

- recollect, recount
- added at the end)
laying,

14

①

- ① Act for - do duties instead of
- ② Act on - have an effect
- ③ Act upon - work according to suggestion
- ④ Act up to - work according to one's reputation
- ⑤ Back out - withdraw
- ⑥ Back up - support
- ⑦ Bear away - win
- ⑧ Bear down - crush
- ⑨ Bear with - tolerate
- ⑩ Bear out - confirm
- ⑪ Bear up - support
- ⑫ Break into - enter by force
- ⑬ Break out - begin suddenly
- ⑭ Break with - quarrel with
- ⑮ Break down - come to a stop
- ⑯ Break off - end abruptly
- ⑰ Bring about - cause
- ⑱ Bring forward - produce
- ⑲ Bring forth - produce, cause
- ⑳ Bring out - publish
- ㉑ Bring up - rear, educate
- ㉒ Call in - summon
- ㉓ Call off - end
- ㉔ Call up - recollect

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24/11/19

Paper Code:

Page No.:

Prefixes and suffixes

reopen, rewrite, rearrange, recollect, reconstruct,
preschool,

Suffixes (a morpheme added at the end)

1 association, suggestion, defy, playing,

Prepositions

- ① He killed a bird with a gun.
- ② The thief was caught by the police.
- ③ Anil lives at Dadri.
- ④ He has been living in London for two years.
- ⑤ He stayed at my house in Delhi.
- ⑥ I shall see you in an hour.
- ⑦ He met me at 10 O'clock.
- ⑧ The servant was in the room.
- ⑨ The mad man jumped into the well.
- ⑩ The boy broke the leg of the table.
- ⑪ I thought of a plan.
- ⑫ The rider fell off the horse.
- ⑬ The driver jumped off the car.
- ⑭ There was a bridge over the canal.
- ⑮ He jumped over the wall.
- ⑯ The dog was sitting under the table.
- ⑰ We shall finish our work in a week.
- ⑱ He will die within a week.

Incorrect - The entrance to the building is from the backside.

Correct - The entrance to the building is from the backside rear.

Incorrect - I am very much pleased to see you.

Correct - I am very much please to see you.

Incorrect - He went to the stadium for playing football.

Correct - He went to the stadium to play footballs.

Incorrect - She talks English very well.

Correct - She speaks English very well.

Incorrect - My birth date is 29th September.

Correct - My date of birth is 29th September.

Incorrect - The water is bad for drinking.

Correct - The water is bad to drink.

Incorrect - He came here for the purpose to learn English.

Correct - He ^{came} here for the purpose of learning English.

Incorrect - my family members have gone to the Taipei.

Correct - my members of my family have gone to Taipei.

④ Incorrect - He is an France return professor.

Correct - The professor has ~~been~~ returned from France. or the professor had been in France.

Incorrect - Are you still try to learning English?

Correct - Are you still trying to learn English?

Incorrect - you have done the needful.

Correct - You have done what is needed.

Incorrect - Please do the intimate me.

Correct - Please inform me.

Incorrect - I'll order for shake.

Correct - I'll order shake.

Synonyms and Antonyms

 Date _____
 Page No. _____

A

Abhor - like / love
 Absurd - reasonable
 Acquit - Convict
 Advance - Retreat
 Armament - disarmament

B

Barbarous - Civilized
 Base - noble
 Believe - disbelieve
 Bind - loosen
 Bravery - Cowardice

(C)

Confidence - diffidence
 Concord - discord
 Converge - diverge
 Creation - destruction
 Cowardice - bravery

(d)

Defence - offence
 Desolate - inhabited
 Docile - stubborn
 Deficit - Surplus
 Dwarf - giant
 Dynamic - static

(E)

Economical - extravagant
 Entrance - exit
 Eligible - ineligible
 Expedite - delay
 Ebb - flow
 Exterior - interior

F

Fame - obscurity
 Flexible - rigid
 Fine - coarse
 Frown - smile
 Fade - bloom
 Famous - notorious

G

Giant - dwarf
 Guilty - innocent
 Grand - ordinary
 glorious - disgraceful
 genuine - spurious
 Grant - reject

H

Honour - dishonour
 Humility - insolence
 Heredity - environment

I

Import - export
 Lack - abundance
 Logical - illogical
 Legitimate - illegitimate
 Lenient - strict

M

Miser - spend
 Mourn - rejoice
 Optimistic - pessimistic
 Offensive - defensive

N

Natural - artificial
 Numerous - few
 Notorious - famous

Conversion of Simple Present Perfect to Continuous

Affirmative

- ① He has been learning this lesson for two hours.
- ② These boys have been playing cards since morning.

Negative

- ① He has not been replying to my letters for one month.
- ② You have not been teaching me anything since morning.

Interrogative

- ① Has this boy been preparing for the examination for two years?
- ② Have they not been running this business for ten years?
- ③ Where have you been living since last April?

Past Perfect Continuous

Affirmative Sentences

- ① He had been working hard for two months.
- ② All the boys had been writing letter since 2 O'clock.

Negative

- ① The villagers had not been ploughing their fields for two days.
- ② I had not been trying for this job since January.

Interrogative

- ① Had this girl been drawing a beautiful picture since noon?
- ② Why had these boys been playing for two hours?

