



Sentences



Quick Concept Recap

SENTENCE

A sentence is a group of words expressing a complete thought. A sentence is a group of words which starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), question mark (?) or exclamation mark (!). Sentences are of five different types.

1. Assertive Sentences

An assertive sentence is the one which states a fact. They are usually simple sentences which declare, state, or assert something. They always end with a period. They are also called as declarative sentence.

For example:

Mahatma Gandhi fought for the freedom of India.

2. Interrogative Sentences

An Interrogative sentence is the one which asks questions. They always end with a question mark.

For example:

Who is there? What is your name?

3. Imperative Sentences

An imperative sentence gives a command, makes a request or expresses a wish. They can either convey positive or negative feeling.

For example:

- He does not right well.
- Go to your room.
- Please lend me your pencil.

4. Exclamatory Sentences

A sentence which expresses strong and sudden feeling is called an exclamatory sentence. These feelings might be of happiness, victory, anger, surprise, pity. Such sentences always end with an exclamation mark.

For example:

- Oh, I didn't see you come in!
- Wow, what a beautiful scene!

5. Optative sentence: A sentence which expresses a wish or desire is called optative sentence.

For example:

- May you have a pleasant journey!
- May your prayers be answered!

JUMBLED SENTENCES

Jumbled sentences are actually a type of language proficiency test question. In this type of test, words of sentences or few parts of sentences are mixed up or jumbled. You are supposed to rearrange those parts to make the sentence meaningful.

For example: sings/She/very/sweetly

Answer: She sings very sweetly.

In the example, the words are all mixed up (jumbled). So, we could not make out a clear conclusion for the sentence. But when we have rearranged the words properly we got a clear meaning for the sentence.

Sometimes sentences are divided into phrases. These phrases are jumbled. The person solving it is expected to look at the jumbled phrases, comprehend the meaning implied and put the sentence in order. In a jumbled sentence, phrases are separated using a slash (/).

How to solve a jumbled sentence?

Step 1: Identify the subject.

Step 2: Identify the action.

Step 3: Make the sentence. Example:

are always/cannot be/people who/quarrelling/
happy

1. Identify the subject.

People who

2. Identify the action.

Are always quarrelling

3. Make the sentence.

People who are always quarrelling cannot be happy.

Multiple Choice Questions

Level - 1

Directions (Q. 1 to 10): Identify the type of the following sentences.

- The beautiful rainbow soon faded away.
(a) Declarative (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Exclamatory
- How beautiful she is!
(a) Declarative (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Exclamatory
- The earth revolves round the sun.
(a) Declarative (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Exclamatory
- Arun has bought a swanky car.
(a) Declarative (b) Imperative
(c) Exclamatory (d) Optative
- May God give wealth to him!
(a) Declarative (b) Interrogative
(c) Optative (d) Exclamatory
- Where do you live?
(a) Optative (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Exclamatory
- I shot an arrow in the air.
(a) Declarative (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Optative
- We saw many animals at the zoo.
(a) Declarative (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Exclamatory
- Are these mangoes sweet?
(a) Optative (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Exclamatory
- I need a glass of water.
(a) Declarative (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Optative

Directions (Qs. 11 to 15): In the following questions, sentences have been divided into parts. The parts are named P, Q, R, S. Rearrange the parts P, Q, R, S to form meaningful sentences.

- P: He is Q: everything- R: careless in -S: doing
(a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) RQPS (d) PRSQ
- P: Walk-Q: carefully- R: on-S: road
(a) PQRS (b) QPRS

- (c) RQPS (d) PRSQ
- P: He- Q: lives- R: in-S: comfort
(a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) RQPS (d) PRSQ
- P: a- Q: He had- R: narrow- S: escape
(a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) RQPS (d) PRSQ
- P: carefully- Q: document- R: the- S: We examined
(a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) RQPS (d) SRQP

Directions (Qs. 16 to 20): Put each sentence into the right order.

- cat/chased /dog/The/the
(a) Chased the cat the dog.
(b) The cat the dog chased.
(d) The cat chased the dog.
(c) The dog chased the cat.
- playing/the/It/is/in/fun/snow.
(a) Fun it is playing in the snow.
(b) It is fun playing in the snow.
(c) In the snow playing it is fun.
(d) Playing in the snow it is fun.
- to/beach/the/going/like/I
(a) To the beach I like going.
(b) The beach I like going to.
(c) Going to the beach I like.
(d) I like going to the beach.
- under/the/Fish/sea/live
(a) The sea fish live under.
(b) Under live fish is sea.
(c) Under the sea live fish.
(d) Fish live under the sea.
- is/car/blue/Our
(a) Our blue is car.
(b) Blue is our car.
(c) Our car is blue.
(d) Is blue our car?

Multiple Choice Questions

Level - 2

- Match the following jumbled up words to make a meaningful sentence.

	List-I		List-II
a.	Hes tea plaep	1.	An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
b.	Na ppale ayda peesk het cod ywaa	2.	Apple is red in colour.
c.	Leppa si dre ni clorou	3.	Apple full of vitamins.
d.	Eplap si ulfl fo tminsvai	4.	She ate an apple.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	2	3	1
(d)	3	2	4	1

22. Solve the following puzzle and choose the most appropriate sentence made from using these jumbled up words from the options.

