



ENGLISH PRACTICE BOOK

Veda Bhushan II Year / Prathama - II Year / Class VII

MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD

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

शान्ता द्यौः शान्ता पृथिवी शान्तमिदमुर्वन्तरिक्षम्।
शान्ता उदन्वतीरापः शान्ता नः सन्त्वोषधीः ॥
May there be peace in dyuloka,
earth and the very wide antariksaloka.
May there be peace in the waters of the seas.
May the herbs and the plants give us peace!



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Basics of English /Grammar	
	Revision of previous lessons
1.	Name of Animals & their young ones
2.	Animals' voices/cries
3.	Parts of Speech (Introduction)
4.	Noun and its types
5.	Pronoun
6.	Adjective and Degrees of Adjective- Positive, Comparative, Superlative
7.	Adverb and Degrees of Adverb
8.	Subject and Predicate
9.	Antonyms and Synonyms

Name of some animals and their young ones:

Hen - chick	Duck - duckling
Cat - kitten	Dog - puppy
Frog - tadpole	Butterfly - caterpillar
Buffalo - calf	Spider - spiderling
Pig - piglet	Owl - owlet
Kangaroo - joey	Goat - kid
Rabbit - kit	Deer - fawn
Sheep - lamb	Cow - calf
Horse - colt Lion - cub	Elephant - calf Monkey - infant
Donkey - foal	Tiger - cub
Giraffe - calf	Fish - fry



Animal's voices/cries

Asses - bray	Bears - growl
Birds - chirp	Bees - hum
Camels - grunt	Cats - mew
Cocks - crow	Cattle - low
Crows - caw	Dogs - bark
Elephants - trumpet	Frogs - croak
Flies - buzz	Ducks - quack
Doves - coo	Hens - cackle
Horses - neigh	Jackals - howl
Lambs - bleat	Kittens - mew
Lions - roar	Mouse - squeak
Monkeys - chatter	Owls - hoot
Nightingales - sing	Oxen - low



Pigeons - coo.	Pigs - oink
Puppies - yelp	Snakes - hiss
Sparrows - chirp	Swallows - twitter



Parts Of Speech

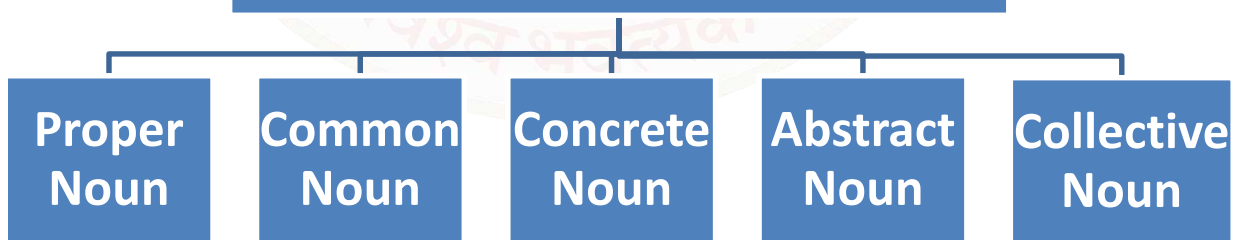
1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Verb
4. Adverb
5. Adjective
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection

Noun

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

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

Types of Noun



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

Ex - India, Ram, Monday, Cricket etc.



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

Ex - *boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day 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.

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

Ex - audience, family, government, team, etc.

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. Pronouns are used to avoid repeating the same nouns over and over again.

Common pronouns include **I, me, mine, she, he, it, we, and us.**

Types of Pronouns-

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns are used as a substitute for a person's name.

I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, us, them

For example:

They went to the store.

I don't want to leave.



You can't leave.

Please don't sit beside **me**.

Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show ownership or possession of a noun.

They are:

My, our, your, his, her, its, their, mine, ours, yours, hers, theirs

For example:

Is that **my** book?

No, that's **his** book.

That's **mine**.

