

**A. Add the correct punctuation mark to each sentence. Write statement, question, exclamation or imperative against each.**

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Where on earth is my drawing file ?                   | <u>question</u>    |
| 2. Maybe this is not a good time to see the Principal.   | <u>statement</u>   |
| 3. Beware of pickpockets in this region.                 | <u>imperative</u>  |
| 4. Please take off your shoes before you enter the room. | <u>imperative</u>  |
| 5. I am sure this is the house we are looking for !      | <u>exclamation</u> |
| 6. Can we go to the Dinosaur Museum today ?              | <u>question</u>    |
| 7. The end of the cricket match was very exciting !      | <u>exclamation</u> |
| 8. Mr Tandon had left before the chief guest arrived .   | <u>statement</u>   |
| 9. Wasn't that nice of him ?                             | <u>question</u>    |
| 10. Does the doctor next door work on Sundays ?          | <u>question</u>    |
| 11. Let the water run out of the tub before cleaning it  | <u>imperative</u>  |
| 12. I just cannot bear the heat of summer !              | <u>exclamation</u> |

**B. Use the words and phrases and write sentences as directed.**

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. essay / short composition / one main idea                             | <u>statement</u>  |
| <u>An essay is a short composition consisting of one main idea.</u>      |                   |
| 2. style / depends / purpose   | <u>statement</u>  |
| <u>The style of writing depends on the purpose of the essay.</u>         |                   |
| 3. choose / topic / interest   | <u>imperative</u> |
| <u>Be sure to choose a topic of interest.</u>                            |                   |
| 4. decide / purpose / essay  | <u>imperative</u> |
| <u>Decide the purpose of essay before writing.</u>                       |                   |
| 5. purpose / essay / to inform / to persuade / to entertain              | <u>question</u>   |
| <u>Is the purpose of the essay to inform to persuade or to entertain</u> |                   |
| 6. select main idea / area / explore                                     | <u>question</u>   |
| <u>Did you select the main idea of area to explore ?</u>                 |                   |
| 7. gather information / subject  | <u>imperative</u> |
| <u>Gather information of the subject.</u>                                |                   |

8. be careful / to select information / topic / chosen

imperative  
exclamation

Be careful to select information about the topic you've chosen.

9. arrange information / clearly / reader / gets message

statement

It is important to arrange the information clearly so that the reader gets the message.

10. fun / writing / your essay

exclamation

Have fun writing your essay!

C. Complete the dialogues without changing the punctuation mark at the end.

1. SALESGIRL: Good morning, Ma'am. Can I help you?

CUSTOMER: I'd like to purchase a spiderman costume for my 3-year-old.

SALESGIRL: Would you like it with or without a mask?

CUSTOMER: Show me one with a mask.

SALESGIRL: See this costume comes with a cotton mask.

CUSTOMER: This is perfect for my baby.

What is the price of this costume including mask?

SALESGIRL: It costs ₹ 740./-

CUSTOMER: Please pack it for me. Thank you.

2. SHARMISHTA: Tina, let's exercise at the gym.

TINA: No, I can't. My calves are killing me!

SHARMISHTA: What did you do to them?

TINA: Our coach made us practise basketball for almost an hour.

SHARMISHTA: Then, we should definitely go to the gym. It's important to be fit.

TINA: Would you play chess instead?

I want to exercise my brain.

SHARMISHTA: Definitely! I love chess.

TINA: I'll go and get the chessboard.



**D. Punctuate this story.**

A lark once made his nest in the green corn and fed his young ones on the tender shoots. one day the owner of the land Mr. Blake and his wife came to inspect the crop.

Mr BLAKE: I shall call some friends from the neighbouring farms to help me with the reaping.

Mrs BLAKE: Do not your friends have their own crop to reap ?

Mr BLAKE: oh, I can't reap all the crop by myself !

saying this the couple left the field. Hearing Mr. Blake, one of the frightened fledglings expressed his fear to his father.

FLEDGLING: Ppapa, don't you think we should leave this field now ?

THE LARK: we have nothing to worry about. Mr Blake's work will not be done so soon.

a few days later Mr and Mrs Blake came to the field once again

Mrs BLAKE: Oh, the ears of the corn have begun dropping off in the heat of the sun! How long will you wait for your friends to turn up to help you ?

Mr BLAKE: No, now I am going to hire some reapers and supervise the work myself.

As soon as Mr Blake left the field the lark became alert.

LARK: Children, now we must fly away to another place when a man sets to work himself and does not rely on others, work gets done.



**E. Change these sentences as in the example. Identify the sentences.**

1. Hurrah! Jaya is coming to school today!

exclamation

Jaya is coming to school today.

statement

Is Jaya coming to school today?

question

Jaya, come to school today.

imperative

2. Dhruv has brought me a kitten!

Dhruv has brought me a kitten

statement

Has Dhruv brought me a kitten?

question

Dhruv, bring me a kitten

imperative

3. Did Sneha's mother make these idlis for us?

Sneha's mother made these idlis for us

Declarative

Sneha's mother made Idlis for us!

