

## 6<sup>th</sup> –The Sentence - Subject and Predicate



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

- Little Jack sat in a corner. (make sense)
- Sat little jack corner in a (make no sense)

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

A sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.

### Subject and Predicate

A Sentence consists of two parts: the subject and the predicate.

In a sentence, the subject may be the person or thing that does the action or the one on whom the action is performed.

For example:

The swimmer dived into the pool.

The spacecraft was launched.

In the first sentence, the subject is the swimmer who does the action; and in the second sentence, the action is performed on the subject, that is, the spacecraft.

The rest of the sentence, excluding the subject, is known as the predicate.

The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about. This is called the **subject** of the sentence. The part which tells something about the subject. This is called the **predicate** of the sentence.

The subject of a sentence usually comes first, but occasionally it is put after the predicate; as, Here comes the bus.

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

### Types of Sentences

1. Declarative or Assertive
2. Interrogative
3. Imperative
4. Exclamatory.

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

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.

There will be a grammar test tomorrow.

2. A sentence that asks a question is called an Interrogative sentence. Example:  
Where do you live?

Is this a picture of you when you were a baby?

3. A sentence that expresses a command or a request is called an Imperative sentence. Example:

Be quiet.

Have mercy upon us.

Open your textbooks now.

4. A sentence which expresses strong feelings or emotions is called an exclamatory sentence. Example:

How cold the night is!

What a shame!

### Exercise

Q. In the following sentences separate the subject and the predicate.

1. The general kept us standing.



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2. My father is a journalist.

3. He becomes a doctor.

4. I found it in the drawer.

5. Susan gave me chocolates.

6. We saw the car approaching.

7. They appointed him director.

Q2. Change the sentences as directed.

1. I remained quit. (To negative)

2. No man is immortal. (To interrogative)

3. It is a very cold night. (To exclamatory)

4. It is a good idea. (To interrogative)

5. Why worry about such small issues? (To assertive)

6. I shall never forget those glorious days in school. (To interrogative)

Q. Write a paragraph on "A picnic at my grandparents place".

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