



ENGLISH PRACTICE BOOK

Veda Bhushan I Year / Prathama - I Year / Class VI

MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD

(Established and Recognized by the Ministry of Education, Government of India)

ॐ सह नावतु, सह नौ भुनक्तु, सह वीर्यं करवावहै।

तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै॥

ॐ शान्तिः, शान्तिः शान्तिः।

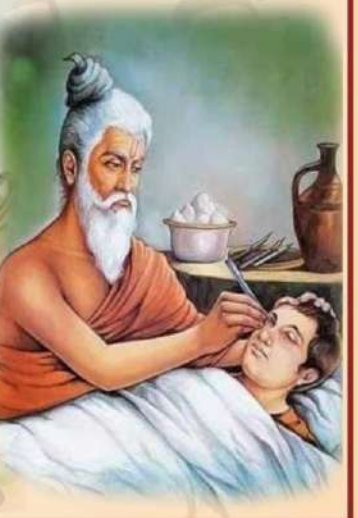
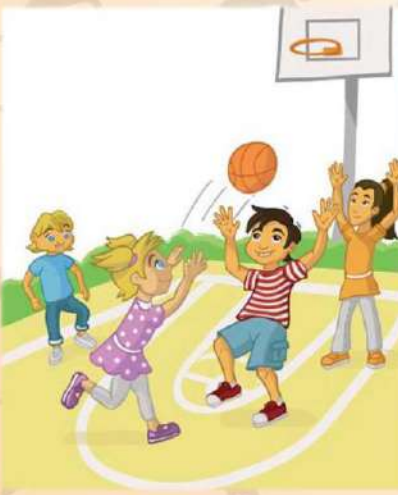


May this study (of Veda) in which we are engaged,
Protect both of us i.e. the teacher and the disciple.

May both of us enjoy its fruit!

May both of us together perpetuate this powerful activity!

May both of us never quarrel! Om Peace! Peace! Peace!



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Basics of English /Grammar

1.	English Alphabets-Capitals, Small letters & Cursive letters
2.	Vowels and Consonants
3.	English and Roman Numerals
4.	Names of Relatives
5.	Names of the Parts of the Body
6.	Names of the Food Items
7.	Names of the Cereals and Eatables
8.	Names of the Colours and Metals
9.	Names of the Birds, Animals and Insects
10.	Names of the Trees and Flowers
11.	Names of the Fruits and Vegetables
12.	Names of the Vehicles and Transport Utilities
13.	Simple Verbs- go, eat, drink, write, see, speak, think, draw, cut, make, run, sit, play, create, cook, pour, open, shut, close, wash, clean, bring, fetch, pick, dig, throw, dance, snatch, give, sing
14.	Introduction to Noun (Numbers and Gender).
15.	Opposite Words

Vowels and Consonant

In the English language, there are 26 alphabets 5 of which called vowels, and the rest are consonants.

A vowel is a sound that is made by allowing breath to flow out of the mouth, without closing any part of the mouth or throat.

Vowels are -a, e, i, o, u.

A consonant is a sound that is made by blocking air from flowing out of the mouth with the teeth, tongue, lips or palate ('b' is made by putting your lips together, 'l' is made by touching your palate with your tongue).

Consonant is nothing but a sound with audible noise which are

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

The letter 'y' makes a consonant sound when at the beginning of a word ('yacht', 'yellow') but a vowel sound when at the end of a word ('sunny', 'baby').

Vowels Example-

Veda, cake, rain, day, they, me, eve, hear, meet, piece, silent, bike, light, go, home, toe, boat, snow, music etc.



VERB

A verb is a word or a combination of words that indicates action or a state of being or condition. A verb is the part of a sentence that tells us what the subject performs.

OR

Verb is an action word.

Examples:

- Sita walks in the morning.
- Meera is going to school.
- Ram does not like to walk.
- Aashish is a good boy.
- Jitesh builds a house.
- Rohan is reading a book.



