



Name: _____

Class: 8th

Subject: English

Roll No: _____

GRAMMAR

1. Finite and Non –Finite verbs

- Finite Verbs used in the sentence follow their subjects such as she plays, he eats.
- Sometimes, they surround their subjects in questionable sentences like: Are they playing? Do you play football?
- The position and form of finite verbs can easily be recognized in the sentence. Most of the finite verbs have 'ed' at the end indicating time in the past such as engage, engaged; celebrate, celebrated etc.
- Finite Verbs having letter 's' at the end indicate the time in present.
- Sometimes, finite verbs include auxiliary verbs (like can, must, have, be etc)
- “The girl is reading”-----Here the verb ‘is reading’ is limited by the number and person of its subject ‘girl’. The verb ‘is reading’ is in the Present Continuous Tense and the main verb ‘reading’ takes the Auxiliary verb ‘is’ to form the Continuous Tense. These verbs are called Finite Verbs.
- “The girl wants to read”-----Here the verb ‘to read’ is not limited by the number and person of any subject. They have no tense and therefore do not take any auxiliary (helping verb like is, am, are) with them. These verbs are called Non-Finite Verbs.

Mark out the finite verb in each of the following sentence:

- a) Nancy does her homework every day.
- b) They are writing a letter.
- c) She speaks Chinese very well.
- d) He has a big car.
- e) It is healthy to laugh at problems.
- f) Finding the gate widely open, the thief went inside.
- g) He had his car cleaned.

- h) She tries to obey her employer.
- i) I went to play badminton in the park.
- j) It was a nice trip.

NON- FINITE VERBS

The infinitive consists of two words, to + root verb

1. Complete each of these sentences with a “to infinitive.”

- i) He was too weak *to walk*----- here you see that we have added *to+ root verb*
- ii) This news is too good _____
- iii) He is too tired _____
- iv) This purse is too large _____
- v) That bed is too dirty _____
- vii) The boys ran _____
- VIII) The army marched forward _____

The Infinitives without ‘to’

We use the infinitives without ‘to’ after these verbs : let, make, bid ,see, hear, need, dare as well as after the following verbs of perception: see, hear, wear, know, feel:

1. Let me try this problem.
2. I made him do the work again.
3. You need not go there.
4. I saw him carry away my purse.
5. I heard him cry with pain.

EXERCISE

Correct the following sentences:

- a) The teacher made Satish to confess his fault.
- b) We saw the frog to jump into the pond.
- c) This poor fellow has not even a bed to lie on.
- d) He dared not to disobey the laws.

e) No boy could enter into the burning house.

PARTICIPLE

Participle is a word which is like a verb but performs the work of an adjective.

Participles are of three types:

Present Participle (verb + ing)	Past Participle (Third form of the verb)	Perfect Participle (Having+ Third Form of the Verb)
Seeing finishing	Seen Finished	Having seen Having finished

A Present Participle is a non –finite verb which ends in –ing and works like an adjective.

If the time denoted by the participle is the same as that of the Principle Verb, we use the present form of the participle (verb+ ing):

Use of Present Participle

- as an adjective placed before the noun it qualifies:
A drowning man catches a straw.
- as an object complement placed after the object:
I saw the girl weeping.
- as a subject complement placed after verbs like be, seem, appear etc.
The girl seems ailing.

Use of past participle

- The past participle usually ends in -ed, -d, -t, -en, or –n.
- The past participle denotes an action or state which is completed:
the broken glass; the wounded soldier

Use of perfect participle

- Participles formed by addition of ‘having’, ‘having been’—placed before a past participle of a verb as ‘having heard’ or ‘having been examined’ are perfect participles.

Underline the participle in the following sentences:

- She kept us _____.
- Hearing the noise, the people woke up.
- I took a photograph of the smiling child.
- We heard of his coming back.
- We saw him playing with his video game.
- We saw the sun rising.
- Nobody wants to play a losing game .
- He is fond of swimming.
- A flowing river is a sight to see.

3. Gerund ----- a verbal Noun.

Uses:

- As the subject of a verb
- As an object of the verb
- As a complement of a verb
- As object of a preposition

Circle the Gerund in the following sentences:

- I don't like waiting.
- Playing is good for health.
- Sheela loves dancing.
- I am fond of reading.
- He likes reading poetry.

2. CLAUSES

A Phrase	A Clause	A Sentence
A group of words	A group of words	A group of words
No finite verb; May have a subject	Has a subject and a predicate.	Has a subject and a predicate.

