




# हातात पेन न घेता इंग्रजी व्याकरण शिका

-जी सिद्धार्थ

किंमत रु : २०० /-

राहुल पब्लिकेशन, नांदेड.

नागसेन नगर, पावडेवाडी नाका, नांदेड.



हातात पेन न घेता  
इंग्रजी व्याकरण शिका

\$

प्रकाशक

**राहूल पब्लिकेशन**

नागसेन नगर, पावडेवाडी नाका, नांदेड.

© सर्वधिकार

पंचशिला सिद्धार्थ गायकवाड  
न्यायमुर्ती निवास,  
सुभेदार कॉलनी, गणेश नगर, नांदेड.  
मो. ९४२३२०८७२३, ९४२३२०८७२४  
८६२३८०६६७९, ८६२३८०६६७२

\*

**अक्षरजुळणी**

गवलवाड संजय सटवाजी  
साई डि.टी. सेंटर राजकार्नर, नांदेड.

\*

**मुख्य वितरक**

**राहूल पब्लिकेशन**

नागसेन नगर, पावडेवाडी

© सर्व हक्क लेखकाधिन सुरक्षीत

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or means without the written permission of the publisher. Any one doing so shall face penal action.

नोट : हे पुस्तक घरपोच पोस्टाने मागवण्यासाठी  
प्रकाशनाकडे किंवा लेखकाकडे संपर्क साधावा.  
तसेच हे पुस्तक महाराष्ट्रात सर्वत्र उपलब्ध

धन्यवाद

## प्रस्तावना

इंग्रजीची दैनंदिन उपयोगातील आज्ञार्थी वाक्ये, संभाषणासाठी पूरक अशी दोन हजार वाक्ये, चार हजार क्रियापद, संपूर्ण व्याकरण, अशी जवळपास १०,००० इंग्रजीच्या वाक्यरचना एवढ्या मोठ्या संखेत श्री. सिद्धार्थ गायकवाड यांनी सिद्ध करून समाजातील इंग्रजी शिकण्याची इच्छा असणाऱ्यांना मोठीच सोय करून दिलेली आहे. इंग्रजी बोलण्याबाबतचा आत्मविश्वास यावाक्यरचनांमुळे विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक आणि नागरिकांनाही प्राप्त होऊ शकेल. असा मला विश्वास आहे. मराठी मायबोली असलेल्यांना शिकवावयाच्या इंग्रजी पद्धती बोरून आयात करून चालणार नाही. गेली शंभर वर्षे महाराष्ट्रात असेच झाले आहे. सिद्धार्थ गायकवाड यांनी मराठी मनोभूमीला आवश्यक असलेली मराठी मातीतील एक नवी पद्धत या माध्यमातून साकार केली आहे. त्यामुळे या रचनेच्या मदतीने विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक आणि मराठी बोलणारा समाज चांगल्या प्रकारे इंग्रजी शिकू शकतो, आत्मविश्वासाने बोलू शकतो, याबद्दल मला संशय नाही.

ज्या मराठी माणसाला इंग्रजी आत्मसात करावयाची आहे. त्यांनी या पुस्तकाची अनेक पारायणे करावीत. त्यांच्यात आत्मविश्वास निर्माण करण्यासाठी हे पुस्तक समर्थ आहे. याचा मला विश्वास आहे. सर्व शाळांतून या पुस्तकाचे सामूहीक वाचन व्हावे आणि शाळांतून संभाषण कौशल्यासाठी पुरेसा सराव दिल्यास मराठी शाळांमधील इंग्रजीची अनावश्यक भीती नक्कीच कमी होईल.

जी. सिद्धार्थ

मो. 9423208723



# Index

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Language - भाषा                                       | 8   |
| 2. Letters - अक्षरे                                      | 8   |
| 3. Word - शब्द   | 8   |
| 4. Sentences - वाक्य                                     | 8   |
| 5. Parts of speech - शब्दाच्या जाती                      | 12  |
| 6. Noun - नाम  | 13  |
| 7. Pronoun - सर्वनाम                                     | 56  |
| 8. Adjective - विशेषण                                    | 60  |
| 9. Degree  | 68  |
| 10. one hundred adjectives                               | 72. |
| 11. verb - क्रियापद                                      | 87  |
| 12. child activity                                       | 96  |
| 13. opposite verbs 100                                   | 100 |
| 14. 100 verb and noun                                    | 109 |
| 15. 100 body parts and verbs                             | 115 |
| 16. Tense  | 118 |
| 10. Adverb - क्रियाविशेषण                                | 88  |
| 11. Preposition - शब्दयोगी अव्यय                         | 92  |
| 12. conjunction - उभयान्वयी अव्यय                        | 96  |
| 13. interjections - केवल प्रयोगी अव्यय                   | 103 |
| 14. Tense - काळ  | 116 |
| 15. simple present tense - साधा वर्तमान काळ              | 120 |
| 16. simple past tense - साधा भूत काळ                     | 123 |
| 17. simple future tense - साधा भविष्य काळ                | 129 |
| 18. continuous present tense - चालू वर्तमान काळ          | 132 |
| 19. continuous past tense - चालू भूत काळ                 | 138 |
| 20. continuous future tense - चालू भविष्य काळ            | 160 |
| 21. perfect present tense - पूर्ण वर्तमान काळ            | 193 |
| 22. perfect past tense - पूर्ण भूत काळ                   | 212 |
| 23. perfect future tense - पूर्ण भविष्य काळ              | 217 |
| 24. cont. perfect present tense - चालू पूर्ण वर्तमान काळ | 220 |
| 25. cont. perfect past tense - चालू पूर्ण वर्तमान काळ    | 245 |
| 26. cont. perfect future tense - चालू पूर्ण भविष्य काळ   | 247 |
| 27. Helping verbs - सहाय्यकारी क्रियापद                  | 250 |
| 28. use can - करू शकतो , करू शकता, करू शकते              | 253 |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 33. use should- करायला पाहीजे                           | 263 |
| 34. use would - करायला पाहीजे                           | 266 |
| 35. Use ought to - करायला पाहीजे                        | 267 |
| 36. voice - प्रयोग                                      |     |
| 37. simple present tense {p.v.}                         | 69  |
| 38. simple past tense {p.v.}                            | 271 |
| 39. simple future tense {p.v.}                          | 273 |
| 40. continuous present tense {p.v.}                     | 275 |
| 41. continuous past tense {p.v.}                        | 284 |
| 42. continuous future tense {p.v.not }                  | 294 |
| 43. perfect present tense {p.v.}                        | 296 |
| 44. perfect past tense {p.v.}                           | 299 |
| 45. perfect future tense {p.v.}                         | 303 |
| 46. cont.perfect present tense {p.v.not}                | 305 |
| 47. cont.perfect past tense {p.v.not}                   | 307 |
| 48. cont.perfect future tense {p.v.not}                 | 311 |
| 49.use can be - केल्या जावू शकते                        | 253 |
| 50.use could be- केल्या जावू शकले ,                     | 254 |
| 51. use may be - केल्या जाईल                            | 256 |
| 52. use might be- कदाचित केल्या जावू शकले               | 258 |
| 53.use must be - केल्या जाईलच                           | 26  |
| 54.use should be- करू शकतो ,करू शकता, करू शकते          | 253 |
| 55. use would - करू शकलो ,करू शकले ,                    | 254 |
| 56. use ought to - करेल ,                               | 256 |
| 57. Direct speech & Idirect - प्रत्यक्ष /अप्रत्यक्ष कथन | 258 |
| 58. Assertive sentences - विधानात्मक वाक्य              | 26  |
| 59.interrogative sentences - प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य          |     |
| 60. Imparative sentences - अज्ञार्थी वाक्य              |     |
| 61) Exclamatory Sentences - उद्गारवाचक वाक्य            |     |
| 62) Clause - वाक्यांश                                   |     |
| 63) Noun Clause - नामसाधीत उपवाक्यांश                   |     |
| 64) Adjective Clause - विशेषण साधीत उपवाक्यांश          |     |
| 65) Adverb Clause - क्रियाविशेषण साधीत उपवाक्यांश       |     |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 66) Synthesis                               | - वाक्यएकत्रीकरण                                     |
| 67) Simple Sentences                        | - केवल वाक्य   |
| 68) compound sentences                      | - संयुक्त वाक्य                                      |
| 69) complex sentences                       | - मिश्र वाक्य  |
| 70) punctuation                             | - विराम चिन्हे                                       |
| 71) Remove too                              | - इतका की ---- नाही .                                |
| 72) Question tag                            | - उपप्रश्न   |
| 73) Degree                                  | - विशेषणाचा तर तम भाव                                |
| 74) positive Degree                         | - विशेषणाचा सम भाव                                   |
| 75) comparative Degree                      | - विशेषणाचा तर भाव                                   |
| 76) Superlative Degree                      | - विशेषणाचा तम भाव                                   |
| 77) Figer of speech                         | - अलंकार   |
| 78) Word making                             | - शब्द बांधणी  |
| 79) Make Noun                               | - नाम बनवा   |
| 80) Make an adjective                       | - विशेषण बनवा  |
| 81) Make a verb                             | - क्रियापद बनवा                                      |
| 82) Make an adverb                          | - क्रियाविशेषण बनवा                                  |
| 83) Transformation of sentences             | - वाक्य रूपांतर करा.                                 |
| 84) Interchange of assertive to exclamatory | - विधानात्मक वाक्याचे<br>उद्गारवाचक वाक्यात रूपांतर  |
| 85) Interchange of exclamatory to assertive | - उद्गारवाचक वाक्याचे<br>विधानात्मक वाक्यात रूपांतर. |
| 86) Interchange of negative to assertive    | - नकारात्मक वाक्याचे<br>विधानात्मक वाक्यात रूपांतर   |
| 87) to be Phrases                           | - to be चे वाक्यप्रचार                               |
| 88) to have Phrases                         | - to have चे वाक्यप्रचार                             |
| 89) Verbal Phrases                          | - क्रियापदयुक्त वाक्यप्रचार                          |
| 90) Idioms                                  | - म्हणी  |
| 91) Synonyms                                | - समानार्थी शब्द                                     |

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 92)Antonyms               | -विरुद्धार्थी शब्द                         |
| 93)Antonyms               | -विरुद्धार्थी शब्द                         |
| 94)Homophony              | - एकच सारखे शब्द                           |
| 95)Anagram                | - अक्षर बदलून शब्द तयार करणे               |
| 96)Rhyming words          | -यमक युक्त शब्द.                           |
| 97)Make polite request    | -नम्रविनंती तयार करा.                      |
| 98)Infinitive             | -पुरुष वचनानुसार न बदलणारे क्रियापदाचे रूप |
| 99)gerund                 | -धातूसाधीत नाम                             |
| 100)Conditional sentences | -अटदर्शक वाक्य                             |

***The media to express our thoughts, emotions and needs are called language.*** आपले विचार, गरजा आणि भावना व्यक्त करण्याचे माध्यम 'भाषा' होय.

### **Kinds of Language - भाषेचे प्रकार**

#### **१. Natural language : नैसर्गिक भाषा**

The language of gestures and postures is called natural language. हावभाव व हातवाण्यांच्या भाषेला नैसर्गिक भाषा असे म्हणतात.

#### **२. Artificial Language : कृत्रिम भाषा**

The language where the script is used, is called artificial language ज्या भाषेत लिपीचा वापर होतो, त्यास कृत्रिम भाषा म्हणतात.

#### **३. Letters : अक्षरे**

The symbolic representation approved by particular community is called letters.

विशिष्ट समाजाद्वारे मान्य केलेल्या सांकेतिक चिन्हांना अक्षरे म्हणतात. विविध भाषा जाणण्यासाठी अक्षर पद्धती वेगळी आहे. इंग्रजीसाठी खालील अक्षर पद्धती आहे.

|        |            |   |   |   |   |
|--------|------------|---|---|---|---|
| A      | B          | C | D |   |   |
| E      | F          | G | H |   |   |
| I      | J          | K | L | M | N |
| O      | P          | Q | R | S | T |
| U      | V          | W | X | Y | Z |
| Vowels | Consonants |   |   |   |   |
| स्वर   | व्यंजन     |   |   |   |   |

#### **४. Words : शब्द** Group of letters with social agreement attached for it's meaning is called as words. अर्थासाठी सामाजिक करार झालेल्या अक्षरांच्या समूहाला शब्द म्हणतात.

१. Bay - बे - उपसागर २. Dimple - डिंपल - गालावरची खळी

#### **५. Sentence : वाक्य** The systematic arrangements of the words that gives proper meaning to our sense is called a sentence.

शब्दांचा योग्य क्रम जो आपणास पूर्ण अर्थबोध देतो त्यास वाक्य म्हणतात.



## Parts of Speech

शब्दांच्या जाती

- In order to study language all words are placed in classes or categories called *parts of speech*.
- There are eight parts of speech: **Noun, adjective pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction** and **Interjection**. We have already read a little about these parts of speech lower classes, Let's recite this poem of part of speech.

*Poem of Parts of speech*

Every name is called a **noun** (नाम)

As field and fountain, street and town.

In place of Noun the **pronoun** (सर्वनाम) statnds

As he and she can clap their hands.

The **adjective** ( विशेषण ) describes a thing as magic  
wand or bridal ring.

The **verb** (क्रियापद) means action, something done.

To read and write to jump and run.

How things are done the **adverbs** (क्रियाविशेषण) tell.

As quickly, slowly, badly, well.

The **preposition** ( शब्दयोगी अव्यय ) shows relation.

As in the street or at the station.

**Conjunctions** (उभयान्वी अव्यय) Join in many ways.

Sentences words, or phrase and phareses.

The **interjection** (केवलप्रयोगी अव्यय) cries out Hark.

I need an **exclamation mark**.

**Noun :-** A Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, quality, condition and action.

एखाद्या व्यक्तीला, वस्तूला, गुणाला, स्थितीला दिलेल्या नामास नाम असे म्हणतात.

**There are main two kinds of Nouns.नामाचे मुख्य दोन प्रकार पडतात.**

1) Countable Noun - गणना वाचक नाम 2) Uncountable Noun -नमोजता येणारे नाम

- A) Proper Noun विशेष नाम D) Material Nounपदार्थवाचक नाम  
B) Common Nounसामान्यनाम / जातीवाचक नामE) Abstract Nounभाववाचक नाम  
C) Collective Noun समुदाय वाचक नाम

**Countable Noun :- गणनावचक नाम**

The Noun which can be counted- जे नाम मोजल्या जावू शकतात.

**A) Proper Noun :- विशेषनाम**

The Noun which denotes a proper person, place, or thing.

जे नाम विशेष व्यक्ती ठिकाण किंवा वस्तू दर्शविते.

1) विशेष नामची सुरुवात Capital letter ने करावी. 2) विशेष नामचे अनेकवचन बनत नाही

- 1) Shital -शितल -Cold  
2) Ravi -रवि -Sun  
3)Raja - राजा -King  
4) Pratham -प्रथम -First  
5)Samar -समर -War  
6)Manisha -मनीषा -Will

**B) Common Noun - कॉमन नाऊन - सामान्य नाम**

The Noun which denotes common person, place or things.

जे नाम सामान्य व एकाच जातीचे, व्यक्ती, ठिकाण वस्तू, दर्शवितात त्यास सामान्य नाम असे म्हणतात.

- उदा.1. Tiger- टायगर - वाघ 2. Bitch - बिच - कुत्री  
3. ox - ऑक्स- बैल 4. School स्कूल - शाळा  
5. Road - रोड - रस्ता 6. Book - बुक - पुस्तक

**Collective Noun- कलेक्टीव्ह नाउन - समूहदर्शक नाम**

The Noun which denotes a group of persons, creatuares and collection of things.

**सिध्दार्थचे Si ध्दांत Shiत्र व Shितल पणे Shi का .**

10

1) Family - कुटूंब

- 2) Class - क्लास - वर्ग  
 3) Army - आरमी - सैन्य

**Uncountable Noun - अनकाँउन्टेबल नाउन - न मोजता येणारे नाम**

The Noun which can not be counted. जे नाम मोजल्या जात नाही

**A) Material Noun - The Noun which can not be counted. It is called material noun.**

A) पदार्थ वाचक नाम :- जे नाम अंकामध्ये मोजता येत नाही त्यास पदार्थ वाचक नाम असे म्हणतात.

- 1) Water - वॉटर - पाणी  
 2) Milk - मील्क - दुध  
 3) Oil - ऑइल - तेल  
 4) Petrol - पेट्रोल - पेट्रोल  
 5) Gold - गोल्ड - सोने

**Abstract Noun :- भाववाचक नाम**

भाववाचक नाम सिस्थि, गुण, कल्पना यांना म्हणतात. ते फक्त जाणू शकतो पाहू किंवा स्पर्श करू शकत नाही.

**An abstract nouns is the name of some state, quality, feeling or idea that we can only think or feel but we can not touch or see.**

**Quality - (गुण दर्शक)**

- 1) Honesty - हॉनेस्टी - प्रामाणिक  
 2) Truth - ट्रुथ - सत्य  
 3) Courage - करेज - धाडस

**Action :- (कृती दर्शक)**

- 1) Choice - चॉइस - पसंद करणे  
 2) Sight - साईट - दृष्ट

**State :- स्थितीदर्शक**

- 1) Youth - युथ - तरुण

**Art :- कला**

- १) Dance- डान्स - नृत्य २) Music- म्युजिक - संगीत

**खाली १०० भाववाचक नाम अभ्यासासाठी देत आहोत.**

- 1) Ability - अबिलीटी-क्षमता  
 2) Adoration - अॅडोरेशन-प्रेम  
 3) Adventure - अॅडवेनचर-धाडस  
 4) Agility - अॅगिलिटी-चपळाई  
 5) Agreement - अॅग्रीमेंट-समजोता

- 7) Amazement-अमेजमन्ट-आश्चर्य 41) Disbelief -डिसबीलीव्ह-अविश्वास  
 8) Anger -अँगर -राग 42) Drudgery- ड्रुजेरी -कष्टाचे  
 9) Annoyance -अनोएन्स-वैतास 43) Ease -इज -सुखसोई  
 10) Anxiety -एनॉकाझिटी-घोर 44) Education-एज्युकेशन-शिक्षण  
 11) Apathy -अंपाथी -औरासोन 45) Ego -ईगो -अहंकार  
 12) Apprehension-अप्रहेशन-धास्ती भिती 46) Element -एलीमेन्ट-घटक  
 13) Artistry-आरटीस्ट्राय-कलावंताची कला 47) Empathy- इम्पथी -कुवत  
 14) Austerity-ऑस्टेरीटी-काटेकोरपणा 48) Error -एरर -चुक  
 15) Awe -आव- दरारा 49) Evil -ईव्हिल -धुर्त  
 16) Beauty -ब्यूटी- सुंदर 50) Excitement-एक्साईट -खळबळ  
 17) Beggary -बेगरी- दारिद्री 51) Faith -फेथ -विश्वास  
 18) Belief -बिलिफ- विश्वास 52) Fashion -फॅशन -चाल  
 19) Bluff -ब्लफ- फसवणूक 53) Fool -फुल - मुख  
 20) Boredom- बोरेडम- कंटाळवाणे पण 54) Foolishness-फुलीशनेस -मुखपणा  
 21) Bravery -बेवरी -शौर्य 55) Forgiveness-फरगीव्हनेस-क्षमाशिलता  
 22) Burden -बर्डन -दबाव 56) Freedom -फ्रीडम -स्वातंत्र्य  
 23) Calm -काम -शांत 57) Friendship-फ्रेंडशिप -मैत्री  
 24) Care -केअर - काळजी 58) Fun -फन -गंमत  
 25) Caution -काऊशन - सावधानी 59) Future-फ्यूचर- भविष्य  
 26) Chaos -चोस - अंदाधूदी 60) Gallantry -गॅलेन्ट्री -शौर्य  
 27) Charity -चॅरीटी - दयाळूपण 61) Generosity-जनरॉसीटी-औदार्य  
 28) Childhood-चाईल्डहूड- बालपणा 62) Genius-जिनीअस-अलौकिक बुद्धिमत्ता  
 29) Coldness -कोल्डनेस-थंडपणा 63) Gesture -जेसचर - हावभाव  
 30) Comfort- कंमर्फट -सोईचे 64) Goodness- गुडनेस -चांगुलपणा  
 31) Crime -क्राईम -गून्हा 65) Gossip -गॉसीप -गप्पाटप्पा  
 32) Death -डेथ- मृत्यू 66) Gratitude -ग्रॅटीट्युड-कृतज्ञता  
 33) Deceit -डीसीट -कपटी 67) Greatness- ग्रेटनेस -महानता  
 34) Defeat -डिफीट -पराभव 68) Grief -ग्रीफ - दुःख  
 35) Delight -डालाईट-आनंदी 69) Grumpiness-ग्रम्पीनेस-चिडखोरपणा  
 36) Democracy-डेमॉक्रोसी-लोकशाही 70) Gusto- गस्टो -आनंद  
 37) Demon -डेमन -भूत 71) Happiness-हॅपीनेस -आनंदीपणा  
 38) Despair -डिस्पअर-निराशा 72) Hate- हेट -द्वेष  
 39) Determination-डिटर मिनेशन-करारीपणा 73) Help- हेल्प -मदत  
 40) Disappointment-डिसअपॉईन्टमेंट-निराशा 74) Helpfulness- हेल्फुल नेस-आनंदीपणा

- 75) Hero-हिरो -नायक / महापुरुष  
 76) Heroism- हिरोईसम-शौर्य  
 77) Hint- हिन्ट -सुचना  
 78) Honesty- हॉनेस्टी -प्रामाणिकपणा  
 79) Honour- हॉनर -सन्मान  
 80) Hope- होप -आशा  
 81) Humor- ह्यूमर -विनोद  
 82) Idea- आईडीया -कल्पना  
 83) Idoltry- आईडॉलट्री-मुर्तीपुजा  
 84) Ignorance- इंगनोरन्स-अज्ञान  
 85) Imagery- इमेजरी -कल्पनाचित्र  
 86) Imitation- इमिटेशन- अनुकरण  
 87) Importance-इंपारटन्स- महत्त्व  
 88) Inclination-इंक्लीनेशन-प्रवृत्ती  
 89) Indignity- इंडीगनीटी-अपमान  
 90) Infancy- इंफन्सी -बाल्यावस्था  
 91) Insincerity-इंसेरीटी -खोटेपणा  
 92) Insolence- इन्सोलेन्स-चढेलपणा

- 93) Insult- इंसल्ट -अपमान  
 94) Justice- जस्टीस -न्याय  
 95) Keepsake- किपसेक- भेटवस्तू  
 96) Knowledge-नॉलेज -ज्ञान  
 97) Legacy- लेगसी -वारसा  
 98) Legend- लेगंड -आख्यायीका  
 99) Leverage- लव्हेरेज -पत  
 100) Liberty- लर्सटी -स्वातंत्र्य  
 101) Life- लाईफ -जीवन  
 102) Loan- लोन -कर्ज  
 103) Love- लव्ह -प्रेम  
 104) Luck- लक -नशीब  
 105) Lust- लस्ट -लालसा  
 106) Manners- मॅनर्स -शिष्टाचार  
 107) Matter- मॅटर -विषय  
 108) Melancholy-मेलॉनचेली-खिन्न  
 109) Favor -फेव्हर -मर्जी  
 110) Fear -फिअर -भोगी

**There are two kinds of Number - वचनाचे दोन प्रकार आहेत.**

**1) Singular Number :- एकवचन**

Which Noun is mentioned singular form It is called singular Number.

जे नाम एक व्यक्ती किंवा वस्तू दर्शविते त्यास एक वचन असे म्हणतात.

**2) Plural Number :- अनेक वचन**

Which Noun is mentioned plural form It is called plural Number.

जे नाम एका पेक्षा अधिक व्यक्ती किंवा वस्तू दर्शविते त्यास अनेक वचन असे म्हणतात.

**नियम :- 1. सामान्यपणे एक वचनी नामास S प्रत्यय लावून अनेक वचन बनवतात.**

|                  |                  |                    |              |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1) Boy - बॉय     | - मुलगा          | Boys - बॉयज        | - मुले       |
| 2) Girl - गर्ल   | - मुलगी          | Girls - गर्ल्स     | - मुली       |
| 3) Pen - पेन     | - लेखणी          | Pens - पेन्स       | - लेखणी      |
| 4) Desk - डेस्क  | - बाक            | Desks - डेस्कस     | - बाक        |
| 5) Book - बूक    | - पुस्तक         | Books - बूक्स      | - पुस्तके    |
| 6) Board - बोर्ड | - फळा            | Boards - बोर्डस    | - फळे        |
| 7) Cow - काऊ     | - गाय            | Cows - काऊज        | - गायी       |
| 8) Ball - बॉल    | - चेंडू          | Balls - बॉल्स      | - चेंडू      |
| 9) Bat - बॅट     | - फळी            | Bats - बॅट्स       | - अनेक फळी   |
| 10) Chair - चेअर | - खुर्ची         | Chairs - चेअर्स    | - खुर्च्या   |
| 11) Hat - हॅट    | - टोपी           | Hats - हॅट्स       | - टोप्या     |
| 12) Mat - मॅट    | - चटई            | Mats - मॅट्स       | - चटया       |
| 13) Cat - कॅट    | - मांजर          | Cats - कॅट्स       | - अनेक मांजर |
| 14) Lamp         | - लॅम्प - दिवा   | Lamps - लॅम्पस     | - दिवे       |
| 15) Plant        | - प्लॅन्ट - रोपट | Plants - प्लॅन्ट्स | - रोपटे      |

**नियम :- 2. ज्या नामाच्या शेवटी “S”, “Sh”, “Ch” किंवा X व्यंजन येते. त्यांच्यापुढे “es” लावून अनेक वचन बनतात.**

|           |                 |         |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| 16) Class | - क्लास - वर्ग  | Classes |
| 17) Bush  | - बूश - झडूप    | Bushes  |
| 18) Brush | - ब्रश - कुंचला | Brushes |
| 19) Match | - मॅच - सामना   | Matches |

|           |                  |         |
|-----------|------------------|---------|
| 20) Watch | - वॉच - घड्याळ   | Watches |
| 21) Tax   | - टॅक्स - कर     | Taxes   |
| 22) Dish  | - डीश - भांडी    | Dishes  |
| 23) Fish  | - फीश - मासा     | Fishes  |
| 24) Box   | - बॉक्स - पेटी   | Boxes   |
| 25) Fox   | - फॉक्स - कोल्हा | Foxes   |
| 26) Kiss  | - किस - चुंबन    | Kisses  |

**नियम:-3 सामान्यतः ज्या नामाच्या शेवटी “O” हे स्वर असते त्यांच्यापुढे “es” प्रत्यय लावून अनेक वचन बनवतात.**

|            |                    |          |
|------------|--------------------|----------|
| 27) Mango  | - मॅंगो - आंबा     | Mangoes  |
| 28) Hero   | - हिरो - नायक      | Heroes   |
| 29) Potato | - पोटॅटो - बटाटा   | Potatoes |
| 30) Echo   | - इको - प्रतिध्वनी | Echoes   |

**नियम:- 4 काही नामाच्या शेवटी “O” असते पण त्यास “es” प्रत्यय न लावता “S” प्रत्यय लागतो**

|             |                                 |          |
|-------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| 31) Ratio   | - रेशो - गुणोत्तर               | Ratios   |
| 32) Photo   | - फोटो - छायाचित्र              | Photos   |
| 33) Memento | - मिमेन्टो - स्मरणचिन्ह         | Mementos |
| 34) Solo    | - सोलो - एकट्याने केलेली क्रिया | Solos    |
| 35) Stereo  | - स्टिरिओ - एकाचवेळी            | Stereos  |

**नियम :- 5 ज्या नामाच्या शेवटी “Y” हे व्यंजन असते त्या शब्दाच्या शेवटी “Y” व्यंजन वगळून त्या ऐवजी “I” हा स्वर येतो व “es” प्रत्येय लागतो.**

|           |                    |         |
|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| 36) Baby  | - बेबी - बालक      | Babies  |
| 37) Lady  | - लेडी - स्त्री    | Ladies  |
| 38) Army  | - आर्मी - सैन्य    | Armies  |
| 39) City  | - सिटी - शहर       | Cities  |
| 40) Copy  | - कॉफी - प्रत      | Copies  |
| 41) Party | - पार्टी - मेजवाणी | Parties |
| 42) Hobby | - हॉबी - छंद       | Hobbies |

**नियम :- 6 काही नामाच्या शेवटी “Y” असते पण “ies” प्रत्यय न लागता “S” प्रत्यय लागतो.**

|             |         |         |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| 43) Monkey  | - माकड  | Monkeys |
| 44) Donkeys | - गाढव  | Donkeys |
| 45) Toy     | - खेळणी | Toys    |
| 46) Key     | - चावी  | Keys    |

नियम :- 7 जर एकवचनी नामाच्या शेवटी f किंवा fe असेल तर f किंवा fe वगळून ves प्रत्यय लागतो.

|           |   |       |           |   |         |
|-----------|---|-------|-----------|---|---------|
| 47) Wife  | - | वाईफ  | -बायको    | - | Wives   |
| 48) Knife | - | नाईफ  | -सुरी     | - | Knives  |
| 49) Life  | - | लाईफ  | -जीवन     | - | Lives   |
| 50) Thief | - | थिफ   | -चोर      | - | Thieves |
| 51) Leaf  | - | लिफ   | -पान      | - | Leaves  |
| 52) Loaf  | - | लोफ   | -लादी     | - | Loaves  |
| 53) Wolf  | - | वूल्फ | -लांडगा   | - | Wolves  |
| 54) Shelf | - | शेल्फ | -सामानाची | - | Shelve  |
| 55) Calf  | - | कॉफ   | -वासरू    |   | Calm    |
| 56) Half  | - | हॉफ   | -अर्धा    |   | Halves  |
| 57) Safe  | - | सेफ   | -तिजोरी   |   | Save    |

नियम :- 8 काही नामांच्या शेवटी f असते पण त्यास ves प्रत्यय लागत नाही कारण f च्या पुर्वी स्वर असेल तर s प्रत्यय लागतो.

|            |        |               |         |
|------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| 58) Roof   | -रूफ   | -छत           | Roofs   |
| 59) Chief  | -सीफ   | -प्रमुख       | Chiefs  |
| 60) Proof  | -प्रूफ | -पुरावा       | Proofs  |
| 61) Belief | -ब्लीफ | -विश्वास      | Beliefs |
| 62) Dwarf  | -ड्राफ | -ठेंगणा माणूस | Dwarfs  |
| 63) Hoof   | -हुफ   | -खुर          | Hoofs   |
| 64) Gulf   | -गल्फ  | -आखात         | Gulfs   |
| 65) Serf   | -सर्फ  | -गुलाम        | Serfs   |



## Nouns

1. Select the correct common noun  
Ex. Ram have have you met your new boss ?  
A.have            B.met            C.your            **D.Boss**
2. Select the correct common noun.  
Ex. The car moved fast  
A.moved            B.the            C.fast            **D.car**
3. Select the common noun.  
Ashok and mohan were enemies during the wor.  
A.and            B. were            C.During            **D.war**
4. Select the common noun  
The doctor worked hard.  
A.The            **B.Doctor**            C.Fast            D. worked
5. Which words are abs tract nouns  
A.red,quick,sporty            **B.Sadness, fear, loyalty**  
C.paintbrush, art, beauty            D.Fan, Sports, beach
6. Which are exemples of nouns  
A.Swim, donce, study, earse    B.Above, below, behind, under.  
C.blue, large, beautiful, smart    **D.uncle, kitchen, Apple, respect.**
7. What is a collective noun ?  
A.Any person, okace, thing or idea  
B.A specific person, place, thing or idea  
C.A noub that cab be tiyched.  
**D.A noun that hames a group of perszons animals, places or things**
8. Which is the common noun ?  
They dog barked loudly  
A.The            **B. dog**            C.barked            D.loudly
9. The bridge was opened in 1883  
**A.Bridge**            B.was            C.ioebed            D.In
10. close the gate  
A.The            B.close            **C.gate**            D.none o this
11. School Started early to day  
A.To day            **B.School**            C. Storted            D.early  
Give the correct word for the collections given below.
12. Birds

13. A.fleet B.pack **C.flight** D.Swam.  
lectures
14. A.group B.bunch C.band **D.course**  
Merchabts
15. A.garland B.heap C.horde **D.Caraven**  
goods
16. A.constellation B.consignment C.course **D.train**  
robbers
17. A.norde B.group **C.gang** D.panel  
Find the wrong pair from the pairs given below
18. A.Sailors - crew B.people - crowd  
C.lawa - code **D. trees - group**  
Find the wrong pair from the pairs given below.
19. A.Directors - board B.Hounds - pack  
C.Wagons - train **D. Judges - band**  
Find the wrong pair from the pairs given below
20. A.keys - bunch B.flowers - bunch  
**C. Robbers - bunch** D. Judge - band  
Find the wrong pair from the pairs
21. A.Robbers - gang B.Sailors - crew  
C. Soldiers - army **D.Students - flock**  
Find the wrong pair from the pairs given below.
22. A.Geese - gaggle **B. Trees - fleet**  
C.People - Multitude D.Sheep - flock  
Which one of the following is not a collective noun ?
23. A.bunch **B.flowers** C.heap D.row  
Which one of the following is not a collective noun ?
24. A.caravan B.crew C.crowd **D.cars**  
What type of noun is the under line word ?  
Ex. wisdom is the better than strength
25. A.common noun B.proper noun  
C.collective noun **D.Abstract noun**  
What type of noun is the under lined word.  
Ex. The croud was very big.  
A.common noun B.proper noun

- C.collective noun** D.Abstract noun
26. What type of noun is the linderline word.  
Ex. Integrity (अखंडत्व) i s best policy  
A.common noun B.proper noun  
**C.collective noun** D.Abstract noun
27. Find the oddman out  
A.Nanded **B.village** C.Nagpur D.Nasik
28. Choose collective noun from given.  
**A.century** B.city C.Aurangabad D.players
29. Choose proper noun from given alternatives  
A.Village **B.Nasik** C.city D.colony
30. Choose common noun from given alter natives  
A.Mahatma Gandhi B.Strength  
C.Choice **D.Wowan**
31. Which of the following is an abstract noun  
A.bread B.coffee C.cheese **D.happiness**
32. Choose proper noun from given alter nstive ?  
A.Goat B.tiger C.cow **D.Moti**
33. An awl is used by a.....  
A.Farmer **B.shemaker** C.potter D.Backsmith
34. Choose from the alternatives the noun form of the verb sit  
A.sit B.sat **C.seat** D.sitting
35. What is the noun form of the given verb Describe  
A.Describtion B.Distribution **C.Description** D.Descriptions
36. Choose from the following the noun form of Brief  
A.Abbreviate **B.Briefness** C.Briefly D.Breach
37. Indentify the correct noun form fo Rely - भरवसा ठेवणे  
A.Relying B.Reliable C.Relines **D.Reliance**
38. Which one of the alternatives would fill in the sentence ? He won the gold..... in high jump  
A.middle B.meddle **C.medal** D.medle
39. which one of the following alternatives is not a noun ?  
A.Answer B.writer C.River **D.Smarter**
40. India won the Hero - cup -- in this sentence the word hero cup is  
A.A verb **B.A noun** C.An adverb D.An adjectives

41. Fill in the blank choosing from the alternatives the correct word A .. of ship collection.  
A.flock B.flight **C.fleet** D.pride
42. Indicate the parts of the speech of the word : **mice**  
**A.Common noun** B.Propernoun  
C.Abstracy Noun D.Pronoun
43. What type of noun is the under lined word ?  
wisdom is better than strrength.  
A.Common noun B.proper noun  
**C.Abstract Noun** D.colletive noun
44. Write the noun form of strong  
A.Stronger **B.strength** C.stringest D.stribgness
45. Which one of the following alternatives is not a part of speea  
A.Noun B.verb C.Adhectuve **D.proverb**  
Choose a noun that does not belong to the Grop
46. A.Buiding B.city **C.mount Everest** D.Country
47. A.Budle B.Flock C.crowd **D.Bird**
48. **A.Beauty** B.ink C.Wood D.stone
- Select the kind of noun for the under lined worlds
49. Rohini went to the garden and studieda flock of birds  
A.Prper noun B.common noun  
**C.collective noun** D.Abstract noun
50. Right Brather winvented the Aeroplane  
A.Propernagn **B.commonnoun**  
C.cooective noun D.Abstract noun
51. Birbal was Eempror Akhar`s favouriteminister  
**A.proper noun** B.commonnnoun  
C.collectivenoun D.Abstradnnoun
52. Dr. Rajendra prasad was first president  
A.proper noun **B.common noun**  
C.collectivenoun D.Abstradnnoun
53. The solder was awarded for his bravery  
A.proper noun B.commonnnoun  
C.collectivenoun **D.Abstract noun**
54. Yestreday, I lost my.... of keys.

