

★ A sentence is a group of words which consist of a subject and a verb. ★

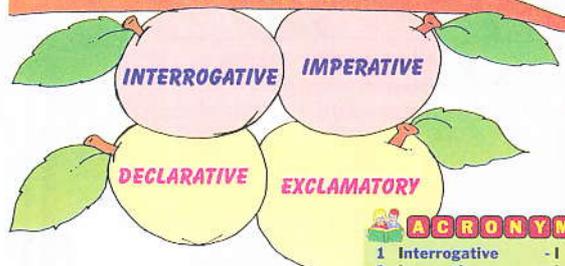
Examples:

- The child is crying.
- The boy is crying.
- The plate is clean.
- Mother is going to the market.



There are four types of sentences:

### TYPES OF SENTENCES



ACRONYM	
1 Interrogative	- I
2 Imperative	- I
3 Exclamatory	- E
4 Declarative	- D
ACRONYM - IIED	

#### (i) Interrogative Sentence

- A sentence that asks a question.
- The question mark (?) will be used:

Examples:

- Who are you?
- When are you coming?
- Do you have a pen?

#### (ii) Imperative Sentence

- A sentence that gives an order or makes a request.
- Sometimes an exclamation mark (!) is used. Examples:

- Keep quiet!
- Please switch on the fan!
- Go away!
- Come in!
- Get out!
- Please help me!

#### (iii) Declarative Sentence

- A sentence that makes a statement.
- States something about a person or a thing.

Examples:

- She is wearing a red hat.
- That book is thick.
- They are my friends.
- A mammal gives birth to its young.
- Joshua has many stamps from England.

#### (iv) Exclamatory Sentence

- A sentence that makes an exclamation.
- The exclamation mark (!) is used.

Examples:

- Watch out!
- Be careful!
- What a lovely picture!
- The movie was exciting!
- I can't believe my eyes!
- What a beautiful doll!
- Tomorrow's a holiday!



MEMORY TEST

Identify whether the following sentence is interrogative, imperative, declarative or exclamatory.

- What a hot day!

### Sentences

#### Simple Sentences

- A simple sentence has one subject and one verb.
- It explains only one idea.

Examples:

- The little girl is dancing.
- They are going to the library.
- Ah Chong rides a motorbike.
- The blackboard is dirty.
- The baby is crying.
- She likes to read storybooks.
- Mrs Raju cooked chicken curry yesterday.
- Su Lin is washing the dishes.
- Annie is drawing.



#### Compound Sentences

- A compound sentence has two or more simple sentences.
- Has two separate and complete ideas that are joined together by a conjunction to become one sentence.
- Examples of conjunctions are 'and', 'but', 'or', 'so'.

Examples:

- She is the director and you are the actor.
  - She is the director
  - You are the actor
  - and she is the director.
  - 1st idea
  - 2nd idea with conjunction



**RULE 1**

- A sentence usually has two main parts :
  - a subject (what the sentence is about) and
  - a predicate (the part of the sentence which gives information about the subject)

Examples :

Subject	Predicate
Birds	fly.
Kuala Lumpur	is the capital of Malaysia.
My friend	likes to play the guitar.
Whales	are mammals.
The spectators	cheered loudly.
The girl	has written a poem.

**RULE 3**

- The predicate must contain at least one finite verb. A verb that ends in 'ing' or has 'to' before it is a non-finite verb.

Examples :

Sentences with only non-finite verbs	Sentences with finite verbs
The dog barking. <input type="checkbox"/>	The dog is barking. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
We to do homework. <input type="checkbox"/>	We have to do our homework. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
They to go swimming. <input type="checkbox"/>	They want to go swimming. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**RULE 2**

The subject usually comes before the object.

- Nurul can speak English fluently.
- Can speak English fluently Nurul.
- The blackboard is dirty.
- Is dirty the blackboard.
- I must be at home by two o'clock.
- Must be at home by two o'clock I.
- Sheila is reading a storybook.
- Reading a storybook is Sheila.

**RULE 4**

The predicate may also contain an object, a complement or an adverbial. The object or complement comes immediately after the verb.

Examples :

- (i) My brother drives the car.  
subject verb object : what my brother drives
- (ii) We are classmates.  
subject verb object : what we are

The adverbial usually appears at the end of the sentence such as after the verb, object or complement.

Examples :

- (i) He has collected stamps since 1999.  
subject verb object adverbial
- (ii) She runs across the bridge.  
subject verb adverbial

**RULE 5**

A sentence can contain two objects

- Direct object - something which receives the action from the subject
- Indirect object - someone who benefits from the action on the direct object

The indirect object comes after the direct object if it is in a prepositional phrase.

Examples :

- (i) Jason returned the book to his best friend.  
subject verb direct object prepositional phrase indirect object preposition
- (ii) Jason returned his best friend the book.  
subject verb indirect object direct object

**RULES FOR SUBJECT AND PREDICATE**

Examples of sentences:

Subject	Predicate
1. Birds	fly.
2. Fish	swim.
3. The pupil	reads a book.
4. The cat	caught a mouse.
5. Henry	opened the door.
6. Margaret	goes to school.
7. The man	went into the chemist's.
8. The chemist	took the cork out of a bottle.
9. The cork	was in the bottle.
10. A poor woodcutter	was cutting wood.

Subject	Predicate
1. His axe	fell into the water.
2. The fairy	showed him a silver axe.
3. I	will give you the gold axe and the silver one.
4. An old gentleman	was walking along the street.
5. A boy	had left some dry wood near the fire.
6. The wood	caught fire.
7. The children	bought a lot of toys.
8. The pupils	are playing football.
9. My aunt	is sewing curtains.

Subject	Predicate
1. The shopkeeper	sells bicycles.
2. The cat	killed a rat.
3. My dog	is barking in front of my house.
4. The rain	has stopped now.
5. A giant-sized man	is eating at the restaurant.
6. This flower	is in the garden.
7. He	has lost his knife.
8. Mary	can sing.
9. Shirley	opened the window.
10. My uncle	wanted to buy a farm.

Subject	Predicate
1. She	went into the shop.
2. Ming	sat at the back of the class.
3. The gardener	is watering the plants.
4. My mother	will feed the hens.
5. The old man	walked slowly out of the house.
6. May	answered all the questions.
7. The girl	sells butter, sugar and tea.
8. My father	paid a visit to Beirut.
9. The hen	laid an egg.
10. The trees	have lost all their leaves.