

I'm not a robot



Types of sentences worksheet class 8

Identify the type of sentence for each given option: (A) Exclamatory sentence (B) Interrogative sentence (C) Imperative sentence (D) Declarative sentence 1. I would like you to see my new house. - (A) Declarative sentence 2. Are the Jones arriving in the morning or evening? - (A) Interrogative sentence 3. When will we meet the director? - (B) Declarative sentence 4. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan. - (D) Exclamatory sentence 5. What does this new cream do for you? - (D) Declarative sentence 6. My cousin met a nice young man last year. - (D) Declarative sentence 7. Could you teach me French? - (B) Imperative sentence 8. When was the battle of Panipat fought? - (B) Interrogative sentence 9. Everyone must take care of public property. - (C) Declarative sentence 10. What a loud sound that is! - (D) Exclamatory sentence 11. When can you bring me the report? - (B) Interrogative sentence 12. While I was cooking, the telephone suddenly rang. - (D) Declarative sentence 13. The pen is mightier than the sword. - (C) Declarative sentence Given article text here The four types of sentences are assertive, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. Assertive sentences state facts or make declarations and end with a period. Examples include "I went to the market yesterday" and "Sparrow is a beautiful bird." Interrogative sentences ask questions and end with a question mark. For instance, "What is your name?" and "What time do you get up in the morning?" Imperative sentences give commands or make requests and also end with a period. Phrases like "Please be quiet" and "Clean your room" are examples of imperative sentences. Exclamatory sentences express emotions or feelings and end with an exclamation mark. Examples include "It's a beautiful day!" and "I'm excited to watch this movie!" A complete sentence consists of two parts: a subject and a predicate. The subject is the person, place, or thing being described, while the predicate tells something about that subject. To identify the subject, we look for the verb in the sentence and ask "who" or "what." For example, in "Joseph likes to play volleyball," Joseph is the subject because it's what the sentence is describing. The verb is "likes," so we ask "who likes?" The answer is "Joseph," so the predicate is "likes to play volleyball." Clauses are groups of words with their own subject and predicate but do not form a complete sentence on their own. They often serve as a part of another sentence. For instance, in "Because you are feeling well, you can go out today," the bolded phrase "you can go out today" is a clause that relies on the preceding clause "because you are feeling well." Phrases, on the other hand, are groups of words that make sense but do not form a complete sentence. They may contain nouns or verbs and are often used at the end of a sentence. Given article text here Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall. The Sun rises in the East. This is not the right way of doing things. Chapter Practice Question 1: Separate the subject and predicate in the following sentences. She has a good memory. No man can serve two masters. The sea has many varieties of fishes. A bus passed our house. My father got a promotion. Here comes the bus. James has a good memory. A healthy body leads to a healthy mind. The Earth revolves around the Sun. It is a very cold day. Answer: Subject—She Predicate—has a good memory Subject—No man Predicate— can serve two masters Subject—The sea Predicate—has many varieties of fishes Subject—A bus Predicate—passed our house Subject—My father Predicate—got a promotion Subject—Here comes Predicate—the bus Subject—James Predicate—has a good memory Subject—A healthy body Predicate—leads to a healthy mind Subject—The Earth Predicate—revolves around the Sun Subject—It Predicate—is a very cold day The Sun Question 2: Complete the sentences using suitable subject. _____ rises in the East. _____ is good for health. _____ is money. _____ is wealth. _____ is one. _____ is a hot day. _____ is a big city. _____ is the capital of Pakistan. _____ never fit well. _____ is the best physician. Answer: The Sun Milk Time Health God Today Kolkata Islamabad Borrowed garments Nature Question 3: Complete the sentences using suitable predicate. The Sun _____ The cow _____ Delhi _____ The flower _____ Akbar _____ The bird _____ The tree _____ The Earth _____ The slope _____ He _____ Answer: sets in the West, gives us milk, is the capital of India, is beautiful, was a great king, flies in the sky, is very big, revolves around the Sun, is very sleep, has a good memory.

