



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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| Class: VI | Department: ENGLISH | Date of Submission: APRIL 2021 |
| WORKSHEET | Topic: Kinds of Sentences, Punctuations and Contractions (Answer key) | Note : NOTEBOOK |

The Sentence:

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense by itself.

Read the following sentences.

- A. These books
- B. I love to read these books.

In both these examples, more than one word is joined together to convey some meaning. The first group of words has some meaning, but it is not complete in itself. The second group of words conveys a particular meaning and it is complete in itself. It is called a sentence.



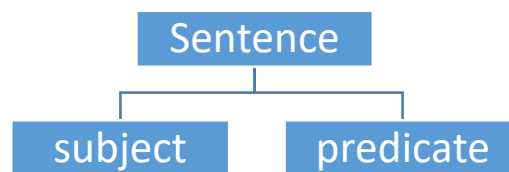
Note that:

A sentence:

- Begins with a capital letter, and
- Ends with a full stop(.), a question mark(?) or an exclamatory mark(!)

A sentence is made up of two parts.

1. **Subject** – the doer of the action in a sentence or what is being spoken about.
2. **Predicate** – the part of the sentence that tells us something about the subject.



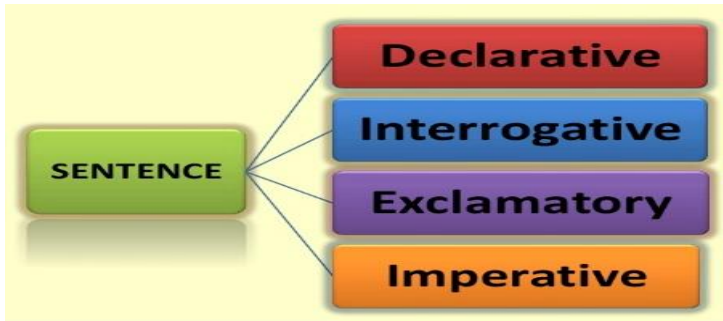
I love chocolates.

Ex.1 Read the following sentences and identify the subject and the predicate:

| S No. | Sentence | Subject | Predicate |
|-------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | The lion is the king of the jungle. | The lion | is the king of the jungle. |
| 2. | Mother told an interesting story. | Mother | told an interesting story. |
| 3. | The actors performed well. | The actors | performed well. |
| 4. | The Indian team won the match. | The Indian team | won the match. |
| 5. | My father's best friend gave him a present. | My father's best friend | gave him a present. |

Ex.2. Rearrange the words to make meaningful sentences:

1. dirty /I/ clothes/ wash/ with/ and/ soap/ water
I wash dirty clothes with soap and water.
2. received /the/ message/ well-being/ we/ their/ of
We received the message of their well-being.
3. the/ enjoy/ let/ us /evening/ pleasant
Let us enjoy the pleasant evening.
4. a /crashed/ the/ into/ building/ helicopter
The helicopter crashed into a building,
5. can/ a/ in desert the camel for days water live without many
The camel can live in a desert without water for many days.
6. stone stumbled the old man on a
The old man stumbled on a stone.



- ❖ Kinds of Sentences:
- There are four kinds of sentences.

1. Declarative sentence:

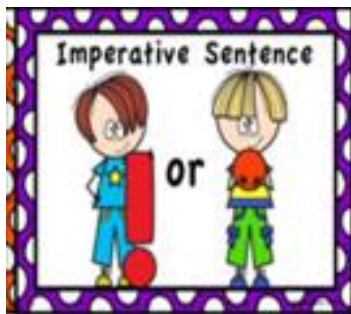
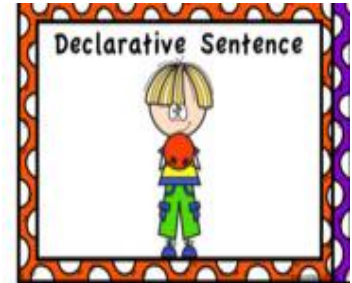
A Declarative sentence “declares” or states a fact or an opinion. They give information and are also called Assertive sentences. A Declarative sentence ends with a period (.).

Eg: Mini lives in a big cottage.

➤ Declarative sentences can be either positive or negative.

Eg: It’s a rainy day. (Positive)

You have not done your homework today. (Negative)



2. Imperative sentence:

Imperative sentences are those which express commands, requests, advices, suggestions, warnings or a wish. An imperative sentence ends with either a period (.) or an exclamation mark (!).

