

To The Students

This material in English Grammar is prepared for the purpose of providing you with a rapid way of mastering the essentials of Modern English Grammar. The main feature of this material is that you can learn through this on your own. It is because of this feature of self-learning that such material is called self-instructional material. The material given to you deals with the various units of English Grammar which you have to learn in High School. Each unit of this learning or instructional material is taken up and dealt in such a manner as to make its study easier. For this purpose an attempt has been made to present each unit as systematic and as simple as possible.

When compared with the ordinary way of teaching grammar by a teacher in a Class room, this way of learning requires much self-effort on your part. Most of the parts of this material is to be studied at your own individual speed. However, some components or parts of this material will be taken up by the teacher. He would be taking up those sections assigned to him and would be involving you as much as possible. You will be guided by the teacher whenever you face any difficulty. Although, much self-effort from your part is required, the entire process of the learning is carried out under the guidance of the teacher.

Each unit of this instructional material is in three sections namely (1) Introduction by the teacher, (2) Self-Instructional material and (3) Summary. Now let us take up each of these sections and see how you would be learning through each.

I. Introduction by the Teacher

The teacher would give an introduction to each unit for creating a better atmosphere for learning the matters discussed in the self-instructional material. This introduction serves not only as a background but also as a source in the creation of a proper foundation for the information that you are to receive later.

The following points are to be borne in mind regarding the introduction :

- (1) It will be delivered by the subject teacher.
- (2) As the introduction is meant for laying the base on which further imparting of knowledge is carried out, you have to pay careful attention to it.
- (3) As the substance of the introduction is given at the beginning of each unit, you can go through it yourself even after it has been taken up by the teacher. In case you find any difficulty regarding any point therein mentioned, you should approach your teacher and get your doubts cleared.

II. Self-Instructional Material

Followed by the Introduction is the self-learning material. Certain exercises, tables, assignments etc. are provided at appropriate places in the self-instructional material. This is the section which actually imparts information of the units to be learnt. Here, each unit that you have to study is presented in small steps called frames. These frames, step by step, present the entire matter to be learnt by you. In each frame you will find a blank or two to be filled in by you. You learn much faster when you find out immediately whether or not you gave the correct answer. For this purpose, the right answers are provided. Among the frames, you might come across a number of tables, exercises and assignments. Each of these tables provides a number of examples and a careful study of these examples would lead to greater clarity and understanding. Likewise the exercises and assignments given are to be carefully worked out. Each exercise or assignment might be dealing with some aspect or aspects of the unit discussed. These exercises and assignments would give you much opportunity for applying the knowledge you have gained in various situations.

While studying through the self-instructional material, keep in mind the following points.

1. Cover the answer column on the right hand side with a sheet of paper before you start reading the frames.
2. Read each frame slowly and attentively.
3. Fill in the blank or blanks in each frame on a separate sheet of paper.

4. While reading the programme, you may come across certain words or words underlined. Study them carefully as they may help you in answering the questions asked in the frame.
5. Slip down little by little the sheet of paper with which the answer column is covered so as to see the correctness of the answer you have just written down.
6. Read the frame again in case your answer is wrong when compared with that is given in the answer column. Find out why you are wrong. Then proceed to the next frame.
7. Be honest to yourself while going through the frame. Don't leave the answers uncovered or look at them before your answer is made. Keep in mind that this is not an examination, but just a way of learning grammar.
8. Take as much time as necessary for going through each frame. Each person can learn at his or her own speed.
9. Whenever you come across any exercise or assignment, they are to be carefully worked out according to the directions therein given.
- (10) When you have carefully worked out each of the exercises or assignments, you can see the correctness of your answer by referring the answers given at the end of each unit.
11. If you find any of your answers wrong, try to find why it is wrong. If you cannot solve the problem yourself, you have to approach your teacher.
12. Study the tables carefully. They will make matters clearer as each table is composed of a number of examples.

III. Summary

When you have gone through the self-learning material of each unit, the teacher will be giving a summary of what you have learnt. When the summary is presented by the teacher, you will be free to clarify your doubts if any and to discuss each and every concept. Summary of each unit in their written form is also provided at the end of each unit for your reference. A careful study of the summary of each unit will help you to recall what you learnt in each unit.

You will learn each unit through the procedure outlined above.

