

Surprise Test

FM- 10. Time- 10 Minutes

Identify each sentence as Declarative (D), Interrogative (Int), Imperative (Imp), or Exclamatory €. Write the abbreviation in the space provided.

1. The Great Wall of China is visible from space.
2. What a spectacular performance that was!
3. Have you ever travelled to a foreign country?
4. Please switch off the lights before leaving the room.
5. She does not enjoy watching horror films.
6. Do not walk on the freshly mown grass.
7. How could anyone commit such a thoughtless act?
8. What a magnificent piece of architecture the Taj Mahal is!
9. The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world.
10. Tell me the truth right now.

Answer Key

1. D
2. E
3. Int
4. Imp
5. D (Negative)

- 6. Imp
- 7. Int
- 8. E
- 9. D
- 10. Imp

Types of Sentences based on Structure

Definition:

A clause is a group of words that contains a Subject and a Finite Verb. It forms part of a larger sentence.

Definition:

A conjunction is a word that connects or joins together words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Conjunctions are sometimes called "connectors" or "joining words."

Based on their clause structure, sentences are divided into three main types:

- **Simple Sentence**
- **Compound Sentence**
- **Complex Sentence**

1. Simple Sentence

Contains only one independent clause (a subject and a verb, expressing a complete thought). It can have compound subjects or verbs but no dependent clauses.

• Examples:

- She reads. (Basic)
- The tall man and his young son walked quickly across the busy street and entered the store. (Still simple—one independent clause with compound subjects and verbs.)

2. Compound Sentence

Contains two or more independent clauses, joined by a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so), a semicolon, or a semicolon with a conjunctive adverb.

· Examples:

- I wanted to go for a walk, but it started to rain.
- She loves coffee; he prefers tea.
- The exam was difficult; however, I passed.

3. Complex Sentence

Contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. The dependent clause is joined by a subordinating conjunction (because, although, since, if, when, while, etc.) or a relative pronoun (who, which, that).

· Examples:

- Although he was tired, he finished his homework. (Dependent clause, Independent clause)
- The book that you lent me was fascinating. (Dependent clause inside an independent clause)