

# 1. THE SENTENCE

Always  
13/4/2021

Learn and write in your fair notebook.

A **sentence** is a group of words that conveys a complete thought. It expresses a complete idea or asks question by telling who or what is or what happens. A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!).

वाक्य शब्दों का वह समूह है जो हमें पूर्ण विचार से अवगत कराता है। यह पूर्ण विचार या प्रश्न जैसे कौन, क्या या क्या घटित हुआ आदि को दर्शाता है। एक वाक्य पूर्ण विराम से (.) प्रश्नसूचक चिह्न से (?) या विस्मयबोधक चिह्न (!) पर समाप्त होता है।

**Read the groups of words given below.**

a. A sunny day today is

b. Today never it rained.

These sets of words don't make a complete meaning. But if we rearrange the words, a complete sense is formed.

इन वाक्यों से कोई अर्थ नहीं बनता। परन्तु यदि हम इन्हें व्यवस्थित कर दें तो ये complete sense बनाते हैं।

a. Today is a sunny day.

b. It never rained today.

अब ये शब्द समूह पूर्ण वाक्य हैं।

**A. Tick the set of words that are meaningful.**

1. The quite

2. The rainbow appeared.

3. He ran fast but lost the race.

4. I have put the television on mute.

5. I will visit.

6. He is calling.

7. Although he spoke.

8. The doors of these rooms are locked.

9. Go now.

10. She the quite



## Parts of a Sentence

A sentence consists of two parts – subject and predicate.  
The subject of the sentence is the doer of the action expressed in the sentence.  
The subject is also the person (s) or the thing (s) that we are talking about. The subject is a noun, pronoun, or a noun phrase. It usually comes before a main verb.

एक वाक्य दो भागों से मिलकर बनता है – विषय (subject) और विधेय (predicate)।  
वाक्य में subject कर्ता के कर्म (कार्य) को दर्शाता है। Subject कोई व्यक्ति या वस्तु भी हो सकता है जिसके विषय में हम बात कर रहे हैं। यह noun, pronoun या noun की कोई अवस्था भी हो सकती है। यह सामान्यतः verb से पहले आते हैं।

**Example:** The children of V.P.S School wear grey blazers.

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Subject

The predicate of the sentence is the part of the sentence which tells us something about the subject. It can be a verb with or without other words going with it.

Predicate sentence का वह भाग है जो हमें subject के बारे में बताता है। यह क्रिया के साथ या उसके बिना भी हो सकता है।

**Example:** Samita has stood first in the entrance exam.

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Predicate

### Let Us Understand

- The **subject** is a noun or a pronoun with or without other words.
  - The **predicate** is a verb with or without adverb, adverb phrases, complements, etc.
  - The subject generally precedes the predicate but occasionally, it is put after the predicate.
- Example:** Here comes the batsman. (Subject, the batsman, comes after the predicate.)  
**Example:** You leave the room at once. (The subject 'you' is understood which can be omitted.)

### B. Underline the subject and circle the predicate.

1. Sandeep decided to attend the meeting.
2. The organisation is well equipped with materials.
3. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces.
4. There goes the ball for a six.
5. Sit down and pay attention.

### C. Add a

1. —
2. —
3. —
4. —
5. —

### Types

There

Sent

1. —