Wrong. It's **ours**.

Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns are used for non-specific things.

Everyone, few, all, some, anything, nobody

For example:

Everyone is here already.

I don't have any paper. Can you bring **some**?

He's **nobody**.

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are used to add more information to a sentence.

They are:

Who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, that



For example:

I don't know **which** pair of shoes you want.

Take **whichever** ones you want.

No, not **that** one.

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are used to demonstrate (or indicate).

They include:

These, those, this, that, such

For example:

These are ugly.

Those are lovely.

Don't drink **this**.

Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used in questions. They are:

Who, whom, which, what, whoever, whomever, whichever, whatever

For example:

Who is going to arrive first?

What are you bringing to the party?

Which of these do you like better?

Whatever do you mean?

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns ends ... -self or -selves. They are:

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves



For example:

I told **myself** not to spend all my money on new shoes.

You're going to have to drive **yourself** to the restaurant today.

We gave **ourselves** plenty of extra time.

They bought **themselves** a new car.

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:

Hari walks in the morning.

Meera is going to school.

Ram does not like to walk.

Aashi is a good girl.



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
be (is, am, are)	was, were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bid	bid	bid
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought



V1 Base Form of Verb	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

ADVERB

An adverb is a word/a set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. It tells when, where, and how an action is performed or indicates the quality or degree of the action.

OR

An adverb is just one word which modifies or describes a verb.

Many adverbs end in -ly but some words which end in -ly (such as friendly) are not adverbs. Many words can be both adverbs and adjectives according to their activity in the sentence.

Example:

Robin is always hungry for success.



He is running fast.

Shyam works hard.

Types of Adverbs:

Adverbs of Time/Frequency (When?)

Adverbs of Place/Direction (Where?)

Adverbs of Degree (How Much?)

Adverbs of Manner (How?)

Adverbs of Time/Frequency (When?)

Adverbs of time/frequency indicate time or frequency of the action in the sentence. They answer the question 'when/how frequently is the action performed?' .

Always, never, often, eventually, now, frequently, occasionally, once, forever, seldom, before, Sunday, Monday, 10 AM, 12 PM, etc. are common adverbs of time/frequency.

Example:

I went to school a little late yesterday.

He always gets a good result.

He sings occasionally.

Adverbs of Place/Direction (Where?)

Adverbs of place/direction that indicate place/direction of the action in the sentence. They answer the question 'where is the action performed?' .

Across, over, under, in, out, through, backward, there, around, here, sideways, upstairs, in the park, in the field, in that place, etc. are some common adverbs of place/direction.



Example:

I went through the jungle.

He plays in the field.

Alex is going to school.

He is staying at my home.

Adverbs of Degree (How Much?)

Adverbs that express the importance/degree/level of the action in the sentence are called adverbs of degree. They answer the question ‘how much is the action performed?’.

Completely, nearly, entirely, less, mildly, most, thoroughly, somewhat, excessively, much, etc. are common adverbs of degree.

Example:

She completely forgot about her work.

I read the newspaper thoroughly.

I am so excited about the new job.

Rishi hardly studies.

Adverbs of Manner (How?)

Adverbs that express the manner/approach/process of the action in the sentence are called adverbs of manner. They answer the question ‘how is the action performed?’.

Beautifully, equally, thankfully, carefully, handily, quickly, coldly, hotly, resentfully, earnestly, nicely, tirelessly, etc. are common adverbs of manner. These adverbs usually end in ly.

Example:

Let's divide the prizes equally.

Please, handle the camera carefully.

Mohan is walking slowly.

ADJECTIVE

An **adjective** describes or modifies noun/s and pronoun/s in a sentence. It normally indicates quality, size, shape, duration, feelings, contents, and more about a noun or pronoun.

Example:

The team has a dangerous batsman.

I have ten pens in my pocket.

I loved that red car.