- A.Bouquet    B.Bumdle    **C.Bunch**    D.packet
55. I saw a ..... of deer in the forest.  
A.Heard    **B.Brood**    C.Group    D.Horde
56. There was a ..... of bees on the mango frees.  
**A.Hive**    B.crowd    C.Gaggle    D.Heap
57. She had a ..... of chickens.  
**A.Brood**    B.Army    C.Folk    D.Band
58. We saw a ..... of birds flying in the sky.  
A.Bunch    B.Group    C.Brood    **D.Flock**
59. Which of the following is a wrongly used collective noun?  
A.A bevy of girls    B.Crew of sailors  
**C.A pride of flowers**    D.A shower of rains
60. Which of the following is a wrongly usdd collective noun.  
A.A band of musicians    B.A b undle of papers  
**C.A baunch fo keys**    D.A dorest of frees
61. Which of the following is a wrongly used collective noun.  
A.A group of people    B.A herd of deer  
**C.A file of flowers**    D.A bunch of grapes
62. Which of the following is a wrongly used collective noun.  
A.A pride of lions    B.A range of mountains  
C.A series of events    **D.A set of fruit trees**
63. Which of the following is a wrongly used collective noun.  
A.A pride of lions    B.A range of mountains  
**C.A series of events**    D.A set of fruit
64. Which of the following is a wrongly used collective noun.  
A.A train of fonkeys    B.A team of horses  
**C.A bunch of bees**    D.A stud of ponies
65. Which of the following is a wrongly used collective noun.  
A.A String of camels    B.A shoal of fishes  
C.A school of whales    **D.A team of asses**
66. Which of the following is a wrongly used collective noun.  
A.A mustor of peacocks    **B.Hive of chikens**  
C.A litter of puppies    D.A pack of asses
67. Which of the following is a wrongly used collective noun.  
A herd of swine    B. A litter of kittens  
**C. A team of cattle**    D. A haul of fishes

## Number - वचन

1. The plural of thief थिफ - चोर is.....  
A. thieves      B. thieftes      **C. thieves**      D. thiews
2. Choos the correct polural form of a noon.  
**A.Radios**      B. Radioes      C.Radioess      D.Radio
3. Pick out the odd matching with referednce to number.  
A. mum- men      **B. mouse-mouses**  
C. foot- feet      D.Goose - geese
4. pick out the odd one - चुकीचे शोधा  
A. Wonan-women      B. child -children  
C. ox - oxen      **D. Tooth - teeths**
5. Choose the correct plural form of - Hoyse घोटा  
**A.Horses**      B. Horse      C. Horsy      D. Horsess
6. Brother - in law choose the plural form of this word.  
A.Bother - ins-low      **B. Bothers - in - low**  
C. Bother -in - lowa      D.Brothers
7. Choose the correct plural form of the word Box.  
A.Box      **B. Boxes**      C. Boxis      D.Boxess
8. Which of the given alternatives would be the plural of the noun Goose ?  
A.Gooses      **B. Geese**      C. Guses      D.Geesses
9. Pick out (शोधा) the wrong matching form of the following.  
A.Brother - in - low- brother- in - laws  
**B.Brother - in - law-Brother-in - laws**  
C.Car - Cars  
D.Joke - Jokes
10. Which is the correct form (बरोबर रूप) of plurals of given word mango.  
A.Mangos B. Mangosis      **C. Mangoes**      D.Mangoess
11. Pick out the wrong matching form the following.  
A.thron- throns      B. Goose - Geese

**C. thesis-thesises**

D.Knife- Knives

12. Which is the plural form of noun wolf  
A.Wolfs      B. Wolfes      C. wolf      **D.wolves**
13. pick out the wrong matching form of following.  
**A.Wife - Wifes**      B. book-books  
C. woman-women      D.papar-papers
14. Which is plural form of foot  
A.foots      **B. feet**      C. feets      D.footes
15. Which is the plural form of son in law जावई  
A.Son-ins      B. Son- in -laws  
**C. sons-in -law**      D.Sons - in-law
16. Which is the plural form fo class.  
A.Class      **B. Classes**      C. classic      D.classess
17. My dad has had Several.....  
A.Jobz      B. jobs      **C. jobs**      D.jobies
18. pick out the corret plural form of copy.  
A.copys      **B. copies**      C. copyes      D.copy
19. pick out the correct plural form fo roof  
A.roof      B. rooves      **C. roofs**      D.roofes
20. pick out the correct liural form match.  
A.matches      B. matchs      **C. matchves**      D.match
21. pick out the correct plural form fo month.  
**A.month**      B. monthes      C. monthies      D.montheis
22. pick out the correct plural form tooth.  
A.toooths      B. toothes      **C. teeth**      D.tooth
23. pick out the correct plural form sheep.  
**A.sheep**      B. sheeps      C. sheepes      D.sheepess
24. pick out the correct plural form key.  
A.key      B. keies      **C. keys**      D.keiess
25. pick out the correct plural form key.  
A.bravenes      B. bravnys      C. brave      **D.braveny**

26. pick out the correct plural form leaf.  
A.leaf                      **B. leaves**                      C.leafs                      D.leafes.
27. pick out the correct plural form ox.  
**A.oxen**                      B. oxen                      C. oxs                      D.oxies.
28. pick - out the correct singular form of the given noun.cities.  
A.citi                      **B. city**                      C. citys                      D.citie
29. pick out the correct singular form of courage.  
A.courages                      B. couragions                      **C. courage**                      D.courag
30. pick out the correct plural form fo potato.  
A.potato                      B. potatoies                      **C. potatoes**                      D.potatos
31. pick out the correct plaral form fo lady.  
**A.ladies**                      B. ladyes                      C. lady                      D.ladys
32. pick out the correct plural form of monkey.  
A.monkeyes                      B. monkeyes                      C. monkies                      **D.monkeys**
33. Pick out the correct plural form of tomato.  
A.tomatos                      **B. tomatoes**                      C. tomatoies                      D.tomato
34. pick out the correct plural form of time.  
A.Story                      B. storys                      **C. stories**                      D.None of these.
35. pick out the correct plural form of piana.  
**A.pianos**                      B. pianoes                      C. pianoles                      D.piano
36. pick out the correct plural form of boss.  
A.bosss                      **B. bosses**                      C. bossies                      D.bossis
37. pick out the correct plural form of bike.  
A.bike                      B. bikies                      **C. bikes**                      D.Boxess
38. pick out the correct plural form of candy.  
**A. candies**                      B. condy                      C. candys                      D.candyes
39. pick out the correct plural form of hobby.  
A.hobbys                      **B. hobbies**                      C.hobbyes                      D.hobbyss
40. pick out the correct plural form of hero.  
A.heros                      B. heroess                      **C. heroes**                      D.heroies
41. pick out the correct plural form of inch.  
A.Inches                      B. Inchs                      **C. Inchies**                      D.Inchy



42. pick out the correct plural form of lily.  
A.lilys                      **B. lilies**                      C. lilyess                      D.liliess.
43. pick out the wrong matching form the following.  
A.bush - bushes                      B. church-churces  
**C. train - train**                      D.radio - radios
44. pick out the wrong matching form the following.  
A.chick - chicks                      B. gloved - gloves  
C. wagan- wagons                      **D.fox- foxs**
45. Select the correct plural form fo shelf.  
A.shelfs                      B. shelves                      C. shelves                      **D.shedlves**
46. Choose the correct singular of Bushes.  
A.Boosh                      B. Bushe                      **C. Bush**                      D.Bush
47. Choose the correct plural form of story.  
**A.Stories**                      B. Story`s                      C. storey                      D.storyes
48. Choose the correct plural form of chief.  
**A.Chiefs**                      B. chedfs                      C. chieves                      D.chifs
49. Choose the correct plural form fo chief.  
A.menorandums                      **B. memoranda**  
C. menorandi                      D.memorandue
50. Choose th correct plural form of father in -low.  
A.medium                      B. medi                      **C. media**                      D.mediac
51. Choose the correct plural form of stimulus.  
A.Stimulus                      B. stimuli                      **C. stimuli**                      D.stimili
52. Choose the correct plural form of medium.  
A.medium                      B. medi                      **C. media**                      D.medias
53. Choose the correct plural form of runner up.  
**A.runners - up**                      B.runner - ups  
C. runners -ups                      D.runner - up
54. Choose the correct plural form of formula.  
A.formulase                      B.formulli                      **C. chieves**                      D.chifs
55. Choose the correct plural form of radius.  
A.radius                      B. radiuss                      **C.radiuses**                      D.radii

56. which of the following can be used only in the singular ?

A.lice                      **B. rice**                      C. mice                      D.dise

57. **A.beet**                      B. feet                      C. sheep                      D.teeth

58. A.pyiomas                      B. jeans                      C. binoculars                      **D.innings**

59. A.scissors                      B. spectacles                      **C.news**                      D.trousers

which of the following can be used only in the plural.

60. A.tatile                      B. battle                      C. rattle                      **D.cattle**

61. A.mathematics B. Gymnastics **C. the timalayas**D.physics

62. A.mass                      **B. people**                      C. crowd                      D.queue

63. A.sock                      **B. hair**                      C. tooth                      D.life.

Fill in the blanks with one of the four vevbs given the brackets.

64. The corwd..... waiting for the chief minister (जमाव)

**A.was**                      B. were                      C. do                      D.have

65. Fiffy sheep..... graxing in the3 field (चरणे)

A.was                      B. have                      C. do                      **D.were**

66. This deer ..... beautiful horns (शिगे)

A.do                      B. are                      **C. has**                      D.have

67. Your hair ..... black.

**A.is**                      B. are                      C. were                      D.did

68. A pair of birds.....flying.

A.were                      **B. was**                      C. have                      D.do

69. politics..... a vital role in the village life.

**A.plays**                      B. play                      C. playing                      D.played

70. The childrens feet..... injured

A.was                      B. has                      C. is                      **D.were**

71. physics..... my favonrite subject.

**A.is**                      B. are                      C. have                      D.were

72. Her looks ..... very attractive.

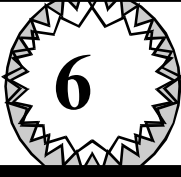
A.is                      B. does                      C. has                      **D.are**

73. His farniture..... repairing.

A.need                      B. meeding                      **C. needs**                      D.needed

74. Where .....my spectacles ?  
A.is                      **B. are**                      C. has                      D.does
75. These poultry ..... mine  
A.is                      **B. are**                      C. has                      D.am
76. Riches ..... proud  
A.make                      B. makes                      C. making                      D.made.
77. Foxes ..... tails.  
A.has                      **B. have**                      C. does                      D.is
78. The women ..... to do their work.  
**A.go**                      B. goes                      C. going                      D.gone
79. The ffindings ..... faise (बातमी)  
A.is                      **B. are**                      C. does                      D.has
80. Mankind ..... not know this.  
A.do                      B. are                      C. have                      D.does
81. My spectacles ..... missing.  
**A.Are**                      B. is                      C. does                      D.has
82. The gallows ..... Just been erected (फाशीचा स्तंभ)  
**A.has**                      B.have                      C. do                      D.are
83. Five hundred rupees ..... been spernt.  
A.is                      B. does                      C. has                      **D.have**
84. Good news..... received by him.  
**A.was**                      B. were                      C. do                      D.have
85. Hundred of fownmen and hundred of villagers..... assembled in the field.  
**A.was**                      B. were                      C. do                      D.has
86. Such phenomena..... seen on the Red sea.  
A.is                      **B. are**                      C. does                      D.has
87. The people in the crowd..... pushing one onother.  
A.was                      **B. were**                      C. does                      D.has
88. The committee..... against us.  
**A.is**                      B. are                      C. does                      D.have

89. The odds ..... against us.  
A.is                      **B. are**                      C. does                      D.has
90. Diabets..... not as sevius as cancer..  
**A.is**                      B. has                      C. are                      D.have
91. The gentry..... people of good social position.  
A.is                      **B. are**                      C. does                      D.have
92. Measles..... an Infecfious disease(गोवर)  
A.are                      B. have                      **C. is**                      D.do
93. My own criterion of success..... the ability to work hard (कसोट्टी)  
A.do                      B. have                      C. are                      **D.is**
94. Fish ..... in water.  
**A.swims**                      B. swim                      C. swimming                      D.swimises.
95. Yours scissiors.....not very shorp.  
A.is                      **B. are**                      C. does                      D.has
96. The family ..... left the house.  
A.are                      B. is                      **C. has**                      D.have
97. All the members of the family ..... left.  
A.has                      **B. have**                      C. does                      D.has
98. The flock of birds..... always seen in the morning.  
**A.is**                      B. are                      C. does                      D.has
99. There ..... few gentry in this town.  
A.is                      **B. are**                      C.does                      D.has
100. The menbrs of the committee.....quarrelling anong them selves.  
A.was                      B. has                      C.does                      **D.are**
101. Make the plurals of the given noun Brush.  
A.Brushies                      B. Brushs                      C.Brushess                      **D.Brushes**
102. Tooth  
A.Tooths                      B. jaw                      **C. teeth**                      D.teoths
103. Watch  
A.watch                      B. watches                      C. watch`s                      **D.watches**
104. Army  
**A.Armies**                      B. Army                      C.Armys                      D.Arness



## Gender of Nouns

### नामाचे लिंग

► There are Four Gender चार लिंग आहेत.

#### ०१. Masculine Gender [पुल्लिंग]

ज्या नामाने पुरुष (male) जातीचा बोध होतो. त्यास पुल्लिंग (Masculine Gender) म्हणतात.

Ex. Boy, Lion, Dog, Horse, etc.  
मुलगा सिंह कुत्रा घोडा

#### ०२. Feminine Gender (स्त्रीलिंग)

स्त्री जातीचा बोध होतो त्यास स्त्रीलिंग (Feminine Gender) म्हणतात.

Ex. Girl, Lioness, Bitch, Mare, etc  
मुलगी, सिंहिण, कुत्री, घोडी

#### ०३. Common Gender [सामान्य लिंग]

ज्या शब्दाने पुरुष व स्त्री या दोन्ही जातीचा बोध होतो त्यास (Common Gender) म्हणतात.

Ex. Child, Person, Friend, Student  
Baby, Parent, Pupil, Servant,  
Thief, Enemy, Cousin, Orphan.  
मुल, माणुस, मित्र, विद्यार्थी, मुल, पालक, शिष्य, नोकर, चोर,  
दुश्मन, चुलत, अनाथ

#### ०४. Neuter Gender [नपुसंकलिंग]

ज्या शब्दाने निर्जीव पदार्थ जे परुषही नसतात आणि स्त्रीही नसते, त्यास Neuter Gender असे म्हणतात. अचेतन किंवा निर्जीव वस्तूला नपुसंकलिंगी म्हणतात.

Ex. Book, Pen, Room, Tree  
पुस्तक, लेखणी, खोली, झाडे

नियम : मूळ नामास (ess) प्रत्यय लावून (Feminine) स्त्रीलिंगी बनवतात.

०१. Auther - लेखक Authoress  
 ०२. Editor - संपादक Editress  
 ०३. Baron- जहागीरदार Baroness  
 ०४. Giant - राक्षस Giantess  
 ०५. Heir - वारस Heiress  
 ०६. Host- यजमान Hostess  
 ०७. Murderer- खुनी Muderress  
 ०८. Lion - सिंह Lioness  
 ०९. Manager-व्यवस्थापक Manageress

१०. Mayor महापौर Mayoress  
 ११. Patron आश्रयदाता Patroness  
 १२. peer सरदार Peeress  
 १३. Poet- कव Poetess  
 १४. Priest - पुजारी Priestess  
 १५. Prophet भविष्यकार Prophtess  
 १६. Shepherd -धनगर Shepherdess  
 १७. Steward -कारभारी Stewardess  
 १८. Viscount- सरदार Viscountess  
 १९. Baronजहागीरदार Baroness

**नियम :** खालील (Masculine noun) चे अंतिम स्वर (Vowel) वगळून -ess प्रत्ययलावतात.

२०. Actor - कलाकार Actress  
 २१. Benefactor - दाता Benefactoress  
 २२. Conductor - वाहक Conductress  
 २३. Enchanter - जादूगार Enchanteress  
 २४. Founder- संस्थापक Foundress  
 २५. Hunter - शिकारी Hounteress  
 २६. Instructor - मार्गदर्शक Instructoress  
 २७. Negro - निग्रो मनुष्य Negress  
 २८. Abbot - मठाधिपती Abbess  
 २९. Arbitrator - पंच Arbitress  
 ३०. Emperor -सम्राट Emperress  
 ३१. Preceptor- उपदेशक Preceptoress  
 ३२. Prince - राजपुत्र Princess  
 ३३. Seamster - शिंपी Seamsteress  
 ३४. Songster - गायक Songsteress  
 ३५. Tempter - सैतान Temptress  
 ३६. Tiger - वाघ Tigress  
 ३७. Traitor - देशभक्त Traitress  
 ३८. Waiter - वाढपी Waitress  
 ३९. Master - मालक Mistress

**नियम :** पुल्लिंग नामाचे स्त्रीलिंगी बनविण्यासाठी -ess जास्त प्रचलित आहे. पण काही वेळेस खालीलप्रमाणे सुद्धा बनवतात.

|     |               |   |                          |                |
|-----|---------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| ४०. | Hero          | - | नायक                     | Heroine        |
| ४१. | Sultan        | - | सुलतान                   | Sultana        |
| ४२. | Signor        | - | इटालियन मनुष्य           | Signora        |
| ४३. | Fox           | - | कोल्हा                   | Vixen          |
| ४४. | Czar          | - | शाहीराजा                 | Czarina        |
| ४५. | Administrator | - | प्रशासक                  | Administratrix |
| ४६. | Executor      | - | मृत्युपत्राचा व्यवस्थापक | Excatrix       |

**नियम :** नामाच्या पहिले किंवा शेवटचे शब्द बदलून स्त्रीलिंगी बनवितात.

|     |                |   |           |  |
|-----|----------------|---|-----------|--|
| ४७. | Bull - Calf    | - | गोर       | Cow - Calf - वासरु                     |
| ४८. | Cock -Sparrow- |   | चिमणा     | Hen - Sparrow -                        |
| ४९. | He - Goat      | - | बकरा      | She - Goat -                           |
| ५०. | He - Bear      | - | अस्वल     | She - Bear -                           |
| ५१. | Jack - ass     | - | गाढव      | Jenny - ass -                          |
| ५२. | Man - Servant  | - | नौकर      | Maid - Servant -                       |
| ५३. | Grand Father   | - | आजोबा     | Grand Mother - आजी                     |
| ५४. | Great- Uncle   | - | आजोबा भाऊ | Great Aunt - अजोबाच्या<br>भावाची बायको |
| ५५. | Land - Lord    | - | जमीनदार   | Land - Lady -                          |
| ५६. | Milk - Man     | - | दुधवाला   | Milk - Woman -                         |
| ५७. | Pea - Cock     | - | मोर       | Pea - Hen                              |
| ५८. | Washer - Man   | - | धोबी      | Washer - Women                         |

| No. | Masculine              | Feminine         |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|
| ५९. | Father - वडील          | - Mother - आई    |
| ६०. | Brother - भाऊ          | - Sister - बहीण  |
| ६१. | Dog - कुत्रा           | - Bitch - कुत्री |
| ६२. | Cock - कोबडा           | - Hen - कोंबडी   |
| ६३. | Gentleman - सभ्य माणूस | - Lady - बाई     |
| ६४. | Husband - पती          | - Wife - पत्नी   |
| ६५. | Man - पुरुष            | - Woman - स्त्री |

|     |                 |                   |                 |              |
|-----|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ६६. | Sir             | - साहेब           | - Madam         | - बाईसाहेब   |
| ६७. | King            | - राजा            | - Queen         | - राणी       |
| ६८. | Nephew          | - पुतण्या         | - Niece         | - पुतणी      |
| ६९. | Uncle           | - काका            | - Aunty         | - काकु       |
| ७०. | Horse           | - घोडा            | - Mare          | - घोडी       |
| ७१. | Papa            | - वडील            | - Mom           | - आई         |
| ७२. | Boy             | - मुलगा           | - Girl          | - मुलगी      |
| ७३. | Lad             | - पोरगा           | - Lass          | - पोरगी      |
| ७४. | Son             | - मुलगा           | - Daughter-     | - मुलगी      |
| ७५. | Bachelor        | - अविवाहित        | - Sinster       | - कुमारी     |
| ७६. | Barber          | - केशकर्तक        | - Hairdresser-  | - केशकर्तीका |
| ७७. | Widower         | - विधूर           | - Widow         | - विधवा      |
| ७८. | Landlord        | - मालक            | - Landlady-     | - मालकीण     |
| ७९. | Drake           | - बडक             | - Duck          | - बडक        |
| ८०. | Buck            | - काळवीट          | - Doe           | - हरीण       |
| ८१. | God             | - देव             | - Goddess-      | - देवी       |
| ८२. | Boor            | - डुक्कर          | - Sow           | - डूकरीण     |
| ८३. | Colt            | - घोड्याचे पिल्लू | - Filly         | - शिंगरू     |
| ८४. | Beau            | - नखरेल           | - Conqueffe-    | - नखरेवाली   |
| ८५. | Monk            | - साधू            | - Nun           | - साध्वी     |
| ८६. | Stag            | - काळवीट          | - Hind          | - काळवीट     |
| ८७. | Old             | - म्हातारा        | - Granny        | - म्हातारी   |
| ८८. | Wizard          | - जादूगार         | - Witch         | - चेटकीन     |
| ८९. | Bridgroom       | - नवरदेव          | - Bride         | - वधू        |
| ९०. | Father in Law   | - सासरा           | - Mother in Law | - सासु       |
| ९१. | Brother in Law- | - भाऊजी           | - Sister in Law | - वहीनी      |





## Gender

1. The feminine fo Horse is  
A. Bitch      B. sow      C. Ewe      **D. mare**
2. pick out odd matching.  
A. Father - mother      **B. ox - bull**  
C. cock- hen      D. husband - wife
3. Find the correct feminine noun of fox.  
A. **vixen**      B. Foxen      C. shefox      D. Foxess
4. Choose the correct gender fo the word Actor.  
A. Act      **B. Actress**      C. Acting      D. Senioractor
5. Select the odd matching with reference.  
A. Cock-hen      B. Dog-bitch  
C. ox - cow      **D. Horse - Horsi**
6. pick out the correct option of God.  
A. Mistress      B. Abbess      C. Landlady      **D. Godedss**
7. Find the correct sculine of Niece.  
**A. Nephew**      B. daughter      C. Stepson      D. brrther
8. Find the correct masculine of Spinster.  
**A. Bachelor**      B. Boy      C. Husband      D. Stepbrother
9. Pick out the correct feminine milkman.  
**A. Milkwoman**      B. milkmaid      C. Milkmen      D. maid
10. pick out the correct feminine poet.  
A. poetry      B. poet      C. poetiss      **D. poetess**
11. Give Feminine for - Master.  
A. miss      B. mrs      C. mister      **D. mistress**
12. Give feminine for - God.  
A. Godlike      B. Godlady      **C. Goddess**      D. princess
13. Match the pairs  
1. Gander      A. Houstess  
2. Wixard      B. Witch  
3. Host      C. Goose

4. prince D. Princess

1.1 - c, 2- a, 3- b, 4-d

**2.1 - c, 2- b, 3- a, 4-d**

3.1 - a, 2- b, 3- c, 4-d

4.1 - d, 2- b, 3- c, 4-a

14. The masculine gender of duck is (psI -2009)

**A.drake** B. drone C. dukle D.dog

15. Match the pairs

**A**

**B**

1. Students

A. He

2. Book

B. It

3. Woman

C. She

4. Ram

D. They

1.1 - c, 2- b, 3- d, 4-a

2.1 - a, 2- c, 3- d, 4-b

**3.1 - d, 2- b, 3- c, 4-a**

4.1 - b, 2- a, 3- c, 4-d

16. Match the pairs

**A**

**B**

1. colt

A. Niece

2. Nephew

B. Bee

3. Dog

C. Bitch

4. Drone

D. Filly

1.1 - c, 2- b, 3- d, 4-a

2.1 - a, 2- c, 3- d, 4-b

**3.1 - d, 2- a, 3- c, 4-b**

4.1 - b, 2- a, 3- c, 4-d

17. Match the pairs

1. Hart

a. doe

2. Buck

b. Roe

3. Bullock

c. Heifer

4. Monk

d. Nun

**1.1 - b, 2- a, 3- a, 4-d**

2.1 - a, 2- b, 3- c, 4-d

3.1 - d, 2- b, 3- c, 4-a

4.1 - b, 2- c, 3- d, 4-a

18. Actor - Actress :: Bachelor .....
- A.lady                      B. girl                      C.woman                      **D.spinster**
19. Father : Mother :: czar : .....
- A.czaress                      B. czaren                      C.czarix                      **D.czarina**
20. Which one of the following is not a pair of word of opposite gender.
- A.Moster- Mistress                      B. Hust - Hostess
- C.Fort - Fortness**                      D. prince- Princess
21. Choose the proper Masculine noun of peahen.
- A.drone                      **B. peacock**                      C.cock                      D.doe
22. Choose the proper masculine noun fo sultan.
- A.Sultanas                      B. sult                      C.Nuece                      **D.Sultana**
23. Choose the proper masculine noun of roe.
- A.mare                      **B. hart**                      C.earl                      D.colt
24. Choose the proper masculine noun of bride.
- A.husband                      B. sir                      **C.groom**                      D.master
25. landlady is masculine gender is
- A.lord                      **B.landlord**                      C.landmaster                      D.master
26. Choose the proper masculine noun fo vixen.
- A.wolf                      **B. fox**                      C.hound                      D.mare
27. Choose the proper masculine noun of hind.
- A.Horse                      B. colt                      C.bull                      **D.stag**
28. Choose the propr masculine noun of bee.
- A.drone**                      B. tiger                      C.bull                      D.hind
29. Choose the proper masculine noun of spinster
- A.man                      B. husband                      **C.bachelor**                      D.boy
30. A) nunece                      **B) monk**                      C) withe                      D) nun
31. A.Cxarina                      B. sultana                      **C.count**                      D.haroine

32. A.heifedr B. vixen C.ewe **D.hart**  
 33. A.Sow B. doe C.filly **D.drake**  
 34. **A.stag** B. bare C.tigress D.countess

Choose the noun in the feminine gender from those given below.

35. A.buck B.hart **C.hind** D.colt  
 36. A.Stallion B.colt C.horse **D.mare**  
 37. **A.brided** B.steward C.abbot D.friar  
 38. A.princess B.stag C.boar D.tiger  
 39. Horse x -----1. Ponny 2. Sister **3. wife** 4. mother  
 40. Give the feminine fo boar  
 A.Sew **B.sow** C.ewe D.foul  
 41. Give the Masculine gendre of Duck.  
 A.he goat **B.drake** C.drone D.cock  
 42. Give the mosculine gender fo bee  
 A.gander B.duck **C.drone** D.peer  
 43. The masculine gender fo Goose  
 A.drake B.drone C.gonder **D. goosling**  
 44. pick out the wrong matching  
 A.peacock - peahen B.jew - jewess  
 C.bachelor - spinster **D.monk - maid**  
 45. The feruinine fo stag is  
 A.hen B.stagress **C.hind** D.goat  
 46. pick out odd one  
 A.Hero - heroin **B.Duck - duchess**  
 C.Czar - czarina D.iad - lass  
 47. The feminine gender of wizard is  
 A.bitch B.wizardess **C.witch** D.woman  
 48. Find out wrong matching  
 A.Merman - mernaïd B.milkman - milkwoman  
 C.bridegroom - bride **D.ram - doe**  
 49. The Masculine of vixen  
**A.fox** B.pig C.stag D.bull

50. Find odd matching  
 A.buck - doe B.colt - filly  
**C.drone - duck** D.poet - heifer
51. Choose the wrong matching reference to moun gender.  
 A.heir - heiress B.genheman- lady  
 C.hunter - huntress **D.poet - poetress**
52. Pick out the wrong matching  
**A.nephew- aunt** B. host - histes  
 C.widower- widow D.patron - patroness
53. Choosed the wrong matching reference to noun gender.  
 A.Prince - princess B.songster - song sterress  
**C.waiter - waiter** D.mastor - mistress
54. Masculine gnder of Excutrix  
 A.cutra B.excute **C.Excecutor** D.excutree
55. Feminine Gender of Host  
 A.Heir B.peer **C.Hostess** D.prophet
56. Find out odd madching  
**A.Bear - Bearass** B.He - goat she3  
 C.jack - Ass - jemy ass D.Man servant maid servant
57. Find out odd matching  
**A.Greatuncle - granny** B.he - sparrow  
 C.nephew - niece D.Bar ber - Hairdresser
58. Find out teminne of God  
 A.bitch B.dog **C.Goddess** D.Cow
59. Find out masculine gender of slut  
 A.male nurse B.Fiance C.Ram **D.Slovene**
60. Find of feminine Gender of Beau  
 A.nun B.hind C.witch **D.conqueffee**
61. Find of feminine Gender of son - in - low  
 A.Sister - in - low **B.daughter - in- low**  
 C.Mother - in - low D.aunty- in - low

62. Find out common gender of following  
A.colt                      **B.pupil**                      C.salesman                      D.Drone
63. Find out common Gender of following  
**A.orphan**                      B.bullock                      C.husband                      D.lass
64. The feminine gender of Earl is  
A.Earless                      B.lady                      **C.countess**                      D.Nymph
65. The masculine gender of Ewe is  
A.Rom                      **B.Ram**                      C.Raum                      D.Noneotthese
66. Pick out the incorrect pair from the following alternatives.  
A.Fox - vixen                      **B.ox-oxen**                      C.lad-lass                      D.widower-widow
67. Feminine form of merman is  
A.merwoman                      B.merlady                      **C.mermaid**                      D.mermistress
68. Feminine forun of viceroy is made using ..... suffix  
A.ess                      **B.ine**                      C.trix                      D.none of these
- Mark the feminine or masculine genders of the words  
givenbelow.
69. Lon x ----- 1. she - lion **2. Lioness** 3. Lions 4. Noun of these.
70. Duke x----- 1. Duching **2. Duchess** 3. Dulchs 4. None of these
71. Monk x ----- 1. Nun 2. monkey **3. priest** 4. Disciple
72. Lord x ----- 1. God 2. Female **3. Goddess** 4. Doggy
73. Dog x ----- **1. Bitch** 2. Doggie 3. Cat 4. Doggy

1. खालील क्रियापदास er/r प्रत्येय लावून Agent noun बनवतात.

2. क्रियापदास मराठीमध्ये 'णारा' प्रत्येय लावावे.

3. उदा. Speak - स्पीक - बोलणे Speaker - स्पीकर - बोलणारा.

|             |            |   |              |           |
|-------------|------------|---|--------------|-----------|
| 1) Admire   | - अॅडमायर  | - | कौतूक करणे   | Admirer   |
| 2) Advise   | - अडवाइस   | - | सल्ला देणे   | Adviser   |
| 3) Bake     | - बेक      | - | भाजणे        | Baker     |
| 4) Boast    | - बोस्ट    | - | बढाई मारणे   | Boaster   |
| 5) Borrow   | - बारो     | - | उसणे घेणे    | Borrower  |
| 6) Bowl     | - बाउल     | - | चेंडू फेकणे  | Bowler    |
| 7) Bluid    | -बीलुड     | - | बांधणे       | Builder   |
| 8) Buy      | -बाय       | - | विकत घेणे    | Buyer     |
| 9) Call     | -कॉल       | - | बोलावणे      | Caller    |
| 10) Carry   | -कॅरी      | - | वाहून नेणे   | Carrier   |
| 11) Catch   | -कॅच       | - | पकडणे        | Catcher   |
| 12) Cheat   | -चिट       | - | फसवणे        | Cheater   |
| 13) Check   | -चेक       | - | तपासणे       | Checker   |
| 14) Clean   | -क्लिन     | - | स्वच्छ करणे  | Cleaner   |
| 15) Compile | -कंपाइल    | - | रचना करणे    | Compiler  |
| 16) Climb   | -क्लाइव    | - | चढणे         | Climber   |
| 17) Comply  | -कोम्प्लाय | - | अनुरूप वागणे | Complyer  |
| 18) Compose | -कंपोज     | - | रचना करणे    | Composer  |
| 19) Cut     | -कट        | - | कापणे        | Cutter    |
| 20) Dance   | -डान्स     | - | नाचणे        | Dancer    |
| 21) Deal    | डील        | - | मार्ग दाखवणे | Dealer    |
| 22) Deceive | - डिसीव्ह  | - | फसवणे        | Deceiver  |
| 23) Defend  | - डिफेन्ड  | - | रक्षण करणे   | Defender  |
| 24) Deliver | - डिलीवर   | - | पत्रे पोचवणे | Deliverer |

|               |             |   |                |             |
|---------------|-------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| 25) Destroy   | - डिसट्रॉय  | - | नष्ट करणे      | Destroyer   |
| 26) Detect    | - डिटेक्ट   | - | शोध लावणे      | Detecter    |
| 27) Develope  | - डेव्हेलोप | - | विकास करणे     | Developer   |
| 28) Discover  | - डिस्कव्हर | - | शोधून काढणे    | Discoverer  |
| 29) Do        | - डु        | - | करणे           | Doer        |
| 30) Draw      | - ड्रॉ      | - | चित्र काढणे    | Drawer      |
| 31) Dream     | - ड्रीम     | - | स्वप्न पाहणे   | Dreamer     |
| 32) Drink     | - ड्रीक     | - | पिणे           | Drinker     |
| 33) Drive     | - ड्राइव्ह  | - | चालवणे         | Driver      |
| 34) Dwell     | - डेव्हेल   | - | चिंतन करणे     | Dweller     |
| 35) Eat       | - इट        | - | खाणे           | Eatter      |
| 36) Employ    | -एम्पलॉय    | - | उपयोग करणे     | Employer    |
| 37) Entertain | -इंटरटेन    | - | करमणूक करणे    | Entertainer |
| 38) Examine   | - एक्झामीन  | - | तपासणे         | Examiner    |
| 39) Export    | -एक्सपोर्ट  | - | आयात           | Exporter    |
| 40) feed      | - फिल्ड     | - | खाऊ घालणे      | feeder      |
| 41) Fight     | -फाइट       | - | लढणे           | Fighter     |
| 42) Fill      | - फिल       | - | भरणे           | Filler      |
| 43) Find      | -फाइन्ड     | - | शोधणे          | Finder      |
| 44) Fix       | -फिक्स      | - | एकत्र करणे     | Fixer       |
| 45) Follow    | -फालो       | - | अनुकरण करणे    | Follower    |
| 46) Gamble    | -गॅम्बल     | - | जुगार खेळणे    | Gambler     |
| 47) Graze     | -ग्रेज      | - | चरणे           | Grazer      |
| 48) Give      | -गिव्ह      | - | देणे           | Giver       |
| 49) Gaze      | -गेज        | - | टक लावून पाहणे | Gazer       |
| 50) Grow      | -ग्रो       | - | वाढणे          | Grower      |
| 51) Hate      | - हेट       | - | द्वेष करणे     | Hater       |
| 52) Hear      | - हिअर      | - | ऐकणे           | Hearer      |
| 53) Help      | - हेल्प     | - | मदत करणे       | Helper      |
| 54) Hit       | - हिट       | - | टोला देणे      | Hitter      |
| 56) Hunt      | -हंट        | - | शिकार करणे     | Hunter      |
| 57) Inform    | -इंफॉर्म    | - | माहिती देणे    | Informer    |



|              |           |   |                  |           |
|--------------|-----------|---|------------------|-----------|
| 58) Join     | -जॉइन     | - | समावेश करुन घेणे | Joiner    |
| 59) Jump     | -जम्प     | - | उडी मारणे        | Jumper    |
| 60) Kill     | -किल      | - | ठार करणे         | Killer    |
| 61) Lead     | -लिड      | - | मार्गदाखवणे      | Leader    |
| 62) Learn    | -लर्न     | - | शिकणे            | Learner   |
| 63) Lend     | -लेंड     | - | उसणे घेणे        | Lender    |
| 64) Light    | -लाईट     | - | प्रकाश देणे      | Lighter   |
| 65) Listen   | -लिसन     | - | ऐकणे             | Listener  |
| 66) Love     | -लव्ह     | - | प्रेम            | Lover     |
| 67) Make     | -मेक      | - | बनवणे            | Maker     |
| 68) Manage   | -मॅनेज    | - | व्यवस्था करणे    | Manager   |
| 69) Mend     | -मेंड     | - | दुरुस्थ करणे     | Mender    |
| 70) Mix      | -मिक्स    | - | मिसळणे           | Mixer     |
| 71) Murder   | -मर्डर    | - | खुण करणे         | Murderer  |
| 72) Open     | -ओपन      | - | उघडणे            | Opener    |
| 73) Own      | -ओन       | - | स्वतःकरणे        | Owner     |
| 74) Pack     | -पॅक      | - | बंद              | Packer    |
| 75) Point    | -पॉइन्ट   | - | नेम धरणे         | Pointer   |
| 76) Pay      | -पे       | - | देणे             | Payer     |
| 77) Plant    | -प्लॅन्ट  | - | रोपटे लावणे      | Planter   |
| 78) Play     | -प्ले     | - | खेळणे            | Player    |
| 79) Present  | -प्रेजेंट | - | सादर करणे        | Presenter |
| 80) Presever | -रिझर्व   | - | राखून ठेवणे      | Presever  |

उपपदे इंग्रजी भाषेचे खास वैशिष्ट्य आहे. उपपदाना विशेषणे म्हणणे योग्य ठरते. तसेच उपपदाना Closed word clause मध्ये Determiners असे म्हणतात.

### a / an चा उपयोग

- 1) ज्या एकवचनी सामान्य नामाच्या उच्चाराची सुरुवात व्यंजनाने होते. अशा एकवचनी सामान्य नामापूर्वी 'a' हे उपपद वापरतात.  
Ex. a book, a pen, a pencil, a fan, a notebook etc.
- 2) ज्या एकवचनी सामान्यनामाची सुरुवात व उच्चार स्वराने होत असते, अशा एकवचनी सामान्य नामापूर्वी 'an' हे उपपद वापरतात.  
Ex. an ant, an orange, an inkpot, an eye, an umbrella, an ear, an animal, etc.
- 3) ज्या एकवचनी सामान्य नामाची सुरुवात स्वराने होते परंतु त्याचा उच्चार मात्र व्यंजनासारखा होतो अशा एकवचनी सामान्य नामापूर्वी 'an' न वापरता 'a' हे उपपद वापरतात.  
Ex. a unity, a university, a uniform, a union, etc.
- 4) काही सामान्यनामाची सुरुवात व्यंजनाने होत असते परंतु त्यांचा उच्चार मात्र स्वराने होत असतो. तेव्हा अशा प्रकारच्या सामान्यनामापूर्वी 'a' न वापरता 'an' वापरतात.  
Ex. an hour, an honest, etc.

### The चा उपयोग

- 1) जगामध्ये एकमेव असणाऱ्या अथवा अद्वितीय म्हणून उल्लेख केलेल्या नामाच्या अगोदर The हे उपपद वापरतात.  
Ex. The sun, The Moon, The Sky, The Earth, etc.
- 2) विशिष्ट ग्रंथाच्या नावाच्या अगोदर the हे उपपद वापरतात.  
Ex. The Ramayana, The Mahabharata, The Kuran, The Bible etc.
- 3) वाद्यांच्या नावाच्या अगोदर the हे उपपद वापरतात.  
Ex. The Drum, The Harmonium, The Flute, etc.
- 4) महासागर, पर्वत, बेटांचा समुह, वाळवंट, संघराज्य, यांच्या नावाच्या अगोदर the हे

- Ex. The Himalaya, The Arabian Ocean, The Sahara, The U.S.A. etc.
- 5) नद्यांच्या नावाच्या अगोदर the हे उपपद वापरतात.
- Ex. The Ganga, The Yamuna, The Godawari, etc.
- 6) एकवचनी सामान्य नामाचा प्रथम उल्लेख आल्यास a किंवा an वापरतात. परंतु पुन्हा एकदा त्याच नामाचा उच्चार आल्यास तिथे the हे उपपद वापरतात.
- Ex. I saw a cat. The cat is black.
- 7) Supelative degree मध्ये the वापरतात.
- Ex. She is the best singer.
- 8) राष्ट्राचे लोक तसेच बँकाची नावे यांच्या अगोदर the वापरतात.
- Ex. The Indians. The Americans, The State Bank of India, The Bank of Maharashtra, etc.
- 9) रेल्वेच्या किंवा जहाजांच्या नामापूर्वी तसेच वर्तमानपत्राच्या नामपूर्वी the हे उपपद वापरतात.
- Ex. i) The Times of India.  
ii) The Ratarani Express.  
iii) The Gangotri.

