

CLASS – 4 ENGLISH LANGUAGE WORKSHEET (CHAPTER 1)

TOPIC: THE SENTENCE

SYNOPSIS:-

A sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense. A sentence contains a subject and a verb. It always begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop(.), question mark(?), or an exclamation mark(!) .

There are four kinds of sentences:-

- 1) Declarative sentences
- 2) Interrogative sentences
- 3) Imperative sentences
- 4) Exclamatory sentences

- DECLARATIVE SENTENCES- Sentences that state a fact or an argument and ends with a full stop(.)

Example: a) This is a table.

b) Our final examinations will begin from March.

There are two kinds of declarative sentences **positive** and **negative** sentences.

Example: a) Rohan is playing.(Positive)

b) Rohan is not playing.(Negative)

- INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES- Sentences that asks a question and end with a question mark(?)

Example: a) Where do you live?

b) Is it raining?

- IMPERATIVE SENTENCES- Sentences that express commands, make requests or give advice and ends with a full stop(.)

Example: a) Shut the door.(command)

b) Please give me a pen.(request)

- EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES- Sentences that express strong feelings and end with an exclamation mark(!)

- Example: a) How cold the night is!

b) What a brave soldier he is!

Sometimes short commands can also end with an exclamation mark.

Example: a) Hurray! The exams are over.
b) Stop!

A. Match the words in the two columns to make meaningful sentences.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. The captain | a. has many leaves. |
| 2. The tree | b. is situated in Agra. |
| 3. The Taj Mahal | c. orders the soldiers to march quickly |

B. Mention what kind of sentence each of the following is.

1. Kalpana has not come back home.
2. Where is your umbrella?
3. Oh, that is so sweet!

C. Rearrange the words to make complete sentences. Remember to use proper punctuation marks and capital letters.

1. on / Saturdays / work / do / you
2. December / Himachal / often / it / in / snows / in
3. beautiful / Spain / country / is / a

D. Change these sentences into Interrogative sentences. Begin each sentence with the word in the brackets.

1. The food is spicy.(is)
2. The lions were chasing the deer.(Were)
3. She was singing sweetly.(Was)

E. Change these sentences to form that is mentioned in the brackets.

1. Rahul is going on a trip to Shimla.(interrogative)
2. Was the boy hurt?(statement)
3. The dog fell into the gutter.(exclamation)

F. Rewrite these sentences as negative sentences.

1. He is clever.
2. Riya can dance well.
3. The Prime Minister will visit the city.

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Exercise A(Page 2)

Exercise B(Page 3)

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