

Teacher's Manual

Carvaan

Grammar

Middle Stage
Class
8



MASTERMIND

Chapter - 1

The Sentence

1. a. Negative b. Imperative c. Affirmative
d. Exclamatory e. Interrogative f. Affirmative
g. Imperative
2. **Sentence-** A set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question exclamation or command.
3. Sentences are of four types- 1. Assertive sentence
2. Interrogative sentence 3. Imperative sentence
4. Exclamatory sentence
4. a. (i) Manvi sings a song. (ii) Mohan is reading a book. b. (i) She does not like mangoes. (ii) Seema did not wash clothes. c. (i) What is your name? (ii) Why is Ram writing a book? d. (i) Do not tell a lie. (ii) Please sit down. e. (i) Oh! He is poor. (ii) Alas! All hope is lost.
5. a. (✓) b. (✓) c. (✓) d. (✓) e. (✗) f. (✗)
6. a. Rohan is going to school. b. We are good friends.
c. Tom drinks cold drink. d. He is not reading a book. e. Please sit down.

Chapter - 2

Subject and Predicate

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Subject | Predicate |
| | a. I | shot an arrow into the air. |

- b. All roads lead to Rome.
- c. Nature is the best physician.
- d. He has a good memory.
- e. The singing of the bird delights us.
- f. Edison invented the phone graph.
- g. Stone walls do not make prison.
- h. Miss Kitty was rude at the table on that day.
- i. The earth revolves around the sun.
- j. They stood on the burning deck.
- k. We cannot pump the dry ocean.
- l. The beautiful rainbow soon faded away.

2. **Subject-** The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about. This is called subject of the sentence.
3. **Predicate-** The part which tells something about the subject. This is called the predicate of the sentence.
4. a. Mr. Gupta teaches us English daily. b. She gave me a pen. c. Did his friend come yesterday? d. The good news made him happy. e. Your mother lent me money. f. They tell you good stories.

Subject					Predicate
S.No.	Determiner	Adjective	Head Word (noun)	Adjectival (phrase)	
a.	—	—	Walking	in the morning	is a good habit
b.	The	white	cow	—	is very old.
c.	Those	blue eyed	boys	standing in the corner	are very naughty.
d.	The	black	elephant	—	is running in the forest.
e.	Some	brave	boys	—	were rewarded.
f.	His	elder	brother	—	is failed.
g.	Your	elder	brother	—	lives in Agra

Chapter – 3

Parts of Speech

1. a. (ii) noun b. (iii) verb c. (i) verb d. (iii) adjective
2. Words are divided into different kinds or classes are called parts of speech, according to their use; that is according to the work they do in a sentence. The parts of speech are eight in number. 1. Noun 2. Pronoun 3. Adjective 4. Verb 5. Adverb 6. Preposition 7. Conjunction 8. Interjection
3. **Common noun-** A common noun is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind. Ex- Mr. Das is a teacher.
Proper noun- A proper noun is the name of some particular person or place.
Ex- David reads in class VIII.
4. **Adjective-** An adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of a noun.

Chapter – 4

The Noun and its Kinds

1. a. wisdom – Abstract b. books – Common c. Milk – Common d. teacher – Common, class – Common e. Saif – Proper, class – Common f. Red Fort – Proper, Delhi – Proper g. Mona – Proper, Agra – Proper h. Moon – Proper, night – Common i. Alan – Proper,

children – Common

2. a. herd b. battalion c. crew
3. a. laziness b. cruelty c. bravery d. foolishness
4. a. length b. youth c. humility d. cruelty e. bitterness
f. strength g. truth h. shortness i. precedence
j. darkness k. depth l. width m. wisdom n. goodness
o. vacancy p. sweetness q. humanity r. breadth
5. a. laughter b. obedience c. life d. exception
e. excellence f. knowledge g. stealth h. belief
i. service j. hatred k. pleasure l. action m. starvation
n. occupation
6. a. kingdom b. manhood c. theft d. womanhood
e. bankruptcy f. infancy g. ownership h. roguery
i. regency j. authorship k. motherhood l. agency
m. heroism n. beggary o. cowardice p. priesthood q.
boyhood r. bondage s. piracy t. pilgrimage
u. friendship v. captioning w. gluttony x. ownership

Chapter – 5

The Noun-Number

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1. children | foxes | 2. poetess | goddess |
| oxen | engines | lion | queen |
| booths | lions | girl | boy |
| wolves | mangoes | dozen | roof |
| kites | inches | chief | wife |

mice	stories	wolf	live
benches	bushes	calf	night
tomatoes	teeth	bat	cat
photos	keys	friend	game
		bus	foot

3. a. ways b. years c. computers d. candies e. radios
f. wishes g. mangoes h. buses I. men
4. a. The library has a collection of rose books. b. Birds are flying in the sky. c. The women run a daycare centre. d. The students studied for the history midterm. e. Maria ate a stuffed tomatoes for dinner.