### उपपद केंव्हा वापरत नाहीत.

- 1) मोजता न येणाऱ्या नामापूर्वी उपपद वापरत नसतात.
- Ex. Water, Advise, Milk, Oil, etc.
- 2) वारांच्या, महिन्याच्या, ऋतूच्या, नामापूर्वी उपपद वापरता येत नाही.
- Ex. Sunday, January, March, December, etc.
- 3) विशेषनाम तसेच पदार्थवाचकनाम, भाव वाचकनाम यांच्यापूर्वी सहसा उपपद वापरत नाहीत.
- Ex. Mohan, Kindness, etc.
- 4) खेळ, कला, शास्त्रे यांच्या नामाच्या अगोदर उपपद वापरता येत नाही.
- Ex. Cricket, Painting, Science, etc.

## Question on Articles

01. He is ..... one-move wonder.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
02. It is ..... useful book.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
03. After ..... hour's delay, the bus started again.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
04. We celebrate ..... Diwali with great joy.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
05. Amit is ..... honest boy.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
06. I saw a boy. .... boy was mad.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
07. This is ..... orange.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
08. There is ..... book on the table.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
09. He is not ..... honourable man.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article

10. .... best student in the class.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
11. Elizabeth ..... second visited India recently.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
12. He was going to ..... market.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
13. The book was in ..... good condition.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
14. Which is ..... longest river in India?  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
16. It is ..... universal truth.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
17. What ..... excellent idea it is.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
18. This is ..... historic event.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
19. What ..... pretty girl.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
20. I will give you ..... piece of advice.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article

21. She learnt to play ..... flute.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
22. Mr. Raut is ..... university student.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
23. I was talking to ..... Mayor yesterday.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
24. Mr. Pande is ..... M.Sc.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
25. Last year we visited ..... Taj Mahal.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
26. .... earth is move around the sun.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
27. .... ninth chapter of the book is very interesting.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
28. This is ..... best book.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
29. Rama reads ..... Ramayana.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article

30. Copper is ..... useful metal.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
31. He is ..... untidy boy.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
32. French is ..... easy language.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
33. .... advertisement should be brief.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
34. He set ..... example before others.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
35. Radha is ..... tallest of the two girls.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
36. I am student of ..... Pune university.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
37. Mr. Patil is ..... M.A. in English.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
38. He became ..... great man.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
39. He reads ..... Times of India.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article

40. She is ..... stenographer.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
41. Ram likes ..... music of England.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
42. Please close ..... window.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
43. He was ..... N.C.C. officer.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
44. He is ..... x-ray plant.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
45. .... gold is a precious metal.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
46. .... man is soial animal.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
47. Radha has ..... headache  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
48. .... principal is in the class.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
49. Marathi is ..... Indian language.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article



50. The old man has ..... white hair.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
51. I liked ..... tea, she offered me.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) no article
52. You can not be ..... Tendulkar.  
1) an 2) the  
3) no article 4) a
53. He was ..... best musician of his time.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) no article
54. You have ..... hundred rupees.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) no article
55. She is ..... old love of mine.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
56. Thre is ..... x-ray plants.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
57. Let us have ..... smoke.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
58. They went on talking all ..... night.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
59. Yashwantrao ..... first chief minister  
Maharashtra was a great leader.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article

60. Eggs sell fifteen rupees ..... dozen.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
61. I wrote to ..... father for money.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
62. You think you are ..... Newton.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
63. You gave me ..... few books.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
64. He is ..... better teacher than ..... clerk. (*Different persons*)  
 1) the, the 2) No article  
 3) an, an 4) a, a
65. She was ..... African by birth, not ..... European.  
 1) the, the 2) an, the  
 3) an, a 4) an, an
66. This is .....lamb.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
67. We found him ..... litle worried.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
68. They are rathe in ..... fire.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
69. The king died without ..... heir.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article

70. Most of ..... students are good.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
71. I saw ..... man of two heads.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
72. You are quite ..... lucky man.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
73. You have never seen such ..... accident.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
74. He became ..... great singer.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
75. She is fond of ..... milk and ..... banana.  
 1) no article, a 2) a, an  
 3) the, the 4) an, a
76. .... dog is ..... faithful animal.  
 1) a, a 2) the, the  
 3) an, an 4) no article
77. We have ..... hour and ..... half for dinner.  
 1) no article 2) an, a  
 3) the, the 4) a, a
78. They are invited to ..... dinner.  
 1) a 2) an  
 3) the 4) No article
79. George is ..... socialist not ..... communist.  
 1) a, a 2) the, the  
 3) an, an 4) no article
80. .... rich and ..... poor should live together.  
 1) a, a 2) the, the  
 3) an, an 4) no article

81. I shall come back on ..... 20th of January.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
82. You get ..... stipend of Rs. 1000 .....  
1) a, a 2) an, an  
3) the, the 4) no article
83. You can not do such ..... difficult work.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
84. He gave me ..... advice.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
85. She may be ..... Lata.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
86. It is ..... pen as you gave me.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
87. We saw nearly half ..... dozen newly  
built houses in this lane.  
1) a 2) an  
3) the 4) No article
88. They are ..... brother and ..... sister.  
1) a, a 2) no article  
3) an, an 4) the, the

**Pronoun (सर्वनाम ):-** Pronoun means for a noun A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

नामाच्या ऐवजी वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या शब्दास सर्वनाम असे म्हणतात.

**Kinds of pronouns :-सर्वनामाचे प्रकार**

**1) Personal pronouns :- पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम**

A pronoun that stands for a person or thing is called a personal pronoun.जे सर्वनाम व्यक्ती किंवा वस्तुसाठी वापरतात त्यास पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम असे म्हणतात.

| Subjdt = कर्म               | Singular<br>एकवचन                             | Plural<br>अनेकवचन        |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 st person<br>प्रथम पुरुष  | I - मी  | We - आम्ही               |
| 2nd person<br>द्वितीय पुरुष | You - तू                                      | You - तुम्ही             |
| 3rd person<br>तृतीय पुरुष   | He, -ता<br>she - ती<br>It - ते<br>Boy - मुलगा | They - ते<br>boys - मुले |

## 2) Possessive pronouns :- मालकी दर्शक सर्वनाम

|        |        |       |        |          |       |        |         |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|---------|
| 1) I   | मी     | mine  | माझे   | 6) It    | ते    | It's   | त्याचे  |
| 2) You | तू     | Yours | तुझे   | 7) We    | आम्ही | Ours   | आमचे    |
| 3) You | तुम्ही | Yours | तुमचे  | 8) They  | ते    | Theirs | त्यांचे |
| 4) He  | तो     | His   | त्याचे | 9) Boy   | मुलगा | Boy's  | मुलाचे  |
| 5) She | ती     | Her   | तिचे   | 10) Boys | मुले  | Boys'  | मुलांचे |

- 1) Here is **my** pen - येथे माझी पेन आहे. 2) This is **your** car - ही तुझी कार आहे.  
3) She is **his** sister - ती त्याची बहीण आहे.

## 3) Demonstrative pronouns :- दर्शक सर्वनाम

|          |     |              |             |     |             |
|----------|-----|--------------|-------------|-----|-------------|
| 1) This  | धिस | हा,ही,हे     | 4) Those    | दोज | त्या, ती,ते |
| 2) That  | दॅट | तो,ती,ते     | 5) Such     | सच  | असा,        |
| 3) These | दिज | ह्या, ही, हे | 6) The same | सेम | सारखी       |

## 4) Distribute pronouns :- विभाजक सर्वनाम

- 1) Each इच प्रत्येक  
2) Either of आइदर ऑफ दोन्हीपैकी एक  
3) Neither of नाइदर ऑफदोन्ही पैकी एक ही नाही  
5) Every one एव्हरी वनप्रत्येकाला

- 1.Each of the students has paid the fees. विद्यार्थ्यांपैकी प्रत्येकाने फी दिलेली आहे.  
2.Either of the workers will attend his duty. कमगारपैकी एकाने त्याचा कर्तव्यावर उपस्थित राहणार  
3.Every one has his own problem. प्रत्येकाला स्वतःच्या अडचणी आहेत.  
4. Neither of them is my son. त्यापैकी एक ही माझा मुलगा नाही.

## 5) Reciprocal pronouns :- परस्पर पुरक सर्वनाम

- 1) Each- other-एकमेकात (दोघामध्ये)  
2) One- another-एकमेकात (दोघापेक्षा जास्त)  
1. The students quarrelled with one another.  
विद्यार्थ्यांनी एकमेकात भांडूण घेतले. (दोघापेक्षा जास्त)  
2. The two girls spoke to each other. दोन मुली एकमेकात बोलल्या  
3. The two men hate each other. दोन माणसे एकमेकांचा द्वेष करतात.  
4. Renu, komal, sakhu and priti help one another.  
रेणू, कोमल, सखू, आणि प्रिती एकमेकांना मदत करतात.  
5. The couple spoke to each other जोडप एकमेकांत बोलतात.  
6. They all gave evidence against one another.  
त्यांनी एकमेकांच्या विरुद्ध पुरावा सादर केला.

## 6) Reflexive pronouns :- आत्मवाचक सर्वनाम

|     |        |                         |      |       |                       |
|-----|--------|-------------------------|------|-------|-----------------------|
| I   | मी     | Myself मी स्वतः         | It   | ते    | Itself ते स्वतः       |
| You | तू     | Yourselt तू स्वतः       | We   | आम्ही | Ourselves आम्ही स्वतः |
| You | तुम्ही | Yourselves तुम्ही स्वतः | They | ते    | Themselves स्वतः      |
| He  | तो     | Himself तो स्वतः        | Boy  | मुलगा | Himself तो स्वतः      |
| She | ती     | Herself ती स्वतः        | Boys | मुले  | Themselves ते स्वतः   |

- 1) I ask myself. मी स्वतः ला विचारतो.
- 2) You burnt yourself. तु स्वतः जाळून घेतोस.
- 3) You wasted yours selves तुम्ही स्वतः वाया गेले.
- 4) He thinks himself स्वतः चा विचार करतो.
- 3) She cries herself. ती स्वतः रडती.
- 4) It dances it self. ते स्वतः नाचतात.
- 5) We work ourselves. आम्ही आमच काम करतो.
- 6) They deceive themselves. ते स्वतः ला फसवतात.

## 7) Emphatic or emphasizing pronouns :- दबाबसुचक सर्वनाम

A pronoun used to convey emphasis is called emphasising pronouns.

खालील सर्वनामाचा उपयोग कर्त्याच्या लगेच करतात.

- 3) I myself locked the door. मी स्वतः हुन दरवाजा लावून घेतला.
- 4) You yourself asked for money. तु स्वतः हुन पैसे मागीतला.
- 1) He himself comes here. तो स्वतः हुन येथे आला.
- 2) She herself gets married. ती स्वतः हुन लग्न केली.

## 8) Indefinite pronouns :- अनिश्चित वाचक सर्वनाम

- 1) Everybody - एव्हरीबडी - प्रत्येकजन
- 2) Somebody - समबडी - कोणीतरी
- 3) Nobody - नोबडी - कोणीही नाही
- 4) Everyone - एव्हरीवन - प्रत्येकजन
- 5) Someone - समवन - कोणीतरी
- 6) Noone - नोवन - कोणीही नाही
- 7) Anyone - एनीवन - कोणी एक
- 8) Everything - एव्हरीथिंग - प्रत्येक गोष्ट

|     |           |            |   |              |
|-----|-----------|------------|---|--------------|
| 9)  | Something | - समर्थिंग | - | काहीतरी      |
| 10) | Nothing   | - नर्थिंग  | - | काही नाही    |
| 11) | Anything  | - एनर्थिंग | - | काहीतरी      |
| 12) | All       | - ऑल       | - | सर्व         |
| 13) | some      | - सम       | - | काही         |
| 14) | Much      | - मच       | - | पुष्कळ       |
| 15) | Few       | - फ्यु     | - | थोडे         |
| 16) | Little    | - लिटील    | - | थोडे         |
| 17) | None      | - नन       | - | कोणी ही नाही |

1) None of them answer me. - त्यांच्या पैकी कोणीही उत्तर देत नाही.

2) Some are born great. - काही लोक महान जन्माला येतात.

3) Nobody attended the function. - कोणी ही कार्यक्रमाला उपस्थित नव्हते.

4) Somebody has stolen my watch.- कोणी तरी माझी घडी चोरली.

#### 9) Relative pronouns :- संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम

|         |     |              |         |      |            |
|---------|-----|--------------|---------|------|------------|
| 1 Who   | उ   | जो, जी, जे   | 4 which | विच  | जे         |
| 2 Whom  | हूम | जीला, ज्याला | 5 That  | दॅट  | तो, ती, ते |
| 3 Whose | हूज | ज्याचे, जीचे | 6 where | वेअर | जेथे, तेथे |

#### 10) Interrogative pronouns :- प्रश्नार्थक सर्वनाम

**Which pronoun are used to ask questions. It is called Interrogative pronoun.** जे सर्वनाम प्रश्न विचारण्यासाठी वापरल्या जाते त्यास प्रश्नार्थक सर्वनाम असे म्हणतात.

|             |          |             |            |        |          |
|-------------|----------|-------------|------------|--------|----------|
| 1 What      | वॉट      | काय         | 6 When     | वेन    | केव्हा   |
| 2 What time | वाट टाईम | कोणत्यावेळी | 7 Where    | वेअर   | कोठे     |
| 3 How       | हॉऊ      | कसे         | 8 Why      | वाय    | का       |
| 4 How long  | हॉऊ लॉग  | कितीवेळ     | 9 Withwhom | विथहुम | कोणासोबत |
| 5 How often | हॉऊ ऑफन  | कितीदा      | 10 Who     | हु     | कोण      |

#### 11) Exclamatory pronouns :- उद्गार वाचक सर्वनाम

What चा उपयोग जेव्हा आश्चर्य व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात तेव्हा ते उद्गार वाचक सर्वनाम असे म्हणतात.

What a terrible ! किती भयानक !



The adjective is such a word which tells (good/ bad) more about Noun. It is called adjective  
नामा बद्दल विशेष माहिती सांगणाऱ्या (चांगली / वाईट) शब्दाला विशेषण असे म्हणतात.

### There are two uses of adjectives

#### 1) **Attributive use:-** आधी विशेषण

जेव्हा विशेषणाचा उपयोग नामच्या अगोदर केला जातो त्यास Attributive use असे म्हणतात. when adjective is used before noun It is called Attributive use.  
I have a **blue** pen. (attributive use) - माझ्या कडे **निळी** पेन आहे.

You are an **intelligent** man - तू **बुद्धीमान** माणूस आहेस.

#### 2) **Predicative use :-** विधी विशेषण

When adjective is used after a noun or pronoun it is called predicative use.

जेव्हा विशेषणाचा उपयोग नामाच्या पहिले न होता नाम किंवा सर्वनाम यांच्यानंतर  
Predicative part मध्ये होतो तेव्हा त्यास predcative use असे म्हणतात.

She was **Industrious**. - ती **कर्मत्पर** होती.

Dada is **clever** - दादा **हुषार** आहे.

kinds of adjectives :- विशेषणाचे प्रकार आहेत.

#### A) **Adjectives of quality (गुणदर्शक विशेषण)**

|   |         |       |        |
|---|---------|-------|--------|
| 1 | Bad     | बॅड   | वाईट   |
| 2 | Good    | गुड   | चांगला |
| 3 | Tall    | टॉल   | उंच    |
| 4 | Foolish | फुलीश | मुख    |

- उदा. 1. I am a **good** man. - मी चांगला माणूस आहे.  
2. You are a **bad** woman. - तू वाईट बाई आहेस.  
3. You are **tall**. - तूम्ही उंच आहात.  
4. He is **small** - तो लहान आहे.  
5. She is a **semi fair** girl. - ती सावळी मुलगी आहे.

**B) Adjective of quantity (प्रमाणदर्शक विशेषण )**

|    |            |           |           |
|----|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1  | Some       | सम        | थोडे      |
| 2  | Much       | मच        | पुष्कळ    |
| 3  | Many       | मेनी      | पुष्कळ    |
| 4  | Enough     | इनफ       | पुरेसे    |
| 5  | A lot of   | अ लॉट ऑफ  | पुष्कळ    |
| 6  | Plenty     | पेलेन्टी  | पुष्कळ    |
| 7  | A part of  | पार्ट ऑफ  | चा भाग    |
| 8  | Little     | लिटल      | काही      |
| 9  | Whole-     | होल       | सर्व      |
| 10 | Sufficient | सफीसिएन्ट | पुरेसे    |
| 11 | None       | नॅन       | काही नाही |
| 12 | Most       | मोस्ट     | अधिक      |

**C) Adjective of Number :- संख्या वाचक विशेषण**

**Definite adjectives of Number Indefinite Adjectives of Number**

A) Definite Numeral adjective :- निश्चित संख्या वाचक विशेषण

Ex. I as cardinals :- (संख्यावाचक)

|        |         |      |
|--------|---------|------|
| One    | वन      | एक   |
| Two    | टू      | दोन  |
| Three  | थ्री    | तीन  |
| Four   | फोर     | चार  |
| Five   | फाईव्ह  | पाच  |
| Six    | सिक्स   | सहा  |
| Seven  | सेव्हन  | सात  |
| Eight  | एट      | आठ   |
| Nine   | नाइन    | नऊ   |
| Ten    | टेन     | दहा  |
| Eleven | एलेव्हन | अकरा |
| Twelve | टवेल्व  | बारा |

## D) Ordinals (क्रमवाचक)

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) First - फर्स्ट - पहिला     | 2) Second- सेकण्ड - दुसरा |
| 3) Third- थर्ड - तिसरा        | 4) Fourth- फोर्थ - चौथा   |
| 5) Fifth- फिफ्थ - पाचवा       | 6) sixth - सिक्थ- सहावा   |
| 7) last - लास्ट - शेवटचा      | 8) Nest - पूढचा           |
| 12) Twelfth - टूवेल्फथ-बारावा |                           |

## E) Indefinite Numeral adjective :- अनिश्चित संख्यावाचक विशेषण

- |           |       |      |
|-----------|-------|------|
| 1. All    | ऑल    | सर्व |
| 2. Few    | फ्यूव | काही |
| 3. No     | नो    | नाही |
| 4. Some   | सम    | काही |
| 5. Many   | मेनी  | खुप  |
| 6. Little | लिटिल | थोडे |

## F) Distribute Numeral adjective :- विभागणी दर्शक संख्यावाचक विशेषण Each, every, Either, neither हे शब्द नामाच्या सुरुवातीस आल्यास Distribute adjective असे म्हणतात.

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Each girl has a book.    | - प्रत्येक मुलीकडे पुस्तक आहे.   |
| 2) Every man is emotional.  | - प्रत्येक व्यक्ती भावनीक आहे.   |
| 3) Either book is your.     | - दोन्ही पैकी एक तुझ पुस्तक आहे. |
| 4) Neither boy is handsome. | - एक ही मुलगा देखणा नाही.        |

## G) Demonstrative Adjectives :- दर्शक विशेषणे

व्यक्ती किंवा वस्तू दर्शविणाऱ्या (point out) विशेषणाना दर्शक विशेषण असे म्हणतात.

- |          |     |            |
|----------|-----|------------|
| 1. This  | धीस | हा, ही, हे |
| 2. That  | दॅट | तो, ती, ते |
| 3. These | दिज | ह्या       |
| 4. Those | दोज | त्या       |

- उदा. 1. This book is red - हे पुस्तक लाल आहे.  
2. That pen is black - ते पेन काळा आहे.  
3. These books are blue - ह्या वह्या निळ्या आहे.  
4. Those pens are green - त्या पेना हिरव्या आहे.

## H) Definite demonstrative Adjective Indefinite Demonstrative Adjectives

- |               |            |                    |            |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| This - धिस -  | हा, ही, हे | Some - सम -        | काही       |
| That - दॅट -  | तो, ती, ते | Any - एनी -        | काही       |
| These - दिज - | ह्या       | Other - ऑदर -      | दुसरे      |
| Those - दोझ - | त्या       | Any other- एनीऑदर- | आणखी दुसरे |
| Such - सच -   | अशी        |                    |            |

**I) Proper adjectives :-** विशेषनाम वाचक विशेषण जे विशेषण विशेषनामा पासून बनते त्यास Proper adjectives असे म्हणतात.

| Proper Noun | Proper adjectives           |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) India    | Indian 4) Canada Candian    |
| 2) Italy    | Italian 5) China Chinese    |
| 3) Russia   | Russian 6) Brazil Brazilian |

**नियम:- Proper nouns व proper adjective या दोन्हीचे अद्य अक्षर Capital असते.**

**J) Possessive Adjectives :-** स्वामीत्व दर्शक विशेषण

|                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) My house - माझ घर         | 6) It's sound - त्याचा आवाज       |
| 2) Your car - तुझी घर        | 7) Our song - आमचं गाण            |
| 3) Yours money- तुम्हचे पैसे | 8) Their claps - त्यांच्या टाळ्या |
| 4) His food - त्याचे अन्न    | 9) Boy's friend - मुलांचा मित्र   |
| 5) Her dance - तिचे नृत्य    | 10) Boys' hostel- मुलाचे वस्तीगृह |

**उदा.** 1. This is **my** car. - हि माझी कार आहे.  
 2. This is **your** pen. - हि तुझी पेन आहे.  
 3. These are **our** chairs. - ह्या आमच्या खुर्च्या आहेत.

**K) Interrogative Adjectives :-** प्रश्न वाचक विशेषण

प्रश्न विचारण्यासाठी ज्या विशेषणाचा उपयोग करतात. त्यास Interrogative adjectives असे म्हणतात.

Which adjectives are used for asking questions. These are called interrogative adjectives.

1. Which pen is yours ? - तुम्हचा कोणता पेन आहे ?
2. Whose book is this ? - हे पुस्तक कोणाचे आहे ?
3. What book do you want to read? तूला कोणते पुस्तक वाचण्याची ईच्छा आहे?

**L) Emphasizing Adjectives :-** दबाव दर्शक विशेषण

by using own and very we emphasis noun, It is called emphasizing adjectives. Own किंवा very चा वापर करून जेव्हा noun वर emphasis केला जाते त्यास emphasizing adjectives. असे म्हणतात.

1. He saw his beloved on the road with his **own** eyes.  
त्याने त्याच्या प्रियसीला त्यांच्या डोळ्यांनी रस्त्यावर पाहिले
2. She killed her husband before her **very** eyes. तीने तिच्या नवऱ्याला तीच्या डोळ्यापुढे ठार केले.

**M) Exclamatory Adjectives :-** उद्गारवाचक विशेषण

When 'what' is used to express sudden feeling or surprise, It is called Exclamatory adjectives.

1. What an ugly woman! - किती कुरूप बाई आहे !
2. What a big building it is ! - किती मोठी इमारत आहे !
3. What a big fool ! - किती महामुर्ख आहेस !

## 14

## Adjective Antonyms

## विरुद्धार्थी विशेषण

|              |          |           |                |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1) Happy     | हॅपी     | आनंदी     | x Unhappy      |
| 2) Forward   | फॉरवर्ड  | प्रगतीसिल | x Backward     |
| 3) Right     | राइट     | बरोबर     | x Wrong        |
| 4) Black     | ब्लॅक    | काळा      | x White        |
| 5) Tame      | टेम      | पाळीव     | x Wild         |
| 6) Virtuous  | वरच्युअस | सभ्य      | x Vicious      |
| 7) Thin      | थीन      | हडकूळा    | x Thick        |
| 8) Religious | रेलीजीअस | धार्मीक   | x Secular      |
| 9) Deep      | डीप      | खोल       | x Shallow      |
| 10) Smooth   | स्मुथ    | मऊ        | x Rough        |
| 11) Common   | कॉमन     | सामान्य   | x Rare         |
| 12) Proper   | प्रॉपर   | योग्य     | x Improper     |
| 13) Patient  | पेशेन्ट  | सभ्य      | x Impatient    |
| 14) Safe     | सेफ      | सुरक्षित  | x Unsafe       |
| 15) Worthy   | वर्दी    | लायक      | x Unworthy     |
| 16) Cool     | कूल      | थंड       | x Warm         |
| 17) Timid    | टीमीड    | भित्रा    | x Venture some |
| 18) True     | ट्रु     | सत्य      | x False        |
| 19) Dull     | डल       | मंद       | x sharp        |
| 20) Wise     | वाइज     | शहाणा     | x Stupid       |
| 21) Ripe     | राइप     | पिकलेला   | x Raw          |
| 22) Quiet    | क्वाइट   | शांत      | x Noisy        |
| 23) Wet      | वेट      | ओझ        | x Dry          |
| 24) Comic    | कॉमीक    | विनोद     | x Tragic       |
| 25) Sweet    | स्वीट    | गोड       | x Sour         |
| 26) Weak     | वीक      | अशक्त     | x Strong       |

|                |             |             |               |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 27) Selfless   | सेल्फलेस    | निस्वार्थी  | x Selfish     |
| 28) Complex    | कॉम्प्लेक्स | मीश्र       | x Simple      |
| 29) Urban      | अर्बन       | शहरी        | x Rural       |
| 30) Romantic   | रोमान्टिक   | मनोरंजक     | x Prosaic     |
| 31) Humble     | हम्बल       | नम्र        | x Proud       |
| 32) Rich       | रीच         | श्रीमंत     | x Poor        |
| 33) Maximum    | म्याॅक्सीमम | मोठ्यात मोठ | x minimum     |
| 34) Retrograde | रीट्रोग्रेड | मागे जाणारा | x Progressive |
| 35) Secret     | सीक्रेट     | गुपीत       | x Open        |
| 36) Written    | रीटन        | लेखी        | x Oral        |
| 37) Old        | ओल्ड        | जुने        | x New         |
| 38) Few        | फ्यू        | काही        | x Numerous    |
| 39) Scarce     | स्कर्स      | दुर्मीळ     | x Plentiful   |
| 40) Naughty    | नॉटी        | खोडकर       | x Meek        |
| 41) Short      | शॉर्ट       | लहान        | x Long        |
| 42) Illegal    | इलीगल       | बेकायदेशीर  | x Legal       |
| 43) Illogical  | इलॉजीकल     | तर्कहिन     | x Logical     |
| 44) Stale      | स्टील       | शिळे        | x Fresh       |
| 45) Reserved   | रीझर्व्ह    | आरक्षीत     | x Frank       |
| 46) Western    | वेस्टरन     | पश्चिमात्य  | x Eastern     |
| 47) Frugal     | फ्रुगल      | काटकसरीचा   | x Extravagant |
| 48) Stubborn   | स्टर्बन     | हट्टी       | x Doicle      |
| 49) Intact     | इन्टॅक्ट    | अरवंडे      | x Defective   |
| 50) Cheap      | चीप         | स्वस्त      | x Dear        |
| 51) Rude       | रूड         | उध्दट       | x Modest      |
| 52) Ancient    | असीन्ट      | प्राचिन     | x Modern      |
| 53) Literate   | लीटरेट      | साक्षर      | x Illiterate  |
| 54) Cunning    | कनिंग       | दुष्ट       | x Honest      |
| 55) Ugly       | अग्ली       | कुरूप       | x Handsome    |
| 56) Final      | फाइनल       | शेवट        | x Intial      |
| 57) Mean       | मीन         | शुद्र       | x Generous    |
| 58) Notorious  | नोटोरीअस    | कुप्रसिद्ध  | x Famous      |

|                  |              |            |                |
|------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 59) Full         | फुल          | भरलेला     | x Empty        |
| 60) Mobile       | मोबाइल       | भ्रमण      | x Immobile     |
| 61) Barren       | बॅरन         | नापीक      | xFertile       |
| 62) Unfit        | अन्फीट       | अक्षम      | xFit           |
| 63) Dirty        | डर्टी        | घाण        | xClean         |
| 64) Incomplete   | इन्कम्प्लीट  | अपूर्ण     | xComplete      |
| 65) Incapable    | इन्केपेबल    | अक्षम      | xCapable       |
| 66) Injurious    | इनज्युरीअस   | त्रासदायक  | xBeneficial    |
| 67) Below        | बीलो         | खाली       | xAbove         |
| 68) Merciless    | मरसीलेस      | दयाहिन     | xCompassionate |
| 69) Awake        | अवेक         | जागृत      | xAsleep        |
| 70) Dead         | डेट          | मेलेला     | xAlive         |
| 71) Placid       | प्लेसीड      | शांत       | x Fidgety      |
| 72) Proud        | प्रोउड       | अभिमान     | x Humble       |
| 73) Kind         | काइंड        | दयाळू      | x Cruel        |
| 74) Fast         | फास्ट        | वेगाने     | x Slow         |
| 75) Narrow       | नॅरो         | अरुंद      | x Broad        |
| 76) Direct       | डीरेक्ट      | आधूनिक     | x Indirect     |
| 77) Frequent     | फ्रिक्वेन्ट  | वारोवार    | x Occasional   |
| 78) More         | मोर          | अधिक       | x Less         |
| 79) Dark         | डार्क        | अंधार      | x Light        |
| 80) Found        | फाऊंड        | शोधला      | x Lost         |
| 81) Passive      | पॅस्वी       | अचल        | x Active       |
| 82) Certain      | केशन         | निश्चित    | x Dubious      |
| 83) Unknown      | अननोन        | अनओळखी     | x Known        |
| 84) Dim          | डीम          | अधूक       | x Bright       |
| 85) Repulsive    | रीपुल्सीव    | किळसवाणा   | x Attractive   |
| 86) Compulsory   | कंप्यलसरी    | अत्यावश्यक | x Voluntary    |
| 87) General      | जनरल         | साधारण     | x Particular   |
| 88) Fickle       | पिकल         | चंचल       | x Steadfast    |
| 89) Insufficient | इन्सफिसिअन्ट | अपूरा      | x Sufficient   |

|               |           |            |               |
|---------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 90) Opaque    | अँक्यू    | अपारदर्शक  | x Transparent |
| 91) Tiny      | टीनी      | लहान       | x Prodigious  |
| 92) Negative  | निगेटीव्ह | नकारात्मक  | x Positive    |
| 93) Difficult | डेफीकल्ट  | कठीण       | x Easy        |
| 94) Sharp     | शार्प     | टोकदार     | x Blunt       |
| 95) Stormy    | स्ट्रॉमी  | वादळी      | x Calm        |
| 96) Unnatural | अननॅचरल   | कृत्रिम    | x Natural     |
| 97) Lowest    | लोवेस्ट   | सर्वात कमी | x Highest     |
| 98) Humble    | हंम्बल    | नम्र       | x Arrogent    |
| 99) Present   | प्रजेन्ट  | उपस्थित    | x Absent      |
| 100) Serious  | सिरिअस    | गंभीर      | x Funny       |



There are three Degrees.

- Positive Degree - पॉजिटिव्ह डिग्री - विशेषणाचा सम भाव. (P.D.)
- Comparative Degree - कम्परेटीव्ह डिग्री विशेषणाचा तर भाव. (C.D.)
- Superlative Degree - सुपरलेटिव्ह डिग्री - विशेषणाचा तम भाव. (S.D.)

1. मुळ विशेषणाला 'er' प्रत्यय लावून C.D. व 'est' प्रत्यय लावून S.D. बनवतात.

| P.D.         | C.D. अधिक | S.D. सर्वाधिक |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| as.....as    | ....er    | ....est       |
| Tall - उंच   | taller    | tallest       |
| Small - लहान | smaller   | smallest      |
| Great - महान | greater   | greatest      |

2. जर मुळ विशेषणाचे शेवटचे अक्षर 'e' असेल तर त्यांचे C.D. बनवताना 'r' प्रत्यय व S.D. बनवताना 'st' प्रत्यय लावावा.

| P.D.         | C.D.   | S.D.    |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| as.....as    | .....r | .....st |
| Wise - शहाणा | wiser  | wisest  |
| Nice - छान   | nicer  | nicest  |
| Fine - छान   | finer  | finest  |

3. जर मुळ विशेषणाचे शेवटचे अक्षर y असून त्यापूर्वी व्यंजन असेल तर अंतिम अक्षर (y) वगळून C.D. मध्ये ier व S.D. मध्ये iest प्रत्यय लावावे.

| P.D.         | C.D.     | S.D.      |
|--------------|----------|-----------|
| as.....as    | .....ier | .....iest |
| Lazy - आळशी  | lazier   | laziest   |
| Busy - मग्न  | busier   | busiest   |
| crazy - पागल | crazier  | craziest  |

4. जर मुळ विशेषणाचे शेवटचे अक्षर व्यंजन असुन त्यापुर्वी स्वर (a,e,i,o,u) असेल तर अंतिम अक्षर दोन वेळेस लिहून C.D. मध्ये 'er' व S.D. मध्ये 'est' प्रत्यय लावावे.

| P.D.       | C.D.    | S.D.     |
|------------|---------|----------|
| as.....as  | .....er | .....est |
| Hot - गरम  | hotter  | hottest  |
| Big - मोठा | bigger  | biggest  |
| Fat - लठ्ठ | fatter  | fattest  |

5. विशेषणामध्ये तीन किंवा तीनपेक्षा जास्त स्वर (a,e,i,o,u) असतील तर C.D. करताना 'more' व S.D. करताना 'most' वापरावे

| P.D.              | C.D.           | S.D.           |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| as.....as         | .....more      | .....most      |
| Beautiful - सुंदर | more beautiful | most beautiful |
| Difficult - अवघड  | more difficult | most difficult |
| Handsome- देखणा   | more handsome  | most handsome  |

6. काही विशेषणाचे C.D. व S.D. रूप अनियमित बनते.

| P.D.          | C.D.   | S.D.  |
|---------------|--------|-------|
| Good - चांगला | better | best  |
| Bad- वाईट     | worse  | worst |

नियम :

- जेव्हा वाक्यामध्ये दोन व्यक्ती किंवा दोन वस्तु असतात तेव्हा त्या वाक्याचे P.D. चे C.D. होते व C.D. चे P.D. होते. S.D. होत नाही.
- C.D. चे P.D. व P.D. चे C.D. करतांना कर्ता व कर्माची अदलाबदल करावी.
- वाक्य होकारात्मक असेल तर नकारात्मक करावे. वाक्य नकारात्मक असेल तर होकारात्मक करावे. P.D मध्ये as.....as वापरतात.
- जर P.D. चे वाक्य नकारात्मक असेल तर so.....as वापरतात.
- P.D. मध्ये विशेषणाचे मुळ रूप असते.
- C.D. मध्ये विशेषणास er / more लागते.
- C.D. मध्ये than वापरतात.

- १) P.D :- I am as poor as you . मी तुझ्या इतकाच गरीब आहे.  
C.D. :-You are not poorer than I . तु माझ्यापेक्षा अधिक गरीब नाहीस.
- २) You are as honest as they. तु त्यांच्या इतका प्रामाणिक आहे.  
- They are not honest than you. ते तुझ्यापेक्षा अधिक प्रामाणिक नाहीत.
- ३) She is as fat as her husband. ती तीच्या नवऱ्याइतकी जाड आहे.  
- Her husband is not fatter than she. तीचा नवरा तीच्यापेक्षा जाड नाही.
- ४) It (marathi) is as easy as English. ती (मराठी) इंग्रजी इतकी सोपी आहे.  
- English is not easier than it (marathi). इंग्रजी (मराठी) तिच्यापेक्षा सोपी नाही.
- ५) We are as happy as you. आम्ही तुझ्या इतके आनंदी आहोत.  
- You are not happier than we. तुम्ही आमच्यापेक्षा अधिक आनंदी नाहीत.
- ६) They are as lazy as women. ते बायका इतके आळशी आहेत.  
- Women are not lazier than they. बायका त्यांच्यापेक्षा अधिक आळशी नाहीत.
- ७) Hari is as clever as Umesh. हारी उमेश इतकाच उशार आहे.  
- Umesh is not cleverer than Hari. उमेश हारीपेक्षा अधिक उशार नाही.
- ८) Old shirt is as cheap as new shirt. जुना शर्ट नवीन शर्ट इतकाच स्वत आहे.  
- New shirt is not cheaper than old shirt. नवीन शर्ट जुन्या शर्ट इतका स्वत नाही.

### Negative :

- १) C.D.:-I am not more active than you. मी तुमच्यापेक्षा अधिक चपळ नाही.  
- P. D. You are as active as I. तुम्ही माझ्या इतकेच चपळ आहात.
- २) You are not senior to she. तु तिच्यापेक्षा अधिक वरीष्ठ नाहीस.  
- She is as senior as you. ती तुमच्या इतकीच वरीष्ठ आहे.
- ३) It is thinner than bitch. ती कुत्रीपेक्षा अधिक हडकुळी आहे.  
- Bitch is not so thin as it. कुत्री तीच्या इतकीच हडकुळी नाही.
- ४) She is more beautiful than sony. ती सोनीपेक्षा अधिक सुंदर आहे.  
- Sony is not so beautiful as she. सोनी तिच्या इतकीच सुंदर नाही.
१. जेव्हा S.D. च्या वाक्यात एकाची तुलना अनेकासोबत केलेली असते तेव्हा S.D. चे C.D. व C.D. चे P.D. बनते .
२. जर वाक्यामध्ये the असेल तर C.D. मध्ये than any other वापरावे.
३. C.D. चे P.D. करतांना वाक्याची सुरुवात No other ने करावी
४. नंतर कर्म वापरून कर्माला अनुसरुण साहयकारी क्रियापद वापरावे.

**S.D.=S+ H.V.+ The + adj + est / most +O**

Ex.I am the best batsman in India.

**C.D. = S + HV+ adj.+ er / more + than any other + O**

Ex. I am better than any other batsman in India

**P.D. = No other + O + HV+ as adj as + S**

Ex. No other batsman in India is as good as I

S.D. Shakespeare is the greatest English poets.

C.D. Shakespeare is greater than any other English poets.

P.D. No other English poets is as great as shakespeare.

S.D. Tajmahal is the most beautiful building in the world.

C.D. Tajmahal is more beautiful than any other building in the world.

