
Weekly Test 57

Date : 5-Sep-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

1. The Sentence-1

1. The Sentence:

When we speak or write we use words. We generally use these words in groups.

A group of words which makes complete sense is called a Sentence.

2. Kinds of Sentences:

Sentences are of 4 kinds.

1. Declarative or Assertive Sentence: A Sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called Declarative or Assertive sentence.

Example: Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.

2. Interrogative Sentence: A Sentence that asks a question is called Interrogative sentence.

Example: Where did you live ?

3. Imperative Sentence: A Sentence that expresses a command, request or an entreaty is called Imperative Sentence.

Example: Be quiet. Have mercy upon us.

4. Exclamatory Sentence: A Sentence that expresses a command, request or an entreaty is called Exclamatory Sentence.

Example: How cold the night is ! What a shame !

3. Subject and Predicate: Every sentence has two parts-

1. Subject (of the Sentence): The part which names the person, place or thing we are speaking about. This is called the subject of the sentence.

Example: 1. Rama is a good boy. 2. The Books are on the table.

Subjects(Noun): 1. Rama, 2. Books

2. Predicate (of the Sentence): The part which tells something about the subject.

This is called the Predicate of the sentence.

Examples: 1. Rama is a good boy. 2. Books are on the table.

Predicates(Remaining Sentences): 1. is a good boy. 2. are on the table.

4. The subject of the sentence usually comes first.

Examples: 1. Rama is a good boy. 2. Books are on the table.

5. Occasionally, The subject(bus) is put after the predicate.

Example: 1. Here Comes The Bus.

6. In Imperative Sentences the subject is left out.

Examples: 1. (You) Sit-Down. (Here the subject you is understood)

2. (You) Thank him. (Here the subject you is understood)

Questions:

1. A group of words which makes complete sense is called a _____.

A. Sentence

2. Sentences are of _____ kinds.

A. 4

3. Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall. It is a ____ sentence.

A. Declarative or Assertive

4. Where did you live ? It is a ____ sentence.

A. Declarative or Assertive.

5. Have mercy upon us. It is a ____ sentence.

A. Imperative

6. How cold the night is ! It is a ____ sentence.

A. Exclamatory

7. The part which names the person, place or thing we are speaking about.

This is called _____ of the sentence.

A. the subject

8. The part which tells something about the subject. This is called _____ of the sentence.

A. the Predicate

Weekly Test 58

Date :12-Sep-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

2. The Sentence-2

2. The Phrase And The Clause

1. A group of words, which makes sense, but not complete sense, is called **Phrase**.

Examples: in-the-corner, of-great-wealth, to-go-home, with-great-speed

1. John was a man of-great-wealth.

2. The Boy wants to-go-home.

3. Rama ran with-great-speed.

2. A group of words, which forms part of a sentence, and contains a subject and a predicate, is called a **Clause**.

Examples: which-has-a-broken-handle, That-I-shall-get-a-prize, when-evening-came

1. The umbrella which-has-a-broken-handle is mine.

2. I expect that-I-shall-get-a-prize.

3. They rested when-evening-came.

3. Phrases: Three main Phrases are -

1. Adjective Phrases 2. Noun Phrases 3. Adverb Phrases

1. Adjective Phrases: A group of words does the work of an Adjective is called an Adjective Phrase.

Examples: of-great-wealth, with-a-kindly-nature, built-of-stone

1. (a) John was a wealthy man.

(b) John was a man of-great-wealth.

2. (a) The Magistrate was a kind man.

(b) The Magistrate was a man with-a-kindly-nature.

3. (a) The Chief lived in a stone house.

(b) The Chief lived in a house built-of-stone.

2. Noun Phrases: A group of words that does the work of a Noun

is called a Noun Phrase.

Examples: to-go-home, early-to-bet, to-win-the-first-prize

1. The Boy wants to-go-home.
2. Early-to-bet is a good maxim.
3. He hope to-win-the-first-prize.

3. Adverb Phrases: A group of words that does the work of an Adverb is called a Adverb Phrase.

Examples: with-great-speed, in-a-very-rude-manner, without-any-care, on-this-spot

1. (a) Rama ran quickly.
(b) Rama ran with-great-speed.
2. (a) He answered rudely.
(b) He answered in-a-very-rude-manner.
3. (a) He does his work carelessly.
(b) He does his work without-any-care.
4. (a) The arrow fell here.
(b) The arrow fell on-this-spot.

4. Clauses: Three main Clauses are -

1. Adjective Clause 2. Noun Clause 3. Adverb Clause

1. Adjective Clause: A group of words which contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own, and does the work of an Adjective is called an Adjective Clause.