Verb Form

Present form	Past form	Past Participle	Continuous	Meaning
BackBite	BackBit	BackBitten	BackBiting	चुगली करना
Be, Is, Am, Are	Was/Were	Been	Being	होना, है, कर रहा हूँ, हैं
Bear	Bore	Born	Bearing	सहना
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Beating	हराना
Bid	Bade	Bidden	Bidding	बोली
Blow	Blew	Blown	Blowing	उड़ाना, आघात
Break	Broke	Broken	Breaking	टूटना
Bring	Brought	Brought	Bringing	लाना
Buy	Bought	Bought	Buying	खरीदना
Catch	Caught	Caught	Catching	पकड़ना
Come	Came	Come	Coming	आना
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costing	लागत
Cast	Cast	Cast	Casting	ढालना
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cutting	काटना
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Dealing	सौदा
Dig	Dug	Dug	Digging	गड्ढा करना
Do	Did	Done	Doing	करना
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinking	पीना
Drive	Drove	Driven	Driving	चलाना
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eating	खाना
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Falling	गिरना
Feel	Felt	Felt	Feeling	महसूस करना
Find	Found	Found	Finding	पता लगाना
Fly	Flew	Flown	Flying	उड़ना
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	forbidding	रोकना
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgetting	भूलना
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgiving	क्षमा करना
Get	Got	Got	Getting	प्राप्त करना



Give	Gave	Given	Giving	देना
Go	Went	Gone	Going	जाना
Grind	Ground	Ground	Grinding	पीसना
Grow	Grew	Grown	Growing	बढ़ना
Hang	Hanged	Hanged	Hanging	फांसी लटकाना
Hang	Hung	Hung	Hanging	लटकना
Have	Had	Had	Having	पास रखना
Hear	Heard	Heard	Hearing	सुनना
Hold	Held	Held	Holding	पकड़ना
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Hurting	चोट
Keep	Kept	Kept	Keeping	रखना
Know	Knew	Known	knowing	जानना
Leap	Leapt	Leapt	Leaping	छलांग
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	Learning	सीखना
Leave	Left	Left	Leaving	छोड़ना
Lend	Lent	Lent	Lending	देना
Let	Let	Let	Letting	चलो
Lie	Lied	Lied	Lying	झूठ बोलना
Lose	Lost	Lost	Losing	खोना
Make	Made	Made	Making	बनाना
Meet	Met	Met	Meeting	मिलना
Mislead	Misled	Misled	Misleading	गुमराह करना
Pay	Paid	Paid	Paying	भुगतान करना
Prove	Proved	Proven	Proving	साबित
Put	Put	Put	Putting	रखना
Quit	Quitted	Quitted	Quitting	छोड़ना
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Riding	सवारी करना
Ring	Rang	Rung	Ringling	घंटी बजाना
Rise	Rose	Risen	Rising	उगना
Say	Said	Said	Saying	कहना
See	Saw	Seen	Seeing	देखना
Sell	Sold	Sold	Selling	बेचना
Send	Sent	Sent	Sending	भेजना
Set	Set	Set	Setting	लगाना
Sew	Sewed	Sewn	Sewing	सिलाई करना



Shed	Shed	Shed	Shedind	बिखराना
Show	Showed	Shown	showing	दिखाना
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sitting	बैठना
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Sleeping	सोना
Sow	Sowed	Sown	Sowing	बीज बोना
Speak	Spoke	Spoke	Speaking	बोलना
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	Spelling	संकेत करना
Spill	Spilt	spilt	Spilling	गिरा देना
Spoil	Spoilt	Spoilt	Spoiling	बिगाड़ करना
Stand	Stood	Stood	Standing	खड़ा होना
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Stealing	चुराना
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Sticking	अटकना
Strive	Strove	Striven	Striving	प्रयास
Swear	Swore	Sworn	Swearing	कसम खाना
Swell	Swole	Swollen	Swelling	सूजना
Take	Took	Taken	Taking	लेना
Teach	Taught	Taught	Teaching	सिखाना
Tear	Tore	Torn	Tearing	फाड़ना
Tell	Told	Told	Telling	कहना
Think	Thought	Thought	Thinking	सोचना
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Throwing	फेंकना
Understand	Understood	Understood	Understanding	समझना
Wake	Woke	Woken	Waking	जागना
Wear	Wore	Worn	Wearing	पहन लेना
Wearout	Woreout	Wornout	Wearingout	घिस जाना
Weep	Wept	Wept	Weeping	रोना
Win	Won	Won	Winning	जीतना
Write	Wrote	Written	Writng	लिखना



Plural Nouns

A plural noun is a noun that refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Most singular nouns are made plural by adding a suffix, usually *-s* or *-es*.