P.D. No other building in the world is as beautiful as Tajmahal

### **.One of the**

S.D. = S+HV+ one of the + adj+ est/ most + O

C.D.= S+ H.V.+ adj + er/ more + than many other + O

P.D.= Very few O + HV + as....as + s

१. S. D. च्या वाक्यात one of the असेल तर C.D. मध्ये than many other वापरावे or Than most other.
२. C.D. चे P.D. करतांना वाक्याची सुरुवात very few ने करावी.
३. very few हा शब्द अनेकवचनी अर्थ दर्शवितो म्हणून is ऐवजी are वापरावे आणि was ऐवजी were वापरावे
१. The Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world .  
The Nile is longer than many other rivers in the world  
Very few rivers in the world are as long as the Nile.
२. Akbar was one of the most enlightend Monarches in India.Akbar was more enlightened than many other Monarch in India.Very few Monarch in India were as enlightened as Akbar.
३. Tagore was one of the most famous poets in India.Tagore was more famous than most other poets in India.Very few poets in India were as famouse as Tagore.

## One Hundred Adjective

### शंभर विशेषण

1) नियम :- मूळ विशेषणाला er प्रत्यय लावून c.d व est प्रत्यय लावून s.d बनवतात.

|            |          |          |           |
|------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1) Tall    | उंच      | Taller   | Tallest   |
| 2) Small   | लहान     | Smaller  | Smallest  |
| 3) Great   | महान     | Greater  | Greatest  |
| 4) Fast    | जलद      | Faster   | Fastest   |
| 5) Hard    | कठीण     | Harder   | Hardest   |
| 6) High    | उंच      | Higher   | Highest   |
| 7) Kind    | दयाळू    | Kinder   | Kindest   |
| 8) Light   | हालका    | Lighter  | Lightest  |
| 9) Long    | लांब     | Longer   | Longest   |
| 10) Loud   | मोठाआवाज | Louder   | Loudest   |
| 11) Low    | खालचा    | Lower    | Lowest    |
| 12) Narrow | अरुंद    | Narrower | Narrowest |
| 13) Near   | जवळ      | Nearer   | Nearest   |
| 14) Old    | जुना     | Older    | Oldest    |
| 15) Poor   | गरीब     | Poorer   | Poorest   |
| 16) Quick  | वेगाने   | Quicker  | Quickest  |
| 17) Rich   | श्रीमंत  | Richer   | Richest   |
| 18) Rough  | खरबरीत   | Rougher  | Roughest  |
| 19) Short  | बुटका    | Shorter  | Shortest  |
| 20) Slow   | सावकाश   | Slower   | Slowest   |
| 21) Smooth | गुळगुळीत | Smother  | Smoothest |
| 22) Soft   | सौम्य    | Softer   | Softest   |
| 23) Sweet  | गोड      | Sweeter  | Sweetest  |
| 24) Weak   | अशक्त    | Weaker   | Weakest   |
| 25) Calm   | शांत     | Calmer   | Caldest   |
| 26) Cheap  | स्वस्त   | Cheaper  | Cheapest  |

|           |           |         |          |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 27) Cold  | थंड       | Colder  | Coldest  |
| 28) Clear | स्पष्ट    | Clearer | Clearest |
| 29) Dear  | प्रिय     | Dearer  | Dearest  |
| 30) Dark  | अंधारी    | Darker  | Darkest  |
| 31) New   | नविन      | Newer   | Newerest |
| 32) Slim  | सडपातळ    | Slimer  | Slimest  |
| 33) Young | तरुण      | Younger | Youngest |
| 34) Brief | संक्षिप्त | Brifer  | Briefest |

नियम :- जर मुळ विशेषणाचे शेवटचे अक्षर e असेल तर त्यांचे c.d.

बनवताना r प्रत्यय व s.d. बनवताना s.t. प्रत्यय लावावा.

|             |         |          |           |
|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 35) Wise    | शहाणा   | Wiser    | Wisest    |
| 36) Nice    | छान     | Nicer    | Nicest    |
| 37) Fine    | छान     | Finer    | Finest    |
| 38) Large   | मोठा    | Larger   | Largest   |
| 39) Able    | समर्थ   | Abler    | Ablest    |
| 40) Brave   | शूर     | Braver   | Bravest   |
| 41) Close   | जवळ     | Closer   | Closest   |
| 42) Dense   | मंद     | Denser   | Densets   |
| 43) Gentle  | सभ्य    | Gentler  | Gentlest  |
| 44) Noble   | उदात्त  | Nobler   | Noblest   |
| 45) Obscure | अस्पष्ट | Obscurer | Obscurest |
| 46) Pure    | शुद्ध   | Purer    | Purest    |
| 47) True    | सत्य    | Truer    | Truest    |
| 48) Blue    | निळा    | Bluer    | Bluest    |
| 49) Huge    | मोठा    | Huger    | Hugest    |
| 50) White   | पांढरा  | Whiter   | Whiter    |
| 51) Wide    | रुंद    | Whiter   | Whitest   |
| 52) Rude    | उद्धट   | Ruder    | Rudest    |
| 53) Bold    | धाडसी   | Bolder   | Boldest   |
| 54) Broad   | रुंद    | Broader  | Brodest   |
| 55) Clever  | हुशार   | Cleverer | Cleverest |

नियम :- जर मूळ विशेषणाचे शेवटचे अक्षर y असून त्यापासून व्यंजन असेल तर अंतिम अक्षर (y) वगळून c.d. मध्ये ier व s.d. मध्ये iest प्रत्यय लावावे.

|             |           |           |            |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 56) Lazy    | आळशी      | Lazier    | Laziest    |
| 57) Busy    | मग्न      | Busier    | Busiest    |
| 58) Crazy   | पागल      | Crazier   | Craziest   |
| 59) Ugly    | कुरूप     | Uglier    | Ugliest    |
| 60) Tiny    | लहान      | Tinier    | Tiniest    |
| 61) Noisy   | गोंधळ     | Noisier   | Noisiest   |
| 62) Merry   | आनंदी     | Merrier   | Merriest   |
| 63) Lucky   | सुदैवी    | Luckier   | Luckiest   |
| 64) Lovely  | सुंदर     | Lovelier  | Loveliest  |
| 65) Pretty  | आकर्षक    | Prettier  | Prettiest  |
| 66) Heavy   | वजनदार    | Heavier   | Heaviest   |
| 67) Happy   | आनंद      | Happier   | Happiest   |
| 68) Easy    | सोपे      | Easier    | Easiest    |
| 69) Early   | लवकर      | Earlier   | Earliest   |
| 70) Dirty   | घाणरडे    | Drier     | Dirtiest   |
| 71) Busy    | मग्न असणे | Busier    | Busiest    |
| 72) Holy    | पवित्र    | Holier    | Holiest    |
| 73) Dry     | कोरडे     | Drier     | Driest     |
| 74) Angry   | रागावणे   | Angrier   | Angriest   |
| 75) Funny   | गमतीदार   | Funnier   | Funniest   |
| 76) Wealthy | धनवान     | Wealthier | Wealthiest |

नियम:- मूळ विशेषणाचे शेवटचे अक्षर व्यंजन असून त्यापूर्वी स्वर असेल तर अंतिम अक्षर दोन वेळेस लिहून c.d. मध्ये er व s.d. मध्ये est प्रत्यय लावावे.

|          |        |         |          |
|----------|--------|---------|----------|
| 77) Hot  | गरम    | Hotter  | Hottest  |
| 78) Big  | मोठा   | Bigger  | Biggest  |
| 79) Thin | हडकूळा | Thinner | Thinnest |
| 80) Dim  | अंधूक  | Dimmer  | Dimmest  |
| 81) Fat  | लठ्ठ   | Fatter  | Fattest  |
| 82) Fit  | मजबूत  | Fitter  | Fittest  |
| 83) Sad  | दुःख   | Sadder  | Saddest  |
| 84) Red  | लाला   | Redder  | Reddest  |

नियम :- जर विशेषणामध्ये तीन किंवा तीनपेक्षा जास्त स्वर (a,e,i,o,u) असतील तर

c.d. करताना more व s.d. करताना most वापरतात.

| P.D.           |           | C.D.            | S.D.            |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 85) Beautiful  | सुंदीर    | More beautiful  | Most beautiful  |
| 86) Difficult  | कठीण      | More difficult  | Most difficult  |
| 87) Handsome   | देखणा     | More handsome   | Most handsome   |
| 88) Active     | चपल       | More active     | Most active     |
| 89) Careless   | निष्काळजी | More careless   | Most careless   |
| 90) Courageous | धाडसी     | More courageous | Most courageous |
| 91) Honest     | प्रामाणिक | More honest     | Most honest     |
| 92) Cheerful   | आनंदी     | More cheerful   | Most cheerful   |
| 93) Precious   | मौल्यवान  | More precious   | Most precious   |
| 94) Remarkable | विलक्षण   | More remarkable | Most remarkable |
| 95) Pleasant   | आनंदी     | More pleasant   | Most Pleasant   |

काही विशेषणांचे C.D. व S.D. रूप अनियमित असतात.

|             |        |         |          |
|-------------|--------|---------|----------|
| 96) Good    | चांगला | Better  | Best     |
| 97) Well    | चांगला | Better  | Best     |
| 98) Bad     | वाईट   | Worse   | Worst    |
| 99) Far     | दूर    | Farther | Farthest |
| 100) In     | आता    | Inner   | Inmost   |
| 101) Late   | उशीर   | Latter  | Latest   |
| 102) Little | लहान   | Less    | Least    |
| 103) Many   | पूष्पळ | More    | Most     |
| 104) Much   | पुष्कळ | More    | Most     |
| 105) Up     | वर     | Upper   | Upmost   |



|              |   |         |                                 |
|--------------|---|---------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Dog       | - | bark    | कुत्र्यांचे भुंकणे              |
| 2. Swallow   | - | twitter | पाकोळ्यांचा किलबिलाट            |
| 3. Crows     | - | craw    | कावळे काव काव करतात             |
| 4. Flies     | - | buzz    | माशा भण -भण करतात               |
| 5. Kittens   | - | mew     | मांजराची पिली म्याव म्याव करतात |
| 6. Elephant  | - | trumpet | हत्तीचे ओरडणे                   |
| 7. Mice      | - | squak   | उंदिर चूं चूं करता              |
| 8. Parrots   | - | alk     | पोपटाचे बोलणे                   |
| 9. Hawks     | - | scream  | ससाणे किकाळतात                  |
| 10. Asses    | - | bray    | गाढवे ओरडतात                    |
| 11. Wolves   | - | yell    | लांडगे ओरडतात                   |
| 12. Oxen     | - | low     | बैल हंबरतात                     |
| 13. Bees     | - | Hum     | माशा भण - भण करतात              |
| 14. Pigeons  | - | coo     | पारवे घुमतात                    |
| 15. Lions    | - | crow    | सिंह गर्जना करतात               |
| 16. Cocks    | - | crow    | कोंबडे आखतात                    |
| 17. Tigers   | - | roar    | वाघ डरकाळ्या फोडतात             |
| 18. pigs     | - | grunt   | डुकरे गुरगुर करतात              |
| 19. snakes   | - | hiss    | साप फुत्कारतात                  |
| 20. Birds    | - | chirp   | पक्षी गातात                     |
| 21. cattle   | - | low     | गुरे हंबरतात                    |
| 22. Monkeys- | - | chatter | माकडे ची - ची करतात             |
| 23. Ducks    | - | quack   | बदके क्वॅक-क्वॅक करतात          |

|                   |   |         |                               |
|-------------------|---|---------|-------------------------------|
| 24. Puppies       | - | Yelp    | कुत्र्याचे पिले याक याक करतात |
| 25. Hens          | - | cackle  | कोंबड्या कुक -कुक करतात       |
| 26. Sparrows      | - | chirp   | चिमण्या चिव - चिव करतात       |
| 27. Cats          | - | mew     | मांजरे म्यॉव - म्यॉव करतात    |
| 28. Frogs         | - | croak   | बेडूक डराव डराव करतात         |
| 29. Doves         | - | coo     | कबुतरे घुमतात                 |
| 30. Swan          | - | cry     | राजहंस कुंजन करतात            |
| 31. Nightingales- |   | sing    | बुलबुल गातात                  |
| 32. Geese         | - | cackle  | हंस कलकलन कारतात              |
| 33. camels        | - | grunt   | उंट गुडगुडतात                 |
| 34. Jakals        | - | how     | कोल्हे घुत्कार करतात          |
| 35. Owls          | - | hoot    | घुबड घुत्कार करतात            |
| 36. Horse         | - | heigh   | घोडे खिंकाळातात               |
| 37. Vultures      | - | scream  | गिधाडे किंकाळातात             |
| 38. Bears         | - | growl   | अस्वले गुरगुरतात              |
| 39. Calves        | - | bleat   | वासरे हंबरतात                 |
| 40. Lambs         | - | bleat   | मेंढरे बे बे करतात            |
| 41. Raavens       | - | croak   | कारकोचे काव काव करतात         |
| 42. Bulls         | - | bellows | बैल हंबरतात                   |
| 43. Eagles        | - | sream   | गरूड पक्षी किंकाळातात         |
| 44. Foxes         | - | bark    | कोल्हे भुंकतात                |
| 45. Sheep         | - | bleat   | मेंढ्या बे - बे करतात         |
| 46. Peacocks      | - | scream  | मोर किंकाळातात                |
| 47. Kites         | - | scream  | रातकिडे किरकिर करतात          |
| 48. Hhyenas       | - | laugh   | तरस खिसळातात                  |

**Words indicating The young ones of Animals ( प्राण्याची पिल्ले)**

|              |   |        |      |   |      |
|--------------|---|--------|------|---|------|
| 49. Elephant | - | हत्ती  | calf | - | छावा |
| 50. Fox      | - | कोल्हा | cub  | - | छावा |

|           |   |        |             |   |                  |
|-----------|---|--------|-------------|---|------------------|
| 51. Tiger | - | वाघ    | cub         | - | छावा             |
| 52. Bear  | - | अस्वल  | cub         | - | छावा             |
| 53. Stag  | - | हरिण   | fawn        | - | पाडस             |
| 54. Lion  | - | सिंह   | cubs        | - | छावा             |
| 55. Horse | - | घोडा   | colt filly- |   | शिंगरू           |
| 56. Wolf  | - | लांडगा | cubs        | - | छावा             |
| 57. Boar  | - | डुक्कर | porkling-   |   | डुक्कराचे पिल्लू |
| 58. Goat  | - | बकरी   | kid         | - | बकरीचे पिल्लू    |
| 59. Sheep | - | मेंढी  | lambs       | - | कोकरू            |
| 60. Deer  | - | हरिण   | fawn        | - | हरीणीचे पिल्लू   |
| 61. Hare  | - | ससा    | leverels-   |   | सशाचे पिल्लू     |
| 62. Dog   | - | कुत्रा | puppy pup-  |   | कुत्राचे पिल्लू  |
| 63. Cat   | - | मांजर  | kitten      | - | मांजराचे पिल्लू  |
| 64. Eagle | - | गरुड   | eaglet      | - | गरुडाचे पिल्लू   |
| 65. Hen   | - | कोंबडी | chicken-    |   | कोंबडी पिल्लू    |
| 66. Swan  | - | हंस    | cyhgnet-    |   | हंसाचे पिल्लू    |
| 67. Frog  | - | बेडूक  | ladpole-    |   | डिसंक            |
| 68. Cow   | - | गाय    | calf        | - | वासरू            |
| 69. Duck  | - | बदक    | duckling-   |   | बदकाचे पिल्लू    |
| 70. Goose | - | हंस    | gosling-    |   | हंसाचे पिल्लू    |

### **Homes of Animals (पक्ष्याची व प्राण्याची घरे)**

|           |   |        |            |   |                 |
|-----------|---|--------|------------|---|-----------------|
| 71. Bee   | - | मधमाशी | Hive       | - | मधमाशाचे पोळे   |
| 72. Horse | - | घोडा   | stable     | - | घोड्याचा तबेला  |
| 73. Bird  | - | पक्षी  | nest       | - | घरटे            |
| 74. King  | - | राजा   | palace-    |   | राजाचा राजवाडा  |
| 75. Lion  | - | सिंह   | den        | - | सिंहाची गूहा    |
| 76. Man   | - | माणूस  | house      | - | माणसाचे घर      |
| 77. Monk  | - | मंणधीश | monastery- |   | खिस्ती तपस्वीचा |

|             |   |               |         |   |               |
|-------------|---|---------------|---------|---|---------------|
| 78. Mouse   | - | उंदीर         | hole    | - | उंदीराचे बिळ  |
| 79. Convict | - | गुन्हेगार     | prison  | - | तुरुंग        |
| 80. Cow     | - | गाय           | cowshed | - | गाईचा गोठा    |
| 81. Dog     | - | कुत्रा        | kennel  | - | कुत्र्याचे घर |
| 82. Eagle   | - | गरूड          | eyrie   | - | गरूडाचे घर    |
| 83. Eskimo  | - | इस्कीमोचे लोक | igloo   | - | बर्फाचे घर    |
| 84. Noble   | - | सरदार         | castle  | - | किल्ला        |

### Animals cries, place, young,

Choose the correct sound word to fill in the blanks in the following

- we heard the ..... of chains coming from the hall of the old castle  
A.creak      B.rustle      C.tinkle      **D.clank**
- A gun booms A rifle gives a loud....  
**A.report**      B.crack      C.slam      D.shriek  
Find out the proper word giving the sound of the following
- Cat  
A.barks      B.coos      **C.purrs**      D.brays
- Door  
A. clanks      B.cracks      C.shrieks      **D.creaks**
- Water  
**A.rustles**      B.beats      C.tinkles      D.ripples
- Bell  
A.Babbles      **B.tinkles**      C.howls      D.hoots
- Leaves  
**A.rustle**      B.tinkle      C.ripple      D.beat
- hyena  
A.trumpets      B.brays      **C.laugh**s      D.roars
- Ass  
A.bleats      **B.brays**      C.barks      D.howls
- Cock  
A.clucks      B.cries      C.caws      **D.crows**
- Crow  
**A.caws**      B.hoots      C.buzzes      D.talks
- pigeon  
A.warbles      **B.coos**      C.cackles      D.sings
- hen

14. A.cackles      **B.croaks**      C.quacks      D.crows  
Goat
15. A.bellows      B.roars      **C.bleats**      D.sereams  
elephant
16. A.screams      B.grunts      **C.trumpt**      D.yelps  
Horse
17. A.brays      B.moos      **C.neighs**      D.coos  
bee
18. A.Brays      B.hisses      C.grunts      **D.hums**  
telephone
19. **A.rings**      B.tinkles      C.shrieks      D.crinkles  
Mouse
20. A.moos      B.screams      **C.squeaks**      D.cries  
coins
21. A.buzz      **B.jingle**      C.clank      D.tinkle  
The following words form a pair select the pair which is wrong.
22. A.Ass- brays      **B.swallows - twitter**  
C.horse - neighs      D.crow - crows  
The following words form a pair select the pair which is wrong
23. A.elephant - trumpets      B.lamb - bleats  
**C.Donkey - growls**      D.Ass - brays  
Choose the name of the young one of the following animals
24. Cow  
A.cygnet      B.Colt      **C.calf**      D.cub
25. Deer  
**A.cub**      B.fawn      C.pup      D.foal
26. Sheep  
A.kid      B.cub      **C.lamb**      D.colt
27. Wolf  
A.foal      B.pup      **C.cub**      D.kid
28. elephant  
**A.calf**      B.colt      C.hevert      D.foal
29. Hare  
A.ram      B.cub      C.pup      **D.leveret**
30. Lion  
A.colt      B.kid      **C.cub**      D.calf
31. Goat  
**A.kid**      B.kit      C.calt      D.pup

31. frog  
**A.tadpole** B.leveret C.frogling D.froglet
32. Hen  
 A.Henlet **B.chicken** C.cock D.kitten
33. Horse  
 A.calf **B.colt** C.kid D.rom
34. pig  
 A.cub B.kid C.piggy **D.piglet**
35. Cat  
 A.chicken B.pup **C.kitten** D.cub
36. Duck  
**A.duckling** B.Chicken C.chygnet D.ducklet
37. Fox  
**A.cub** B.whelp C.puppy D.fawn
38. Swan  
 A.Chicken B.swan **C.cygnnet** D.swanie
39. Tiger  
 A.Tigress **B.cub** C.whelp D.pup
40. eagle  
 A.chicken B.cygnnet C.cock **D.eaglet**
41. owl  
**A.owlet** B.owling C.owlchick D.Jennyowl
42. Rhinoceros  
**A.calf** B.cub C.kid D.chicken

**Find the home or place for the following**

43. A dove lives in a .....  
 A.shell **B.cote** C.den D.farm
44. Grain is stored in a.....  
 A.house **B.barn** C.hole D.den
45. Where are books kept ?  
 A.drawer B.bench **C.shelf** D.pillow case

**Find the home (shelter) of the animal or bird or insect named from the choices given**

46. Spider  
 A.shell **B.web** C.lair D.den
47. owl  
 A.stay B.stable C.nursery **D.tree**
48. pigeon  
 A.cage B.den C.cote D.hive

49. bee  
A.hive B.nest C.farm D.tree
50. tiger  
A.shell B.stable C.cage D.lair
- correctly name the places where the following are kept
51. Fish  
A.Zoo B.aquarium C.orchard D.sea
52. Things of historical interest  
A.zoo B.garage C.museum D.gramary
53. weapons  
A.arsenal B.aerodeone C.garage D.shipyard
54. wild animals  
A.museum B.vineyard C.Jungle D.menagerie
55. bees  
A.aquarium B.aviary C.orchard D.apiary
- Answer the following**
56. Who lives in on anthill ?  
A.ant B.box C.pot D.bin
57. Who lives in a pen ?  
A.cow B.bear C.lion D.sheep
58. where will you find birds ?  
A.aquarium B.aviary C.museum D.apiary
59. What does a spider spin ?  
A.hive B.silk C.web D.cocoon
- Mark the noun for the home of the given animal**
60. A ..... of an aligator  
A.hole B.nest C.lodge D.coop
61. A .... of a rabbit  
A.pen B.den C.kennel D.burrow
62. A ..... of a crocodile  
A.nest B.hive C.lodge D.hole
63. A .... of chicken  
A.roost B.coop C.nest D.burrow
64. A ..... of a fox  
A.den B.burrow C.tunnel D.mound
65. A..... of a horse  
A.lodge B.barn C.stable D.cave

इंग्रजी भाषेत अनेक वाकप्रचारयुक्त तुलना आहेत या तुलना as.....as या दोन शब्दामध्ये वर्णन करणारे शब्द (विशेषण) वापरूनच तयार झालेल्या आहेत.

- 1) As black as coal - अँझ ब्लॅक अँझ कोल - कोळसा सारखा काळा
- 2) As blind as a bat - अँझ ब्लाइंड अँझ बॅट - बटवाघळा सारखा अंधळा
- 3) As blithe as alark - अँझ ब्लाइंड अँझ लार्क - चंडोल पक्ष्यासारखा आनंदी
- 4) As brave as lion - अँझ ब्रेव्ह अँझ अ लायन - सिंह सारखा शूर
- 5) As bright as day - अँझ ब्राइट अँझ अ डे - दिवसा सारखा प्रकाशित
- 6) As brisk as a buterfly- अँझ ब्रिस्क अँझ अ बटरफ्लाय - पुला सारखा चपळ
- 7) As brittle as a glass-अँझ ब्रिटल अँझ ग्लास - काचे सारखी टिसूळ
- 8) As busy as a bee - अँझ बीझी अँझ बी - मधमाशा सारखी उद्योगी
- 9) As cold as ice - अँझ कॉल्ड अँझ आईस - बर्फसारखा थंडगार
- 10) As cunning as a fox- अँझ कनिंग अँझ अ फॉक्स - कोल्हा सारखा धूर्त
- 11) As dark as midnight- अँझ डार्क अँझ मिडनाईट - मध्यरात्री सारखा काळाकुट
- 12) As a deaf as a post - अँझ अ डीफ अँझ अ पोस्ट - खांबासारखा बहिरा
- 13) As deep as a well - अँझ डिप अँझ अ वेल - विहीरी सारखा खोल
- 14) As dirty as a pig - अँझ डर्टी अँझ अ पिंग - डूकरासारखा घाणेरडा
- 15) As dumb as a statue- अँझ डम अँझ अ स्टेच्यू - पूतळ्या सारखा स्तब्ध
- 16) As easy as ABC - अँझ ईझी अँझ ए. बी. सी. - मुळ अक्षराइतके सोपे
- 17) As fair as a rose - अँझ फेअर अँझ अ रोझ - गुलाबा इतका मोहक
- 18) As fast as hare - अँझ फास्ट अँझ हेअर - ससासारखा चपळ
- 19) As fat as a pig - अँझ फॅट अँझ अ पीग - डुक्करा इतका लड्डू
- 20) As firece as a tiger- अँझ फिअर्स अँझ टायगर - वाघासारखा हिंस्र
- 21) As firm as a rock - अँझ फ्रीम अँझ अ रोक - खडका सारखा खंबिर
- 22) As fit as a fiddle - अँझ फिट अँझ अ फिल्ड - व्हायलोनसारखा धडधाकट
- 23) As free as air - अँझ फ्री अँझ एअर - हवेसारखा निरंकुश
- 24) As gentle as a lamb- अँझ जन्टल अँझ अ लॅम्ब - कोकरासारखे गरीब



- 25) As good as gold - अँझ गुड् अँझ गोल्ड - सोन्यासारखा अस्सल
- 26) As graceful as a swan - अँझ ग्रेसफुल अँझ - स्वान हंसारखा डौलदार
- 27) As grave as a judge - अँझ ग्रेव्ह अँझ अ जेज - न्यायाधिश सारखा गंभीर
- 28) As greedy as a wolf - अँझ ग्रीडी अँझ अ वुल्फ - लांडग्या सारखा अधाशी
- 29) As green as grass - अँझ ग्रीन अँझ ग्रास - गवतासारखा हिरवागार
- 30) As hard as flint - अँझ हॉर्ड अँझ फ्लान्ट - गारगोटी सारखा टणक
- 31) As happy as a king - अँझ हॅपी अँझ अ कींग - राजाईतका सुखी
- 32) As heavy as lead - अँझ हेव्ही अँझ लीड - शिशासारखा जड
- 33) As harmless as a kitten- अँझ हार्मलेस अँझ अ कीटन  
- मांजरीच्या पिलासारखा निरुपद्रवी
- 34) As hoarse as a crow - अँझ होर्स अँझ अ क्रो - कावळ्या सारख कर्कश
- 35) As hot as fire - अँझ हॉट अँझ फायर - अग्नीसारखा उटण
- 36) As hungry as a wolf - अँझ हॅंग्री अँझ अ वुल्फ - लांडग्यासारखा भूकेला
- 37) As hastily as a hare - अँझ अँस्टी अँझ अ हेअर - सशासारखा धांदरट
- 38) As innocent as a dove - अँझ इनोसण्ट अँझ डॅव्ह - कबुतरा सारखा निष्पाप
- 39) As immitaning as a parrot- अँझ इमिटेटिंग अँझ अ पॅरोट  
- पोपटा सारखा नकल्या
- 40) As light as a feather - अँझ लाइट अँझ अ फेदर - पिसासारखा हलका
- 41) As loud as thunder - अँझ लाउड अँझ थंडर - मेघगर्जने सारखे मोठा
- 42) As merry as a cricket - अँझ मॅरो अँझ अँझ अ क्रिकेट - पतंगा सारखा आनंदी
- 43) As mad as a march hare- अँझ मॅड अँझ अ मार्च हेअर - ससासारखा वेडा
- 44) As mute as a fish - अँझ म्यूट अँझ अ फीश - माशासारखा मूक
- 45) As nible as a bee - अँझ नीबल अँझ अ बी - मधमाशी सारखा चपळ
- 46) As nimble as a squirrel- अँझ निंबल अँझ अ स्क्विरल - खारीसारखा चपळ
- 47) As obstinate as a mule- अँझ ऑबस्टिनेट अँझ अ म्यूल  
- खेचरा सारखा हटवादी
- 48) As old as hills - अँझ ओल्ड अँझ द हील्स - टेकड्या इतका प्राचीन
- 49) As pale as death - अँझ प्ले अँझ डेथ - मृत्यू सारखा निस्तेज
- 50) As playful as a kitten - अँझ प्ले फुल अँझ अ कीटन- मांजरीच्या पिलासारखा खेळकर
- 51) As plump as a partridge- अँझ प्लम्प अँझ अ पर्ट्रिज - कवड्या सारखा गुबगुबीत

- 52) As poor as a church mouse- अँझ पूर अँझ अ चर्च माऊस - चर्चमधील उंदराइतका गरीब.
- 53) As proud as a peacock - अँझ प्राऊड अँझ अ पिकॉक - मोरासारखा गर्विष्ठ
- 54) As quick as thought - अँझ क्वीक अँझ थोट - विचारासारखा गतिमान
- 55) As quick as lightning - अँझ क्वीक लाइटिंग - विजेसारखा गतिमान
- 56) As quiet as a lamb - अँझ क्वीट अँझ अ लॅम्ब - कोकरा सारखा शांत
- 57) As red as blood - अँझ रेड अँझ ब्लड - रक्तासारखा लाल.
- 58) As red as a cherry - अँझ रेड अ चेअरी - चेअरी फळासारखा लाल.
- 59) As red as a rose - अँझ रेड अँझ अ रोझ - गुलाबासारखा लाल.
- 60) As round as a ball - अँझ राऊंड अँझ अ बॉल - चेंडूसारखा गोल.
- 61) As regular as a clock - अँझ रेग्युलर अँझ अ क्लॉक - घड्याळासारखे नियमित
- 62) As sharp as a Razor - अँझ सॉप अँझ अ रेझर - वस्तान्या सारखा धारदार
- 63) As silent as the grave - अँझ सायलेंट अँझ द ग्रेव्ह - थड्यासारखे स्तब्ध
- 64) As silent as the dead - अँझ सायलेंट अँझ द डेथ - मृतासारखा (प्रेतासारखे) स्तब्ध
- 65) As a silly as a sheep - अँझ अ सिलि अँझ अ स्लीप - मेंढीसारखा निर्बुध्द
- 66) As a smooth as velvet - अँझ स्मुद अँझ व्हेलेव्ट - मखमली इतके मऊ
- 67) As soft as butter - अँझ सॉफ अँझ बटर - लोण्याइतके मऊ
- 68) As soft as wax - अँझ सॉफ अँझ वॉक्स - मेणासारखे मऊ
- 69) As slow as a snail - अँझ स्लो अँझ अ स्नील - गोगलगायीसारखा मंदगतीचा
- 70) As steady as a rock - अँझ स्टडी अँझ अ रॉक - खडगासारखा अविचन
- 71) As sweet as honey - अँझ स्वीट अँझ हनी - मधासारखे गोड
- 72) As shy as a mouse - अँझ से अँझ अ माऊस - उंदरा सारखा बुजरा
- 73) As stupid as a donkey - अँझ स्टुपिड अँझ अँझ अ डॉन्की-गाढवासारखा मुख्र
- 74) As sure as death - अँझ सुरे अँझ डेथ - मृत्यु इतके अटळ
- 75) As swift as an arrow - अँझ स्वीट अँझ अँन अँरो - बाणासारखे वेगवान
- 76) As sour as vinegar - अँझ सोर अँझ व्हिनिगर - सिरक्यासारखा आंबट
- 77) As tame as a chicken - अँझ टेम अँझ अ चिकन - कॉबडीच्या पिलासारखा गरीब
- 78) As timid as a hare - अँझ टाइमिड अँझ अ हेअर - सशासारखा भित्रा
- 79) As tough as leather - अँझ थोट अँझ लेदर - चमड्यासारखा चिवट
- 80) As tricky as a monkey- अँझ ट्रिकी अँझ अ मॅन्की - माकडासारखा चलाख माशासारखा दगला

|                               |                           |                                |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 81) As thin as a hair         | - अँझ टेन अँझ अ हेअर      | - केसारखा बारीक                |
| 82) As treacherous as a shark | - अँझ ट्रेचरस अँझ अ शार्क | - शार्क माशासारखा विश्वास घाती |
| 83) As vain as a peacock      | - अँझ व्हेन अ पीकॉक       | - मोरासारखा घमेंडी             |
| 84) As warm as wool           | - अँझ वर्म अँझ वुल        | - लोकरीसारखा उबदार             |
| 85) As watchful as hawk       | - अँझ वॉयफुल अँझ हॉक      | - बहिरी ससाण्यासारखा सावध      |
| 86) As weak as a kitten       | - अँझ वीक अँझ अ कीटन      | - मांजरीच्या पिल्लासारखा अशक्त |
| 87) As wise as solomon        | - अँझ वॉझ अँझ सलोमन       | - सलोमन राजासारखा शहणा         |
| 88) As white as snow          | - अँझ व्हाइट अँझ स्नो     | - हिमा (बर्फा) सारखा शुभ्र     |
| 89) As yellow as saffron      | - अँझ यलो अँझ सॅफ्रन      | - केशरासारखा पिवळा धमक         |
| 90) As yellow as gold         | - अँझ यलो अँझ गोल्ड       | - सोन्यासारखा पिवळा            |
| 91) As bitter as gall         | - अँझ बिटर अँझ गाल        | - विषासारखा कडू                |
| 92) As harmless as dove       | - अँझ हर्मलेस अँझ डॉव्ह   | - कबूतरा सारखी निरुपद्रि       |

### Comparisons

Fill in the blanks with suitable comparison from the choices given.

- As good as.....  
A. gold B. children C. gone D. lion
- As hot as.....  
A. light B. lead C. fire D. gold
- as bright as the .....  
A. sun B. moon C. glass D. earth
- as.....as peacock  
A. Timid B. proud C. ugly D. fair
- as..... as butter  
A. sweet B. pure C. fresh D. smooth
- As.....as a kitten  
A. play ful B. timid C. light D. gracetul
- as ..... as a bee  
A. sleepy B. hungry C. busy D. free
- As..... firm as a .....  
A. stone B. flint C. rock D. hill
- as hungry as a .....  
A. For B. wolf C. cat D. tiger
- as blind as a .....  
A. mule B. mole C. monkey D. midinght
- as red as.....  
A. stone B. honey C. fire D. blood
- as ugly as.....  
A. tood B. tortoise C. donkey D. hyene
- The lions roar was as loud as .....  
A. a crash B. a gun C. thunder D. niose
- He is as fimid as a.....  
A. rabbit B. sparrow C. monkey D. pecock
- Water of the spring is as clear as.....  
A. air B. crystal C. yamuna D. thewind
- as white as .....  
A. ship B. sheep C. snail D. snow

A verb denotes action or being or possession. क्रियापद हे स्थिती, मालकी व कृती दर्शविते  
I play cricket. (action) - मी क्रिकेट खेळतो. (कृती)

I am a teacher (no action) - मी शिक्षक आहे. (कृती नाही)

I have a pen (no action but relation) - माझ्याकडे पेन आहे. (कृती नाही पण संबंध आहे)

### Kinds of verbs :- क्रियापद चे प्रकार

- |                |                                      |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| १) Main verbs  | A) Transitive verbs - सकर्म क्रियापद |
| मुख्य क्रियापद | B) Intransitive - अकर्मक क्रियापद    |

### १) Transitive verbs :- सकर्म क्रियापद

A verbs which requires an object after It to complete it's sense is called a transitive verb. जे क्रियापद आपल्या वाक्याचा अर्थ पूर्ण करण्यासाठी कर्माची गरज भासविते त्यास सर्कमक क्रियापद असे म्हणतात.

१. I open a door. - मी दरवाजा उघडतो.
२. You killed a snake. - तू सापाला मारला.
३. You will make a doll. - तूम्ही बाहूली बनवणार.
४. He is eating an apple. - तो सफरचंद खाला आहे.
५. Granny gives a rose to grandpa. - आजी आज्याला गुलाब देते.

### २) Intransitive verbs :- अकर्मक क्रियापद

A verb which does not require an object to complete It's sense but makes good sense by Itself is called an intransitive verb.

जे क्रियापद वाक्याचा अर्थ पूर्ण करण्यासाठी कर्म वापरत नाही. त्यास अकर्म क्रियापद असे म्हणतात.

- १) I cry. - मी रडतो.
- २) you laughed. - तु हसला.
- ३) you will die. - तुम्ही मरणार.
- ४) He is looking. - तो पाहत आहे.
- ५) She was watching. - ती निरीक्षण करत होती.
- ६) It will be staring- ते निरक्षण करत असेल.
- ७) We have peeped.- आम्ही डोकावून पाहिलेले आहोत.

- ८) They had winked. - त्यांनी डोळे मारले होते.  
 ९) Boy will have seen. - मुलगा जाणून बूजून पाहीला असेल.

२) **Helping verbs :- साहाय्यकारी क्रियापद** There are two kinds of helping verb.

A) **Primary Auxiliaries - प्राथमिक साहाय्यकारी क्रियापद**

|         | Present   | past     |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| To be   | am is are | was were |
| To have | have, has | had      |
| To do   | do, does  | did.     |

**वरील क्रियापदे मूळक्रियापद व साहाय्यकारी क्रियापद म्हणून काम करतात.**

- I am a clerk. - मी लिपीक आहे. I am writing a letter.  
 I have a pen. - माझ्याकडे पेन आहे. I have written a letter.

(B) **Model Auxiliaries :- सहाय्यकारी क्रियापद**

|       |      |             |          |       |            |
|-------|------|-------------|----------|-------|------------|
| Can   | केन  | शकतो        | Must     | मस    | असेलच      |
| Could | कड   | शकलो        | Should   | शड    | यला पाहिजे |
| May   | मेई  | असेल        | Would    | वड    | असेल       |
| Might | माईट | कदाचित असेल | Ought to | ऑट टू | यला पाहिजे |

१) वरील साहाय्यकारी क्रियापदे कधीच मूळ क्रियापद म्हणून वापरत नाहीत.

२) ते नेहमी साहाय्यकारी क्रियापद म्हणून वापरतात.

३) वरील साहाय्यकारी क्रियापदा नंतर नेहमी क्रियापदाचे पहिले रूप येते.

- Can have - करू शकलो आहे. Must have - केलो असेलच  
 Could have - करू शकलो असतो should have - करायला पाहिजे होते.  
 May have - केलो असेल would have - केलो असतो (केलोच नाही)  
 Might have - कदाचित केलो असेल Ought to have - पाहिजे होत (पश्चाताप)

वरील साहाय्यकारी क्रियापद नंतर नेहमी क्रियापदाचे तिसरे रूप वापरतात.

### Verbs

Q : Fill in the blanks with correct tense of the verb given in brackets.

