

RBI Grade A/B English

Lecture 1

Parts of Speech & Structure of Sentences



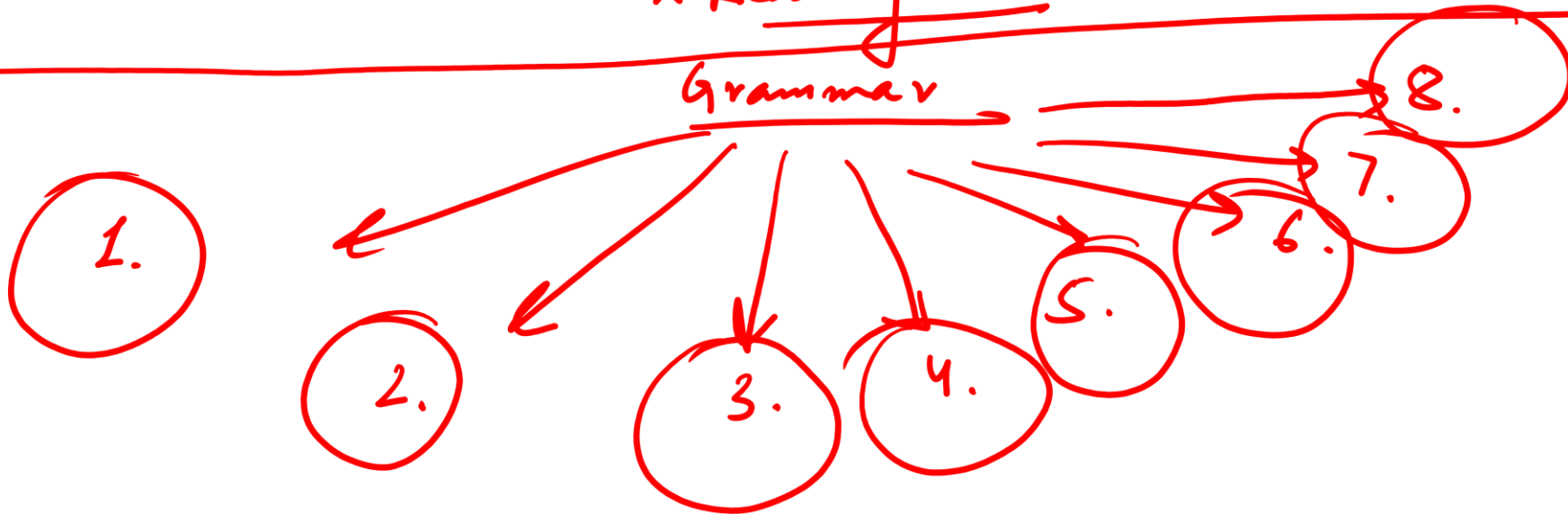
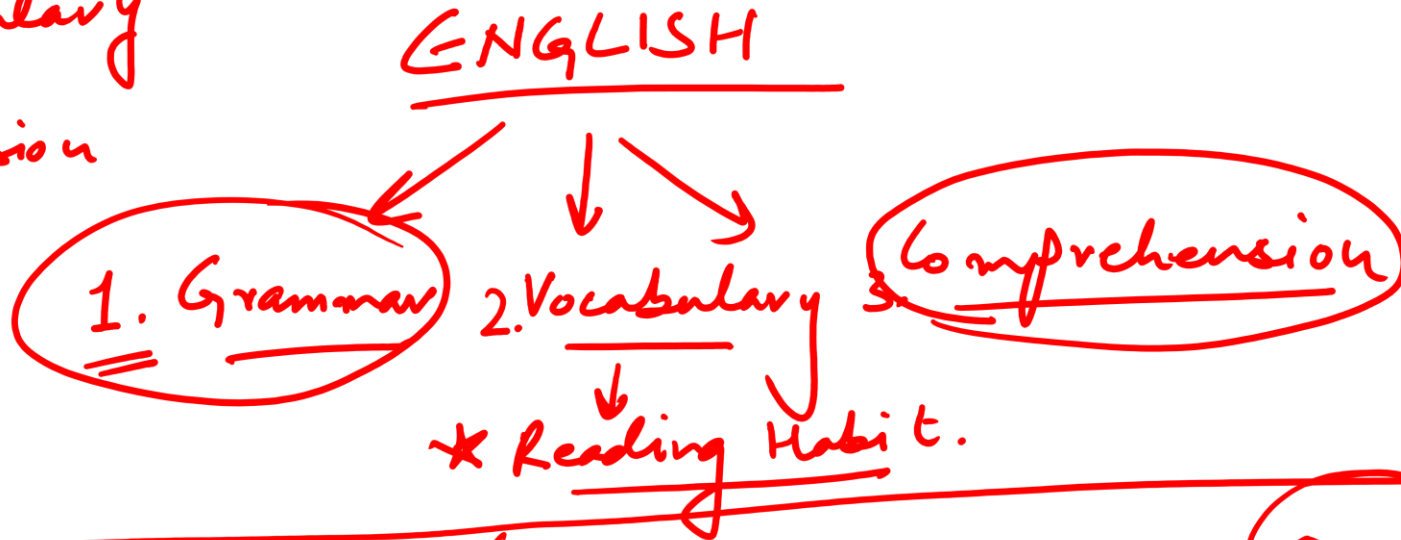
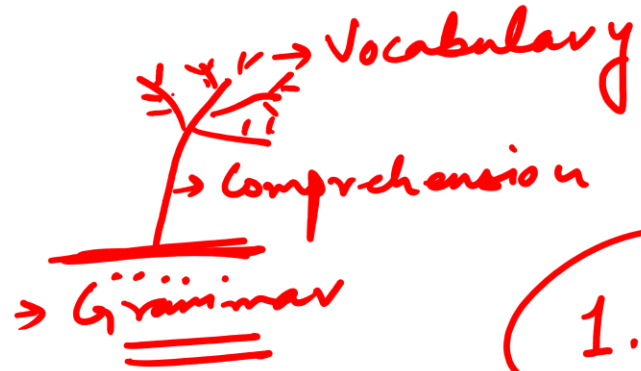
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Sentences:- A collection of words which when put together convey a logical & rational information to the reader/listener.