Eg: Shut the door. (an order)

Please give me a glass of water. (a request)

Have a safe journey. (a wish)

3. Interrogative sentence:

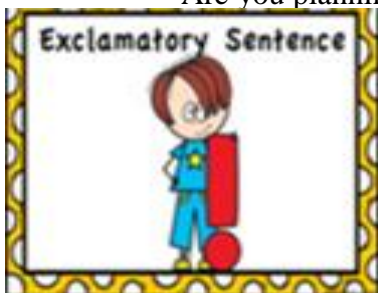
A sentence that asks a question is called an interrogative sentence. It begins with interrogative words like ‘What’, ‘Who’, ‘When’, ‘Where’, ‘Why’, ‘Which’ and ‘How’. In some cases in the interrogative form the auxiliary verb (helping verb) precedes the subject which is then followed by the main verb (i.e. Are you coming...?)

Interrogative sentence ends with a question mark (?).

Eg: Where do you live?

How is your new school?

Are you planning to buy this book?



4. Exclamatory sentences:

Exclamatory sentences are those which express strong feelings or emotions and ends with an exclamation mark(!).

Eg: Hurray! We won the game!

Oh no! I lost my purse.

Q.3. Identify the kinds of sentences:

1. What a pleasant evening we have had!
Exclamatory
2. Better finish the work today.
Imperative.
3. Has Lalitha decorated her house?
Interrogative
4. You are requested to maintain silence.
Imperative.
5. Our team has won many tournaments.
Affirmative (Declarative)
6. Will he ever mend his ways?
Interrogative
7. Come back at once.
Imperative
8. Alas! Thousands of people have lost their lives in the flood.
Exclamatory

Punctuation:

Punctuation is used to create sense, clarity, and stress in sentences. We use punctuation marks to add meaning to our writing.

Punctuation

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| Period ● My name's Beth and I was 18 in July. | Question Mark ? Where are you from? | Quotation Marks " " "I work in Italy", said Jimmy. | Exclamation Mark ! Sit down! |
| Comma , She is your sister, isn't she? | Hyphen - My eight-year-old boy loves reading. | Apostrophe ' They're going to the movies tonight. | |
| Colon : You have two choices: finish the work today or lose the contract. | Parentheses () The two brothers (Richard and Sean) were learning how to play guitar. | Semicolon ; My daughter is a teacher; my son is a doctor. | |

Q.4. Rewrite the following sentences after inserting the necessary punctuation marks and use the capital letters, wherever required:



1. this is my fathers office where he comes to work everyday
This is my father's office, where he comes to work every day.
2. raman is wise prudent intelligent and tactful
Raman is wise, prudent, intelligent and tactful.
3. he went to a hotel took the key opened his room kept his bag and suitcase in
came out
He went to a hotel, took the key, opened his room, kept his bag and suitcase inside and came out.
4. what a charming scenery
What a charming scenery!
5. mrs chopra knows english hindi urdu Bengali tamil and Punjabi
Mrs. Chopra knows English, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Tamil and Punjabi.
6. will you help me
Will you help me?

Contractions:

A contraction is a shortened form of two words. In a contraction, an apostrophe takes the place of the missing letters.

| ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONTRACTIONS | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| aren't - are not can't - cannot couldn't - could not didn't - did not doesn't - does not don't - do not hadn't - had not hasn't - has not haven't - have not he'd - he had he'd - he would he'll - he will he'll - he shall he's - he is he's - he has | Id - I had Id - I would I'll - I will I'll - I shall I'm - I am I've - I have isn't - is not let's - let us mightn't - might not mustn't - must not shan't - shall not she'd - she had she'd - she would she'll - she will she'll - she shall | she's - she is she's - she has shouldn't - should not that's - that is that's - that has there's - there is there's - there has they'd - they had they'd - they would they'll - they will they'll - they shall they're - they are they've - they have we'd - we had we'd - we would | we're - we are we've - we have weren't - were not what'll - what will What'll - what shall what're - what are what's - what is what's - what has what've - what have where's - where is where's - where has who'd - who had who'd - who would who'll - who will who'll - who shall | who're - who are who's - who is who's - who has who's - who has who've - who have won't - will not you'd - you had you'd - you would you'll - you will you'll - you shall you're - you are you've - you have |

Ex.5. Write the following sentences in contracted form:

1. I am waiting for the bus.

I'm waiting for the bus.

2. He is a doctor. He is very helpful so people love him.

He's a doctor. He's very helpful so people love him.

3. He would play the violin.

He'd play the violin.

4. She is always late for those lessons.

She's always late for those lessons.

5. She will be going to Spain.

She'll be going to Spain.

6. You would do your homework in time formerly.

You'd do your homework in time formerly.

7. He will come to us tomorrow.

He'll come to us tomorrow.