- I..... a picture at this moment.  
 A. Drow B. Drows C. Am drawing D. Drown.
- You ..... in this area for ten years.  
 A. Are living B. lived C. lives D. Have been living
- You..... him last year.  
 A. Have seen B. Saw C. are seen D. is seeing

4. He..... to Nanded yesterday.  
A. Went                      B. Was going    C. is going              D. goes.
5. She ..... for the last two years.  
A. is working                      **B. has been working**  
C. Worked                      D. works.
6. It.....exercise daily.  
A. is taking                      **B. Takes**  
C. was taking                      D. has taken
7. We..... two movie last week.  
A. has watched                      B. was watching  
**C. watched**                      D. is watching
8. They ..... the picyure yesterday.  
A. saw                      B. was seeing  
C. have seen                      D. has seen.
9. The dog..... at the door when I reached his house.  
A. brinks **B. was barking**    C. had barked    D. bark
10. Boys ..... milk everyday.  
A. drinks B. has drunk              **C. drink**    D. are drinking
11. I..... English for twenty years.  
A. am teaching B. teaches C. was teaching **D. have been teaching**
12. You.... him for years.  
A. saw                      **B. have not seen** C. has not seen D. are seeing
13. You ..... a T.V. set two years ago.  
A. buy                      B. buys              **C. bought**    D. have bought.
14. He ..... me for ten years.  
A. drinks B. has drunk              **C. drink**    D. are drinking
15. She ..... a novel all night  
A. has read                      **B. has been reading**  
C. reads                      D. is reading
16. It.....of conser last month.  
A. die                      B. dies              **C. died**              D. has died

17. We..... four books by the ead of this year.  
**A. shall have written** B. writes  
 C. has written D. iswniting.
18. They ..... their village before It gets dark.  
 A. will reach B. will have reached  
 C. will be reaching D. will be reaching.
19. Boy ..... his work last evening.  
**A. finished** B. has finished  
 C. is finishing D. was finishing
20. Boys saw her when they ..... for the teain.  
 A. is waiting B. was waiting  
**C. were waiting** D. has watited
21. I will watch this picture whether mother...  
**A. Allows** B. Allow  
 C. has allowed D. was all owed
22. You ..... the name of dr. Rajendra prasad.  
 A. will hear **B. will have heard**  
 C. has hear D. is hearing.
23. You will have reached the station befor the train .....  
 A. Started B. will start **C. starts** D. is starting.
24. He behaves as If he .....a Dara singh.  
**A. were** B. dies C. died D. has died
25. She talks as though she..... an actress.  
 A. was **B. were** C. being D. have
26. If It ..... I shall not go out.  
 A. is rainihg B. has raining  
 C. have raine **D. rains**
27. By the next year we ..... a new car.  
**A. shall have bought** B. shall buy  
 C. is buying D. has bought.
28. By time tomorrow they..... Delhi.  
 A. Shall reach **B. will have reached**

- C. is reaching D. has reached
29. Simpi ..... beautiful.  
A. is looking B. looks  
C. are looking D. was looking
30. Boys..... at Nagapur since 1980.  
A. Have been living B. is living  
C. is living D. was living
31. I have not ..... to Delhi for many months.  
A. go B. goes C. gone D. going
32. You ..... busy for the last five days.  
A. is B. are C. has been D. have been
33. You ..... the work that I gave him.  
A. Have finished B. has finished  
C. is finishing D. was finishing.
34. He..... in this college for fifteen years.  
A. Have been teaching B. Has been teaching  
C. Is teaching D. was taught
35. She will not spend before she ..... money.  
A. had earned B. have earned  
C. has earned D. were earning
36. Spring ..... come again.  
A. will B. will have C. will be D. had
37. we ..... to temple everyday.  
A. go B. went C. had gone D. has gone.
38. They.... cricket now.  
A. is B. are playing  
C. has been D. have been
39. Pinky..... to Latur last year.  
A. goes B. go C. went D. has gone
40. Boys ..... shouting for a long time.  
A. are B. was C. is D. have been
41. I ..... the programme already.



- A. Postpned **B. have post ponedd**  
 C. has post ponedd D. is post ponin.
42. If you..... me, I shall help you.  
**A. help** B. haps C. is helping D. has helping.
43. You ..... up at 6 o' clock.  
 A. gets B. am goting **C. get** D. had got
44. He .... a picture now.  
 A. is B. as wtching  
 C. was been wring D. is watching a.....
45. She ..... here for money years.  
 A. lives B. have live **C. has lived** D. isliving
46. It snke in pond daily.  
**A. plays** B. playde C. play D. playing
47. We..... to Delhi nexet year.  
 A. Shall went **B. Shall go** C. shall goeds D. will go
48. While they doneed we.....  
 A. sing B. sings **C. sang** D. sung
49. Hard work..... success.  
**A. brings** B. brought C. bring D. bringlgh
50. The boys..... shouting for a long tine.  
 A. are **B. have been** C. is D. was
51. I wish I ..... a scholar.  
 A. was B. am **C. were** D. shall be
52. You will wait until he.....  
 A. come **B. comes** C. is coming D. was come
53. If you ..... me this time, I ..... you in the future.  
**A. help, will help** B. helps, helps  
 C. helped, helped D. is helping, help
54. He said that he .... absent that day.  
 A. is B. were **C. was** D. shall be
55. She always..... bononas

- A. eat                      B. eats                      C. are eating                      D. have eathen.
56. Water ..... at 100 `c.  
**A. boils**                      B. boilded                      C. is boiling                      D. has boiled
57. We ..... just now.  
**A. have come**                      B. came                      C. comes                      D. is coming
58. They ..... their work by evening  
A. shall be completing                      **B. will completed**  
C. is completing                      D. has completed
59. Divanshw ..... out on hour ago.  
A. go                      B. goes                      **C. went**                      D. gone
60. I do not mind your ..... to her.  
**A. talking**                      B. talk                      C. talks                      D. talked
61. Boys..... a walk every morning.  
A. takes                      **B. take**                      C. is taking                      D. taking
62. Did you ..... him ?  
A. helped                      B. helping                      **C. help**                      D. helps
63. You..... home for five days.  
**A. have been**                      B. is been                      C. has been                      D. an been
64. But these days he ..... by cav.  
**A. travels**                      B. is travelling                      C. travelled                      D. travel
65. She ..... canada next week.  
A. leave                      **B. leaves**                      C. left                      D. leaving
66. Ice..... at o`c.  
**A. melts**                      B. meiting                      C. was melting                      D. have melt.
67. on sunday we ... to the zoo.  
**A. go**                      B. have gone                      C. has gone                      D. goes.
68. As soon as they..... their breakfait, he got in  
A. has finished                      **B. finished**  
C. one finishing                      D. finishes
69. Madhavi ..... gone before anku come.  
**A. had**                      B. have                      C. has                      D. have been.
70. Boys..... Nanded ten times.

- A. visits      B. visited      **C. have visited** D. is visiting
71. I wish I ..... rich.  
A. was      B. are      C. were      D. shall be
72. By this time next year you I ..... new car.  
**A. will buy**      B. is buy      C. was bought      D. has buy
73. You .... him for a long time.  
A. has not seen      **B. have not seen**  
C. had not seen      D. was not seen.
74. He usually ..... by train.  
A. travelling      **B. travels**  
C. travel      D. traveled
75. She often..... to the cinema.  
**A. goes**      B. go      C. have gone      D. going.
76. Republic day ..... on 26 th January.  
A. falling      B. fall      **C. falls**      D. have fallen
77. We ..... this factory for ten years.  
**A. have owned** B. are      C. has been      D. have been
78. They ..... before he .....  
**A. had come, come**      B. have come, come  
C. had come, come      D. has come, come.
79. The police..... him hesterday.  
A. catch      **B. caught**      C. catches      D. are catehing
80. Dontors..... to dinner this eveining.  
**A. one coming** B. is coming      C. was coming D. has coming.
81. I ..... to london last month.  
A. go      B. goes      **C. went**      D. gone
82. You .... the letter immediately.  
A. posts      **B. will post**      C. is posting      D. posted
83. You .... yet  
A. has not eaatten      B. is not eatten  
C. have not eatten      D. was not eatten
84. He ..... abseednt for a longtime

- A. Is                      **B. has been**      C. was                      D. shall be
85. She sometimes ..... a cigar  
**A. smokes**      B. smoker      C. is smoking      D. smoke
86. It generally.....in August.  
A. rain                      **B. Rains**      C. is raining      D. rained
87. We ..... all our money by the week end.  
A. Have spend B. had spend      C. shall have spent D. is spent
88. They.....a letter yet.  
**A. have not written**                      B. had not written  
C. did not write                      D. shall not write
89. The head master ..... school before the teachers came.  
A. have reached                      B. has reached  
**C. had reached**                      D. are reaching
90. Rahul ..... his home work at eight o'clock.  
**A. will finish**      B. is finishing      C. finishing      D. has finished
91. I have already..... the work.  
A. finish                      B. finishes      **C. finished**      D. finishing.
92. You..... cricket at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.  
A. is playing      **B. were playing**      C. has played      D. had played.
93. You..... never been to London before.  
A. has                      B. have                      C. was                      **D. had**
94. He behaves as if he ..... my guardian.  
A. was                      **B. were**                      C. is                      D. are
95. She ..... reading at this moment.  
A. was                      B. are                      C. have                      **D. is**
96. The child..... because he is hungry now.  
**A. is crying**      B. cries                      C. cried                      D. have cried
97. We ..... the work fifteen minutes ago.  
A. finish                      B. finishes      **C. finished**                      D. have finished
98. They ..... their work when Anil ..... to see me.  
**A. had finished, came**                      B. is finish, come  
C. has finished, come                      D. was finished, come
99. The prime minister ..... her today.  
A. no article      B. arrive                      **C. arrives**                      D. have arrived.
100. Boys can not tell him the news until he.....  
A. returned                      **B. returns**                      C. is returning                      D. was returning

## Child Activity

### लहान मुंलाची कृती

- |                       |                  |                         |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| १) Laugh loudly       | - लॉफ लॉउडली     | = मोठ्याने हसा.         |
| २) Smile              | - स्माईल         | = स्मित हास्य करा.      |
| ३) Grin               | - ग्रीन          | = दात काढून हासा.       |
| ४) Crawl              | - क्राऊल         | = रांगा.                |
| ५) Step               | - स्टेप          | = पाऊल टाका.            |
| ६) Walk               | - वॉक            | = चाला.                 |
| ७) Go there           | - गो देअर        | = तिकडे जा.             |
| ८) Run fast           | - रन फास्ट       | = जोराने पळा.           |
| ९) Stop there         | - स्टॉप देअर     | = तेथे थांबा.           |
| १०) Wait for me       | - वेट फॉर मी     | = माझी वाट पहा.         |
| ११) Murmur            | - मरमर           | = पुटपुटा.              |
| १२) Speak English     | - स्पीक इंग्लीश  | = इंग्रजी बोला.         |
| १३) Shout             | - शाऊट           | = ओरडा.                 |
| १४) Wistle            | - वीसल           | = शिटी वाजवा.           |
| १५) Act like hero     | - ॲक्ट लाईक हिरो | = नायकासारखी कृती करा.  |
| १६) Fight             | - फाईट           | = लढा.                  |
| १७) Kick Like donkey- | क्कीक लाईक डॉकी  | = गाढवासारखे लाथा मारा. |
| १८) Bounce            | - बाऊन्स         | = आपटा.                 |
| १९) Learn Hindi       | - लर्न हिंदी     | = हिंदी शिका.           |
| २०) Read book         | - रीड बुक        | = पुस्तक वाचा.          |
| २१) Write a letter    | - राईट अ लेटर    | = पत्र लिहा.            |
| २२) Listen a radio    | - लिसन अ रेडीओ   | = आकाशवाणी ऐका.         |
| २३) Sit               | - सिट            | = बसा.                  |
| २४) Bend              | - बेन्ड          | = वाका.                 |
| २५) Stand             | - स्टॅन्ड        | = उभे राहा.             |
| २६) Jump              | - जम्प           | = उडी मारा.             |

|                          |                    |                         |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| २८) Feed                 | - फीड              | = खाऊ घाला.             |
| २९) Sleep                | - स्लीप            | = झोपा.                 |
| ३०) Snor                 | - स्नोर            | = घोरा.                 |
| ३१) Get up               | - गेट अप           | = उठा.                  |
| ३२) Brush teeth          | - ब्रश टिथ         | = दात घासा.             |
| ३३) Take bath            | - टेक बाथ          | = स्नान करा.            |
| ३४) Take head bath       | - टेक हेड बाथ      | = डोक्यावरून स्नान करा. |
| ३५) Get ready            | - गेट रेडी         | = तयार व्हा.            |
| ३६) Chew                 | - च्यू             | = चघळा.                 |
| ३७) Bite                 | - बाईट             | = चावा.                 |
| ३८) Sallow               | - सालो             | = गिळा.                 |
| ३९) Spite                | - स्पाईट           | = थुंका.                |
| ४०) Open the bag         | - ओपन द बैग        | = पिशवी उघडा.           |
| ४१) Take out the book    | - टेक आऊट द बॅग    | = पुस्तक काढा.          |
| ४२) Close the bag        | - क्लोज द बैग      | = पिशवी बंद करा.        |
| ४३) Rub the stomach      | - रब द स्टमक       | = पोट चोळा.             |
| ४४) Press the head       | - प्रेस द हेड      | = डोके दाबा.            |
| ४५) Breath               | - ब्रिद            | = श्वासो श्वास घ्या.    |
| ४६) Turn around          | - टर्न अराऊंड      | = सभोवती फिरा.          |
| ४७) Touch the ground     | - टच द ग्राऊंड     | = जमीनीला स्पर्श करा.   |
| ४८) Sweep the yard       | - स्वीप द यार्ड    | = अगंण झांडा.           |
| ४९) Switch on the light  | - स्वीच ऑन द लाइट  | = दिवा लावा.            |
| ५०) Switch of the light  | - स्वीच द लाईट     | = दिवा बंद करा.         |
| ५१) Break the coconut    | - ब्रेक द कोकनट    | = नारळ फोडा.            |
| ५२) Worship the God      | - वरशिप द गॉड      | = देवाला पुजा.          |
| ५३) Pray to God          | - प्रे टू गॉड      | = देवाला प्रार्थना करा. |
| ५४) Button up your shirt | - बटन अप युवर शर्ट | = शर्ट च बटन लावा.      |
| ५५) Unbutton your shirt  | - अनबटन यूवर शर्ट  | = शर्टच बटन उघडा.       |
| ६) Wear the tie          | - वेअर द टाय       | = टाय घाला.             |
| ५७) Pinch                | - पिंच             | = चिमटा घ्या.           |
| ५८) Slap                 | - स्लॅप            | = चापट मारा.            |
| ५९) Clap                 | - क्लॅप            | = टाळी वाजवा.           |

|                            |                      |                          |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ६०) Wink                   | - विक                | = डोळा मारा.             |
| ६१) Watch                  | -वॉच                 | = निरक्षण करा.           |
| ६२) Look                   | - लूक                | = पाहा.                  |
| ६३) See                    | - सि                 | = जाणून बूजून पाहा.      |
| ६४) Peep                   | -पिप                 | = डोकावून पाहा.          |
| ६५) Stare                  | - स्टेअर             | = टक लाणून पाहा.         |
| ६६) Call on the phone      | -कॉल ऑन फोन          | = फोन वर बोला.           |
| ६७) Dial the phone         | - डाइल द फोन         | = फोन लावा.              |
| ६८) Receive the phone      | - रीस्वीव्ह द फोन    | = फोन उचला.              |
| ६९) Dance with him         | - डान्स वीथ हीम      | = त्याच्या सोबत नाचा.    |
| ७०) Tickle him             | - टीकली हीम          | = त्याला गुदगुदल्या करा. |
| ७१) Wash the head          | - वॉस द हेड          | = डोके धुवा.             |
| ७२) Apply the coconut oil- | अॅप्लाय द कोकोनट ऑइल | = खोबऱ्याचे तेल लावा.    |
| ७३) Comb the head          | - कॅम्प द हेड        | = डोके विंचरा.           |
| ७४) Scrach the head        | - सरॅच द हेड         | = डोके खाजवा.            |
| ७५) Cry loudly             | - क्राय लाऊडी        | = मोठ्याने रडा.          |
| ७६) Show teeth             | - शो टिथ             | = दात दाखवा.             |
| ७७) Open the mouth         | - ओपन द माऊथ         | = तोंड उघडा.             |
| ७८) Sneeze Nose            | - स्नीझ नोझ          | = नाक शिंकरा             |
| ७९) Clean the nose         | - क्ली द नोझ         | = नाक साफ करा.           |
| ८०) Use hanker chief       | - युझ हॅंकर चिफ      | = हात रुमाल वापरा.       |
| ८१) Yawn                   | - यॉन                | = जांभळी घ्या.           |
| ८२) Cough                  | - कफ                 | = खोकला.                 |
| ८३) Blench                 | - बिलीन्च            | = तहान भागवा.            |
| 84) Put off the shirt      | - पुट ऑफ द शर्ट      | = शर्ट काढा.             |
| 85) Put on the Shirt       | - पुट ऑन द शर्ट      | = शर्ट परिधान करा.       |
| 86) Shake hand             | - सेक हॅन्ड          | = हात हालवा.             |
| 87) Nod the head           | - नॉड द हेड          | = डोक हालवा.             |
| 88) Iron the shirt         | - आर्य द शर्ट        | = शर्ट परिधान करा.       |
| 89) Fold the shirt         | - फोल्ड द शर्ट       | = शर्टची घडी घाला.       |
| 90) Turn on the tap        | - टर्न ऑफ द टॅप      | = नळ चालू करा.           |

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| ९१) Turn off the Tap    | - टर्न ऑफ द टॉप = नळ बंद करा.                |
| ९२) Cut the Nail        | - कट द नेल = नखे कापा                        |
| ९३) Move the Neck       | - मोव्ह द नेक = मान हलवा.                    |
| ९४) Smell with the nose | - स्मेल वीथं द नोज = नाकाने श्वास घ्या.      |
| ९५) Sing a song         | - सींग अ सॉंग = गाणे गा.                     |
| ९६) Put your head down  | - पुट युवर हेड डॉउन = तुम्हचे डोके खाली करा. |
| ९७) Hold your head high | - हॉल्ड युवर हेड हाय = डोके उंच करा.         |
| ९८) Keep your chest     | - कीप युवर चेस्ट = छाती पुढे करा.            |
| ९९) Move your body      | - मुव्ह युवर बॉडी = शरीर हलवा.               |
| १००) Bless me           | - ब्लेस मी = मला आर्शिर्वाद दया.             |



- १) Remember- रीमेंबर - आठवणे
- २) Occupy- ऑक्युपाय - व्यापणे
- ३) Love- लव्ह - प्रेम करणे
- ४) Allege - अलीज - आरोप करणे
- ५) Release- रिलीज - मूक्त करणे
- ६) Buy- बाय - विकत घेणे
- ७) Weaken- वीकेन - अशक्त करणे
- ८) Conceal - कॉन्सील - लपवणे
- ९) Encourage- इन्करेज - उत्तेजीत करणे
- १०) Abuse- अब्युज - शिव्या देणे
- ११) Include- इंक्यूड - सामावून घेणे
- १२) Rejoice- रिजॉइस - आनंद देणे
- १३) Confine- कनफाइन- मर्यादा घालणे
- १४) Darken- ड्राकेन - अंधार करणे
- १५) Discover- डीस्कव्हर - प्रगट करणे
- १६) Dissatisfy- डीससॅटीसफाय - नाखुष करणे
- १७) Raze रेझ - पुसून टाकणे
- १८) Discourage- डीस्कुरेंज- परावृत्त करणे
- १९) Stop -स्टॉप - थांबणे
- २०) Hurry- हरी -घाई करणे
- २१) Attach- अॅटेच - जोडणे
- २२) Conceal- कॉन्सील - लपविणे
- २३) Bless- ब्लेस -आर्शीवाद देणे
- २४) Lament - लॅमेंट - शोक करणे
- २५) Simplicity- स्मीप्लीसीटी - सुलभकरणे
- x Forget- फरगेट - विसरणे
- x Vacate- व्हॅकेट - रिकामे करा
- x Hete- हेट - द्वेष करणे
- x Deny - डिनाय - नाकारणे
- x With hold- वीथ होल्ड - बंधनात टाकणे
- x Sell - सेल - विकणे
- x Strength- स्ट्रेंथ - शक्ती शाली बनवणे
- x Reveal- रिलेव्हल - उघडणे
- x Repress- रीप्रेस - दाबणे
- x Praise- प्रेज - स्तुती करणे
- x Omit - ओमीट - बाहेर टाकणे
- x Lament- लिमेंट - शोक करणे
- x Liberate- लीबरेट - मुक्त करणे
- x Illuminate- इल्युमीनट - प्रकाशीत करणे
- x Cover- कव्हर - लपवणे
- x Gratify- ग्रॅटीफाय - खुषकर करणे
- x Create - क्रिएट - तयार करणे
- x Encourage - इन्करेज -धाडस देणे
- x Start - स्टार्ट - सुरू करणे
- x Delay- डेली - दिरंगाई करा
- x Deatch- डीटॅच - तोडणे
- x Show - शो - दाखविणे
- x Curse- क्रोस - शाप देणे
- x Enjoy - एंजाय - आनंद घेणे
- xComplicate- कम्प्लीकेट - गुंतागुंतीचा करणे

२६) Dishonour- डीसहॉनर - कमी लेखणे  
 २७) Discover- डीस्कव्हर - शोधून काढणे  
 २८) Disobey- डीसोबी - आज्ञा मानणे  
 २९) Wake- वेक - जागे होणे  
 ३०) Take- टेक - घेणे  
 ३१) Lose - लॉस- मुकणे  
 ३२) Float- फ्लोट - तरंगणे  
 ३३) Give- गीव्ह - देणे  
 ३४) Submit- सम्बीट - सादर करणे  
 ३५) Prohibit- प्रोहीबीट - मना करणे  
 ३६) Avoid- अवाइड - टाळणे  
 ३७) Reduce- रेडुन्स - कमी करणे  
 ३८) Extend- एक्सटेन्ट - वाढविणे  
 ३९) Extract- एक्सट्रक्ट - उपटून काढणे  
 ४०) Help- हेल्प - मदत करणे  
 ४१) Empty- एमटी - रिकामा करणे  
 ४२) Suffer- सफर - त्रास देणे  
 ४३) Depress-(डीप्रस) मनोभंग करणे  
 ४४) Gather- गॅदर - एकत्र करणे  
 ४५) Constrict- कॉन्स्ट्रिट - बांधणे  
 ४६) Comfort- कामफोर्ट - दिलासा देणे  
 ४७) Destruct- डिस्ट्रक्ट - नाश करणे  
 ४८) Praise- प्रेज - स्तुती करणे  
 ४९) Accept- अॅक्सपेट - स्वीकारणे  
 ५०) Decrease- डिस्क्रेस - कमी करणे  
 ५१) Misguide- मीसगाईड - चुकीचा मार्ग दाखवणे  
 ५२) Spend- स्पीन्ड - खर्च करणे  
 ५३) Hope- होप - आशा करणे  
 ५४) Neglect- नेगलेक्ट - दुर्लक्ष करणे  
 ५५) Deny- डिनाय - नाकारणे  
 ५६) Sleep- स्पीप - झोपणे  
 ५७) Love- लव्ह - प्रेम करणे

x Honour- हॉन्वर - आदर  
 x Cover - कव्हर - लपवणे  
 x Obey- ओबी - ची आज्ञा पाळणे  
 x Sleep- स्लीप - झोपणे  
 x Give- गीव्ह - देणे  
 x Win- वीन - मिळवणे  
 x Sink- स्नीक - बुडणे  
 x Receive- रीस्वीव्ह - पोहचणे  
 x Resist- रीसेंस्ट - प्रतिकार करणे  
 x Permit- प्रमीट - परवानगी देणे  
 x Pursue- पुरेस्यू - पाठलाग करणे  
 x Magnity- मॅजॅन्टी - मोठे करणे  
 x Lessen- लेसन - कमी करणे  
 x Insert - इन्स्ट - आत खुपसणे  
 x Harass- हारास - त्रास देणे  
 x Fill- फील - भरणे  
 x Enjoy- इन्जाय - आनंद देणे  
 x Elevate- इल्व्हेट - उन्नत करणे  
 x Dispers- डीसप्रेस - पांगवणे  
 x Demolish- डेमोलीस - नष्ट करणे  
 x Distress- डीस्ट्रेस - यातना देणे  
 x Create- क्रियट - तयार करणे  
 x Condemn- कनडेमन - ना पसंती करणे  
 x Reject- रिजेक्ट - नाकारणे  
 x Increase- इन्क्रेस - वाढवणे  
 x Guide- गाईड - मार्गदर्शन करणे  
 x Earn- अर्न - कमावणे  
 x Despair- डिसपेअर - निराश करणे  
 x Care- केअर - काळजी घेणे  
 x Contess- कॉन्टेस - कबूल करणे  
 x Awake- अवेक - जागे करणे  
 x Abhor- अॅबोर - द्वेष करणे

|  |  |
|--|--|
| ५८) Dismiss- डीसमीस - काढून टाकणे        | x Appoint- अपॉइन्ट - नेमणे                 |
| ५९) Lend- लेड - उसने देणे                | x Borrow- बॉरो - उसणे घेणे                 |
| ६०) Ascend- अँस्केन्ड - वर चढणे          | x Descend- -डिस्केन्ड - खाली येणे          |
| ६१) Accumulate- अँक्कुमलेक्ट - गोळा करणे | x Scatter- स्कॅटर - पागंवणे                |
| ६२) Yield- याइल्ड - शरण जाणे             | x Resists- रेसीस्टेस - प्रतिकार करणे       |
| ६३) Wax- वॉक्स - वाढत जाणे               | x Wane- वेन्ड - लहान होत जाणे              |
| ६४) Thrive- थ्रीव्ह - भरभराटीला येणे     | x Decline- डिक्लाइन - ऱ्हास होणे           |
| ६५) Succeed- स्कसिड - यशस्वी होणे        | x Fail- फेल - अपयशी होणे                   |
| ६६) Relish- रिलीश - आवडणे                | x Dislike- डीसलीइक - तिरस्कार करणे         |
| ६७) Recede- रिसीड -मागे जाणे             | x Advance- अँडवॉन्स - पुढे जाणे            |
| ६८) Quell- क्वेल - दाबून टाकणे           | x Agitate- अँजीटेट - वर येणे               |
| ६९) Quench- क्वीन्च - तहान भागणे         | x Ignite- इग्नीट - तहान लागणे              |
| ७०) Punish- पनीश - शिक्षा होणे           | x Reward- रीवार्ड -बक्षिस देणे             |
| ७१) Offer- ऑफर - देणे                    | x Refuse- रेफुश - नाकारणे                  |
| ७२) Observe- ऑब्सर्व्ह - निरीक्षण करणे   | x Reverse- रिव्हर्स - टाळणे                |
| ७३) Manifest- मॅन्फीस्ट - व्यक्त करणे    | x Conceal- कॉन्सील - लपवून ठेवणे           |
| ७४) Make- मेक - बनवणे                    | x Mar- मार - नष्ट करणे                     |
| ७५) Maligh- मालीश - निंदानालस्ती करणे    | x Commend- कॉम्मान्ड -स्तुतीकरणे           |
| ७६) Liberate- लीब्रेट - मुक्त करणे       | x Enslave- इन्सीव्ह - गुलाम बनविणे         |
| ७७) Lent-लेन्ट - भाड्याने देणे           | x Hire- हायर - भाड्याने घेणे               |
| ७८) Lead- लीड -नेतृत्व करणे              | x Follow- फ्लॉव - अनुकरण करणे              |
| ७९) Kindle- कांडिली - पेटविणे            | x Extinguish- एक्सटीग्युश - विझवणे         |
| ८०) Kill- कील - ठार मारणे                | x Resurrect- रेसुरेक्ट - जीवनदान देणे      |
| ८१) Joint- जॉइन्ट - जोड देणे             | x Separate- स्पेअरेट - वेगळे करणे          |
| ८२) Import- इम्पोर्ट -आयात करणे          | x Export- एक्पोर्ट - निर्यात करणे          |
| ८३) Enthroned- एनथ्रोन - सिंहासनावर बसणे | x Deathrone- डेथ्रोनस -सिंहासनावरून काढणे  |
| ८४) Enrich- एनरीच - संपन्न करणे          | x Impoverish- इन्पोव्हरीश - प्रोत्साहनदेणे |
| ८५) Grant- ग्रॅन्ट - मंजूर करणे          | x Withhold- वीथहोल्ड - लांबणिवर टाकणे      |
| ८६) Deflate- डिफ्लेट - हवा कमी करणे      | x Inflate- इन्फ्लेट - हवा भरणे             |
| ८७) Discourage- डीस्कुरेज - खचणे         | x Encourage- इन्कुरेज -प्रोत्साहन देणे     |
| ८८) Continue- कॉन्टीनुव -चालू ठेवणे      | x Discountinue-डीस्कोयुटीनीव -बंदकरणे      |
| ८९) Amuse- अम्युज - करमणूक करणे          | x Bore- बोर - कंठाळा येणे                  |
| ९०) Arrival- अँरीव्हल - आगमन होणे        | x Departure- डीपार्चर- गमन                 |

या वाक्यप्रचारात क्रियापद महत्वाची भुमिका निभावत असते. म्हणजेच सदर Phrases क्रियापदयुक्त असते. या प्रकरणांत इंग्रजी मुळाक्षराप्रमाणे भरपूर Phrases दिलेल्या आहेत. त्याचा अभ्यास करतांना पुढील गोष्टी लक्षात घ्या.

1. सदर वाक्यप्रचारांचा मराठीतील अर्थ नीट लक्षात घ्या.
2. वेळोवेळी त्यांचा वाक्यात वापर करा.
3. सदर म्हणींचा वाक्यप्रचारांचा मराठी अर्थ लक्षात ठेवा.

|                 |                         |                  |                           |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Act for      | - च्या वतीने काम पाहणे  | 20. Break out    | - सुटका करून घेणे         |
| 2. Act on       | -च्या प्रमाणे करणे      | 21. Break up     | - शेवट करण                |
| 3. Act upto     | -संपूर्ण काम करणे       | 22. Bring about  | - घडविणे                  |
| 4. Back out of  | -माघार घेण, काढून घेण   | 23. Bring forth  | - निर्माण करणे            |
| 5. Back up      | -सहाय्य करणे            | 24. Bring in     | - कमावणे                  |
| 6. Bear away    | -जिकणे                  | 25. Bring off    | - साध्य करणे              |
| 7. Beat out     | -निश्चित करणे           | 26. Bring on     | - सादर करणे               |
| 8. Bear down    |                         | 21. Bring out    | - प्रकाशित करणे           |
| upon            | - निश्चयाने सामोरे जाणे | 22. Bring round  | - मत बदलण्यात यशस्वी होणे |
| 9. Beat down    | - नरम पाडण              | 23. Bring up     | - मागे आणणे               |
| 10. Beat up     | - मारणे                 | 24. Bring with   | - परंपरा तोडणे            |
| 11. Blow down-  | उडवून लावणे             | 25. Bring foward | - सादर करणे               |
| 12. Blow out    | -विझविणे (ज्योत)        | 26. Call at      | - व्यक्तीला भेटणे         |
| 13. Blow over   | -शांत होणे, शमणे        | 27. Call down    | - समज देणे                |
| 14. Break down- | नादुरुस्त होणे          | 28. Call for     | - मागणी करणे              |
| 15. Break away- | नियंत्रण ठेवणे          | 29. Call in      | - बोलावणे                 |
| 16. Break in    | - आत घुसणे              | 30. Call off     | - रद्द करणे               |
| 17. Break into  | -एकदम हसणे              | 31. Call on      | - भेटायला जाणे            |
| 18. Break of    | -सवय तोडणे              | 32. Call up      | - टेलिफोन करणे            |
| 19. Break off   | -संपर्क तोडणे           | 33. Carry off    | - जिकणे                   |

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 34. Carry on - पुढे चालू ठेवणे       | 66. Cut up - निराशा करणे                    |
| 35. Carry out - परिपूर्ण करणे        | 67. Die away - आवाज कमी करणे                |
| 36. Carry over - पुढे ढकलणे          | 68. Die down - कमी करणे                     |
| 37. Call upon - आज्ञा करणे           | 69. Die out - हळूहळू अदृश्य होणे            |
| 38. Carry through - प्राप्त करणे     | 70. Do away with- नष्ट करणे                 |
| 39. Cadt about for- चा शोध घेणे      | 71. Do for - एखादा हेतू साध्य करणे          |
| 40. Cast aside - फेटाळणे             | 72. Do in - थकलेला                          |
| 41. Carry away - बाजूला फेकून देणे   | 73. Do over - नुतनीकरण करणे                 |
| 42. Cast down - उदास करणे            | 74. Do up - पुन्हा व्यवस्थित करणे           |
| 43. Cast off - त्याग करणे            | 75. Do with - व्यवस्था करणे                 |
| 44. Cast up - हिशोब करणे             | 76. Do without- च्या शिवाय एखादी गोष्ट करणे |
| 45. Catch at - प्रयत्न करणे          | 77. Draw back- माघार घेणे                   |
| 46. Catch up with- पुढे जोडणे        | 78. Draw on - अवलंबून राहणे                 |
| 47. Come about - घडणे                | 79. Draw into - हिसकावणे                    |
| 48. Come across- प्राप्त होणे        | 80. Draw to - आकर्षित होणे                  |
| 49. Come round- पुन्हा मिळविणे       | 81. Draw up - लिहिणे                        |
| 50. Come from- गावाहून येणे          | 82. Drop in - पूर्वसूचना, कल्पना देता भेटणे |
| 51. Come in - आगमन होणे              | 83. Drap out - मुक्त करणे, सोडणे            |
| 52. Come into - वंशपरंपरेने येणे     | 84. Drop off - संख्या कमी करणे              |
| 53. Come of - चा परिणाम असणे         | 85. Enter into - व्यवसाय सुरू करणे          |
| 54. Come off - जागा असणे             | 86. Enter upon- एखादी प्रक्रिया सुरू करणे   |
| 55. Come to - मुद्यावर येणे          | 87. Fall away - विश्वास गमावणे              |
| 56. Come up - उगवणे                  | 88. Fall back - माघार घेणे, मागे पडणे       |
| 57. Come upto- च्या सारखा असणे       | 89. Fall back on- आणिबाणीत वापरणे           |
| 58. Come upon - शोध लावणे            | 90. Fall behind - कमी प्रगती करणे           |
| 59. Cry down - नापसंती दर्शविणे      | 91. Fall in - कोसळणे                        |
| 60. Cry for - इच्छा व्यक्त करणे      | 92. Fall in with- च्याशी सहमत होणे          |
| 61. Cry out against - तक्रार करणे    | 93. Fall off - दुर्मिळ करणे, कमी होणे       |
| 62. Cut down - कमी करणे              | 94. Fall out - भांडणे, तंटे करणे            |
| 63. Cut in - अडथळा निर्माण करणे      | 95. Fall through- अयशस्वी होणे              |
| 64. Cut off - थांबणे                 | 96. Fall to - सुरूवात करणे                  |
| 65. Cut off for-कामासाठी अनुरूप असणे | 97. Fall under - च्याखाली येणे, पडणे        |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 98. Get ahead - पुढे जाणे               | 30. Go along with - सहमत होणे                  |
| 99. Get ahead of - मागे टाकून जाणे      | 31. Go around - पुरेसे होणे, वाटणे             |
| 100. Get along- मित्रत्वाने वागणे       | 32. Go at - खूप प्रयत्न करणे, हल्ला करणे       |
| 1. Get a round - चक्र चालू ठेवणे        | 33. Go back on- वचनपूर्तीत अपयशी होणे          |
| 2. Get at - लाच देणे                    | 34. Go by - एखाद्याचे मार्गदर्शन लाभणे         |
| 3. Get away - सुटका होणे                | 35. Go down - विश्वास ठेवणे                    |
| 4. Get away with- शिक्षेशिवाय करत राहणे | 36. Go for - च्यासाठी स्वार होणे               |
| 5. Get back - एखाद्या कामातून           | 37. Go in for - उत्साह असणे                    |
| 6. From / to - माघारी येणे              | 38. Go into - परीक्षण करणे                     |
| 7. Get by - बाब करणे                    | 39. Go off - सोडून देणे                        |
| 8. Get down - खाली येणे                 | 40. Go on - घडणे                               |
| 9. Get down to- गांभीर्याने लक्ष देणे   | 41. Go over - पडताळा घेणे, यश प्राप्त करणे     |
| 10. Get in - प्रवेश करणे                | 42. Go through- पूर्ण करणे                     |
| 11. Get off - मुक्त होणे, सोडणे         | 43. Go with - च्याबरोबर अनुरूप होणे            |
| 12. Get on - मित्रत्वाने वागणे          | 44. Go without- व्यवस्था करणे                  |
| 13. Get over - च्यापासून बरा होणे       | 45. Go after - पाठलाग करणे, मागे जाणे          |
| 14. Get round - पाठपुरावा करणे          | 46. Hand down- जाऊ देणे, मान्यता देणे, पाठविणे |
| 15. Get through - च्यामधून जाणे         | 47. Hand in - देणे, सुपूर्द करणे               |
| 16. Get to - सुरुवात करणे               | 48. Hand on - कळविणे, पाठविणे, जाऊ देणे        |
| 17. Get up - संघटित करणे                | 49. Hand out - वाटप करणे                       |
| 18. Get on with- विकास करणे             | 50. Hand over - सुपूर्द करणे                   |
| 19. Give away- वाटप करणे / देणे         | 51. Hand around- घुटमळणे                       |
| 20. Give back - परत करणे                | 52. Hand back- टाळाटाळ करणे, अडखळणे            |
| 21. Give in - शरण जाणे                  | 53. Hang on - वाट पाहणे, थांबणे                |
| 22. Give off - बाहेर टाकणे              | 54. Hang out - वारंवार जाणे येणे               |
| 23. Give out - थकलेला असणे              | 55. Hang together- एकत्र राहणे                 |
| 24. Give up - सोडून देणे                | 56. Hang up - टेलिफोनचा कॉल थांबविणे           |
| 25. Give way - कोसळणे                   | 57. Hang upon- च्यावर अवलंबून राहणे            |
| 26. Give over - सादर करणे               | 58. Hold back - थांबविणे, गुपित राखणे          |
| 27. Go about - सुरुवात करणे             | 59. Hold down- नियंत्रित करणे                  |
| 28. Go against- ला विरोधी असणे          | 60. Hold good- च्या वर वापर करणे               |
| 29. Go ahead - पुढे चालू ठेवणे          | 61. Hold in - काही करून देणे, थांबविणे         |

