

Lesson: Types of Sentences

Learning Objective: By the end of this lesson, learners will:

1. Understand the four main types of sentences based on their purpose.
2. Learn the structure and examples of each type.

1. Types of Sentences by Purpose:

English sentences can be categorized into **four types** based on their purpose:

1. **Declarative Sentences (Statements)**
2. **Interrogative Sentences (Questions)**
3. **Imperative Sentences (Commands/Requests)**
4. **Exclamatory Sentences (Exclamations)**

Declarative Sentences -A declarative sentence is a sentence that:

- States a fact, opinion, or idea.
- Provides information.
- Ends with a period (.) and does not express strong emotion or ask a question.

Example:

- *The sky is blue.*
- *She is reading a book.*

Declarative sentences are the most common type of sentence in English.

1.1/ Structure of Declarative Sentences: The basic structure of a declarative sentence is:

Subject + Verb + Object (SVO)

Examples:



1.2/ Types of Declarative Sentences

Declarative sentences can be **positive** or **negative**:

1. **Positive (Affirmative):** States something as true.
 - *We love music.*
 - *She plays the piano every day.*

2. **Negative:** Includes "not" to negate the statement.
- *I do not like spicy food.*
 - *He is not feeling well.*

1.3/ Examples of Declarative Sentences

Facts: *Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.*

There are 12 months in a year.

Opinions:

- *Chocolate is the best dessert.*
- *I think learning English is fun.*

Daily Activities:

- *I wake up at 7 a.m. every day.*
- *She works in an office.*

Descriptions:

- *The house is big and beautiful.*
- *He is a kind and helpful person.*

1.4/ Practice Activities

Activity 1: Which of the following sentences are declarative?

1. The cat is sleeping.
2. Where are you going?
3. He does not like apples.
4. What a wonderful day!
5. They are watching a movie.

Activity 2: Write a declarative sentence for each category:

1. A fact.
2. An opinion.
3. Something you did yesterday.

Activity 3: Turn the following negative sentences into positive ones:

1. *I don't have a car.* → _____
2. *She isn't at home.* → _____
3. *They are not coming to the party.* → _____

2/ Interrogative Sentences (Questions)

2.1/ -Interrogative sentences are used to request information, confirm facts, or clarify details and ends with a question mark (?).

What is your name?

Do you like pizza.

2.2/Types of Interrogative Sentences :-There are three main types of interrogative sentences:

A. Yes/No Questions -These questions can be answered with “yes” or “no.”

Structure :

Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb + Object/Complement

Examples:

- *Are you hungry?*
- *Do they live nearby?*
- *Did she finish her homework?*

Practice: ;Change these statements into Yes/No questions:

1. She is happy. → _____
2. They went to the park. → _____
3. You can drive a car. → _____

B. Wh- Questions -These questions use question words to ask for specific information.

Question Words: Who, What, When, Where, Why, Which, How

Structure:

Wh- word + Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Main Verb + Object/Complement

Examples :

- *What is your favorite color?*
- *Where are you going?*
- *How did you solve the problem?*

Practice:

Complete these Wh- questions:

1. _____ is your teacher?
2. _____ are you doing right now?
3. _____ did you arrive late ?

C. Tag Questions: These are short questions added to the end of a sentence to confirm or check information.

Structure:

Statement + Tag (Auxiliary Verb + Subject)

Examples:

- *It's cold today, isn't it?*
- *You're coming to the party, aren't you?*
- *She doesn't like coffee, does she?*

Practice: Write tag questions for these statements:

1. She is a good singer. → _____
2. They don't know the answer. → _____
3. He will call you later. → _____

2.3/ Examples of Interrogative Sentences

- **Yes/No Question:** *Is this your book?*
- **Wh- Question:** *Why are you late?*
- **Tag Question:** *You've finished your homework, haven't you?*

. Common Errors in Interrogative Sentences

1. **Incorrect Word Order:**
 - *You are coming?* → *Are you coming?*
2. **Forgetting Auxiliary Verbs:**
 - *She likes pizza?* → *Does she like pizza?*
3. **Improper Use of Tags:**
 - *She isn't here, isn't she?* → *She isn't here, is she?*

2.4/ Practice Activities:

Activity 1: Label the following questions as Yes/No, Wh-, or Tag:

1. *What time does the train arrive?*
2. *It's raining, isn't it?*
3. *Do you want to go to the park?*

Activity 2: Form a question for each scenario:

1. You want to know someone's name.
2. You want to confirm if your friend is coming to the party.
3. You want to ask why someone is late

Homework

1. Write three Yes/No questions, three Wh- questions, and three tag questions about your favorite hobby.

2. Transform the following sentences into interrogative sentences:
- *She is a doctor.*
 - *They went to the park yesterday.*

3/ Imperative Sentences (Commands/Requests) :

3.1/ Imperative sentences are used :-To give orders, make requests, or offer advice.usually starts with a verb (the subject "you" is implied).and ends with a period (.) or exclamation mark (!).if expressing urgency or strong emotion.

