



Mount Abu Public School
H-Block, Sector-18, Rohini, New Delhi-110085

CLASS-VIII
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
SENTENCES (GRAMMAR)
LESSON PLAN-IV

DATE-19.01.2021

LINK-<https://www.cbsetuts.com/cbse-class-8-english-grammar-the-sentence/>

Definition of Sentence

When one or more words are grammatically linked and bring out a complete sense, it is called a sentence.

e.g.

1. The Earth revolves around the Sun.
1. The cow gives us milk.
2. It is a hot day.

Kinds of Sentences

Sentences are of four kinds

Assertive or Declarative Sentence

These are the most common types of sentences. The assertive sentences make a statement. Such sentences end with a period (.). **e.g.**

1. I went to the market yesterday.
2. There is lots of snow in the winter.
3. Sparrow is a beautiful bird.

Interrogative Sentence

The interrogative sentences are those which ask questions. Such sentences end with a question mark (?).

e.g.

1. What is your name?
2. What time do you get up in the morning?
3. What is the capital of India?

Imperative Sentence

The imperative sentences are those that express a command, request and advice. The imperative sentences also end with a period (.). **e.g.**

1. Please be quite.
2. Clean your room.
3. Obey your parents.

Exclamatory Sentence

The exclamatory sentences are those that expresses a feeling. The exclamatory sentences end with an exclamation mark (!).

e.g.

1. It's a beautiful day!
2. How hot the day is!
3. I'm excited to watch this movie!

CLASS-VIII
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ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-20.01.2021

LINK-<https://www.cbsetuts.com/cbse-class-8-english-grammar-the-sentence/>

Q1 Identify the type of sentences.

1. What is your name?
2. What a clever boy he is!
3. It is a very dirty room.
4. Where do you live?
5. Have some mercy upon us.
6. Dancing is my hobby.
7. Please be quite.
8. All roads lead to Rome.
9. What a shame!
10. This is not my cup of tea.

Q2 Complete the following sentences by choosing appropriate phrases from the box given below.

how to do it, to my door,
in the east, on a wall, of gold

1. The sun rises.....
2. I asked my friend to show me.....
3. My mother has a chain.....
4. There came a beggar.....
5. Humpty Dumpty sat.....

CLASS-VIII
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
SENTENCES (GRAMMAR)
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-21.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.learninsta.com/sentences-exercises-for-class-8/>

Q1 Read the following sentences and state whether they are simple, complex or compound.

- A simple sentence has just one clause.
- A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.
- A compound sentence has two or more clauses of equal rank.

- (i) The girl looked at her brother and smiled. (Simple / Complex / Compound)
(ii) Janet went to the library to borrow some books. (Simple / Complex / Compound)
(iii) The water was so cold that we could not swim in it. (Simple / Complex / Compound)
(iv) The little girl started crying when she couldn't find her toy. (Simple / Complex / Compound)
(v) I live in a large city. (Simple / Complex / Compound)
(vi) As soon as the bell rang, the children rushed out. (Simple / Complex / Compound)
(vii) We saw a film which was based on the life of Nelson Mandela. (Simple / Complex / Compound)
(viii) His crude remarks offended me. (Simple / Complex / Compound)
(ix) Jane and Alice had their dinner and went for a walk. (Simple / Complex / Compound)
(x) The boys and the girls were shouting loudly. (Simple / Complex / Compound)

CLASS-VIII
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LESSON PLAN-V

DATE-22.01.2021

LINK-<https://www.cbsetuts.com/cbse-class-8-english-grammar-the-sentence/>

Every complete sentence consists of two parts: a subject and a predicate. While making a sentence we mention a place or a thing and also say something about that person or thing. While the subject is what the sentence is about, the predicate talks about the subject.

Subject

The part of the sentence which talks about the person or a thing is called the subject of the sentence. The subject of a sentence could be a noun, a pronoun or even an entire phrase or clause.

Predicate

The part of the sentence which talks about the subject is called the predicate of the sentence.

e.g.

1. Joseph likes to play volleyball.

Joseph is the subject of the sentence, because the sentence is telling something about the liking of Joseph. And what is it telling? It says that Joseph likes to play volleyball. So, in this example the subject is 'Joseph' and the predicate is 'likes to play volleyball.'

To determine the subject of the sentence, we first find the verb in the sentence and then ask 'who?' or 'what?' in the sentence.

In the above sentence we first find the verb, the verb here is 'play'. So we first ask, who plays?

The answer will be, Joseph plays and this is how we determine that the subject is Joseph.

2. The horse ran.

Here the verb is ran, so we first ask, 'who ran?' The answer is 'horse'. So, the subject is 'The horse' and the predicate is 'ran'.

3. The car is red.

Here the verb is 'red', so we first ask, 'What is red?' The answer is 'car'. So, the subject is 'The car' and the predicate is 'red'.

Note: The subject usually comes before the sentence, but in exceptional cases, it comes at the end of the sentence.

e.g. Here comes the train.

