



ENGLISH PRACTICE BOOK

Veda Bhushan IV Year / Purva Madhyama - I Year / Class IX

MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD

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विश्वे देवा वसवो रक्षतेममुतादित्या जगृत यूयमस्मिन् ।
मेमं सनाभिरुत वान्यनाभिर्मेमं प्रापत् पौरुषेयो वधो यः ॥

O! Ye existing Vishvadevas, protect this person,
Like-wise ye Aditya-s, watch over him:
Him let not one related nor one unrelated –
Him let not any deadly weapon of men reach



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Basics of English Grammar	
	Revision of previous lessons
1.	Interjection and its use
2.	Helping Verbs
3.	Subject Verb Agreement
4.	Voice-Active and Passive
5.	Question Tags
6.	Phrases and Idioms
7.	Application Writing (Leave)
8.	Paragraph Writing – (The Ramayana, The Gita, Mahatma Gandhi, The Himalayas, Trees, Music, Yoga, Books, My Family, Freedom Fighters, Poets, etc.).



Interjections

What Are Interjections?

An interjection is a word or phrase used to express a feeling or to request or demand something. While interjections are a part of speech, they are not grammatically connected to other parts of a sentence.

Interjections are common in everyday speech and informal writing. While some interjections such as “well” and “indeed” are acceptable in formal conversation, it’s best to avoid interjections in formal or academic writing.

Examples of Interjections

Hurrah! We won the match.

Wow! That is a beautiful dress indeed.

Oh my God! That was unexpected.

Whoa! That guy is unbelievably huge.

Wow! That bird is huge.

Uh-oh. I forgot to get gas.



Examples of Interjections

Interjection	Purpose	Example
Alas	To express sadness or pity	Alas! That was so unfortunate.
Ah	To express realisation or surprise	Ah, the magic show at the end was a total surprise!
Eh	To enquire or ask for something to be repeated	Eh! I didn't quite get it. Can you please repeat it?
Dear	To express pity or surprise	Oh dear! I feel really bad for what happened to you.
Hey	To express surprise or call for attention	Hey! Look out for the car.
Hurray	To express joy	Hurrah! We finally cleared the test.
Oh	To express pain or surprise	Oh! I have a really bad headache.
Ouch	To express pain	Ouch! You stepped on my toes.
Phew	To express relief, exhaustion, disgust	Phew! That was an extremely long presentation.
Uh	To express hesitation	Uh! I don't think I want to be a part of this.
Well	To introduce a remark	Well, what you just did was wonderful.
Wow	To express your admiration for something	Wow! Your new bike is amazing.
Yippee	To express joy	Yippee! Tomorrow is a holiday.

How and When to Use Interjections?

- When a short interjection is used in the beginning of a sentence, it should be followed by a comma.



- When an interjection forms a sentence by itself, the interjection can be followed by a full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.
- When an interjection is used in the middle of a sentence, the interjection has to be preceded and followed by a comma.
- In a conversation, interjections are sometimes allowed to stand alone.
- It is better if you do not use too many or any interjections in a formal context.

As interjections are a grammatically independent part of speech, they can often be excluded from a sentence without impacting its meaning.

Primary interjections

A **primary interjection** is a word or sound that can only be used as an interjection. Primary interjections do not have alternative meanings and can't function as another part of speech (i.e., noun, verb, or adjective).

Primary interjections are typically just sounds without a clear etymology. As such, while they sometimes have standard spellings, a single interjection may be written in different ways (e.g., “um-hum” or “mm-hmm”).

Examples: Primary interjections in a sentence

Ugh! That's disgusting.

Um-hum. I think that could work.

We won the game. **Yippee!**

Secondary interjections

A **secondary interjection** is a word that is typically used as



another part of speech (such as a noun, verb, or adjective) that can also be used as an interjection.

Examples: Secondary interjections in a sentence

Goodness! That was a close one.

Shoot! My exam has been canceled.

Awesome! Do that trick again.

Volitive interjections

A **volitive interjection** is used to give a command or make a request. For example, the volitive interjection “shh” or “shush” is used to command someone to be quiet.

Examples: Volitive interjections in a sentence

Shh! I can't focus when you're singing.

Psst. Pass me an eraser.

Ahem. Please pay attention.