Most singular nouns are made plural by simply putting an *-s* at the end. There are many different rules regarding pluralization depending on what letter a noun ends in. Irregular nouns do not follow plural noun rules, so they must be memorized or looked up in the dictionary.

Plural Nouns- A noun is plural when it represents two or more people, places, things, or ideas. You can identify most plural nouns because they end in *-s* or *-es*, although there are plenty of exceptions. In particular, irregular plural nouns each have their own special plural forms, such as *child* and its plural form, *children*.

Plural nouns vs. singular nouns

Nouns are either singular or plural. Singular nouns represent one of something.

one car

a friend

this daisy

Plural nouns, on the other hand, represent two or more of something.

five cars

a few friends

these daisies

Plural nouns vs. possessive nouns

Possessive nouns are nouns that show ownership, usually with an *-s* at the end. So, if you had a friend named Raja and Raja owned a bike, you would write:



Raja's bike

Plural noun rules

There are many plural noun rules, and because we use nouns so frequently when writing, it is important to know all of them! The correct spelling of plurals usually depends on what letter the singular noun ends in.

➤ *To make regular nouns plural, add –s to the end.*

cat – cats

house – houses

➤ *If the singular noun ends in –s, –ss, –sh, –ch, –x, or –z, add –es to the end to make it plural.*

bus – buses

marsh – marshes

lunch – lunches

tax – taxes

➤ *In some cases, singular nouns ending in –s or –z require that you double the –s or –z prior to adding the –es for pluralization.*

class – classes

➤ *If the noun ends with –f or –fe, the f or –fe are often changed to –ve before adding the –s to form the plural version.*

wife – wives

wolf – wolves

Exceptions:

roof – roofs

belief – beliefs

chef – chefs

chief – chiefs



- *If a singular noun ends in –y and the letter before the –y is a consonant, change the ending to –ies to make the noun plural.*

city – cities

puppy – puppies

- *If the singular noun ends in –y and the letter before the –y is a vowel, simply add an –s to make it plural.*

ray – rays

boy – boys

- *If the singular noun ends in –o, add –es to make it plural.*

potato – potatoes

tomato – tomatoes

Plural noun exceptions

photo – photos

piano – pianos

With the unique word *volcano*, you can apply the standard pluralization for words that end in –o or not. It's your choice! Both of the following are correct:

volcanoes

volcanos

- *If the singular noun ends in –us, the plural ending is frequently –i.*

cactus – cacti

focus – foci

- *If the singular noun ends in –is, the plural ending is frequently –es.*

analysis – analyses

ellipsis – ellipses

- *If the singular noun ends in –on, the plural ending is –a.*



phenomenon – phenomena

criterion – criteria

➤ *Some nouns don't change at all when they're pluralized.*

sheep – sheep

series – series

species – species

deer – deer



Noun

Definition – A noun names person, place, things, or idea.

Ex- Dog, cat, school, town, teacher etc.

1. **Shyam** is a good boy.
2. **Dhaka** is the Capital of Bangladesh.
3. **Honesty** is the best policy.
4. **The bird** is lovely.
5. **Swati** is the tallest girl in the class.
6. **Gold** is a precious metal.

Types of Nouns-

Proper
Noun

Common
Noun

Concrete
Noun

Abstract
Noun

Collective
Noun



Proper Noun – A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing.

Ex- Person name -Such as –Hari, Mukul, Mukta, Tania, etc.

Name of Places

Country - India, Nepal, Japan, Bangladesh etc.

Town/City – Ujjain, Dhaka, Khulna, Dinajpur, Kolkata etc.

Village - Rampur, Sreepur, Joka etc.

