REVISED EDITION

LESSON PLANS
Chapter 1: Determiners: Part 1

Learning Objectives:
By the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:
• understand what determiner are.
• know the different types of determiners and their usage.
• identify the type of determiner in a sentence and also apply them correctly.
• use the determiners effectively while communicating.

Lesson Scheme

Introduction

1. Tell the students that they are going to learn about determiners.
2. Explain that determiners are words that come before a noun or noun phrase to convey its reference in the context of the sentence. The most common determiners being definite and indefinite articles.
3. Ask a student to read the introduction from the textbook.
4. Play the concept animations for revision of definite and indefinite articles.

Indefinite, Definite, and Zero Articles

1. Start by asking questions to test the students’ basic understanding of articles.
   ▪ What are articles?
   ▪ What is the difference between definite and indefinite articles?
   ▪ In what contexts do you use a, an, and the?
   ▪ Can you use “the” with countable nouns?
2. Talk about definite and indefinite articles and tell the students about the different contexts where these can be used by citing appropriate examples.
3. Go on to discuss about nouns that are not preceded by articles.
4. Ask a few students to take turns to read the sections from the textbook and discuss it in detail.
5. Encourage the students to ask questions and clarify their doubts.

Exercises

1. Get the students to do Exercises 1–3 individually as classwork or homework.
2. Discuss the answers.

Demonstratives, Possessives, and Distributive Determiners

1. Divide the class into groups of four to five students.
2. Assign one of the following topics to each group and ask them to read about it from the textbook:
   ▪ Demonstrative determiners
   ▪ Possessive determiners
   ▪ Distributive determiners
3. Once they have read about the topic, allow them some time to discuss it with their team members and share their understanding.
4. Invite them to come forward to give a brief presentation on the topic.
5. Assist them in explaining difficult concepts by citing appropriate examples.
6. Ask questions in between the presentation to ensure that the rest of the class is understanding what is being explained. Also, encourage questions from the students and ensure all their doubts are clarified.
7. Read the topics from the textbook so that there is thorough understanding on each topic.
8. Play the concept animations on definite and indefinite pronouns for this class, now.

### Exercises

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1. Get the students to do Exercises 4–8 individually as classwork or homework.
2. Discuss the answers.

### Extension Activity

1. Divide the class into two groups.
2. One member from Team A gives an incomplete sentence to a member from Team B.
3. Team B has to say the right determiner to complete the sentence and also mention which type of determiner it is.
4. Similarly, in the next turn, a member from Team B will ask a question from Team A.
5. The team that is able to answer the maximum questions correctly will be the winner.
Chapter 2: Determiners 11: Quantifiers

Total Time: 65 minutes

Learning Objectives:
By the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:
• build upon the learnings of the previous lesson on determiners.
• understand quantifiers and their usage.
• make effective use of quantifiers to build sentences.

Introduction
Time: 5 minutes
1. Start by recalling the learnings of the last lesson on determiners.
2. Tell the students that today they are going to learn about another type of determiners, Quantifiers.
3. Read the introduction from the textbook and discuss it briefly.
4. Play the concept animation that revises previous learning, now.

Some, any, no, every
Time: 25 minutes
1. Ask a few students to take turns to read the section from the textbook.
2. Tell them that you usually use some in positive sentences and any in questions and negatives, e.g.:
   We've got some amazing cheese cake, and some walnut cake.
   Have you got any juice?
   I haven't had any pakodas for ages.
   But we also use any in positive sentences, e.g.
   Any cake will do. Surprise me.
   She can tell you everything about ... well, about anything!
3. Sum up the rule:
   We use some for talking about a limited number or amount; and we use any for an unlimited number or amount.
   For example, imagine you are talking about different kinds of cake. All these sentences are possible:
   A. I like any kind of cake. (= all kinds of cake, unlimited)
   B. I don't like any kind of cake. (= 0 kinds of cake, unlimited)
   C. I like some kinds of cake. (= a limited number of kinds of cake)
   D. I don't like some kinds of cake. (= a limited number of kinds of cake)
4. Tell students that we use both some and any for questions.
   Would you like some more coffee?
   Would you like any more to eat?
   Here the difference is very small. The speaker is thinking of a limited amount in the first question, and an unlimited amount in the second question. In both questions we could use some or any.
5. Sometimes we use some when we expect the answer to be “yes”. We use any when we don't know what the answer will be; we are asking whether something exists.
   Can I have some sugar? (I know there's some sugar)
   Is there any cake left? (I don't know whether there's any cake)
   Are you waiting for somebody? (I think you are)
   Is anybody coming to meet you? (I don't know)
6. Cite as many examples as possible to ensure that the students understand the concept thoroughly.
7. You could also play a quiz to arouse the students’ interest in the lesson by giving them incomplete sentences and asking them to fill in suitable quantifiers.
8. Encourage the students to ask question and clarify their doubts.
Much, many, a lot of/lots of, a little, a few

Time: 20 minutes

1. Ask the students to read the section from the textbook individually.
2. Allow them some time to reflect upon what they have read.
3. Ask questions based on the sections and let the students take turns to answer them.
4. Encourage maximum participation to ensure that every student understands what is being talked about.
5. In case a student is unable to answer a question correctly, guide them with the right logic/rule.
6. Make a few students take turns to read the section from the textbook for thorough understanding of the concepts.