In the above sentence the verb is 'comes', we first ask, 'what comes?' The answer is 'train'.

So, the subject is 'the train' and the predicate is 'here comes'.

The Clause

The clause is a group of words having its own subject and a predicate though it does not make a complete sense. It is rather a part of another sentence.

e.g. Because you are feeling well, you can go out today.

The bold part does not make a complete sentence. But since, it has its own subject and predicate it is a clause on which the other clause 'you ^{can} go out today' depends.

More Examples

1. I will wait for you, **although I am hungry.**
2. They do **whatever they decide.**

The Phrase

A group of words at the end of the sentence makes a sense, but not a complete sense, is known as a phrase. The phrase may have nouns or verbs, but it does not have a subject and predicate.

1. **Humpty dumpty** sat on a wall.
2. The Sun rises **in the East.**
3. This is **not the right way of doing things.**

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DATE-23.01.2021

LINK-<https://www.cbsetuts.com/cbse-class-8-english-grammar-the-sentence/>

Q1 Separate the subject and predicate in the following sentences.

1. She has a good memory.
2. No man can serve two masters.
3. The sea has many varieties of fishes.
4. A bus passed our house.
5. My father got a promotion.
6. Here comes the bus.
7. James has a good memory.
8. A healthy body leads to a healthy mind.
9. The Earth revolves around the Sun.
10. It is a very cold day.

Q2 Complete the sentences using suitable subject.

1. rises in the East.
2.is good for health.
3. is money.
4.is wealth.
5. is one.
6. is a hot day.
7. is a big city.
8. is the capital of Pakistan.
9. never fit well.
10. is the best physician.

Q3 Complete the sentences using suitable predicate.

1. The Sun.....
2. The cow.....
3. Delhi.....
4. The flower.....
5. Akbar.....
6. The bird.....
7. The tree.....
8. The Earth.....
9. The slope.....
10. He.....

