Sentence and its Kinds



Planning a Class Trip

Teacher: The school *has organised* a class trip to Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary.

Maria: We *were waiting* for this trip, and now we *are* finally *going*!

Hari: Before we *make* any plans , we *should check* the weather forecast.



Simple Sentences





The school *has organised* a class trip to Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary.

- This is an example of a **simple sentence** because it has only one independent clause.
- It expresses one idea.
- It has no dependent clause.
- It has one subject – verb combination.

Explanation

- The school - subject
- *has organised* (finite verb) a class trip to Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary - predicate

Compound Sentences

We *were waiting* for this trip, and now we *are* finally *going*!

- This is an example of a **compound sentence** because it has two independent clauses.
- It has two finite verbs.
- The clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction.



Explanation

- *were waiting* *(finite verb)*
- We were waiting for this trip (independent clause)
- **and** (coordinating conjunction)
- *going* (*finite verb)*
- now we are finally *going* (*finite verb)*

Complex Sentences

Before we *make* any plans, we *should check* the weather forecast.

- This is an example of a **complex sentence** because it has one independent clause and one dependent (subordinate) clause.
- It has two verbs.
- The clauses are joined by a subordinating conjunction .
- Dependent clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions.

Explanation

- *Before* (subordinating conjunction)
- *make (verb)*
- Before we *make* any plans (dependent clause)
- *should check (verb)*
- we should check the weather forecast (independent clause)



Remember – a list of some conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

- For
- And
- Nor
- But
- Or
- Yet
- So

Subordinating Conjunctions

- After
- Although
- While
- Because
- Before
- If
- Unless
- Until



Exercise

- **Pick out two simple sentences, two compound sentences and two complex sentences**
- **Also, identify the verbs and the conjunctions.**

1. While Lata waited at the station , she saw her friend Sita .
2. The train arrived late.
3. The friends had a snack and they boarded the train together.
4. It was a beautiful, sunny day.
5. We did not see them on the platform, so we went back home.
6. After a few hours, Lata and Sita arrived home safely.



Warm Up

Ravi: Do you know what a sentence is?

Tanvi: Yes. A sentence is a group of words that makes sense. It always starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

Ravi: Are sentences of different types?

Tanvi: Yes. Sentences are of four different types.



Types of Sentences

Four different types of sentences are used to make writing effective and interesting.

They are:

- **Declarative Sentences**: A declarative sentence is used to make a *statement* or to *give information*. It is always punctuated with a full stop.

  For example: **Today is a holiday.**

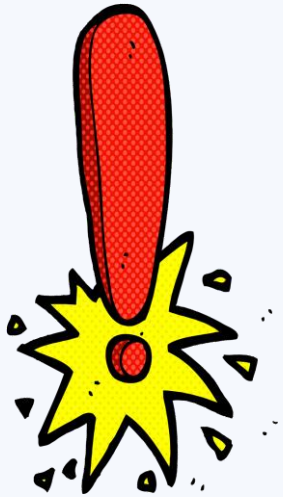
- **Imperative Sentence**: This type of sentence gives command, makes a wish or a request. We punctuate an imperative sentence with a question mark, a full stop or an exclamatory mark.

  For example : **May I come in?**

  Shut the door!

  I wish I were a bird.

Types of Sentences



- **Exclamatory Sentences**: This type of sentence is used to express strong emotions like surprise, joy or sorrow. It ends with an exclamatory mark.

  For example : **What a pretty picture!**

- **Interrogative Sentences**: This sentence asks a question and ends in a question mark.

  For example : **What is your name?**



Test Yourself

Identify the sentences. Write D for declarative, Im for imperative, In for interrogative or Ex for exclamatory sentences respectively.

1) It is raining heavily.
2) Wow, the dress is beautiful!
3) I love to play chess.
4) When is your birthday?
5) Get out of the room.
6) I wish I had a big house.
7) May I eat a piece of this cake?
8) What a cute little baby!



Transforming Exclamatory Sentences to Declarative

An exclamatory sentence can be transformed to a declarative one by removing the word ‘what’ or ‘how’ and using a full stop instead of the exclamatory mark.