Exercises

Time: 10 minutes

1. Form pairs and ask the students to work with their partners to do the exercises in the textbook.
2. Discuss the answers.

Extension Activity

1. Ask the students to think of as many uncountable nouns as they can and write their responses on the board.
2. Write down the quantifiers on strips of paper and place them in a bowl.
3. Pass the bowl in the class and ask each student to pick a strip.
4. The students have to make a sentence using the quantifier on the strip they have drawn and an uncountable noun on the board.
5. A noun cannot be used more than once so you should either delete or strike it off once used.
Chapter 3: Present Forms: Part 1

Learning Objectives:
By the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:
• understand simple present and present continuous.
• use and identify simple present and present continuous forms in sentences.
• know state verbs and their usage.

Learning Scheme

Introduction

1. Tell the students that they are going to learn about present forms.
2. Start by talking about simple present forms that refer to actions happening right now or those that happen regularly. Cite examples to explain.
   Examples:
   • Neel loves reading.
   • Sun rises from the east.
   • It feels great to be with old friends again!
3. Further, explain that present continuous forms refer to actions happening at the time of speaking.
   Examples:
   • Aastha is riding a bicycle.
   • The baby is sleeping.
4. Play the animation on the uses of the simple present now. This will help in topic recall.

Present simple and present continuous

1. Divide the class into two groups.
2. Ask one group to research simple present and the other group, present continuous.
3. Invite them to come forward to give a brief presentation on their research. Allow them to refer to the textbook if needed.
4. Assist them in explaining a concept to the class when required.
5. Ask questions in between presentations to judge the students’ understanding of the topic.
6. Ask a few students to take turns to read the topics from the textbook for better understanding.

Exercises

1. Read the radio jockey’s dialogue from the textbook and ask the students to do Exercises 1 and 2 individually. Allow 5 minutes for this exercise.
2. Do exercise 3 as pair-work. This exercise focuses on understanding of the functions of the simple present forms and the present continuous forms. If necessary, play the concept animation again for better recall. Allow up to 10 minutes for this exercise.
3. Attempt to complete Ex 4-6 in 10 minutes
4. Discuss the answers after every step.

State Verbs

1. Ask a student to read the section from the textbook.
2. Play the animation for revision (from class 6) after the student has read out from the textbook.
3. Discuss it in the class and cite examples to explain.
4. Encourage the students to ask questions and clarify all their doubts.
5. Play the animation for this class, now.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercises</th>
<th>Time: 5 minutes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Form pairs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Ask the students to work with their partners to complete Exercises 7-8 in the textbook.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Discuss the answers.</td>
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**Extension Activity**

1. The students should volunteer to come forward and mime an action.
2. The rest of the class should raise their hands to guess the action in present continuous form. 
   *For example:* Rohit is eating food.
3. They then have to make a sentence in the simple present form.
   *For example:* Rohit eats food every day.
### Chapter 4: Present Forms: Part 2

**Total Time: 67 minutes**

### Learning Objectives:
By the end of this lesson, the students will be able to:
- build upon their knowledge of present tense.
- understand present perfect tense and its usage.
- understand present perfect continuous tense and its usage.
- effectively use the present forms in sentences.

### Lesson Scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>Time: 5 minutes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tell the students that they are going to learn more about present forms.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Do a quick recap of the learnings of the last lesson by asking questions.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercises</th>
<th>Time: 10 minutes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ask the students to do Exercises 1 from the textbook in pairs.</td>
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<td>2. The objective of Exercise 1 is to inductively connect the structures with concrete situations—this can becoming a useful launching pad for teaching the later points.</td>
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<td>3. Discuss the answers. Point out the uses of the two tense forms informally.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present perfect and present perfect continuous</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Divide the class into two groups.</td>
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<td>2. Ask each group to read about present perfect and present perfect continuous tenses from the textbook.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Invite the students from each group to come forward and give a brief presentation on the topics based on their understanding. Allow them to refer to the textbook.</td>
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<td>4. Assist them in explaining the topic by citing examples where needed.</td>
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<td>5. Ask questions in between the presentations and also encourage the students to do the same if a concept is not clear. Clarify all their doubts.</td>
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<td>6. Ensure that the students know the time markers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Play the concept animation on Present Perfect Continuous from Class 7, now.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercises</th>
<th>Time: 15 minutes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Form pairs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Ask the students to work with their partners to do Exercises 2–3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Role play the conversations in Ex 3.</td>
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<td>4. Do Ex 4 as a whole-class activity and role-play. Focus on the words in brackets as cues for using the correct tenses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Discuss the answers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Play the concept animation on Present Perfect Continuous for this class now.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>'Have been to' and 'Have gone to'</th>
<th>Time 5 mins</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Discuss the difference with examples from the textbook.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Allow students to work in pairs and do exercise 5-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Discuss the answers.</td>
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Present Perfect Continuous

