

It ends with a full stop (.) or an exclamation mark (!)

As you have studied, in imperative sentences, the subject *you* is understood

**A** Identify the kind of sentence and write **A** for assertive, **E** for exclamatory, **I** for interrogative and **Im** for imperative sentences.

1. How nice of you!

E

2. The woman looked at her reflection in the water.

A

3. Whose shoes are you wearing?

I

4. Would you mind closing that window, please?

I

5. My father bought me a new bicycle.

A

6. You should help those in need.

Imp

7. Have some chocolate milk.

Imp

8. Go away!

E

**B** Insert appropriate punctuation marks at the end of the sentences.

1. We are going to the park, Rupa .

2. You shouldn't walk barefoot on the road .

3. Why are you crying ?

any five sentences from another book!

**C** Change each assertive sentence into interrogative and exclamatory sentences.

Assertive	Interrogative	Exclamatory
1. It is very hot today.	Is it hot today?	How hot it is today!
2. He is very polite.	Is he very polite?	How polite he is!
x 3. You made many mistakes.	Did you make	many mistake?
x 4. Many kangaroos come out to graze at sunset.	Do many kangaroos come out	
5. The rainbow looks beautiful.	Does the rainbow look beautiful?	How beautiful the rainbow is!
6. This building is very tall.	Is this building very tall?	How tall this building is!
7. This was an easy task.	Was this an easy task?	How easy was this task!
8. This is a delicious meal.	Is this a delicious meal?	What a delicious meal!

### Changing Positive Sentences to Negative

We can also change positive sentences to negative sentences.

We add *not* after *am/is/are/was/were*, or between a helping verb and the main verb to change positive sentence into a negative sentence.

We also use negative words like *no, no one, nobody, nothing, none, never, don't, won't, can't*.

Examples: I wake up early in the morning. → I do **not** wake up early in the morning. (assertive)

Can I get a glass of water? → **Can't** (cannot) I get a glass of water? (interrogative)

Please sit on the chair. → Please do **not** sit on the chair. (imperative)

**E** Rearrange the words to form the type of sentences mentioned in the brackets.  
Use proper punctuation. Was there a meeting today?

1. was a there today meeting (interrogative)
2. we to need this get job done (assertive)  
*We need to do this to get job done.*
3. do please a make noise loud not (imperative)  
*Please do not make a loud noise.*
4. a sight beautiful such is it (exclamatory)  
*Such a beautiful sight it is!*
5. how you lose match did the (interrogative)  
*How did you lose the match?*
6. was book what it funny a (exclamatory)  
*What a funny book it was!*
7. picnic have we a next week (assertive)  
*We have a picnic next week.*
8. should you not there go (imperative) *Should you not go there.*



### Don't Forget!

1. A sentence is group of words which make complete sense.
2. Assertive sentences state a fact, opinion, universal truth or a habit. They end with full stop (.).
3. Interrogative sentences ask a question. They end with a question mark (?).

A Fill in the blanks with the given adjectives of quality.

flat  
moonless

dark  
fluffy

ripe  
kind

melodious  
soft

great  
old


sweet  
caring

1. Prabha has a melodious voice.
2. The mangoes are ripe and sweet.
3. The car stopped suddenly. It had a flat tyre.
4. It was a dark and moonless night. We couldn't see anything as we drove down the road.
5. Akbar was a great king. He is remembered till today.
6. My brother is very kind and caring.
7. I met an old lady.
8. My pillow is soft and fluffy. My father got it made for me.

## Adjectives of Quantity

Read these sentences.

There is **some** coffee in the jar.

- 
4. How cool the weather is !
  5. Are you Mrs Gupta's son ?
  6. Goa is a popular tourist destination •
  7. Every cloud has a silver lining ~
  8. Always throw garbage in the dustbin •

We can change one type of sentence to another.

The children are playing. (*assertive*)

Are the children playing? (*interrogative*)

Who does not know him? (*interrogative*)

The adjectives *this*, *that*, *these* and *those* point out which nouns are being talked about in these sentences.

**Demonstrative adjectives** point to and indicate a specific person, place, animal or thing. They are *this*, *that*, *these* and *those*.

**C** Circle the demonstrative adjectives in these sentences.

1. Is this cap with the red buttons yours?
2. We have a house by that hill with the pointed peak.
3. Do you think these shoes would fit you?
4. Is this book the one you were looking for?
5. Look at that funny cat!
6. I don't like those friends of yours.
7. Those apples are red and ripe.
8. I like these children. They are friendly and eager to help.



## Possessive Adjectives

Read these sentences.

Is this **your** book?

