



# ENGLISH PRACTICE BOOK

Veda Bhushan III Year / Prathama - III Year / Class VIII

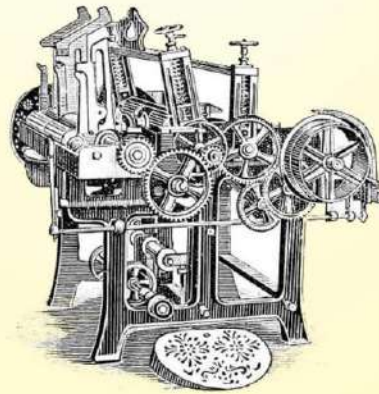
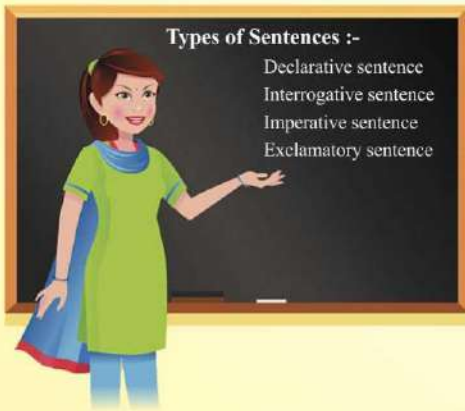
**MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD**

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

पुराण-न्याय-मीमांसा-धर्मशास्त्राङ्ग-विस्तराः ।

वेदाः स्थानानि विद्यानां धर्मस्य च चतुर्दश ॥

Purana, Logic, Hermeneutics,  
Dharma-shastra, six Vedanga-s and four  
Veda-s are fourteen vidya-s or knowledge.  
Vedas are the source of all these  
fourteen vidyas.



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Basics of English /Grammar	
	Revision of previous lessons
1.	Use of Preposition
2.	Use of Conjunction
3.	Articles – “A”, “An”, “The”
4.	Tenses- Present, Past and Future
5.	Verb Forms
6.	Sentence and its kinds
7.	Phrasal verbs
8.	Simple Sentence Framing
9.	Translation

## Articles

Articles are a type of determiners. They function like adjectives, as they modify the noun in the sentence. English has two articles: the and a/an. The is used to refer to specific or particular nouns; a/an is used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns. We call the **the** definite article and **a/an** the indefinite article.

the = definite article

a/an = indefinite article

### **INDEFINITE ARTICLES: A AND AN**

**REMEMBER, USING A OR AN DEPENDS ON THE SOUND THAT BEGINS THE NEXT WORD. SO...**

*a + singular noun beginning with a consonant:*

a boy; a car; a bike; a zoo; a dog

*an + singular noun beginning with a vowel:*

an elephant; an egg; an apple; an idiot; an orphan

*a + singular noun beginning with a consonant sound:* a user (sounds like 'yoo-zer,' i.e., begins with a consonant 'y' sound, so 'a' is used);

a university; a unicycle

*an + nouns starting with silent "h":*

an hour

*a + nouns starting with a pronounced "h":*

a horse



In some cases where "h" is pronounced, such as "historical," you can use **an**. However, **a** is more commonly used and preferred.

A historical event is worth recording.

If the noun is modified by an adjective, the choice between a and an depends on the initial sound of the adjective that immediately follows the article:

**a** broken egg

**an** unusual problem

**a** European country (sounds like 'yer-o-pi-an,' i.e., begins with consonant 'y' sound)

*The indefinite articles are used to indicate membership in a group:*

I am **a** teacher. (I am a member of a large group known as teachers.)

Brian is **an** Irishman. (Brian is a member of the people known as Irish.)

## **DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE**

The definite article is used before singular and plural nouns when the noun is specific or particular. **The** signals that the noun is definite, that it refers to a particular member of a group.

## **COUNT AND NONCOUNT NOUNS**

***The** can be used with noncount nouns, or the article can be omitted entirely.*

"I love to sail over **the** water" (some specific body of water) or "I love to sail over water" (any water).

*"A/an" can be used only with count nouns.*

"I need **a** bottle of water."



"I need **a** new glass of milk."

### **Geographical places**

When it comes to geographical places, such as countries or continents, we use 'the' in some cases, and no article in others. Unfortunately, there aren't any rules to help you here – you just have to familiarise yourself with the ones that need 'the' or not.