Rivers - The Ganga, The Jamuna, The Meghna etc.

Month - January, February, March, April etc.

Day - Sunday, Monday etc.

Newspaper - The Daily Star, The Times of India etc.

Common Noun – A common noun that refers to people or things in general.

Ex-Man, Women, Girl, Boy, Sister, Brother, Teacher, Student etc.

Animal – Cow, Cat, Dog, Horse, Tiger etc.

Thing - Chair, Table, Book, Pen etc.

Concrete Noun - A concrete noun is a noun that can be identified through one of the five senses (taste, touch, sight, hearing, or smell).

Ex – Building, coffee, tree, rain, medicine, perfume etc.

Abstract Noun -An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, quality, and conditions- things that cannot be seen, heard, tasted, touched, or smelled.

Ex – truth, danger, happiness, friendship, humour, maturity etc.



Honesty is the best policy.

Kindness is the great virtue.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Collective Noun –Collective noun refers to groups of people or things.

Ex- Football Team - a collection of players. Family - a collection of members. Army - a collection of soldiers. Garden - a collection of flowers. Library - a collection of books. Class - a collection of students.



Antonyms (Opposite Words)

Active	-	Lazy
Afraid	-	Brave
After	-	Before
Big	-	Small
Beautiful-		Ugly
Bitter	-	Sweet
Close	-	Open
Cold	-	Hot
Clean	-	Dirty
Day	-	Night
Daughter-		Son
Deep	-	Shallow
Enter	-	Exit
End	-	Beginning
Enemy	-	Friend
Fast	-	Slow
Female	-	Male
Far	-	Near
High	-	Low
Sad	-	Happy
Salt	-	Sugar
Son	-	Daughter
Sharp	-	Blunt



Tall - Short
Top - Bottom
Thin - Thick
Yes - No
Young - Old
Yesterday- Tomorrow
Under - Over
Up - Down
Vertical - Horizontal



List of Number Names from 1 to 100

1 One	11 Eleven	21 Twenty-one	31 Thirty-one	41 Forty-one
2 Two	12 Twelve	22 Twenty-two	32 Thirty-two	42 Forty-two
3 Three	13 Thirteen	23 Twenty-three	33 Thirty-three	43 Forty-three
4 Four	14 Fourteen	24 Twenty-four	34 Thirty-four	44 Forty-four
5 Five	15 Fifteen	25 Twenty-five	35 Thirty-five	45 Forty-five
6 Six	16 Sixteen	26 Twenty-six	36 Thirty-six	46 Forty-six
7 Seven	17 Seventeen	27 Twenty-seven	37 Thirty-seven	47 Forty-seven
8 Eight	18 Eighteen	28 Twenty-eight	38 Thirty-eight	48 Forty-eight
9 Nine	19 Nineteen	29 Twenty-nine	39 Thirty-nine	49 Forty-nine
10 Ten	20 Twenty	30 Thirty	40 Forty	50 Fifty



51 Fifty-one	61 Sixty-one	71 Seventy-one	81 Eighty-one	91 Ninety-one
52 Fifty-two	62 Sixty-two	72 Seventy-two	82 Eighty-two	92 Ninety-two
53 Fifty-three	63 Sixty-three	73 Seventy-three	83 Eighty-three	93 Ninety-three
54 Fifty-four	64 Sixty-four	74 Seventy-four	84 Eighty-four	94 Ninety-four
55 Fifty-five	65 Sixty-five	75 Seventy-five	85 Eighty-five	95 Ninety-five
65 Fifty-six	66 Sixty-six	76 Seventy-six	86 Eighty-six	96 Ninety-six
57 Fifty-seven	67 Sixty-seven	77 Seventy-seven	87 Eighty-seven	97 Ninety-seven
58 Fifty-eight	68 Sixty-eight	78 Seventy-eight	88 Eighty-eight	98 Ninety-eight
59 Fifty-nine	69 Sixty-nine	79 Seventy-nine	89 Eighty-nine	99 Ninety-nine
60 Sixty	70 Seventy	80 Eighty	90 Ninety	100 One hundred