Has no definite meaning.	Has a meaning of its own	Expresses a complete thought
To obtain a definite meaning it should be fitted in a sentence.	Forms part of a large sentence.	

NOTE:

- A sentence can be simple , compound or complex
e.g “The girl is weeping”--- here the sentence is made up of only one clause i.e the principal clause. The sentence is called a simple sentence.
- A Complex sentence has a Principal Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses.
e.g “The girl is weeping because she is hurt”--. The sentence has two clauses .One is “The girl is weeping” ---This is the principal clause and the other is “because she is hurt”--- is a dependent clause as it can’t exist alone. The dependent clause is also called as subordinate clause
- Subordinate Clause can be an Adverb Clause, Adjective Clause, or a Noun Clause.
- Subordinate Clauses have their own subject and finite verb but cannot exist independently .

Read the following examples:

- We cannot start *while it is raining*.
- I think *that you have made great mistake*.
- He knew *how he could do it*.
- People *who pay their debts* are trusted.

The italicized part forms a part of larger sentence and has subject and predicate of its own. They are subordinate clauses. While as the part which expresses a complete thought in itself is an Independent Clause.

Q2: Decide if the clauses below are dependent or independent:

- When the temperature drop below freezing
- Because my weight has increased this year.

- c) My parents came home early from their trip.
- d) Since the lights were turned off
- e) The thief broke into the house and stole her jewellery.
- f) If you work on Sundays
- g) Wherever he might go
- h) On his birthday Adam received a football.

Q: The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the error along with its correction in the space provided. Do any four.

	Error	correction
More than two-thirds in the world's	___ in ___	___ of ___
large cities are on areas sensitive	_____	_____
over global warming and rising sea level.	_____	_____
Millions of people face a risk	_____	_____
of being swamp by floods	_____	_____
and storms according by a study.	_____	_____

Choose the most appropriate options from the ones given below to complete the following passage.

There was a child of five, (a) _____ had saved two children from a burning hut, one who had fought a cheetah (b) _____ working in the forest; one who had received a bullet on her head while trying to save her father from dacoits. These children had (c) _____ great courage and presence of mind in moments of crisis, (d) _____ should be (e) _____ by the government.

- a) i) who ii) which iii) that iv) one

- b) ii) when ii) while iii) during iv) where
 c) i) shown ii) seen iii) see iv) saw
 d) i) every ii) each iii) all iv) They
 e) i) reward ii) rewarded iii) rewarding iv) rewards

Q15: The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Write the error as well as the correction as shown in the example.

	Error	correction
In the prisoner's room a candle is	is	was
burning dimly. A prisoner himself	_____	_____
sat by the table. Only him back,	_____	_____
the hair by his head, and his	_____	_____
hands are visible from outside	_____	_____
through any window	_____	_____

SECTION-D (WRITING)

Writing an article for a newspaper or the school magazine is not an easy task as it involves creativity, a wide vocabulary, thorough knowledge of the subject and an organising ability. Besides these, it should have a purpose and an attractive style.

Following points are to be kept in mind while writing an article:

- a) Give a catchy, thought-provoking title. It can be a word, a phrase or even a sentence.
- b) The first sentence should introduce the topic or the main idea of the article and the last should state your conclusion on the topic.

c) The purpose of writing the article should be clear i.e whether it is to inform people, entertain them, convince or persuade them.

d) Be very clear about who the readers are- students, experts on the subject, educated people or layman.

The following expressions will be useful in preparing your own arguments:

a) I'd like to raise /question/argue.....

b) In my opinion.....

c) I feel strongly that

d) I should like to draw your attention to

e) My knowledgeable opponent has submitted that

You are Pratiba/Rahul of class x. Write an article in 100-120 words on 'Ill effects on students of too much of television. 'You can use the following clues.

- Increasing addiction
- Easy availability
- A great variety of programmes
- Neglect of studies
- Drop in academic performance
- Result poor mental and physical health

Letter Writing

- 1. Injuries and death taking place due to underage driving which is being reported almost every day. Write a letter to the commissioner of Traffic Police asking him to be very strict in such cases and also to take necessary steps to stop this practice. You are Ghulam Mohiddin, Naseembagh ,Habak**
- 2. The road of your colony was repaired a few months back. It gave way to the first spell of rains resulting in deep pits at several places. Write a letter to the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department asking him to get it urgently repaired to prevent risk to the people. You are Qamar living at Rainawari, Srinagar.**

G.D.G.P.S