Examples: which-has-a-broken-handle, that-I-live-in, that-bites, that-climbs-too-high

1. The umbrella which-has-a-broken-handle is mine.
2. The house that-I-live-in belongs to my father.
3. The dog that-bites does not bark.
4. He that-climbs-too-high is sure to-fall.

2. Noun Clause: A group of words which contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own, and does the work of a Noun is called an Noun Clause.

Examples: That-I-shall-get-a-prize, that-he-would-come, who-is-he, that-the-clock-has-stopped.

1. I expect That-I-shall-get-a-prize.
2. He replied that-he-would-come.
3. No one knows who-is-he.
4. He saw that-the-clock-has-stopped.

3. Adverb Clause: A group of words which contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own, and does the work of an Adverb is called an Adverb Clause.

Examples: when-evening-came, wherever-you-like, If-you-eat-too-much, till-I-return

1. They rested when-evening-came.
2. You may sit wherever-you-like.
3. If-you-eat-too-much you will be ill.
4. Will you wait till-I-return ?

Questions:

1. A group of words, which makes sense, but not complete sense, is called _____
A. Phrase.
2. A group of words, which forms part of a sentence, and contains a subject and a predicate, is called a _____
A. Clause
3. A group of words that does the work of an Adjective is called an _____
A. Adjective Phrase
4. A group of words that does the work of a Noun is called a _____
A. Noun Phrase
5. A group of words that does the work of an Adverb is called a _____
A. Adverb Phrase
6. A group of words which contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own, and does the work of an Adjective is called an _____
A. Adjective Clause
7. A group of words which contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own, and does the work of a Noun is called an _____
A. Noun Clause
8. A group of words which contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own, and does the work of an Adverb is called an _____
A. Adverb Clause

Weekly Test 59

Date :19-Sep-2021

COLOR CODES: 1. NOUN 2. ADJECTIVE 3. PRONOUN 4. VERB 5. ADVERB 6. PREPOSITION 7. CONJUNCTION 8. INTERJECTION

* EXPLANATION, *HEADINGS * group of words = one word (IDM:xxx_xxx_xxx/phrase:xxx-xxx-xxx:/clause:xxx-xxx-xxx)

3. The Sentence-3

3. Sentences: they are 3 types.

1. Simple sentence
2. Compound Sentence
3. Complex Sentence

Note: 1. Simple/independent sentence means-
Independent clause (or) principal clause (or) main clause.
2. Dependent sentence means it depends on independent sentence/part is called Dependent clause (or) Subordinate clause.
3. 'and' is the co-ordinating Conjunction.

3.1 Simple sentence (or independent sentence):

A sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Predicate.
(or) A simple sentence is one which has only one Finite Verb.

Example(s): 1. His courage won him honour.

3.2 Compound sentence:

1. Independent sentence+and+independent sentence.

Example:

1. The moon was bright **and** we could see our way.

2. two or three independent sentences joined by **and**

Example:

1. Night came on **and** rain fall heavily **and** we all got very wet.

3. two or three independent sentences + one or more dependent sentences.

Example:

1. Anil called at 5:30 **and** I told him *that-you-had-gone-out*.

(i) Anil called at 5:30 (independent sentence or Main clause)

(ii) I told him (independent sentence or Main clause)

(iii) *that-you-had-gone-out* (dependent sentence or subordinate noun clause)

3.3 Complex sentence: One independent sentence+ one or more dependent sentences:

Example(s):

1. They rested *when-evening-came*.

(i) They rested (independent sentence or Main clause)

(ii) *when evening came* (dependent sentence or subordinate adverb clause)

2. *As-the-boxers-advanced-into-the-ring*, The people said

they-would-not-allow-them-to-fight.

(i) The people said (independent sentence or Main clause)

(ii) *As-the-boxers-advanced-into-the-ring*
(dependent sentence or subordinate adverb clause)

(iii) *they-would-not-allow-them-to-fight*
(dependent sentence or subordinate noun clause)

Questions:

1. _____types of sentences are there.

A. 3

2. A sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Predicate is called_____

A. Simple sentence.

3. Independent sentence+and+independent sentence is called _____

A. Compound sentence.

4. two or three independent sentences joined by and is called_____

A. Compound sentence.

5. two or three independent sentences + one or more dependent sentences is called_____

A. Compound sentence.

6. One independent sentence+ one or more dependent sentences is called _____

A. Complex Sentence.

7. They rested *when-evening-came*. It is the example for _____

A. Complex sentence.

8. *As-the-boxers-advanced-into-the-ring*, The people said
they-would-not-allow-them-to-fight. It is the example for _____

A. Complex sentence.

