

SAMPLE CONTENT

English (HL)



Grammar (Language Study) & Vocabulary

BASED ON TEXTBOOK



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Std. VIII (ENG. MED.)

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English (HL)

Grammar (Language Study) & Vocabulary

STD. VIII (English Medium)

Salient Features

- ☞ Based on the English Balbharati textbook
- ☞ Exhaustive coverage of Grammar (Language study) and Vocabulary Topics
- ☞ Easy-to-understand explanations of topics along with relevant examples
- ☞ Includes ample exercises for thorough practice
- ☞ Complete coverage of relevant Textual questions
- ☞ Ample space provided for the students to write the answers
- ☞ Mind Map included wherever possible for quick revision of topics
- ☞ Grammar Worksheets with solutions provided for self-evaluation

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PREFACE

Grammar and vocabulary play a crucial role in language learning, helping individuals become better communicators. When studying a language as a subject, this framework is essential for gradual improvement.

Target's 'English (HL) Grammar (Language Study) & Vocabulary: Std. VIII' aims to make the process of learning grammar and vocabulary enjoyable. This book is based on the latest textbook prescribed by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune. It is a concise and meticulously designed resource that facilitates students' comprehension of grammar and vocabulary concepts, ultimately enhancing their performance in examinations. The student-friendly structure and format of the book promote better learning outcomes.

Each chapter begins with the explanation of grammatical concepts in an easy-to-comprehend language along with suitable examples. The **Exercises** in the chapters are generally **classified** into two sections as per the requirement of the topic. **Practice Exercises** offers extensive practice of the topic. **Textual Exercises** section covers textbook questions related to the Topic. **Grammar Worksheets** are provided for self-evaluation. **Answer Key** of all the exercises and worksheets has been provided at the end of the book. Sufficient writing space has been provided to students, allowing them ample room to write their answers. To aid efficient topic revision, a **Mind Map** has been provided wherever possible.

The book offers guidance on correct language usage, sentence formation and composition, thereby enhancing students' problem-solving abilities. We are sure that Target's '**English (HL) Grammar (Language Study) & Vocabulary: Std. VIII**' book will create a strong foundation for student's language skills. We hope the students find this book purposeful and enjoy using it as much as we enjoyed making it.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures, and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you. Please write to us at: mail@targetpublications.org

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

Publisher

Edition: First

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Grammar
(Language Study)
&
Vocabulary

1

Parts of Speech

What are Parts of Speech?

In the English language, every word belongs to a particular category or class, based on the function it performs in the sentence. These word classes are known as 'Parts of Speech'. There are mainly eight parts of speech, as listed below:

1. NOUN: It is a word that denotes the name of a person, place, animal, thing or an idea / emotion.

Example words: Pune, tiger, girl, bravery, happiness, love, strength, Delhi, dog, man, woman etc.

e.g. ♦ Sujay brought the **cat** **home** in his **car**.
(person) (animal) (place) (thing)

2. PRONOUN: It is a word used in place of a noun.

Example words: he, she, we, they, us, who, which, me, myself, themselves, I, that, this, those, these etc.

e.g. ♦ Rima dances well. **She** won the first prize. The principal **himself** congratulated **her**.
(Rima) (the principal) (Rima)

3. ADJECTIVE: It is a word that describes or qualifies or quantifies a noun or a pronoun.

Example words: clever, loud, beautiful, long, thick, many, two, fat, thick, wide etc.

e.g. ♦ The **kind** farmer fed the **two** cows.
(describes) (quantifies)

4. VERB: It is a word that shows action, possession or state of being.

Example words: jump, sing (*action*), have, belong (*possession*), is, am, are (*state of being*)

e.g. ♦ Kohli bats well. (*action*) ♦ Kavita has a good memory. (*possession*)
 ♦ Mohit is a good boy. (*state of being*)

5. ADVERB: It is a word that adds to the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb.

Example words: quickly, happily, rarely, never, often, sometimes, always, sadly, continuously etc.

e.g. ♦ The lion roared angrily. (*roared – how?*) ♦ The guests will arrive soon. (*will arrive – when?*)
 ♦ They went upstairs. (*went – where?*)

6. PREPOSITION: It is a word which shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun and some other word(s) in a sentence.

