



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

## Worksheet

Class: **VIII - ENGLISH**

Day – **28**

Date: **02.05.2020**

### Phrases.

**A phrase** is a group of words related to the subject, predicate, or object. Phrases do not contain a subject and a predicate, or we would call them clauses. Phrases provide additional information about subjects, predicates, and or objects, and understanding how they work is helpful to building an analyzing sentences.

### Types of Phrases

The phrases are generally of six types.

#### • **Noun Phrase**

A noun phrase is usually assembled centering a single noun and works as a subject, an object or a complement in the sentence.

Ex: I like to swing the bat hard when I am at the crease. (An object)

Reading novels is a good habit. (A subject)

#### • **Adjective Phrase**

An adjective phrase is comprised of an adjective and works as a single adjective in the sentence.

Ex: Alex is a well-behaved man.

He is a man of friendly nature.

#### • **Adverbial Phrase**

An adverbial phrase modifies the verb or the adjective and works as an adverb in the sentence.

Ex: The horse runs at a good speed.

I was in a hurry then.

#### • **Prepositional Phrase**

A prepositional phrase always begins with a preposition and connects nouns.

Ex: He sacrificed his life for the sake of his country.

In the end, we all have to die.

#### • **Conjunctive Phrase**

A conjunctive phrase works as a conjunction in the sentence.

Ex: As soon as you got in, he went out.

We have to work hard so that we can win the next match.

#### • **Interjectional Phrase**

Interjections that have more than one word are called the interjectional phrases.

Ex: What a pity! He is dead.

What a pleasure! I won the first prize.

### I. **Fill in the blanks choosing suitable phrases (in their correct form) from the list given below.**

**get over, get at, get around, get through, get into, get off**

1. We must try to .....the truth.
2. It is not easy to .....the examination.
3. Clever people can often .....the tax laws.
4. Did your daughter .....the final three places?
5. Sooner or later you will .....the shock.

### II. **In the following sentences identify the phrases and state whether they are adjective phrases, adverb phrases or noun phrases.**

1. I hope to win the first prize.
2. The girl in brown frock is my sister.
3. Did you enjoy watching the movie?
4. She always drives with care.
5. They were shouting in a loud voice



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**(3) भविष्यत काल:-** भविष्य में होनेवाली क्रिया को भविष्यतकाल कहते हैं।

**दूसरे शब्दों में-** क्रिया के जिस रूप से काम का आने वाले समय में करना या होना प्रकट हो, उसे भविष्यतकाल कहते हैं।

जैसे- वह कल घर जाएगा।

हम सर्कस देखने जायेंगे।

किसान खेत में बीज बोयेगा।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों की क्रियाएँ से पता चलता है कि ये सब कार्य आने वाले समय में पूरे होंगे।

अतः ये भविष्यत काल की क्रियाएँ हैं।

भविष्यत काल की पहचान के लिए वाक्य के अन्त में 'गा, गी, गे' आदि आते हैं।

भविष्यत काल के भेद

भविष्यतकाल के तीन भेद होते हैं-

**(i) सामान्य भविष्यत काल**

**(ii) सम्भाव्य भविष्यत काल**

**(iii) हेतुहेतुमद्भविष्य भविष्यत काल**

**(i) सामान्य भविष्यत काल :-** क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके भविष्य में सामान्य ढंग से होने का पता चलता है, उसे सामान्य भविष्यत काल कहते हैं।

इससे यह प्रकट होता है कि क्रिया सामान्यतः भविष्य में होगी।

जैसे- बच्चे कैरमबोर्ड खेलेंगे।

वह घर जायेगा।

दीपक अखबार बेचेगा।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में क्रियाएँ भविष्य में सामान्य रूप से काम के होने की सूचना दे रही हैं।

अतः ये सामान्य भविष्यत काल की क्रियाएँ हैं।

**(ii) सम्भाव्य भविष्यत काल:-** क्रिया के जिस रूप से उसके भविष्य में होने की संभावना का पता चलता है, उसे सम्भाव्य भविष्यत काल कहते हैं।

जिससे भविष्य में किसी कार्य के होने की सम्भावना हो।

जैसे- शायद चोर पकड़ा जाए।

परीक्षा में शायद मुझे अच्छे अंक प्राप्त हों।

हो सकता है कि मैं कल वहाँ जाऊँ।



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उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में क्रियाओं के भविष्य में होने की संभावना है। ये पूर्ण रूप से होंगी, ऐसा निश्चित नहीं होता। अतः ये सम्भाव्य भविष्यत काल की क्रियाएँ हैं।

(iii) हेतुहेतुमद्भविष्य भविष्यत काल:- क्रिया के जिस रूप से एक कार्य का पूरा होना दूसरी आने वाले समय की क्रिया पर निर्भर हो उसे हेतुहेतुमद्भविष्य भविष्य काल कहते हैं।

जैसे- वह आये तो मैं जाऊँ।

वह कमाये तो मैं खाऊँ।

जो कमाए सो खाए।

वह पढ़ेगा तो सफल होगा।

Q.1. अभी आप भविष्यत काल के दस वाक्य लिखिए ।



# **SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL**

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

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Class: **VIII - TELUGU**

Day – **28**

Date: **02.05.2020**

**I. మీకు నచ్చిన కవి గురించి వ్రాయుము.**



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **VIII - MATHEMATICS**

Day – 28

Date: **02.05.2020**

## FRACTIONS AND DECIMALS

1. Solve: a)  $0.1 \div 0.5$  b)  $0.03 \div 0.5$  c)  $0.4 \div 0.02$
2. Solve: a)  $0.1 \times 0.5$  b)  $0.03 \times 0.5$  c)  $0.4 \times 0.02$
3. Lipika reads a book for  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hours every day. She reads the entire book in 6 days. How many hours in all were required by her to read the book?
4. Solve: a)  $2.43+1.232+1.3$  b)  $3.45+1.20+2.4$
5. Solve: a)  $12.56-1.23$  b)  $5.65-0.32$



# **SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL**

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

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Class: **VIII - SCIENCE**

Day – **28**

Date: **02.05.2020**

## **Some natural phenomena**

**Learn and write following question and answers two times:**

### **Q1.What is an electroscope?**

Ans: It is a device used to detect whether an object is carrying charge or not.

### **Q2.what is lightning?**

Ans: Lightning is an electric spark caused by the accumulation charges in the clouds.

### **Q3.What is earthing?**

Ans: The process of transferring of charge from a charged object to the earth is called earthing.

### **Q4.What is an earthquake?**

Ans: An earthquake is a sudden shaking or trembling of the earth surface.

### **Q5.What is Richter scale?**

Ans: The power of an earthquake is expressed in terms of a magnitude on a scale is called the Richter scale.



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## Worksheet

Class: **VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Day – **28**

Date: **02.05.2020**

### I. Land use in selected countries

Countries	Percentage of area in			
	Cropland	Pasture	Forest	Other Use
Australia	6	56	14	24
Brazil	9	20	66	5
Canada	5	4	39	52
China	10	34	14	42
France	35	21	27	17
India	57	4	22	17
Japan	12	2	67	19
Russia	8	5	44	44
UK	29	46	10	16
USA	21	26	32	21
<b>World</b>	11	26	31	32

### Study the above table and answer the following

1. Name the countries having the highest percentage of land under
  - a. Cropland
  - b. Forest
  - c. Pasture
  - d. Other use