62. Hold off - दूर ठेवणे
63. Hold on - बोलताना थांबणे
64. Hold out - बाब देऊ करणे
65. Keep at - चालू ठेवणे
66. Keep away- दूर ठेवणे, जवळ जाणे
67. Keep back- लपवून ठेवणे
68. Keep from- च्यापासून दूर राहणे
69. Keep off - च्यापासून दूर राहणे
70. Keep on - चालू ठेवणे
71. Keep out of- दूर ठेवणे
72. Keep to - चिकटवून राहणे
73. Keep up - चालू ठेवणे
74. Keep up with- पुढे चालू ठेवणे
75. Knock about- भटकणे
76. Knock down- धक्का देणे
77. Knock off - निकाल लावणे
78. Knock out - एखादे काम थांबविणे
79. Lay aside - त्याग करणे
80. Lay by - राखून ठेवणे
81. Lay down - त्याग करणे
82. Lay off - रद्द करणे, थांबविणे
83. Lay out - व्यवस्था करणे
84. Lay up with- खिळून राहणे
85. Let down - निराश होणे
86. Let in - संमती देणे
87. Let into - परिचित होणे
88. Let off - शिक्षा देणे
89. Let on - परवानगी देणे
90. Let out - सोडून देणे
91. Let up - संप्लित करणे
92. Live at a place- वास्तव करणे
93. Live for - च्यासाठी जगणे

94. Live on - च्यावर जगणे
95. Live upto - सिद्ध करणे
96. Live within- खर्च करणे
97. Look after - ची काळजी घेणे
98. Look ahead- भविष्यासाठी योजना करणे
99. Look around- शोधणे (आजूबाजूला)
200. Look at - एकाग्रतेने पाहणे
1. Look away - नजर वळविणे
2. Look about - अभ्यास करणे
3. Look back on- आठवणे, आठवण करणे
4. Look down on- तिरस्कार, द्वेष करणे
5. Look for - च्यासाठी शोध घेणे
6. Look forward to- अंदाज करणे
7. Look in - एखाद्या ठिकाणाला भेट देणे
8. Look into - तपासणी करणे
9. Look on - लक्ष घालणे
10. Look over - वरवर तपासणी करणे
11. Look through- खोलवर लक्ष घालून पाहणे
12. Look to - च्याकडून अपेक्षा करणे
13. Look up - सुधारणा होणे
14. Look out for- शोधात राहणे
15. Make away with- चोरणे
16. Make for - प्रस्थान करणे
17. Make of - आकलन होणे, समजणे
18. Make off - घाईने दूर जाणे
19. Make out - आकलन होणे
20. Make over- च्यामध्ये रूपांतर करणे
21. Make up - तयार करणे
22. Make of with- ला घेऊन पलायन करणे
23. Pass away - प्राणज्योत मालवणे, मरणे
24. Pass by - च्या बाजूने निघून जाणे
25. Pass for - असं म्हणून स्वीकारणे

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 26. Pass off - खोटेपणाने मांडणे        | 58. Run away with - पलायन करणे          |
| 27. Pass on - मृत्यू येणे, देणे        | 59. Run across- मिळणे                   |
| 28. Pass out - वाटणे, वाटप करणे        | 60. Run after - पाठपुरावा करणे          |
| 29. Pass over - दुर्लक्ष करणे          | 61. Run against- विरोधक होणे            |
| 30. Pass through- सोसणे, अनुभवणे       | 62. Run along - दूर जाणे                |
| 31. Pick at - दोष शोधून काढणे          | 63. Run down - निर्दयपणे बोलणे          |
| 32. Pick off - गोळीबार करणे            | 64. Run for - निवडणूक लढविणे            |
| 33. Pick on - विभागणे                  | 65. Run into - च्याबरोबर आदळणे          |
| 34. Pick out - निवड करणे               | 66. Run upon - गाठ पडणे                 |
| 35. Pick up - प्राप्त करणे             | 67. Run over - वरून जाणे                |
| 36. Play upon - फायदा घेणे             | 68. Run through- पैसा उधळणे             |
| 37. Play with - बरोबर खेळणे            | 69. Run to - अमूल्य किंमतीपर्यंत जाणे   |
| 38. Pull down - नाश करणे               | 70. Run into debt- कर्जात सापडणे        |
| 39. Pull in - आगमन होणे                | 71. Run off - घेऊन पळून जाणे            |
| 40. Pull off - यशस्वी होणे             | 72. Run out - संपुष्टात येणे, ओसरणे     |
| 41. Pull over - नंतर थांबणे            | 73. See about - ला हाताळणे              |
| 42. Pull out - त्याग करणे, सोडून देणे  | 74. See into - माहिती काढणे, तपासणे     |
| 43. Pull through- कसाबसा बरा होणे      | 75. See about things- जरूर ती कृती करणे |
| 44. Pull together- एकत्रपणे काम करणे   | 76. See off - निरोप देणे, समारोप करणे   |
| 45. Pull up - थांबविणे                 | 77. See through- कावा कळणे              |
| 46. Put across - पोहोचविणे             | 78. See to - ची काळजी घेणे              |
| 47. Put aside - वाचविणे, सोडणे         | 79. See about - निघणे                   |
| 48. Put away - सोडून देणे              | 80. See aside / apart- रद्द करणे        |
| 49. Put down - दाबून टाकणे             | 81. See back - मागे करणे, प्रगती तपासणे |
| 50. Put off - घालवून देणे              | 82. See down as- अमूक म्हणून नोंद करणे  |
| 51. Put on - परिधान करणे               | 83. See forth - प्रवासाला सुरुवात करणे  |
| 52. Put out - विझवणे                   | 84. See in - सुरु होऊन चालू राहणे       |
| 53. Put through- च्या मधून घालणे, जाणे | 85. See on - निश्चय करणे                |
| 54. Put to - अडचणीत टाकणे              | 86. Set off - स्फोट करणे, सुरु करणे     |
| 55. Put up - राहणे, उभारणे             | 87. Set out - सुरुवात करणे, निघणे       |
| 56. Put up with- सहन करणे              | 88. Set up - स्थापन करणे                |
| 57. Run away - पळून जाणे, दूर होणे     | 89. Show off - प्रदर्शित करणे           |



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 90. Show up - पुढे मांडणे                | 22. Throw away - फेकून देणे               |
| 91. Speak for - पुरावा असणे              | 23. Throw out - शब्द फेकणे, बोलणे         |
| 92. Speak of - विषयी बोलणे               | 24. Throw up - राजीनामा देणे              |
| 93. Speak on - च्यावर व्याख्यान देणे     | 25. Throw oneself- फेकणे                  |
| 94. Speak out - आवाजात बोलणे             | 26. On or upon- च्यावर आदळणे              |
| 95. Stand against-विरोधी भुमिका मांडणे   | 27. Throw over- च्यापासून सुटका करणे      |
| 96. Stand around- आळशी बनणे              | 28. Throw away- प्रवेशास परवानगी न देणे   |
| 97. Stand aside- आळशी बनणे               | 29. Throw down- नाकारणे                   |
| 98. Stand by - साथ देणे                  | 30. Throw out / off- काढून टाकणे, विझविणे |
| 99. Stand for - मांडणे, देणे             | 31. Throw over- उलटविणे, देणे             |
| 300. Stand off- दूर राहणे                | 32. Throw up - घडणे, शोधणे, देणे          |
| 1. Stand on - च्यावर अवलंबून राहणे       | 33. Throw about- चेहरा वळविणे             |
| 2. Stand out - दिलेला असणे               | 34. Throw against- चा हाडवैरी होणे        |
| 3. Stand up for- ची बाजू मांडणे          | 35. Throw aside- च्या पासून अलग होणे      |
| 4. Stand out against- नाकारणे            | 36. Work out - विकून टाकणे                |
| 5. Strike at - च्या दिशेने ठोसा दर्शविणे | 37. Work out - सोडविणे                    |
| 6. Strike off - नाव कमी करणे             | 38. Work up - तयार करणे                   |
| 7. Strike up - सुरुवात करणे              |   |
| 8. Take aback -आश्चर्यचकित               |   |
| 9. Take after - सारखा दिसणे              |   |
| 10. Take back - माघार घेणे               |   |
| 11. Take down- नोंद करणे, लिहून घेणे     |   |
| 12. Take for - ची चूक असणे               |   |
| 13. Take in - समजणे                      |   |
| 14. Take off - काढून टाकणे               |   |
| 15. Take out - वजा करणे                  |   |
| 16. Take over - नियंत्रण मिळविणे         |   |
| 17. Take to - च्या आहारी जाणे            |   |
| 18. Take up - सुरुवात करणे               |   |
| 19. Tell against- विरोधात जाणे           |   |
| 20. Tell upon - च्यावर प्रभाव असणे       |   |
| 21. Throw at - च्या दिशेने फेकणे         |   |

|              | क्रियापद | स्वरूप     | नाम              | स्वरूप        |
|--------------|----------|------------|------------------|---------------|
| १. Act       | -        | अॅक्ट      | - अभिनव करणे     | - कृती        |
| २. Address   | -        | अॅड्ड्रेस  | - भाषण देणे      | - पत्ता       |
| ३. Aim       | -        | एम         | - लक्ष साधणे     | - लक्ष        |
| ४. Answer    | -        | अडसर       | - उत्तर देणे     | - उत्तर       |
| ५. Attack    | -        | अटॅक       | - हल्ला करणे     | - हल्ला       |
| ६. Balance   | -        | बॅलन्स     | - संतूलन करणे    | - संतूलन      |
| ७. Benefit   | -        | बेनीफीट    | - फायदा घेणे     | - फायदा       |
| ८. Blame     | -        | ब्लेम      | - दोष देणे       | - दोष         |
| ९. Broadcast | -        | ब्रॉडकॉस्ट | - प्रसारीत करणे  | - प्रसारण     |
| १०. Brush    | -        | ब्रस       | - दात घासणे      | - दाताचा ब्रश |
| ११. Buy      | -        | बाय        | - विकत घेणे      | - सौदा        |
| १२. Care     | -        | केअर       | - काळजी घेणे     | - सांभाळ      |
| १३. Cause    | -        | कॉस        | - कारणीभूत ठरवणे | - कारण        |
| १४. Claim    | -        | क्लेम      | - दावा करणे      | - दावा        |
| १५. Comfort  | -        | कमफर्ट     | - सुखसोई करणे    | - सुखसोई      |
| १६. Control  | -        | कंट्रोल    | - नियंत्रण करणे  | - नियंत्रण    |
| १७. Cock     | -        | कॉक        | - शिजवणे         | - स्वयंपाक    |
| १८. Copy     | -        | कॉपी       | - नक्कल करणे     | - नक्कल       |
| १९. Crack    | -        | क्रॉक      | - भेगपडणे        | - भेग         |
| २०. Crash    | -        | क्रॅश      | - चुरा करणे      | - चुरा        |
| २१. Curl     | -        | कर्ल       | - वळण देणे       | - वळण         |
| २२. Cycle    | -        | सायकल      | - सायकल चालवणे   | - चक्र        |
| २३. Design   | -        | डिजाईन     | - योजना बनवणे    | - योजना       |
| २४. Dislike  | -        | डिसलाईक    | - तिरस्कार करणे  | - तिरस्कार    |
| २५. Doubt    | -        | डाउट       | - शंका घेणे      | - शंका        |
| २६. Drink    | -        | ड्रिंक     | - पिणे           | - पेय         |
| २७. Email    | -        | इमेल       | - इमेल करणे      | - ई - मेल     |
| २८. End      | -        | एंड        | - शेवट करणे      | - शेवट        |
| २९. Escape   | -        | एस्कोप     | - सुटका करणे     | - सुटका       |

|                |   |               |                    |   |              |
|----------------|---|---------------|--------------------|---|--------------|
| ३०. Estimate   | - | इस्टीमेट      | - अनुमान लावणे     | - | विवरण        |
| ३१. Exchange   | - | एक्सचेंज      | - अदला बदला करणे   | - | अदला बदल     |
| ३२. Excuse     | - | एक्सक्यूज     | - माफ करणे         | - | बहाणा        |
| ३३. Experience | - | एक्सपेरीएन्स  | - अनुभव घेणे       | - | अनुभव        |
| ३४. Face       | - | फेस           | - तोंड देणे        | - | चेहरा        |
| ३५. Fight      | - | फाईट          | - मारामारी करणे    | - | लढाई         |
| ३६. Fish       | - | फिश           | - मासे पकडणे       | - | मासे         |
| ३७. Flood      | - | फ्लूड         | - खचाखच भरणे       | - | पुर          |
| ३८. Flow       | - | फ्लो          | - तरंगे            | - | नदीचा प्रवाह |
| ३९. Fold       | - | फोल्ड         | - घडी घालणे        | - | घडी          |
| ४०. Form       | - | फार्म         | - बनवणे            | - | रूप          |
| ४१. Function   | - | फेक्शन        | - कार्याविनीत करणे | - | संभारभ       |
| ४२. Guess      | - | गेस           | - तर्क लावणे       | - | अंदाज        |
| ४३. Guide      | - | गाईड          | - मार्गदर्शन करणे  | - | मार्गदर्शन   |
| ४४. Heat       | - | हिट           | - उष्णता देणे      | - | उष्ण         |
| ४५. Help       | - | हेल्प         | - मदत करणे         | - | मदत          |
| ४६. Hold       | - | होल्ड         | - घट्ट पकडणे       | - | पकड          |
| ४७. Hope       | - | होप           | - आशा करणे         | - | आशा          |
| ४८. Humur      | - | ह्यूमर        | - विनोद करणे       | - | विनोद        |
| ४९. Hurry      | - | हरी           | - घाई करणे         | - | घाई          |
| ५०. Increase   | - | इंक्रिज       | - वाढवणे           | - | वाढ          |
| ५१. Influrnce  | - | इफ्ल्यूलियन्स | - प्रभावितकरणे     | - | प्रभाव       |
| ५२. Insult     | - | इन्सल्ट       | - अपमान करणे       | - | अपमान        |
| ५३. Interest   | - | इंटेरेस्ट     | - रुची असणे        | - | व्याज        |
| ५४. Joke       | - | जोक           | - थड्ठा करणे       | - | थड्ठा        |
| ५५. Judge      | - | जेज           | - न्याय देणे       | - | न्याय        |
| ५६. Jump       | - | जेम्प         | - उडी मारणे        | - | उडी          |
| ५७. Kick       | - | किक           | - लाथ मारणे        | - | लाथ          |
| ५८. Kiss       | - | किस           | - चुंबन करणे       | - | चुंबन        |
| ५९. Knock      | - | नॉक           | - बुक्का मारणे     | - | बुक्का       |
| ६०. Land       | - | लॅन्ड         | - जमीनवर उतरणे     | - | जमीन         |
| ६१. Light      | - | लाईट          | - प्रज्वलीत करणे   | - | दिवा         |
| ६२. Limit      | - | लिमीट         | - मर्यादित करणे    | - | मर्यादा      |
| ६३. Look       | - | लूक           | - बघणे             | - | नजर          |
| ६४. Love       | - | लव्ह          | - प्रेम करणे       | - | प्रेम        |

|              |   |           |                    |   |            |
|--------------|---|-----------|--------------------|---|------------|
| ६५. March    | - | मार्च     | - संचलन करणे       | - | महिना      |
| ६६. Mark     | - | मार्क     | - खूणा करणे        | - | चिन्ह      |
| ६७. Mind     | - | माईन्ड    | - मनाला लावून घेणे | - | बुद्धी     |
| ६८. Name     | - | नेम       | - नाव ठेवणे        | - | नाव        |
| ६९. Need     | - | निड       | - गरज भासणे        | - | गरज        |
| ७०. Notice   | - | नोटीस     | - लक्ष पुरवणे      | - | सुचना      |
| ७१. Object   | - | ऑब्जेक्ट  | - तक्रार करणे      | - | तक्रार     |
| ७२. Order    | - | ऑर्डर     | - आदेश देणे        | - | हूकूम      |
| ७३. Paint    | - | पेन्ट     | - रंग लावणे        | - | रंग        |
| ७४. Place    | - | प्लेस     | - ठेवणे            | - | ठिकाण      |
| ७५. Milk     | - | मिल्क     | - दुध देणे         | - | दुध        |
| ७६. Plane    | - | प्लेन     | - सपाट करणे        | - | सपाट       |
| ७७. Plant    | - | पॅन्ट     | - झाडे लावणे       | - | झूडुप      |
| ७८. Play     | - | प्ले      | - खेळणे            | - | नाटक       |
| ७९. Post     | - | पोस्ट-    | - टपाल करणे        | - | पोस्ट खाता |
| ८०. Process  | - | प्रोसेस   | - प्रकीया करणे     | - | प्रकीया    |
| ८१. Promise  | - | प्रॉमीस   | - वचन देणे         | - | वचन        |
| ८२. Protecde | - | प्रोटेक्ट | - विरोध करणे       | - | विरोध      |
| ८३. Question | - | क्यूशन    | - प्रश्न विचारणे   | - | प्रश्न     |
| ८४. Race     | - | रेस       | -भरधाव जाणे        | - | शर्यत      |
| ८५. Rain     | - | रेन       | - पाऊस पडणे        | - | पाऊस       |
| ८६. Type     | - | टाईप      | - टंकलेखन करणे     | - | प्रकटलेखन  |
| ८७. Use      | - | यूज       | - वापर करणे        | - | वापर       |
| ८८. Value    | - | वॅल्यूव   | - मुल्यांकित करणे  | - | मुल्य      |
| ८९. Visit    | - | व्हिजीट   | - भेट देणे         | - | भेट        |
| ९०. Laugh    | - | लॉफ       | - हसणे             | - | विनंती     |
| ९१. Lift     | - | लिफ्ट     | - वरउचलणे          | - | पोहचणे     |
| ९२. Link     | - | लंक       | - जुळणे            | - | जोडणे      |
| ९३. Film     | - | फिल्म     | - चित्रीकरणे करणे  | - | चित्रपट    |
| ९४. Display  | - | डिस्पले   | - दाखवणे           | - | आकर्षक     |
| ९५. Block    | - | ब्लॉक     | - रोकणे            | - | खंड        |
| ९६. Blow     | - | ब्लो      | - कुंकणे           | - | जोराचा तडा |
| ९७. Bear     | - | बीअर      | - सहन करणे         | - | अस्वल      |
| ९८. Cook     | - | कुक       | - स्वयपाक करणे     | - | स्वयपाक    |
| ९९. Idea     | - | आईडिया    | - कल्पना करणे      | - | कल्पना     |

## १) Words Endind in “en” “en” प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे verbform

|             |   |            |   |                     |
|-------------|---|------------|---|---------------------|
| १. Tight    | - | Tighten    | - | ताट करणे / सरळ करणे |
| २. Straight | - | Straighten | - | शक्तीशाली बनवणे     |
| ३. Sad      | - | Sadden     | - | दुःखी करणे          |
| ४. Quiet    | - | Quieten    | - | शांत करणे           |
| ५. Long     | - | Lengthen   | - | लांबी वाढवणे        |
| ६. High     | - | Heighten   | - | उंची वाढवणे         |
| ७. Heart    | - | Hearten    | - | उत्साह देणे         |
| ८. Threat   | - | Threaten   | - | धमकी देणे           |
| ९. White    | - | Whiten     | - | पांढरा करणे         |
| १०. Weak    | - | Weaken     | - | कमजोर करणे          |
| ११. Fresh   | - | Freshen    | - | ताजातवाने करणे      |
| १२. Sweet   | - | Sweeten    | - | गोड करणे            |
| १३. Rip     | - | Ripen      | - | पिकवणे              |
| १४. Red     | - | Redden     | - | लाल करणे            |
| १५. Short   | - | Shorten    | - | लहान करणे           |
| १६. Moist   | - | Moisten    | - | ओलसर करणे           |
| १७. Mad     | - | Madden     | - | वेडा करणे           |
| १८. Fat     | - | Faten      | - | लड्डू करणे          |
| १९. Flat    | - | Flaten     | - | सपाट करणे           |
| २०. Deep    | - | Deepen     | - | जास्त खोल करणे      |

## २) By prefixing “en” verb form “en” उपसर्ग वापरून तयार होणारे verb form

|           |   |         |   |               |
|-----------|---|---------|---|---------------|
| २१. Slave | - | Enslave | - | गुलाम बनवणे   |
| २२. Sure  | - | Ensure  | - | खात्री करणे   |
| २३. Rich  | - | Enrich  | - | श्रीमंत बनवणे |
| २४. Noble | - | Ennoble | - | उदात्त करणे   |

|             |   |           |   |                  |
|-------------|---|-----------|---|------------------|
| २५. Large   | - | Enlarge   | - | मोठा करणे        |
| २६. Dear    | - | Endear    | - | प्रिय करणे       |
| २७. Courage | - | Encourage | - | धर्ये देणे       |
| २८. Circle  | - | Encircle  | - | वेढणे            |
| २९. Able    | - | Enable    | - | समर्थ बनवणे      |
| ३०. Throne  | - | Enthone   | - | सिंहासनावर बसवणे |
| ३१. Tomb    | - | Entomb    | - | थडग्यात पुरणे    |
| ३२. Cage    | - | Encage    | - | पिंजऱ्यात टाकणे  |
| ३३. Danger  | - | Endanger  | - | धोक्यात घालणे    |

### ३) Words Ending in “ise” ise प्रत्यय वापरून होणारे Verb form

|               |   |              |   |                               |
|---------------|---|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| ३४. Voice     | - | Vocalise     | - | शब्दात सांगणे                 |
| ३५. Vapour    | - | Vaporise     | - | बाष्प होणे                    |
| ३६. Terror    | - | Terrorise    | - | दहशत बसणे                     |
| ३७. System    | - | Systematised | - | सुव्यवस्थीत करणे              |
| ३८. Sympathy  | - | Sympathise   | - | सहानुभूती वाटणे               |
| ३९. Regular   | - | Regularise   | - | नियमीत करणे                   |
| ४०. Political | - | Politicise   | - | राजकीय चर्चात भाग घेणे        |
| ४१. People    | - | Popularise   | - | लोकांना आवडेल असे करणे        |
| ४२. Modern    | - | Modernise    | - | आधुनिककरण करणे                |
| ४३. Memory    | - | Memorise     | - | आठवणे                         |
| ४४. Energy    | - | Energise     | - | च्या मध्ये शक्ती निर्माण करणे |
| ४५. Hospital  | - | Hospitalise  | - | रुग्नालयात दाखल करणे          |
| ४६. Formal    | - | Formalise    | - | विशिष्ट स्वरूप देणे           |
| ४७. Climate   | - | Acclimatise  | - | नविन वातावरणाची सवय करणे      |

### ४) Words ending in “Ify” Ify प्रत्यय वापरून होणारी Verb forms

|                  |   |           |   |                        |
|------------------|---|-----------|---|------------------------|
| ४८. Terror       | - | Terrify   | - | घाबरवून सोडणे          |
| ४९. Simple       | - | Simplify  | - | सुलभ करणे              |
| ५०. Significance | - | Signify   | - | जाहीर करणे             |
| ५१. Person       | - | Personify | - | मनुष्यत्वाचा आरोप करणे |
| ५२. Peace        | - | Pacify    | - | शांतता प्रस्थापित करणे |
| ५३. Intense      | - | Intensify | - | तीव्र करणे             |
| ५४. Pure         | - | Purify    | - | शुद्ध करणे             |

५५. Solid - Solidify - घट्ट करणे

**५) Words ending in “ate” ate प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे Verb forms**

|               |   |               |   |                     |
|---------------|---|---------------|---|---------------------|
| ५६. Vigour    | - | Invigorate    | - | ताकीद देणे          |
| ५७. Vapour    | - | Evaporate     | - | वाफेत रूपांतर होणे  |
| ५८. Regular   | - | Regulate      | - | शिस्त लावणे         |
| ५९. Original  | - | Originate     | - | अस्तीत्वात आणणे     |
| ६०. Official  | - | Officiate     | - | बदली काम करणे       |
| ६१. Nervous   | - | Enervate      | - | शक्तीहिन करणे       |
| ६२. Necessary | - | Necessitate   | - | भाग पाडणे           |
| ६३. Name      | - | Nominate      | - | नाव सुचवणे          |
| ६४. Migrant   | - | Migrate       | - | स्थलांतर होणे       |
| ६५. Different | - | Differentiate | - | फरक सांगणे          |
| ६६. Circle    | - | Circulate     | - | फिरवणे              |
| ६७. Brief     | - | Abbreviate    | - | शब्द संक्षिप्त करणे |

**६) Shortening the word शब्दाचे संक्षिप्त रूप तयार करून तयार होणारे (Verb form)**

|                    |   |             |   |                  |
|--------------------|---|-------------|---|------------------|
| ६८. Winner         | - | Win         | - | जिंकणे           |
| ६९. Variety        | - | Vary        | - | बदल करणे         |
| ७०. Vaccination-   |   | Vaccinate   | - | देवीची लस देणे   |
| ७१. Situation      | - | Situate     | - | बसवणे, उभाकरणे   |
| ७२. Migration      | - | Migrate     | - | स्थलांतरीत होणे  |
| ७३. Laughter       | - | Laugh       | - | हसणे             |
| ७४. Imagination-   |   | Imagine     | - | कल्पना करणे      |
| ७५. Tlealth        | - | Heal        | - | निरोगी करणे      |
| ७६. Excellent      | - | Excel       | - | स्वरचढ होणे      |
| ७७. Domestication- |   | Domesticate | - | जनावरे माणसाजवणे |

.....

|                   |   |            |   |              |
|-------------------|---|------------|---|--------------|
| ७८. Different     | - | Differ     | - | मतभेद असणे   |
| ७९. Contribution- |   | Contribute | - | वर्गाणी देणे |
| ८०. Comparision-  |   | Compare    | - | तुलना करणे   |
| ८१. Attention     | - | Attend     | - | तुलना करणे   |
| ८२. Argument      | - | Argue      | - | वाद घालणे    |

**सिद्धार्थचे Si श्वांत Shi श्रव Shi लल पणे Shi का .**

**forms**

८३. Wreath - Wreathe - माळ गुंफणे

# Body parts and verbs

## शरिराचे अवयव आणि क्रियापदे

| Head                | Wink     | विंक     | दोन्हे पापणे     |
|---------------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| 2) Head - Bump -    | बम्प -   | बम्प -   | आपटणे            |
| 3) Ear - Hear -     | हियर -   | हियर -   | ऐकणे             |
| 4) Ear - Listen -   | लिसन -   | लिसन -   | लक्षपूर्वक ऐकणे  |
| 5) Eye - Find -     | फाईन्ड - | फाईन्ड - | शोधने            |
| 6) Eye - Hide -     | हाईड -   | हाईड -   | लपणे             |
| 7) Eye - Look -     | लूक -    | लूक -    | पाहणे            |
| 8) Eye - Read -     | रीड -    | रीड -    | वाचणे            |
| 9) Eye - See -      | सी -     | सी -     | पाहणे            |
| 10) Eye - Sleep -   | स्लीप -  | स्लीप -  | झोपणे            |
| 11) Eye - Watch -   | वॉच -    | वॉच -    | निरक्षण करणे     |
| 12) Eye - Cry -     | क्राय -  | क्राय -  | रडणे             |
| 13) Eye - Wake -    | वेक -    | वेक -    | जागे होणे        |
| 14) Mouth - Bite -  | बाईट -   | बाईट -   | चावणे            |
| 15) Mouth - Blow -  | ब्लो -   | ब्लो -   | फुंकणे           |
| 16) Mouth - Drink - | ड्रिंक - | ड्रिंक - | पिणे             |
| 17) Mouth - Eat -   | इट -     | इट -     | खाणे             |
| 18) Mouth - Say -   | से -     | से -     | म्हणणे           |
| 19) Mouth - Sing -  | सिंग -   | सिंग -   | गाणे             |
| 20) Mouth - Smile - | स्माईल - | स्माईल - | स्मित हास्य करणे |
| 21) Mouth - Talk -  | टॉक -    | टॉक -    | बोलणे            |
| 22) Arm - Climb -   | क्लाइम - | क्लाइम - | चढणे             |
| 23) Arm - Hold -    | होल्ड -  | होल्ड -  | धरणे             |
| 24) Arm - Hug -     | हग -     | हग -     | अलिंग देणे       |
| 25) Arm - Catch -   | कॅच -    | कॅच -    | पकडणे            |
| 26) Arm - Pull -    | पूल -    | पूल -    | ओढणे             |
| 27) Arm - Sweep -   | स्वीप -  | स्वीप -  | झाडणे            |
| 28) Arm - Throw -   | थ्रो -   | थ्रो -   | फेकणे            |



|          |   |        |   |          |   |                   |
|----------|---|--------|---|----------|---|-------------------|
| 29) Hand | - | Break  | - | ब्रेक    | - | तोडणे             |
| 30) Hand | - | Bring  | - | ब्रींग   | - | आणणे              |
| 31) Hand | - | Build  | - | बील्ड    | - | बांधणे            |
| 32) Hand | - | Buy    | - | बाय      | - | विकत घेणे         |
| 33) Hand | - | Carry  | - | कॅरी     | - | वाहून नेणे        |
| 34) Hand | - | Cook   | - | कुक      | - | स्वयंपाक करणे     |
| 35) Hand | - | Close  | - | क्लोज    | - | बंद करणे          |
| 36) Hand | - | Cover  | - | कव्हर    | - | आच्छादान          |
| 37) Hand | - | Cut    | - | कट       | - | कापणे             |
| 38) Hand | - | Clap   | - | क्लॅप    | - | टाळ्या वाजवणे     |
| 39) Hand | - | Draw   | - | ड्रा     | - | रेखाटणे           |
| 40) Hand | - | Drive  | - | ड्राइव्ह | - | चालवणे            |
| 41) Hand | - | Drop   | - | ड्रॉप    | - | थेंबे थेंबे टाकणे |
| 42) Hand | - | Dump   | - | डम्प     | - | कचरा फेकून देणे   |
| 43) Hand | - | Dry    | - | ड्राय    | - | वाळू घालणे        |
| 44) Hand | - | Feed   | - | फीड      | - | खाऊ घालणे         |
| 45) Hand | - | Finish | - | फिनीश    | - | संपवणे            |
| 46) Hand | - | Fix    | - | फिक्स    | - | चिटकवून सोडणे     |
| 47) Hand | - | Get    | - | गेट      | - | मिळवणे            |
| 48) Hand | - | Give   | - | गीव्ह    | - | देणे              |
| 49) Hand | - | Have   | - | हॅव      | - | जवळ होणे          |
| 50) Hand | - | Knock  | - | नॉक      | - | कटकटणे            |
| 51) Hand | - | Make   | - | मेक      | - | बनवणे             |
| 52) Hand | - | Open   | - | ओपन      | - | उघडणे             |
| 53) Hand | - | Paint  | - | पेन्ट    | - | रंगदेणे           |
| 54) Hand | - | Pick   | - | पिक      | - | उचलणे             |
| 55) Hand | - | Play   | - | प्ले     | - | खेळणे             |
| 56) Hand | - | Pour   | - | पोअर     | - | ओतणे              |
| 57) Hand | - | Push   | - | पूश      | - | ढकलणे             |
| 58) Hand | - | Dut    | - | डेट      | - | ठेवणे             |
| 59) Hand | - | Rip    | - | रिप      | - | टरकावणे           |
| 60) Hand | - | Shake  | - | शेक      | - | हात हालवणे        |
| 61) Hand | - | Share  | - | शेअर     | - | सहभागी होणे       |

|            |   |             |   |           |   |                    |
|------------|---|-------------|---|-----------|---|--------------------|
| 62) Hand   | - | Show        | - | शो        | - | दाखवणे             |
| 63) Hand   | - | Spill       | - | स्पील     | - | स्पीलींग तयार करणे |
| 64) Hand   | - | Splash      | - | स्पलॅश    | - | शितोडे उडवणे       |
| 65) Hand   | - | Take        | - | टेक       | - | घेणे               |
| 66) Hand   | - | Wash        | - | वॉश       | - | धुणे               |
| 67) Hand   | - | Wipe        | - | वाईप      | - | पुसवणे             |
| 68) Hand   | - | Work        | - | वर्क      | - | कामकरणे            |
| 69) Hand   | - | Write       | - | राईट      | - | लिहिणे             |
| 70) Lip    | - | Kiss        | - | किस       | - | चुंबण              |
| 71) Tongue | - | Lick        | - | लीक       | - | चाटणे              |
| 72) Tongue | - | Taste       | - | टेस्ट     | - | चव घेणे            |
| 73) Finger | - | Tickle-टिकल | - | गुदगुल्या | - | करणे               |
| 74) Finger | - | Touch       | - | टच        | - | स्पर्श करणे        |
| 75) Lag    | - | Chase       | - | चेस       | - | पाठलाग करणे        |
| 76) Lag    | - | Fall        | - | फॉल       | - | पडणे               |
| 77) Lag    | - | Go          | - | गो        | - | जाणे               |
| 78) Lag    | - | Hurry       | - | हरी       | - | घाई करणे           |
| 79) Lag    | - | Jump        | - | जेम्प     | - | उडी मारणे          |
| 80) Lag    | - | Run         | - | रण        | - | पळणे               |
| 81) Lag    | - | Ride        | - | राईड      | - | सायकल चालवणे       |
| 82) Lag    | - | Skate       | - | स्केट     | - | घसरत जाणे          |
| 83) Lag    | - | Swing       | - | स्वींग    | - | झोके घेणे          |
| 84) Lag    | - | Wait        | - | वेट       | - | पाहणे              |
| 85) Lag    | - | Walk        | - | वॉक       | - | चालणे              |
| 86) Lag    | - | Sit         | - | सिट       | - | बसणे               |
| 87) Foot   | - | Stumble-    | - | स्टबल     | - | ठेच लावणे          |
| 88) Head   | - | Comb        | - | कोब       | - | विचारणे            |
| 89) Head   | - | Beathe-     | - | बाथ       | - | स्नान करणे         |
| 90) Nose   | - | Breathe-    | - | ब्रिथ     | - | श्वासोश्वास घेणे   |
| 91) Nose   | - | Sneeze-     | - | सिनिज     | - | शिकणे              |
| 92) Hand   | - | Punch       | - | पंच       | - | ठोसा मारणे         |
| 93) Nails  | - | Scratch-    | - | स्कॅच     | - | ओरबाडणे            |
| 94) Finger | - | Pinch       | - | पिंच      | - | चिमटा काढणे        |

There are main three tenses. मुख्य तीन काळ आहेत.

१. Present tense - प्रजेन्ट टेन्स - वर्तमान काळ
२. Past tense - पास्ट टेन्स - भुतकाळ
३. Future tense - फ्युचर टेन्स - भविष्य काळ

खालीलप्रमाणे काळ व त्यांच्या रचना अभ्यासा.

| अ.क्र. | काळ  | रचना  |
|--------|--|---|
| १.     | Simple Present Tense<br>साधा वर्तमान काळ     | $S + V_1 + O$<br>ओळख : तो, ता, तोस, त, तात<br>I play cricket.<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळतो.  |
| २.     | Simple past tense<br>साधा भुतकाळ             | $S + V_2 + O$<br>ओळख: ला,ली,ले,लो<br>I played cricket.<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळलो.   |
| ३.     | Simple future tense<br>साधा भविष्य काळ       | $S + \text{shall / Will} + V_1 + O$<br>ओळख : णार, ईल, यल<br>I shall play cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळणार.                        |
| ४.     | Continuous present tense<br>चालू वर्तमान काळ | $S + \text{am, is, are} + V_1 \text{ ing} + O$<br>ओळख : त आहे, त आहेस, त आहात<br>I am playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत आहे. |

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| ५.  | Continuous past tense<br>चालू भुत काळ                    | S + was, were + V <sub>1</sub> ing + O<br>ओळख : त होता, त होतास, त होते.<br>I was playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत होतो.                           |
| ६.  | Continuous future tense<br>चालू भविष्य काळ               | S + shall be, will be + V <sub>1</sub> ing + O<br>ओळख : त असेल, त असाल, त असतील.<br>I Shall be playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत असेल.              |
| ७.  | perfect present tense<br>पूर्ण वर्तमान काळ               | S + have /has + V <sub>3</sub> + O<br>ओळख : लेला आहे, लेली आहे.<br>I have played cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळलो आहे.                                    |
| ८.  | perfect past tense<br>पूर्ण भुतकाळ                       | S + had + V <sub>3</sub> + O<br>ओळख : लेला होता, लेली होती.<br>I had played cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळलो होतो.  |
| ९.  | perfect future tense<br>पूर्ण भविष्यकाळ                  | S + shall/will +have + V <sub>3</sub> + O<br>ओळख : लेला असेल, लेली असेल.<br>I shall have played cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळलो असेल.                    |
| १०. | Continuous perfect present tense<br>चालुपूर्ण वर्तमानकाळ | S + have/has +been + V <sub>1</sub> ing + O<br>ओळख : त आलेला आहे, त आलेली आहे.<br>I have been playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत आलेला आहे.          |
| ११. | Continuous perfect past tense<br>चालुपूर्ण भुतकाळ        | S + had +been + V <sub>1</sub> ing + O<br>ओळख : त आलेला होता, त आलेली होती.<br>I had been playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत आलेला होतो.             |
| १२. | Continuous perfect future tense<br>चालुपूर्ण भविष्यकाळ   | S+shall/will+have+been+V <sub>1</sub> ing+O<br>ओळख : त आलेला असेल, त आलेली असेल.<br>I shall have been playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत आलेला असेल. |

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

साधा वर्तमान काळ

सुत्र : S + V१ + O ओळख : तो, ता, तोस,ते,त

- ▶ I **go** . मी जातो.
- ▶ You **come** by bus. तु बसने येतास.
- ▶ You **travel** by ship. तुम्ही जहाजाने प्रवास करता.
- ▶ He **reads** novel. तो कांदबरी वाचतो .
- ▶ She **uses** mobile. ती मोबाईल वापरते .
- ▶ It **eats** an apple. ते सफरचंद खाते .
- ▶ We **play** tennis in summer.आम्ही उन्हीळ्यात टेनीस खेळतो .
- ▶ They **study** in the hall. ते सभागृहात अभ्यास करतात.
- ▶ Boy **talks** too much. मुलगा खुप बोलतो.
- ▶ Boys **think** about future. मुले भविष्या विषयी विचार करतात..
- ▶ I **live** in Delhi. मी दिल्लीत राहतो.
- ▶ You **stand** near the park. तू बगीचे जवळ थांब
- ▶ You **respect** me. तुम्ही माझा आदर करता.
- ▶ He learns **physics**. तो भौतिकशास्त्र. शिकवतो .
- ▶ She **tells** lie. ती खोट सांगते.
- ▶ Donkey **brays** .गाढव ओरडतो .
- ▶ We go the church **twice** a week.आम्ही आठवडयातून दोनदा चंचाला जातो.
- ▶ They **answer** me. उत्तर देणे.

