. For example,
 - Would you like to have **a** drink?
 - My father has bought **a** new car.
6. to say that a person belongs to a particular religion; before nationalities.
For example,
 - Kuria is **a** Jew.
 - Dave is **an** Englishman.
7. while referring to an example of something. For example,
 - An elephant has **a** long nose.
 - A bear has **a** tiny tail.
8. with names of jobs. For example,
 - He is **a** waiter.
 - Malathi is **an** engineer.



Definite Article

We use the definite article

1. when we refer to a noun that is one of its kind. For example,
 - **The** moon is very bright today.
 - **The** prime minister will address the nation tonight.
2. when we refer to a noun that we have already mentioned. For example,
 - An armed robber stole money from the bank. The police has not caught **the** thief yet.
3. when we refer to a noun that we believe is known to the hearer or reader.
For example,
 - Please give me **the** book you were reading.
 - **The** man is drinking coffee.

4. when we refer to a specific geographical point on earth. For example,
 - It is very cold at **the** South Pole as well as at **the** North Pole.
 - **The** equator is an imaginary line.
5. with words such as **next, only, same, following, previous**. For example,
 - She is **the** only daughter of her parents.
 - I went to see him again **the** following night.
 - We had watched **the** same film **the** previous evening.
6. before a common noun when the noun represents the whole family/group/class. For example,
 - **The** dog is a faithful animal.
 - **The** elephant has an excellent memory.
 - **The** deer is a fast runner.
7. with superlatives and ordinal numbers. For example,
 - He is one of **the** greatest Indian actors.
 - I think she has **the** most beautiful voice.
 - **The third** story in the book is very interesting.
8. with the names of mountain ranges, rivers, seas and oceans. For example, **the Alps, the Nile, the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean**.
9. names of some holy books, magazines and newspapers. For example, **the Bhagavad Gita, the Outlook, the Times of India**
10. famous landmarks and buildings, works of art and monuments. For example, **the Victoria Memorial, the Gateway of India, the Eiffel Tower, the Mona Lisa**.
11. with countries whose names contain words like **kingdom, states** or **republic**. For example, **the United States of America, the Kingdom of Nepal, the People's Republic of China**.
12. with countries which have plural nouns as their names. For example, **the Netherlands, the Philippines**.
13. when we use an adjective of quality as a noun. For example,
 - **The** poor have many problems.
 - She works for **the** downtrodden.
14. when we speak of musical instruments. For example,
 - Ustad Amjad Ali Khan plays **the** sarod beautifully.
 - Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma plays **the** santoor superbly.



A. Fill in the blanks with a, an or the.

1. We need _____ engineer to fix the fault in the meter.
2. He visited _____ White House in _____ United States of America.
3. I got _____ A+ for my project and I am very happy.
4. Sir, _____ gentleman you are waiting for is in the hall. He is making _____ phone call.
5. This is _____ man Rahul was talking about.
6. All her life she wanted to be _____ air hostess but now she is _____ nurse.
7. Don't forget to post _____ letter I gave you.
8. _____ earth has seven continents.
9. Rani went to China and saw _____ Great Wall of China.
10. I have got _____ idea that I would like to share with you.

B. Rewrite these sentences using articles wherever necessary.

1. He didn't enjoy book I gave him.
2. She is artist, and she is married to engineer.
3. Last week, I went to school to meet old teacher of mine.
4. Many people think Tendulkar is greatest batsman of all time.
5. It is dangerous for sick person to drive car.
6. There is new restaurant in town. It is next to park that I go to every day.

C. Rewrite this paragraph. Insert articles wherever required.

Once on cold winter day, Akbar and Birbal were passing across lake in a boat. Akbar stopped and put his finger into freezing water and immediately took it out saying, 'I don't think anyone can sustain night in this cold water'. Birbal took that as challenge and said that he would find someone who can do so. Akbar promised thousand gold coins to whoever could spend night standing in cold water of lake. Soon, Birbal found poor man who agreed to undertake challenge for thousand gold coins. Guarded by two royal guards, poor man spent entire night standing in freezing water. In morning, poor man was taken to court for reward. On being asked by king how he could stand in freezing water, man replied, 'My lord, I kept looking at lamp that was burning at distance, and spent entire night looking at it'. On learning this, emperor said, 'This man is not worthy of reward as he could manage to stand in lake because he was getting warmth from lamp'. Poor man felt doomed and