#### ***Do NOT use 'the' before:***

**Lakes:** Lake Geneva, Lake Placid

**Mountains:** Mount Fuji, Mount Everest.

**Continents:** Europe, Asia.

**Most countries:** England, Sweden.

**Countries/states/provinces/regions:** Oxfordshire, Catalunya, California.

**Cities, towns, villages:** London, Paris.

**Islands:** Bali, Hawaii.

**Street names:** Main Street, 5th Avenue.

#### ***Use 'the' before:***

**Rivers:** The Nile, The Ganga.

**Mountain ranges:** The Andes, The Pyrenees.

**Deserts:** The Sahara, The Atacama.

**Oceans and seas:** The Pacific, The Mediterranean.

**Groups of islands:** The Maldives, The Seychelles.

**Some countries:** The USA, The Netherlands.

**Points on the globe:** The Equator, The North Pole.



**Geographical areas:** The Middle East, The West.

### ***OMISSION OF ARTICLES***

Names of languages and nationalities: Chinese, Russian (unless referring to the population of the place e.g. ‘The Italians are known for their delicious food.’).

Names of sports: cricket, baseball.

Names of subjects: Art, Mathematics.

### **Here are some more examples of definite and indefinite articles:**

Somebody calls **a** policeman!

Did you see **the** film that was on Channel 4 last night?

Would you like **a** glass of milk?

I love to swim in **the** ocean.

**The** announcement lasted for 10 minutes.



## Prepositions

A preposition is a word or group of words used to link nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. Some examples of prepositions are single words like in, at, on, of, to, by and with or phrases such as in front of, next to, instead of.

Examples of Prepositions			
On	At	In	Over
Around	Through	Opposite to	In front of
Behind	Beneath	Beside	Above
Below	Under	Underneath	Down
Up	Out	With	Into
Onto	Across	After	Before
Near	Among	Along	Between
Toward	Away	From	To
Next to	By	Until	About

### *Examples of Prepositions Used in Sentences*

- I will be going **to** temple **in** the morning.
- She placed the plates **on** the dining table.



- Baskar found the cat hiding **under** the bed.
- I love sitting **on** the beach **at** night.
- Hari stood **opposite** Lakhan.
- The grocery store is right **in front of** the bus stop.
- My brother climbed **onto** the roof.
- It feels great to sit **beneath** the trees and read.

### *Prepositions of place examples*

My text book is **on** the desk.

Did you learn English **in** India?

### *Prepositions of time examples*

We go camping **in** summer.

I'll call you **on** Friday.

### *Prepositions of direction examples*

We are not allowed **into** the kitchen.

They raced **up** the hill.

### *Prepositions of manner examples*

She shouted **at** her brother.

They were eating **with** their fingers.

### *Prepositions of reason examples*

He bought a dress **for** the party.

They passed the test **because** they all studied hard.





## Conjunctions

Conjunctions are used to combine two or more objects, phrases or clauses. It can also be termed as connectors as they are employed in sentences to make connections. Conjunctions can normally be found in the latter part of a sentence if they are used to connect clauses. If conjunctions are used to connect objects or phrases, they can appear in the beginning, middle or end of the sentence according to the position of the objects or phrases.

### *List of Most Commonly Used Conjunctions*

#### Examples of Conjunctions

And	Or	Nor
But	Yet	So
Because	Still	For
Not only...but also	As	When
While	As soon as	If
Unless	In case	In addition to
Whereas	Though	Although
Until	Before	After
Even if	Rather than	So that



Either...or	As if	Neither...or
Both...and	Whether...or	Or else

### Examples

1. Deepak **and** Santhosh are best friends.
2. Make sure you work hard **or** you will not be able to score good marks.
3. **Although** Anna does not cook much, she loves baking.
4. Let me know **if** you will be able to make it to the party.
5. I have to go home now **but** I really wish I could stay for some more time.
6. I am not well, **so** I decided to take a day off from work.
7. **Unless** you work out regularly, you will not see any results.
8. He had no money, **yet** he was prepared to help me.
9. I could not find the place **since/because** I lost the map.
10. **While** I was walking on the street, I found a wounded dog.



## Sentence framing

### 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)

<b><i>In general</i></b> + s	<b><i>Verb ending in</i></b> <b><i>conson. +y</i></b> <b><i>y+ ies</i></b>	<b><i>Verb ending in -o,</i></b> <b><i>sh, tch, x, ss</i></b> <b><i>+ es</i></b>
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



## Sentence formation

### Subject + Verb + Object (S + V + O)

<b>S</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>O</b>
I	read	Veda.
Saraswati	sings	a song.
He	handles	the computer.
We	received	the letter.
He	ate	an apple.
She	will cook	dinner.
They	played	Cricket.
We	trusted	him.
Shiva	wrote	a book.
We	won	the match.