In Future Perfect Continuous

Will have been + ing + for/since
Shall have been + ing + for/since

(1st terminal)

- (18) Government by a sovereign with ~~consent~~ or absolute power: autocracy / dictatorship
- (19) Animals that can live both on land and water. Called: amphibians
- (20) One who studies the evolution of mankind: Anthropologist.
- (21) A person who loves books: bibliophile
- (22) A person who steals books: bibliophile
- (23) Carefree and joyous: blithe
- (24) A woman with light coloured hair: blonde
- (25) The art of beautiful handwriting: Calligraphy
- (26) One who eats human flesh: Cannibal
- (27) To punish or criticize severely: Castigate
- (28) An underground place for storing wine: Cellar
- (29) A detailed narrative: Chronicle
- (30) Fear of being enclosed in a small, enclosed space. Claustrophobia
- (31) A period of ten years: decade
- (32) To remove from a former position: ~~dislodge~~ ^{dislodge}
- (33) Easy to train or teach: docile
- (34) A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time: epidemic
- (35) To praise or glorify: extol
- (36) The face of a building: facade.

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(7) The

(8) The

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(17) H

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⑤ Affirmative Indefinite Tenses (Present) 1st terminal ⑤

- ① I play hockey
② He writes a letter
③ You bathe in the river.

- Negative
① I do not play hockey.
② He does not write a letter
③ You do not bathe in the river.
④ Raju never tells a lie.

Interrogative sentences

- ① Do I play hockey? Why do I play hockey?
② Does he write a letter? When does he write a letter?
③ Do you bathe in the river? Do you not bathe in the river?
④ Does Raju tell a lie? Why does Raju not tell a lie?

Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative

- ① I am playing hockey
② He is writing a letter
③ You are bathing in the river.

Negative

1. I am not playing hockey.
2. He is not writing a letter.
3. You are not bathing in the river.

Interrogative Sentences

1. Am I ^{not} playing hockey?
2. Is he ^{not} writing a letter?
3. Are you ^{not} bathing in the river?
① Why am I playing hockey?
② Where is he writing a letter?
③ When are you bathing in the river?

Present - Perfect Tense

Affirmative

- ① I have played hockey.
② He has written a letter.
③ You have bathed in the river.

Negative

- I have not played hockey.
He has not written a letter.
You have not bathed in the river.

Interrogative

- ① Have I played hockey?
② Has he written a letter?
③ Have you bathed in the river?
Why have I played hockey?
Where has he written a letter?
When have you bathed in the river?

In - She showered many abuses on him.
C - " " much abuse on him.

In - The first inning is over.
C - The first innings is over.

In - Four thousand are a big amount.
C - Four thousand is a big amount.

In - I have read the poetries of Tagore.
C - " " " " poems of Tagore.

In - Measles are infectious disease.
C - " " " " " "

In - He saw a flock of sheep.
C - He saw a flock of sheep.

In - Summer vacations are near.
C - " " " " is near.

In - His wage is low.
C - His wages are low.

~~In - Two third of the apple is rotten.~~
~~C - Two thirds " " " "~~

In - You are one of my best friend.
C - You are one of my best friends.

In - I was in the centre of the room.
C - " " " " middle " " " "

C - I was at the centre of the room.

In - Send the children to home.
C - " " " " home.

In - You must not enter his business premise.
C - " " " " " " premises.

In - He saw six Englishman in the market.
C - " " " " Englishmen " " " "

In - She parts her hair in the centre.
C - " " " " " " middle.

In - He saw two females
C - He saw two women

In - You are a typewriter
C - " " " " typist

In - It is cold out of door.
C - It is cold out of doors.

In - I was deceived by two looks
C - " " " " " " looks.

In - I do not know the Russian alphabets.
C - " " " " " " alphabet.

C - household words not words, Linguistics not economic.
not linguistic or...

One word Substitution

- ① have the courage to do a thing - dare
- ② one who works for others and gets payment - servant
- ③ one who cannot read and write - illiterate
- ④ a child whose parents are dead - orphan
- ⑤ Alien A person residing in a country of which he is not a citizen - Alien
- ⑥ A person who pursues an art, games or sport for pleasure not for money - Amateur
- ⑦ A medicine which counteracts poison - Antidote
- ⑧ A person who does not believe in God - Atheist
- ⑨ Of unknown or undeclared source or authorship - Anonymous
- ⑩ A traveller in space - Astronaut
- ⑪ The life history of a person written by himself - Autobiography
- ⑫ Government by a ruler who has unlimited power - Autocracy
- ⑬ Assembly of listeners - Audience
- ⑭ A general pardon of political offenders - Amnesty
- ⑮ Liable to be called to account - Accountable
- ⑯ Give up a throne - Abdicate
- ⑰ The offence of stealing a person - Abduction
- ⑱ A wandering from the right course - Aberration
- ⑲ One who aids a criminal in carrying out his evil design - Abettor
- ⑳ A wound on the skin by scraping - Abrasion
- ㉑ one who is against all government, law and order - Anarchist
- ㉒ Which can be interpreted in more than one way - ambiguous
- ㉓ A person chosen by quarrelling parties to settle their disputes - Arbitrator
- ㉔ A person who holds strongly an opinion or belief in defiance of a reason - Bigot

