



## Transitive and Intransitive verbs

### Transitive verbs

Transitive verbs require an object to complete their meaning.

Imagine that I say:

- I **bought**.

This sentence is **incomplete**. There is information that is missing.

You are probably wondering what I bought. (What did you buy Rob?)

Why is this sentence incomplete?

Because **BOUGHT** (the past of buy) is a **transitive verb** and a transitive verb needs an object after it to complete the sentence. The object after a transitive verb can be a **noun** or a **pronoun**.

- I **bought** *a car*.

Now the sentence is complete and we can understand it. We added the object "*a car*" after the verb.

Let's look at some other examples.

If someone says:

- She likes. (incomplete - incorrect)

You probably think ... She likes **WHAT?** (What does she like?)

**Like** is a transitive verb so we need an object after the verb.

- She **likes** *chocolate*.

Now we know what she likes so this sentence is complete and correct.

Examples:

1. I **invited** *Angelica* (Whom did you invite?" So we need an object (in this case a person) after the transitive verb **invite**.)

2. I **cut** *my finger*. (You cannot just say *I cut* because the sentence is incomplete. The person who is listening would probably ask "Cut what?" So answer is my finger.)

Transitive verbs always ask "what?" or "whom?"

- What did you buy? – I **bought** *a car*.
- What did you cut? – I **cut** *my finger*.
- Whom did she invite? – I **invited** *Angelica*.

Subject + **transitive verb** + *object*

### Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs **cannot** have a direct object after them.

The subject is doing the action of the verb and nothing receives the action. An intransitive verb does not pass the action to an object.

- He **arrived**.

Here we cannot have an object after the intransitive verb **arrive**.

You cannot "**arrive** something" (incorrect).

An intransitive verb expresses an action that is complete in itself and it doesn't need an object to receive the action.

Example sentences using **INTRANSITIVE** verbs

- We **arrived** around midday.
- She **sneezed** loudly.
- Your baby **cries** a lot.
- His grandfather **died** last year.
- The rain **fell** heavily.



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

## Worksheet

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### Practice Exercise.

Say whether the verb in each sentence below is transitive or intransitive. Ask yourself a 'what' about the verb. (For some verbs, the object is a person, so ask the 'who' instead of 'what').

1. Jody then went to the kitchen.
2. The fawn wobbled after him
3. You found him.
4. He picked it up.
5. He dipped his fingers in the milk.
6. It bleated frantically and butted him.
7. The fawn sucked his fingers.
8. He lowered his fingers slowly into the milk.
9. It stamped its small hoofs impatiently.
10. He held his fingers below the level of the milk.



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: VIII – HINDI

Day – 16

Date: 20.04.2020

## I. लिंग की परिभाषा -

“संज्ञा के जिस रूप से व्यक्ति या वस्तु की नर या मादा जाति का बोध हो, उसे व्याकरण में 'लिंग' कहते हैं।”

दूसरे शब्दों में - संज्ञा शब्दों के जिस रूप से उसके पुरुष या स्त्री जाति होने का पता चलता है, उसे लिंग कहते हैं।

जैसे-

पुरुष जाति - बैल, बकरा, मोर, मोहन, लड़का आदि।

स्त्री जाति - गाय, बकरी, मोरनी, मोहिनी, लड़की आदि।

## I. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर लिखिए ।

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. औरत -    | 11. पुत्र - |
| 2. नौकर-    | 12. भाई-    |
| 3. बालिका-  | 13. पिता -  |
| 4. बूढ़ा-   | 14. छात्रा- |
| 5. पुतला -  | 15. दादा-   |
| 6. अध्यापक- | 16. नाना-   |
| 7. बेटा-    | 17. चाचा-   |
| 8. बच्ची-   | 18. हाथी-   |
| 9. पड़ोसी-  | 19. शेर-    |
| 10. मामा-   | 20. घोड़ा-  |

– आप पूरा वाक्य लिंग बदलकर लिखिए ।

EX... लड़का काम कर रहा है – लड़की काम कर रही है ।

1. राजा शिकार जा रहा है
2. वह पढ़ रहा है
3. वे आदमी काम कर रहे हैं
4. हाथी भाग रहा है
5. मोर कूक रहा है



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: VIII - TELUGU

Day – 16

Date: 20.04.2020

## I. కింది పద్యం చదవండి, ఖాళీలను పూరించండి.

గంగిగోవు పాలు గరిటడైనను చాలు

కడివెడైన నేమి ఖరము పాలు

భక్తి గలుగు కూడు పట్టెడైనను చాలు

విశ్వదాభిరామ వినుర వేమ!