Exclamatory

Could Sneha's mother make idlies for us please

Imperative

4. My father has decided to take us for a long drive in the hills.

Has my father decided to take us on a

Question

Father decided to take us on a long drive!

Exclamatory

Take us on a long drive, father.

Imperative.

5. Anita will make a PowerPoint presentation for the seminar.

Will Anita make a PowerPoint Presentation? -

Question

Anita, make a PPT for the Seminar

Imperative

Hurry! Anita is making a PPT for Seminar!

Exclamatory



ENRICHMENT  
ACTIVITY

Visit [rsgr.in/gp0189](http://rsgr.in/gp0189) and read the interesting tongue twisters.

How many incomplete sentences do you see? Ask your partner to repeat any five of them four times each.

## AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Sentences can be AFFIRMATIVE or NEGATIVE.

Affirmative sentences affirm or state something.

Yesterday, there was a terrible fog in Delhi.

This is something that happens every winter.

Negative sentences deny or negate something.

No plane could take off from the Delhi airport.

I will never travel in January again!

The three main sentence types – statements, questions and imperatives – can be written in the negative.

You could not have written this faster. (statement)

Couldn't you have come earlier? (question)

Do not ever come late again. (imperative)

Negative sentences can be changed into positive ones and positive sentences can be changed into negative ones.

Dinesh is more generous than me. (positive)

I am not as generous as Dinesh. (negative)

We often use contractions for the negative when we speak.

do not – don't

does not – doesn't

did not – didn't

could not – couldn't

will not – won't

would not – wouldn't

must not – mustn't

should not – shouldn't



Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world. (positive)  
 No mountain peak in the world is as high as Everest. (negative)  
 Everybody was present at the meeting. (positive)  
 Nobody was absent at the meeting. (negative)  
 Akbar was the greatest of the Mughal emperors. (positive)  
 No other Mughal emperor was as great as Akbar. (negative)



**F. Are these sentences negative or positive? Change the form of the sentences from negative to positive or from positive to negative.**

Don't change the meaning.

SENTENCES	POSITIVE or NEGATIVE?	CHANGED FORM
1. The sky is starless tonight.	Positive	There are no stars in the sky tonight.
2. You cannot play on those swings if you are more than 10 years old.	Negative	You can play on those swings...
3. The little boy sang better than the rest of the participants.	Positive	The little boy couldn't sing better...
4. Could you please turn down the volume of the music?	Positive	Can the volume of the music not be turned down?
5. Everybody reached on time for the function.	Positive	Nobody was late
6. The match could not have been more exciting.	Negative	The match could be more exciting...
7. The Indian women's hockey team won their last match against the Australians.	Positive	The Indian women's hockey team did not win.....
8. There cannot be a place in the world as beautiful as my home.	Negative	My house is the most beautiful place in the world

**G. Change the sentences from the negative to the positive or from the positive to the negative.**

1. DHRUV: I can't carry this bag to the bus stand.

DHRUV: I can carry this bag to the bus stand.

MAYA: I can help you carry it till there.

MAYA: I can't help you carry it till there.

2. JAI: Please don't wait for me at lunch. I might not return home before 2 p.m.

I may be late for lunch. Please eat without me.  
I could be as late as 2 p.m.

MOTHER: I won't be able to come home for lunch either.

I will also be late for lunch.



Play a game in class. Each student will think of something that a classmate can do and something they cannot. It may be an ability or a skill.

Reena can somersault but I cannot.

Tell your classmates about it.

## YES or NO?

Some questions can be answered with a Yes or a No.

Can you help me with my chart? Yes, I can.

Has Meeta finished her Maths project? No, she hasn't.

Such questions usually start with words like is, do, are, can + noun or pronoun.

Is he ...? Do Bishakha and her friends ...? Can Madhav ...? Can they ...?

The word order in a Yes or No question should be noted.

It was a great victory for Viswanathan Anand. (statement)

Was it a great victory for Viswanathan Anand? (question)

Grandma is knitting a cardigan. (statement)

Is Grandma knitting a cardigan? (question)

Questions that start with do or did can be answered with a yes or no.

Did you speak to the manager on the phone? Yes, I did.

However, some information-seeking questions begin with words like What, Which, When, Where, Why and How. These are called wh words. Such questions cannot be answered with a yes or no.

Which pizza would you like?

How are you planning to finish all this work?

When is Sara going out to play?

H. Write questions for these answers. Choose the correct words to begin the questions. Cross out the incorrect words.

1. Did/Do Mark Twain write The Adventures of Tom Sawyer?

Yes, Mark Twain wrote *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.

2. Why/What are you writing?

I am writing an article for the school magazine.

3. Why/Will Niraj attend the meeting tomorrow?

No, Niraj won't attend the meeting tomorrow.