Question 4: Identify the type of sentences. What is your name? What a clever boy he is! It is a very dirty room. Where do you live? Have some mercy upon us. Dancing is my hobby. Please be quiet. All roads lead to Rome. What a shame! This is not my cup of tea. Answer: Interrogative sentence Exclamatory sentence Assertive sentence Interrogative sentence Imperative sentence Assertive sentence Assertive sentence. Exclamatory sentence Assertive sentence Question 5: Complete the following sentences by choosing appropriate phrases from the box given below. how to do it, to my door, in the east, on a wall, of gold The sun rises. _____ I asked my friend to show me. _____ My mother has a chain. _____ There came a beggar. _____ Humpty Dumpty sat. _____ Answer: in the east how to do it of gold to my door on a wall Question 6: Underline the group of words that form a clause in the sentence. People who pay their debts are trusted. We cannot start while it is raining. I think that you have made a mistake. People who rise early stay healthy. I think it is his hard work that has made him successful. Answer: People who pay their debts are trusted. We cannot start while it is raining. I think that you have made a mistake. People who rise early stay healthy. I think it is his hardwork that has made him successful. Given article text here The importance of learning English lies in understanding when to use different sentence structures, which can be grasped by doing grammar exercises. Read each sentence below and categorize it as declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory: The sun is shining brightly. _____ Can you help me with my homework? _____ Please close the door. _____ What a beautiful day it is! _____ I love reading books. _____ Do you know the way to the park? _____ Bring me the newspaper. _____ Wow, that was an amazing performance! _____ She is going to the market. _____ Why are you late? _____ Answers: Declarative Interrogative Imperative Exclamatory Declarative Interrogative Imperative Exclamatory Declarative Interrogative Start Your JEE/NEET Prep at Just ₹1999 / month - Limited Offer! Check Now! Write one sentence of each type. Declarative: The cat is sleeping on the windowsill. Interrogative: What time does the meeting start? Imperative: Please close the door. Exclamatory: Wow, that was an amazing performance! Sentences are categorized into four types: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. Declarative sentences make statements or assertions, while interrogative sentences ask questions. Imperative sentences give commands, requests, or advice, and exclamatory sentences express strong emotions. Understanding the different types of sentences helps students improve their communication skills, write more effectively, and recognize sentence structures based on their purpose. A worksheet can aid in this process by guiding students to identify different sentence types, practice writing their own sentences, and strengthen their grammar and writing skills. Typical activities include identifying sentence types, rewriting sentences to change their type, creating sentences of each kind based on prompts, and matching sentences with their correct types. Each sentence serves a specific purpose and falls under one type at a time, such as declarative or interrogative. Students can practice regularly using worksheets, observe sentence types in their daily reading, and write different types of sentences based on real-life scenarios. Worksheets can be designed for different age groups, with simpler examples for younger students and more complex ones for older students. Identifying the type of sentence: "Are you coming to the party?" Converting this declarative sentence into an exclamatory one: "The cake tastes delicious!" Writing one sentence for each type: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. Monument. He is not in Delhi. It does not glow at night. Sentences that affirm one or the other fact are called affirmative sentences. First two sentences listed above are affirmative ones. Sentences that negate a fact are called negative sentences. The last two sentences listed above are negative sentences. Interrogative Sentences: These sentences simply ask questions. Examples are: Where are you? When is your flight? Have you finished your work? Was your paper tough? Note: Put a question mark (?) at the end of a questions. Questions are of two types: Those begin with helping (auxiliary) verbs (be, is, are, am, was, were, has, have, had, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, might, etc.) Example: Have you met her? Was your examination easy? Those begin with 'Wh' question words (why, where, when, how, whose, whom etc.) are followed by helping words. Examples: Who is this lady? Why are you late? Imperative Sentences These sentences are used to order, advise, command or ask for some favour. Examples are: Come here. Please give me something to eat. Listen to her. Do not smoke here. Note: Begin an imperative sentence with a verb. Do