



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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| Class: VI | Department: ENGLISH | Date of Submission: MAY 2022 |
| WORKSHEET NO: 4 | Topic: Kinds of Sentences Contraction &Punctuation | Note: NOTEBOOK |

SENTENCES

A group of words arranged to make complete sense is called a Sentence.

Eg: Goa has fine beaches.

The computer has become a part and parcel of our life.

- A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?), or a mark of exclamation (!).

Types of Sentences



There are four kinds of sentences:

- Declarative or Assertive
- Interrogative
- Imperative
- Exclamatory

Declarative or Assertive

An assertive sentence simply says or states something or gives information about something.

- ❖ An assertive sentence can be either affirmative or negative.

Example: The time is eight o'clock.

Tansen was one of the nine gems in the court of Akbar. (affirmative)

As a child, he did not want to learn music. (negative)

Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are sentences that ask something. It ends with a mark of Interrogation.

- ❖ An interrogative sentence can be a yes or no question or a 'wh'- question. A 'wh' – question begins with a question word like –who, why, when, etc.

Example: Will you help me?

Have you seen my brother?

Where is she going?

Imperative Sentences:

A sentence that expresses, a command, a request, a proposal, an order, or an advice is called an Imperative sentence.

- ❖ An Imperative sentence has “You” as the subject but does not begin with the subject. The subject you remain unstated but understood.

Example: Never do it again.

Do me a favour, please.

Always respect your elders.

Exclamatory Sentences

A sentence that expresses a sudden or strong feeling is called an exclamatory sentence.

- ❖ Exclamatory sentences are exclaimed in part or in full.
- ❖ A mark of exclamation (!) is put at the end of an exclamatory sentence.

Example:

How beautiful the butterfly is!

Hurrah! India has won the hockey series.

Exercise :1

Identify the kinds of sentences:

1. Muskan plays chess.
2. Have you read Shakespeare's Tempest?

3. Rainbow is made up of seven colours.
4. Is it very cold in Nainital?
5. Vehicles produce a lot of pollution.
6. I can't believe it!
7. This story is very interesting.
8. How can we conserve water?
9. Please listen to me.
10. May God bless you.
11. Have you ever tried your luck?
12. Show me your homework.

Exercise :2

Identify the kinds of sentences:

1. Mary Kom was honoured with the Arjuna Award in 2003.
2. Please report at 8a.m for the practice session tomorrow.
3. When did Sindhu start playing badminton?
4. Fantastic! let's go.
5. Don't go out to play without having your dinner.
6. Where will the Olympic Games be held next?
7. How ungrateful you are!
8. Wear a helmet while driving a two-wheeler.
9. How well you sing!
10. I really wish I had studied harder before the exams.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation means the use of certain marks in writing and printing in order to make the writing clearer in its meaning.

The principle stops are:

1. The Full Stop or Period (.)
2. Comma (,)
3. Colon (:)
4. Semi-Colon (;)

THE FULL STOP OR PERIOD (.)

The full stop represents the longest pause. It indicates the close of a complete sentence. It is used:

- ❖ At the end of Assertive sentences.
- ❖ At the end of Imperative sentences
- ❖ With some abbreviations.

Example: I live in Mumbai.
Open the window.

COMMA (,)

The comma is the most commonly used punctuation mark as it is used in more ways than any other mark. It is the shortest pause.

- ❖ It is used to separate words and phrases.
- ❖ It is used after dates and in addresses.
- ❖ It is usually used before ‘**and**’ or ‘**or**’ introducing the final term.

Example: We bought apples, oranges, bananas, and grapes.
If you take this route, you will save at least two hours.

THE SEMICOLON (;)

The semicolon is used to show a stronger separation between the parts of a sentence.

- ❖ The semicolon is used to separate independent co-ordinate clauses.

Example: The weather was cold and icy; therefore, we didn't go.
These special artist's pencils are available in three colours; namely, red, green and blue.

THE COLON (:)

The colon indicates the strongest possible break within a sentence.

- ❖ The colon is used before a list of items or details.
- ❖ The colon is used to divide the parts of references, titles, formulae and numerals.

Example: The time was 9:15 p.m.
Please send me the following items: a loaf of bread, four eggs, a packet of butter, and a bottle of milk.

Exercise :3

Punctuate the following sentences and use capital letters where required:

1. please post this letter
2. where is the book i gave you
3. mohan is honest brave and strong
4. india pakistan and bangladesh constitute the indian subcontinent
5. the higher we go the cooler it gets
6. may i send you a cup of tea
7. if you need my help call me up
8. dr s dani is highly qualified
9. he speaks fluently correctly and fearlessly
10. miss mary joseph ba ma b ed is my sons class teacher

CONTRACTIONS

A contraction is a shortened version of the written and spoken forms of a word. In a contraction, an apostrophe takes the place of the missing letters.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONTRACTIONS

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| 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 I'd - I had I'd - 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've - who have won't - will not wouldn't - would 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 |
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Exercise:4

Write the correct contraction in the sentence.

1. She said sick. (he is)
2. not feeling well. (I am)
3. No, you leaving the table. (are not)

4. a purple flower. (it is)
5. Ihear you. (cannot)
6. They afraid of the dark. (are not)
7. It time for milk. (is not)
8. I believe she is visiting us. (cannot)
9.your name? (what is)
10. Young children play with matches. (should not)