Degrees Of Comparison List

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
angry	angrier	angriest
able	abler	ablest
bad	worse	worst
bitter	bitterer	bitterest
big	bigger	biggest
black	blacker	blackest
bold	bolder	boldest
blue	bluer	bluest
brief	briefer	briefest
brave	braver	bravest
bright	brighter	brightest
busy	busier	busiest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful



calm	calmer	calmest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
classy	classier	classiest
clear	clear	clearest
close	closer	closest
cloudy	cloudier	cloudiest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
cold	colder	coldest
crazy	crazier	craziest
cool	cooler	coolest
creamy	creamier	creamiest
crispy	crispier	crispiest
cruel	crueller	cruellest
curly	curly	curliest
crunchy	crunchier	crunchiest
cute	cuter	cutest
curvy	curvier	curviest
deadly	deadlier	deadliest
dark	darker	darkest
deep	deeper	deepest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
dry	drier	driest
dense	denser	densest
dull	duller	dullest
dusty	dustier	dustiest
dumb	dumber	dumbest
easy	easier	easiest
early	earlier	earliest
faint	fainter	faintest



fancy	fancier	fanciest
fair	fairer	fairest
far	further/farther	furthest/farthest
fat	fatter	fattest
fast	faster	fastest
few	fewer	fewest
fine	finer	finest
fresh	fresher	freshest
flat	flatter	flattest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
funny	funnier	funniest
fit	fitter	fittest
full	fuller	fullest
good	better	best
gentle	gentler	gentlest
grand	grander	grandest
gloomy	gloomier	gloomiest
grave	graver	gravest
greedy	greedier	greediest
great	greater	greatest
guilty	guilter	guiltiest
gross	grosser	grossest
happy	happier	happiest
hard	harder	hardest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
harsh	harsher	harshest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
hungry	hungrier	hungriest
high	higher	highest



humble	humbler	humblest
hot	hotter	hottest
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
itchy	itchier	itchiest
icy	icier	iciest
kind	kinder	kindest
lazy	lazier	laziest
large	larger	largest
likely	likelier	likeliest
late	later	latest
light	lighter	lightest
lively	livelier	liveliest
long	longer	longest
little (amount)	less	least
little (size)	littler	littlest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
lonely	lonlier	loneliest
low	lower	lowest
loud	louder	loudest
many	more	most
mean	meaner	meanest
mad	madder	maddest
messy	messier	messiest
moist	moister	moistest
mild	milder	mildest
naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
near	nearer	nearest
new	newer	newest



neat	neater	neatest
nice	nicer	nicest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
needy	needier	neediest
oily	oilier	oiliest
odd	odder	oddest
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
popular	more popular	most popular
polite	politer	politest
plain	plainer	plainest
poor	poorer	poorest
proud	prouder	proudest
pure	purier	purest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
quiet	quieter	quietest
quick	quicker	quickest
raw	rawer	rawest
rare	rarer	rarest
rich	richer	richest
rough	rougher	roughest
risky	riskier	riskiest
rude	ruder	rudest
renowned	more renowned	most renowned
safe	safer	safest
sad	sadder	saddest
salty	saltier	saltiest
shallow	shallower	shallowest
scary	scarier	scariest
sharp	sharper	sharpest



short	shorter	shortest
shiny	shinier	shiniest
silly	sillier	silliest
shy	shyer	shyest
sincere	sincerer	sincerest
simple	simpler	simplest
sleepy	sleepier	sleepiest
skinny	skinnier	skinniest
slow	slower	slowest
slim	slimmer	slimmest
small	smaller	smallest
smart	smarter	smartest
smooth	smoother	smoothest
smoky	smokier	smokiest
soon	sooner	soonest
soft	softer	softest
sorry	sorrier	sorriest
sour	sourer	sourest
steep	steeper	steepest
spicy	spicier	spiciest
strict	stricter	strictest
strange	stranger	strangest
sunny	sunnier	sunniest
strong	stronger	strongest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
sweaty	sweatier	sweatiest
tall	taller	tallest
tasty	tastier	tastiest
thick	thicker	thickest
tan	tanner	tannest



thin	thinner	thinnest
tiny	tinier	tiniest
thirsty	thirstier	thirstiest
tough	tougher	toughest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
warm	warmer	warmest
weird	weirder	weirdest
weak	weaker	weakest
wet	wetter	wettest
wild	wilder	wildest
wide	wider	widest
worldly	worldlier	worldliest
wise	wiser	wisest
worthy	worthier	worthiest
windy	windier	windiest
young	younger	youngest