### ఖాళీలు:-

1. ఖరము అనగా \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. కూడు అనగా \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. గంగిగోవు పాలను \_\_\_\_\_ తో పోల్చాడు.
4. ఈ పద్యం \_\_\_\_\_ శతకంలోనిది.
5. ఈ పద్యాన్ని రాసిన కవి \_\_\_\_\_ .

**LINES AND ANGLES**

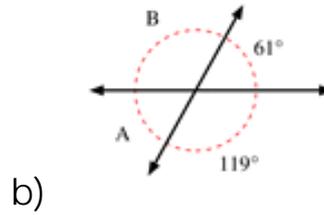
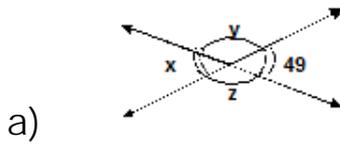
1) Find the complement of the angles:

a)  $56^\circ$  b)  $47^\circ$  c)  $12^\circ$  d)  $81^\circ$

2) Find the supplement of the angles:

a)  $135^\circ$  b)  $87^\circ$  c)  $39^\circ$  d)  $112^\circ$

3. Find the remaining angles:



4. Find the pair of angles in the given figure. ( write only one pair )

(a) Alternate angles \_\_\_\_\_

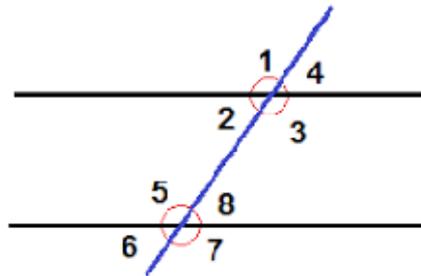
(b) Corresponding angles \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Vertical opposite angles \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Linear pair \_\_\_\_\_

(e) Alternate interior angles \_\_\_\_\_

(f) Alternate exterior angles \_\_\_\_\_





# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

Class: **VIII - SCIENCE**

Day – 16

Date: 20.04.2020

## Synthetic Fibres and Plastics

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

Q1. What are synthetic fibres? Give examples.

Ans: Synthetic fibres are man-made and are obtained from petrochemicals by chemical processes.

Ex: Nylon, Rayon, Acrylic, Polyester...

Q2. What are petrochemicals?

Ans: Petrochemicals are the chemical products obtained from petroleum by refining.

Q3. What is a polymer?

Ans: Many small units combine to form a large single unit called a polymer. Poly means many, mer means unit.

Q4. What are thermo plastics?

Ans: Plastics which gets deformed easily on heating and can be bent and hard when cooled are called thermo plastics.

Ex: Polythene, PVC...

Q5. What are thermosetting plastics?

Ans: Plastics which moulded once cannot be softened by heating are called thermo setting plastics.

Ex: Bakelite and Melamine.



# SRI VAMSHIDHAR HIGH SCHOOL

Academic year (2020 – 2021)

Worksheet

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Class: **VIII – SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Day – **16**

Date: **20.04.2020**

## I. Learn the given terminology and write few more examples for each one

1. **Resource:** Anything that is used to satisfy a need is called a resource

Eg- Clothes, Utensils, Food grains, Books etc

2. **Natural Resources:** Resources obtained from nature and used without much modification are termed as natural resources

Eg- Water, Air, Land etc

3. **Actual Resources:** Actual resources are those resources of which quantity is known and which are being used at present

Eg- Coal, Petroleum etc

4. **Potential Resources:** Potential resources are those resources which quantity is not known and which are not being used at present but are likely to be used in near future with the available technology

Eg- Uranium

5. **Abiotic Resources:** Abiotic resources are non-living objects

Eg- Soils, Rocks etc

6. **Biotic Resources:** Biotic resources are living things/objects

Eg- Plants, Animals etc

7. **Renewable Resources:** Resources which can be renewed or replenished quickly

Eg- Solar and Wind energy

8. **Non-Renewable resources:** Resources which have limited stock and take thousands of years to renewed

Eg- Coal, Petroleum etc