### Sentences

- The sun rises in the east.
- She plays with her brother.
- I play cricket.
- She loves to play basketball.
- She swims every morning.
- We drink coffee every morning.
- The children are at home.



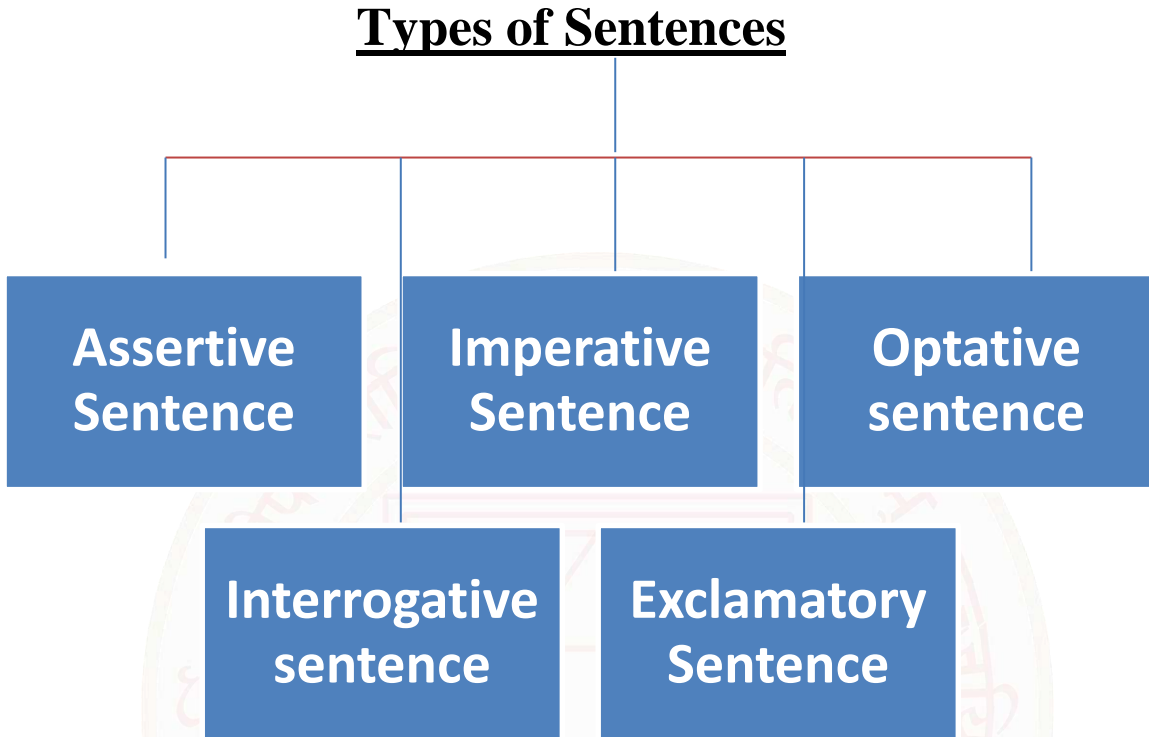
- He gets up early every day.
- Does he go to school?
- Does he write an email?
- He goes to school.
- Hema enjoys cooking.
- Cows eat grass.
- He goes to school.
- She understands English.
- She wants to be a dentist.
- Does he play tennis?
- I like reading detective stories.
- I cook every day.
- The Earth revolves around the Sun.
- Every child likes an ice-cream.
- He catches the train every morning.
- I run four miles every morning.
- They don't go to school tomorrow.
- We go to a park every Sunday.
- His mother arrives tomorrow.



- The course starts next Sunday.
- We walk slowly.
- You go to holiday every summer.
- I don't wash the dishes.
- My father goes to gym every day.
- Does he write an email?
- It usually rains every day here.
- My cat runs very fast.
- My mother never lies.



# TYPES OF SENTENCES



## Assertive Sentence

An assertive sentence is a sentence that states a fact. Such sentences are simple statements. They state, assert, or declare something. They are also called declarative sentences. Assertive sentences usually end with a period or full stop.

Examples:

Hari is a good baseball player.