Emotive interjections

An **emotive interjection** is used to express an emotion or to indicate a reaction to something. For example, the emotive interjection “ew” is used to express disgust.

Curse words, also called expletives, are commonly used (in informal contexts) as emotive interjections to express frustration or anger.

Examples: Emotive interjections in a sentence

Ew. I'm not eating that.

Yay! I'm so excited to see you.

Yum! This food is delicious.



Cognitive interjections

A **cognitive interjection** is used to express a thought or indicate a thought process. For example, the cognitive interjection “um” can express confusion or indicate that the speaker is thinking.

Examples: Cognitive interjections in a sentence

Um, can you explain it once more?

Wow! I wasn't expecting that.

Eureka! I've solved the puzzle.

Greetings and parting words

Greetings and parting words/phrases are interjections used to acknowledge or welcome someone or to express good wishes at the end of a conversation.

Examples: Greetings and parting words/phrases in a sentence

Hey!

Hello! It's good to see you.

Bye!

See you soon! Drive safe.



Helping Verb

Helping verbs have no meaning on their own. They are necessary for the grammatical structure of a sentence, but they do not tell us very much alone. We usually use helping verbs with [main verbs](#). They "help" the main verb (which has the real meaning). Helping verb divided into two basic groups:

Primary helping verbs (3 verbs)

These are the verbs *be*, *do*, and *have*. Note that we can use these three verbs as helping verbs **or** as main verbs. We use them in the following cases:

be

to make continuous tenses (He **is** watching TV.)

to make the passive (Small fish **are** eaten by big fish.)

have

to make perfect tenses (I **have** finished my homework.)

do

to make negatives (I **do** not like you.)

to ask questions (**Do** you want some coffee?)

to show emphasis (I **do** want you to pass your exam.)

Modal helping verbs (10 verbs)

We use modal helping verbs to "modify" the meaning of the main verb in some way. A modal helping verb expresses necessity or possibility, and changes the main verb in that sense. These are the modal verbs:

can, could

may, might

will, would,



shall, should

must

ought to

Here are examples using modal verbs:

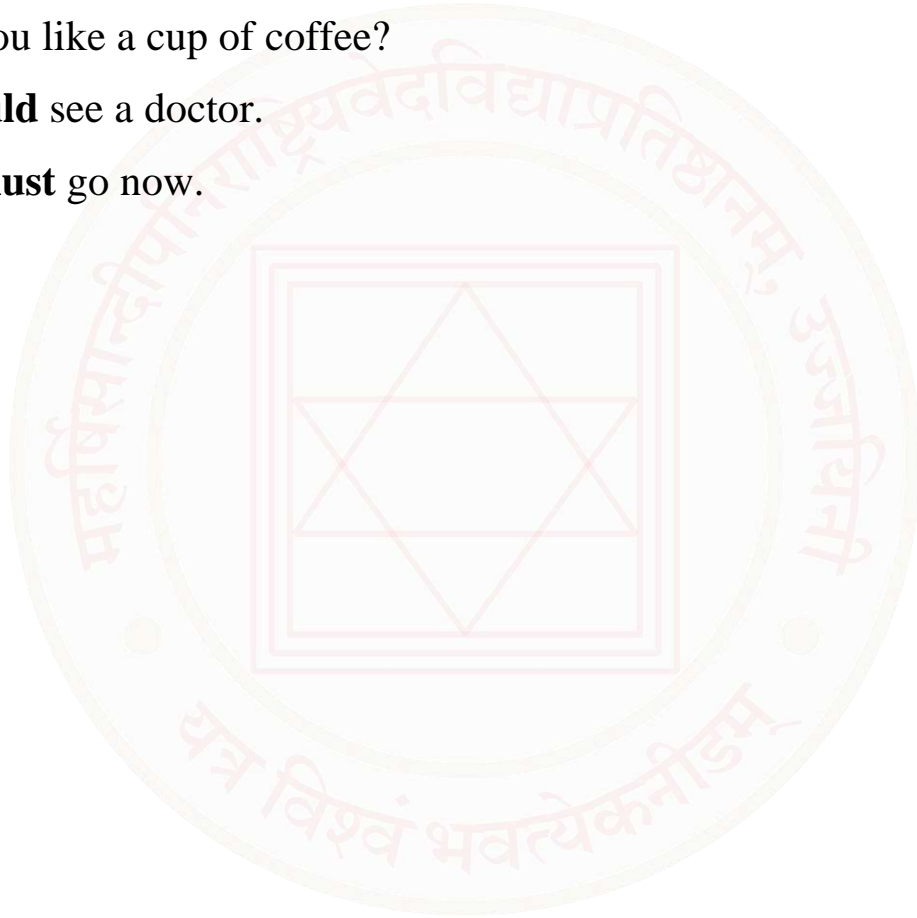
I **can't** speak Telgu.