3.2/ Structure of Imperative Sentences

• Positive Form:

○ Base Verb + Object (optional)

- *Bring your books.*
- *Read the instructions carefully.*

• Negative Form:

○ **Don't** + Base Verb +

- *Don't talk during the exam.*
- *Don't forget to call me.*

3.3/ Examples of Imperative Sentences

Commands:

- *Stop talking.*
- *Open your books.*

Requests:

- *Please turn off the lights.*
- *Kindly pass me the salt.*

Advice:

- *Always wear sunscreen.*
- *Study hard to achieve your goals.*

Warnings:

- *Be careful when crossing the street.*
- *Don't touch the hot stove!*

Instructions/Directions:

- *Mix the flour and sugar together.*
- *Take the second exit at the roundabout.*

3.4/Characteristics of Imperative Sentences

1. **Implied Subject:** The subject is usually "you," but it is not written.
 - *Clean your room.* → *(You) clean your room.*
2. **Politeness:** Use "please" or "kindly" to make the command softer.
 - *Pass the salt.* → *Please pass the salt.*
3. **Urgency:** Add an exclamation mark to show urgency or strong emotion.
 - *Watch out!*
 - *Stop right now!*

3.5/ Common Errors in Imperative Sentences

1. **Using a subject explicitly:**
 - Incorrect: *You close the door.*
 - Correct: *Close the door.*
2. **Forgetting "Don't" in negatives:**
 - Incorrect: *Not touch that.*
 - Correct: *Don't touch that.*
3. **Improper tone:** Imperative sentences without "please" might sound rude in requests.

3.6/ Practice Activities:

Activity 1: Which of these are imperative sentences?

1. Please wait for me.
2. Are you coming with us?
3. Don't go outside during the storm.
4. She is reading a book.
5. Bring me a glass of water.

Activity 2: Rewrite these sentences as imperative sentences:

1. You should not talk in the library.
2. You need to complete your homework by tomorrow.
3. Could you pass the sugar

Homework:

-Write five positive and five negative imperative sentences based on your daily routine.

-Give directions from your home to a nearby place using imperative sentences.

-Transform the following sentences into imperatives:

- You must switch off the lights before leaving.
- It's important not to litter in the park.

4/ Exclamatory Sentences (Exclamations)

4.1/ An **exclamatory sentence** is a sentence that: Expresses strong emotion or excitement (e.g., surprise, anger, joy, or frustration) Usually begins with "What" or "How," followed by the subject and verb. Ends with an exclamation mark (!).

Examples:

- *What a beautiful day it is!*
- *I can't believe we won!*
- *How amazing this view is!*

4.2/ Structure of Exclamatory Sentences: Exclamatory sentences often begin with:

1. **What + Noun Phrase**

- *What a fantastic performance!*
- *What an amazing idea!*

2. **How + Adjective/Adverb + Subject + Verb**

- *How beautiful she looks!*
- *How quickly he runs!*

Direct Emotional Expressions

I'm so excited!

- *This is incredible!*

4.3/ Characteristics of Exclamatory Sentences

- **Expressive Tone:** They convey emotions and are not used for factual information or questions.
- **Exclamation Mark:** Always ends with an exclamation mark (!).
- **Spontaneity:** Often used in informal speech or writing to react to situations.

4.4/ Examples of Exclamatory Sentences

Positive Emotions:

- *Wow, this is amazing!*
- *What a lovely surprise!*
- *How wonderful the weather is today!*

Negative Emotions:

- *Oh no, I forgot my wallet!*
- *What a terrible mistake!*
- *How frustrating this is!*

Surprise or Shock:

- *I can't believe you did this!*
- *What an unbelievable story!*

4.5/Comparison with Other Sentence Types

Sentence Type	Example	<u>purpose</u>
<u>Declarative</u>	<i>It is a sunny day.</i>	States a fact or opinion.
<u>Interrogative</u>	<i>Is it a sunny day?</i>	Asks a question
<u>Imperative</u>	<i>Enjoy the sunny day</i>	Gives a command
<u>Exclamatory</u>	<i>What a sunny day it is!</i>	Expresses emotion or excitement.

4.6/ Common Errors with Exclamatory Sentences

1. **Using a Period Instead of an Exclamation Mark:**
 - Incorrect: *What a great performance.*
 - Correct: *What a great performance!*
2. **Incorrect Word Order:**
 - Incorrect: *What beautiful it is!*
 - Correct: *How beautiful it is!*
3. **Mixing Exclamatory and Declarative Forms:**
 - Incorrect: *I can't believe we won, it's amazing.*
 - Correct: *I can't believe we won! It's amazing!*

4.7/ Summary Table

Type	purpose	Example
Declarative	States information or facts.	<i>The sky is blue.</i>
Interrogative	Asks a question.	<i>Where are you going?</i>
Imperative	Gives a command or makes a request.	<i>Please open the window.</i>
Exclamatory	Expresses strong emotions.	<i>What a surprise!</i>

4.8/ Practice Activities

Activity 1: Which of the following sentences are exclamatory?

1. What a beautiful sunset!
2. She is very happy.
3. How kind of you to help!
4. Can you believe this?

Activity 2: Turn the following sentences into exclamatory sentences:

1. The cake looks delicious. → _____
2. This book is so boring. → _____
3. It is such a nice surprise. → _____

Practice Activities

Activity 1:

Read each sentence and identify whether it is declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory:

1. Where is my book?
2. Close the door, please.
3. I love learning new languages.
4. What a fantastic idea!

Activity 2: Rewrite the following sentences into a different type:

1. *It is a sunny day.* → Make it an exclamatory sentence.
2. *Can you help me?* → Make it an imperative sentence.
3. *Don't touch that!* → Make it a declarative sentence.

Activity 3: Create Your Own

Write two examples for each type of sentence based on your daily life.