UNIT I

Sentence : Their Function and Structure

I

Introduction by the Teacher

In this unit of grammar, you have to make a detailed study of sentences with reference to their function and structure. But before entering into the details of the unit, it is always advisable to know something about sentences in general and words in specific.

I have recently read elsewhere that a sentence is 'an instrument of expression'. This instrument of expression, i.e. sentence, as you know, is made up of small units called words. Truly words are units or parts of our speech. In English these words or parts of speech are classified into eight functional groups according to the work they do. The names of these functional groups with which you are so familiar that they need not require a detailed treatment. However, for your information I would just refer to them. They are Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections. If you take any sentence in English and examine it word by word, you will find that each and every word in it would belong to one of these eight groups. You will find that each word may be the name of a person, thing or place (Noun), or to be an attribute of a noun (adjective), or to be a word used instead of a noun (pronoun), or a word that is used for saying about some action or state (verb) or word that modifies a verb or adjective (adverb), or a word that is used before another to show its relationship with other words (preposition), or it may be found joining two words or clauses (conjunction), or it may be a word that expresses some sudden feeling (interjection). You have already studied the parts of speech which I have just mentioned. Hence I do not think that you need any explanation of these points. However, a sentence or two about them may still be highlighted. As the above

classification of the words into parts of speech depends on the function they do in a sentence, it is clear that we cannot say which parts of speech a word belongs to unless we see it used in a sentence. Now, let us take the word 'While' and see the variety of roles it can play in a sentence. Read the following sentences :

- (1) Put down your tools and rest a While.
- (2) Don't While away your time.
- (3) Ravi did his home work while Radika listened to the radio.

In sentence I, the word 'While' does the work of an adverb. In sentence two, it does the work of a verb and in sentence three it functions as a subordinating conjunction. This example indicates that the same word may assume the role of different parts of speech according to the function it has to do in a sentence.

Apart from the classification of words, as seen above, grammarians also divide words in English generally into two sets - namely content words and structure words. Words like 'and', 'of', 'the', 'to', etc. have little meaning when they are used by themselves. These words can show relationships between other words. So these words do the function of structuring and hence, they are called as structure words. These structure words have meaning only when they are used with other words. But, content words, such as 'desk', 'men', 'wind', etc., on ^{the} other hand, when used by themselves, have meanings of their own. They make us think of objects, actions, ideas, etc., and therefore, they have lexical meaning (meaning which content words have when listed by itself). Content words also have their structural meaning - meaning owing to the change of the order of words in a sentence.

There are in all about 300 structure words in English whereas the number of content words goes beyond 600,000. No

one knows even half the content words in English, whereas almost every speaker of English knows all the structure words. The number of content words in English keeps on increasing while the number of structure words remain the same.

The structure as well as content words may join together to form phrases, clauses and even sentences. Phrases are combinations of content and structure words that do the work of a single parts of speech.

For example, in the group of words 'a golden ring', the word 'golden' functions as an adjective. But when the group of words is converted as 'a ring made of gold', the group of words 'made of gold' does the work of a single parts of speech called adjective and hence the group of words can be called as adjective phrase. In the same manner in the sentence, 'He spoke rudely' the word 'rudely' is an adverb. When the sentence is converted as 'He spoke in a rude manner', the group of words 'in a rude manner' does the work of a single parts of speech called adverb and therefore it is an example of an adverb phrase.

You can learn in detail about clauses and sentences from the material given to you. Now you can start your work. But before you start, make sure whether you have understood all the instructions given or not.

II (Self-Instructional Material)

- (1) You might have already learnt that a sentence is made up of a group of words. Let us examine the following groups of words :

(a) 'In the nest'

(b) 'My pet dog barks'

Is the first group of words, 'In the nest' a sentence?

Yes / No _____ .

No

Now let us take up the second group of words, 'My pet dog barks'. Is it a sentence ?

Yes / No _____ .

Yes

- (2) Now let us see the difference between the two examples you have just seen. The expression, 'in the nest' is not a sentence because it does not make a complete sense whereas the group of words 'My pet dog barks' is a sentence because it makes complete sense. So a sentence is a group of words that makes _____, Completed Sense.
-
- (3) The first example, 'in the nest' is also a group of words. But it is not a sentence because it does not make _____. complete sense.
-
- (4) The example, 'in the nest', is not a sentence but is a part or fragment of a sentence. Hence a group of words, which does not make complete sense, is not a sentence but forms only a fragment of a sentence is called a sentence _____. fragment
-
- (5) So a group of words that makes complete sense is called a _____ whereas a group of words that does not make complete sense, as it is only a part of a sentence, is called a _____, Sentence Sentence fragment.
-

Exercise - I - 1

Let us see how well you can differentiate between a sentence and a sentence fragment. Read each of the following groups of words and put 'S' in the blank provided if it is a sentence and 'SF' if it is a sentence fragment.

