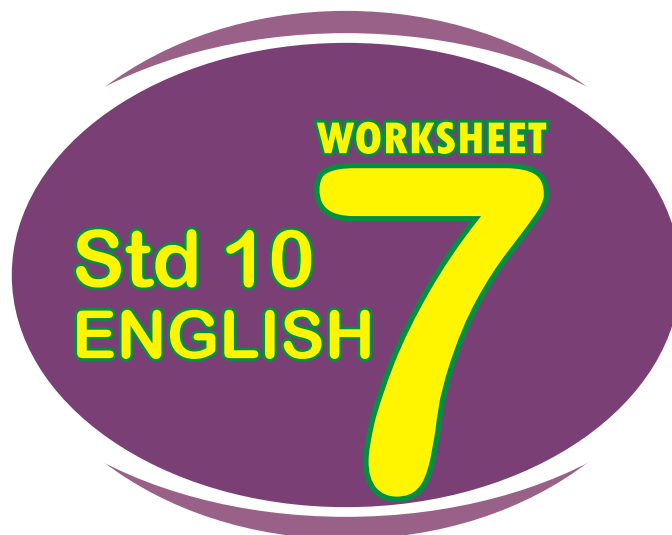




# Online Class Supporting Materials

## Malappuram Educational District



WEAR MASK



VIRUS

ONLY U CAN BREAK THE CHAIN



KEEP DISTANCE



STAY HOME STAY SAFE



Hi children! Hope you are fine and safe at home.  
All of you watch online classes, don't you?  
You have done many worksheets, haven't you?  
Today, let's discuss some language elements.



## What is a language for?

**A language is used to express our feelings, emotions, ideas and thoughts, etc.**

Do we use the same types of sentences to express all these?  
**Absolutely, NO!**

When you wanted to introduce yourselves, what would you say?

Let's see how Navin introduces himself:

*I am Navin.*

*I am a student.*

*I study in 9<sup>th</sup> standard.*

Sajan, the teacher, asked him something:

**Where do you come from?**

**How do you come to school?**

**Do you have a bicycle?**

Have you noticed any differences in these sentences?

There are certain visible differences, right?

What are they?

The sentences uttered by Navin end with **full stop (period)**. The sentences by the teacher end with **question marks**.

Anything more?

Yes, there are some other differences also.

Let's closely examine the first set of sentences.

These sentences tell us some facts. These are called **ASSERTIVE SENTENCES** or **STATEMENTS**. They are called **DECLARATIVE SENTENCES** also.

Another example: **Ali went to the pile of boxes in front of the shop.**

The second set of sentences is used for asking something. They are **QUESTIONS** or **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES**.

Are there any other types of sentences? Yes, indeed!

Father : Babu, **come here.**  
Babu : I want that flower.  
Father : **Don't pluck it.**  
Babu : **Shall I pluck it?**  
Father : No. Why don't you understand?  
Babu : **What a beautiful flower it is!**

In the conversation above, you can find some other types of sentences.

There are four types of sentences in English.

### 1) Assertive sentences/Declarative sentences.

They are sentences in the form of a statement.  
They end in full stop  
E.g.: Ali went to the pile of boxes in front of the shop.

### 2) Interrogative sentences

They are sentences in the form of questions.  
They take a question mark at the end.

There are three types of Interrogatives

#### Information Questions/WH- Questions

In order to frame such questions we use question words like What, When, Where, Why, How, etc.

What's your name?  
Where do you live?



### Activity 1

Frame five questions using each question words.

## Yes/No questions

Are you a student?  
Will you come tomorrow?

### Activity 2

Construct questions for the following:

- 1) Yes, Thorat could calm the tiger finally.  
.....
- 2) No, the tiger wasn't so controllable.  
.....
- 3) No, they were not rich.  
.....
- 4) Yes, Ali was confident.  
.....
- 5). Yes, their mother was bedridden.  
.....

## Tag questions

This is a small question attached to a statement in an informal situation.

Today is a rainy day, isn't it?  
She sings well, doesn't she?

### 3) Imperative sentences

Sentences in the form of request, command, advice, warning, threat, etc.

Please control the tiger.  
Don't open the door of the cage.  
Don't lean over the camera.

### 4) Exclamatory sentences

These sentences express one's sudden feeling or emotion.  
These sentences take an exclamation mark (!) at the end.

What a lovely spot!  
What a ferocious tiger!

**We can easily convert types of sentences from one form into another.**

E.g.: We can convert an assertive sentence into an interrogative by changing the word order.

*When the auxiliary verb precedes the subject of a sentence, an assertive sentence is easily converted to yes/no question.*

E.g.: The tiger **is** ferocious.  
**Is** the tiger ferocious?  
 Tiger **likes** meat.  
**Does** tiger **like** meat?  
 (In order to make question 'likes' is split into **does** + **like**)

### Activity 3

Read the following sentences and place them in the appropriate columns.