1. Explain that the tense form is used to talk about something that started in the past and is still happening now.
2. Ask questions like “What have you been doing for the past five minutes?”
3. Give clues so that the students can respond.
4. Teach from the textbook/e-book in the class.
5. Teach the time markers through examples.
6. Elicit more example sentences from the learners.
7. Make students work in pairs and complete Ex 7-8

“Present perfect simple” or “present perfect continuous”? Time: 5 minutes

1. Ask a student to read the section from the textbook.
2. Make them pause at each point to explain. Cite examples where needed.
3. Encourage the students to ask questions and clarify all their doubts.
4. Play the concept animation comparing the tense forms, now.

Exercises Time: 5 minutes

1. Ensure students work in pairs and role play exercise 9.
2. Discuss the answers.

Extension Activity

1. Form pairs.
2. Ask the students to write any two sentences in the simple present tense.
3. Then they should change the form of the sentences to present continuous, present perfect, and present perfect continuous.
4. The answers could be discussed in class.
REVISED EDITION

WOW!

GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

WORKSHEETS
Worksheet
Wow Grammar
Grade 8 Chapter 1
Determiners I

Exercise 1

A. What are determiners?

What are the different parts of speech that determiners can belong to?

B. Complete the following with a, an, the, where necessary. Some blanks will not take any article.

a. She is _______ Queen of England.

b. He owns _______ private jet, _______ villa, and _______ island in the Mediterranean.

c. He has _______ Olympic size swimming pool.

d. Mother made sure that we used _______ sunscreen.

C. Complete the following paragraph using a/an/the/zero (x) article.

a. I like _______ white hat over there better than _______ red one.

b. Their sports car does 200 miles _______ hour.

c. Do you still live in________ New Delhi?

d. Rita has _______ terrible toothache.

D. Fill in the appropriate article or no article at all.

a. Mira has _______ cat.

b. Shut _______ window, it is windy.

c. We are going to have _______ English breakfast today.

d. They found _______ oil in the desert.
Demonstratives
Demonstrative Determiners

A. Give 5 examples of demonstrative determiners.

B. Choose the correct options to complete these sentences.
   a. Whose bags are these /those over there?
   b. Do you like these / this show?
   c. This / Those dark clouds tell us it is going to rain!
   d. How much is this / that toy over there?

C. Correct the errors and rewrite the sentences.
   a. This shoes are wet. Put them in the sun to dry.
   b. Those rabbit is very noisy.
   c. What’s the confusion? Why is these man shouting?
   d. Wow! Look at this star in the sky!
   e. What’s this red dot over there?

D. Complete the sentences with this, that, these or those.
   a. Let's go and look in ________ drawer. I want to see if my pen is in it.
   b. Look at ________ American flag on the roof of the embassy.
   c. Come and taste ________ apple. It is very juicy.
   d. Can you come and help me to tie ________ garbage bag, please?

Demonstratives
Possessives

A. Complete the sentences with possessive determiners
   a. We’re from the same family. ________ eyes are the same.
   b. That's my best friend. ________ name is Zeeshan.
   c. These are my dogs. ________ names are Fluff and Whisky.
   d. Please sit down and open ________ homework books on page 8.
   e. Hi! ________ names Anita and I am a ballerina.
B. Complete the sentences with correct expressions.
a. ______ sunglasses ______ these?
   They’re _________ glasses?

b. What is _________ favourite subject?
   Chemistry is ______ favourite subject.

c. _________ cars are those?
   They are _______ cars.

d. _________ passport is that?
   _________ is not ________ passport.

C. Circle the correct options.
a. What is your/yours favourite colour?
   b. Their/Theirs parents are senior citizens.
   c. That’s Mia’s great grandmother and her/hers great grandfather.
   d. Do you like my/mine new house?

D. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate possessive form.
a. I saw that ________ yesterday.
   friend of Katy’s
   Katy’s friend
   Friend of Katy

b. Sheena is a _________
   close friend of Ram’s
   close friend of Ram
   Rams close friend.

c. That coat must be _________.
   hers
   her
   her’s

d. The cat is happy. _________ just had _________ milk.
   Its; it’s
   It’s; it’s
   Its; its.
Distributive Determiners

A. Give examples of distributive determiners.

B. Complete with both or neither.
   a. ________ of them want to go to the movies. It has their favourite actor in the lead role.
   b. ________ women are very intelligent. You should meet them
   c. ________ of them was ill. So they went to work.
   d. ________ of the concerts was good. They were really boring.