- (a) My attitude towards capital punishment. _____
- (b) Milk is white. _____
- (c) Snakes are creeping animals. _____
- (d) The upper class of our Society. _____
- (e) Rama caught a bird. _____
-
- (6) You have already studied what a sentence is. Sentences may do different functions. Let us study in the following frames the different types of sentences according to their _____, function
-

- (7) Now let us study the different types of sentences one by one according to the function they do. Examine the following sentences :

'Where are you going ?'

The above sentence does the f.... on of questioning or interrogation.

function

- (8) So a sentence that asks a question or interrogates is called an I _____tive S _____.

Interrogative Sentence

- (9) In other words an interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a q_____n.

question

- (10) You have already seen what an interrogative sentence is. Now read the following sentence:

'The sun rises in the *east.'

This sentence is not an _____ sentence as it does not ask a question.

Interrogative

- (11) If the sentence 'The sun rises in the east' does not ask a question, then what function does it do ? It expresses a statement or an assertion. The sentence : 'He is a teacher' also expresses a S _____ or an a _____.

Statement assertion.

- (12) A sentence that expresses an assertion or statement is called an A _____ive sentence. Assertive.

- (13) Examine the sentences given below :

(a) The earth revolves round the sun.

(b) All that glitters is not gold.

The above sentences are A _____ S _____ as they make assertions or statements. Assertive Sentences

- (14) Now let us see whether these sentences in frame 13 differ in their meaning.

Sentence (a) States a positive fact.

Whereas sentence (b) expresses a N _____ive fact.

negative

- (15) So an assertive sentence may state a positive
(Affirmative) fact or a _____ fact. negative
-

- (16) An Assertive sentence that expresses a
positive fact or affirmation is called an
A _____ ive sentence. Affirmative
-

- (17) An assertive sentence that expresses a negative
fact is called a _____ sentence. Negative.
-

(18)

Exercise - I - 2

Given below are a number of Affirmative and
Negative sentences. Let us see how far you can
differentiate between them. Write the letter 'A'
in the case of Affirmative sentences and 'N' in
the case of Negative sentences :

- (a) I am writing on the Black Board. _____
(b) He is not a Scholar. _____
(c) He does not take matters seriously. _____
(d) No man could have done better. _____
-

- (18) Now read the following sentence :

'Stand there.'

This sentence is neither an Interrogative sentence
as it does not ask a _____ nor an _____ Question
sentence as it does not express a statement. Assertive.

Yes, you are right.

- (19) The sentence 'Stand there' is neither an
Interrogative nor an Assertive sentence. Then
what kind of a sentence is it ? Let us see its
function. It sounds something like an order or
command. So the sentence does the function of Order
giving an _____ or a _____, Command.
-

- (20) Now we may see another example :

'Please open the window.'

Is the above sentence an order or command ?

Yes / No _____, No

- (21) You are right. It is neither an order nor a command. But it is a r _____ t. request
-
- (22) Sentences which express commands or requests are imperative in mood. Hence, they are called I _____ ive sentences. Imperative.
-
- (23) So Imperative sentences are those sentences which express _____ or _____. Commands requests.
-
- (24) Now, we will see another type of sentence according to function. See this sentence :
'How wonderful you are !'
This sentence does the _____ of expressing strong feeling or surprise. function
-
- (25) See another sentence :
'How awkwardly he manages his sword.'
This sentence does the function of expressing the strong _____ of contempt. Feeling.
-
- (26) In general we ^{may} say that any sentence that expresses S _____ f _____ is called an Exclamatory sentence. Strong feeling.
-
- (27) In other words we say that _____ sentences are those which express strong feelings. Exclamatory
-
- (28) You have by now learnt that sentences can be divided into four kinds according to their _____. They are _____ , _____ , and _____. function
Interrogative
Assertive
Imperative
Exclamatory
-
- (29) Let us revise what you have learnt about sentences so far. A sentence that asks a question is called an _____ sentence. Interrogative
-
- (30) A sentence that makes a statement or an assertion is called an _____ sentence. Assertive
-