Chapter – 6

The Noun-Gender

1. inkpot – neuter gender table – neuter gender
hen – feminine gender boy – masculine gender
friend – common gender cat – common gender
ox – masculine gender uncle – masculine gender
school – neuter gender chair – neuter gender
2. grandfather – grandmother dog – bitch
lion – lioness hero – heroine
prince – princess actor – actress
lord – lady master – mistress
3. girl – boy aunt – uncle
cow – bull madam – sir

mother – father

lady – lord

she-goat – he-goat

princess – prince

tigress – tiger

poetess – poet

hen – cock

mare – horse

priestess – priest

wife – husband

4. a. The actress won an award for the film. b. They met their uncle and niece. c. He remained a spinster. d. The washerwoman went to the laundry. e. The king hated the witch. f. The headmaster is busy. He is writing a letter to his nephew.

5. heroine – hero

wife – husband

queen – king

lass – lad

landlady – landlord

manageress – manager

hostess – host

mistress – master

widow – widower

millionairess – millionaire

Chapter – 7

The Pronoun

1. a. I , my, myself b. which c. I, who d. You e. Either, you f. himself g. I, my h. She, her i. its j. their
2. a. who b. who c. who d. which e. whom f. which g. which h. that i. which j. who

Chapter – 8

The Adjective and Degrees of Comparison

1. a. prettier b. nice c. most intelligent d. well e. biggest
f. taller g. most interesting h. smarter i. shorter
j. bigger

2. Positive	Comparative	Superlative
fast	faster	fastest
high	higher	highest
great	greater	greatest
white	whiter	whitest
happy	happier	happiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
big	bigger	biggest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
bad	worse	worst
well	better	best
old	older	oldest

Chapter – 9

The Verb

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. | verb | type | object |
| a. | ran | intransitive | |

b.	tell	transitive	the truth
c.	rises	intransitive	
d.	stopped	intransitive	
e.	fly	intransitive	
f.	bring	transitive	my camera
g.	wrote	transitive	a letter
h.	eat	intransitive	
i.	stood	intransitive	
j.	put	transitive	your books
k.	sleep	intransitive	
l.	changes	transitive	all things
m.	looked	intransitive	
n.	stopped	intransitive	
o.	took	transitive	shelter
p.	speak	intransitive	

2. A verb is a word that tells or arrests something about a person or thing. Verb comes from the Latin word “verbum”. Example : The girls were singing.

3. There are two types of verb

1. Transitive Verb

Example- The boy kicks the football.

2. Intransitive Verb

Example- The boy sleeps.

4. **Transitive Verb-** A transitive verb is a verb that denotes an action which passes over from the doer or subject to an object.

Ex- The boy kicks the football.

5. **Intransitive Verb-** An intransitive verb is a verb that denotes an action which does not pass over to an object or which expresses a state or being.

Ex- The boy sleeps.

6. a. Could you bring an umbrella? b. They bought a car. c. He teaches driving. d. She plays badminton e. I read books.
7. a. The kids are jumping. b. Sam is sleeping. c. We will talk tomorrow. d. He sits here. e. Her stomach aches sometimes.

Chapter – 10

The Adverb

1. a. almost b. very c. sometimes d. seldom e. clearly
f. so g. there h. perhaps i. certainly j. ever
2. a. nicely b. soundly c. cold d. early e. neatly f. very
g. most h. very i. quiet j. hard k. fast

Chapter – 11

The Preposition

1. a. since b. in c. for d. among e. beside f. between g. without h. along
2. a. in b. in c. to d. of e. over f. of g. to, in h. after

The Conjunction

1. a. If b. after c. when d. and e. but f. or g. because h. or
2. a. Either – or – Correlative b. that – Coordinating
c. because – Subordinating d. but – Coordinating
e. neither – nor – Correlative f. or – Coordinating
g. that – Coordinating h. but – Coordinating
i. and – Coordinating
3. **Conjunction**– A conjunction is a word that connects other words or group of words.
4. There are three types of conjunctions :
 - a. Coordinating Conjunction
 - b. Subordinating Conjunction
 - c. Correlative Conjunction
5. **Coordinating Conjunctions**– They are used to join two words or two phrases together. There are only seven of these – for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
6. a. I fell asleep because I was very tired. b Hemant is very rich but he is not satisfied. c. I like her because she is kind. d. The patient had died before the doctor arrived. e. Nitu was resting while her brother was studying.

Chapter – 13

The Interjection

1. a. Hurrah! b. Hello! c. Wow! d. Shh! e. Oh! f. Wow!
g. Wow! h. Hey!
2. a. Ah! b. Ouch! c. Alas! d. Bravo! e. Hurray! f. Wow!
g. Hurrah! h. Hello! i. O My God!

