

1

Class - 7th

GRAMMAR

The Sentence (Revision)

A group of words that makes complete sense is called a **sentence**. It has at least one subject and one verb.

A sentence always begins with a capital letter and ends with a *full stop/mark of interrogation/mark of exclamation*.

Jumbled words make no sense. Hence a group of jumbled words cannot be a sentence. To make a meaningful sentence, these jumbled words should be arranged in a **proper order**.

KIND OF SENTENCES

1. **Assertive sentences** : Also called **declarative sentences**, assertive sentences are sentences that state something. We place a **full stop** at the end of a statement.
2. **Interrogative sentences** : Whatever one asks something of someone is called an Interrogative sentence or Question. We put a question mark at its end.
3. **Imperative sentences** : Imperative sentences express a command, a request or give an advice. A full stop is placed at the end of such sentences.
4. **Exclamatory sentences** : Exclamatory sentences are used to express strong feelings. We put an exclamation mark at its end or just after the exclamation word.

Further division of sentences : Statements, questions or commands may be further divided into two more kinds : (i) Affirmative; and (ii) Negative.

← Exercise - 2 /

Change the following sentences as directed against each :

1. She is a wonderful baby.
2. What a tasty cake!
3. Clean this room
4. Suresh is an active person.
5. Can we go outside and play?
6. The dogs bark at strangers.
7. He cannot speak English fluently.
8. The principal scolded some students.
9. You should respect your elders.
10. Will you lend me some money?

(Exclamatory)
(Assertive statement)
(Wh-question)
(Negative statement)
(Imperative sentence)
(Interrogative)
(Affirmative)
(Negative)
(Imperative)
(Imperative)

Parts of A Sentence

A sentence is mainly divided into two parts :

(1) **Subject** : The person or thing about which something is said, is called the Subject. To find out a subject, put a question to verb *who?* or *what?*

(2) **Predicate** : What we say about the subject is called the **Predicate**.

← Exercise - 3 /

Rearrange the words to make exclamatory sentences. Also, punctuate them :

1. first won have you the prize
2. how been the day has wonderful
3. what loud noise a car that making is
4. what a that painting is perfect
5. lovely what a you have house
6. followed to lamb Mary's her school has
7. performance it was marvellous what a
8. help is on fire the house
9. the bus i again missed
10. hurts that

← Exercise - 4 /

Identify the subject and the predicate in the following sentences :

1. Children are pure at heart and always speak the truth.
2. Leaves of the swaying tree were casting their shadows on the ground.
3. Like draws like.
4. Were they really teasing their fellow students?
5. Bring me something to eat.
6. Animals bred in captivity are mild rather than wild in nature.
7. There is no such remedy as can reverse the harm done by smoking.
8. Walk a mile in a nature trail every day to remain healthy.
9. Shaswat and his school friends are coming along.
10. Shining behind the clouds was a warm glowing sun.

M.K.D. PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sarai Rai Chanda, Mungra Badshahpur, Jaunpur,

Session – 2020-21

Class-7th

Subject – English Grammar

Chapter – 1 The Sentence

Note:- Read your text book carefully fill the exercise and Question answer in your Notebook.

Explanation

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

1. बोलने या लिखने में शब्दों का प्रयोग होता है। हम प्रायः शब्दों को समूह में प्रयोग करते हैं।

जैसे- Rama plays.

He was going.

Sita is reading.

शब्दों का वह समूह जो पूरा भाव दे “वाक्य” होगा।

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| i. Rama is going. | ii. Is Rama going? |
| Rama's not going. | Rama not going? |
| iii. Go there Rama. | iv. What a fine idea! |
| Do not go there, Rama | What a dirty scene! |

उपर दिए गए वाक्यों से प्रकट होता है कि वाक्य चार प्रकार के कार्य करता है।

- पहले भाग के वाक्य साधारण कथन (Statement) प्रकट करते हैं ऐसे वाक्यों को (Assertive sentence) (विधिसूचक वाक्य) कहते हैं

- यदि सूचना (भावात्मक) हो तो वाक्य (Affirmative sentence) (स्वीकारात्मक) होगा। और यदि सूचना अभावात्मक हो तो वाक्य (Negative) (निषेधात्मक) होगा।
- दूसरे भाग के वाक्य (Sentence) प्रश्न (Question) पूछते हैं। ऐसे वाक्यों को Interrogative Sentence (प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य) कहते हैं। Interrogative Sentence को Question Form भी कहते हैं।
- तीसरे भाग के वाक्यों से आदेश प्रकट होता है। ऐसे वाक्यों का (Imperative Sentence) (आदेशात्मक वाक्य) कहते हैं।
- इसमें कर्ता (You) छिपा रहता है।
- चौथे भाग के वाक्यों द्वारा हृदय की भावना प्रकट होती है। ऐसे वाक्यों को (Exclamatory Sentence) विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य कहते हैं।
- अब हम इसके प्रकार में आते हैं।

Parts of “The Sentence”

- प्रत्येक वाक्य के निम्नलिखित दो भाग होते हैं
Every Sentence has two parts

1. Subject (उद्देश्य)- वाक्य का वह भाग है जिसके विषय में कुछ कहा जाता है। (A subject is that about which we say Somethings)

जैसे- Hari goes.

Sita Writes a letter.

इस वाक्यों में क्रमशः Hari तथा Sita के विषय में कुछ कहा गया है कि वह जाता है एवं वह पत्र लिखती है। अतः क्रमशः Hari और Sita उद्देश्य (Subject) हुए।

2. Predicate-(विधेय)- वाक्य का वह भाग है जिसमें Subject के विषय में कुछ कहा जाता है।

जैसे- Hari goes.

Sita writes a letter?

पहले वाक्य में Hari के विषय में कहा गया कि वह जाता है अतः (goes) जाता है Predicate (विधेय) हुआ

दूसरे वाक्य में Sita के विषय में कहा गया कि वह पत्र लिखती है। अतः writes a letter विधेय (Predicate) हुआ।

Exercises- 1

[A] Pick out the subject in the following subject.

1. Walking in morning is useful.
2. My younger brother in Kanpur is a doctor.
3. Hari sit on the bench.
4. The young boy in the room is wise.
5. She hated abusing others.
6. My father Loves me.
7. The Servant opens the door.

[B] Rearrange the jumbled words in right order to make complete sentence.

1. Egg an me give please.
2. Eating rice am I and fish.
3. Rack is in an almirah the.
4. Basanta his bed is getting from.
5. Playing there boys and girls are.
6. Pages this one has hundred book.
7. Pocket my in pen is my.

[C] Rearrange the words to make exclamatory Sentence Also. Punctuate them-

1. How been the day has wonderful

2. what a that painting is perfect
3. help is on fire the house.
4. lovely what a you have house.
5. what loud noise a car that making is.
6. performance it was marvellous what a
7. followed to lamb Mary,s her school bus.

[D] Identity the subject and predicate in the following sentence-

1. Like draws like.
2. Bring me something to eat.
3. Children are pure at heart and always speak the truth.
4. Walk a mile in a nature trail every day to remain healthy.
5. Were they really teasing their fellow student.
6. Shining behind the clouds was a warm glowing sun.
7. Shaswat and his school friends are coming along.

M.K.D.PUBLIC SCHOOL