- ▶ Boys **dig** wells खोदणे.

- ▶ I **do** this. मी हे करतो .
- ▶ You **write** a letter. तु पत्र लिहीतोस .
- ▶ You **understand** me. तुम्ही मला समजूण घेता
- ▶ He **runs**. तो पळतो
- ▶ She **walks**. ती चालते .
- ▶ It **builds** nest. ते घरट बांधत.
- ▶ We **help** children. आम्ही मुलांना मदत करतो .
- ▶ They **work** in office. ते कार्यालयात काम करतात.
- ▶ Boy **wants** some help. मुलाला मदतीची गरज आहे..
- ▶ Boys **join** their birthday party. सहभागी होणे .
- ▶ A bird **flies** with its wings. उडणे.

- 
- ▶ **Identification** : Daily, always, regularly, every day, every week, every month, every year, every Sunday, etc. या Adverb ने साधा वर्तमान काळ ओळखला जातो.
- 

- ▶ I **sow** seeds. मी बीया पेरतो .
- ▶ You **know** the way. तु मार्ग जानतो .
- ▶ You **see** my problem. पाहणे.
- ▶ He **drives** rashly. बेपर्वाइने.
- ▶ She **loves** her children. प्रेम करणे.
- ▶ It **barks**. भुंकणे.

- ०१) Accessary- a helper in any act      एखाद्या कृतीतील मदतनीस  
Accessoary-additional      जास्तीचे
- ०२) Accident-an unexpected      शोकमय अशी  
happening usually tragic      अचानक घडलेली बाब प्रसंग  
in nature Incident-occurrence
- ०३) Accept - to agree      सहमत होणे  
Except -exempt      च्या शिवाय
- ०४) Access-approach      जवळचा मार्ग  
Excess- more than enough :      जादा आवश्यकतेपेक्षा
- ०५) Abjure- to renounce      त्याग करणे  
Adjure-to appeal      आवाहन करणे
- ०६) Abstain-avoid a thing      एखादी बाब नाकारणे  
Refrain - avoid an action :      एखादी कृती दुर्लक्षित करणे
- ०७) Addition-putting more      मिळविणे  
Edition-number or form      आवृत्ती  
of a publication
- ०८) Adept- skillful      कुशल  
Adapt- to suit      मिळते-जुळते घेणे  
Adop - to take up      दत्तक घेणे
- ०९) Adject- miserable      नैराश्यजनक  
Object - purpose      हेतू
- १०) Allusion- reference      संदर्भ  
Illusion- false idea      भ्रम
- ११) Adverse - contrary      विरोधी  
Adverse - unwilling      इच्छेविरुद्धचा
- १२) Aggregate-total      एकुण  
Aggravate-to worsen      एखादी बाब अधिक बिघडविणे

- १३) Air-wind : हवा
- १४) Affect-to act : परिणाम होणे  
Effect-accomplish : परिणाम
- १५) Admission-being : प्रवेश  
admitted Admittance- : परवानगी  
letting in
- १६) Allude-to make an  
indirect reference : अप्रत्यक्षपणे संदर्भ देणे  
Elude-to escape : सुटका करुन घेणे
- १७) Altar-sacred place  
of worship : प्रार्थनेची पवित्र जागा  
Alter-change : बदल
- १८) Amiable-lovable : प्रेमळ  
amicable-friendly way : मित्रत्वाचा
- १९) Ark-a boat : एक प्रकारची नाव  
Are-a part of a circle : वर्तुळाच्या परिघाचा भाग  
Arch-a curved structure : कमान
- २०) Apposite-proper : योग्य  
Opposite-contrary : विरुद्ध
- २१) Appreciable-Cons  
iderable : ज्यांची जाणीव होते असा  
Appreciative-tankful  
admirable : प्रशंसनीय  
Apprehensive- anxious,  
worried : भीतीदायक
- २२) Apathy -indifference : उदासिनता  
Antipathy-hostility : जन्मापासुनचा तिरस्कार, शत्रुत्व
- २३) Alternate -perform  
by turns : आळीपाळीने वागणे  
Alternative-Choice : पर्याय
- २४) Alternation -Change : एकामागुन एक होणारे बदल  
Altercation-quarrel : भांडण, कलह, तंटा



- २५) Assent-agreement : संमती देणे  
Ascent -Climbing up,  
going up : वर चढणे.
- २६) Ascetic -One leading an  
austere life : सर्वसंगत्यागी  
Aesthetic -having a  
love for beauty and art : कला आणि सौंदर्याचा उपासक
- २७) Assay -purity : शुद्धता  
Essay-a piece of  
composition : निबंध
- २८) Aught-anything : काहीही, कोणताही  
Ought-Modal Auxiliary : सहाय्यकारी क्रियापद (करावे असा अर्थ)
- २९) Avert-to turn away : दुसरीकडे वळविणे, होऊ न देणे  
Invert-to reverse the  
order of : उलटा करणे
- ३०) Artist-who practices  
fine arts : कलाकार  
Artiste-a performer in  
singing/dancing : गायक किंवा नर्तक
- ३१) Artisan- a craftsman : कोरीव काम वगैरे करणारा, कारागिर  
Artistic-have aesthetic  
qualities : कलाकुसरीचा
- ३२) Srtful- Cunning : धूर्त, कपटी  
Artificial-opposed to  
natural or genuine : कृत्रिम
- १) Bale - Big packing : गड्डा  
Bail-Security : जामीन,
- २) Bare -uncovered : उघडा  
Bear-tolerate : सहन करणे  
Bier -death bed : तिरडी  
Beer-a mild drink : एक मद्य
- ३) Beach -seashore : समुद्र किनारा

|     |                                      |   |                                |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
|     | Beech-a kind of forest tree          | : | एक झाड                         |
| ४)  | Berth - a sleeping seat<br>in train  | : | रेल्वेत झोपण्याची जागा         |
|     | Birth-coming to life                 | : | जन्म                           |
| ५)  | Borrow-take loan                     | : | उसनवार घेणे                    |
|     | Burrow-a hole dug for shelter        | : | जमीनीतील बीळ                   |
| ६)  | Born-take birth                      | : | जन्म घेणे                      |
|     | Borne-past perfect of bear           | : | चे भुतकाळी रूप                 |
| ७)  | Beneficial-useful                    | : | लाभदायक                        |
|     | Beneficient-kind and good            | : | दयाळू आणि चांगला               |
| ८)  | Brake-lever to stop wheel            | : | वेग नियंत्रक                   |
|     | Break-divided into                   | : | मोडणे                          |
| ९)  | Bough-branch of tree                 | : | फांदी                          |
|     | Bow-bend in respect                  | : | वाकून नमस्कार करणे             |
| १०) | Bridel-pertaining to bride           | : | नवरीचा                         |
|     | Bridle-control                       | : | लगाम                           |
| ११) | Beside-by the side of                | : | जवळ                            |
|     | Besides-in addition to               | : | अधिक                           |
| १)  | Calendar-Chart of days               | : | दिनदर्शिका                     |
|     | Calender-Giving finish to cloth      | : | कापड बनविण्यातील एक प्रक्रिया. |
| २)  | Cannon-a big gun                     | : | तोफ                            |
|     | Canon-Principal, rule                | : | तत्व, नियम                     |
| ३)  | Capital-Chief city of administration | : | राजधानी                        |
|     | Capitol-Building of US parliament    | : | अमेरिकन संसदेची इमारत          |
|     | Capital-total sum for business       | : | भांडवल                         |
| ४)  | Canvas -a rough cloth                | : | एक ओबडधोबड कापड                |
|     | Canvass-asking people for votes      | : | मतांसाठी प्रचार करणे           |
| ५)  | Career -profession                   | : | जीवन व्यवसाय, जीवनक्रम         |
|     | Carrier-one who carries              | : | वाहक                           |
| ६)  | Capture -arrest, conquer             | : | ताब्यात घेणे, जिंकणे कैद करणे  |
|     | Captivate -attract                   | : | आकर्षित करणे                   |
| ७)  | Cease -stop, discontinue             | : | थांबणे, विराम                  |

|     |  |   |                                    |
|-----|--|---|------------------------------------|
|     | Seize -catch   | : | पकडणे, ताब्यात घेणे                |
|     | Siege-being surrounded                                 | : | वेढा घालणे                         |
| ८)  | Ceiling -inner roof                                    | : | घराच्या आतील छत                    |
|     | Sealing -mark with a stamp                             | : | बंद करून उमटविलेला ठसा             |
| ९)  | Cast -throw, give vote, group of actors actresses      | : | कलाकरांचा समूह फेकणे, देणे मत देणे |
|     | Caste -class of society                                | : | जात/प्रवर्ग                        |
| १०) | Casual-occasional                                      | : | प्रसंगानुरूप, किरकोळ               |
|     | Causal -relating to cause                              | : | कारणाशी संबंधीत                    |
| ११) | Cell -underground room                                 | : | जमिनीच्या आतील खोली                |
|     | Sell-give for price.                                   | : | विकणे                              |
| १२) | Cession -yielding                                      | : | हक्क सोडून देणे, मालमत्तेचा        |
|     | Session -Period of working of a committee, college etc | : | कामाचा कालावधी                     |
| १३) | Check -prevent, examine                                | : | तपासणे                             |
|     | Cheque-order of payment on a bank                      | : | धनादेश                             |
| १४) | Censer-a pot to burn incense                           | : | धूपआरतीचे भांडे                    |
|     | Censor-an official or body to check control            | : | मुद्रण नियंत्रण टिका करणे          |
|     | Censure- disapprove, criticise                         | : |                                    |
| १५) | Ceremonious-formal                                     | : | औपचारिक                            |
|     | Ceremonial - connected with ceremony                   | : | समारंभाचा                          |
| १६) | Site-place   | : | जागा                               |
|     | Cite-exampal, quote                                    | : | उदाहरण, संदर्भ                     |
| १७) | Course -way, syllabaus of subject                      | : | अभ्यासक्रम, दिशा                   |
|     | Coarse-rough   | : | ओबडधोबड                            |
| १८) | Childelike -like a child                               | : | निरागस, निष्पाप, लहान मुलासारखा    |
|     | Childish -immature                                     | : | अपरिपक्व, बालिश                    |

- १९) Coma-unconsciousness : निश्चेतन आवस्था  
Comma-a mark of punctuation : स्वल्पविराम
- २०) Comity -friendly recognition  
of laws of other nation : राष्ट्रातील सलोख  
Committee-body of persons : मंडळ, समिती
- २१) Collision -clashing : टक्कर, धडक  
Cellusion -secret agreement  
for an evil purpose : वाईट गोष्टीसाठी केलेला गुप्त करार
- २२) Confidant-one entrusted  
with secret : जिवलग मित्र
- २३) Confidential -secret : गुप्त, खजगी  
confirm-make a permanant : निश्चीत करणे
- २४) Complement -that completes : पुरक  
Compliment-expression of regard : शुभंच्छा, सदिच्छा
- २५) Complacent-over-self satisfied : आत्मसंतुष्ट  
Complaisant-obliging : परोपकारी
- २६) Conscientious-careful and  
hardworking : कर्तव्यनिष्ठ  
Consensus-general agreement  
of opinion : मतैक्य, अनुकुलता
- २७) Congenian-agreeable : मान्यतेचा  
Congenital-from or before birth : जन्म ल्यापासून
- २८) Contagious -spreading by contact : सहज स्पर्शाने पसरणारा  
Contiguous-neighbouring : शेजारचा  
infectious- water or atmosphere  
borne : पाण्यातून किंवा अन्नातून पसरणारा
- २९) Considerable-much, sufficient : पुरेसा  
Considerate-thoughtful about others : कनवाळू
- ३०) Comprehensible-that can be understood fully : चटकण लक्षात येणारा  
Comprehensive-detailed : विस्तृत

|     |  |   |  |
|-----|--|---|--|
| ३१) | Contemptible-deserving contempt<br>Contemptuous -expressing<br>contempt                              | : | तिरस्कारणीय<br>तिरस्कार आखविणारा                                   |
| ३२) | Convenience-comfortably<br>Conveyance-means of travelling  | : | सहजगत्या, सोईचे<br>वाहतुकीची साधने                                 |
| ३३) | Continual-frequent<br>Continuous-unceasing   | : | वारंवार<br>न थांबता, अविरत   |
| ३४) | Core-innermost part<br>Corps-division of army<br>Corpse - dead body                                  | : | अंतर्गत मुख्य भाग<br>सैन्यदल<br>मृतदेह                             |
| ३५) | Corporal-physical<br>Corporeal-of body<br>Corporate-shared by members<br>of a group of persons       | : | शारीरीक किंवा ऐहिक<br>शरिरासंबंधी<br>संयुक्तीक                     |
| ३६) | Council-assembly of felected or<br>nominated members<br>Counsel-advice, suggestions                  | : | सल्लागार समिती<br>सल्ला देणे, सुचना देणे                           |
| ३७) | Credible-which can be believed<br>Credulous-yokel, simple fellow<br>Creditable - praiseworthy        | : | विश्वास ठेवण्यायोग्य<br>साधाभोळा, सहज विश्वास ठेवणारा<br>प्रशंसनीय |
| १)  | Dairy-a place where cream,<br>butter and milk are sold<br>Diary-a personal record<br>of daily events | : | दुध विक्रीचे ठिकाण<br>रोजनिशी, डायरी                               |
| २)  | Dam-barrir across a river (dike)<br>Damn-condemn   | : | धरण<br>अमान्य करणे   |
| ३)  | Decease-death<br>Disease-illness   | : | मृत्यू<br>आजारपण   |
| ४)  | Decry-cry down<br>Descry-see dimly, literary<br>catch sight of                                       | : | रडणे, विव्दळणे, आक्रोश करणे<br>अंधुकपणे पहाणे, स्पष्टपणे पाहू शकणे |
| ५)  | Deduce-infer, logocally  | : | तर्क लावणे   |

|     |   |   |  |
|-----|---|---|--|
|     | Deduct-take away<br>(amount, subtrack)                          | : | कमी करणे, वजा करणे                                     |
| ६)  | Decent-looking nice   | : | सभ्य   |
|     | Descent-coming down   | : | खाली येणे, उतरणे                                       |
|     | Dessent- dissimilarity  | : | चिड, असहमती  |
| ७)  | Deference-respect   | : | मान सन्मान   |
|     | Difference-dissimilarity  | : | भिन्नता  |
| ८)  | Defy-resist, refuse to obey                                     | : | आज्ञा मोडणे  |
|     | Defy-worship as a God   | : | पुजा-अर्चा करणे (देव समजून)                            |
| ९)  | Delivery-distributing postal<br>articles, giving birth to child | : | पोहच देणे किंवा जन्म देणे                              |
|     | Deliverance-to make free  | : | मुक्त करणे   |
| १०) | Deprecate-disapprove  | : | अमान्य करणे, नाकबूल करणे                               |
|     | Depreciate-to under value                                       | : | कमी लेखणे  |
| ११) | Depository-a person trustee<br>of a deposit                     | : | पैसे गुंतविलेली व्यक्ती                                |
|     | Depository-a store house  | : | साठा केंद्र  |
| १२) | Desist-remain away  | : | च्यापासून दुर राहणे                                    |
|     | Resist-oppose   | : | प्रतिकार करणे, विरोध करणे                              |
| १३) | Desert-waste sandy land   | : | वाळवंट ओसाड जागा                                       |
|     | Dessert-sweet or fruit dish<br>served after dinner              | : | मिष्टान्न आहार<br>(जेवणानंतर खाल्ला जाणारा गोड पदार्थ) |
| १४) | Dependent-relying on  | : | च्यावर अवलंबून असणे                                    |
|     | Dependent-one who<br>depends others                             | : | परावलंबी   |
| १५) | Dew-drop of moisture<br>in the morning                          | : | दवबिंदू  |
|     | Due-what ones deserve   | : | देय असलेले   |
| १६) | Device-a plan implements  | : | योजना, मार्ग   |
|     | Devise - to find a plan of method                               | : | योजना किंवा मार्ग शोधणे                                |
| १७) | Divers -severel   | : | पुष्कळ   |
|     | Diverse-different   | : | भिन्न, वेगळा   |

- १८) Differ-disagree :भिन्नता असणे  
Defer-postone :पुढे ढकलणे
- १९) Destination-the place to reach :ध्येय, प्रवासाचे शेवटचे ठिकाण  
Destiny-fate :नशिब, दैव
- २०) Dose-quantity taken at a time :औषधाची मात्रा  
Doze-sleep lightly :डुजकी घेणे
- २१) Draught-quantity of liquid  
drunk at a time :पाण्याचा घोट  
Drought-want of rain :ओला दुष्काळ
- २२) Disinterested-unselfish :निस्वार्थी  
Uninterested-lacking in interest :रस नसलेला
- २३) Disposal-get rid of sale :पूर्ण विक्री करून संटका करणे  
Disposition-agreement :करार
- २४) Dye-colour/to colour :रंग देणे  
Die-expire :मरणे, शेवट होणे
- २५) Dual-double :दोन, दुप्पट  
Duel-a fight between two persons :दोन व्यक्तींमधील भांडण, द्वंद्वयुद्ध  
Duet-a song sung by two persons :दोन व्यक्तींनी गायलेले गाणे
- १) Effective-resulting in great effect : पीरणामकारक  
Efficacious-sure to have desired effect : गुणकारी
- २) Egoist-one who believes in  
systematic selfishness : आत्मकेंद्रीत मनुष्य, स्वार्थी मनुष्य  
Egoist-one who talks too  
much about oneself, self conceited : अहंकारी मनुष्य
- ३) Economic-concerned with economy : आर्थिक व्यवहारांशी संबंधीत  
Economical-frugal, thrifty : मितव्ययी, कंजुष, काटकसरी  
Economy-control or management  
of money : पैसा व्यवस्थापनावरील नियंत्रण  
Economics-science of consumption,  
production etc. : अर्थशास्त्र
- ४) Eminent-distinguished : ख्यातनाम, प्रसिद्ध  
Imminent-approaching : जवळच असलेला

|     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| ५)  | Eligible-having required qualifications             | : लायक, पात्र योग्य                      |
|     | Illegible-which cannot be read easily               | : सहज वाचता न येणारे                     |
| ६)  | Elemental- connected with natural elements          | : पंचमहाभूता संबंधीत नैसर्गिक शक्तीविषयक |
|     | Elementary-intoductory                              | : प्राथमिक, मुलभूत                       |
| ७)  | Elicit- draw out ideas or opiniouns of others       | : इतरांची मते वगळणे                      |
|     | Illicit- Illegal                                    | : बेकायदेशीर                             |
| ८)  | Emerge-come out suddenly                            | : अचानक बाहेर येणे                       |
|     | Immerge- to immerse oneself                         | : एखाद्या कामात स्वतःला झोकून देणे       |
| ९)  | Eruption -bursting out                              | : स्फोट होणे                             |
|     | Irruption-invasion, abrupt increase                 | : अचानक झालेली वाढ                       |
| १०) | Especial-pre-eminent exceptional                    | : इतरांपेक्षा भिन्न, विशेष               |
|     | Special-of a particular kind, peculiar, not general | : असामान्य, खास                          |
| ११) | Estimate -approximate valuation                     | : ढोबळ मुल्यमापन                         |
|     | Estimation-esteem, respect judgement                | : न्याय निवाडा                           |
| १२) | Exceptional-unusual, rare                           | : अपवादात्मक                             |
|     | Exceptional-objectional                             | : विरोध करता येईल असा                    |
| १३) | Elusive-baffling, not clear                         | : गोंधळ उडवणारे                          |
|     | Illusive-deceptive, false                           | : खोटा, बनावटी, फसवा                     |
| १४) | Envelop(V)-to surround                              | : गुंडाळणे व्यापणे                       |
|     | Envelope(N)-a cover of folded paper                 | : पाकीट                                  |
| १५) | Envable-qualities arousing anvy                     | : तिरस्करणीय                             |
|     | Envious-feeling envy                                | : तिरस्काराची भावना                      |
| १६) | Errant-erring, wandering                            | : भटकणारा                                |
|     | Arrant-notorious downright                          | : मार्ग सोडून जाणारा                     |
|     | Errand-short journey to bring message, goods etc.   | : भटकंती करणारा                          |



|     |   |                                 |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| १७) | Exhausting -which tires                 | : थकवणारे                       |
|     | Exhaustive-comprehensive, detailed      | : विस्तृत, संपूर्णपणे           |
| १८) | Expendient-advisable, tough             |                                 |
|     | against principle                       | : योग्य, कायदेशीर, तत्वाला धरून |
|     | Expeditious-speedy, quick               | : वेगवान, चपळ                   |
| १९) | Erratic-irregular, not predictable      | : अव्यवहार्य                    |
|     | Erroneous-mistaken, incorrect           | : अवास्तव                       |
| २०) | Exposure-exposed to danger air,         |                                 |
|     | light cold etc.                         | : उघडयावर टाकलेला               |
|     | Exposition-commentary, explanation      | : प्रत्यक्ष वर्णन               |
| १)  | Faint -become unconscious               | : बेशुद्ध पडणे                  |
|     | Feint-sham attack                       | : हुकावणे, हुल देणे             |
| २)  | Fair-a gathering for fun,               |                                 |
|     | right, white complexioned               | : यात्रा, योग्य, गोरा, सुंदर    |
|     | Fare-money for a journey                | : भाडे                          |
| ३)  | Feat-surprising trick, deed of valour   | : अचाट कृत्य असणारा             |
|     | Feet-plural of foot                     | : पाय (अनेक वचन)                |
| ४)  | Festal-of a feast keeping holiday       | : मेजवानीसाठी असलेला दिवस       |
|     | Festive-joyous, jovial                  | : आनंदाचा, उत्साहाचा            |
| ५)  | Fecility-ease, aids to do things easily | : सहज करता येणारा               |
|     | Felicity-intrnse happiness              | : अत्यानंद                      |
| ६)  | Fain-gladly                             | : आनंदाने                       |
|     | Feign-pretend                           | : बहाणा करणे                    |
| ७)  | Fatal-deadly                            | : भयानक, दुर्देवी               |
|     | Fatalist-one who believes in fate       | : दैववादी                       |
|     | Fateful-important, good or bad          | : महत्त्वाचे परिणाम असणारा      |
| ८)  | Fir-a tree                              | : झाड                           |
|     | Fur-soft hair of animals                | : प्राण्याची मऊ लोकरासारखी केस  |
| ९)  | Flagrant-scandalous                     | : उघडपणे, दृष्ट                 |
|     | Fragrant- having sweet smelling         | : सुगंध                         |
| १०) | Foul-dirty, unfair                      | : अयोग्य, घाणेरडा               |
|     | Fowl-old word for birds                 | : पक्षी                         |

- ११) Forceful-full of force or impetus : जोरदार  
Forcible- by force of compulsion : बळजबरीने एखादी गोष्ट करायला लावणे
- १२) Forego-go before : पूर्वी जाणे  
Forgo-go without : च्याशिवाय जाणे
- १३) Formerly-previously : अगोदरचा  
Formally-connected without outward show, non sincere : बाह्य रूपाविषयीचा, दिग्बाऊ
- १४) Funeral-pertaining to ceremonies after death : दफणविधी विषयक, अत्यंत संस्कार  
Funereal-gloomy, dismal : निराशाजनक, दुःखी, उदा
- १) Gait-manner of walking used by tender women : चालण्याची लकव  
Gate-outer door : प्रवेशद्वार
- २) Graceful-having grace of beauty movement or expression : मनोहर, आकर्षक  
Gracious-showing kindness, courtesy : आनंददायक
- ३) Gild-apply thin cover of hold : सोन्याचा मुलामा देणे  
Guild-society of persons for mutual help in profession of welfare work : सामाजिक कार्य पसरविणारे लोक
- ४) Gage-old word for security or guarantee: सुरक्षितता  
Gauge-a standard measure : परिणाम  
Gaze-look fixedly : टक लावून पहाणे
- ५) Gaol-old spelling of jail : तुरुंग  
Goal-aim : ध्येय
- ६) Gamble-play game for high stakes or money : जुगार  
Gambol-skip about in play  
frisk : हसत-खेळत पळणे
- १) Hail-frozen rain drops, greet give a welcome cry : गारा, मोठ्या आवाजात स्वागत करणे  
Hale-strong and healthy : मजबूत बांध्याचा, सशक्त
- २) Hair-thread like growth on skin : केस

|    |  |                              |
|----|--|------------------------------|
|    | Hare-a fast running small animal                   | : ससा                        |
|    | Heir-one having legal right to inherit propety     | : वारसा                      |
| ३) | Historic- notable or memorable in history          | : इतिहासात प्रसिध्द असलेला   |
|    | Historical-belonging to history                    | : ऐतिहासिक                   |
| ४) | Human-pertaining to mankind                        | : मानवजातीचा                 |
|    | Humane-tender, kind-hearted                        | : मानवी, माणूसकी असलेला      |
| ५) | Impassive-without expression on the face           | : निर्विकार                  |
|    | Im[pulsive-acting on impulse                       | : जोशपूर्ण                   |
| ६) | Hoard-to store for underprofit                     | : गुप्तसाठा                  |
|    | Horde-a group of people                            | : गर्दी किंवा लोकांचा समुदाय |
| ७) | Honorary-holding office without payment            | : विना माबदल्याचे पद, मानद   |
|    | Honourable-worrrhy of honour                       | : सन्माननिय                  |
| ८) | Hart -abult male of deer                           | : नर हरीण                    |
|    | Heart-blood distributing organ                     | : हृदय                       |
| ९) | Healthful-which promotes health wholesome          | : आरोग्यदायक                 |
|    | Healthy -enjoying good health                      | : निरोगी                     |
| १) | Imaginary-unreal                                   | : काल्पनिक                   |
|    | Imaginative-having the faculty of imagination      | : कल्पक, अशी शक्ती असलेला    |
| २) | Inconstant-changing                                | : बदलता, चंचल                |
|    | Inconsistent-contradictory, not to harmony         | : विसंगत                     |
| ३) | Incite-rouse, stir up                              | : चिथावणी देणे               |
|    | Insight-understanding, power of seeing though mind | : आंतर्गत पाहण्याची शक्ती    |
| ४) | Industrious-labrious                               | : व्यासंगी, उद्योगी          |
|    | Industrial-pertaining to industries                | : औद्योगिक                   |

|    |   |                                 |
|----|---|---------------------------------|
| ५) | Indite-compose a poem/speech              | : भाषण, कविता तयार करणे         |
|    | Indict-to accuse                          | : दोष देणे, हल्ला करणे          |
| ६) | Imperial-connected with empire            | : सम्राटाविषयीचा, राजा विषयी    |
|    | Imperious-dominating                      | : अधिकार असलेला                 |
| ७) | Intensive-deep                            | : सखोल                          |
|    | Extensive-wide                            | : विस्तीर्ण                     |
| ८) | Intenious-clever and skillful             | : कुशल                          |
|    | Ingenuous-frank, simple                   | : साधासरळ                       |
| ९) | Intelligent-wise                          | : हुशार, बुद्धिमान              |
|    | Intelligible-which can be easily followed | : आकलनीय                        |
| १) | Judicious- wise                           | : शहाण, बुद्धिमान               |
|    | Judicial-relating to judge                | : न्यायनिवाडा संबंधी            |
| २) | Jealous-having envy and ill will          | : हेवा करणारा, मत्सरी           |
|    | Zealous-enthusiastic                      | : उत्साही                       |
| १) | Knotty-full of complications              | : गुतांगुंतीचे                  |
|    | Naughty-mischievous                       | : खोडकर                         |
| १) | Letter- writing message                   | : पत्र                          |
| २) | Lightening-decreasing                     | : कमी होणे                      |
|    | Lightning-flash in the cloud              | : आकाशातील विज                  |
| ३) | Luxuriant-rich in growth                  | : गर्भ श्रीमंत                  |
|    | Luxurious-full of luxury                  | : चैनी, विलासी                  |
| ४) | Look-see attentively                      | : लक्षपूर्वक पाहणे              |
|    | See-simply perceive                       | : पाहणे, बघणे, विचार करणे       |
| ५) | Lovable-worthy                            | : प्रेमळ                        |
|    | lovely-charming                           | : मोहक, सुंदर                   |
| ६) | Loose-relaxed                             | : सैल                           |
|    | lose-to have no more                      | : गमविण, हरविणे                 |
| ७) | Loudly-in a loud voice                    | : मोठ्या आवाजात                 |
|    | Aloud-in audible voice                    | : मोठ्याने, ऐकू येईल अशा आवाजात |
| १) | Maize-indian corn                         | : मका                           |
|    | Maze-labyrinth                            | : चक्रव्यूह                     |

- २) Main-chief :मुख्य, प्रमुख  
Mane-long hair on an animals  
neck :प्राण्यांच्या मानावरील केस, आयाळ
- ३) Mantle-a cloak :एक सैल झगा  
Mental-of mind :मानसिक
- ४) Memorable-worth remembering :संस्मरणीय  
Memorial-something built in the  
memory of :स्मारक
- ५) Metal-a mineral substance like  
iron, gold etc. :एक धातू  
Mettle-qulity of endurance and  
courage :तेज, श्रेष्ठ धैर्य
- ६) Marshal-a high army rank :मार्शल, सैन्यातील एक उच्च दर्जा किंवा पद  
Martial-pertaining to war :युद्धासंबंधीचा
- ७) Medal-a small flat piece of  
metal given as an award :पदक, बिल्ला  
Meddle-interfere :मधे-मधे अडथळा निर्माण करणे
- ८) Meter-a measuring apparatus :विद्युत मिटर  
Metre-verse rhythm :छंद, वृत्त
- ९) Moat-a ditch surrounding a fort :खंदक  
Mote-a particle of dust :धुलीकण
- १०) Momentary-lasting for a  
short time :क्षणिक, क्षणभंगुर  
Momentour-of great importance :अतिमहत्वाचा
- ११) Miner-one who works in a mine. :खाणीत काम करणारा  
Minor-below the age of १८ of,  
less importance :वयाने लहान, कमी महत्वाचा
- १२) Necessaries-things necessary  
to lead life :जीवनावश्यक बाबी  
Negligent-one who is careless :निष्काळजी  
Negligible-an unimportant thing or  
matter that may be disregarded :इर्लक्षित करण्यासारखी गोष्ट, बाब.

- १) Oar-a road for owing : बल्हे  
Ore-mineral from which metal  
is extracted : अशुद्ध धातू असणारा दगड
- २) Obscure-not well-known : स्पष्ट किंवा सहज न दिसणारा  
Vague- not clear : अस्पष्ट, संदिग्ध
- ३) Official-of office : अधिकृत  
Officious- eager or ready  
to help : मदत करण्यास उत्सुक अथवा तयार
- ४) Opportunity- a Chance  
or occasion : संधी  
Opportunism-to adapt to  
circumstances to advance  
ones interest without regard to principles : संधी साधुपणा
- ५) Ordinance- a law enacted by the  
government outside : नियम, कायदा  
the parliament or assembly  
Ordinance- all military weapons  
artillery : तोफखाना
- १) Plain -Simple : साधा, स्पष्ट सरळ  
Plane-Surface : पृष्ठभाग  
Plan-Scheme : योजना
- २) Popular -Well-known, good : लोकप्रिय  
Populous -thickly populated : दाट वस्तीचा
- ३) Persecute -to harass : त्रास देणे, छळ करणे  
Prosecute -to pursue, to bring top  
court by police : कायदेशीर कारवाई करणे
- ४) Peal -loud sound or continous sound : मोठा, साततने येणारा आवाज  
Peel-to remove skin : साल काढणे, कातडी काढणे
- ५) Pair -two, together : जोडी  
Pare -to go round to keep a watch : दुभागणे
- ६) Patrol -liquid used to move  
automobiles : पहारा करणे

- Petrol -liquid used to move automobiles : पेट्रोल (इंधन)
- ७) Physic - medicine : औषध  
Physique -body structure : शरीर, शारीरिक
- ८) Practicable -Which can be turn into action : व्यवहार्य  
Practical-connected with reality useful : प्रात्याक्षिक, उपयुक्त  
Practice-(n) assignments : सराव  
Practise- (v) rehearsal : सराव करणे
- ९) Pray - offer prayer : प्रार्थना करणे, स्तुती करणे  
Prey -animal, bird hunted for food, greatly troubled : भक्ष्य
- १०) Precede -go before : अगोदर/पुर्वी येणे  
Proceed-continue : पुढे चालू ठेवणे
- ११) Prophecy-dertermined by proportion : अंदाज/मत  
Phophesy-to predict : व्यक्त करणे
- १२) Proportional-dertermined by proportion : प्रमाणबद्ध  
Proportionate-correspoin ding in degree or amount : प्रामाणातील
- १३) Prudent-cautious of his interest, having sound judgement in practical matters Prudential-relating to actions of prudence : दूरदर्शी, शहाणा
- १४) Primary-Basic, of beginning : प्राथमिक  
Primitive-of the earliest times : जुन्या काळातील, परंपरावादी
- १५) Principal-Chief : प्रमुख, प्राचार्य  
Principle-Basic truth : तत्त्व, मार्गदर्शक नियम

- १६) Prefer- Choose rather : अधिक पसंत करणे  
Proffer-Old usage for of  
intangible things : देऊ करणे
- १७) Prescribe-to advice a medicine : औषधाबद्दल सल्ला देणे.  
Peoscribe-to forbid or prohibit : मनाई करणे
- १८) Provident -having foresight : दुरदर्शी  
Providential-of God's care : ईश्वरी
- १) Raise-lift : उचलणे, उठविणे  
Raze-to destroy totally : समूळ नष्ट करणे
- २) Regretful-fill of regret a person : पश्चाताप व्यक्त करणे  
Regrettable-some action/thing  
causing regret : एखाद्या कृती
- ३) Rain- Weter form the clouds : पाऊस  
Rein-Bridle, control : नियंत्रित करणे  
Reign- rule : राज्य करणे
- ४) Rout -Retreat of defeated troops : पराभव  
Route-way of flight or journey : प्रवास मार्ग
- ५) Rap-Sound made on the door  
by a knocker : दार ठोठावणाऱ्याने केलेला आवाज  
Wrap-to enclose : कमी
- ६) Reduce - make less : कमी संक्षिप्त करणे  
Deduce-to inter by reasoning : अनुमान काढणे
- ७) Rest -peace : शांतता  
Wrest-snatch : हिसकावणे
- ८) Right -proper : योग्य  
Rite- Cremonial : कार्यक्रमाच्या बाबी
- ९) Roll -form a cylindrical shape : गोलाकार  
Role- part : भूमिका
- १) Sanguinary-eager for bloodshed : घातपातास उत्सुक  
Sanguine -hopeful, : आशावादी
- २) Sensible -having sense : संवेदनशील  
Sensitive -touchy : स्पर्शजन्य



- Sensual - having weakness for  
sex and food : विषययासक्त
- Sensuous-appreciative of beauty : ज्ञानेंद्रियांना सुखकर
- ३) Several -an indefinite but small  
number : पुष्कळ  
Numerous -consisting of many  
person or things : असंख्य
- ४) Serge -a woollen cloth : टिकाऊ लोकरी कापड  
Surge - swelling motion of water : लाटेप्रमाणे उसळणे
- ५) Servility-too much submitting  
behaviour : गुलामाची वृत्ती  
Servitude-almost slavish life : वेढबिगारी
- ६) Shear -clean the wool of sheep : भादरणे  
Sheer -utter : अक्षरशः
- ७) Sooth -old word for truth : सत्य  
Soothe -to clam : शांत करणे
- ८) Sole -botton surface of shoes : तळवा  
Soul-spirit : आत्मा
- ९) Spacious-having enough space : आरामशीर  
Specious -seeming good : चांगला
- १०) Sore -giving physical pain : शारीरिक यातना देणारा  
Soar-to fly high : उंच भरारी मारणे  
Sour-having sharp acid taste : कडवट
- ११) Social -pertaining to society : सामाजिक  
Sociable -having a tendency  
to mix others : समाजात मिसळणारा
- १२) Spiritual - connected with soul : आध्यात्मिक  
Spirituous -having distilled  
alcohol : मद्यार्कयुक्त
- १३) Stationary-not movable : अस्थिर  
Stationery-writing material : लिखाणाचे साहित्य

- १४) Superstitious -believing in  
unscientific things out of  
ignorance : अंधश्रद्धाळू  
Supercillious -arrogant : आढ्याताखोर
- १५) Story -a tale : गोष्ट  
Storey -floor of a building : मजला
- १६) Statue -an image in stone etc : पुतळा  
Statute -a law or rules and  
regulations of an organisation : नियमावली
- १७) Stimulant-something that stimulates : उत्तेजक  
Stimulus -that rouses to action : उत्तेजन
- १८) Suit -a set of clothes or an action  
in a law court : कपड्यांचा संच  
Suite-a set of rooms : खोल्यांचा संच
- १९) Straight -not curved or circular : सरळ  
Strait -narrow passage of large  
bodies of water : समुद्रधुनी
- २०) Symmetry-similarity of form or  
arrangement : सारखेपणा  
Cemetery -graveyard : स्मशानभूमी,
- २१) Superficial -shallow : पोकळ  
Superfluous-more than needed : अनावश्यक
- १) Tolerable-a thing that can be tolerated : सहन करता येईल अशी गोष्ट/बाब  
Tolerant -a person who tolerates : सहनशील
- २) Temperament -Mental disposition : मानवी स्वभाव  
Temperance-So briety, Moderation : नेमस्तपणा  
Temploral - of this world not spiritual : कालबाधीत  
Temporary-not permanent : तात्पुरता.
- ३) Tenor -general course or tendency : सामान्य प्रवृत्ती  
Tenure-the act, : कालावधी
- ४) Transitory -Which lasts or stays  
for a short time : क्षणभंगुर

Transistor-a small electronic device  
that controls the flow of electric  
current