Chapter – 14

The Tense

1. a. flows – Present Indefinite
b. speaking – Present Continuous
c. answer – Future Indefinite
d. heard – Present Perfect
e. waiting – Present Continuous
f. forgive – Imperative
g. is – Present Indefinite
h. raining – Present Perfect Continuous
I. have – Future Indefinite
j. get – Present Indefinite
k. sing – Present Indefinite
2. a. moves b. have sent c. saw d. tastes e. has been
crying f. saw g. haven't seen h. is looking i. went

- j. watches k. have done
3. a. have fallen b. has grown c. has helped d. has rung
e. has forgotten f. has understood
4. a. danced b. arrived c. barked d. lived e. gave f. won
g. taught h. spoke

Chapter – 15

Active and Passive Voice

1. a. When was breakfast eaten by you? b. By whom was the ball thrown at Nitu? c. Which house was painted by them? d. Are movies liked by him? e. Were all the books taken by Kanika?
2. taken, is spread, are washed, are peeled, are placed, are cut, is sprinkled, are eaten, are packed.
3. a. The leader will be followed by people in the years to come. b. How will the desert be crossed by them in this hot summer? c. Your pen will be borrowed by me later. d. When will a party be thrown by her for her friends?
4. a. Are you given strong medicines by the doctor? b. By whom is the Casio played? c. Children are encouraged by the teacher to perform well. d. Exotic dishes are cooked by the chief.

Chapter - 16

Direct and Indirect Speech

1. a. The old lady said to Seema, "Please help me to carry the basket of fruits." b. The gardener said to children, "Do not throw empty cans into the lawn." c. The ticket checker said to him, "Please show your ticket before you enter the movie hall." d. Father said to the car cleaner, "Clean the rear view mirror properly."
2. a. Pratibha says that she is in the library. b. She ordered Mohit to arrange his books. c. Aditya said that many trees were cut to build roads. d. Suman told him that the new packet of cookies was his. e. Mother ordered me to follow my schedule and complete my revision on time. f. My friend requested us to bring our picnic basket along.
3. a. Harish asked me when I would do it. b. Mohan asked me where my house was. c. Mohit requested me to do it for him. d. Saurabh requested me to do it there. e. Mayank told me that he was my friend. f. Chaman told me that he would be my friend.

Chapter - 17

Vocabulary

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Words | Antonyms | Words | Antonyms |
| | dry | - wet | win | - loss |

correct	- incorrect	superior	- inferior
believe	- doubt	soft	- hard
ancient	- recent	presence	- absence
oral	- written	possible	- impossible
maximum	- minimum	literate	- illiterate
forget	- remember	able	- unable

2. **Words** **Synonyms** **Words** **Synonyms**

famous	- popular	journey	- travel
joy	- happiness	couple	- pair
doubt	- suspicion	regular	- consistent
admire	- praise	hope	- expect
build	- construct	battle	- war
obedient	- dutiful	true	- correct
character	- conduct	worthy	- deserving

3. a. berth b. fare c. idol d. caste e. kettle f. price
g. stationary h. dear i. wait j. flour

4. a. compounder b. catalogue c. non-vegetarian
d. evening e. leader f. daily g. hunter h. suicide
i. majority j. driver

Chapter - 21

Comprehension

1. I. a. pain b. reduces c. symptoms d. condition
e. associated f. great

II. a. Music rejuvenates the mind. b. Researchers used relaxation technique based on guided imagery and music therapy for treatment of patients. c. When music therapy is combined with other relaxation techniques based on guided imagery, it reduces depression, pain and anxiety. d. Symptoms of fibromyalgia are pain, stiffness and tenderness of the muscles, tendons and joints. e. The patients showed positive improvement in their condition as the outcome of the efforts of researchers to treat patients.

III. a. lives b. pains c. symptoms d. therapies
e. patients

2. I. a. native b. shrinking c. illegal d. large

II. a. The elephant consume 150 kgs of plant matter everyday which are tall grasses, various species of plants and trees. b. Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Thailand. c. Illegal killing of elephants, flourishing ivory trade and their shrinking habitat pose are responsible for the dwindling elephant population. d. i. The Asian elephants are smaller than African elephants. ii. Indian elephants have smaller ears but relatively broader skull and larger trunks than African elephants. iii. Quite unlike their African cousins their abdomen as compared to the skull.

III. a. grasslands b. Indian elephant, three c. abdomen

Model Test Paper - 1

1. a. Assertive b. Imperative c. Assertive d. Exclamatory e. Interrogative f. Assertive g. Imperative
2. a. herd b. battalion c. crew
3. kites tomatoes
inches teeth
mice photos
bushes keys
4. hen-feminine boy-masculine
friend-common cat-common
ox-masculine chair-neuter

Model Test Paper - 2

1. a. Hurrah! b. Wow! c. Hey! d. Okay! e. Hello! f. Aw! g. Shh!
2. a. is - Present Tense b. forgive - Imperative
c. answer - Future Indefinite d. raining - Present perfect continuous
e. get - Present Indefinite
3. a. under b. with c. to d. in e. into f. by

Model Test Paper - 3

1. a. When was breakfast eaten by you? b. By whom