List of Roman Numerals 1 to 100

1 I	2 II	3 III	4 IV	5 V	6 VI	7 VII	8 VIII	9 IX	10 X
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11 XI	12 XII	13 XIII	14 XIV	15 XV	16 XVI	17 XVII	18 XVIII	19 XIX	20 XX
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21 XXI	22 XXII	23 XXIII	24 XXIV	25 XXV
26 XXVI	27 XXVII	28 XXVIII	29 XXIX	30 XXX

31 XXXI	32 XXXII	33 XXXIII	34 XXXIV	35 XXXV
36 XXXVI	37 XXXVII	38 XXXVIII	39 XXXIX	40 XL

41 XLI	42 XLII	43 XLIII	44 XLIV	45 XLV
46 XLVI	47 XLVII	48 XLVIII	49 XLIX	50 L

51 LI	52 LII	53 LIII	54 LIV	55 LV
56 LVI	57 LVII	58 LVIII	59 LIX	60 LX



61 LXI	62 LXII	63 LXIII	64 LXIV	65 LXV
66 LXVI	67 LXVII	68 LXVIII	69 LXIX	70 LXX

71 LXXI	72 LXXII	73 LXXIII	74 LXXIV	75 LXXV
76 LXXVI	77 LXXVII	78 LXXVIII	79 LXXIX	80 LXXX

81 LXXXI	82 LXXXII	83 LXXXIII	84 LXXXIV	85 LXXXV
86 LXXXVI	87 LXXXVII	88 LXXXVIII	89 LXXXIX	90 XC

91 XCI	92 XCII	93 XCIII	94 XCIV	95 XCV
96 XCVI	97 XCVII	98 XCVIII	99 XCIX	100 C



Fruits Name	Insects Name	Vegetables Name
Apple	Cockroach	Capsicum
Banana	Centipede	Broccoli
Orange	Worm	Bitter gourd
Watermelon	Ant	Ginger
Lemon	Dragonfly	Potato
Grape	Mosquito	Lady's finger
Grapefruit	Fly	Cauliflower
Plum	Bee	Cabbage
Mango	Butterfly	Radish
Pineapple	Ladybird	Beans
Blueberry	Beetle	Bottle gourd
Papaya	Spider	Spinach
Pomegranate	Grasshopper	Brinjal
Dragon fruit	Louse	Tomato



Animals Name

List of Pet Animals	List of Farm Animals	List of Wild Animals
Dog	Cow	Giraffe
Kitten	Sheep	Crocodile
Mouse	Horse	Kangaroo
Rabbit	Deer	Elephant
Turtle	Goat	Tiger
Cat	Pig	Squirrel
Hamster	Rabbit	Bat



Sentences (Rules)

I / We / You / They - Verb

He / She / It - Verb + s/es

I read

She reads

They play

He plays

You write

He writes

➤ Rules for the third person Singular (He/She/It)

<i>In general</i> + s	<i>Verb ending in</i> <i>conson. +y</i> <i>y+ ies</i>	<i>Verb ending in -o,</i> <i>sh, tch, x, ss</i> + es
work- works	study- studies	go- goes
eat- eats	cry- cries	wash- washes
play- plays	try- tries	watch- watches
swim- swims	spy- spies	mix- mixes
write- writes	fly- flies	do- does