- Did the tiger jump at the crowd?
- The camera moved back to show Ali.
- The film was too lengthy.
- Do you think it is easy to control animals?
- Mr.Thorat was the ring master.
- Will Zahra and Ali overcome their problem?
- Was the crowd panic when the tiger jumped out of the cage?

Assertive	Interrogative

## NOUN PHRASES AND VERB PHRASES

We have already understood that there are different types of sentence. Every sentence is framed using different components. What are the components that constitute a sentence?

**A sentence is a combination of a Noun Phrase (NP) and a Verb Phrase (VP).**

**What is a Phrase? Which are the different types of phrases?**

A phrase is a group of words that cannot stand alone as a sentence. A phrase does not have a subject and a predicate. When the headword of a phrase is a noun, it is called a **NOUN PHRASE**. When the headword is a verb, it is called a **VERB PHRASE**. **A PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE** begins with a preposition. An **ADJECTIVE PHRASE** works as an adjective in a sentence while an **ADVERB PHRASE** functions as an adverb.

In this work sheet, we analyse the Noun Phrase in detail.

The NOUN PHRASES function as the SUBJECT of a sentence as well as the OBJECT of a sentence. The structure of a Noun Phrase of a sentence can be like this:

Pre-determiner + Determiner + Adjective + Noun + Prepositional Phrase + Relative Clause

Read the following sentences:

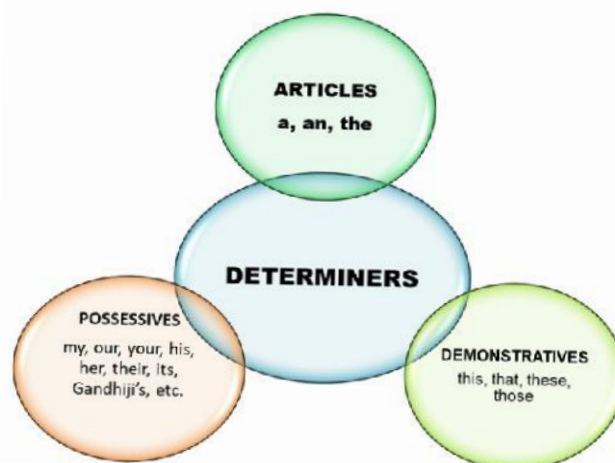
1. **Students** watch online classes.
2. **The students** watch online classes.
3. **All the students** watch online classes.
4. **All the lucky students** watch online classes.
5. **All the lucky students in Kerala** watch online classes.
6. **All the lucky students in Kerala who watch online classes** answer the worksheets.

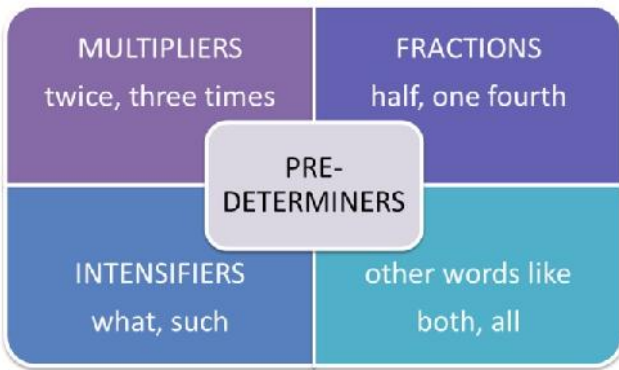
Let's analyse the Noun Phrases in these sentences.

1. NP is a **Noun**
2. NP is **Determiner** + **Noun**
3. NP is **Pre-Determiner** + **Determiner** + **Noun**
4. NP is **Pre-Determiner** + **Determiner** + **Adjective** + **Noun**
5. NP is **Pre-Determiner** + **Determiner** + **Adjective** + **Noun** + **Prepositional Phrase**
6. NP is **Pre-Determiner** + **Determiner** + **Adjective** + **Noun** + **Prepositional Phrase** + **Relative Clause**

**NB.:** Many more components are possible in a Noun Phrase. We will learn them later.

NOUN is the headword of the Noun Phrase  
DETERMINERS come before the NOUN  
PRE-DETERMINERS come before the DETERMINERS  
ADJECTIVES come after DETERMINERS





## Prepositional Phrases

- *In* the beginning
- *Before* the fall
- *After* the brutal fight
- *At* school
- *Down* the aisle
- *Across* the street
- *Inside* your ear
- *Outside* the house
- *Between* two girls
- *By* chewing
- *Behind* the scenes
- *On* the wooden table
- *By* the sea
- *Under* the couch
- *Around* the bend
- *Down* in the sand trap
- *Into* the dark woods
- *Against* the wind
- *Near* the mouse
- *Through* the tunnel
- *To* school
- *Like* Larry's uncle
- *Except* my friend
- *Over* the rainbow
- *Up* the rough river
- *Without* a paddle
- *With* anger
- *Toward* the door

## Relative Clauses

It is used to give extra information about the nouns in the main clause, without starting another sentence. A **relative clause** starts with a relative pronoun.