C. Complete each sentence with each, every, either, both or neither
   a. Which one do you want?
      ________ one will do.
      ________ one is very good. They are both useless.
   b. The school wants ________ student to be a winner.
      I understand. ________ student in this school is special.
   c. These comics are published ________ week. There have been two issues so far.
      I enjoyed ________ one of the comics.
      Could you call a parent into school?
      d. Not really. ________ my parent’s work full time. So, ________ of them will be available
         during the day.
   e. Which book do you want? Both books are in the library.
      Actually, ________ one will do. They are both excellent.

D. Fill in the blanks
   a. She has eaten ________ of the chocolates. (Both, either)
   b. Sheila sends ________ her best wishes. (Both, neither, either)
   c. I don't like ________ of my tennis instructors. (Both, either, neither)
   d. ________ of us play hockey regularly. (Either, both)

Additional Questions
E. Complete the following using a, an, or the where necessary.
   a) The monkey is eating ______ apple.
   b) ______ train is leaving the station.
   c) We saw ______ elephant at the circus the other night.
d) _____ Arabian Sea is on the west coast of India.
e) Susan and Roy had _____ argument last night at the party.
f) Bring _____ chessboard here.
g) _____ entire evening was wasted because of the storm.
h) Mandrita is _____ extremely agile girl.
i) Our next trip will be to _____ Netherlands.
j) Joe must read _____ newspaper every morning.

F. Complete the following using the where necessary.

HOW TO MAKE AN APPLE PIE
Peel and cut _____ apples into _____ slices. Dust _____ them with cinnamon powder and set them aside. Roll out _____ dough into flat pastry sheets and fill _____ them with _____ dusted sliced apples. Put _____ folded pastries in _____ pre-heated oven. Bake till _____ pastries are golden brown. Serve them with _____ whipped cream or ice cream.

G Fill in the blanks using the appropriate articles.

a) Sasha had felt _____ gust of wind as soon as he walked out of _____ corridor. He could not understand how _____ weather could have changed so suddenly. ______ while ago it was sunny and bright, and now ______ gathering dark clouds threatened of _____ imminent storm. But that's _____ English weather for you!
b) _____ government has recently posted an alert on all social media sites about _____ dangers of dengue. Given _____ alarming rise in _____ number of dengue cases in Delhi, _____ government took swift action to prevent _____ disease. Firstly, we must be vigilant of _____ mosquito menace and take steps to avoid _____ breeding of mosquitoes.

H Complete the following paragraphs using a, an, the, or zero (∅) article.

_____ Parthenon is _____ temple that dominates _____ hill of _____ Acropolis at Athens. It was built in _____ mid-5th century BCE and dedicated to _____ Greek goddess, Athena Parthenos. _____ temple is generally considered to be _____ culmination of _____ development of _____ Doric order, _____ simplest of _____ three Classical Greek architectural orders. Directed by _____ Athenian statesman Pericles, _____ Parthenon was built by _____ architect named Ictinus under _____ supervision of _____ sculptor Phidias. _____ colonnade of fluted, baseless columns with square capitals stands on _____ three-stepped base and supports _____ entablature, or roof structure, consisting of _____ plain architrave, or band of stone; _____ frieze of alternating triglyphs and metopes.
I Choose from the correct option to complete the sentences.

a) I enjoyed __________ (every/each) minute of my stay in Kodaikanal.
b) __________ (each/every) of the soldiers was given a blanket.
c) The train leaves __________ (each/every) two hours.
d) I have two sisters. __________ (Either/Both) of them are engineers.
e) There are two pens over there. __________ (Either/Neither) of them have any ink.
f) There are two pens over there. You could take __________ (either/neither) of them.
Chapter 2 Wow Grammar.
Determiners II
Quantifiers
Grade 8 Wow Grammar.

A. Complete the sentences with some or a /an.
   a. I’ve got ________ good news for you.
   b. Is this ________ sharp pair of scissors?
   c. Would you like to drink ________ coffee?
   d. There’s ________ open box of chocolates on the shelf.

B. Circle the correct answers.
   a. Glasses help/helps me to see clearly.
   b. Her hair is/are very short.
   c. Wow! There’s a/There are ________ butterfly on the tuberose.
   d. There’s room/a room in the car for all of us.