Jeevan **may** arrive late.

Would you like a cup of coffee?

You **should** see a doctor.

I really **must** go now.



What is Subject Verb Agreement

A subject is the doer of a sentence. In other words, subject refers to the person or thing that is doing the action the verb. A verb describes an action, state, or an occurrence. The subject tells us who performed this action denoted by the verb or who or what is responsible for the state or occurrence denoted by the verb. Therefore, subject and verb of a sentence should always match, and this association between the subject and verb is called the subject verb agreement.

Rules in Subject Verb Agreement

Main Rule of Subject Verb Agreement:

Subject and verb must always agree in numbers. Single subjects should take single verbs, and plural subjects should take plural verbs.

Rule 1:

When the subject is made of two or more nouns or pronouns, and is connected by *and*, the verb is plural.

The man and the woman were looking at the baby.

He and his friends know the answer.

Rule 2:

When the two subjects joined by *and* refer to the same noun, the verb is singular.

This bed and breakfast was owned by a retired teacher.

Rice and curry is his favorite food.

Rule 3:

When two singular subjects are connected by *or*, *either/or*, or *neither/nor* the verb is singular.



Neither Aman nor his son answered the phone.

Rule 4:

When the compound subject contains both a singular and a plural noun joined by *or* or *nor*, the verb agrees with the part of the subject that is closer the verb.

My sisters or my mother is going to make me a dress.

My mother or my sisters are going to make me a dress.

Rule 5:

The words and phrases between the subject and verb have no effect on the agreement.

My aunt, who lives in China invited me to her wedding.

Rule 6:

Indefinite pronouns each one, everyone, everybody, anybody, anyone, nobody, somebody, someone, and no one should be used with singular verbs.

Nobody knows the correct answer.

Is anyone home?

Rule 7:

When the subject is a unit of measurement, time or money, the verb tends to be singular.

Twenty years is a long time.

Five miles is not a long distance.

Ten dollars is a lot of money.

Rule 8:

When a sentence begins with a 'there is' or 'there are,' the subject follows the verb. The verb should always agree with this subject.



There is a question.

There are twenty students in my class.

Rule 9:

Collective nouns (group, team, pack, herd, etc.) often take a singular verb since they are considered as a single unit.

Their family is very conservative.

Rule 10:

If each, every or no comes before the subject, the verb is singular.

No fighting is allowed.

Every child has a right to education.

Note-

The main verb of a sentence must always agree with the noun in that sentence. The basic rule of subject verb agreement is that verb and subject must always agree in number; when the subject is singular, the verb must be singular and when the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. In addition, there are some rules that must be adhered to in subject verb agreement.

The verb must be singular when,

- every or no comes before the subject
- the subject is a collective noun
- the subject is a unit of measurement
- the subject is an indefinite pronoun
- two singular subjects are connected by *or*.



Active & Passive Voice

What is Voice of a verb?

The voice of a verb expresses whether the subject in the sentence has performed or received the action.

Example:

- The teacher opens the door.
- The door is opened by the teacher.

Types of Voices of Verb

Verbs have two voices-

- (i) Active Voice
- (ii) Passive Voice

Active Voice – When an action performed by the subject is expressed by the verb, it is an active voice. Active voice is used when more straightforward relation and clarity is required between the subject and the verb.

Active Voice example:

- Hens lay eggs.
- Birds build nests.

Passive Voice – When the action expressed by the verb is received by the subject, it is passive voice. Passive voice is used when the doer of the action is not known and the focus of the sentence is on the action and not the subject.

Passive Voice Examples:

- Eggs are laid by hens.
- Nests are built by birds.

Active And Passive Voice Rules for Conversion of Sentence

Conversion of Active and Passive voice examples

- Rita wrote a letter. (Subject + Verb + Object)
- A letter was written by Rita. (Object) + (auxiliary verb) + (past participle) + (by subject).



