**Grammar Lesson: Sentence Structure and Types**

**1. Basic Sentence Structure**

A sentence is made up of two essential components: **the subject and the predicate.**

Subject: The part of the sentence that performs the action or describes the person or thing being discussed.

Predicate: The part that contains the verb and provides additional information about what the subject is doing or what is happening to the subject.

For example:

Subject: The cat

Predicate: is sleeping.

In a simple sentence, the structure typically follows Subject + Verb + Object.

Example: She reads a book.

**2. Types of Sentences**

Sentences can be classified into four main types based on their purpose:

1. Declarative Sentences:

These are statements that provide information or make assertions.

Example: She studies psychology.

2. Interrogative Sentences:

These sentences ask questions and require an answer.

Example: Is she studying psychology?

3. Imperative Sentences:

These sentences give commands, make requests, or express instructions.

Example: Please study psychology.

4. Exclamatory Sentences:

These express strong emotions or excitement.

Example: What an interesting subject psychology is!

**3. Simple Sentences vs. Compound Sentences**

Simple Sentence: A simple sentence consists of only one independent clause. It has one subject and one predicate.

Example: She reads books.

Compound Sentence: A compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions such as and, but, or, etc.

Example: She reads books, and he writes essays.

**4. Subject-Verb Agreement**

The subject and the verb must agree in terms of number (singular or plural).

**Singular Subject + Singular Verb:**

Example: The cat runs fast.

**Plural Subject + Plural Verb:**

Example: The cats run fast.