

Sentences for Class 8

In the English language, sentences make good use of language and make a speech or writing sound well-structured manual through thoughts and ideas. It also helps to express our emotions and experience. A sentence is a group of words, phrases, or clauses that joins together and makes complete sense.

A sentence always starts with the capital letter and ends with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark.

There are four kinds of sentences:-

1. Assertive Sentences
2. Imperative Sentences
3. Interrogative sentences
4. Exclamatory sentences
5. Optative sentences

1. Assertive Sentences

An Assertive sentence **state a fact, history, views, events, feelings, and beliefs** in a simple statement. It declares something that ends with a full stop.

It is also known as a declarative sentence.

Examples:-

1. She enjoys drawing in her spare time.
2. It had started raining heavily.
3. The girls had won a dance competition.
4. In the direction of the East, the sun rises.
5. He always goes to school on time.
6. There are so many books on the shelf.
7. He is going to have dinner outside.
8. The cat chases the mouse.
9. Mahira and Sakshi went for shopping.

10. Rubina had won the drama competition.

There are two types of assertive sentences:-

1. Affirmative Assertive Sentences
2. Negative Assertive Sentences

a. Affirmative Assertive Sentences

An affirmative is a **positive sentence** that expresses or declaration of positive thoughts, ideas, actions, and opinions.

Examples:-

1. She loves her pet dog.
2. They won the match.
3. She passed her exam.
4. She looks beautiful in a saree.
5. The dress is so pretty.
6. They are going on a **long** trip.
7. The mother bought some sweets for his son.
8. The children are playing outside.
9. Gaurav likes to eat chocolates.
10. His brother purchased a new phone.

b. Negative Assertive Sentences

A negative sentence indicates **an action that is not happening or no longer exists** and *expresses negative thoughts, opinions, and Ideas.*

Examples:-

1. He failed his exam.
2. She does not like to play tennis.
3. She is not feeling well during the lecture.
4. He will not go to school today.
5. Reema has not cooked the food.
6. She will not be coming tomorrow.

7. They will not be watching TV.
8. He did not invite him to the party.
9. He is not able to solve my query.
10. Alex will not be working on the project.

2. Imperative Sentences

An imperative sentence that **expresses indicates a command, request, invitation, warning, instruction, or a piece of advice** implied to the second person.

Examples:-

1. Stop there!
2. Call him.
3. Stop making the noise.
4. Close the door.
5. Pick up the papers.
6. Please be quiet.
7. Let's go out.
8. Kindly accept my apology letter.
9. Do not pluck flowers.
10. Let's play the game.

There are two types of imperative sentences:-

1. Positive imperative sentences
2. Negative imperative sentences

The command given in an imperative sentence can be positive or negative which can be "do" command or "do not" command.

a. Positive Imperative Sentences

In positive imperative sentences "do" verbs addressed the subject.

Examples:-

1. Complete your homework.
2. Run fast.
3. Help him.
4. Shut the door.
5. Keep silence.
6. Put your plate in the kitchen.
7. Call me.
8. Study hard for good results.
9. Eat breakfast.
10. The food is tasty.

As as you can look out the examples of affirmative sentences in which the subject is allowed to "do" that have been given.

b. Negative Imperative Sentences

In negative sentences, the subject is not allowed to do something. They usually **begin the verb with don't** and are the negative form of a verb.

Examples:-

1. Don't forget your luggage.
2. Do not cross the road.
3. Don't drive so fast.
4. You don't complete your work.
5. They are not going anywhere.
6. Do not jump in the pool.
7. She is not going to the party.
8. He may not leave now.
9. You have not attended the Maths lecture.
10. You will not ignore him.

3. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are generally used to ask questions direct or indirect about something. It can be casual or specific.

In these sentences, we can ask people to perform task activity with the helping verbs shall, can, may, etc.

The interrogative sentences often start with these words:-

1. How
2. When
3. Did
4. Who
5. Where
6. Why
7. Do/Did
8. What
9. Can
10. May
11. Shall

Examples:-

1. Can you attend the party?
2. Where are you going now?
3. What is the problem here?
4. Is that your room?
5. Would you like to have some tea?
6. Did John buy a car?
7. Have you met him today?
8. What are you wearing?
9. How much time left?
10. Do you complete your homework?

Types of Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences have been classified into four types:-

1. Wh- interrogatives
2. Alternative interrogatives
3. Yes/no interrogatives

4. Tag questions

1. Wh- questions

The wh- interrogative questions start with *who, when, why, Which, what, where, whom, whose, and how.*

(a) Question starts with "who"

Who refers to a person in a question.

Examples:-

1. Who was the judge?
2. Who teaches you?
3. Who is your best friend?
4. Who is your brother?
5. Who was there in the room?

(b) Questions starting with "where"

It is used to get information about the location or the position of an object.

Examples:-

1. Where are you going?
2. Where do you live?
3. Where is he?
4. Where does he come from?
5. Where should he deliver the packet?

