



पुर्णा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

GRADE - VIII
English (GR)
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Study Material
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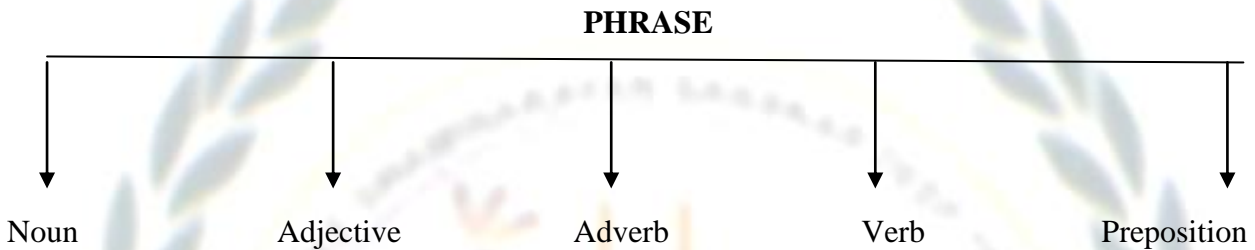
GRAMMAR GEAR			
Sr. No	Month	Chapter Name	
1	April-May	1. Phrases 2. Noun Phrases - Functions	



GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CHAPTER-1 . PHRASES

Phrase : A phrase may be two or more words that together make up a part of a sentence.

- It makes no sense outside the sentence as it does not have a finite verb.
- A phrase may also function as a noun, an adjective, an adverb or as a preposition with an object noun.



NOUN PHRASE

A noun phrase is made up of a head noun or pronoun and other modifiers before or after it acts as the object or object of the verb.

Examples –

1. My new pair of jeans is very comfortable.

A. UNDERLINE THE NOUN PHRASES IN THE SENTENCES.

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

ADJECTIVE PHRASE

An 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. These other words may be determiners.

Example-

I have a few fresh oranges.

Adverbs before or after the head adjective.

e.g -We placed an order for some cheesy pizzas.

B. 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.

3. VERB PHRASE

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

Example: Samay was born in Mumbai.

Here **was** is helping verb and **born** is main verb.

C. 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 had expected such discoveries ten years ago.

4. 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.

D. 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.

5. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

A prepositional phrase begins with the preposition, follow the noun phrase, adjective and adjective phrase.

E. 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.

GRADE - 8 ENGLISH (GRAMMAR GEAR) CHAPTER-2 . NOUN PHRASES – FUNCTIONS

Noun Phrase – A noun and any words in the sentence that modify it. Words that can modify nouns include articles (a, an, the) ; adjectives ; etc.

Examples –

1. Dog - noun
2. The brown dog – noun phrase

↘ article

Structure of a Noun Phrase

A noun phrase may be structured in any of these ways.

Determiner	Premodifier	Head Noun	Postmodifier
every	Indian	child	
the	dark and dingy	storeroom	
many		people	in our colony
that	extremely bright	object	in the sky

A. ADD A SUITABLE PRE MODIFIER TO EXPAND EACH NOUN PHRASE.

1. My brother studies in a **small primary** school.
2. The **confident little** girl was awarded a scholarship.
3. My brother solved an **extraordinarily** complex puzzle.
4. **Dedicated** citizens actively participate in a democracy.
5. I am reading the **best award winning** novel of J K Rowling.
6. Most **young** people exercise regularly to stay fit.
7. We cannot see the **distant** stars without a telescope.
8. This **beautiful** city is located on the banks of the Danube River.
9. Gagan has been a **real** hero in saving the child from the house on fire.
10. We went to see the **brightly lit** Rashtrapati Bhavan on Republic Day.

B. UNDERLINE THE POSTMODIFIER(S) IN EACH SENTENCE.

1. Boys sitting **in that corner** helped me fill the form.
2. Mangoes **from India** are famous in the world.
3. Vansh has paid back the money **borrowed from his friends**.
4. Lenny loves vegetables **with a lot of cheese**.
5. Someone daily visits the orphans **in the night shelter**.
6. Newspapers **reporting the incident** have already been circulated.
7. Cottages **built on the hilltop** are centrally heated for winter.
8. The jar **of peanut butter** slipped from my hand.
9. Children **cheering the team** were asked not to make noise.
10. Villagers are often awed by the traffic **on city roads**.

C. REWRITE THE SENTENCES CHANGING THE HIGHLIGHTED PREMODIFIERS INTO POSTMODIFIERS.

1. This is an interesting topic for me.
This is a topic of interest for me.
2. The teak table is an antique.
The table of teak is an antique
3. We bought the world-famous Persian carpets.
We bought the world-famous carpets from Persia.
4. A government officer helped us.
An officer from the government helped us.
5. That is our recreation room.
That is our room for recreation
6. Grandpa is a very patient man.
Grandpa is a man of great patience.
7. We enjoyed the summer vacation.
We enjoyed the vacation during summer.
8. The expiry date is printed on the flap.
The date of expiry is printed on the flap.
9. He has been a successful man.
He has been a man of success
10. We should aim to live a contented life.
We should aim to live a life of content.

D. UNDERLINE THE NOUN COMPLEMENTS AND CROSS OUT THE POST MODIFIERS IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. The road ~~to Pune~~ is very well-laid.
2. The plant ~~with red leaves~~ is very delicate.
3. The girl ~~with curly hair~~ is a good dancer.
4. Look at the picture ~~of the man wanted for embezzlement.~~
5. The bottle ~~with medicine~~ has been labelled.
6. No postmodifier
7. The advice ~~to the winners~~ is to stay humble.
8. A gift ~~of ten thousand rupees~~ was given to each player.

E. UNDERLINE THE NOUN PHRASE COMPLEMENTS IN THESE SENTENCES.

1. The sound **of this alarm** is very pleasant.
2. A fear **of water** is deeply rooted in me.
3. The smoke **from burning leaves** is harmful.
4. I appreciate the way **you serve the poor.**
5. He gave me an impression **of being haughty.**
6. The stream **running down the hill** joins the river.
7. Trina helped herself to a spoonful **of honey.**
8. The only game **I enjoy** is lawn tennis.
9. His claim **of being innocent** was rejected.
10. I was overcome with a feeling **of fear.**

F. COMPLETE THE NOUN PHRASES IN THESE SENTENCES BY ADDING NOUN COMPLEMENTS.

1. The beauty **of the Taj Mahal at night** is an attraction.

2. My bag is the one **with a red tag.**
3. What is your reason **for such long absence?**
4. Our hope **for winning the trophy** is fading now.
5. Their need **for more funds** is quite reasonable.
6. I am looking for information **on ancient civilisations.**
7. The staff was in awe **of the new manager.**
8. The joy **of having helped someone** is the greatest joy.
9. Education has the power **to change one's thinking.**
10. My passion **for classical music** has been there since my childhood.