Synonyms

①

- Abandon - relinquish, give-up, abdicate
Aid - help, support, relief.
Adept - skilful, dexterous, apt, expert
Apology - excuse, regret, pardon
Arrogance - pride, haughtiness, insolence
Ascent - elevation, rise, lift
Attack - invasion, assault, aggression
attain - win, gain, achieve
abduct - kidnap, running away, steal
Abhor - hate, detest, dislike.
Abide - dwell, wait, live
Anger - wrath, fury, rage
Absurd - funny, impossible, stupid
Allow - permit, assent, empower
Alter - change, transform, vary
Ask - inquire, enquire, beg
Accept - agree, assent, receive
Advantage - profit, benefit, help
Alarm - danger, terror, fright
Aggression - Attack, assault, invasion
Bane - curse, mischief, harm
Banish - expel, exile, dismiss
Bear - tolerate, endure, suffer
Belief - faith, trust, confidence
Benefit - gain, profit
Brave - bold, fearless, courageous
Build - make, construct, erect
Busy - employed, engaged
Beautiful - handsome, charming
Brief - short, concise

Affirmative

One word Substitution

a festival of hundredth anniversary - Centenary.

A person who leaves his own country and settles in another country. Emigrant.

A person who relies on experiment and observation. Empiric.

One who believes in fate. fatalist

Killing of a human being especially for another. Homicide.

Without pay or emolument, for which no salary is paid. - honorary.

Animals which live on herbs. Herbivorous

Easily made angry - Irritable

Incapable of being reached. Inaccessible

Incapable of being divided. Indivisible

Liable to be easily burnt. Inflammable

Not to be believed. Incredible

Not qualified for the post or election. Ineligible

One who cannot pay one's debt. Insolvent.

which cannot be read. Illegible.

which cannot be removed. Indelible

which cannot be repaired, remedied or restored. Irreparable.

which cannot be conquered. Invincible

which cannot be corrected, reformed or proved Incorrigible.

which cannot be cancelled or changed. Irrevocable

murder of an infant. Infanticide

Worship of idols - Idolatry.

One who hates mankind. Misanthropist.

One who fights for the sake of money on behalf of others. mercenary.

blends the following properties:
① Less Profit out of Sales.
② Ethical human conduct

③ Professional Skills
④ Not a "

Synonyms and Antonyms

Date _____
Page No. _____

A

F

(D)

Abhor - like / love
Absurd - reasonable
Acquit - Convict
Advance - Retreat
Armament - disarmament

Fame - obscurity
Flexible - rigid
Fine - coarse
Frown - smile
fade - bloom
famous - notorious

Barbarous
Base
Believe
Blind
Bravery
Civilized
noble
disbelieve
loosen
Cowardice

Giant - dwarf
Guilty - innocent
grand - ordinary
glorious - disgraceful
genuine - spurious
Grant - reject

Confidence
Concord
Converge
Creation
Cowardice
diffidence
discord
diverge
destruction
bravery

Honour - dishonour
humility - insolence
Heredity - environment

Defence
desolate
docile
deficit
Dwarf
Dynamic
offence
inhabited
stubborn
surplus
giant
static

Import - export
lack - abundance
logical - illogical
legitimate - illegitimate
lenient - strict

Economical
Entrance
Eligible
Expedite
Ebb
Exterior
extravagant
exit
ineligible
delay
flow
interior

miser - spend
mourn - rejoice
optimistic - pessimistic
offensive - defensive
Natural - artificial
Numerous - few
notorious - famous

P

Plenty - scarce
Proud - humble
Poverty - affluence
Persuade - dissuade
Pious - impious
Plenty - scarcity
Pride - humility
Prohibit - permit
Prefix - suffix

Q

quiet - noisy
quit - occupy

R

Religious - secular
Reveal - conceal
Recognise - ignore
Relief - trouble
Renowned - disgrace

S

Sacred - profane
Steadfast - fickle
Superiority - inferiority
Solid - liquid
Synonym - antonym
Sincere - insincere
Savage - civilized

T

Thick - thin
Transparent - opaque
Truth - falsehood
Tie - untie

U

Unity - diversity
Virtue - vice
Voluntary - compulsory

Vague - definite ②

Verify - falsify

Wisdom - folly

Wild - tame

Zigzag - straight

Victor - vanquished

Vigilant - careless

Weak - strong

Wise - foolish

Active-Passive Present Continuous Tense

- ① I am singing a song.
A song is being sung by me.
- ② You are not writing a letter.
A letter is not being written by you.
- ③ Is she singing a song?
Is a song being sung by her.
- ④ Why are they not helping me?
Why am I not being helped by them.

Past Continuous Tense

- ① Rekha was reading a letter.
A letter was being read by Rekha.
- ② I was not learning my lesson.
My lesson was not being learnt by me.
- ③ Was she singing a song yesterday?
Was a song being sung yesterday by her.
- ④ Where was he putting his books?
Where were his books being put by him.

Present Perfect Tense

- ① I have done it.
It has been done by me.
- ② He has not beaten the servant.
The servant has not been beaten by him.
- ③ Have you seen him?
Has he been seen by you?
- ④ Why have you not helped your friend?
Why has your friend not been helped by you?

Past Perfect Tense

- ① I had finished the work.
The work had been finished by me.
- ② She had already written a letter.
A letter had already been written by her.
- ③

Active Passive Tense

- Had he not helped you before the police came?
Had you not been helped by him before the police came.
Why had Rajesh already written a letter to him?
Why had a letter already been written to him by Rajesh.