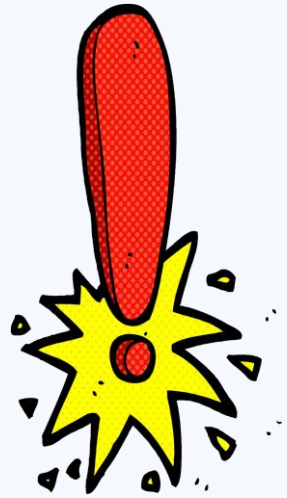
For example:



Exclamatory	Declarative
1. How brave he is!	1. He is very brave.
2. What a cute dog you have!	2. You have a cute dog.
3. What a big city Mumbai is!	3. Mumbai is a very big city.
4. She has such a lovely voice!	4. She has a lovely voice.
5. What a pleasant surprise!	5. It is a pleasant surprise.

You can also change the declarative sentences to exclamatory by using what or how and adding an exclamatory mark.

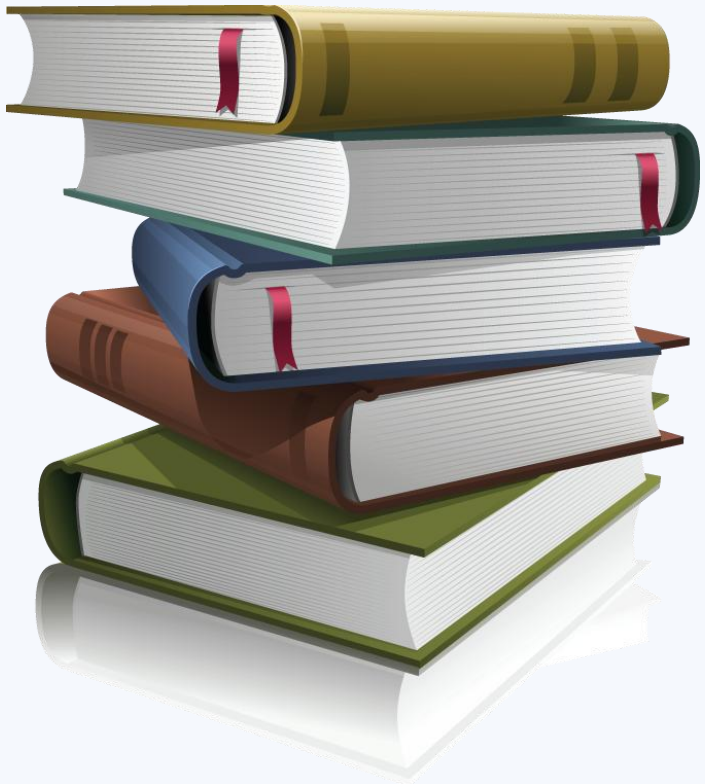
Declarative	Exclamatory
1) You are a nice girl.	1. What a nice girl you are!
2) It is very hot today.	2. How hot it is today!
3) The birds are flying high.	3. How high the birds are flying!
4) The curry is very tasty.	4. How tasty the curry is!
5) The story is very interesting.	5.What an interesting story!



Test Yourself

Change the following exclamatory sentences to declarative sentences.

1) How obedient the girl is!
2) What a lovely view !
3) Oops! I spilt the milk!
4) How kind you are!
5) Wow! This dress is so pretty!
6) Hurray! Our team won the match!
7) What a pleasant weather!
8) He has such good manners!
9) Hush! Don’t talk in the library!
10) How could you have cheated me!



Test Yourself

Now change the declarative sentences to exclamatory sentences.

1) The boy is very naughty.
2) You are very smart.
3) This house is so large.
4) She looks elegant in a sari.
5) The picture is lovely.
6) He is very honest.
7) The dog is very faithful.
8) It is a sunny day.
9) She can sing beautifully.
10) Your pet cat is very cute.



Transforming Imperative Sentences to Interrogative

An Imperative sentence can be changed to interrogative which is the milder or more polite form of the imperative. To make the change we must add a question word like **will** or **can** and a **question mark** at the end of the sentence.