Example words: on, in, from, to, with, among, under, behind, through, about, up, down

e.g. ♦ The books are in the bag. (*in* shows the relation between *the bag* and *the books*)
 ♦ She washed the clothes with soap. (*with* shows the relation between *the soap* and *washing*)

7. CONJUNCTION: It is a word used to join words, clauses or sentences.

Example words: and, but, or, yet, so, not only...but also, because, wherever, so that, when, where

e.g. ♦ She wrote all her answers neatly and correctly. (*and* joins the words *neatly* and *correctly*)
 ♦ Sita likes apples but Seema likes oranges. (*but* connects two sentences)

8. INTERJECTION: It is a word that expresses a sudden feeling.

Example words: Ah!, Bravo!, Alas!, Hurrah!, Wow!, Oops!, Lo!

e.g. ♦ Oh! The earthquake has destroyed many villages. ♦ Hurrah! We have won the World Cup.
 ♦ Alas! The old lady is no more.



Same word used as different parts of speech

The part of speech for a word is determined by the function it performs in the sentence. So, the same word may be used as several different parts of speech.

e.g. ♦ I like to run in the park. (Verb) ♦ I went for a run this morning. (Noun)

Practice Exercises

Q1. Pick out the parts of speech as directed, from the sentences given below:

- i. Man's desire to fly and his imagination led to the invention of kites. (4 nouns) – _____
- ii. All he could see were dirty streets and lots of unfriendly people. (2 adjectives) – _____
- iii. She screamed and scolded Dick and hit him with a wooden spoon. (3 verbs) – _____
- iv. I am building this bridge for him. (2 pronouns) – _____
- v. She sat near her plants with her violin. (2 prepositions) – _____
- vi. He begged for food but people shouted at him and he felt dejected. (2 conjunctions) – _____
- vii. What comes down but never goes up? (3 adverbs) – _____
- viii. Alas! The country is suffering from a plague of rats and mice. (An interjection) – _____

Q2. Note the two highlighted words in each sentence. In each case, circle the verb and underline the noun:

- i. Did I **dream** about you? It was more like a nightmare than a **dream**!
- ii. I cannot **cover** the pot until I find the **cover**!
- iii. Sagar had decided what **question** he would ask when it was his turn to **question** the speaker.
- iv. Please don't use much **water** when you **water** the lawn.
- v. We must hire an intelligent **guard** to successfully **guard** the diamond.

Q3. Make pairs of sentences with the following words using them as both nouns and verbs.

- i. trade – _____

- ii. treasure – _____

- iii. delay – _____










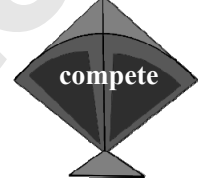



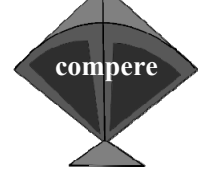
iv. plant – _____

v. colour – _____

Textual Exercises

Q4. Cut out the wrong kites.

(Lesson 3.2 – The Kite Festival)

Nouns				
Verbs				
Adjectives				

Q5. Make pairs of sentences of your own, using given words as a Noun in one and as a Verb in the other.

(Lesson 4.4 – Ramanujan)

i. visit – _____

ii. honour – _____

iii. report – _____

iv. watch – _____

v. form – _____

vi. surprise – _____

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Syllables & Alphabetical Order of Words

What is a Syllable?

A syllable is a word or a part of a word that has only one vowel sound. It may or may not have consonant sounds before or after it.

- e.g. ♦ 'son' has one syllable; but the word 'daughter' has two syllables.
♦ The word 'a' has just one syllable as it has only one vowel sound.

To understand how many syllables a word has, we must listen to how the word is pronounced and not look at the spelling.

- e.g. the word 'household' has two syllables even though it has four vowels.

*To understand the number of syllables in a word, listen to its pronunciation. Do not count the number of vowels it has.
Number of syllables in the word = Number of vowel sounds in the word*

What do we mean by Phonetic Transcriptions?

Through phonetic transcriptions, dictionaries tell us about the pronunciation of words. Phonetic transcriptions are necessary in the English language, because the spelling of an English word does not tell us how we should pronounce it. Each sound has its own symbol. The tables given below list the common phonetic symbols used for various sounds.

Consonants

p	pen	/pen/	s	so	/səʊ/
b	bad	/bæd/	z	zoo	/zu:/
t	tea	/ti:/	ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/
d	did	/dɪd/	ʒ	vision	/'vɪʒn/
k	cat	/kæt/	h	hat	/hæt/
g	got	/gɒt/	m	man	/mæn/
tʃ	chain	/tʃeɪn/	n	no	/nəʊ/
dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/	ŋ	sing	/sɪŋ/
f	fall	/fɔ:l/	l	leg	/leg/
v	van	/væn/	r	red	/red/
θ	thin	/θɪn/	j	yes	/jes/
ð	this	/ðɪs/	w	wet	/wet/

Vowels

i:	see	/si:/	ʌ	cup	/kʌp/
ɪ	happy	/'hæpi/	ɜ:	bird	/bɜ:d/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/	ə	about	/ə'baʊt/
e	ten	/ten/	eɪ	say	/seɪ/
æ	cat	/kæt/	əʊ	go	/gəʊ/
ɑ:	father	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/	aɪ	five	/faɪv/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/	aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/	ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/	ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
u	actual	/'æktʃuəl/	eə	hair	/heə(r)/
u:	too	/tu:/	ʊə	pure	/pjʊə(r)/

What is Word Stress?