Future Perfect Tense

- ① I shall have finished my work.
My work will have been finished by me.
② The servant will not have rung the bell.
The bell will not have been rung by the servant.
③ Sarla will have taken the food.
The food will have been taken by Sarla.
④ Why will he have played hockey?
Why will hockey have been played by him?

Test terminal

Active and Passive voice

Present Indefinite Tense

① Hamid buys a book.
A book is bought by Hamid.

② I write a letter.
A letter is written by me.

③ Does he help you?
Are you helped by him?

④ Why does he not help you?
Why are you not helped by him?

Past Indefinite tense

① The boy wrote a letter.
A letter was written by the boy.

② You did not help me.
I was not helped by you.

Did you buy a pen yesterday?
Was a pen bought yesterday by you yesterday?
When did we call them?
When were they called by us.

Future Indefinite tense

That girl will write a letter.

A letter will be written by that girl.

They will help me.

I shall be helped by them.

The teacher will not teach you English today.

You will not be taught English by the teacher today.

Why will you beat your brother?

Why will your brother be beaten by you?

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Prefixes and suffixes

reopen, rewrite, rearrange, recollect, reconstruct,
preschool,

Suffixes (a morpheme added at the end)

1 association, suggestion, defy, playing,

Prepositions

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- ③ Anil lives at Dadri.
- ④ He has been living in London for two years.
- ⑤ He stayed at my house in Delhi.
- ⑥ I shall see you in an hour.
- ⑦ He met me at 10 O'clock.
- ⑧ The servant was in the room.
- ⑨ The mad man jumped into the well.
- ⑩ The boy broke the leg of the table.
- ⑪ I thought of a plan.
- ⑫ The rider fell off the horse.
- ⑬ The driver jumped off the car.
- ⑭ There was a bridge over the canal.
- ⑮ He jumped over the wall.
- ⑯ The dog was sitting under the table.
- ⑰ We shall finish our work in a week.
- ⑱ He will die within a week.

Part Perfect Tense

(3)

- 1) Had he not helped you before the police came?
Had you not been helped by him before the police came?
- 2) Why had Rajesh already written a letter to him?
Why had a letter already been written to him by Rajesh?

Future Perfect Tense

- 1) I shall have finished my work.
My work will have been finished by me.
- 2) The servant will not have rung the bell.
The bell will not have been rung by the servant.
- 3) Sarla will have taken the food.
The food will have been taken by Sarla.
- 4) Why will he have played hockey?
Why will hockey have been played by him?

I meet him almost every day (n)

I meet him daily (ad)

Beauty lies in eyes (n)

She is beautiful (adjective)

propose (V) — proposal (n)

strong (adj) — strength (n)

Most of the workers working in the tea gardens are daily workers. (adjective)

He comes here daily (adverb)

NT

Compound words

1. Lata Mangeshkar's song was recorded in a recording-room.
2. Letter writing is a dying art.
3. It burst like an over-ripe tomato.
4. Sindbad spoke to a sailor who had a weather-beaten gentleman for
5. No gentleman would behave like that.

Had to
Had to
why
why

Transformations of Exclamatory into Assertive

- ① If only I were sixteen again!
I wish I were sixteen again.
- ② How beautiful is the moon!
The moon is very beautiful.
- ③ To think that I should see you again!
It is such a surprise that I should see you again.
- ④ If only I could see my mother!
I wish I could see my mother.

Assertive into Exclamatory

- ① The food is horrible.
How horrible is the food!
- ② The night is dark.
How dark is the night!
- ③ It was a great battle.
- ④ It is sad to think that beauty should fade.
Alas! that beauty should pass away.

Interchange of one part of Speech for Another

1. It is a good practice ^(Noun) to ^(Verb) have practised hard to earn money.
2. Your jokes amuse ^(V) me ^(N).
T.V is a good source of amusement. ^(N)

- recollect, recount
- added at the end)
laying,

14

①

- ① Act for - do duties instead of
- ② Act on - have an effect
- ③ Act upon - work according to suggestion
- ④ Act up to - work according to one's reputation.
- ⑤ Back out - withdraw
- ⑥ Back up - support
- ⑦ Bear away - win
- ⑧ Bear down - crush
- ⑨ Bear with - tolerate
- ⑩ Bear out - confirm
- ⑪ ~~Bear~~ Bear up - support
- ⑫ Break into - enter by force
- ⑬ Break out - begin suddenly
- ⑭ Break with - quarrel with
- ⑮ Break down - come to a stop
- ⑯ Break off - end abruptly
- ⑰ Bring about - cause
- ⑱ Bring forward - produce
- ⑲ Bring forth - produce, cause
- ⑳ Bring out - publish
- ㉑ Bring up - rear, educate
- ㉒ Call in - summon
- ㉓ Call off - end
- ㉔ Call up - recollect

~~© 01/2017~~

1st terminal

Errors in Conditional Clauses

Simple -

Types of Sentences

Compound

Complex

① John works for an airline. He doesnot fly, but he is one of the people who work in the airport building.
ground staff.

② He works in town in that pedestrian precinct
but no cars or buses are allowed to go.