- She cooks food. (Subject + Verb + Object)
- The food is cooked by her. (Object) + (auxiliary verb) + (past participle) + (by subject)

Rules of Active – Passive Voice in English Grammar – Part 1

Rules for Active – Passive Voice Conversions

Rule 1. Identify the (S+V+O) Subject, Verb and object in the active sentence to convert to passive voice

Example:

He drives car. (Subject – He, verb – Drives, object – Car)

Rule 2. Interchange the object and subject with each other, i.e. object of the active sentence become the subject of the passive sentence.

Example :

Active voice : She knits sweater. (Subject – She, Verb – Knits, Object – Sweater)

Passive Voice : The sweater is knitted by her. (Object sweater is interchanged with the subject She).

Rule 3. In passive voice sometimes the subject is not used, i.e. the subject in passive voice can be omitted if the sentence without it gives enough meaning.

Example :

Milk is sold in litres

Rule 4. Change the base verb in the active sentence into the past participle ie. third form verb in a passive sentence i.e. preceded by (By, With, to, etc). Base verbs are never used in passive voice sentences.

Example:

- Active voice: She prepares dinner.
- Passive voice: The dinner is prepared **by** her.
- Active voice: She knows him.
- Passive voice: He is known **to** her.
- Active voice: Juice fills the jar.
- Passive voice: The jar is filled **with** juice.



Rule 5. While conversion of Active voice sentence to Passive voice sentence, the pronoun used in the sentence also changes in the following manner.

Active Voice Pronoun	Passive Voice Pronoun
I	Me
We	Us
He	Him
She	Her
They	Them
You	You
It	It

Rule 6. Use the suitable helping or auxiliary verb (is/am/are/was, etc.). The rules for using auxiliary verbs in passive voice sentences are different for each tense.

Example:

- The letter **is** written by her
- A book **was** not bought by her
- Chocolates **are being** eaten by them.

Forms of Active and Passive Voice for All Tenses

- **Simple Present Tense**

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
He writes an essay	An essay is written by him
Sheena does the housework	The housework is done by Sheena
She cares for the rabbit	The rabbit is being cared for by her
Jay always plays the guitar	The guitar is always played by Jay

- **Present Continuous Tense**

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
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They are eating bananas	The bananas are being eaten by them
Bhim is drawing a diagram	A diagram is being drawn by Bhim
Samta is playing the piano	A piano is being played by Samta
She is waiting for Reema	Reema is being waited for by her

- **Present Perfect Tense**

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
Has he done the work?	Has the work been done by him?
Have they left the apartment?	Has the apartment been left by them?
He created this masterpiece	This masterpiece was created by him
He reads the newspaper	The newspaper is being read by him

Simple Past Tense

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Ria paid the bills	The bills were paid by Ria
The teacher called the student	The student was called by the teacher
She did not buy the fruits	The fruits were not bought by her

- **Past Progressive/Continuous Tense**

Active Voice	Passive Voice
They were waiting for him	He was being waited for by them
Astha was learning English	English was being learnt by Astha
She was playing kabaddi	Kabaddi was being played by her



- **Past Perfect Tense**

Active Voice	Passive Voice
She won the match	The match had been won by her
I had finished her work	Her work had been finished by me
He had missed the last metro	The last metro had been missed by him

- **Simple Future Tense**

Active Voice	Passive Voice
He will write a letter	A letter will be written by him
He will repair her cycle	Her cycle will be repaired by him
He shall start the meeting	The meeting will be started by him

- **Future Perfect Tense**

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Meena will not have changed the bedsheet	The bed sheet will not have been changed by Meena
They will have won the match	The match will have been won by them
Reena will have washed the skirt	The skirt will have been washed by Reena

Note- [except certain exemptions, no passive Voice formation for the following tenses can be formed, Present Perfect Continuous Tense, Past Perfect Continuous Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense and Future Continuous Tense]



QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are short questions that are asked at the end of a sentence, usually in spoken English. The question tags turn a statement into a question. They are frequently used to verify information that we believe to be correct. Tag questions are made using an auxiliary verb (e.g., am, is, are, have, was, has, should, could etc.) and a subject pronoun (e.g., you, they, she, it etc.)