He always gives his best effort in the team.

He is a good leader.

I like him for his intensity.

He has many fans in his locality.



His mother raised him to be a gentleman.  
He is always humble and patient with his fans.  
He is a humble man.  
He plays with passion.  
His fans love him.  
He is a real fighter.

## Imperative Sentences

When you make a request, offer advice, issue a command, or give an instruction, you use the imperative mood. Sentences that use the imperative mood are known as imperative sentences.

Examples:

Bring me a glass of water.  
Don't ever touch my phone.  
Give me a pen and a pencil.  
Play with intensity and courage.  
Remember me when we are parted.  
Never forget the person who loves you.  
Take a step and don't move.  
Don't be excited about everything without reason.  
Read a lot to improve your writing skill.  
Write whenever you get a chance.  
Don't stay out at night.  
Please open the door quickly.





You wash your hand first and then eat.

Kindly bring the book to me.

## Optative sentences

The sentences which deal with the mood and how to express it are called optative sentences. They express keen wish, a prayer, curse etc. These sentences generally start with 'wish' and 'may.' We may also find these sentences beginning with 'let' sometimes. They can end with both full stop and an exclamation mark.

Examples:

May you live a long life!

May God bless you.

Wish you a very happy birthday.

May you be a doctor

Wish you a very happy journey

Wish you all the best for your examination

May the Almighty help us all in this pandemic

May the team India win this World Cup

May God bless you with a daughter

## Interrogative sentences

An interrogative sentence is a sentence whose grammatical form indicates that it is a question.

Interrogative questions end with a question mark.

Examples:

Is it cold outside?

Are you feeling better?



Did you like it?

Does it taste good?

What is your name?

What's the time?

Where shall we go?

How do you open this?

## Exclamatory Sentences

An exclamatory sentence makes a statement, but it also conveys excitement or emotion.

An exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark (!)

Examples:

I am extremely sorry for your loss!

Hurrah! We won the match.

Congratulations! For your new car.

God! I felt scared.



# Tense Chart

	Simple Forms	Continuous Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Continuous Forms
Present	1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb + s/es	Is / am /are + 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing	Have / has + 3 <sup>rd</sup> form of verb	Have been / has been + 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing
Past	2 <sup>nd</sup> form of verb	Was / were + 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing	Had + 3 <sup>rd</sup> form of verb	Had been + 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing
Future	Will / shall + 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb	Will be + 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing	Will have + 3 <sup>rd</sup> form of verb	Will have been + 1 <sup>st</sup> form of verb + ing



## Tenses Examples

### Simple Present Tense Examples

1. She **reads** English books daily.
2. The birds **sing** a song in the morning.
3. He **loves** to play football.
4. **Do** you **get** up early in the morning?
5. The river **flows** towards the ocean.
6. **Does** he **speak** English?

### Present Continuous Tense Examples

1. We **are eating** seafood.
2. He **is driving** an electric car.
3. She **is not singing** a good song.
4. I **am breaking** security rules.
5. They **are cutting** cardboard.
6. **Is** she **focusing** on our study?
7. I **am meeting** the chief minister tomorrow.
8. They **are watching** an action movie.

### Present Perfect Tense Examples

1. I **have finished** my homework.
2. He **has passed** the exam.
3. She **has cleaned** her kitchen.
4. They **have ridden** an English book.
5. My father **has lost** the key.
6. **Have** you **written** a poem?

### Present Perfect Continuous Tense Examples

1. They **have been studying** hard.
2. He **has been sleeping** since the afternoon.
3. She **has been going** to gymnastics.



4. A teacher **has been teaching** here since 2015.
5. We **have been learning** English lessons.
6. He **has been painting** since morning.

### Simple Past Tense Examples

1. We **played** cricket games after school.
2. I **cooked** delicious food.
3. He **understood** all the examples.
4. **Did** she **sleep** early in the night?
5. I **lost** my wallet in the office.
6. Hari **grew** a rose plant in a pot.

### Past Continuous Tense Examples

1. They **were buying** a new house in the city.
2. We **were going** to the library yesterday.
3. He **was doing** a great job.
4. Deepak **was studying** hard during the exam.
5. You **were watching** a movie.
6. It **was raining** yesterday evening.

### Past Perfect Tense Examples

1. She **had gone** to spoken English classes.
2. **Had** they **run** very fast in the marathon?
3. I **had done** my homework yesterday.
4. They **had not worked** for four hours.
5. He **had broken** glass.
6. I **had scored** full marks during the exam.