C. Choose the suitable options and complete the sentences. Some of the options may not be used.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>loaf</th>
<th>piece</th>
<th>pair</th>
<th>pieces</th>
<th>cartons</th>
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   a. I need a sharp ________ of scissors to cut this rope.
   b. I was so angry, I gave him a ________ of my mind!
   c. Please buy some ________ of milk when you visit the grocery store.
   d. I forgot to buy a ________ of bread from the store.
D. Circle the correct answers.
   a. It is very green in Spring. There are fresh plants somewhere/everywhere.
   b. Is there anything/everything you want me to buy from the supermarket?
   c. She mumbled something/everything, but I could not hear her.
   d. Nothing/Everything she says is a lie. She never tells the truth.

E. Choose suitable options and complete the sentences. pair couple piece loaves roof some any
   a) Buy me a few ___________ of bread on your way back home.
   b) Susan got a ___________ of glasses for her birthday.
   c) Are the cats walking on the ___________?
   d) Rohit found a ___________ of yarn to play with.
   e) There are a ___________ of options we could explore.
   f) Sue asked for ___________ more soup as she had a terrible cold.
   g) Pick a card, ___________ card.

F. Circle the correct answers.
   a) Hello? Is there someone/anyone at home?
   b) Susan promised me she would help me with anything/everything.
   c) I am so bored! I would like to go somewhere/nowhere.
   d) Would you like something/nothing warm to drink? It's very cold today.
   e) When Silas arrived in Raveloe, everyone/someone hated him.
   f) Everybody/Nobody saw the money disappear. It was a mystery.

G. Rewrite the sentences using the words given in brackets. Make other necessary changes to the sentences.
   a) There is nothing in the car. (isn’t)

   b) Susan waited for an hour but saw no one coming to the station. (anyone)

   c) She is very poor. She has no money. (hasn’t)
d) Last summer, we decided to stay home. We didn't go anywhere. (went)

e) Rohan is very lonely. He has no friends or relations. (hasn't)

H. Complete the sentences with correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

a) I hope she ____________ well soon. (get)

b) Everyone is going to ____________ at the story. (laugh)

c) Everyone on my team has ____________ ill today. (fall)

d) Everything in my room ____________ by my parents. (made)

e) Somebody ____________ for you at the gate. (wait)

f) The farmers ____________ very hard all through the year. (work)
Worksheet Present Forms: Part 1

A. Simple Present and Present Continuous.

You are reading my schedule for a regular school day.

In the morning I wake up at 5.00 am. Then I take a shower and get dressed. Later I have a freshly cooked breakfast. I don’t walk, I take the bus to school, instead. I rest in the afternoon and do my homework in the evening. After that I watch TV from 6.00 to 8.00 pm. I also play video games with my friends. I have dinner with my family in the evening and go to bed at 10.00 pm. I tell them “Don't wake me up early as tomorrow is Saturday.” I am watching TV right now.

A. Read the passage given above and find examples of:

a. Simple present to talk about everyday action:

b. Simple present to give instructions:

c. Present continuous to talk about what is happening now.

B. Present simple: Complete the sentences with the simple present tense.

a. I never __________ the library. (use)

b. She __________ tea. (not drink)

c. Their train __________ at 4.00 pm. (depart)

d. We __________ milk every day. (not drink)
C. Present continuous : Complete the sentences using the present continuous tense.
   a. I cannot go to the cinema now. I ____________ (study)
   b. Ankush, why ____________ your uniform, today? (not wear)
   c. Father and I are ____________ the football match on TV. (watch)
   d. ____________ sister ____________ these days? (live)

D. Circle the correct answers.
   Can I call you back? I am have / having dinner right now.
   Do they look / Are they looking for a butler?
   I don’t swim/ am not swimming this morning as it is raining cats and dogs.
   We don’t usually drive / aren’t usually driving to work these days.

State Verbs.
A. Cross out the incorrect sentences
   a. Does this rose smell nice?
      Is this rose smelling nice?
   b. She has a bad cold today.
      She is having a bad cold today.
   c. I’m thinking it’s time to go home.
      I think it’s time to go home.
   d. Why are you smelling the fish. Is it rotten?
      Why do you smell the fish? Is it rotten?

B. Complete the sentences using the simple present or the present continuous.
   a. That’s their new show. What do you ____________? (think)
   b. Sheena ______________ very energetic these days. (not seem)
c. Mia ________ a ballet lesson at this moment. (attend)

d. They ________ a word of French. They speak only English. (not understand)

C. Choose the present simple or present continuous.

a. He ________ a shower at the moment. (have)

b. She ________ (see) the dentist right now.

c. What ________ (you/think) about the war in the Middle East?

d. It ________ (be) cold today.

e. The Kumars ________ (not/have) a car.

f. He ________ (not/be) a doctor.
Present Forms
Part 2
Wow Grammar Worksheet
Chapter 4.

Present Perfect Tense

A. Complete the sentences with the present perfect tense forms of the verbs in brackets

a. I __________ some pebbles on the beach. (find)
b. Sheila __________ the cinema twice. (visit)
c. They __________ the instructions given by the coach. (not understand)
d. We have already __________ dinner, we are going to bed now. (eat)

B. Arrange the words to form questions. Then, write the answers. The first one has been done for you.

a. You/ be/ to Mumbai?
   Have you been to New Delhi?
   No, I haven’t been there.
b. they/ see/ a dinosaur?

