



**पुर्णमा International School**

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

**CLASS - 8**

**ENGLISH**

**GRAMMAR**

**CH 1 – Phrases**





# CH 1 – Phrases

A phrase is any group of words, often carrying a special idiomatic meaning. It work together to make meaning, but it is not a complete sentence. In other words, it does not have both a subject and a verb.





# TYPES OF PHRASE

There are 5 types of phrases:

**Noun  
Phrase:**

the tiny  
mouse



**Verb  
Phrase:**

was reading



**Adjective  
Phrase:**

very tall



**Adverb  
Phrase:**

only  
occasionally



**Prepositional  
Phrase:**

on the table





## Noun Phrase

A noun phrase includes a noun—a person, place, or thing—and the modifiers which distinguish it. Think of it as a phrase that plays the role of a noun.

Example: I like singing in the bath.

Vs.

I like it.

We know that the underlined portion in the first sentence is a noun phrase, because we can replace it with a pronoun.



# Noun Phrase

Examples –

1. My new pair of jeans is very comfortable.

Here, My new pair of jeans is a noun phrase , with the head noun jeans *functioning as the subject noun*.

2. We have adopted a small black puppy.

Here, a small black puppy is a noun phrase , with the head noun puppy *functioning as the subject noun*.



## Noun Phrase (Grammar Book exercise)

Underline the noun phrases in the sentences –

1. The big bright full moon adorned the sky.
2. The big black dog is very friendly.
3. My piano lessons are progressing well.
4. The paperback edition of this book is not available anywhere.
5. Chemical pesticides and fertilizers are poisoning waterbodies too.
6. Beth dreamt she was all alone on a lonely planet.



## Adjective Phrase

A adjective phrase is a group of words that functions as an **adjective** and modifies a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun in a sentence. It can be modify with other words like -

***Determiners*** (eg- Sheena bought **few fresh oranges ...** where **few is determiner** , **fresh is adjective** and **oranges are noun** )

***Adverbs*** also (eg – He is **very happy**....where **very is adverb** and **happy is an adjective**) before or after the head adjective.

Example: We enjoyed the **tasty dinner very much**.

We know that **dinner is noun**, **tasty is adjective** and **very much is adverb**.



## Adjective Phrase (Grammar Book exercise)

Underline the adjective phrases in this description—

It was a cold and bleak wintry evening. The gentle murmuring breeze tapped the window blinds.

Outside , the wind lifted the yellow fallen leaves and dropped them at another lonely place. Soon, white feathery flakes covered the earth, preparing us for a chilly white morning.





# Difference between Noun phrase and Adjective Phrase

	Noun Phrase	Adjective Phrase
DEFINITION	A noun phrase is a phrase that acts as a noun	An adjective phrase is a phrase that acts as an adjective.
FUNCTION	Functions as an object, subject or complement in a sentence	Modifies a noun
MAIN COMPONENT	Noun is the main component	Adjective is the main component
LOCATION IN A SENTENCE	Can occur anywhere in a sentence	Can occur before or after a noun



# Verb Phrase

A verb phrases includes the main verb and one or more helping verbs.

Examples: Samay was born in Mumbai.

where *was is helping verb* and

*born is main verb*

They would have cleared the traffic by now. Where verb

phrase is *would have cleared* with the *modal verb would,*

*helping verb have and main verb cleared.*



## Verb Phrase (Grammar Book exercise)

Underline the verb phrases in these sentences –

1. The lunar mission Chandrayaan -1 was launched by India.
2. Widespread water has been detected on the surface of moon.
3. This could make a manned base on the moon possible.
4. It will not be surprising if people start travelling to the moon.
5. International space missions have found evidence of ice on Mars.
6. None of us expected such discoveries ten years ago.



# Adverb Phrase

An adverb phrase is a group of words that acts as an adverb and modifies the verb in a sentence.

It gives information about manner (**how**), place (**where**), time (**when**), frequency (**how often**) and degree of the verb.

Examples – The team danced very nicely for the first time. (manner)

Here, **danced – main verb**, **very – adverb** and **nicely- head adverb or main adverb**

2. Nilu had thrown the docs at that side. (place)

Here, **had thrown – main verb**, **at that side- adverb of place (modify verb)**



## Adverb Phrase (Grammar Book exercise)

Underline the adverb phrase in these sentences –

1. The train moved quite slowly as it neared the station.
2. He spoke surprisingly well though it was his debut.
3. We dine out only occasionally.
4. The firefighters got into action without any delay.
5. You should have submitted the report much earlier.
6. My grandmother looked after me with loving care.



# Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase will begin with the preposition, follow the noun phrase, adjective or an adjective phrase

Example: They will fish **by the river.**

Preposition: By

Object of the Preposition:

River Modifier: The

\*You will not always have a modifier in the prepositional phrase.



# Prepositional Phrase

Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositions . Then underline the prepositional phrases formed.

1. The tall tree swayed from side to side during the storm.
2. They have ordered for some furniture online.
3. They sat by the river with their fishing rods dipped in.
4. Please bear with a temporary disruption in your network.
5. If you take pride in your work , you will always give your best.
6. Sheeba is slow in the game and may not move to the next level.



# Writing Skill

## MESSAGE WRITING

A message is a short piece of information that is written for someone to whom you are unable to speak for some reason.

Sometimes, a message is passed on through a telephone.

However, if the person for whom the message is meant, is not available, then someone else receives the message and conveys it to the concerned person by writing it.





# Writing Skill

Points –

1. The conversation should be incorporated in the message accurately and clearly.
2. A message can also be written based on some written inputs, instead of a telephonic conversation. For e.g. an announcement or written notes.
3. It should be enclosed in the box.
4. It should be written in the proper format.
5. Word limit should be fifty words.



# Writing Skill

## NOTICE WRITING

Notices are a means of formal communication targetted at a particular person or a group of persons. It is like a news item informing such person or persons of some important event. This can be an invitation to a meeting, an announcement of any event, to issue certain instructions, make appeals etc.

It is generally written and then displayed at a public place, where it is accessible to all. They can be pasted on notice boards.



# Writing Skill

## NOTICE WRITING

### Format -

- 1. Name of Issuing Organization/Authority:** Right at the very top, you print the name of the person or company that is issuing the said notices.
- 2. Title:** When writing notices we mention a title “NOTICE” at the top.
- 3. Date:** After the title to the left-hand side we print the date *Heading:* Then we move on to an appropriate heading to the notices. This heading should make abundantly clear the purpose of the notices.
- 4. Body:** After the heading, we write the brief and to the point body of the notice. The main content of the notice features in the body.
- 5. Writer's Name:** At the end of the notices we write the name and designation of the notice-writer.
6. A notice must be enclosed in a box.
7. Word limit should not exceed 50 words.
8. A notice should be written on a fresh page.

Thank  
you

BY - SHIPRA HARSHIT