not use a subject. It is always 'You' and is not mentioned. Imperative sentences end with a full stop. Exclamatory Sentences These sentences express sudden feelings and emotions of the speaker. Examples are: Hush! the baby is asleep. Bravo! our school team won the finals. (Joy) Alas! I've lost my job. (Sorrow) How pretty the picture is! (Surprise) What a fool I am! Simple, compound and complex sentences Simple sentences contain one clause: The girl is learning how to drive. Complex sentences contain more than one clause. The girl who is learning how to drive is still twelve years old. She faced the whole trouble with courage and managed to solve the problem all by herself. A Simple Sentence A simple sentence is one which has only one subject and one predicate. [Or] A simple sentence is one which has only one finite verb. Sentence 2 consists of two parts: The moon was bright. We could see our way; These two parts are joined by the Co-ordinating conjunction and. Each part contains a subject and a predicate of its own. Each part is what we call a clause. We further Notice that each clause makes good sense by itself, and hence could stand by itself as a separate sentence. Each clause is therefore independent of the other or of the same order or rank, and is called a principal or main clause. For example: You can't surprise a man with a dog. A Complex Sentence A complex sentence consists of one Main clause and more subordinate clauses. Sentence 5 consists of the three clauses: The people said, (main clause) As the boxers advanced into the ring, (subordinate adverb clause) They would not allow them to fight. (subordinate noun clause) Such a sentence is also called a complex sentence. For example: Diplomacy is the art of saying "nice doggie" until you can find a rock. (Will Rogers, 1879 – 1935) Rain poured down heavily, and we all got thoroughly soaked. This type of sentence is also known as a compound sentence. A compound sentence is one comprising two or more main clauses. Transforming sentences means altering their form without changing their meaning. Here's a brief guide on how to do it: To convert an affirmative sentence into its negative equivalent, follow these rules: 1. Only → None but (person), nothing but (things), not more than or not less than (number) Example: Aff: Only God can help us. - Neg: None but God can help us. 2. Must → Cannot but/Cannot help + (v-ing) Example: Aff: We must obey our parents. - Neg: We cannot but obey our parents/We cannot help obeying our parents. 3. Both - and - Not only - but also Example: Aff: Both Deepak and Deepika were excited. - Neg: Not only Deepak but also Deepika were excited. 4. And (if joining two words) → Not only but also Example: Aff: He was obedient and gentle. - Neg: He was not only obedient but also gentle. 5. Everyone/everybody/every person/(every + common noun)/all → There is no + attached word + but Example: Aff: Every mother loves her child. - Neg: There is no mother but loves her child. 6. As soon as → No sooner had Example: Aff: As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. - Neg: No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away. 7. Absolute Superlative degree → No other + attached word + so + positive form + as + subject Example: Aff: Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh. - Neg: No other city is as big as Dhaka in Bangladesh. 8. Sometimes affirmative sentences are changed into negative by using opposite words. Before the word, "not" is used, of course. Example: Aff: I shall remember you. - Neg: I shall not forget you. 9. Always → Never Example: Aff: Raman always attends the class. - Neg: Raman never misses the class. 10. Too - to → So - that + cannot/could not (in past) Example: Aff: He is too weak to walk. - Neg: He is so weak that he cannot walk. 11. As - as → Not less - than Example: Aff: Simi was as wise as Rimi. - Neg: Simi was not less wise than Rimi. 12. Universal truths are changed by making them negative interrogative. Example: Aff: The sun sets in the west. - Neg: Doesn't the sun set in the west? 13. Sometimes → Not + always Example: Aff: Raman sometimes visits me. - Neg: Raman doesn't always visit me. 14. Many → Not a few Example: Aff: I have many friends. - Neg: I do not have few friends. 15. A few → Not many Example: Aff: Bangladesh has a few scholars. - Neg: Bangladesh doesn't have many scholars. 16. Much → A little Example: Aff: He has much money. - Neg: He has a little money. 