1. The tense of the statement and the question tag must match.
For Example: Gungun is sleeping, isn't she?
2. Use the contracted version of "helping verb" and "not" for negative question tags. e.g. didn't, hadn't, won't etc.
For Example: Rajesh was eating his lunch, wasn't he?
3. If the statement is positive, the question tag must be negative, and the opposite is the case. For Example:
 - He will not do his work, will he?
 - Rita will surely do her work, won't she?
4. Pronouns must always be used in question tags.
For Example: Hina and Pratik are playing, aren't they?

Rules of Question Tags

Rule-1:

If the sentence starts with let us/ let's, we use "shall we" in the question.

For Example:

- Let us go to the party tonight, shall we?
- Let's meet at the school, shall we?

Rule- 2:

There is no contracted form of "am not". We use aren't in the question tag.

For Example:

- I am fine, aren't I?



- I am right, aren't I?

Rule-3:

In Imperative sentences, the question tag “won't you” is used.

For Example:

- Come in, won't you?
- Help me in solving the problem, won't you?

Rule-4:

Plural verbs and plural pronouns are used when discussing individual collective noun members or when there is disagreement among the members of the collective noun.

For Example:

- The jury are divided in their opinion, aren't they?
- The audience have taken their seats, haven't they?

Rule-5:

Since each, every, everyone, everybody, no one, nobody, and none are singular words, they must be accompanied by singular verbs, singular pronouns, and singular adjectives; however, the words in their question tag must be in the plural for both the verb.

For Example:

Incorrect

- Everyone has left, hasn't he?
- None of your friends like me, does he/she?

Correct

- Everyone has left, haven't they?
- None of your friends like me, do they?

Rule-6:

Singular pronouns and singular verbs are used with collective nouns in question tags.

For Example:

- The committee was organizing the programme, wasn't it?

Rule-7:

Always create a question tag in line with the main part of the statement.

For Example:



I think, he is here, isn't he?

Rule-8:

“There” will be used for the pronoun in the question tag if the sentence's first word is “there.”

For Example:

- There is no water, is there?
- There were no good schools in the town, were there?

Rule-9:

Some words are negative in meaning. e.g., hardly, seldom, scarcely, rarely, barely etc. They will therefore use the affirmative question tag.

For Example:

- He hardly ate anything for days, does he?
- He found barely anything to do, did he?
- He is seldom angry, is he?

Rule-10:

“Will you/would you” is used in the question tag when someone is being offered something in an imperative statement or when they are being asked to do something.

For Example:

- shut the door, would you?
- Have some more tea, would you?

Rule-11:

In some cases, the sentence is lacking an auxiliary verb. The verb given in the sentence could be either in present simple or past simple (and is positive). We use don't, doesn't or didn't (as per the tense used in the sentence).

For Example:

- Rita eats cake, doesn't she?
- Rahul hides everything from us, doesn't he?



Idioms

Idiom	Meaning
A blessing in disguise	a good thing that seemed bad at first
A dime a dozen	Something common
Beat around the bush	Avoid saying what you mean, usually because it is uncomfortable
Better late than never	Better to arrive late than not to come at all
Bite the bullet	To get something over with because it is inevitable
Break a leg	Good luck
Call it a day	Stop working on something
Cutting corners	Doing something poorly in order to save time or money
Easy does it	Slow down
Get out of hand	Get out of control
Get something out of your system	Do the thing you've been wanting to do so you can move on
Get your act together	Work better or leave
Give someone the benefit of the doubt	Trust what someone says
Go back to the drawing board	Start over
Hang in there	Don't give up
Hit the sack	Go to sleep
It's not rocket science	It's not complicated
Let someone off the hook	To not hold someone responsible for something
Make a long story short	Tell something briefly
Miss the boat	It's too late
No pain, no gain	You have to work for what you want
On the ball	Doing a good job
Pull someone's leg	To joke with someone
Pull yourself together	Calm down