- (31) When the assertion or statement made is a positive fact, we call it an _____ Sentence and when it is a negative fact, we call it a _____ sentence. Affirmative Negative.
-
- (32) A sentence that gives a command or makes a request is called an _____ sentence. Imperative
-
- (33) A sentence that expresses strong feeling or emotion is called an _____ sentence. Exclamatory
-

Exercise - I - 3

Given below are a number of sentences. Write down whether each of them is Affirmative, Negative, Interrogative, Imperative or Exclamatory :

- (a) He did not live many years in India. _____
- (b) He is sometimes foolish. _____
- (c) What a piece of work is man! _____
- (d) Oh, that I were young again ! _____
- (e) Was he not a villain to do such a deed ? _____
- (f) Please, bring me a cup of tea. _____
- (g) Be quiet ! _____
- (h) Stand still ! _____
- (i) The sun rises in the east. _____
- (j) Dark clouds bring rain. _____
-

- (34) Sentences given in exercise - 3 have punctuation marks at the end of each. You may examine these sentences again for this purpose. The punctuation marks used are _____ , _____ and _____ ? , ! , .
-

- (35) For example, let us take the sentence

(e) from exercise No. 3 :

'Was he not a Villain to do such a deed ?'

The above sentence is an _____ sentence. At the end of the sentence the mark ' ? ' is provided Interrogative.

- (36) This shows that at the end of interrogative sentences the mark ' _____ ' should be provided. ?

- (37) As the mark '?' is to be put at the end of interrogative sentences or questions, the mark is known as an I _____ ation mark or a Q _____ Mark. Interrogation Question

- (38) Now let us take another sentence from exercise No.3

'What a piece of work is man !'

The above sentence is an _____ sentence. At the end of the sentence the mark is provided. Exclamatory i

- (39) This shows that at the end of an exclamatory sentence the mark ' _____ ' should be placed !

- (40) As the ' ! ' mark is to be placed at the end of an Exclamatory sentences, the mark is known as E ũ mark. Exclamation

- (41) Let us examine another sentence from exercise No. 3.

Examine sentence (i) for instance :

'The sun rises in the east.'

The above sentence is an _____ sentence. Affirmative
The mark ' . ' is placed at the end of the sentence.

- (42) This shows that at the end of an Affirmative sentence the 'mark ' _____ ' should be provided. .

- (43) Let us read yet another sentence from Exercise 3, namely sentence (a) : 'He did not live many years in India'.

The above sentence is a _____ sentence. Negative
At the end of the sentence the mark ' _____ ' is put. ' . '

- (44) This shows that the end of a Negative sentence a ' _____ ' is to be placed. .

(45) Now go to sentence (g) of Exercise : 3

'Be quiet, !'

The sentence is an _____ sentence
At the end of the sentence the mark used is
a f _____ S _____

Imperative

Full Stop

(46) It means that an imperative sentence should
have a _____ at the end of it.

Full Stop

(47) Our study on punctuation shows that a 'Full
Stop' is to be used at the end of _____,
_____ and _____ sentences.

Affirmative
Negative
Imperative

(48) In other words at the end of Affirmative,
Negative and Imperative sentences, the mark
' _____ ' must be placed.

' . '

(49) You have also learnt that the punctuation
mark '?' is placed at the end of _____
sentences and the mark ' ! ' at the end of
_____ sentences.

Interrogative
Exclamatory

Exercise - I - 4

Write down three sentences each of the four
varieties of sentences according to function.
Please do not forget to place the respective
punctuation marks at the end of each sentence.

(50) You have just now studied kinds of sentences
according to _____.

Function.

(51) Now let us study the kinds of sentences
according to structure. The structure of a
sentence means the way in which a sentence
is being constructed. So structure of sentences
deals with the C _____ of sentences.

Construction

- (52) You might have learnt in your previous classes that a sentence is constructed of subjects and predicates. Let us take an example to identify the subject and predicate in a sentence :

'He ate a mango.'

The subject of the sentence is '_____'
 the predicate of the sentence is _____ .

He
ate a
mango

- (53) How many subjects and predicates are there in the sentence, 'He ate a mango' ? There is _____ subject and _____ predicate. One
One

- (54) Now examine the following sentence : 'The little boy sat on a wall.'

