

## **STUDY COURSE MATERIAL**

### **ENGLISH**

#### **SESSION-2020-21**

#### **CLASS-III**

## **TOPIC: THE SENTENCE**

### **DAY-1**

#### **❖ TEACHING MATERIAL**

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. A sentence always begins with a capital letter. It contains a noun or a pronoun and a verb.

For example-

\*He is a good player.

\*Ram is a boy.

#### **❖ EXERCISE TO PRACTICE**

#### **❖ POINTS TO REMEMBER**

There are four kinds of sentences:

1. Declarative sentence
2. Interrogative sentence

3. Imperative sentence
4. Exclamatory sentence

## 4 KINDS OF SENTENCES

### DECLARATIVE

- A declarative sentence tells about something.
- It ends with a .

**Examples:**  
I have a blue dress.  
  
My sister is in first grade.  
  
I am watching a movie.

### INTERROGATIVE

- An interrogative sentence asks something.
- It ends with a .

**Examples:**  
When are we eating?  
  
How do you play this game?  
  
Where have you been?

### IMPERATIVE

- A imperative sentence tells someone to do something.
- It ends with a .

**Examples:**  
Clean your room.  
  
Do your homework, please.  
  
Pick up those clothes.

### EXCLAMATORY

- An exclamatory sentence shows strong feeling.
- It ends with a .

**Examples:**  
The dog has fleas!  
  
My hair is on fire!  
  
The car has a flat tire!

## ❖ VIDEO LINK

1. <https://youtu.be/FNcrlVzpHpE>

Warm-up

Tick (✓) the group of words which make complete sense.

1. cloudy sky
2. I need an umbrella.
3. heavy school bag
4. He is a good player.
5. a good TV programme
6. We go to the park every day.

A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense. A sentence always begins with a capital letter. It contains a noun or a pronoun and a verb.

**A. Join the words in the two columns to make complete sentences.**

1. The student	a. was carrying the baby.
2. The house	b. were dark and grey.
3. The mother	c. landed a few minutes ago.
4. The clouds	d. cheered the team loudly.
5. The aeroplane	e. drove carefully.
6. The actors	f. took his bag and went to school.
7. My driver	g. performed brilliantly.
8. The crowd	h. is built on a lake.

2. <https://youtu.be/rl85jxktfms>

## **DAY-2**

### **❖ EXERCISE TO PRACTICE**

There are four kinds of sentences in the English language.

1. Imperative- gives a command (.)
2. Declarative- makes a statement (.)
3. Interrogative- asks a question (?)
4. Exclamatory- expresses strong feeling (!)

Directions: Read each sentence and add the correct punctuation mark. Then, label it; **imperative, declarative, interrogative** or **exclamatory**.

*Example A: You did an excellent job*

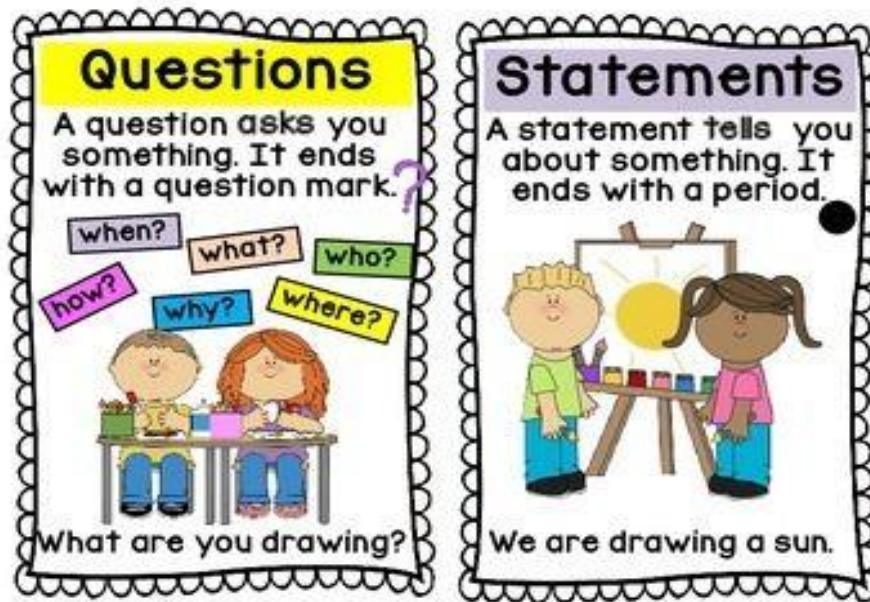
*Answer: You did an excellent job. Declarative*

1. How was your day in school \_\_\_\_\_
2. Do your assignments in class on time \_\_\_\_\_
3. I'm so excited I passed the test \_\_\_\_\_
4. Walking up that mountain is dangerous \_\_\_\_\_
5. Who is the most popular singer \_\_\_\_\_
6. You need to get with the program \_\_\_\_\_
7. He is the leader of the group \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is your favorite magazine \_\_\_\_\_
9. Congratulations on your achievement \_\_\_\_\_
10. That was a physical game \_\_\_\_\_
11. Can you cancel the concert \_\_\_\_\_

### **STATEMENT AND QUESTION**

Sentences that state something or give us information are called statements. They end with a full stop.