Sentences

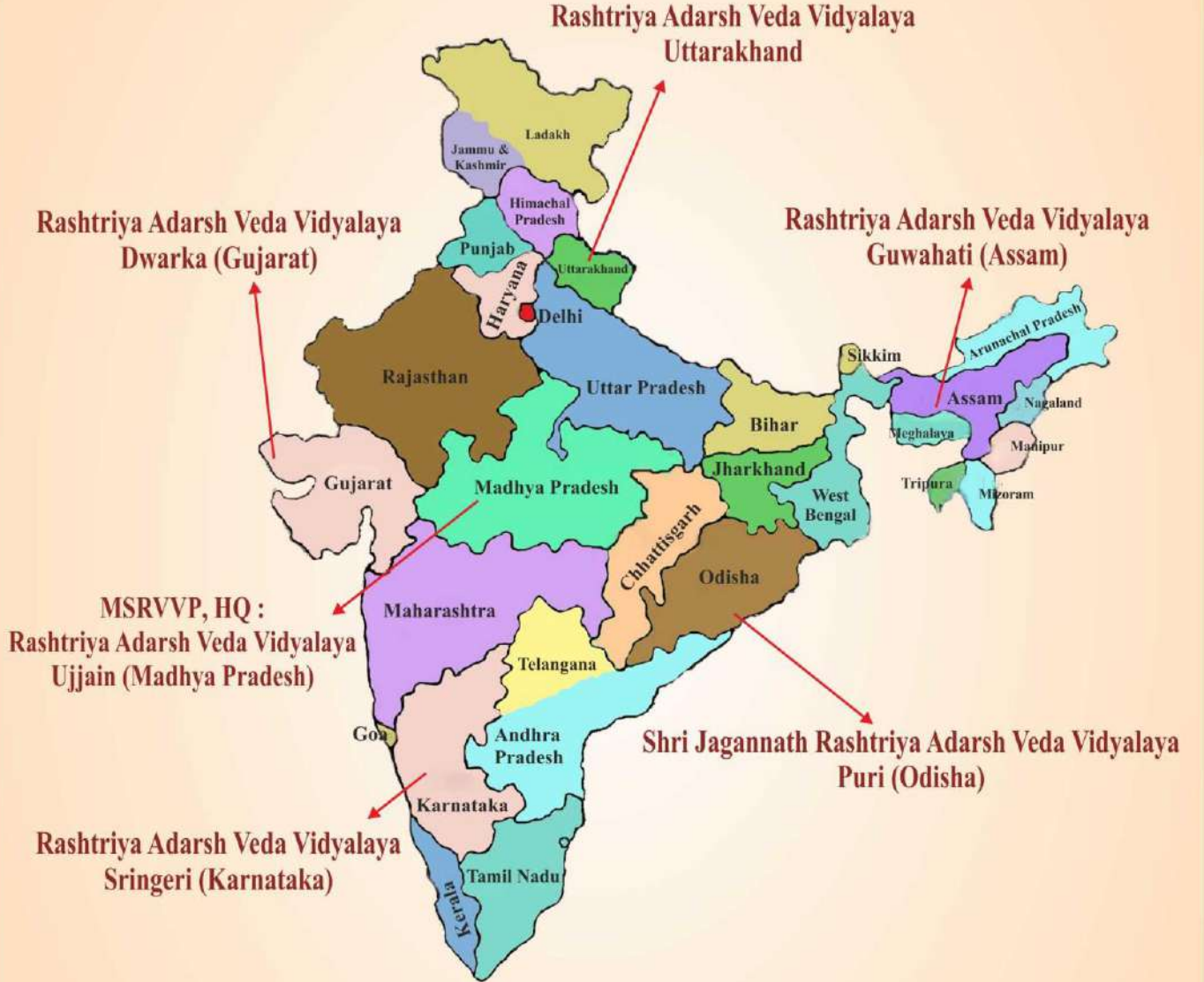
- The sun rises in the east.
- She plays with her brother.
- I play cricket.
- She loves to play basketball.
- She swims every morning.
- The children are at home.
- I cook every day.
- He gets up early every day.
- Does he go to school?
- Does he write an email?
- He goes to school.
- Hema enjoys cooking.
- Cows eat grass.
- She understands English.
- She wants to be a dentist.
- Does he play tennis?
- I like reading detective stories.
- The Earth revolves around the Sun.
- Every child likes ice-cream.



- He catches the train every morning.
- I run four miles every morning.
- They don't go to school tomorrow.
- His mother arrives tomorrow.
- We walk slowly.
- I wash the dishes.
- Does he write an email?
- It usually rains every day here.
- My cat runs very fast.
- My mother never lies.
- I like Veda.



Rashtriya Adarsh Veda Vidyalaya Run and Proposed by
MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA VIDYA PRATISHTHAN, UJJAIN (M.P.)
(Ministry of Education, Government of India)



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