**1.The Sentence Types in English Grammar**

The [English language](https://byjus.com/english) gives every learner the liberty to make good use of the language in the best possible way. Using different types of sentences will make your speech or writing sound and look well-structured and aid you in getting your thoughts and ideas across to your target audience in a clear and effective manner. This will also allow you to express your emotions and let your readers experience what you want them to experience.

**The Four Different Types of Sentences**

There are four different kinds of sentences in [English grammar](https://byjus.com/english/english-grammar/) and they are as follows:

[**Declarative or Assertive Sentence**](https://byjus.com/english/declarative-sentences/) – A declarative or assertive sentence is a sentence that is informative and ends with a period or a [full stop](https://byjus.com/english/full-stop/).

Examples:

* I like fantasy novels.
* There is a white house around the corner.

[**Imperative Sentence**](https://byjus.com/english/imperative-sentences/)– An imperative sentence is a sentence that expresses a command, an order, or a request.

Examples:

* Please pick up the notes when you come.
* Close the door.

[**Interrogative Sentence**](https://byjus.com/english/interrogative-sentences/)– An interrogative sentence is one that is used to question something and it ends with a [question mark](https://byjus.com/english/question-mark/).

Examples:

* What is the name of the movie you were watching?
* Can I come with you to the book fair?

[**Exclamatory Sentence**](https://byjus.com/english/exclamatory-sentences/) – An exclamatory sentence is one which is used to express sudden and strong emotions, and it ends with an [exclamation mark](https://byjus.com/english/exclamation-mark/). You can also use [interjections](https://byjus.com/english/interjections/) to form exclamatory sentences.

Examples:

* Wow, how good this is!
* That was a great match!

Also explore: [Simple Sentences](https://byjus.com/english/simple-sentences/)│[Compound Sentences](https://byjus.com/english/compound-sentences/)│[Complex Sentence](https://byjus.com/english/complex-sentences/)│[Simple English Sentences](https://byjus.com/english/simple-english-sentences/)│[Sentence Structure](https://byjus.com/english/sentence-structure/)

Frequently Asked Questions on the Types of Sentences

What are the types of sentences in English?

The different types of sentences in English are:

* Declarative Sentence
* Imperative Sentence
* Interrogative Sentence
* Exclamatory Sentence

Give some examples of the different types of sentences.

Given below are a few examples of the different types of sentences.

* + Declarative Sentence – This is my house.

They are my parents.

* + Imperative Sentence – Come home as soon as you finish the dance practice.

Please lend me a pen.

* + Interrogative Sentence – When are you going to the park?

Where is the attendance register?

* + Exclamatory Sentence – Oh, what a beautiful dress!

What a wonderful day!

**2 SENTENCE PATTERN**

### Parts of a Sentence

A sentence, in the English language, consists of at least a [subject](https://byjus.com/english/subject/) and a [predicate](https://byjus.com/english/predicate/). In other words, a sentence should have a subject and a [verb](https://byjus.com/english/verbs/).

#### Subject

The subject can be a [noun](https://byjus.com/english/nouns/) or a [pronoun](https://byjus.com/english/pronouns/) that does the action.

For example:

* **The sun** is shining.
* **The sky** is clear.
* **Today** is Wednesday.

#### Predicate

The verb is the action performed by the particular subject in the sentence.

For example:

* I **love macaroni and cheese.**
* Merin **has a pet.**
* Anusha **can draw.**

### Components of a Sentence

Like a sentence has two parts, it has five main components that make up the structure of a sentence, and they are,

* Subject
* Verb
* Object
* Complement
* Adjunct

**Now, let us look at each of these components in detail.**

#### Subject

A noun that performs the action in a sentence is considered as the subject. It answers the question ‘who’ or in other words, a subject can be identified by asking the question ‘who’. A subject takes the first place in most cases, especially in declarative or assertive sentences.

For example:

* **The child**kept crying.
* **Our school team**won the match.
* **My son**is in the eighth grade.
* **Hard work** pays.
* **No one** came to the wedding.

#### Verb

In every sentence the most important word can be said to be the verb. A verb shows action or activity or work done by the subject. Remember that all verbs including main verbs, helping verbs, stative verbs and action verbs come under this category. Most often, verbs appear immediately after the subject.

For example:

* Neena **is writing**a letter.
* It **was**too dark.
* I **feel**tired.
* My phone **is not working.**
* Tarun’s dog **ran** away.

#### Object

An object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action done by the subject. Objects are of two types and they are,

* Direct Object
* Indirect Object

##### **Direct Object**

A noun or pronoun that receives the action directly is the [direct object](https://byjus.com/english/direct-object/) in the sentence. It answers the question ‘what’. Direct objects mostly appear immediately after the verb and are the primary objects in the sentence.

For example:

* Harry bought a new **car.**
* My mom made a **cake.**
* I met **my friend.**
* She knows **all the songs.**
* We watched **a movie.**

##### **Indirect Object**

An [indirect object](https://byjus.com/english/indirect-object/) is a noun or pronoun that is a secondary object. It can be identified by asking the question ‘whom’. When there is an indirect object in a sentence, it is mostly placed after the verb and before the direct object.

For example:

* Vandhana gave **Keerthana**a cake.
* My mom bought **me**a new dress.
* I gave **him**a chocolate.
* They gave **us**coffee with breakfast.
* He lent **his friend** a pen.

##### **Complement**

The words required to complete the meaning of a sentence can be referred to as the [complement](https://byjus.com/english/complement/) of the sentence. A complement can be an [adjective](https://byjus.com/english/adjectives/), a name, a position or a profession.