99% # Universal Sequence:-|

1.
Subject
Owner
Rohit

+

2.
Verb
H/V + A/V
is playing

+

3.
Object (Predicate)
addition information.
football.



Structure of Sentences / Clause

A sentence must have a complete idea that stands alone. This is also called an independent clause.

He obtained his degree.

S v O

A sentence follows: ^{Clause - 1} (Subject + Verb + Object.) + ^{Clause - 2} (Subject + Verb + Object)
He (subject) obtained (verb) his degree (object).



Structure of Sentences

Simple Sentences : There is only one subject one predicate and one finite verb in a simple sentence. It contains only one independent clause.

For example :

- She sings (She is the subject and sings is the predicate)
- The dog ran after the ball (Dog is the subject and ran after the ball is the predicate).

Compound Sentences : There are two or more independent/main clauses in a compound sentence. A comma, a colon, a semi-colon is used to join these clauses.

- It rained heavily throughout the day; consequently, the city was flooded
- The thief ran to escape but the police caught him
- The winter set in, it was cold and we took out woolens from the cupboard

Structure of Sentences

991.

1. **Assertive Sentences** : These sentences make a declaration in the form of a statement, an opinion, a suggestion, a proverb or a universal truth. These can be positive or negative but always end with a full stop. For example:

- The teacher is going to the class room (simple statement)
- Sunita is a good singer (opinion) (declaration)
- The sun rises in the east. (universal truth)
- Barking dogs seldom bite (proverb)



Structure of Sentences

2. Interrogative Sentences : These sentences ask questions. 'Wh' and a verb are used to frame an interrogative sentence. A question mark comes after such a question. For example:

- Who is your father?
- When are you going to London?
- Do you have any money?
- Are you feeling alright?

H/V + Subject + A/V + object?
Is + Rohit + playing + Cricket?
Why is she crying?

Structure of Sentences

3. Demonstrative Sentences: *Demonstratives show where an object, event, or person is in relation to the speaker. They can refer to a physical or a psychological closeness or distance. When talking about events, the near demonstratives are often used to refer to the present while the far demonstratives often refer to the past.*

<u>There</u>	<u>Here</u>
<u>This</u>	<u>That</u>
<u>These</u>	<u>Those</u>
<u>It</u>	

Examples –

This blue car needs to be washed next.

That metal rod should work.

These oranges are delicious.

Those people were here first.


It's a beautiful day.

*This is my car.
subject*



Structure of Sentences

4. Imperative Sentences : These sentences express an order, command, advice, request, proposal or suggestion. These may end with a full stop or exclamation depending on the imperative word. For example:

- 
- Get out (Command)
 - Always Speak the truth (Advice)
 - Please be patient (request)
 - Let's go to the book fair (suggestion)



Structure of Sentences

5. Exclamatory Sentences : These sentences express strong emotions or feelings such as joy, surprise, wonder, regret, etc. An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark. For example :

- Alas! India lost the match. (regret)
- Hurray! My daughter passed the IIT examination (joy)
- Oh my God! It is raining. (surprise)
- What a shame! (regret)
- What a beautiful scene! (wonder)



Thank You

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