PREPOSITION

A **preposition** is a word that indicates the relationship between a noun and the other words of a sentence. They explain relationships of sequence, space, and logic between the object of the sentence and the rest of the sentence. They help us understand order, time connections and positions.

Example:

I am going to Canada.

Hari threw a stone into the pond.



The present is inside the box.

They have gone out of the town.

Types of Preposition

Most of the prepositions have many uses. There are some prepositions which are common in every type of preposition as they function in a versatile way.

Prepositions of Time

Prepositions of Place and Direction

Prepositions of Agents or Things

Prepositions of Time:

Prepositions of time show the relationship of time between the nouns to the other parts of a sentence.

On, at, in, from, to, for, since, ago, before, till/until, by, etc. are the most common preposition of time.

Example:

He started working at 10 AM.

The company called meeting on 25 October.

There is a holiday in December.

He has been ill since Monday.

Prepositions of Place and Direction:

Prepositions of place show the relationship of place between the nouns to the other parts of a sentence.

On, at, in, by, from, to, towards, up, down, across, between, among, through, in front of, behind, above, over, under,



below, etc. are the most common prepositions of place/direction.

Example:

He is at home.

He came from England.

The police broke into the house.

I live across the river.

Prepositions of Agents or Things:

Prepositions of agents or things indicate a casual relationship between nouns and other parts of the sentence.

Of, for, by, with, about, etc. are the most used and common prepositions of agents or things.

Example:

This article is about smartphones.

Most of the guests have already left.

I will always be here for you.

He is playing with his brothers.

CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences.

There are only a few common conjunctions yet these words perform many functions: They present explanations, ideas, exceptions, consequences and contrasts. Examples:

And, As, Because, But, For, Just as, or, Neither Nor, Not only, So, Whether, Yet, Either or



Examples of Conjunctions

I tried to hit the nail **but** hit my thumb instead.

I have two goldfish **and** a cat.

I'd like a bike **for** commuting to work.

My dad always worked hard **so** we could afford the things we wanted.

I try very hard in school **yet** I am not receiving good grades.

INTERJECTION

An interjection is a word, phrase, or sentence that expresses emotion, meaning, or feeling. These emotion words proceed punctuation marks, which are most often but not always exclamation points. For example:

Examples of Interjection:

Wow! Baby Shivi is looking gorgeous.

Hurray! Our team has won the match.

Hey! Are you serious?

Alas! John's father died yesterday.

Yippee! We are going on vacation.

Oh! The place is so crowded.

What! You have broken the glass of the window.

Look! Who has come?

Well done! Keep it up.

Hi! Here I am.



Hello! I am Ram.

Oh! The schedule is very hectic.

Hey! Listen to me.



Subject and Predicate

Every complete sentence contains two parts: a subject and a predicate.

The subject is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the predicate tells something about the subject.

Subject and Predicate Examples		
Examples	Subject	Predicate
I want a new car.	"I"	"Want a new car"
I read Veda.	"I"	"read Veda"
The umbrella is blue.	"The"	"umbrella is blue"
Students are learning English.	" Students"	"are learning English"
Rohan has a nice collection of books	"Rohan"	"has a nice collection of books"
She is knitting a sweater.	" She"	"is knitting a sweater"
Mother is going to the temple.	"Mother"	"is going to the temple"
The child is waiting for his father.	"The Child"	"is waiting for his father"



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