In this sentence also there is one _____ and one _____ .

Subject
predicate.

- (55) The sentences given in frame 53 and 54 are simple sentences, because they have only one _____ and one _____ , Subject
Predicate.

- (56) _____ sentences are those sentences that have one subject and one predicate. Simple

- (57) Now let us see another example 'Sunil works hard but Priti is lazy.'

This sentence is / is not a simple sentence because it has more than one subject and one predicate.

is not

- (58) Then how many subjects and predicates does the sentence, 'Sunil works hard but Priti is lazy.' contain. It contains _____ subjects and _____ predicates. two
two

- (59) Yes, you are right. There are two subject-predicate groups in the sentence we examined. Each subject - predicate group in such sentence can be termed as a clause. So a _____ is a _____ part of a sentence that contains one subject and predicate. clause

(60) Let us examine the sentence in frame 58 again :

'Sunil works hard but Priti is lazy.'

There are two subject - predicate groups in the above sentence. So the above sentence has two

_____ . Clauses.

(61) The two clauses in the above sentence are :

(1) _____

Sunil works hard.

(2) _____

Priti is lazy.

(62) The two clauses are put together by the conjunction : _____ .

but.

(63) Now examine the first clause 'Sunil works hard'. Can this clause stand alone and express a complete sense ? Yes / No. _____ .

Yes.

(64) A clause that can stand independently can be called a Principal or Independent Clause.

So an I _____ t clause is a part of a sentence that can stand alone and express a complete sense.

Independent

(65) Independent clause is also called Main or Principal clause. Examine the following sentence and identify the main or independent clause in it.

'When I went out of the house, it started raining.'

In the above sentence 'it started raining' is the I _____ t clause because it can stand alone and express a complete sense.

Independent

(66) Now, what about the other part of the sentence, 'When I went out of the house' ? It cannot stand alone and express a complete sense. So it is not an _____ clause.

Independent

(67) If it is not an Independent clause, what type of clause is it ? It is dependent on the main for the completion of its meaning. Hence it can be called a D _____ clause.

Dependant

- (68) A Dependent clause is subordinate to the main clause. So it can also be called a S_____ Subordinate clause

- (69) Let us examine the following sentence :

God made the country and man made the city.

'God made the country' and 'man made the city' are two _____ clauses as they can stand alone and convey complete sense. Independent

- (70) When a sentence like the one, we saw in frame 69, contains only two Independent clauses or Principal clauses, it is known as a Double sentence. So a Double sentence is made up of _____ Principal clauses. Two

- (71) Now let us see another example :

'He is slow, but he is sure.'

As there are only two Principal clauses in the above sentence, it is a _____ sentence. Double

- (72) We have already studied that a Double sentence is the one which contains only two main clauses. But what about the following example?

'Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them.'

The above sentence is not a _____ sentence because it has more than two independent or Principal clauses. Double

- (73) A sentence that is made up of more than two Independent clauses can be termed as a Multiple sentence. So a multiple sentence must contain at least _____ main clauses three

- (74) A double sentence is made up of two Independent clauses whereas a _____ sentence is made up of at least three independent clauses. Multiple

- (75) Now, read the following sentence :

'He says what he means / and / he means what he says.'

In the above sentence 'He says' and 'he means' are I _____ t clauses because they can stand alone whereas 'What he means' and 'what he says' are D _____ t clauses because they do not have an independent standing. Independent
Dependent

- (76) The sentence in the above frame has _____ two
Independent clauses and _____ Subordinate two
clauses or Dependent clauses.
-
- (77) As there are two Subordinate or Dependent
clauses alongwith the two Independent
clauses in the above sentence, it is / is not
a double sentence. is not.
-
- (78) Read the following sentence :
- 'If wealth is lost, nothing is lost, if
health is lost, something is lost; and
if character is lost, everything is lost.'
- In the above sentence 'nothing is lost',
'Something is lost' and 'everything is lost'
are _____ clauses, because they can stand Independent
independent of other clauses whereas 'if
wealth is lost,' 'if health is lost, and 'if
character is lost' are _____ clauses as Dependent
they are dependent on the Independent clauses
for the completion of their meaning.
-
- (79) The sentence in the above frame is not a
multiple sentence eventhough it has three
main clauses because there are three _____
clauses alongwith the Independent clauses. Dependent
-
- (80) So, in consideration to what we have discussed
in the previous frames, we may generalize that
when one or more subordinate clauses are
present along with two or more main clauses in
a sentence, that sentence is neither a _____ Double
sentence nor a _____ sentence but it is a Multiple
Mixed or Complex - compound sentence.
-
- (81) Hence, a M _____ sentence contains at least Mixed
two Independent clauses and one or more
Dependent clauses.
-
- (82) All the three varieties of sentences mentioned
above, namely, Double, Multiple and Mixed have
a common term - Compound sentence. Hence Double,
Multiple and Mixed sentences come under the
common head called C _____ sentences. Compound
-