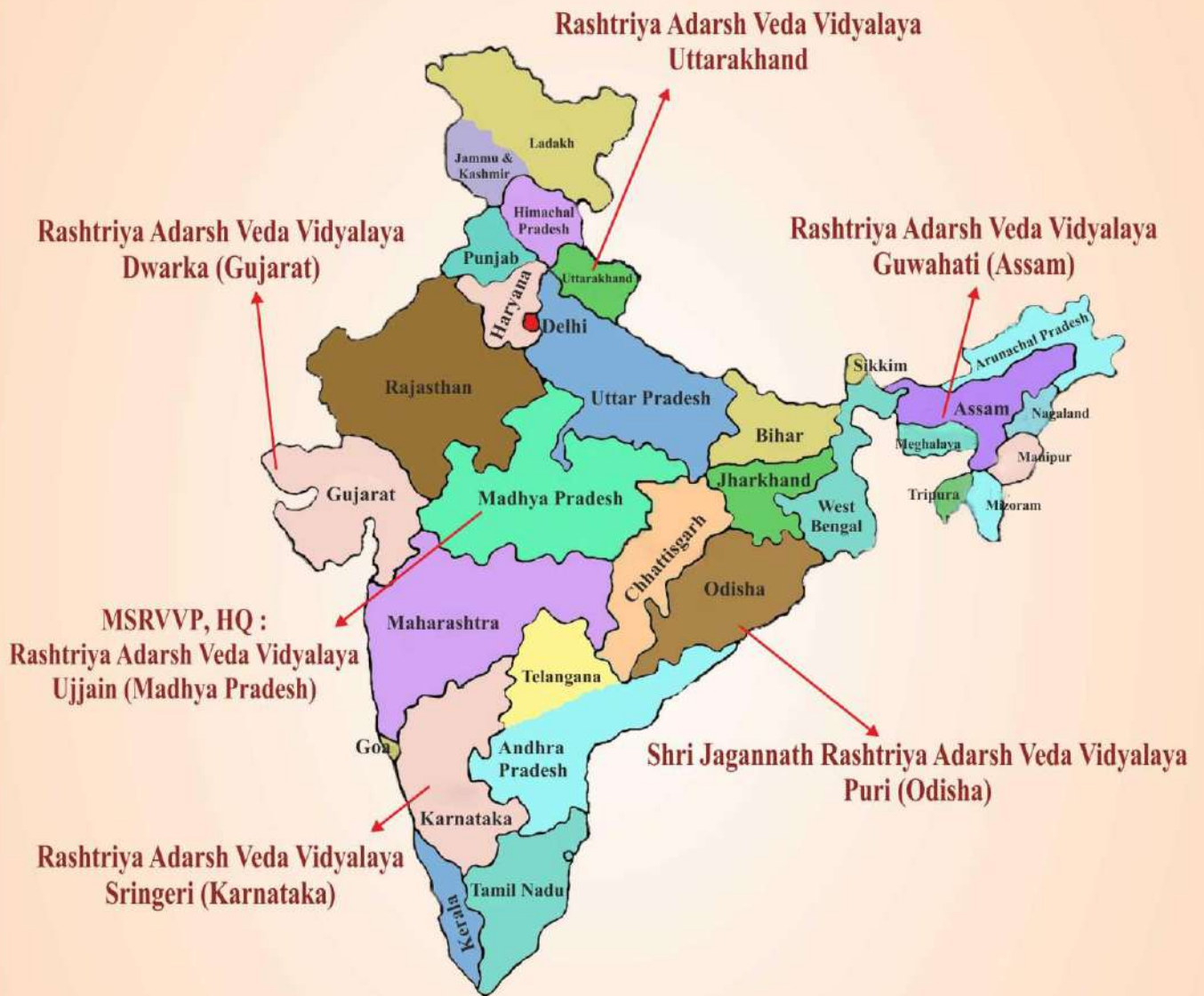


So far so good	Things are going well so far
Speak of the devil	The person we were just talking about showed up!
That's the last straw	My patience has run out
The best of both worlds	An ideal situation
Time flies when you're having fun	You don't notice how long something lasts when it's fun
To get bent out of shape	To get upset
To make matters worse	Make a problem worse
Under the weather	Sick
We'll cross that bridge when we come to it	Let's not talk about that problem right now
Wrap your head around something	Understand something complicated
You can say that again	That's true, I agree
Your guess is as good as mine	I have no idea
A picture is worth 1000 words	Better to show than tell
Actions speak louder than words	Believe what people do and not what they say
Comparing apples to oranges	Comparing two things that cannot be compared
Costs an arm and a leg	Very expensive
Do something at the drop of a hat	Do something without having planned beforehand



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