When a word has many syllables, one of them is pronounced more strongly. This is called word stress, and we say that the syllable is **stressed**.

- e.g. in the word '**become**', the stressed syllable is '**come**'.

Dictionaries tell us which syllable is stressed. The most popular system is to put a vertical line (') before the stressed syllable in the phonetic transcription of the word. For example, the transcription for 'become' is /bɪ'kʌm/.

If a word has only one syllable (examples: 'pen', 'watch'), dictionaries usually do not put the ' stress mark before it. So, they don't write /'pen/ – they simply write /pen/.

Some dictionaries use other systems for showing word stress. For example, they may put ' after the stressed syllable, or they may underline the stressed syllable.

Alphabetical Order of Words

Alphabetical order refers to the arrangement of words based on the order of letters in the alphabet. To determine which of the two words would come first, their first letters are compared. In case the first letters are the same, the second letters are compared and so on.

- e.g. ♦ Look at the set of words – 'agile, against, ageing, agenda'
♦ The correct alphabetical order would be – against, ageing, agenda, agile



Practice Exercises

Q1. Break the words below into syllables to complete the table:

i.	walking	-----	vi.	impossible	-----
ii.	consistent	-----	vii.	discovery	-----
iii.	carpet	-----	viii.	congratulations	-----
iv.	operation	-----	ix.	project	-----
v.	adventure	-----	x.	carefully	-----

Q2. Write down the phonetic transcriptions of the words given below:

i.	pluck	-----	vi.	tooth	-----
ii.	stream	-----	vii.	drawing	-----
iii.	woman	-----	viii.	robot	-----
iv.	guide	-----	ix.	emphasize	-----
v.	execute	-----	x.	pneumonia	-----

Q3. Put the stress mark on the stressed syllables of the words given below and rewrite the words:

i.	patient	-----	vi.	sweeper	-----
ii.	technology	-----	vii.	beginning	-----
iii.	competent	-----	viii.	miracle	-----
iv.	exceed	-----	ix.	hardship	-----
v.	description	-----	x.	musician	-----

Q4. Arrange the following sets of words in alphabetical order and rewrite them in the space provided:

i. burgundy, black, blue, brown

Ans: -----

ii. fire, fatal, fatigue, famous

Ans: -----

iii. pure, purpose, purse, python, proposal

Ans: -----



iv. wander, wonder, wooden, woeful, wager

Ans:

v. cactus, cacophony, cackle, cabin, cable, cabbage

Ans:

Textual Exercises

Q5. Write down the names of any five of your classmates and write how many syllables each name contains.
(Lesson 1.2 – Dick Whittington and his Cat)

Ans:

Q6. Break the words below into syllables as shown in the first one.

- i. belonging: be – long – ing
- ii. unfriendly
- iii. anything
- iv. difficulty
- v. captain
- vi. morning
- vii. citizen
- viii. message
- ix. mayor
- x. elected

(Lesson 1.2 – Dick Whittington and his Cat)

	Word	Syllables
i.	belonging	be – long – ing
ii.
iii.
iv.
v.
vi.
vii.
viii.
ix.
x.

Q7. Arrange the following set of words in the alphabetical order in your notebook.

ship, small, successful, scoldings, stone, saving, someone, stood, streets, still, screamed, sat, seemed, saint, share

(Lesson 1.2 – Dick Whittington and his Cat)

Ans:



Q8. Refer to a good dictionary which carries phonetic transcriptions printed next to words. The words below are familiar to you. Copy their phonetic transcription from the dictionary and say it aloud as you write.

- i. work ii. bees iii. boot iv. home
v. mason vi. citizen vii. porters

(Lesson 4.3 – The Bees)

Ans:

	Word	Phonetic Transcription
i.	-----	-----
ii.	-----	-----
iii.	-----	-----
iv.	-----	-----
v.	-----	-----
vi.	-----	-----
vii.	-----	-----

Q9. Say the following words aloud and put the stress mark on the stressed syllables.