③ During the sales in the shops, there were lots of people
looking to buy things at low prices. (bargain hunters)

④ It is someone I often exchange letters, with, but I have
never met. (pen friend)

5. We are going on a holiday arranged by a travel company.
It includes accommodation, flights, and so on. (package tour)

6. Portuguese is the first language that I learned when I
was a baby. (mother tongue)

7. My friend can't talk. He uses hand and body movement
movements to show what he means. (Sign language)
or other pattern

① A train which carries goods - a goods train

② a test to detect drugs - a drug test

③ a case for putting pencil in - pencil case

④ A film lasting two hours - a two-hour film.

⑤ A shop which sell toys - a toy shop

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Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

Week 12

- (25) Call for - require
- (26) Carry away - influence
- (27) Carry on - manage
- (28) Carry off - win
- (29) Carry out - execute
- (30) Come about - happen
- (31) Come across - meet by chance
- (32) Come down - fall
- (33) Come off - take place
- (34) Come round - recover
- (35) Come out - be known
- (36) Do away with - end, finish
- (37) Do up - be exhausted
- (38) Fall upon - attack
- (39) Fall out - quarrel
- (40) Fall back - turn back
- (41) Fall off - become less
- (42) Fall through - be failure
- (43) Get about - move
- (44) Get along - be friendly
- (45) Get back - recover
- (46) Get down - descend
- (47) Get off - escape
- (48) Get on - make progress

Dr. KAVISHA
SHARMA
Applied Science

(2)

CO3

03

03

3

Homonyms and Homophones

Homonyms are words that sound alike but have different meanings. Homophones are a type of homonym, that also sound alike and have different meanings, but have different spellings too. Homographs are words that spell the same but have different meanings.

① Homonyms	Homophones	Homographs
Same sound + different meaning + same spellings like - die (untruths) lie (in a resting position) fair (beautiful) fair (country fair)	Same sound + different meaning + different spellings dual - duck -	words spelled same but have different meanings bass (type of fish) bat (a bird) bow (type of knot)
②		down (a lower place) evening (smoothing out something) wave (sea wave)
③		low (or piece of sports equipment to incline) soft (soft fluff of a bird after sunset) one (or more hand)

IIIrd Terminal Test One word for a number of words

- ① A Very large quantity of something - abundance
- ② Extremely ridiculous or completely lacking in reason: absurd
- ③ Natural attraction or inherent similarity: affinity
- ④ Friendly and pleasant: amiable
- ⑤ Pervading atmosphere: ambience
- ⑥ one who can use both his hands equally well: ambidextrous
- ⑦ Loss of memory: amnesia
- ⑧ Belief that plants, objects and natural things have soul: animism
- ⑨ Occurring once a year: annual
- ⑩ Remedy against a poison: antidote
- ⑪ one who has an irresistible desire for alcoholic drinks: alcoholic
- ⑫ Insensibility to suffering: apathy
- ⑬ A place for keeping books: library
- ⑭ A place where official records are kept: archives
- ⑮ loud enough to be heard: audible
- ⑯ opposed to do something: averse
- ⑰ To punish or criticize severely: castigate

(1st terminal)

- (18) Government by a sovereign with ~~consent~~ or absolute power: autocracy / dictatorship
- (19) Animals that can live both on land and water. Called: amphibians
- (20) One who studies the evolution of mankind: Anthropologist.
- (21) A person who loves books: bibliophile
- (22) A person who steals books: bibliophile
- (23) Carefree and joyous: blithe
- (24) A woman with light coloured hair: blonde
- (25) The art of beautiful handwriting: Calligraphy
- (26) One who eats human flesh: Cannibal
- (27) To punish or criticize severely: Castigate
- (28) An underground place for storing wine: Cellar
- (29) A detailed narrative: Chronicle
- (30) Fear of being enclosed in a small, enclosed space. Claustrophobia
- (31) A period of ten years: decade
- (32) To remove from a former position: ~~dislodge~~ ^{dislodge}
- (33) Easy to train or teach: docile
- (34) A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time: epidemic
- (35) To praise or glorify: extol
- (36) The face of a building: facade.

Suresh is
Suresh po
There
There
mistens

(5) She
(6) She

(7) The

(8) The

(9) He

(10) H

(11) H

(12) H

(13) H

(14) H

(15) H

(16) H

(17) H

1st terminal Parts of Speech

21

- 1) Suresh is wealthy - (adj);
- 2) Suresh possesses wealth. (noun)
- 3) These two sisters differ greatly. (verb)
- 4) There is a great difference between these two sisters (noun)
- 5) She can move freely (verb + adverb)
- 6) She has the freedom of movement (noun + noun)
- 7) The climate of Agra differs from that of Meerut. (verb)
- 8) The climate of Agra is different from that of Meerut. (adjective)
- 9) He reads the books attentively (adverb)
- 10) He ^{is} ~~was~~ attentive in reading the books (adj)
- 11) He attempted successfully - (adv)
- 12) He succeeded in his attempt. (verb)
- 13) He always speaks with care (noun)
- 14) She always speaks carefully. (adv)

Correction in Noun Syntax

- 1) Riches has wings. (A)
 Riches have wings. (C)
- 2) He is true to his words. (A)
 He is true to his word. (C)
- 3) There are many different people in Europe. (A)
 There are many different peoples in Europe. (C)
- 4) ~~My shoes is black.~~ (W)
 My shoes are black. (C)
- 5) I have broken my spectacles. (W)
 I have broken my spectacles. (C)
- 6) She has read many poetries of Tagore. (W)
 She has read many poems of Tagore. (C)
- 7) The news is not true. (C)
- 8) The first innings is over. (C)
- 9) Economics is my favourite subject. (C)