<b>who / that</b>	Subject or object pronoun for people	That's the woman <b>who</b> bought my house.
<b>which / that</b>	Subject or object pronoun for ANIMALS or THINGS	The horse <b>which</b> Mary was riding is very friendly and beautiful.
<b>where</b>	Refers to a PLACE	We found the wood <b>where</b> I used to go.
<b>when</b>	Refers to a TIME expression	I will never forget the day <b>when</b> I graduated.
<b>whose</b>	POSSESSION for people, animals and things	The mother <b>whose</b> child is missing is very sad.



Adjectives

bent    calm    clear    scrawny

broken    rainy    calm    calm

poor    windy    weird    cold

awesome    small

sad    weak    ugly    big

cold    awful    shiny    smelly

bitter    creepy    clean    colorful

#### Activity 4

Hope you have got a clear idea about Noun Phrases. Now, let's try to make our own sentences in the patterns we have identified.

No	Noun Phrase	Verb Phrase
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

### NOUN PHRASES AND VERB PHRASES

A **Verb Phrase (VP)** is a group of words with a **VERB** as headword. A VP acts as the **PREDICATE** of a sentence. The main verb in any clause should be thought of as part of a Verb Phrase. The verb phrase can be long because it includes the **verb** and any word(s) that come after it (object or objects, adverbs and phrases, etc.).

Consider the following sentence:

**Mr.Thorat frowned.**

We can divide the sentence in to NP and VP

Mr.Thorat --> Noun Phrase  
Frowned --> Verb Phrase

Identify the Noun Phrases and Verb Phrases in the following sentences:

1. This confused Ray.
2. Mr.Thorat was the ring master.
3. We found a suitable bamboo grove.
4. Zahra passed Ali her note book.
5. Ali made Zahra happy.
6. Ali placed the bundle of nan on top of a pile of boxes.



No	Noun Phrase	Verb Phrase
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Now, let's analyze the Verb Phrases in detail.

Verb Phrase can be a single word, i.e., a **VERB** as in 'Mr.Thorat **frowned.**'

Verb Phrase can be **Auxiliary + VERB** as in 'Mr.Thorat **was training** the tigers.'

Verb Phrase can be a combination of **VERB + NOUN PHRASE** (as object) as in 'We **found a suitable bamboo grove.**'

Verb Phrase also can be **VERB + PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE** as in 'Satyajit Ray **went to the Bharath Circus.**'

Verb Phrase also can be **VERB + ADVERBIAL PHRASE** as in 'Satyajit Ray **went to meet the manager.**'

Verb Phrase can be **VERB + NOUN PHRASE + PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE** as in 'Satyajit Ray **met Mr. Thorat at the circus.**'

#### Activity 4

Write down a few sentences following the patters we identified above:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Basic Sentence Patterns

Now, let's study the structure of some sentences in detail:

1. Mr.Thorat | frowned.
2. This | confused | Ray.
3. Mr.Thorat | was | the ring master.
4. Satyajit Ray | went | to meet the manager.
5. Zahra | passed | Ali | her note book.
6. Zahra | saw | Ali | unhappy.
7. Ali | placed | the bundle of nan | on top of a pile of boxes.

The first sentence has a

**Subject** and a **Verb**. The pattern of this sentence can be written as: **S + V**

The second sentence has

**Subject**, **Verb** and **Object** and the pattern is **S + V + O**

The third sentence has

**Subject**, **Verb** and **Complement** and the pattern is **S + V + C**

The sentence 4 has

**Subject**, **Verb** and **Adverbial** and the pattern is **S + V + A**

The sentence 5 has \

**Subject**, **Verb**, **Object (indirect)**, **Object (direct)** and the pattern is **S + V + O + O**

The sentence 6 has

**Subject**, **Verb**, **Object**, **Complement** and the pattern is **S + V + O + C**

The sentence 7 has

**Subject**, **Verb**, **Object**, **Adverbial** and the pattern is **S + V + O + A**

**DIRECT OBJECT** answers to the question “WHAT/WHOM”.

**INDIRECT OBJECT** answers to the question “TO WHOM/ FOR WHOM/FOR WHAT”.

A **COMPLEMENT** complements the subject or the object of a sentence. It tells more about the subject or object. The sentence does not make any sense if we remove the complement from it. A complement can be a noun or an adjective. It usually follows the verbs like **is, are, am, was, were, seem, appear, look, feel, taste** etc.

A Complement is called **Subject Complement** when it tells us about the Subject of the sentence.

A Complement is called **Object Complement** when it tells us about the Object of the sentence.

**There are many more combinations of elements in a sentence.  
We will look into it in higher classes.**

## Activity 5

We have identified 7 patterns of sentences above. Now try to frame sentences of your own following the patterns.

Pattern	Sentence
<b>S + V</b>	
<b>S + V + O</b>	
<b>S + V + C</b>	
<b>S + V + A</b>	
<b>S + V + O + O</b>	
<b>S + V + O + C</b>	
<b>S + V + O + A</b>	

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