17. A little → Not much Example: Aff: Danish has a little money. - Neg: Danish doesn't have much money. When converting an assertive sentence into its interrogative equivalent, follow these rules: 1. If the sentence is affirmative, change it into negative interrogative. If it's negative, change it into bare interrogative. Example: Ass: He was very gentle. Int: Wasn't he? "To make your language more versatile and effective, learn these rules for transforming assertive sentences into different forms. **Rule 1: Change auxiliary verbs** Replace "never" with "do/does/did" or "don't/doesn't/didn't". Example: "I never drink tea" becomes "Do I ever drink tea?" **Rule 2: Replace 'every' with 'who'** Change "everybody/everyone/all" to "who doesn't/won't/doesn't" Example: "Everybody wishes to be happy" becomes "Who doesn't wish to be happy?" **Rule 3: Replace 'every' with 'any... who...'" Swap "every + noun" with "is there any... who... doesn't/didn't" Example: "Every man wishes to be happy" becomes "Is there any man who doesn't wish to be happy?" **Rule 4: Replace 'nobody/no one/none' with 'who'" Change "nobody/no one/none" to "who could..." Example: "Nobody could measure my love for you" becomes "Who could ever measure my love for you?" **Rule 5: Replace 'there is no' with 'is there any...'" Swap "there is no" with "is there any... who..." Example: "There is no use of this law" becomes "What is the use of this law?" **Rule 6: Replace 'it is no' with 'is there any... why'" Change "it is no" to "is there any... why" Example: "It is no use of taking unfair means in the exam" becomes "Why take unfair means in the exam?" **Rule 7: Replace 'it doesn't matter' with 'what though/does it matter'" Swap "it doesn't matter" with "what though/does it matter" Example: "It does not matter if you fail in the exam" becomes "What though if you fail in the exam?" **Exclamatory to Assertive sentences** 1. Change subject and verb of exclamatory sentence to assertive sentence. 2. Replace "how/what" with "very" or "great". 3. Sometimes, subject and verb may be eclipsed; use adverbs like "very" or "great". Example: "How fortunate you are!" becomes "You are very fortunate." **Imperative to Assertive sentences** 1. Add subject + should in doing assertive. 2. Replace "please/kindly" with "you are requested to". 3. Change "do not" to "you should not". 4. Swap "never" with "you should never". 5. Let us become we should. Example: "Do the work!" becomes "You should do the work." Rule 1: When dealing with superlatives, use subject + verb + adjective/adverb (comparative form) + than any other + rest of the sentence for comparative, and No other + rest of the sentence after superlative degree + verb + so/as + positive form of adjective/adverb + as + subject. For example: Superlative: Sumit is the tallest boy in the class. Comparative: Sumit is taller than any other boy in the class. Positive: No other boy in the class is as tall as Sumit. Rule 2: In superlatives, "One of the" transforms into subject + verb + superlative form + rest of the sentence for comparative and very few + rest of the sentence after superlative degree + verb + so/as + positive form of adjective/adverb + as + subject. For example: Superlative: Nazrul was one of the greatest poets in Bangladesh. Comparative: Nazrul was greater than most other poets in Bangladesh. Positive: Very few poets in Bangladesh were so great as Nazrul. Rule 3: Simple comparative transforms into positive by using not so + adjective/adverb+as or so+adjective/adverb+as if negative, with the second noun or pronoun used first. For example: Comparative: Rina is wiser than Mina. Positive: Mina is not so wise as Rina. Comparative: Mina is not wiser than Rina. Positive: Rina is as wise as Mina. Rule 4: No/not less - than transforms into positive by using as + adjective/adverb + as. For example: Comparative: Karim is not less meritorious than Suman. Types Of Sentences Exercises Solved Examples for Class 8 CBSE Question 1: Identify the type of sentence - simple, complex, or compound - in the following sentences: (i) The girl looked at her brother and smiled. (Simple / Complex / Compound) (ii) Janet went to the library to borrow some books. (Simple / Complex / Compound) (iii) The water was so cold that we could not swim in it. (Simple / Complex / Compound) (iv) The little girl started crying when she couldn't find her toy. (Simple / Complex / Compound) (v) I live in a large city. (Simple / Complex / Compound) (vi) As soon as the bell rang, the children rushed out. (Simple / Complex / Compound) (vii) We saw a film which was based on the life of Nelson Mandela. (Simple / Complex / Compound) (viii) His crude remarks offended me. (Simple / Complex / Compound) (ix) Jane and Alice had their dinner and went for a walk. (Simple / Complex / Compound) (x) The boys and the girls were shouting loudly. (Simple / Complex / Compound) Answer: (i) Compound, (ii) Simple, (iii) Complex, (iv) Complex, (v) Simple, (vi) Complex, (vii) Complex, (viii) Simple, (ix) Compound, (x) Simple When he was presented with the trophy, he started crying No sooner than he received the trophy did he start crying. As soon as the sun rose, they left for the journey No sooner than the sun rose did they leave for their journey. Radha and Sita are intelligent Not only- but also Radha and Sita are highly intelligent. He ate an apple and drank a glass of milk. Not only did he eat an apple but also he drank a glass of milk. He grew silent and seemed to be pondering on the situation, (not only- but also) He grew silent and also seemed to be deeply thinking about the situation.