### Past Perfect Continuous Tense Examples

1. He **had been telling** a lie.
2. She **had been working** for four hours.
3. Yesterday, I **had been studying** very hard.
4. **Had** I **been writing** a letter?
5. They **had been working** in the garden.



6. I **had been cleaning** a house.

### Simple Future Tense Examples

1. He **will read** all the lessons today.
2. A Teacher **will teach** the whole students.
3. I **won't complete** my homework.
4. They **will go** to the market in the evening.
5. He **will score** good marks in the exam.
6. **Will he drink** a glass of water?

### Future Continuous Tense Examples

1. He **will be going** to college.
2. I **will be receiving** a letter tomorrow.
3. She **will be doing** a great job.
4. Tilak **will be becoming** a good actor.
5. My teacher **will be teaching** in a classroom.
6. I **will be losing** weight every day.

### Future Perfect Tense Examples

1. She **will have written** a letter.
2. They **will have built** a house.
3. I **will have worked** in this School.
4. Mahesh **will have learned** all the lessons.
5. **Will she have gotten** angry with me?
6. They **will have told** her friends.

### Future Perfect Continuous Tense Examples

1. He **will have been reading** a book since morning.
2. She **will have been singing** a song for two hours.
3. I **will have been working** in this company for five years.
4. Brajesh **will have been running** her business since 2018.
5. The teacher **will have been teaching** since morning.
6. I **will have been talking** for one hour.



## Phrasal verbs

<b>1. Back down</b>	To stop doing something or admit you were wrong because people oppose you
<b>2. Blow up</b>	To explode To lose your temper
<b>3. Break down</b>	To suddenly stop functioning (used for machinery)
<b>4. Bring up</b>	To mention something
<b>5. Bump into</b>	To see or meet someone unexpectedly
<b>6. Call off</b>	To cancel
<b>7. Check on</b>	To make sure someone is okay or safe
<b>8. Check out</b>	To examine something to get information about it To pay your bill and leave (usually a hotel)
<b>9. Check with</b>	To ask someone if something is okay or permitted
<b>10. Come across</b>	To find something unexpectedly To seem a certain way
<b>11. Come back</b>	To return
<b>12. Come in</b>	To enter
<b>13. Come up with</b>	To think of a plan or an idea
<b>14. Cut down</b>	To make something fall by cutting it at its base To do or use something less
<b>15. Drop by</b>	To go somewhere (usually someone's home) for a casual visit
<b>16. Drop off</b>	To take something or someone to a specific place
<b>17. Ease up on</b>	To become less strict about something
<b>18. Fall apart</b>	To break into pieces To stop working well due to many problems
<b>19. Fall down</b>	To collapse and fall to the ground
<b>20. Find out</b>	To discover
<b>21. Get along</b>	To have a good, friendly relationship with someone
<b>22. Get away</b>	To escape To go on holiday
<b>23. Get by</b>	To be able to live through a difficult situation
<b>24. Get over</b>	To recover from a negative experience or an illness
<b>25. Get up</b>	To stand To leave your bed in the morning/after sleeping
<b>26. Give away</b>	To give something to others for free To provide information about something that should be kept secret
<b>27. Give in</b>	To finally agree to someone's requests after refusing for a while