(c) Question begin with "when"

It is used to indicate the occasion and time

Examples:-

1. When she will reach the stadium?
2. When You will meet him?
3. When will he arrives?

4. When did the mother will come?
5. When you will complete your homework?

(d) Questions starts with "why"

It is used to provide a recommendation.

Examples:-

1. Why are you going there?
2. Why would he start that?
3. Why he was crying?
4. Why you get up late?
5. Why should I help you?

(e) Questions starting with "What"

Examples:-

1. What is the time?
2. What happened to him?
3. What is he doing?
4. What is wrong with you?
5. What do you like the most?

(f) Question start with "whose"

It refers to the possession with who.

Examples:-

1. Whose book is this?
2. Whose mobile is lost?
3. Whose purse are you carrying?
4. Whose car is this?
5. Whose money is stolen?

(g) Questions starting with "which"

Which refers to objects.

1. Which is your favourite place?
2. Which is your favourite hobby?
3. Which colour you like the most?
4. Which is your favourite cartoon?
5. Which game will you play outside?

(h) Question begun with "how"

It is used to ask direct and indirect questions expressing the degree level.

1. How many students are present?
2. How much money you lost?
3. How was your day?
4. How are you feeling now?
5. How will you carry it?

2. Alternative Interrogatives

The alternative interrogative as you to provide the listener a choice of selecting from two or more responses.

It's a Multiple choice questions.

Examples:-

1. Do you like to have tea or coffee?
2. Do you want to go Mussoorie or Patna?
3. Will you come now or tomorrow?
4. Do you want to come with us or not?
5. Will you drive a car or not?
6. Is it black or grey?
7. Do you email me or not?
8. Is it sunny or cloudy!
9. Would you like to have cookies or juice?
10. Could you stay or go home?

2. Yes/no Interrogatives

These are the interrogatives that can be answer with yes or no response.

Examples:-

1. Did you complete your homework?
2. Are you ready for school?
3. Do you want to come with us?
4. Do Harshita cooked food?
5. Does she like chocolates?
6. Do you study Spanish?
7. Have you eat breakfast?
8. Do you have a new car?
9. Would you like to go fair?
10. Have she met him?

3. Tag Question

Tag questions are questions that are formed by adding an interrogative tag at the end. It is used to ask the confirmation in a sentence.

Examples:-

1. Miss Sharma is a class teacher, isn't she?
2. You are a good student, aren't you?
3. You can drive a car, can't you?
4. He works hard, doesn't he?
5. She cannot come, can she?
6. Her father is a businessman, isn't he?
7. She likes to play badminton, doesn't she?
8. Mahak did not go to school yesterday, did she?
9. Nobody knows the answer, do they?
10. Let's go to the party, shall we?

4. Exclamatory Sentences

And exclamatory sentences express or indicate a statements that have a strong and emotions and feelings. Exclamatory sentences usually and with exclamatory marks.

Examples:-

1. What a pleasant surprise!
2. Wow! What a design.
3. How beautiful is this?
4. What a pleasant weather?
5. This is fabulous!
6. Oh that was amazing!
7. You done a good job!
8. This is perfect!
9. How great is this!
10. How strange is this!

5. Optative Sentences

The operative sentence expresses a wish, desire, or prayer for someone known and unknown in a sentence. It indicates expressing a choice preference or wishes. Generally, these sentences start with the verbs may, wish, let, or have. It begins with a capital letter and ends with an exclamation or full stop mark.

Examples:-

1. Happy journey!
2. God bless you!
3. Stay happy!
4. Happy birthday!
5. All the best!
6. Good luck!
7. Best wishes!
8. Have a great day!
9. May your wishes come true!
10. Stay blessed!

Sentences Worksheet for Class 8

Identify the types of sentences.

1. The boys are watching a movie.
2. Please help him.
3. Shall I come in?
4. What a wonderful day!
5. May god bless you!
6. Hurrah! he won the match.
7. Do you like chocolate or ice cream?
8. May you live long!
9. Do not wait here.
10. The mirrors are so shiny.
11. That was a great match!
12. What is he doing here?
13. Sit down quietly.
14. Always stay blessed!
15. The dogs are barking outside my house.
16. Congratulations on your success!
17. Do not open the box.
18. It was a great day!
19. He bought a bouquet of flowers for her.
20. What are you doing in the evening?

Answers

1. Assertive sentences
2. Imperative sentences
3. Interrogative sentences
4. Exclamatory sentences
5. Optative sentences
6. Exclamatory sentences
7. Interrogative sentences
8. Optative sentences
9. Imperative sentences

10. Assertive sentences
11. Exclamatory sentences
12. Interrogative sentences
13. Imperative sentences
14. Optative sentences
15. Assertive sentences
16. Optative sentences
17. Imperative sentences
18. Exclamatory sentences
19. Assertive sentences
20. Interrogative sentences

