

Rewrite the following sentences to create one compound-complex sentence: "She studied hard. She wanted to pass the test. She wasn't feeling well."

Types of sentences according to function

We can classify sentences according to structure as (1). Declarative sentences, (2) Interrogative sentences, (3) Imperative sentences and (4) Exclamatory sentences.

1. The Declarative Sentence:

A declarative sentence is a single, complete statement. It is used to convey information to the reader.

A declarative sentence can be either positive or negative.

- *I am happy.*
- *That bird is flying.*
- *I deposited my money in the bank*

This is the kind of sentence we use most frequently in composition. A declarative sentence may, of course, be simple, compound, complex or compound-complex.

(a) He was a brave man.

(b) William Shakespeare was born in 1564.

A declarative sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

2. The Interrogative Sentence:

An interrogative sentence is a single, complete question.

This is the kind of sentence we use when we are seeking information or trying to lead the reader into a consideration of possible answers.

- (a) Was he a brave man?
- (c) When was William Shakespeare born?
- (d) Why did Brutus join the conspiracy against Julius Caesar?

(Notice the position of the subject and verb in these sentences). An Interrogative sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a question mark.

3. The Imperative Sentence?

An imperative sentence is a single, complete command or a single, complete request. It is used for giving directions, instructions, or commands.

- (a) Please don't touch those cakes.
- (b) Before you leave the room, close the windows and switch off the fans.

In a command or instruction, a single verb may be a sentence (no subject is needed).

e.g.

Stop talking. Begin. (the subject is the implied 'you')

An imperative sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop.

4. The Exclamatory Sentence

An exclamatory sentence is a single, complete expression of sudden or strong feeling.

You should not use this kind of sentence too often in your compositions.

- (a) *How brave he was!*
- (b) *What a joke it was!*
- (c) *Your house is on fire!*

An exclamatory sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with an exclamation mark.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Which of the following is an example of a declarative sentence?

- a) What is your name?
- b) Please close the door.
- c) I love to read books.
- d) Stop talking.

2. Which punctuation mark is used at the end of a declarative sentence?

- a) Question mark
- b) Exclamation mark
- c) Period
- d) Comma

3. Which of the following sentences is negative in nature?

- a) She went to the market.
- b) I am not hungry.
- c) The sky is blue.
- d) We will visit tomorrow.

4. Which of the following is a compound declarative sentence?

- a) I will go to the market, and she will stay home.
- b) When did she arrive?
- c) Close the door.
- d) I am reading a book.

5. Which of the following sentences is an interrogative sentence?

- a) She is going to the store.
- b) What time does the train leave?
- c) Open the window.
- d) I cannot believe it.

6. What punctuation mark is used at the end of an interrogative sentence?

- a) Period
- b) Exclamation mark
- c) Question mark
- d) Colon

7. Which sentence is an interrogative sentence?

- a) I went to the park yesterday.
- b) When will you arrive?
- c) The sky is clear today.
- d) Open the door.

8. Which of the following is an imperative sentence?

- a) Why did you leave so early?
- b) Close the door quietly.
- c) He went to the store.
- d) Can you help me?

9. Which of the following is not an imperative sentence?

- a) Please take a seat.
- b) Turn off the lights.
- c) Stop running!