   ____________________________
   Yes,______________________

   c. he/meet / a famous personality?

   ____________________________
   No,__________________________
d. You/have/ a headache?

Yes, _____________________________.

C. Circle the correct options to complete the sentences.

a. Arnav has already/yet gone home.

b. We haven’t had news of the crash so far/already.

c. I have been waiting for the bus for /since six in the morning.

d. I’ve just / yet wiped the floors, be careful you don’t slip and fall.

**Present Perfect Continuous**

A. Use the prompts to write sentences in the present perfect continuous.

a. I /watch TV / all day.

b. Sandeep/ work/ on this project/ for a month.

c. They / not play the piano/ at all/ nowadays.

d. Rohan / play/ video games / since yesterday.

B. Use the prompts to form questions, then answer them. One has been done for you.

a. How long have you been swimming now? (you/ swimming now)

   I’ve been swimming now for two hours.

b. _____________________________. (you/ play computer games?)

   _____________________________. (all evening)

c. _____________________________. (they/ work project)?

   _____________________________. (the project for a long time.)

d. _____________________________. (you/ ride/ the metro)?

   _____________________________. (I/ ride/ the metro/ twenty minutes.)
C. ‘Present perfect simple ‘ or ‘present perfect continuous ‘?

Choose present perfect simple or present continuous.

a. _______________(they/ arrive) already

b. Sheila _______________(jog) 300 meters today.

c. I _______________ ( dust) all morning. I am fed up!

d. How long _______________( you/know) my brother, Tom?

Complete the paragraph with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

D. I ___________ Mia for a very long time. (know) We ___________ classmates since our first day at college, 30 years ago. (be) This evening, she ___________ to ask for my help. (come)

Her ballet school ___________ very well in the past few years. (do) She ___________ several new branches. (open) She ____________ to move to Paris to set up an office there. (just/ask) She ________________ what to do yet. (not/decide) We ____________ about it for hours this evening. (talk).
Determiners – Part 1
Grade 8 Ch 1
Wow English Grammar Worksheet

Answer key

A. a. Determiners are words that modify nouns or noun phrases.
They can belong to articles, demonstratives, possessives, distributives and quantifiers.

B. a. the b. a, a, an
   c. an  d. X

C. a. the, the  b. an
   c. X    d. a

D. a. a  b. the
   c. an  d. X

Demonstratives
A. Examples of demonstrative determiners – this, that, these, those.

B. a. those over there?
   b. this show?
   c. those dark clouds………
   d. that toy over there.

C. a. These shoes are wet.
   b. That rabbit is very noisy.
   c. ............Why is this man shouting?
   d. ......Look at that star in the sky!
   e. What’s this red dot over here.

D. a. that  b. that
   c. this  d. this

Additional Tasks

E. a) an b) The c) an d) The
e) an f) the g) An h) an
i) the j) the

F. Peel and cut the apples into × slices. Dust × them with cinnamon powder and set them aside. Roll out the dough into flat pastry sheets and fill × them with the dusted sliced apples. Put the folded pastries in the pre-heated oven. Bake till the pastries are golden brown. Serve them with × whipped cream or ice cream.

G. a) Sasha had felt a gust of wind as soon as he walked out of the corridor. He could not understand how the weather could have changed so suddenly. A while ago it was sunny and bright, and now the gathering dark clouds threatened of an imminent storm. But that’s the English weather for you!
   b) The government has recently posted an alert on all social media sites about the dangers of dengue. Given an alarming rise in the number of dengue cases in Delhi, the government took swift action to prevent the disease. Firstly, we must be vigilant of the mosquito menace and take steps to avoid the breeding of mosquitoes.

H. The Parthenon is a temple that dominates the hill of the Acropolis at Athens. It was built in the mid-5th century BCE and dedicated to the Greek goddess, Athena Parthenos. The temple is generally considered to be a culmination of the development of the Doric order, the simplest of the three Classical Greek architectural orders. Directed by an Athenian statesman Pericles, the Parthenon was built by an architect named Ictinus under the supervision of the sculptor Phidias. A colonnade of fluted, baseless columns with square capitals stands on a three-stepped base and supports an entablature, or roof structure, consisting of a plain architrave, or band of stone; a frieze of alternating triglyphs and metopes.

