

THE SENTENCE

- Sentence word order
- The simple sentence
- The compound sentence
- Complex sentence

MrDOWO

Sentence Word Order

- Put the subject before verb and the object after verb

Tono buys mango

- Adverbials (How?, Where?, When?) usually come after the verb or after the object:

He reads the book quickly. (how) I waited at the corner (where) till 10.30 (when)

The basic word order of a sentence that is not a question or command is usually:

Subject

I

The children

We

Verb

bought

have gone

ate

Object

a hat

our meal

Adverbials

yesterday (when)

home (where)

in silence (how)

We can also put the time reference at the beginning : *Yesterday, I bought a hat*

- The passport officer examined the passport.
- Have seen the visitors the new building.
- My father didn't wash the dishes.
- The plumber is going to fix the pipe.
- These dogs don't like biscuits.
- Can't play John the game.
- The shop assistant is wrapping the parcel.
- Has set John Bailey a new high-jumped record.

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Mark with S V O M P T

- The papers|into the bin|he threw.
- I dont speak| well |English.
- Hides|Mrs Jones| her money|under the bed.
- Carefully|this suitcase|you didn't pack.
- From the bank|a loan|you'll have to get.
- The phone|in the middle of the night|woke me up.
- Your food|you should eat|slowly.
- Your article|I|quickly|last night|in bed|read.

MEDDOWO

The Forms of Sentence

- **A statement** : The shops close
- **A question** : Do the shops close at 7 tonight?
- **A command** : Shut the door./ Don't shut the door.
- **An exclamation** : What a slow train this is!

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Arrange these groups in right order and add (.), (?), or (!)

Describe each sentence with S, Q, C, or E

- The coffee| don't spill (...)
- Today's papers | have you seen (...)
- My umbrella| where did you put (...)
- Arrived| the train|fifteen minutes late (...)
- On time| the plane| won't arrive (...)
- This electricity bill|I can't pay (...)
- For me| please| open the door (...)

MrsDOWO

The Simple Sentence: Verbs with and without Objects

- A **simple sentence** is a complete unit of meaning which contains a subject and a verb, followed, if necessary, by other words which make up the meaning.

Made in Germany is correct English but it is not a sentence because it doesn't have a subject.

My car was made in Germany is a complete sentence with a subject and verb.

- We can't say e.g. **Is tired** because we need a subject.
- The subject may be 'hidden': *Open the door*. Really means *You open the door*.

Put a tick (✓) beside real sentence

- This car was made in Germany. ___
- To write a letter. ___
- Standing in the train. ___
- I want to write a letter. ___
- The train has arrived. ___
- Have finished my work. ___
- You shoud listen. ___
- Sit down please. ___
- You can't park here. ___
- Don't interrupt. ___
- I Understand. ___
- She doesn't like me. ___
- Ate. ___

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Transitive and Intransitive

- The verbs need objects are called as **Transitive Verb** such as; *beat, contain, enjoy, hit, need*. E.g *Arsenal beat Liverpool*. But we can't say **Arsenal beat**.
- Some verbs never take an object are called **Intransitive Verb** such as *arrive, come, faint, go, sit down, sleep, snow*. E.g *We arrived at 11*. But we can't say *We arrived the station at 11.**
- Some verbs can be used transitively or intransitively; e.g *begin, drop, hurt, open, ring, win*. We can say *Arsenal won the match* (transitive) or *Arsenal won* (intransitive).

Put an object (a pronoun or a noun) after these verbs only where possible

- The box contains
- The train has arrived...
- The phone rang...
- Someone is ringing...
- You need...
- Don't hit...
- Did you beat...
- We sat down...
- The door opened...

The concert began...

I began...

It's snowing...

Did you enjoy....

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Sentence with linking verbs 'be' and 'seem'

- Verbs like '*be*' and '*seem*' are linking verbs that cannot have an object. In grammar, we call this a **complement** because it completes the sentence by telling us about the subject. In *He is ill. She seems tired.* The words *ill* and *tired* tell us about *he* and *she*.
- A complement may be:
 - an adjective : Adit is handsome.
 - a noun : Adit is an English teacher.
 - an adjective + noun : Adit is a smart English teacher.
 - a pronoun : The book is yours.
 - an adverb of place or time : The meeting is here. The meeting is at 2.30
 - a prepositional phrase: Adit is staring at the window.

Complete this sentence using different complement

- My neighbor is very ...
- My parents are
- This watermelon tastes ...
- That music sounds...
- John looks ...
- The children are..
- Your father seems....

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Direct and Indirect object

- **Subject + verb + indirect object + direct object: “Show me the photo”**
 - The verbs like *give* and *buy*.
Give the book to me → Give me the book.
Buy the book for me → Buy me the book.
 - Some verbs combine **TO** : *bring, give, land, pay, post, sell, send, show, tell, write*:
e.g Bring that book to me.
 - Other verbs combine with **FOR** : *buy, choose, cook, cut, do, fetch, find, get, make, order*.
E.g Please order the book for me. → Please order me the book.
- we can put *it* and *them* after the verb: *Give it to me → give me it.*
*Buy them for me → buy me them . Do it for me → *Do me it.*

Complete this sentence

- Where are my shoes? (find) Please....
- John needs a new coat .(buy) Please...
- Ann wants to see our flat. (show) Please...
- I can't do the shopping. (do) Please...
- I'd like a copy of that book. (order) Please...

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