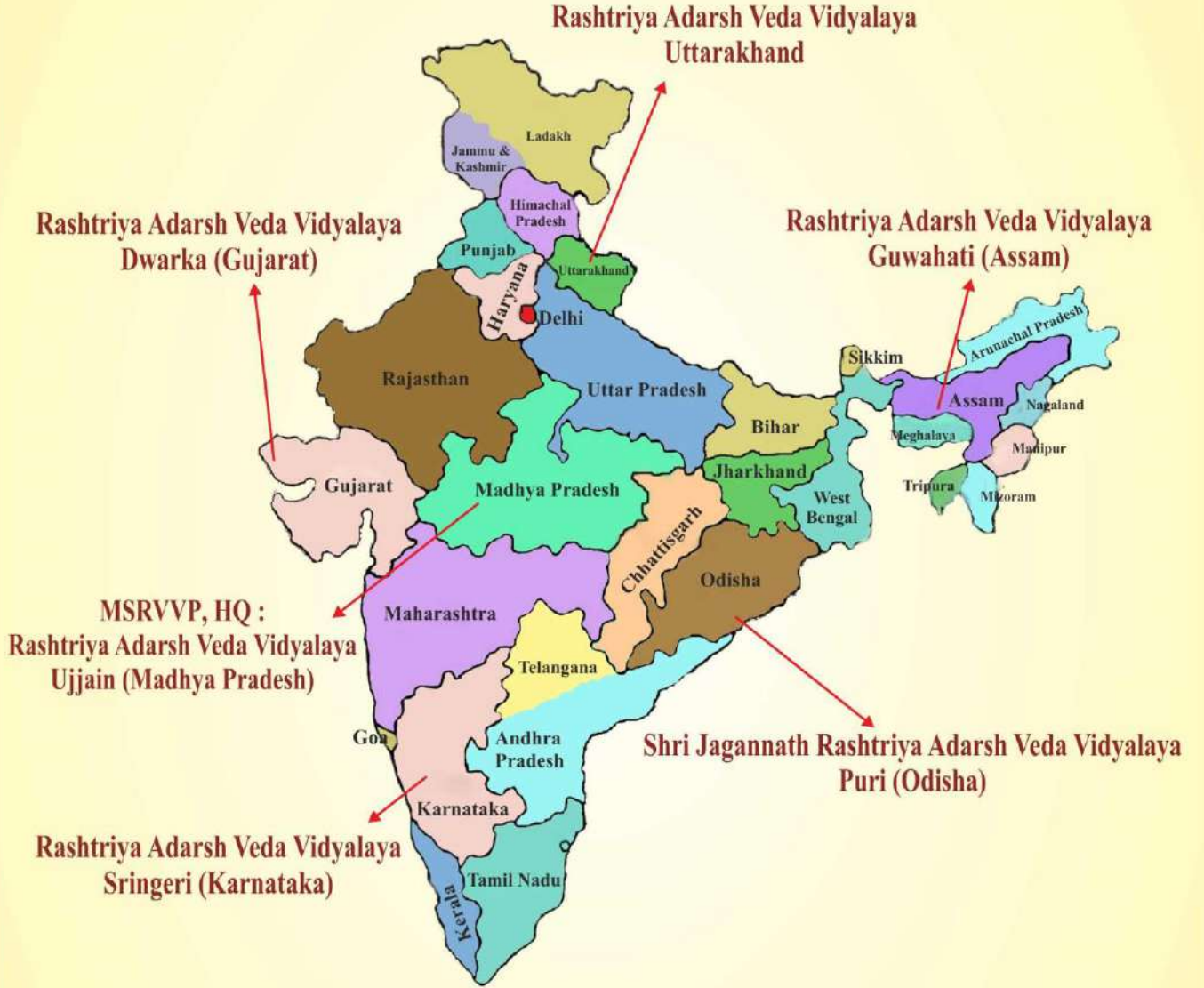
<b>28. Give up</b>	To stop doing something permanently To stop trying
<b>29. Go ahead</b>	To start or continue a planned activity
<b>30. Go out</b>	To leave home and go somewhere
<b>31. Grow up</b>	To develop into adulthood
<b>32. Hang on</b>	To wait for a short period of time To hold something tightly
<b>33. Hang out</b>	To spend time relaxing or socialising casually
<b>34. Kick out</b>	To forcefully tell someone to leave a place
<b>35. Let in</b>	To allow someone to enter a place
<b>36. Look after</b>	To take care of something or someone
<b>37. Look for</b>	To try to find something
<b>38. Look up</b>	To search for information (usually in a book or online)
<b>39. Make up</b>	To become friendly with someone again or forgive them after a disagreement or fight
<b>40. Pay back</b>	To repay the money you borrowed from someone To take revenge
<b>41. Pick up</b>	To lift something from a surface To go somewhere and collect something or someone To improve or increase
<b>42. Put off</b>	To delay doing something
<b>43. Put on</b>	To begin wearing something
<b>44. Put up with</b>	To tolerate something
<b>45. Run out</b>	To have no more of something
<b>46. Take off</b>	To leave somewhere suddenly To go into the air (used for aircraft) To remove something (like an article of clothing)
<b>47. Turn on</b>	To cause something to start working; to activate
<b>48. Turn up</b>	To increase the volume, heat, or lights To appear suddenly
<b>49. Wait up</b>	To stay awake because you are waiting for something or someone
<b>50. Watch out</b>	To be careful of danger (usually said as a warning)





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