4. Haven't/Has Shilpa ever seen a dolphin?

No. Shilpa has never seen a dolphin.

5. Did/Is GIGO a term related to computer?

Yes, GIGO is a computer-related term. It stands for Garbage In, Garbage Out.



Work in groups of four. Plan a tree plantation drive or a cleanliness drive in your school premises.

- Plan the schedule. Decide who the participants will be. Divide the duties.
- Make a poster to publicize the event. The poster should include what, when, where, and why. Put up the poster on your school noticeboard.
- Conduct the event on the day chosen.
- Now write a report for the school magazine. The report should include
  - ❖ what happened, where, and when,
  - ❖ how the event was conducted,
  - ❖ how the participants and organizers felt about the activity.

I. Change these statements into questions that can be answered with a Yes/No.

1. I can ride a horse.

Can you ride a horse?

2. There is a stud farm near my house.

Is there a stud farm near your house?

3. My trainer is kind and patient with me.

Is your trainer kind and patient with you?

4. There are many rules that each rider must follow.

Are there many rules and riders?

5. Children below the age of eight are not allowed to ride a horse.

Are children below the age of eight are allowed to ride ....?

6. Children are not allowed to ride without their trainers.

Are children allowed to ride alone?

7. You have to be strong and healthy to ride a horse.

Do you have to be strong and healthy to ride a horse?

8. Most children first learn to ride a pony.

Do most children learn to ride a pony first?

9. Children are not allowed to feed their ponies or horses.

*Are children allowed to feed their ponies or horses?*

10. It is compulsory for each rider to wear a riding dress and shoes.

*Is it compulsory for riders to wear special clothes?*

## QUESTION TAGS

Sometimes when we need to ask for confirmation of our statement, we add a QUESTION TAG. A question tag is a 'mini question' at the end of a statement. This tag consists of an auxiliary (or helping) verb + a subject.

With a positive statement, we use a negative question tag.

*You will remember to finish the work, won't you?*

*Sheena is going to the Railway Museum with her mother, isn't she?*

With a negative statement, we use a positive question tag.

*Priti won't miss her flight, will she?*

*This fan isn't working, is it?*

These questions can be answered with a yes or a no.



### CAUTION!

Watch out for the verb

The verb in the question tag should be the same as the verb in the statement.

*The train wasn't delayed, was it? ☹*

*It wasn't easy to learn Spanish, wouldn't it? ☹*

## J. Complete these sentences by adding the correct question tags. ✓

1. You will watch cricket on television tonight, \_\_\_\_\_?

won't you ☒ wouldn't you ☐ will you ☐

2. It will be interesting, \_\_\_\_\_?

will it ☐ isn't it ☐ won't it ☒

3. The batting order won't suddenly collapse, \_\_\_\_\_?

will it ☒ won't it ☐ didn't it ☐

4. It is going to be a nail-biting finish, \_\_\_\_\_?

isn't it ☒ will it ☐ won't it ☐

5. We'll order our dinner from Organics Restaurant, \_\_\_\_\_?

will we ☐ aren't we ☐ won't we ☒



Rewrite these statements as questions. Use question tags.

6. They use organic products, don't they?

They use organic products.

7. They do deliver, don't they?


Yes, and they don't take a long time over the order.

8. Their idlis and vadas are extraordinarily good, aren't they?

Their idlis and vadas are extraordinarily good.

9. Navin is treating us, isn't he?

Navin is treating us.

 K. Read this conversation. There is/are missing word/s in each dialogue.  
Put a / in its/their place and write the correct word/s on the blank.

SARTHAK: Mira and Harish / come to the dance class today, have they? 1. haven't

ADEL: They must practise hard, ~~they~~? 2. mustn't they?

SARTHAK: Their teacher <sup>is</sup> very good, isn't she? 3. is

ADEL: It was unfortunate that Mira hurt her foot before the performance, ~~is~~? 4. wasn't it?

SARTHAK: Yes, but she <sup>was</sup> not in bed for very long, was she? 5. was

ADEL: No, she did start moving about in four weeks, ~~she~~? 6. didn't she?


SARTHAK: Well, she <sup>hasn't</sup> started performing again, has she? 7. hasn't

ADEL: No, but that would be too much to expect, ~~is~~? 8. wouldn't it?

SARTHAK: Well, she will perform soon, ~~she~~? 9. will

ADEL: It not be easy for her, will it? 10. will

SARTHAK: Shalini is replacing her, she? 11. isn't

 **CAUTION!**  
Are verbs in question tag sentences interchangeable?

The verb in the question lends meaning to the complete sentence. Interchanging it with the verb in the tag will alter the meaning of the sentence.

*They must practise hard, mustn't they?*

This sentence leads us to believe that 'they' need to practise hard.

*They mustn't practise too much, must they?*

This sentence tells us that 'they' shouldn't be practising hard.