Imperative	Interrogative
1) Open the door.	1. Will you open the door?
2) Sit down.	2. Will you sit down?
3) Ask Jim to come here.	3. Will you ask Jim to come here?
4) Wait here.	4. Will you wait here?
5) Keep quiet.	5. Can you keep quiet?



An intterogative sentence can also be changed to an imperative by removing the question word and the question mark.

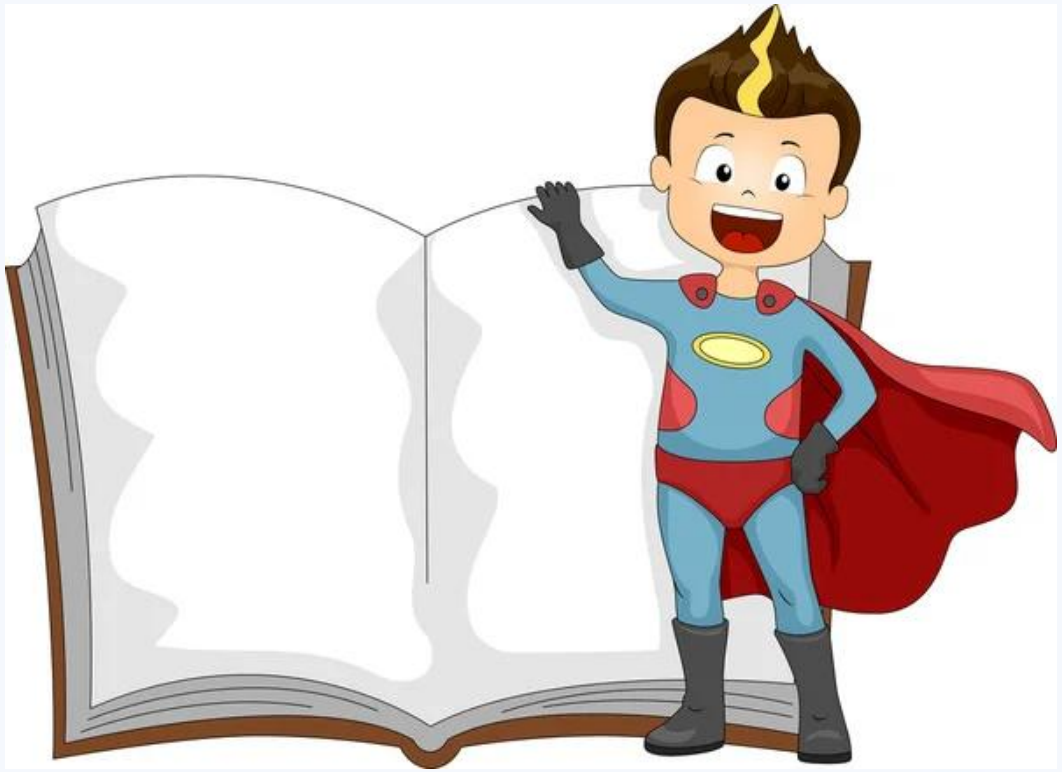
Interrogative	Imperative
1) Can you put that away?	1. Put that away.
2) Will you go to your room now?	2. Go to your room now.
3) Will you close the window?	3. Close the window.
4) Can you add some sugar?	4. Add some sugar.
5) Will you give me the newspaper?	5. Give me the newspaper.



Test Yourself

Change the following imperative sentences to interrogative sentences.

1) Speak loudly.
2) Take me to the principal’s room.
3) Go away.
4) Complete your work.
5) Stand up.
6) Bring the box here.
7) Shut the door.
8) Give me something to eat.
9) Switch off the radio.
10) Show me your book.



Test Yourself

Now change the interrogative sentences to imperative.

1) Will you take your medicine now?

2) Will you clean your room?

3) Can you go to the store and get some bread?

4) Will you sit down.

5) Will you wash the clothes?

6) Can you repeat the question?

7) Can you paint the table?

8) Will you come back on time?



Test Yourself

Change the sentences as directed in the brackets.

1) This bag is very heavy. (exclamatory)

2) Please bake a cake for my birthday. (interrogative)

3) Can you play with me? (imperative)

4) What a performance! (declarative)

5) Who can defeat such a huge army? (declarative)