1.				2.			4.
3.							

Across 1: An animal that is large and grey and have big ears and long trunk.

Across 3: An elongated pointed tooth, usually one of a pair, extending outside of the mouth in certain animals such as the walrus, elephant or wild boar.

Down 2: Third person singular present tense of have.

Down 4: A number that succeeds the numeral 1 but precedes the numeral 3.

- (a) Walrus has two teeth.
- (b) Wild boar has two tusks.
- (c) Elephant has two tusks.
- (d) Elephant has two teeth.

23. Match the following jumbled up sentences with the sentences in the correct sequences.

	List-I		List-II
a.	hnoj si a dnsohame ybo	1.	They make a good couple
b.	aarIC si a ulbaeftu rgil	2.	john is handsome boy
c.	hyte keam a oodg lpuoce.	3.	carla is a beautiful girl.

	A	B	C
(a)	2	3	1
(b)	2	1	3
(c)	3	1	2
(d)	1	2	3

Directions (Qs. 24 to 33): The conversation given below between two people is jumbled up; solve each of the sentence to make the conversation understandable.

A: talk/to/can/Katrina/I/ please _____ (24)

B: calling/who/may/I/know/is _____ (25)

A: friend/her/I/Anita/ am _____ (26)

B: sorry/am/I/she/lunch/out/is/but/have/to/now/right _____ (27)

A: call/lunch/twill/I/her/after _____ (28)

B: you/message/have/do/any _____ (29)

A: call/no/later/will/I _____ (30)

B: tell/Anita/please/her/called _____ (31)

A: will/I/her/call/ask/you/to _____ (32)

B: thanks, ok _____ (33)

24. (a) Talk to Katrina can I please?

(b) Can I talk to Katrina please?

(c) Katrina can I talk to please?

(d) Can I please talk to Katrina?

25. (a) May I know who is calling?

(b) Who is calling may I know?

(c) Calling who is may I know?

(d) None of these,

26. (a) Her friend Anita I am.

(b) I am Anita her friend.

(c) I am her friend Anita.

(d) Anita her friend I am.

27. (a) I am sorry, but she is out to have lunch right now.

(b) But she is out to have lunch right now, I am sorry.

(c) She is out to have lunch right now but I am sorry.

(d) But I am sorry, she is out to have lunch right now.

28. (a) After lunch I will call her.

(b) Call her after lunch will I.

(c) I will call her after lunch.

(d) Will I call her after lunch.

29. (a) Have you do any message?
 (b) Do have any message you?
 (c) Do you have any message?
 (d) Any message do you have?
30. (a) Will I call later no.
 (b) No, I will call later.
 (c) I will no call later.
 (d) I will later call no.
31. (a) Anita called her please tell.
 (c) Anita called please tell her.
 (b) Tell her Anita called please.
 (d) Please tell her Anita called.
32. (a) Will I ask to call you her?
 (b) I will ask her to call you.
 (c) Ask her to call you I will
 (d) Ask to call you her I will.
33. (a) Ok thanks
 (b) Thanks ok
 (c) Either (a) or (b) is fine.
 (d) Neither (a) nor (b).
- Directions (Qs. 34 to 45): Read the questions and choose the correct option.
34. The interrogative sentence for - Rupee is the currency of India.
 (a) What do you mean?
 (b) What is the currency of India?
 (c) What is currency?
 (d) None of these
35. How many colours does the Indian national flag have?
 (a) There are two colours
 (b) The flag has three colours
 (c) The Indian national flag has three colours
 (d) None of these
36. Which among the following is an optative sentence?
 (a) May God bless you!
 (b) How are you?
 (c) Please give me a glass of water.
 (d) Do your job well.

37. Which of the following is a negative-imperative sentence?
 (a) Will I start the job today?
 (b) We should be thankful.
 (c) I don't like rain.
 (d) Books are like good friends.
38. Which of the following is not an exclamatory sentence?
 (a) Wow! I like it
 (b) Hurray! We won the game.
 (c) Lee had to wash the dog.
 (d) Yummy! The food is tasty.
39. Which of the following sentences is incorrect?
 (a) Life is a precious gift.
 (b) How much money can you give me?
 (c) Do not spend all your money.
 (d) Dancing in rain.
40. There are types of sentences.
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 8
41. The assertive sentence always ends with a _____.
 (a) comma (b) # (c) : (d) .
42. A sentence asking about something or someone is
 (a) Question (b) Statement
 (c) Exclamation (d) None of these
43. A wish or desire is expressed in _____ sentence.
 (a) Interrogative (b) Optative
 (c) Assertive (d) Negative
44. An emotion is expressed in an _____ sentence.
 (a) Optative (b) Imperative
 (c) Exclamatory (d) None of these
45. A sentence that makes a declaration is called _____ sentence.
 (a) Interrogative (b) Declarative
 (c) Optative (d) Exclamatory