

1. KINDS OF SENTENCES

We can classify sentences into four kinds. They are the following.

1. ASSERTIVE SENTENCES (DECLARATIVE/STATEMENT)

A sentence that states or declares something is called assertive sentence.

1. I play football in the ground.
2. The sun rises in the east.
3. She is a smart nurse.
4. Pongal is a famous harvest festival in India.

2. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE

A sentence that asks a question is called interrogative sentence.

1. Where is your house?
2. Do you play cricket daily?
3. Have you done your homework?
4. Is he an intelligent boy in the class?

3. IMPERATIVE SENTENCE

A sentence that expresses or gives appeal, order, command, request, or desire is called imperative sentence

1. Call the police.

2. Please give me a cup of water.
3. Come here urgently.
4. Please collect your ticket.

4. EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE

A sentence that expresses strong and sudden feelings and emotions such as joy, grief, warning, exclamation, fear, surprise and concern is called exclamatory sentence.

1. Hurrah! We have won the match.
2. Alas! The leader is no more.
3. What a sweet voice!
4. What a naughty boy he is!
5. What a spectacular sight!

Identify whether the following sentences are assertive, interrogative, exclamatory or imperative sentences

- This pen is expensive.
- Please give me this book.
- Where do you live?
- How melodious this song is!
- Show me your pen
- How many brothers do you have?
- Brush your teeth daily
- How beautiful your villa is!
- She is not working hard.
- There are a lot of useful books in the shelf.
- What a surprising gift it is!

- How nice of you!
- What a fine catch it is!

2. POSITIVE & NEGATIVE SENTENCES

- Sentences which state positive facts are called affirmative or positive sentences.
- Sentences that express negative ideas are called negative sentences.

Positive sentences

It is a book.

I am happy now

We are players

My brother is a doctor.

She was a leader

They were mechanics

Negative sentences

It is not a book.

I am not happy now.

We are not players

My brother is not a doctor

She was not a leader

They were not mechanics.

Categorise the sentences into affirmative and negative sentences

I had built a small platform on the tree.

I was not afraid.

The crow is sitting on the branch.

We have not received the gift.

I was no mere image cut in granite

I don't get any sleep at all

I was not aware of the presence of the boy.

The house was not electrified.

The following words are negative in meaning.

Hardly, rarely, scarcely, seldom, few, little, never

I seldom do exercise regularly.

Few boys attended the class yesterday.

We do scarcely our work in the evening.

The birds hardly sleep in the morning.

We speak little in the class.

Little knowledge is dangerous.

I never leave the home at night.

There is little water left in the bucket.

We took few of them to our team.

They hardly reached there in time.

We rarely visit our grandmother's home.

3. NOUN PHRASE, VERB PHRASE AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

Noun phrase is generally defined as a word or a group of words in a sentence which together casts a noun. A noun phrase can be a one word. A pronoun is also a noun phrase.

A noun phrase can be a subject, object, complement, adverbial, object of a preposition.

In a phrase, the noun can be modified by a quantifier (all, some) determiners, adjective another noun etc.

Verb phrase. It is generally defined as a phrase composed of a at least one main verb, objects, complements, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase. It may be a singular main verb or it may have auxiliary verbs also.

Prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase is the combination of a preposition and a noun phrase.


Identify noun phrase, verb phrase and prepositional phrase

1. All the students came to the class late.
2. Our dear headmaster came to our class in the morning.
3. All the birds were flying in the sky.
4. Some workers were working hard in the field.
5. The students left the class early.
6. We noticed everything in a hurry.
7. A beautiful lady joined in our course last year.
8. We meet usually at the bus stop.

9. A few bright students sat in the class till the end.

10. The old man lost his purse in the market.

11. They looked through the broken window.

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Noun phrase, verb phrase and prepositional phrase Part 1&Part 2

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