- (83) You have already learnt what Simple and Compound sentences are. Now read the following sentence :

'This is the house where I was born.'

In the above sentence 'This is the house' is an _____ clause because it is not dependent on the other clause. On the contrary, the clause 'where I was born' cannot stand alone and express its full meaning. It depends on the main clause. So it a _____ Clause

Independent

Dependent

- (84) Now let us see another sentence :

'The boy whom I saw said that he had won the prize.'

In the above sentence 'The boy said' is the I _____ t clause of the sentence as it can stand independent of other clauses. Whereas the clauses 'Whom I Saw' and 'that he had won the prize' are not independent clauses but _____ clauses as they cannot have an independent standing.

Independent

Dependent

- (85) The sentences we have discussed in frame 83 and 84 are neither Simple nor Compound as they are made up of only one Principal clause and one or more Subordinate clauses, but they are complex sentences. So a Complex sentence is a sentence that has only _____ Independent clause and one or more _____ clauses.

One
Dependent

- (86) Now let us revise what we have learnt about sentences according to structure. According to structure sentences are mainly divided into three. They are _____ , _____ and _____ .

Simple,
Compound
Complex

- (87) A sentence that has only one subject and predicate is termed as a _____ sentence

Simple.

- (88) When a sentence is made of only two Independent clauses, it can be named _____ sentence.

Double.

- (89) A sentence that is made of three or more Independent clauses can be called a _____ sentence.

Multiple

- (90) A Mixed or Complex-Compound sentence should have at least _____ Independent clauses and one or more _____ clauses. Two
Dependent.
-
- (91) Double, Multiple and Mixed sentences are known by a common term _____ sentences. Compound
-
- (92) A sentence that is made up of an Independent clause and one or more Dependent clauses is called a _____ sentence. Complex.
-

Exercise - I - 5

Decide and write down whether each of the following sentences is Simple, Double, Multiple, Mixed or Complex

- (a) Sunil opened the door and (he) walked into the room. _____
- (b) You finish your work at once. : _____
- (c) There was great dissatisfaction among the men. : _____
- (d) He told me that he would come. : _____
- (e) One generation passes away, and another generation comes, but the earth abides for ever. _____
- (d) They found the horse indeed, but it distressed them to see it for it was lame. _____ .

III

SUMMARY

After going through the different instructional experiences provided in this unit, you might have learnt a few concepts about the functions and structures of sentences. Let us try to summarise what you have learnt.

You have seen that a group of words that does not make complete sense is called a sentence fragment. You have learnt that a group of words that makes complete sense is not a sentence fragment but a sentence.

You have seen that sentences mainly do four functions and accordingly they are classified into four kinds. Now, let us see which are these four kinds of sentences. You know that some sentences do the function of Interrogation or asking questions. Such sentences are called interrogative sentences.

Similarly you have noticed that some sentences make assertions or statements. Such sentences are called Assertive Sentences. An Assertive sentence might make an affirmative or a negative assertion or statement. If the assertion made is affirmative, we call it an Affirmative Sentence. On the contrary, if the assertion made is negative, we call it Negative sentence.

And yet of another type of sentences you have learnt - of sentences that make requests or give commands. Such sentences, as you already know, are called Imperative Sentences.

Also you have learnt of sentences that express strong feelings or emotion. Sentences of this sort are called Exclamatory sentences.

While learning about sentences, you have also noticed that sentences differ in their structure. Some sentences are made of one subject and one predicate while some others are made of more than one subject and one predicate. According to the number of subject predicate groups and their nature, sentences are classified into three kinds. They are (1) Simple sentence (2) Compound sentence and (3) Complex sentence.

You have learnt that Simple sentences are sentences that contain only one subject and one predicate.