I. a) every b) each c) every
d) Both e) Neither f) either
Determiners 11 Quantifiers
Grade 8 Ch 2
Wow English Grammar
Answer Key

A. a. some   b. a
   c. some   d. an

B. a. help   b. is
   c. There’s a   d. There’s room

C. a. pair   b. piece
   c. cartons   d. loaf

D. a. everywhere   b. anything
   c. something   d. everything

E. a) loaves   b) pair   c) roof
   d) piece   e) couple   f) some
   g) any

F. a) someone   b) everything
   c) somewhere   d) something
   e) everyone   f) Nobody

G. a) There isn’t anything in the car.
   b) Susan waited for an hour but didn’t see anyone coming to the station.
   c) She is very poor. She hasn’t got any money.
   d) Last summer, we decided to stay home. We went nowhere.
   e) Rohan is very lonely. He hasn’t got any friends or relations.

H. a) gets b) laugh
   c) has fallen d) has been made
   e) is waiting f) work

Present forms Part 1 : Worksheet
Grade 8 Ch 3
Wow English Grammar
Answer Keys of Worksheet 3

A. a. In the morning, I wake up at 5 am.
   b. I tell them, “Don’t wake me up early as tomorrow is Saturday.”
   c. I am watching TV right now.

B. a. I never use the library
   b. She does not drink tea
   c. Their train departs at 4 pm.
   d. We do not drink milk everyday.

C. a. I am studying
   b. are you not wearing ......?
   c. watching ........
   d. Is sister living with you...........

D. a. having dinner right now.
   b. Are they looking for a butler?
   c. I am not swimming this morning ............
   d. drive to work these days.

A. a. Incorrect: Is the rose smelling nice?
   b. Incorrect: She is having a bad cold today.
   c. Incorrect: I am thinking it’s time to go home
   d. Incorrect : Why do you smell the fish? Is it rotten?

B. a. think?
   b. does not seem
   c. is attending
   d. do not understand.

C. a. is having a shower
   b. is seeing
c. do you think
d. is
e. do not have
f. is not

Present Forms : Part 2
Wow English Grammar
Grade 8 Ch 4
Answer Key

A. a. I have been finding some pebbles on the beach.
   b. Shiela has been visiting the cinema.
   c. have not been understanding
   d. have already eaten

B. b. Did they see a dinosaur
   Yes, they saw one.
   c. Did he meet a famous personality?
   No, he did not.
   d. Do you have a headache
   Yes, I have a headache.

C. a. already
   b. so far
   c. since six in the morning
   d. just
   Present Perfect Continuous
A. a. I have been watching TV all day.
   b. Sandeep has been working on the project for a month.
   c. They have not been playing the piano at all nowadays
   d. Rohan has been playing video games since yesterday.

B. b. How long have you been playing computer games?
   I have been playing computer games all evening.
   c. How long have they been working on the project?
   They have been working on the project for a long time.
   d. Have you been riding the metro?
   I have been riding the metro every twenty minutes

C. a. they have arrived already.
   b. Sheila has been jogging for 300 miles today.
   c. I have been dusting all morning .......
   d. How long have you known........

D. have, have been, has come, has been doing, has opened , has just been asked , has not decided, have been
Chapter 1: Determiners

Wow English Grammar
Answer Keys
Grade 8 Ch 1

1. Complete the following using a, an, the where necessary.
   a) the
   b) a, an, a, an
   c) the
   d) a, a
   e) X, X, a

2. Complete the following using the where necessary.
   a) X, the
   b) X
   c) X, X
   d) the, the, the, X

3. Fill in the blanks using appropriate articles. Some blanks will not take any article.
   a) a, the, the
   b) the, a, the, the
   c) X, the
   d) the, a
   e) a, the
   f) X, X
   g) a, the, the, X
   h) an, a, a
   i) the, the, the
   j) X, the
   k) a, a, the, X
   l) a, the, the
   m) the, the, X, X, the
   n) X, an
   o) An, a, the, the
   p) A, the, the
   q) the, the, the

4. Complete the sentences with determiners.
   a) Our
   b) His
   c) His
   d) Their
   e) their
   f) Our
   g) His
   h) Her
   i) your
   j) My

5. Complete the sentences. Follow the examples.
   b) Whose, is her bag.
   c) Whose, is Their
   d) Whose, is mine
   e) Whose
   f) Ours
   F) Whose
   g) your
   h) your
   i) your
   j) your

6. Circle the correct options.
   a) your
   b) yours
   c) yours
   d) hers
   e) Their
   f) theirs
   g) our
   h) my
   k) My

7. Complete with both or neither.
   a) Neither
   b) Both
   c) Both
   d) neither

8. Complete the sentences with each, every, either, both or neither.
   a) Either
   b) Neither
   c) Each
   d) Every
   e) every
   f) each
   g) Every
   h) each
   i) Both, neither
   j) Neither.

Chapter 2: Determiners 11: Quantifiers.