Syntax of Pronouns

- ① You, he, and I are the candidates for the post.
- ② You and he live in the hostel. (C)
You and he lives in the hostel. (W)
- ③ He and I am class-fellows. (W)
He and I are class-fellows. (C)
- ④ You and one must keep his promise. (W)
One must keep one's promise. (C)
- ⑤ I am sure it was not him. (W)
I am sure it was not he. (C)
- ⑥ We enjoyed at the theatre. (W)
We enjoyed ourselves at the theatre. (C)
- ⑦ None of us know it. (W)
None of us knows it. (C)
- ⑧ Ramesh and Suresh love one another. (W)
Ramesh and Suresh love each other. (C)
- ⑨ Yours is the best essay. (C)
Yours is the best essay. (W)
- ⑩ I met a man yesterday who was blind. (W)
Yesterday I met a man who was blind. (C)

Syntax of Adjectives

- ① Shyam is the wisest of the two. (W)
Shyam is the wiser of the two. (C)
- ② He is getting well day by day. (W)
He is getting better day by day. (C)
- ③ The flowers smell sweetly. (W)
The flowers smell sweet. (C)
- ④ This is the more better. (W)
This is much better. (C)
- ⑤ No less than fifty boys were present. (W)
No fewer than fifty boys were present. (C)
- ⑥ Hold these books in the both hands. (W)
Hold these books in both the hands. (C)
- ⑦ Shakespeare is greatest than any other poet. (W)
Shakespeare is greater than any other poet. (C)

Do not make
Do not make
The both
Both the
She said
She said
He is
He is

③ This
This

⑥ The
M

antonym
the
er, legible

as directed
b? b?

elders.

should
half the
o, team! Th

bicycle for

didn't you
e. Why

ution for the
s one country
paper
a dictionary.

One who belie

Affirm

1. He
2. He
3.

④ There is no

Common Errors of Conjunctions

- ① As he is fat, so he runs slowly. (w)
As he is fat, he runs slowly. (c)
- ② When you will go there then he will welcome you. (w)
When you go there, he will welcome you. (c)
- ③ Until you do not come, I shall not go. (w)
Until you come, I shall not go. (c)
- ④ They had hardly gone a few steps that they saw a lion. (w)
They had hardly gone a few steps when they saw a lion. (c)
- ⑤ No sooner he started, it began to rain. (w)
No sooner did he start than it began to rain. (c)

Syntax of prepositions

- ① I come here at four o'clock. (Point of time)
I shall leave in a few days. (Period of time)
- ② We live in India. (Considerable point of space)
He lives at a small village. (Particular point in space)
- ③ She lives at Noida in Uttar Pradesh.
- ④ The child was bitten by a snake.
- ⑤ He writes with a pen.
- ⑥ She will come back within a month. / She will be back before 8'

⑤ Affirmative Indefinite Tenses (Present) 1st terminal ⑤

- ① I play hockey
② He writes a letter
③ You bathe in the river.

- Negative
① I do not play hockey.
② He does not write a letter
③ You do not bathe in the river.
④ Raju never tells a lie.

Interrogative sentences

- ① Do I play hockey? Why do I play hockey?
② Does he write a letter? When does he write a letter?
③ Do you bathe in the river? Do you not bathe in the river?
④ Does Raju tell a lie? Why does Raju not tell a lie?

Present Continuous Tense

Affirmative

- ① I am playing hockey
② He is writing a letter
③ You are bathing in the river.

Negative

1. I am not playing hockey.
2. He is not writing a letter.
3. You are not bathing in the river.

Interrogative Sentences

1. Am I ^{not} playing hockey?
2. Is he ^{not} writing a letter?
3. Are you ^{not} bathing in the river?
① Why am I playing hockey?
② Where is he writing a letter?
③ When are you bathing in the river?

Present - Perfect Tense

Affirmative

- ① I have played hockey.
② He has written a letter.
③ You have bathed in the river.

Negative

- I have not played hockey.
He has not written a letter.
You have not bathed in the river.

Interrogative

- ① Have I played hockey?
② Has he written a letter?
③ Have you bathed in the river?
Why have I played hockey?
Where has he written a letter?
When have you bathed in the river?

Common Errors in the Use of Articles

(2)

- Do not make noise (W)
Do not make a noise (C)
- ② The both children are safe (W)
Both the children are safe (C)
- ③ She saw snake in the grass (W)
She saw a snake in the grass (C)
- ④ He is a heir to throne (W)
He is an heir to the throne (C)
- ⑤ This is a useful thing (W)
This is a useful thing (C)
- ⑥ The man is a social animal (W)
Man is a social animal (C)
- ⑦ The gold is costly metal (W)
Gold is a costly metal (C)
- ⑧ more you read, more you understand (W)
The more you read, the more you understand (C)

Common Errors in the Use of Verbs

- ① The captain with his crew were drowned (W)
The Captain with his crew was drowned (C)
- ② many a boy are doing their work (W)
many a boy is doing his work (C)
- ③ Jagdish knows to swim (W)
Jagdish knows how to swim (C)
- ④ The manager appointed him to be a clerk (W)
The manager appointed him a clerk (C)
- ⑤ If you will work hard, you will pass (W)
If you work hard, you will pass (C)
- ⑥ Harish as well as Shirish are to blame (W)
Harish as well as Shirish is to blame (C)
- ⑦ The horse and Carriage have arrived at the door (W)
" " " " " " " " " " (C)
- ⑧ Each of these mangoes are rotten (W)
Each of these mangoes is rotten (C)
- ⑨ A great many boys has failed (W)
A great many boys have failed (C)

Future Perfect Continuous Tense Affirmative

The boys will have been playing the football match for two hours.