You also have learnt that Compound sentences are mostly made of Independent clauses or Simple sentences. However, some Compound sentence may carry a dependent clause or two along with the Independent clauses. Therefore, compound sentences are further divided according to the number of clauses and their nature into three, namely (a) Double, (b) Multiple and (c) Mixed.

When a Sentence is made of two simple sentences or rather two independent clauses only, it is called a Double sentence.

However, as you have already seen, if a sentence is composed of three or more Independent clauses only, then it can be called

a Multiple Sentence. In the same way you also have learnt that if a sentence has at least two independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses, it can be called a Mixed sentence. It is called so because it is a mixture of compound and Complex sentences.

There is yet another variety of sentences according to structure namely Complex sentences. As you know it is made of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

The following is an attempt to put in a chart form all that we have learnt so far about sentences.

SENTENCE						
:				:		
:				:		
(According to function)				(According to Structure)		
:				:		
:				:		
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Interro- gative	Asser- tive	Impera- tive	Excla- matory	Simple	Compound	Compound
:				:		
:				:		
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Affirmative	Negative			Double	Multiple	Mixed

The above chart proves a total picture of sentences and their classification and sub-classification according to their structure and function.

Answers :

Ex : I : (a) S.F., (b) S., (c) S., (d) S.F., (e) S.

Ex : I - 2 : (a) A, (b) N., (c) A., (d) N., (e) N.

Ex : I - 3 : (a) Negative, (b) Affirmative (e) Exclamatory
(d) Exclamatory (e) Interrogative (f) Imperative
(g) Imperative (h) Imperative (i) Affirmative
(j) Affirmative.

Ex : I - 4 : (As the answers may differ from person to person,
no answers to this exercise are given).

Ex : I - 5 : (a) Double, (b) Simple, (c) Simple (d) Complex
(e) Multiple (f) Mixed.

UNIT TEST : I

- I (a) Decide whether each of the following group of words is sentence or sentence-fragment. Write down the answers in the blank provided :
- (a) Stop pestering me. _____
 - (b) A time of universal distress. _____
 - (c) People of all walks of life. _____
 - (d) What a beautiful day ! _____
 - (e) When the lightning struck. _____
- I (b) Given below are a number of sentences. Write whether each of them is Affirmative, Negative, Interrogative, Imperative or Exclamatory : (Write your answers in the blanks provided)
- (a) How sad was the sight of the deserted city ! _____
 - (b) The beauties of nature are infinitely various. _____
 - (c) No one ever saw a brighter dawn than this. _____
 - (d) Does anyone like paying taxes ? _____
 - (e) I am not a little tired. _____
 - (f) Please, do me this favour. _____
 - (g) Lend me a Pen. _____
- I (c) Provide the following sentences with proper punctuation-marks :
- (a) Destroy all evidence
 - (b) Is Taru playing the piano
 - (c) How did Nehal find us.
 - (d) What a wonderful boy Shital is
 - (e) Summon the fire-Brigade
- I (d) Decide and write down whether each of the following sentences is Simple, Double, Multiple, Mixed or Complex : (Write your answer in the blanks provided).
- (a) He could not understand why the experience was not a success. _____
 - (b) Usha helped her mother in the house, but Radika sat listening to the radio. _____
 - (c) As Caesar loved me, I wept for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoiced at it ; as he was valiant, I honour him, but as he was ambitious, I slew him. _____
 - (d) They met an Indian who earned his living by trapping animals. _____

- (e) Today we love what tomorrow we hate; today we seek what tomorrow we shun; today we desire what tomorrow we fear. _____
- (f) Reading makes a full man; writing makes an exact man; and speaking makes a ready man.
- (g) Members of the Committee met in the hall. _____
- (h) In an hour we obtained a view of the sea. _____

II Fill in the blanks using the correct word :

- (1) A sentence that has only one and one _____ is called a Simple Sentence.
 - (2) A sentence that contains at least two _____ clauses and one or more _____ clauses is termed as Mixed Sentence.
 - (3) A sentence that makes request or expresses a command is called an _____ Sentence.
 - (4) A clause that depends on another clause for the completion of its meaning is called a _____ clause.
 - (5) An A _____ Sentence that states positive fact is termed as an _____ Sentence.
 - (6) A Sentence that asks a _____ is called an Interrogative Sentence.
 - (7) A Sentence that is composed of three or more _____ clauses is called a Multiple Sentence.
- _____