Wow English Grammar
Answer Keys
Grade 8 Ch 2

1. Complete the sentences with some or a/an.
   a) some
   b) a
   c) a
   d) some
   e) some
   f) some
   g) an
   h) an, a

2. Circle the correct answers.
   a) take
   b) is
   c) room
   d) a
   e) Iron is
   f) a glass
   g) There's a

3. Choose the suitable options and complete the sentences. Some of the options might not be used.
   a) pair
   b) piece
   c) loaf
   d) cartons
   e) bottle
   f) sets

4. Complete the sentences with some, any or no.
   a) Some
   b) any
   c) no
   d) no
   e) any
   f) some
   g) no
   h) some
   i) some
   j) some

5. Circle the correct answers.
   a) everywhere
   b) anywhere
   c) anything
   d) something
   e) somewhere
   f) Someone
   g) Everything
   h) somewhere
   i) Nobody
   j) Nothing

6. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.
   a) There isn't anything in the box.
   b) I wear no perfume.
   c) I did not see anyone at the station.
   d) She hasn't (got) any friends.
   e) We went nowhere last night.
f) She tells me nothing.
g) There aren't any cars on this island.

7. a) knows b) do
c) will be d) go
e) works f) comes

8. Complete the sentences with much, many or a lot of / lots of
   a) many b) much
c) a lot of d) much
e) many f) many
g) many

9. Complete the sentences with a few or a little.
   a) a few b) a little
c) a few d) a little
e) a few f) a few
g) a little h) a little

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**Chapter 3: Present Forms Part 1**

**Wow English Grammar**

**Answer Keys**

**Grade 8 Ch 3**

Read what the radio jockey says and find examples of:

a) Every day you listen to Bollywood songs.
b) So, sit back and enjoy.
c) I am changing things a bit. /You are listening to Hallywood.

1. Complete the sentences with the simple present tense.
   a) use b) do, do
c) does not d) drives
e) leaves f) do not eat
g) did, get up

2. Complete the sentences using the present continuous tense.
   a) am doing b) are, talking
c) is not wearing d) are, doing
e) are watching f) Is, living
g) is not running

3. a) fact b) happening now
c) happening now d) repeated action
e) habit f) this time only
g) temporary h) fact
i) schedule j) happening now

4. Circle the correct answers
   a) are having b) doesn't eat
c) are you doing d) aren't watching
e) is living f) am not cooking
g) Are they looking

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**Chapter 4: Present Forms Part 2**

**Wow English Grammar**

**Answer Keys**

**Grade 8 Ch 3**

1. Look at the pictures. Write the names of the speakers next to the lines spoken by them.
   a) Aftab b) Cyrus
c) Sohail d) Parthiv

2. Complete the sentences with the present perfect tense forms of the verbs in brackets.
   a) have found
   b) has visited
   c) have not understood
   d) Has (he) opened
   e) have eaten
   f) Have (you) seen
   g) has not invited

3. Arrange the words to form questions. Then, write the answers.
   a) Have you been to Leh? No, I haven't been there.
b) Have they seen a snake? Yes, they have seen a snake.
c) Has she met someone famous? No, she has not.
d) Has he ridden a horse? No, he has not.
e) Have you (ever) had a toothache? Yes, I have.
f) Have they been late before? Yes, they have.

4. Use the prompts and form dialogues. Role play the conversation in class.
a) A: Has Tarun gotten up yet?  
B: Yes, he's already had breakfast.
b) A: Have the children come out yet?  
B: No, the lesson has just finished.
c) A: Have you ever won a competition?  
B: No, I have never entered a competition.
d) A: Has Supratik known Esha for a long time?  
B: No, they have just met.
e) A: Are they always busy at the shop?  
B: No, they have been very busy lately.
f) A: Has Subhas moved into this house recently?  
B: No, He has always lived there.

5. a) ii  b) iv  
c) v  d) vii  
e) iii  f) viii  
g) i  h) vi  

6. Complete the sentences with has/have gone or has/have been.
a) have (never) been  b) has gone  
c) have gone  d) Have (you) been  
e) has gone  f) has gone  
g) Have (you) been  

7. Use the prompts to form questions, then answer them.
a) A: How long have you been sitting here?  
B: I've been sitting here.
b) A: How long have you been watching TV?  
B: I've been watching TV all afternoon.
c) A: Have long have they been planning this trip?  
B: They have been planning this trip for a long time.
d) A: How long have you been using your toothpaste?  
B: I have been using my toothpaste for a week.
e) A: What has he been he working on?  
B: He's working on his new book lately.

8. Complete the sentences with the present perfect continuous tense.
a) Mum and I have been cooking  
b) has been raining  
c) has been using  
d) have been painting  
e) have been running/practicing  
f) has been working out/training / running swimming / jogging / cycling  

9. Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or the present perfect continuous.
a) A: have you been playing  
b) have already gone up  
c) has appeared  
d) A: has been walking  
e) have (always) thought  
f) have forgotten  
g) A: has been trying, has been  
h) have not used  
i) A: have been picking  
j) have (only) filled