① We shall have been discussing this subject since 4 O'clock.

Negative Sentences

① He will not have been travelling for two days.

② We shall not have been learning music for four months.

Interrogative

① Shall I have been waiting for you for ^{one} hour?

② Where will he have been reading for ten years?

Conditional Sentences

① If you work hard, you will get a scholarship.

② If it does not rain, the crops will be ruined.

③ If you like, you may go.

④ If you act upon my advice, I shall be happy.

⑤ If you had come in time, I would have helped you.

Had you ^{or} come in time, I would have helped you.

⑥ Had my friend been here, he would have protected ^{me}.

⑦ If they had not been brave, they would have been defeated.

Rule - ① If Condition is in present, ^{in any one clause, the verb of} both the clauses will be ⁱⁿ present.

② If Condition is in past in any clause, the verb of both clauses in past.

③ If Condition is in future in any clause, the verb of one clause (having condition) in present and other clause verb in future.

Correct - Could you please do me a favour and get me a pen and some a pen and some glue?

Kusum said to her, "Lata has written a letter to her father."
Kusum told her that Lata had written a letter to her father.
(Past Perfect)

⑦ Sarita said to me, "It has been raining since noon."
Sarita told me that it had been raining since noon.
(Past Perfect Continuous)

⑧ Past Indefinite \rightarrow Past Perfect \rightarrow change.

① The man said, "Ram wrote a letter to his brother."
The man said that Ram had written a letter to his brother.

Past Continuous \rightarrow Past Perfect Continuous \rightarrow change -

② Veena said, "Radha was singing a song."
Veena said that Radha had been singing a song.

Past Perfect & Past Perfect Continuous change

③ He said, "She had been sleeping for two hours."
He said that she had been sleeping for two hours.

④ Shall, should, would, will, would \rightarrow change
I said, "I shall read."
I said that I should read.

⑤ The jailor said ^{to the lawyer}, "The prisoner may go."
The jailor told the lawyer that the prisoner might go.
Universal truth

The preacher said, "The planets move around the sun."

The preacher said that the planets move around the sun.

The teacher said, "Forests prevent soil-erosion."

The teacher said that forests prevent soil-erosion.

Interrogative Sentences

Q - Do you not like to go there?

Ans - Yes, I like to go there.

Sumit said to her, "Will you not help me?"

Sumit asked her if she would not help him.

Hari said to Gopal, "Are you going home?"

Hari asked Gopal if he was going home.

Incorrect - What is your good name
Correct - What is your name
Incorrect - My name is...

Active Passive of Some other kinds (usage of auxiliary verb)

- ① We should not laugh at the poor.
P. The poor should not be laughed at by us.
- ② You can do it.
P. It can be done by you.
- ③ He must be taught by you. He must teach him.
P. ~~We ought to obey~~ He must be taught by you.
- ④ We ought to obey our elders.
P. Our elders ought to be obeyed by us.
- ⑤ I could teach him a lesson.
P. He could be taught a lesson by me.
- ⑥ May I see your pen?
P. May your pen be seen by me.
- ⑦ May God bless you with a son!
P. May you be blessed with a son by God!

Use of Who, What, Why, When

- ① Who beat you?
P. By whom were you beaten?
- ② Who broke your pen?
P. By ~~who~~ Whom was your pen broken?
- ③ What have you done?
P. What has been done by you?
- ④ Why did you abuse him?
P. Why was he abused by you?
- ⑤ When do you visit the temple?
P. When is the temple visited by you?

Use of Please, know, Contain, Alarm etc.

- ① Do you know him?
P. Is he known to you?
- ② This cup contains milk.
P. Milk is contained in this cup.
- ③ His behaviour displeased me.
P. I was displeased ~~at~~ by his behaviour.
- ④ I cannot please everybody.
P. Everybody cannot be pleased with me.
- ⑤ This news alarmed me.
P. I was alarmed at this news.

Imperative

- ① Post this letter.
P. Let this letter be posted.
- ② Obey your elders.
P. Let your elders be obeyed.
- ③ Do not pluck flowers.
P. You are prohibited to pluck flowers.
- ④ Sit down.
P. You are ordered to sit down.
- ⑤ Speak the truth.
P. You are advised to speak the truth.

- ⑥ Please help me.
P. You are requested to help me.
- ⑦ This milk tastes sweet.
P. This milk is sweet when tasted.
- ⑧ Quinine tastes bitter.
P. Quinine is bitter when tasted.

- Ten kilometres are a long distance
- Five years are not a long period
- is in both.
- Ten sheep are in the field.
- Ten Sheep

Pronouns

- ① Personal ② Possessive ③ Reflexive ④ Emphatic ⑤ demonstrative
 ⑥ Indefinite ⑦ Relative ⑧ Interrogative ⑨ Reciprocal

In - This book is mine and that is your - Possessive
 C - " " " " " " " yours

In - Yours faithfully.

C - Yours faithfully.

In - She writes much better than me -

C - " " " " " " " I

In - He has helped Cham and I

C - " " " " " " " me.