Sentences that ask something are called questions. They end with a question mark.



### ❖ VIDEO LINK

[https://youtu.be/XkpJtQy\\_c\\_k](https://youtu.be/XkpJtQy_c_k)

<https://youtu.be/g-wx-oAwQ5c>

**DAY-3**

### ❖ EXERCISE TO PRACTICE

## IS IT A STATEMENT OR A QUESTION ?



Read the sentences and say whether this is a question or a statement.  
Put a X next to "S" if it's a statement and a X next to "Q" if it's a question.  
Make sure that for the questions, you use a question mark.

1. Have you taken a ride on the train S  Q
2. John takes the train to go to his granny's house S  Q
3. How many coaches do you see S  Q
4. Do you like riding the train S  Q
5. Lola walks to the station S  Q
6. Which animals are riding the train S  Q
7. The monkeys are having fun on the train S  Q

## **TOPIC: SUBJECT AND PREDICATE**

Every complete sentence has two parts:-

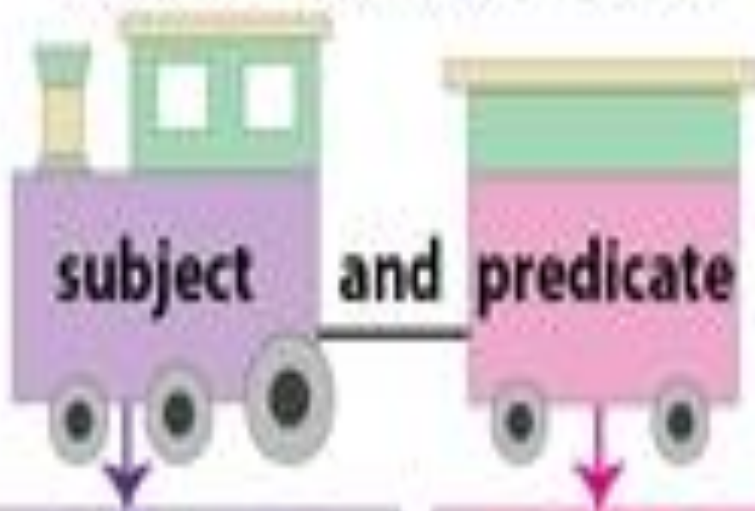
\*Subject

\*Predicate

**SUBJECT-** The naming part of the sentence is subject. It tells who or what the sentence is about.

**PREDICATE-** The predicate tells something about the subject. For example: The frog jumped into the well. In this sentence, the frog is the subject and jumped into the well is predicate.

A complete sentence needs a...



A subject tells "Who" or "What" the sentence is about.

A predicate tells "What" the subject "is" or "does".

Examples:

I

want a new car.

The umbrella

is blue.

They

ate pizza for dinner.


## ❖ VIDEO LINK

<https://youtu.be/r5urt200OIo>

<https://youtu.be/LBO8jq1WyhU>

# DAY-4

## ❖ EXERCISE TO PRACTICE



### Subjects and predicates


Grade 4 Sentences Worksheet

Underline the **subject**. Circle the **predicate**.

A **subject** is what the sentence is about.

A **predicate** tells us what the subject is or does.

1. I enjoy pizza with sausage and pepperoni.
2. The old house on the corner has a big garden in the backyard.
3. Lynn, my mom's best friend, plays cards with her family.
4. The hammer on the shelf can be used to work on the project.
5. Our dog, Rocky, loves to chase sticks and balls.
6. The shop owner, Jay, gives us free candy whenever we stop to say hello.
7. A microwave and a blender cannot both fit on the counter in my kitchen.
8. Amy, Carol, and Rachel went to France together for vacation.
9. Tom and Ann are going to have dinner at the restaurant.
10. My brother and my sister are studying in college.





# DAY-5

## TOPIC: LETTER WRITING [FORMAL]

### FORMAT

Sender's address
Date
[leave a line]
Receiver's Address: The address of the recipient of the letter :
Subject: The main purpose of the letter forms the subject. It must be written in one line.
Salutation: (Sir / Respected sir / Madam)
Body of the letter: The matter of the letter is written here. It is divided into 3 paragraphs as follows - Paragraph 1: Introduce yourself and the purpose of writing the letter in brief. Paragraph 2: Give a detail of the matter. Paragraph 3: Conclude by mentioning what you expect. (For example, a solution to your problem, to highlight an issue in the newspaper, etc.)
Complimentary closing
Sender's Name, signature and designation

Q. Write a letter to your principal requesting her to grant you three days leave as you are suffering from fever.