- i. crea-tures ii. bur-den iii. me-cha-nic
iv. e-xe-cu-tor v. de-li-ve-ring vi. ma-gis-trate

(Lesson 4.3 – The Bees)

Ans:

- i. ----- ii. -----
iii. ----- iv. -----
v. ----- vi. -----

[Note: Students are supposed to listen to the pronunciations of the above words before marking the stress syllable.]

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Grammar Worksheet – 1

Language Study

- Q.1. Do as directed:** **10 Marks**
- i. The dance would be more successful if everyone would dance. **[01 Mark]**
(Identify the part of speech of the underlined word in both its usages.)
- Ans:**
- ii. During the weekend my father works at a tennis club. (Pick out the subject and predicate.) **[01 Mark]**
- Ans:**
- iii. There is not much water left in the glass. (Change to an affirmative sentence.) **[01 Mark]**
- Ans:**
- iv. You are hiding the truth from everybody. (Rewrite the sentence with a question tag.) **[01 Mark]**
- Ans:**
- v. My curiosity about birds dates back to a long time. (Pick out the nouns and state their kind.) **[01 Mark]**
- Ans:**
- vi. Read the conversation given below between two friends.
(Pick out the pronouns and state their kind.)
- Sapna:** This is a beautiful dress!
Maya: Thank you. Mother gave it to me as a birthday gift. **[01 Mark]**
- Ans:**
- vii. A bald man opened the last door that I had knocked.
(Pick out the adjectives and state their kind.) **[01 Mark]**
- Ans:**
- viii. Fill in the blank with the comparative degree of the word in the brackets. **[01 Mark]**
- My fever is than what it was yesterday. (bad)
- ix. Rewrite the following paragraph, inserting the articles 'a / an / the' where necessary.
Bill Gates became billionaire and richest private citizen at age of 31. That was incredible achievement, indeed. **[01 Mark]**
- Ans:**
- x. Shimla is cooler than Delhi. (Rewrite the sentence using 'as cool as'.) **[01 Mark]**
- Ans:**

Vocabulary

- Q.2. Do as directed:** **05 Marks**
- i. Arrange the following sets of words in alphabetical order and rewrite them in the space provided:
blind, bleak, blown, blouse, bind **[01 Mark]**
- Ans:**



ii. **Fill in the blank with the noun form of the word given in brackets.** [01 Mark]

If you want a better life, you must be prepared to face (adverse)

iii. **Identify and explain the figure of speech in the following sentence.** [01 Mark]

The pillow was a cloud when I put my head upon it after a long day.

Ans:

iv. **Fill in the blanks with the antonyms of the words in the brackets.** [01 Mark]

There was a (haste) in the (arrival) of the flights due to poor weather

v. **Identify the idiom from the image.** [01 Mark]

i.

ii.



Sample Content

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Answer Key

Language Study

1. Parts of Speech

Q1.

- i. desire, imagination, invention, kites
- ii. dirty, unfriendly
- iii. screamed, scolded, hit
- iv. I, him
- v. near, with
- vi. but, and
- vii. down, never, up
- viii. Alas!

Q2.

- i. Did I dream about you? It was more like a nightmare than a dream!
- ii. I cannot cover the pot until I find the cover!
- iii. Sagar had decided what question he would ask when it was his turn to question the speaker.
- iv. Please don't use much water when you water the lawn.
- v. We must hire an intelligent guard to successfully guard the diamond.

Q3.

- i. The East India Company came to India for trade. (Noun)
I don't think it is a good idea to trade these new shoes for an old cap. (Verb)
- ii. The pirates hid their treasure underground. (Noun)
I treasure all the memories of the lovely party we had last night. (Verb)
- iii. The flight took off after a long delay. (Noun)
I will delay my trip until the weather improves. (Verb)
- iv. The plant has some pretty red flowers. (Noun)
We must plant more trees to protect the environment. (Verb)
- v. The flowers looked pretty with their tender, pink colour. (Noun)
I am going to draw a rose and colour it red. (Verb)

Q4. Nouns – Traditional, Verbs – Festivity, Adjectives – Celebrity, Compere

Q5.