In - Michael is more intelligent than me.

C - " " " " " " " I

In - She is cleverer than him.

C - " " " " " " " he.

In - It was ~~He~~ who helped Sanyam

C - " " " " " " " I

In - Each must give what they can.

C - " " " " " " " he can.

~~to~~ -

Rule - when pronouns of different persons occur together in a sentence, they must be used in the following order.

Second + third + first person
 you he I want to Surat

Adverbs

- ① Adverb of Time - When - The time once gone never come.
Time and tide never waits for any ^{people}
- ② Adverb of Frequency - Barking dogs seldom bite.
(often)
- ③ Adverb of Place (Where) - Stand here. Go wherever you want.
- ④ Adverb of manner (How) you should not behave so
(clearly, bravely, well, hard,)
- ⑤ Adverb of Degree or Quantity - (how much)
Example - I am fully prepared.
(too, almost, fully, enough, rather, partly)
- ⑥ Adverb of Affirmation and negation
Surely you will pass
I do not know him
- ⑦ Adverb of Reason - Therefore, so, because, hence, thus, in fact.

① Rules - An adverb is usually used ^{qualifies verb} before ~~and~~ ;

- ② The word enough, as an adverb, is usually placed after the word it qualifies. (as ~~enough~~ large enough)
- ③ An adverb is placed after the object of a transitive verb.
- ④ An adverb is used between the auxiliary and the principal verbs: He has really missed a golden opportunity.
- ⑤ In these sentences 'the' is not ^{definite} an article. It is adverb:
The fewer, the better.
The sooner, the better.
- ⑥ Adverb comes in the beginning of a sentence when it introduces an exclamatory sentence.
How nicely she acted!
- ⑦ As a general rule, ~~the~~ adverb 'only' comes before the word it qualifies: She gave me only ten rupees.
- ⑧ If there are verbs in a sentence like (is, am, are, was, were) then adverb will come after these words - example.
I am always at home on Mondays.
- ⑨ These Adverbs of time - today, tomorrow, yesterday, now, then, yet, before, soon, early, then, late, shortly, at once, since, till, immediately are placed after the verb or after the object, if there is one.
I met her yesterday.

Rules of Pronouns

①

When pronouns of different persons occur together in a sentence, they must be used in the following order:

second person, third person, first person
You, he, I went to Surat.

While confessing a fault, the sequence of the personal pronouns must be this:

first person, second person, third person
I, you, she came late.

Adjectives

① This and that are used with singular nouns: These and those with plural nouns.

② Adjective of quality and adjective of quantity have degrees of comparison.

③ Positive Degree denotes the mere existence of some quality.

④ Comparative degree denotes a higher or lower degree of the quality. It is followed by than.

⑤ Superlative degree denotes the highest degree of the quality. It is preceded by the.

⑥ Interior, exterior, major and minor are the positive adjectives. They cannot be used in comparative or superlative degree.

⑦ The word preferable is used as a comparative followed by to.

Kinds of Adjectives

① Definite Ad - Sunday is the first day of the week.

② Indefinite Ad - All, few, many, some, any

③ Distributive Ad - Each, every, either, neither

④ Demonstrative Ad - Don't be in such hurry.

⑤ Interrogative Ad - This adjective is used to ask question with question words.

① Which way shall I go?

② What manner of man is he?

⑥ Emphasizing ad - mind your own business!

That is the very thing we want.

Kinds of Preposition

Simple Preposition - At, by, for, from, in, on of, out, to, with, up, till, through.

Compound Preposition - About, above, across, along, among, around, before, behind, below, beside, between, beyond, at,

Double Preposition - From among, from under, out of upon,

Participle Preposition - Accepting, considering, during, regarding, not with standing.

Kinds of Conjunction

① Coordinating Subordinating

② It joins clauses of equal rank

It is of four types

① Cumulative - It joins clauses of equal rank.

② As - Teacher shapes the future of students & student shape future of teacher

③ Adversative - It expresses contrast between two statements.

as - He is done but he is unsure.

as - He is happy but he is confused.

④ Disjunctive - which expresses a choice between two alternatives

as - She must toil or she will fail.

⑤ Relative - which expresses a conclusion or inferences as

as ① if it rains, I shall remain at home.

② Are you ok.

③ I failed for I could not study.

Rules

① No sooner is followed by than.

② Though is not followed by but, still or yet

③ least is followed by should

④ unless, until is not followed by not.

⑤ Till is not followed by not.

⑥ Until is equivalent to till.

⑦ When is not followed by then or there.

⑧ Hardly or scarcely is followed by when.

⑨ Either or, neither nor

⑩ Not only is followed by but also.

⑪ Swapna

⑫ Dayapurna Karya Vyavahar

Interjection

(4)

It is a word which is used to express sudden feeling of joy or sorrow. It may express other feelings of surprise, approval, attention, scaling. Interjections are. Interjections are mainly used in dialogues. These sentences are mostly used in creative writing, novels, screenplays or short stories.

Examples — Hey! I'm over here!
 Mum, that smells so good.
 Oh! I don't know that!

A verb needs noun, but an interjection stands alone.

<u>Direct</u>	<u>Indirect</u>
This	that
There	there
Now	then
Here	there
Thus	so
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
Yesterday	the previous day
Last	the previous
Ago	before
Tomorrow	the next day
Hence	thence