For example:

* It grew **dark**.
* He is a **dentist**.
* That’s her dog, **Bruno**.

Complements are further divided into two types based on which component it speaks about. The two types of complement are,

* Subject Complement
* Object Complement

##### **Subject Complement**

The complement which expresses the quality or identity or condition of the subject is called Subject Complement.

For example:

* She is a **doctor**.
* I am **Sindhu.**
* Nandhu is **clever.**
* The students are very **excited.**
* My brother is a **teacher.**

##### **Object Complement**

The complement which expresses the quality or identity or condition of an object is called Object Complement.

For example:

* They made her **angry.**
* The students elected Sreya **the class leader.**
* They named their daughter, **Thara.**
* Marley met her friend, **Ryan.**
* Nobody found the movie **interesting.**

#### Adjunct

An [adjunct](https://byjus.com/english/adjunct/) is a word or a [phrase](https://byjus.com/english/phrases/) that gives more information about an action, an event, a quality and so on. Take a look at the following examples to understand how adjuncts can be used.

* **Yesterday,** we met **at the park.**
* He is **very**tired.
* **Due to his ill-health,** he could not come home for Christmas.
* My father reads the newspaper **everyday.**
* This workout routine is **extremely**exhausting.

**3 DEGREES OF COMPARISION**

**Degrees of Comparison Definition**

A degree of comparison is a type of adjective used in English to contrast one thing or person with another that shares the same attribute. It is connected to the sentence’s adjective or adverb. The listing of an adjective or adverb’s positive, comparative, and superlative forms is what the Collins Dictionary refers to as the “degree of comparison.” In other words, it can be claimed that one can compare nouns that have similar properties or attributes using the degree of comparison.

**Degrees of Comparison Types**

There are three types of degrees of comparison named:

* Positive degree of comparison.
* Comparative degree of comparison.
* Superlative degree of comparison.

**Positive Degrees of Comparison**

The adjective’s original form is essentially the positive degree of comparison. You cannot draw any comparisons with this degree. It simply informs the audience of a certain characteristic a noun possesses.

For example:

* The giraffe is tall.
* The dress is pretty.
* My friend is happy.
* The Sun is bright.

**Comparative Degrees of Comparison**

To compare two nouns that share the same characteristic or the same quality at two separate times, use the comparative degree of comparison. It demonstrates which of the two possesses the referred-to quality to a greater or lesser degree.

For example:

* Tisha looks happier than Kylie.
* This couch is more comfortable than the other couch.
* Your hair is shorter than hers.
* My younger brother is taller than me.

**Superlative Degrees of Comparison**

The highest level of comparison is a superlative comparison. It is used to compare the similar characteristics that more than two nouns have in common. It reveals which of the nouns under comparison possesses the mentioned attribute or qualities to the greatest or least degree.

For example:

* Tisha is the most intelligent student among all the students.
* This couch is the most comfortable.
* Shivani is the tallest girl in our gang.
* My younger brother is the heaviest among all the family members.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| POSITIVE | COMPARATIVE | SUPERLATIVE |
| She is tall. | She is taller than her brother. | She is the tallest among her family |
| Mira is happy. | Mira is happier than her mother. | Mira is the happiest person in the class. |
| Food is good. | The food here is better than that restaurant. | The food here is the best than other restaurants |
| Food is good. | The food here is better than that restaurant. | The food here is the best than other restaurants... |
| Rina has a big house. | Rina has a bigger house than his father’s. | Rina has the biggest house. |

**4.REPORT WRITING**

**What is a report?**

A report is a written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated. It is a systematic and well organised presentation of facts and findings of an event that has already taken place somewhere. Reports are used as a form of written assessment to find out what you have learned from your reading, research or experience and to give you experience of an important skill that is widely used in the work place.

Generally, two types of reports are asked in the exam, namely, newspaper report or a magazine report. Newspaper report is the one which is published in a newspaper and magazine report is generally written for a school magazine.

 A well written report will must possess the following traits:

* adherence to the specifications of report brief;
* analysis of relevant information;
* structuring material in a logical and coherent order;
* presentation in a consistent manner according to the instructions of the report brief;
* making appropriate conclusions that are supported by the evidence and analysis of the report;

Now, it is very important to follow a proper format. Not to forget that format carries marks.

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### ****FORMAT OF A MAGAZINE REPORT****

* 1. **Heading**– A descriptive title which is expressive of the contents of the report.
  2. **By line**– Name of the person writing the report. It is generally given in the question. Remember, you are not supposed to mention your personal details in your answer.
  3. **Opening paragraph** (introduction) – It may include the ‘5 Ws’ namely, WHAT, WHY, WHEN and WHERE along with WHO was invited as the chief guest.
  4. **Account of the event in detail**– The proper sequence of events that occurred along with their description. It is the main paragraph and can be split into two short paragraphs if required.

1. **FORMAT OF A NEWSPAPER REPORT**

* **Headline-**A descriptive title which is expressive of the contents of the report.
* **By line-**Name of the person writing the report along with the designation. It is generally given in the question. Remember, you are not supposed to mention your personal details in your answer.
* **Place and date of reporting-**It is generally not mentioned in a magazine report separately, but here, it is.
  1. **Opening paragraph-**It includes expansion of the headline.  It needs to be short as it is a general overview of the report.
  2. **Account of the event in detail**– It is generally written in two parts: First, complete account of what happened in it’s chronological sequence (preferably) and second, the witness remarks.
* **Concluding paragraph-**This will include the action that has been taken so far or that will be taken. It is the last paragraph.