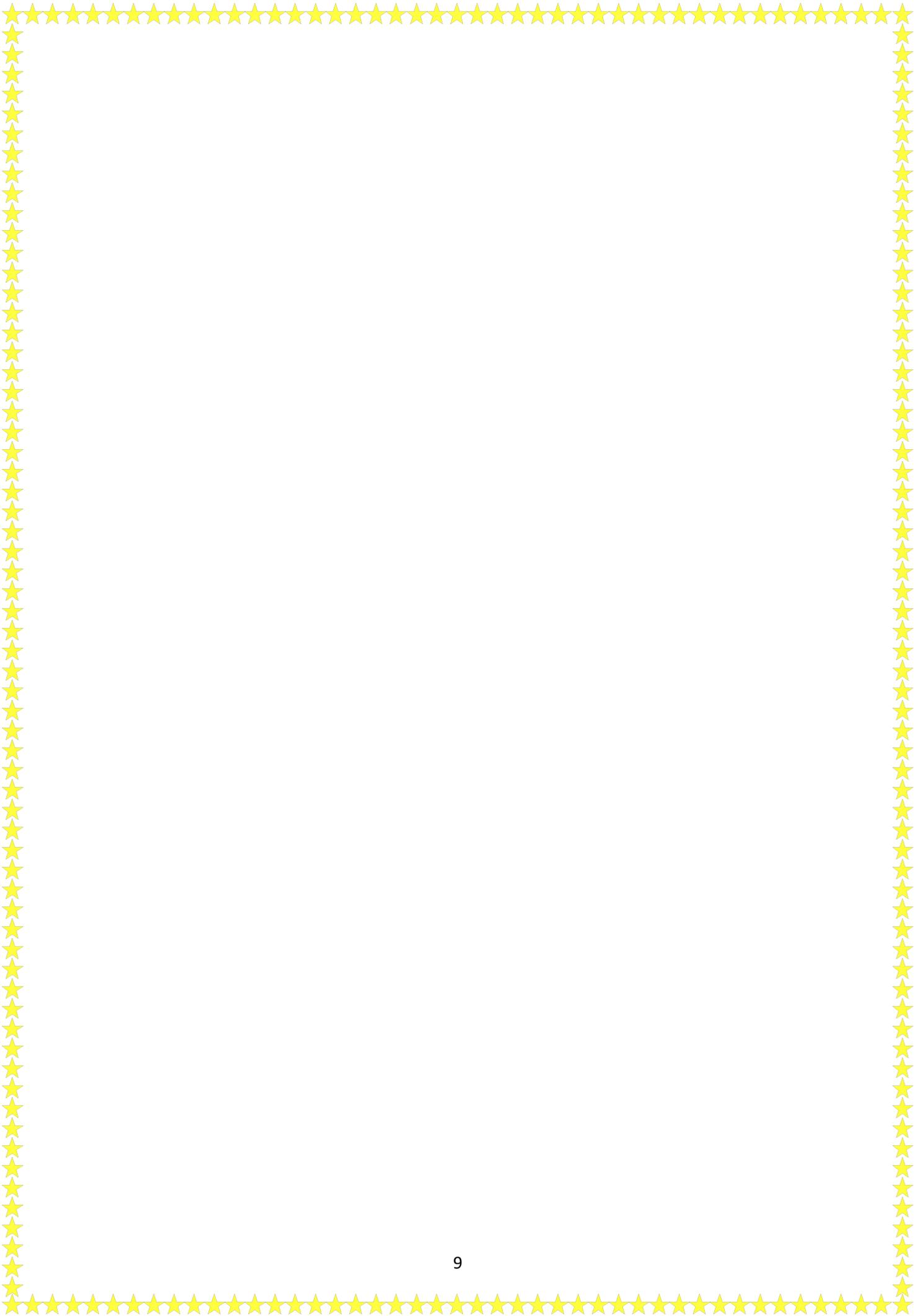
CLASS-VIII
SUBJECT-ENGLISH
SENTENCES (GRAMMAR)
ONLINE ASSIGNMENT

DATE-25.01.2021

LINK- <https://www.englishgrammar.org/subject-predicate-worksheet/>

Q1 Identify the subject and the predicate in the following sentences.

1. The sun was shining brightly.
2. The dogs were barking loudly.
3. The pretty girl was wearing a blue frock.
4. My younger brother serves in the army.
5. The man and his wife were working in their garden.
6. My mother and my aunt are trained classical dancers.
7. You don't have to wait for me.
8. We will no longer tolerate this.
9. The little tree was covered with needles instead of leaves.
10. A rich merchant was passing by the shoemaker's window.





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Kabuliwala

Rabindranath Tagore



Summary of the Lesson

This is the story of a Kabuliwala, who is peddler by profession. Once he happens to meet Mini, a little girl, scared to see the appearance of Rahmat/ Kabuliwala but later becomes friendly with him. Mini's father who is a writer by profession assure her not need to afraid him. IRahmat life takes a turn when he is arrested and sent to Jail for stabbing a person who is not paying the money for the blanket he has bought from Rahmat. After releasing from the jail, he goes to meet Mini who has grown up and matured but Mini's father detains him saying the she is to get married. Mini suddenly comes that but initially does not recognise him but later becomes

little familiar. Seeing Mini, Rehmat feels that he has lost the childhood of his own daughter who is in Kabul, has grown up and matured like Mini. Mini's father who gets to see the handprints of Kabuliwala's daughter shown by Rehmat, and offers him money about 100Rs adjusting the expenses like lights etc. Believing that this money will help to him to reach his village and reunio of a relationship.

.....

Thanks

Practice Questions

- a) Who was Mili? How was his first reaction to see Kabuliwala?
- b) Why does Mili's mother scold her?
- c) What was the opinion of Mini's about Kabuliwala?
- d) Why does Rahmat enjoy the company of Minii?
- e) Why was Rahmat sent to Jail?
- f) What gift was given by Rahmat to Mili on her wedding?

Long Question

Write the character sketch of Mili's mother.

Thanks



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HOW I TAUGHT MY GRANDMOTHER TO READ
BY SUDHA MURTHY

Narrator

A 12 year old girl

- Helpful
- Caring
- Intelligent
- Understanding
- Kind

Grandmother

An Old Lady

- Mature
- Religious
- Far Sighted
- Determined
- Enthusiastic
- Wise
- Decisive



How I Taught My Grandmother to Read

Summary of the Lesson

The story takes a turn When the authoress returned from the wedding, , she found her grandmother in tears. The grandmother told her that she couldn't spare to read because kept herself busy I bringing up children.. She told her that she wanted to read the book “ Kashi Yatre" but could only turn the page. The authoress helped her in reading and grandmother proved herself as an ideal studen learning to read by Dusshera. The grandmother touched the feet of her granddaughter/authoress as a befitting tribute.

Practice Questions

- a) Why is Triveni a popular writer?**
- b) What was the story of "Kashi Yatre"?**
- c) Why did the grandmother touch the feet of her granddaughter?**
- d) Why did the narrator stay longer than planned at the wedding?**
- e) Why could the grandmother fulfill her desire of visiting Kashi?**



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ONCE UPON A TIME BY GABRIEL OKARA



Summary of the poem

The poem is a conversation between a father and a son. The son does things with emotion. The father learns that he has become selfish with the time but now he wants to recreate his personality by following the values of past. In past, the people of his age did things by heart. They were innocent like his son who does not know selfishness. Now everything has changed. He wants to relive his past when the people laughed with heart. Now the people have become money minded. In the materialistic world people have double standard what they say, they don't follow. When they say good bye, they mean good - riddance.. The poet wants to his son to imbibe the values of

Practice Questions

- a) What is the relationship of the narrator and listener?
- b) What happens with the narrator when he visits someone at third time?
- c) Pick out the expression that indicate conflicting ideas?
- d) How does the Piet compare his face with dresses ?
- e) What does the poet mhen he says good bye?

Long Question

Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into adult?

Please click the link for reference

<https://youtu.be/rHposlx2hIk>

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