- i. a. The minister's visit had to be cancelled. (Noun)
b. We went to visit my grandparents during the summer vacation. (Verb)

- ii. a. It is an honour to be the best student in school. (Noun)
b. Niharika had to honour the commitment she had made to the company. (Verb)
- iii. a. The news report will be ready in a few hours. (Noun)
b. Janvi had to report the incident live. (Verb)
- iv. a. I lost my watch during my final exams. (Noun)
b. Aditi does not get time to watch television. (Verb)
- v. a. The bank form needs to be filled by this week. (Noun)
b. An idea began to form in my mind for my new art project. (Verb)
- vi. a. My parents gifted me a new mobile phone on my birthday as a surprise. (Noun)
b. Aman loves to surprise his friends on their birthdays. (Verb)

2. Kinds of Sentences

Q1. i. Assertive (Affirmative)

ii. Interrogative

iii. Assertive (Negative)

iv. Imperative

v. Assertive (Negative)

vi. Imperative

vii. Exclamatory

viii. Imperative

ix. Assertive (Negative)

x. Interrogative

Q2. i. Other boys in the class are not as tall as Mohit.

ii. Jaya could not reach school on time.

iii. Life is difficult with no friends.

iv. We must not avoid taking medication on time when we are unwell.

v. Nobody thought that the red jewel was not beautiful.

Q3. i. I fail to understand the answer to this question.

ii. Every child must be allowed to go to school.

iii. The peasant hardly brought anything to offer at the temple.

iv. Students are prohibited from making noise when the teacher is in the classroom.

v. Roma rejected the money offered by her brother.



- Q4.** i. Affirmative sentence
ii. Negative sentence
iii. Negative sentence
iv. Affirmative sentence
v. Negative sentence
vi. Affirmative sentence
- Q5.** i. Exclamatory sentence
ii. Assertive sentence
iii. Imperative sentence
iv. Assertive sentence
v. Interrogative sentence
vi. Exclamatory sentence
vii. Interrogative sentence
viii. Assertive sentence
- Q6.** i. There were not many potted plants in the courtyard.
ii. Other plants did not look as healthy as them.
iii. She would not share her secret.
iv. There was no one she did not go around asking about her plants.
- Q7.** i. There was hardly any breeze.
ii. Their ridicule failed to deter her.
iii. He mother denied knowing anything about it.
iv. She refused to give up.
- Q8.** i. I cannot discuss its merits.
ii. I am unaware of that scripture.

3. Subject & Predicate

- Q1.**
- Subject – *Everyday*; Predicate – is a new beginning
 - Predicate – *fortunately*; Subject – *Dick*; Predicate – had fallen in front of a house
 - Subject – *a lack of technology*; Predicate – There was
 - Predicate – *then and there*; Subject – *She*; Predicate – *decided to participate*
 - Subject – *Her surmise*; Predicate – became a certainty
 - Subject – *We*; Predicate – have no time to stand and stare
 - Subject – *The writer of these manuscripts*; Predicate – was a man of genius
 - Subject – *(You)*; Predicate – be seated
 - Subject – *One ivy leaf*; Predicate – there yet stood against the brick wall
 - Subject – *The chasm*; Predicate – held no fear for him
- Q2.**
- China
 - X/ You
 - The weather
 - The rose
 - A big, red book

[Note: Sample answers have been provided. Students are expected to fill up their own responses.]

- Q3.**
- is the longest river in India.
 - helps me to relax.
 - we study and play with our friends
 - is the national animal of India.
 - agriculture is the main occupation of the people

[Note: Sample answers have been provided. Students are expected to fill up their own responses.]

4. Question Tag

- Q1.**
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| i. will you? | ii. does he? |
| iii. aren't I? | iv. don't we? |
| v. aren't we? | |
- Q2.**
- Pundit Shahane has come here to challenge all our pundits, hasn't he?
 - I am glad that you are going to Egypt, aren't I?
 - Let us get back to our work, shall we?
 - A stitch in time saves nine, doesn't it?
 - The little Swallow became colder, didn't it?
 - Johnsy was small and thin, wasn't she?
 - Please stay, will you?
 - Kite-flying has a long history, doesn't it?
 - The little boy is not crying, is he?
 - My friends are waiting for me, aren't they?

5. Nouns

- Q1.**
- Dick, London – proper nouns; streets – common noun; gold – material noun
 - courtyard, flowers – common nouns; fragrance – abstract noun; bunches – collective noun
 - equality, elimination, discrimination, violence – abstract noun; women – common noun
 - newspaper, picture, gentleman – common nouns; Tel Aviv – proper noun
- Hint:** Since Jewish is used to describe the gentleman, it is an ADJECTIVE and NOT a NOUN in the sentence.
- Hardy – proper noun; sheets, envelope – common nouns; paper – material noun
- Q2.** Countable nouns – slices, cups, bananas, apples, glass, fruits
Uncountable nouns – food, bread, tea, sugar, porridge, water, salt
- Q3.**
- is
 - trousers
 - dozen

- Hint:** In the given sentence, we use the singular form 'dozen' because we are referring to a specific quantity of mangoes (three sets of twelve).
- information
 - coffee
 - fishes



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- Mathematics (Part - II)
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