She is **my** friend.

Aman is **her** brother.

The bird spread its wings and flew away.

2. We have a house by that hill.
3. Do you think these shoes would fit you?
4. Is this book the one you were looking for?
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## Possessive Adjectives

Read these sentences.

Is this **your** book?

She is **my** friend.

Aman is **her** brother.

The bird spread **its** wings and flew away.

The adjectives *your*, *my*, *her* and *its* show to whom something belongs between two nouns. They are possessive adjectives.

**Possessive adjectives** show ownership or the relationship between two adjective answers the question *whose*?

The words *my*, *your*, *his*, *her*, *their*, *our* and *its* are used as possessive

### D Fill in the blanks with suitable possessive adjectives.

1. Have you seen my new coat? I can't find it.
2. She has lost her car keys.
3. He stood with his hands in his pockets.

sweet  
caring

Adjectives of number tell us *how many* persons, animals or things there are. They also tell us about the position of a noun in a series. They are used with countable nouns.

Adjectives of number include:

- cardinal numbers (*one, two, three*)
- ordinal numbers (*first, second, third*)
- words like *all, several, many* and *few*



### Watch Out!



The same adjective may be used as an adjective of quantity or an adjective of number.

I saw **some** children playing on the field. (The word *some* describes the countable noun *children*. It answers the question *how many*? It is an adjective of number.)

I poured **some** milk into the jug. (The word *some* describes the uncountable noun *milk*. It answers the question *how much*? So, it is an adjective of quantity.)

**B** Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives. Write whether they are being used as adjectives of quantity or number.

- I bought a few jars for my kitchen. (little, few)
- You have many work to do. (many, much)
- Several people are standing outside the building. (several, all)
- I accidentally spilled some coffee on the table. (many, some)
- My mother asked me to drink all the milk. (few, all)
- My father gave me some money to buy a pen drive. (several, some)
- In this forest, many elephants can be seen moving in a herd. (many, all)
- Can you please count all the glasses and tell me how many there are? (a) I think there are seven. (seven, seventh)

## Demonstrative Adjectives

Read these sentences.

**This** egg is rotten.

**That** tree has shed all its leaves.

**Those** boys are my friends.

**These** tomatoes are ripe.

### Grammar Byte



**This** and **that** are used for nouns whereas **those** are used for plural nouns.

5. There are seven houses in this lane. The first house belongs to a famous singer. *Number*
6. Several days after the flood, most people of the town returned to their houses. *possessive*
7. Few passengers take the local train on this route. *Quantity demonstrative Number*
8. The giant moon lit up the dark sky. *Quality*



## Don't Forget!

- Adjectives are words which qualify or describe nouns.
- Adjectives are of six kinds: adjectives of quality, quantity, number, and demonstrative, possessive and interrogative adjectives.

### Answers to Self-Assessment

1. I hang curtains in my room.
2. What does he do in the morning?
3. I only buy fresh fruits.
4. I was eating dinner with my family.
5. He was picking apples from the trees.
6. I was watching a TV show.
7. into
8. yet
1. across
2. if
2. off, from
3. because
3. This picture is my favourite.
4. I was acting in our school play.
4. to
5. I bake cookies for my sister.
5. He was racing to school in the morning.
5. for

4. She teaches me English. She is my favourite teacher.
5. Will Suresh come with us? What is his plan for the evening?
6. I want to send Soni and Rashi their birthday gifts. Can you give me their addresses?
7. These books belong to me. Can I take my books?
8. Meera forgot her English notebook at home today.



## Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives are used to ask questions. They are *which*, *what* and *whose*.

**Examples:** *Whose* bag is this?

*What* problems are you facing in this chapter?

*Which* house is hers?

### Grammar Byte

*Which*, *what* and *whose* function as adjectives only when they are followed by a noun.

*What* work does he do? (adjective)

*What* is the time now? (not an adjective)

### E Fill in the blanks with interrogative adjectives.

1. What type of pizza do you want?
2. At whose house are we celebrating?
3. Which type of cycle do you prefer: with gears or without gears?
4. Which gift did you like the most? whose -
5. Which road should I take to go to Manali?
6. Do you know whose sweater this is?
7. I don't know at what time I should reach the venue.
8. Can you tell me which seat is mine?



### Underline the adjectives and identify what kind they are.

1. On some days, I am as busy as a bee. Number, Quality
2. Timothy is a talented violinist. He is the fifth violinist in his family. Quality, Number, Pos
3. What flowers are these? Are these flowers for sale? Interrogative, Demonstrative
4. My home is in Guwahati. The great river Brahmaputra flows through the city. pos, Qual