: विद्युत प्रवाहाचे मोजमाप

५) Team-a group specially of players  
working together

: संघ

Teem-full of

: ने परिपूर्ण भरलेला असणे

६) Toe - forepart of foot

: अंगठा

Tow-to pull or drag with a rope

: दोरीने ओढणे अथवा बांधणे

१) Umpire-a thing that can be tolerated

: पंच

Empire -a person who tolerates

: राज्य

२) Unity -oneness in diverse individuals

: एकता

Union-state of united into a single

: एकी

Unison-harmony in music

: संगीतातील मिलाफ

१) Vacation-Long holidays

: सुट्टी

Vocation-any trade

: व्यवसाय

Avocation-something done for  
pleasure as hobby

: आनंद

२) Vain -useless

: निरर्थक

Vein -blood vessel taking blood  
of the heart

: रक्तनलिका

३) Van -a close truck or wagon  
or railway car

: गाडी

Vane-Weather cock

: वातकुक्कुट

४) Vale -Poetic word for valley

: दरीसाठी काव्यात वारलेला शब्द

Wail -to express grief by loud cries

: रडणे

५) Veracity-truthfulness

: सत्यता व्यक्त करणे

Voracity -greed

: हावरटपणा

६) Verbal -by means of words

: शाब्दिक

Verbose-using more words than needed

: आवश्यकतेपेक्षा अधिक शब्दाचा वापर

७) Venal-ready to take bribe corrupted

: लाचखाऊ

Venial-pardonable

: क्षमायाचनेस लायक

८) Virtual -in effect

: वास्तविक, प्रत्यक्षात असलेला

Virtuous-possessing moral virtues : नैतिक गुणवत्ता, मुल्ये असणारा

१) Willing-ready to go इच्छुक

Wilful-deliberate : जाणून बुजून केलेला

२) Wither -fade away : कोमेजवून टाकणे

Whither-old word for where : कोठे

३) Wreak- to inflict : व्यक्त करणे

Wreck-destruction : नाश

४) Wane-to decreasing after

reaching the peak : लहाने होत जाणे

Waive-forgo : हक्क सोडून देणे

५) Weather-general condition

of atmosphere : हवामान

Climate-permanent

atmospheric conditions : हवामान

Climate-if : जर

१. Yarn-any fibre Spun for cloth : ताग

Yearn-to be filled with Longing or desire : तीव्र इच्छा प्रदर्शित करणे

२) Yoke -mark of bondage : जोड

Yolk-the yellow portion of an egg : अंड्यातील बल्क

- १) An axe to grind-selfish motive : स्वार्थी उद्देश
- २) Apple of discord-cause of quarrel : भांडणाचे कारण
- ३) A baker's dozen-Thirteen : तेरा
- ४) A bed of roses -A state of luxury : आरामाची गोष्ट
- ५) A bird of passage-A migratory bird : स्थालांतर करणारा पक्षी
- ६) A bolt from the blue-An unexpected disaster : अचानक उद्भवलेले संकट
- ७) A bone of contention- A cause of quarrel : भांडणाचे मूळ कारण
- ८) A burning question-Issue that is keenly discussed : ज्वलंत प्रश्न
- ९) Achilles heels-weak point : कमकुवतपणा
- १०) At sixes and sevens-In disorder : अस्तव्यस्त
- ११) A cup of tea-A favourite things : आवडती गोष्ट
- १२) A cock and bull story - An absurd tale : हास्यास्पद गोष्ट
- १३) A bed of thorns-Full of sorrows and sufferings : दुःखाने युक्त
- १४) A duck's egg -A zero : शून्य
- १५) A fair weather friend-A friend during the time of prosperity only  
: फक्त चांगल्या काळात साथ देणारा
- १६) A fish out of water-To be in an uncomfortable : अस्वस्थ वाटणे
- १७) A feather in one's cap- A distinction : अभिमानास्पद गोष्ट
- १८) A fish Story-An incredible story : अविश्वनीय गोष्ट
- १९) A fool's paradise hopes-State of joy based on false  
:मुर्खांच्या नंदनवनात वावरणे
- २०) A free lance- One attached to no party, organisation  
: कोणत्याही पक्षाला न बांधलेला मनुष्य
- २१) A hard nut to crack-A difficult problem to solve :अवघड प्रश्न
- २२) up to the mark-Not below the average :अपेक्षेप्रमाणे असलेला
- २३) Under the thumb of-Under the control of :एखाद्याच्या नियंत्रणात असणे

- २४) A herculean task-A work that needs tremendous efforts  
: अवघड कष्टाचे काम
- २५) A jail bird-A hardened criminal :निर्ढावलेला गुन्हेगार
- २६) A knotty point-A complicated matter : गुंतागुंतीचा प्रश्न
- २७) Tooth and nail-To protest violently :प्रखरपणे प्रतिकार करणे
- २८) Topsy turvy-In a state of disorder : अव्यवस्थीतपणे,
- २९) Turn aside-To deviate to digress: मार्ग चुकणे
- ३०) Turn against-To become hostile to : एखाद्यावर उलटणे
- ३१) A left handed oath-An oath which is not binding  
: बंधनकारक असलेली शपथ
- ३२) A lucky dog-A fortunate fellow : नशीबवान व्यक्ती
- ३३) A man of his word-A truthful person: वचनबद्ध माणूस
- ३४) A man of letters-An author, literate person : लेखक
- ३५) A man of straw-A worthless person :अपात्र माणूस
- ३६) A leap in the dark-A risky step : अंधारात उडी मारणे
- ३७) A nine days wonder-Something which causes great excitement  
for a short time : क्षणभर खळबळ उडविणारी गोष्ट
- ३८) A Screw loose-Something wrong : काहीतरी बिघाड असणे
- ३९) A Slip of the pen-An error in writing : लेखनातील चूक
- ४०) A slip of the tongue-A verbal error :बोलण्यातील चूक
- ४१) A raw deal-Unfair treatment : अन्याय
- ४२) A raw deal-Very near : खूप जवळ
- ४३) A stone's throw-Great support : खंबीर आधार
- ४४) A wild goose chase-A foolish and fruitless search  
: निरर्थक व अयोग्य गोष्टीचा शोध
- ४५) A wolf in a sheep's clothing- A hypocrite, a deceiver: ढोंगी मनुष्य
- ४६) A wolf in the garb of a lamb- A scoundrel in the guise of a saint  
: साधूच्या वेश्यातील बदमाश मनुष्य
- ४७) Above the salt-In a Position of honour : वरिष्ठ पदावर
- ४८) A storm in a tea cup-A petty quarrel: किरकोळ भांडण
- ४९) All and sundry-Everyone without exception : सर्वजण

- ५०) An atgernoon farmer-A lazy fellow : आळशी व्यक्ती
- ५१) An old flame-A sweetheart in past : पुर्वीची प्रेयसी
- ५२) All the rage-Extremely popular: अत्यंत लोकप्रिय
- ५३) To turn the tables on-To reverse the position:एखाद्यावर बाजू उलटणे
- ५४) To strain every nerve-To try very hard :खुप प्रयत्न करणे
- ५५) Apple of one's eyes-Very dear: अत्यंत प्रिय असणे
- ५६) Apple-pie order-Extreme neatness : अत्यंत टापटीपण
- ५७) An old screw-A miserly fellow: कंजूष माणूस
- ५८) As clear as crystal-Absolutely plain : सुर्यप्रकाशा इतके स्पष्ट
- ५९) At any rate-in any case : काही झाले तरीही
- ६०) At sixes and sevens-In disorder : अस्तव्यस्त
- ६१) At snail's place-Very slowly : अत्यंत मंदगती
- ६२) At the eleventh hour-At the last moment : अगदी शेवटच्या क्षणी
- ६३) At one's wit's end-In a state of utter perplexity:अत्यंत गोधळलेल्या मनस्थितीत
- ६४) Bag and baggage-completely :चंबुगबाळ्यासहित
- ६५) Below the salt-In an inferior position : कनिष्ठ पदावर
- ६६) Between two fires-in a position of difficulties : दोन संकटाच्यामध्ये
- ६७) Apple of discord-cause of quarrel : भांडणाचे कारण
- ६८) By and large- on the whole : सर्वच
- ६९) To Bear the air-usless efforts : निरर्थक प्रयत्न
- ७०) Beside the mark-Not to the point : मूळ मुद्याला सोडून
- ७१) Bear the burnt-To suffer : यातना भोगणे
- ७२) Blue stocking-A woman who prides herself on her learning  
: धिटाई करणारी सुशिक्षित स्त्री
- ७३) Break down-To collapse : बिघाड होणे
- ७४) By a hair's breadth-By a very narrow margin  
: अगदी थोडक्यात झालेला बचाव
- ७५) By hook or by crook-By all means : भल्या किंवा बुऱ्या मार्गाने
- ७६) Bosom friend-An intimate friend : जिवलग मित्र
- ७७) By leaps and bounds-Rapidly : अत्यंत वेगाने
- ७८) Cut a sorry figure-To create bad impression: वाईट प्रभाव पडणे
- ७९) Carry off-postpone : पुढे ढकलणे

- ८०) Cut a sorry figure-To solve a difficult problem : कठीण प्रश्न सोडवणे
- ८१) Child's play-Very easy thing : पोरखेळ
- ८२) Crocodile tears-False tears : खोटे अश्रू
- ८३) Danced to the tune of- acted according to the wish of  
: एखाद्याच्या इशाऱ्यावर नाचणे
- ८४) Endowed with-Having natural gift of : निसर्गदत्त देणगी लाभलेली व्यक्ती
- ८५) Every dog has his day- Every person has a chance  
: चार दिवस सासूचे चार दिवस सूनूचे
- ८६) Easy money-Bribe : लाच
- ८७) Eye for eye-Tit for tat : जशाच तसे
- ८८) Face to face-Personally : व्यक्तीशः
- ८९) Flat denial-Absolute denial : पूर्ण नकार
- ९०) Far and wide-form all corners : सर्व बाजूंनी
- ९१) Gala day-Happy day : आनंदाचा
- ९२) Gift of the gab-Fluency of speech: वक्तृत्वकला
- ९३) Good - goody-Good but feeble : सदगुणी
- ९४) Get on with-progress : यश मिळविणे
- ९५) Half backed-Raw : अनुभव नसलेला
- ९६) Hard nut to crack-A man difficult to deal with : कठीण प्रश्न
- ९७) Heart and soul-Sincerely : अगदी मनापासून
- ९८) Hen-hearted-Coward : भेकड, भित्रा
- ९९) Hen pecked-A husband under the control or thumb of his wife  
: पत्नीच्या संपूर्ण नियंत्रणात असलेला पती
- १००) To steal a march upon- To act before one is alert  
: शत्रू सावध नसताना आक्रमण करणे
- १०१) In black and white-In writing : लेखी
- १०२) In deep water-In difficulties : अडचणीत
- १०३) In hot blood-In anger : रागाच्या भरात
- १०४) In the egg-In an early stage : प्राथमिक अवस्थेत
- १०५) In cold blood-Without emotion : थंडपणे
- १०६) jobs post-A bringer of bad news  
: वाईट बातमी आणणारी व्यक्ती



- १०७) Keep back-Conceal : लपविणे
- १०८) Lord and master-Husband : पती परमेश्वर
- १०९) Open secret-A secret known to all : प्रकट रहस्य
- ११०) Mare's nest-A false invention : चुकीचा शोध
- १११) Maiden speech-First speech : पहिले भाषण
- ११२) Make both ends meet-To make one's income cover one's expenditure : कसा तरी घर खर्च भागविणे, खर्चाची तोंडमिळवणी करणे
- ११३) Milk and water-Tasteless : बेचव
- ११४) Of the first water-Very excellent : पहिल्या दर्जाचा / उत्कृष्ट
- ११५) Off and on-At intervals : अधूनमधून
- ११६) Out and out-Completely : पूर्णपणे
- ११७) Out of sorts-Not feeling well : आजारी असणे
- ११८) On purpose-Deliberately : मुद्दाम
- ११९) Pigeon's-An imaginary thing : काल्पनिक वस्तु
- १२०) Presence of mind-Mental alertness : प्रसंगावधान
- १२१) Prima facie - At first sight : प्रथमदर्शनी
- १२२) Open and above board- Frank and candid : प्रामाणिकपणे
- १२३) Pandora's box-A collection of evils : सर्व वाईट गोष्टींचा उगम
- १२४) Part and parcel-An essential part : अत्यावश्यक बाब
- १२५) Pros and cons-Arguments of both sides : दोन्ही बाजूंचा युक्तीवाद
- १२६) Rainy days-Days of trouble and difficulty : अडचणीचे दिवस
- १२७) Scot free-Leave without any punishment : शिक्षा न करता एखाद्याला सोडून देणे
- १२८) Snake in the grass-A hidden enemy : छुपा शत्रु
- १२९) Second childhood-Extreme age : अत्यंत वार्धक्य
- १३०) Seventh heaven-A state of intense delight : अत्यानंद
- १३१) Take after-To resemble : च्या सारखे दिसणे
- १३२) Barter system- Trade by exchanging one commodity for other : वस्तु विनिमय पद्धत
- १३३) Thorough fire and water - Though any kind of suffering : वाटेला त्या संकटाला तोंड देणे
- १३४) Thorough heat and cold- In any condition : कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत

- १३५) The prince of darkness -Satan : सैतान
- १३६) Thorough thick and thin -Thorough every obstacle  
: प्रत्येक संकटातुन
- १३७) To and fro-Backwards and forwards : ये-जा करणे, इकडुन - तिकडुन जाणे
- १३८) To be a rolling stone - To be always shifting about  
: चंचलपणे जागा किंवा नोकऱ्या बदलणे
- १३९) To turn a deaf ear to - To disregard : दुर्लक्ष करणे
- १४०) To add fuel to the flames -To provide fresh cause for  
: एखाद्याला जास्त भडकविणे anger आगीत तेल ओतणे
- १४१) To be at daggers drawn - To be enemies : शत्रुत्व असणे  
with
- १४२) To be in hot water- To be in trouble : अडचणीत सापडणे
- १४३) To be in the doldrums - To be depressed : विषाण मनस्थितीत
- १४४) To be at ease - To be comfortable : पूर्णपणे आरामात
- १४५) To be born with a silver- To be born in wealthy family  
: अत्यंत श्रीमंत घराण्यात जन्म घेणे  
spoon in one's mouth
- १४६) To be short tempered - To get angry quickly  
: शिघ्रकोपी, लवकर संताप येणे
- १४७) To be taken aback-To be surprised : आश्चर्यचकीत होणे
- १४८) To build castles in the air -To form imaginary schemes  
: हवेत मनोरे बांधणे
- १४९) To burn the candle at - To exhaust one's energy  
: स्वतःच्या शक्तीचा अपव्यय करणे  
both ends
- १५०) To burn the midnight oil -To work very hard till midnight  
: रात्री उशीरापर्यंत जागणे, अविश्रांती श्रम करणे
- १५१) To beat about a bush-To talk irrelevant : मुळ मुद्याला बगल देणे
- १५२) To bell the cat-To face a risk : धोका पत्कारणे
- १५३) To blow one's own trumpet- To praise oneself  
: स्वतःची बढाई मारणे

- १५४) To Cry over spilt milk - To indulge in useless regrets  
: भूतकाळातील गोष्टीबद्दल निरर्थक शोक करणे.
- १५५) To cut a sorry figure - To make a poor impression  
: शोचनीय स्थिती होणे.
- १५६) To cut no ice- To fail to impress : परिणाम न होणे
- १५७) To bury the hatchet- to cease fighting : लढाई थांबवणे
- १५८) To call a spade a spade - To use plain language: स्पष्टपणे बोलणे
- १५९) To come to the conclusion - To decide : निर्णयाप्रत येणे
- १६०) To cool one's heels- To wait for somebody patiently  
: एखाद्याची शांतपणे वाट पाहणे
- १६१) To die in harness- To die while doing one's duty  
: कर्तव्य बजावित असतांना मरण येणे
- १६२) To look upon - Consider : ला मानणे, समजणे
- १६३) To pay one in one's own coin -To treat another in the same way  
: जशास तसे वागविणे
- १६४) To pull one's leg - To play a joke with some one : थट्टा करणे
- १६५) To die in the last ditch- To resist to the utmost: अत्यंत प्रतिकार करणे
- १६६) To hand over- To transfer from one to another: सोपविणे, हवाली करणे
- १६७) To eat humble pie - To offer an humble apology : क्षमा मांगणे
- १६८) To end in smoke- To come to no practical result : प्रयत्न निरर्थक जाणे
- १६९) To feather one's nest- To provide for one's future : भविष्य काळाची तरतूद करणे
- १७०) To give the cold shoulder-To receive in a cold and careless manner  
: थंडपणे स्वागत करणे
- १७१) To pick holes in one's coat - To find fault with : दुसऱ्यांमध्ये दोष शोधणे
- १७२) To dispose of- To sell : विकून टाकणे
- १७३) To dispose of- To face criticism: टिकेला सामोरे जाणे
- १७४) To give a piece of one's mind - To rebuke : एखाद्याची खरडपट्टी काढणे
- १७५) To grease the palm of - To Bribe : लाच देणे
- १७६) To eat dirt - To Submit to insult: मुकाटयाने अपमान सहन करणे
- १७७) To go astray- To wander from the right path  
: वाट सोडून भलत्याकडे जाणे, कुमार्गाला लागणे

- १७८) To go through fire and water - To Submit to severe ordeals  
: अत्यंतिक दुःखातुन जाने
- १७९) To carry the day - To win a victory: जिंकणे
- १८०) To hit below the belt - To take unfair means: अयोग्य मार्ग स्विकारणे
- १८१) To hit the nail one the head - To do the rights : योग्य गोष्ट करणे
- १८२) To go to bath -To be a beggar : भिकेला लागणे, वाईट दिवा येणे
- १८३) To go to the dogs-To go to run : सर्वनाश करुन घेणे
- १८४) To have no stone unturned -To make all efforts: सर्व प्रयत्न करणे
- १८५) To keep aloof-To remain distant from : अलिप्त राहणे
- १८६) To keep the pot boiling -To get sufficient funds to run the family  
: व्यवस्थितरित्या घर चालविणे
- १८७) To keep the wolf from the door - To avoid starvation: उपासमार टाळणे
- १८८) Fed up with-To be bores : कंटाळा येणे
- १८९) To keep one`s own counsel-To keep a discreet silence  
: स्वतःच्या मनातील भाव न प्रकट करणे
- १९०) To keep open house-To be hospitable to all: सर्वांचे आदरातिथ्य करणे
- १९१) To kick the bucket -To die : मरण पावने / मृत्यु येणे
- १९२) To know no bounds-To be no limit no something : एखाद्या मर्यादा/सिमाने
- १९३) To look after-To take care : सांभाळ करणे / काळजी घेणे
- १९४) To make a clean breast of -To make a complete confession  
: प्रामाणिकपणे सर्व कबुल करणे
- १९५) To lead a cat and dog life -To lead a very difficult life  
: संघर्षमय / कष्टमय जिवन जगणे
- १९६) To lead a hand -To assist, to help : मदत करणे
- १९७) To burn one`s fingers -To suffer financial loss or hurt by talk  
ing part in another quarrel : आर्थिक नुकसान करुन घेणे
- १९८) To burn the candle at both ends -To spend one`s resources  
: शक्तीचा निरर्थक वापर करणे
- १९९) To call names -To abuse : शिड्या देणे / अपशब्द वापरणे
- २००) To call to account -To demand an explanation : स्पष्टीकरण मागणे
- २०१) To make amends-To compensate for some wrong doing  
: चुकीबद्दल क्षमा मागणे / भरपाई करणे

- २०२) To oil the plam-To bribe : लाच देणे
- २०३) To pay through the nose -To pay an extravagant price  
: वाजवीपेक्षा जास्त किंमत देणे
- २०४) To pick a quarrel -To search for an occasion to quarrel  
: भांडण उकरुन काढणे
- २०५) To make ducks and drakes-To spend lavishly : उधळपट्टी करणे
- २०६) To make up one's mind -To decide : मनाचा निश्चय करणे
- २०७) To miss the boat -To miss a chance : संधी चुकविणे
- २०८) To pick holes in -To criticize : टिका करणे
- २०९) To one's finger in the eye- To weep : रडणे
- २१०) To play a straight bat - To try to do one's best in an orthodox  
manner : धोपट मार्गाने जाणे
- २११) To play the second fiddle - To be in a subordinate position  
: कनिष्ठ जागेवर कामास असणे
- २१२) To pocket an insult-To tolerate : अपमान सहन करणे
- २१३) To poke one's nose into - To pry : दुसऱ्याच्या कामात हस्तक्षेप करणे
- २१४) To pull a long face-Look sad : दुःखी असणे
- २१५) To set free -To hinder : कामात अडथळा आणणे
- २१६) To run in the blood-To be hereditary : वंश परंपरागत असणे
- २१७) To set free-To release : मुक्त करणे
- २१८) To set off-To start : निघणे (प्रवासास, वगैरे इ.)
- २१९) To show a clean pair of heels- To run away: पळून जाणे
- २२०) To show the white feather -To show signs of cowardice  
: शरण जाणे
- २२१) To stand on one's own legs- To be dependent on none: स्वावलंबी असणे
- २२२) To stick one's spoon in the wall -To die:मृत्यु होणे
- २२३) To put the saddle on the - To fix the blame on the proper right  
horse person :योग्य व्यक्तीस दोषी ठरवणे
- २२४) To rain cats and dogs- To rain heavily :मुसळधार पाऊस पडणे
- २२५) To read between the lines -To try to understand the hidden  
meaniong :मतितार्थ समजावून घेणे

२२६) To take french leave-To remain absent without permission

: परवानगी न घेता गैरहजर राहणे

२२७) To take into account-To consider : विचारात घेणे

२२८) To take part-To participate : भाग घेणे

२२९) To take place-To happen : घडणे

२३०) To take the bull by its horns- To face the difficulty boldly

: धैर्याने संकटाचा सामना करणे

२३१) To throw dust in the eyes - To cheat : फसविणे

२३२) To turn over a new leaf - To commence a new course of life

: नविन जीवन अध्याय सुरु करणे

२३३) To talk big-To indulge in boastings : बढाया मारणे

२३४) To turn up one's nose - To sneer : तिरस्कार करणे, नाक मुरडणे

२३५) To yeild the plam-To admit one's inferiority : स्वतःचा कमीपणा कबुल करणे

२३६) Up side down- In total disorder : उलटे

२३७) Ups and downs- Bad and good days : जीवनातील चढ-उतार, बरेवाईट दिवस

२३८) Yearn for- To crave for : तीव्र इच्छा करणे

२३९) Bring forward- To cause to happen earlier : आधी घडणे

२४०) Bring out- To publish : प्रकाशित करणे

२४१) Break into- To enter forcibly and abruptly : जबरदस्तीने घर फोडून आत घुसणे

२४२) Breal off - To end, to discontinue : संपुष्टात आणणे

२४३) Bring down- To come down : उलथवून टाकणे, पाडणे

२४४) Bring up- To rear : सांभाळ करणे, पालनपोषण करणे

२४५) Call at- To visit somebody's house office etc : घरी किंवा कार्यालयात भेट देणे

२४६) Call for- To demand : मागणी करणे

२४७) Call in- To run on : मदतीकरीता बोलविणे

२४८) Come across- To meet by chance : योगायोगाने भेटणे, अचानक भेटने

२४९) Come by- To obtain : मिळविणे

२५०) Call out- To shout : आरोळी मारणे, एखाद्याला बोलविणे

२५१) To catch up with- To overtake: एखाद्याला गाठून पुढे जाणे

२५२) Come about- To happen, to ouccur : घडणे

२५३) Come into- To inherit (money] property etc)

: वारसा हक्काने येणे, मिळणे

- २५४) Come off- To take place : घडणे
- २५५) Come upon- To find by accident : अनपेक्षितपणे मिळणे
- २५६) Cry for- To desire : गरज असणे
- २५७) Cry out against- To complain loudly : जोराने विरोध करणे
- २५८) Come round- To change to opposite view : दुसऱ्याची मते बदलविणे
- २५९) Come up to- To be equal to : एखाद्या गोष्टी पर्यंत पोहचणे
- २६०) Cut down- To reduce : कटछाट करणे
- २६१) Drop in- To visit casually : एखाद्याला सहज भेट देणे
- २६२) Enter upon- To begin (a period etc) : सुरुवात करणे
- २६३) Fall out- To quarrel : भांडण करणे
- २६४) Fall through- To fail to materialize : अयशस्वी होणे
- २६५) Fall under- To come under : नियंत्रणखली येणे
- २६६) Fall back- To recede, to retreat: माघार घेणे
- २६७) Fall back on - To make use of in an emergency : आधार घेणे
- २६८) Get at - To suggest : अप्रत्यक्षपणे सुचविणे
- २६९) Get away - To escape : निसटून जाणे
- २७०) Get through - To success : यशस्वी होणे
- २७१) Get into- To be involved in : च्या मध्ये समाविष्ट असणे
- २७२) Get over - To recover from something : एखाद्या गोष्टीतून सावरणे
- २७३) Give away- To distribute : वाटून टाकणे, देऊन टाकणे
- २७४) Give up - To abandon : त्याग करणे, सोडून देणे
- २७५) Give in - To surrender, to yield : शरण जाणे
- २७६) Give out - To announce : जाहीर करणे
- २७७) Go in for - To undertake seriously : एखादी गोष्ट गंभीरपणे हाताळणे
- २७८) Go off - To explode : स्फोट होणे
- २७९) Go over / through - To examine from : बारकाईने अभ्यास करणे
- २८०) Go by - To elapse : जाणे, पुढे सरकणे (वेळे बाबत)
- २८१) Hang upon - To depend upon : एखाद्या गोष्टीवर अवलंबून असणे
- २८२) Hold back - To restrain : नियंत्रण ठेवणे
- २८३) Hold to - To abide by : एखाद्या गोष्टीला चिटकून असणे
- २८४) Hold on - To continue one's grasp : प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीतही चालू ठेवणे
- २८५) Hold up - To delay : उशीर करणे

- २८६) Keep on - To continue : चालु ठेवणे
- २८७) Keep up with - To keep pace with : प्रगती करणे, पुढे जाणे
- २८८) Keep back - To conceal : लपविणे
- २८९) Keep off - To remain a a distance : सुरक्षित अंतर ठेवणे
- २९०) Knock down - To run over : धडक देणे, उडवून देणे
- २९१) Lay aside - To put away for a short time : बाजूला ठेवणे
- २९२) Lay out - To spend systematically : योजनापूर्वक आखणी करणे
- २९३) Lay by - To put a way for future use : भविष्याची तरतुद करुन ठेवणे
- २९४) Lat in - To admit, to allow to enter : एखाद्याला प्रवेश करण्यास अनुमती देणे
- २९५) Live for - To devote one's life to : एखाद्या गोष्टीला ध्येय मानुन जगणे
- २९६) Live up to - To prove oneself worthy of : एखाद्या गोष्टीस पात्र असणे
- २९७) Look about - To study one's surroundings : निरीक्षण करणे
- २९८) Look for - To search for : चा शोध घेणे
- २९९) Look after - To take care of : एखाद्याची काळजी घेणे
- ३००) Look down upon - To scorn at : इतरांना कमी लेखणे, निंदा करणे
- ३०१) Child's play - Something extremely easy to perform: पोरखेळ
- ३०२) Close fisted man - A miser : अतिशय कंजुस मानुस
- ३०३) Close shave - A narrow escape : थोडक्यात बचावणे
- ३०४) Cock and bull story - An absurd tale : भाकड कथा / काल्पनिक गोष्ट
- ३०५) Cry in the wilderness- A warning or advice which goes unheeded  
: ऐकून न ऐकण्यासारखे करणे
- ३०६) Dark horse - An unexpected winner : अनपेक्षित विजेता
- ३०७) Dead letter - Something no longer in use: अस्तित्वात नसलेली गोष्ट
- ३०८) Dog in the manger - A selfish man : विघ्नसंतोषी माणूस / स्वार्थी
- ३०९) Fair weather friend - One who is a friend in prosperity only  
: फक्त सुखातील/ चांगल्या काळातील मित्र
- ३१०) Feather in one's cap- An honour of achievement : अभिमानास्पद गोष्ट
- ३११) Fly in the ointment- That which spoils the interest of anything  
: आनंदावर विरजन घालणे
- ३१२) Fool's paradise - A state of imaginary or unreal happiness  
: दिवसा स्वप्नात रमणे
- ३१३) Good turn - An act of kindness : अयाळूपणाचे कृत्य



- ३१४) Hair-breadth escape - A very narrow escape: थोडक्यात झालेला बचाव
- ३१५) Jaundiced eye- A prejudiced mind: दुषित मनाचा / पुर्वग्रह दुषित असणे
- ३१६) Leap in the dark- An action the result of which cannot be foreseen  
: परिणामाची परवा न करता काम करणे
- ३१७) Lions share - The largest share : सिंहाचा वाटा
- ३१८) Man of parts - A man of ability, a gifted man: उपजत कलेची देणगी असलेली माणूस
- ३१९) Man of straw - Worthless person : निरुपयोगी माणूस
- ३२०) Mare's nest - Something unreal, something illusory : अवास्तव भ्रामक कल्पना
- ३२१) Nine dyes wonder- Something that causes great excitement for a short time : नव्याचे नऊ दिवस
- ३२२) Queer fish- A strange man : विचित्र माणूस
- ३२३) Rainy day - A time of difficulty or monetary distress: अडचणीचे दिवस
- ३२४) Red-letter day - A day memorable for some joyful event  
: संस्मरणीय ऐतिहासिक दिवस
- ३२५) Royal road - An easy method of obtaining something  
: एखादी गोष्ट संपादन करण्याची सोपी गोष्ट
- ३२६) Snake in the grass - A secret foe : मैत्रीचे ढोंग करणारा शत्रू
- ३२७) Square peg in a round hole - One who does not fit into a particular position : एखाद्या पदावर अयोग्य व्यक्तीला बसविणे
- ३२८) Tankless task - A task that is not appreciated by others : निरस काम
- ३२९) Turning point- Development at which decisive changes occur  
: जीवनाला वळण देणारी घटना
- ३३०) White elephant - Anything very costly but not very useful  
: खूप महाग पण निरुपयोगी गोष्ट
- ३३१) White lie- A harmless lie: ज्या खोटे बोलण्याने दुसऱ्यांचे नुकसान होत नाही असे खोटे
- ३३२) An eye for an eye - Complete revenge: टोलास टोला देणे, बदला घेणे
- ३३३) An oily tongue - Honeyed words of flattery : तोंडावर स्तुती करणे
- ३३४) An open secret - A secret that is well known: सर्वांना माहित असलेले गुपीत
- ३३५) In full swing - At the height of activity : जोरात. उत्साहात
- ३३६) The greeneyed monster - Jealousy : संशय, मत्सर, हेवा
- ३३७) The last straw - That which finally causes a collapse  
: सहनशक्तीचा अंत पाहणारी घटना

- ३३८) The order of the day- The condition that prevails at a certain time  
: समकालीन परिस्थिती, आजकाल
- ३३९) The sum and substance- The essence : सार, सारांश
- ३४०) To be out of order - To be in an unworkable : नादुरुस्त असणे
- ३४१) To be taken aback - Surprised : आश्चर्यचकीत होणे
- ३४२) To be under a cloud - With a bad reputation: बदनामी, संशयास्पद स्थितीत असणे
- ३४३) To be at a loss - Puzzled, unable to decide : भांबावणे, विचलित होणे
- ३४४) To be fed up - Bored : कंटाळणे
- ३४५) To be hard up - To be short of money : पैश्याची चणचण भासणे
- ३४६) To have a bee in one's bonnet- To have a crazy idea in one's head  
: चिंता करणे
- ३४७) To come off with flying colours- To be victorious: यशस्वी होणे
- ३४८) To come to the point - To speak plainly on the real issue  
: मुख्य मुद्यावर येणे
- ३४९) To do a good turn - To render a service to someone: मदतीचा हात देणे
- ३५०) To draw a blank - To be unsuccessful in an enterprise  
: काहीही निष्पन्न न होणे. अयशस्वी होणे
- ३५१) To eat one's words- To withdraw : शब्द मागे घेणे
- ३५२) To eat the humble pie - To suffer humiliation to be humbled  
: निमूटपणे शिक्षा सहन करणे
- ३५३) To end in smoke- To yeild no practical result: निरर्थक असणे, व्यर्थ जाणे
- ३५४) To fall flat - To fail to create any interest or effect  
: आपटी खाणे, तोंडावर पडणे
- ३५५) To fall foul of - To disagree with, to quarrel with  
: एखाद्याच्या निष्कारण भानगडीत पडणे
- ३५६) To fall prey to- To be a victim of : एखाद्याला बळी पडणे
- ३५७) To fall short of - To be less than : अपेक्षेपेक्षा कमी पडणे
- ३५८) To feather one's nest- To make money: स्वतःचा फायदा करून घेणे
- ३५९) To fight shy of- To avoid, to keep away from: घाबरून दुर राहणे
- ३६०) To cool one's heels- To be kept waiting: शांतपणे एखाद्याची वाट पाहणे
- ३६१) To cope with- To deal successfully with: यशस्वीपणे हाताळणे
- ३६२) To cry over spilt milk - To regret uselessly: झालेल्या गोष्टीवर चिंता करणे

- ३६३) To cut to the quick- To hurt intensely : एखाद्याच्या भावना दुखावणे
- ३६४) To find fault with- To blame : एखाद्या व्यक्तीत / गोष्टित दोष शोधणे
- ३६५) To fish in troubled waters - To make profit when other are in trouble  
: दुसऱ्याच्या अडचणीचा फायदा घेणे
- ३६६) To follow suit- To behave in the same manner  
: पुन्हा-पुन्हा एखाद्या गोष्टिचा अवलंब करणे
- ३६७) To get wind of- To get news about something  
: एखादी गोष्ट माहित होणे, कानावर येणे
- ३६८) To give ear to - To pay attention to, listen to : लक्ष देणे
- ३६९) To give oneself airs- To be self-important : आत्मप्रौढी मिरवणे
- ३७०) To give place to- To be replaced or superseded by some one or something else : च्या स्थळावर येणे
- ३७१) To give way - To yield, to surrender : शरण जाणे
- ३७२) To go through fire and water - To undertake some trouble or risk for an end or object : एखाद्या ध्येयासाठी सेकटाचा सामना करणे
- ३७३) To go without saying - To be plain and evident : अगदी स्पष्ट असणे
- ३७४) To go to pieces- To be wrecked completely: पूर्णपणे नष्ट होणे
- ३७५) To hang fire - To be kept pending : लोंबकळत ठेवणे
- ३७६) To harp on the same string - To repeat the same things again and again : एकच रडगाणे लावणे
- ३७७) To have a hand in - To be involved in, to be a part to something  
: एखाद्या गोष्टित सहभाग असणे
- ३७८) To have an axe to grind - To have a selfish motive in doing some thing : एखाद्या गोष्टित स्वार्थ असणे
- ३७९) To have one's hands full - To be very busy : व्यस्त असणे
- ३८०) To hold good- To remain valid : खरे असणे
- ३८१) To hold one's tongue- To remain silent : गप्प बसणे
- ३८२) To hold out the olive branch- To offer to seek conclusion  
: समझोता करणे
- ३८३) To jump to a conclusion - To arrive at a conclusion hastily  
: घाईघाईने निर्णय घेणे
- ३८४) To keep abreast of- To keep oneself informed

: एखाद्या गोष्टिची माहिती असणे

३८५) To keep an eye on- To watch : लक्ष ठेवणे

३८६) To keep body and soul together - To maintain oneself

: स्वतःला जिवंत ठेवणे

३८७) To keep in touch with - To keep in contact with: च्या संपर्कात असणे

३८८) To keep one's fingers - To wait expectantly : यशाची अपेक्षा करणे

३८९) To give the cold shoulder- To treat coldly and formally

: थंडपणे स्वागत करणे

३९०) To give the devil his due - To allow even the worst man credit for what he does well : दुष्टव्यक्तीला त्याच्या चांगल्या कामाचे श्रेय देणे

३९१) To give vent to - To express : भावना व्यक्त करणे

३९२) To keep one's head above water - To save oneself from starvation

: उपासमारीपासून स्वतःला वाचविणे

३९३) To keep pace with- To move at an equal speed : प्रगती करणे

३९४) To kick up a row- To cause disturbance : गोंधळ माजविणे

३९५) To lead by the nose- To control a person completely

: एखाद्या व्यक्तीवर पूर्ण नियंत्रण करणे

३९६) To leave in the lurch- To leave someone in a helpless

: एखाद्याला सेकटात एकटे सोडून देणे

३९७) To leave no stone unturned - To do one's best for something

: प्रयत्नाची पराकाष्ठा करणे

३९८) To let sleeping dogs lie- Not to refer to unpleasant events of the past

: मोहळ न उठवणे

३९९) To let the cat out of the bag - To disclose a secret : गुपीत उघड न करणे

४००) To look on the bright side - To see the best in any situation : आशावादी आणे

४०१) To look to it - To not to take careful action : बारकाईने लक्ष देणे

४०२) To lose ground - To suffer loss, retreat : एखाद्यावर मात करण्याची संधी गमावणे

४०३) To lose heart- To lose courage : धैर्य खचणे

४०४) To lose the day- To be defeated : पराजीत होणे

४०५) To make a mountain of a mole hill - To magnify a small matter

: राईचा पर्वत करणे

४०६) To make allowances- To adopt an attitude of leniency

: निर्णय घेताना एखदीगोष्ट विचारात घेऊन

४०७) To make clean breast of - To make a full and free conferssion  
of some guilt : गुन्ह्याची पुर्णपणे कबुली उडविणे

४०८) To make fun of- To ridicule, to joke about : टिंगल उडवणे

४०९) To make head or tail of - To understand : समजून घेणे

४१०) To make much ado about nothing - To make a great fuss over a trifle  
: शुल्क गोष्टिचा बाऊ करणे

४११) To kill two birds with one stone - To achieve two results with one effort  
: एकादगडात दोन पक्षी मारणे

४१२) To lay heads together- To consult together, to discuss : सल्लामसलत करणे

४१३) To lay one's hands on- To obtain possession of : ताबा मिळविणे

४१४) To lay stress on- To emphasise : महत्त्व देणे, जोर देणे

४१५) To make up one's mind - To determine : मनाचा निश्चय करणे

४१६) To move heaven and earth - To make every possible effort  
: शक्यतेव्हाडे प्रयत्न करणे

४१७) To pick a bone with- To pick a quarrel with  
: वाद घालणे, भांडण उखरणे

४१८) To play fast and loose- To be unreliable, to say one thing and do another  
: करणी आणि कथणीमध्ये फरक असणे

४१९) To poison the ears of- To say to one something that will be greatly  
injurious to another : एखाद्याचे कान धरणे

४२०) To poke fun at- To jeer at : एखाद्याची टिंगल उडवणे

४२१) To poke one's nose into - To interfere unnesessarily  
: नको त्या गोष्टित नाक खुपसणे

४२२) To pull along with- To act in harmony with : एकत्र येऊन काम करणे

४२३) To play truant - To dta y out of school without permission  
: परवानगी शिवाय शाळेत गैरहजर राहणे

४२४) To pull the strings - To manipulate, to ork from behind the scense  
and control others : पडद्यामागून सुत्र हलवणे

४२५) To put heads together - To confer : चर्चा करणे किंवा प्रदान करणे

४२६) To put on airs - To look important, to try to create and impression  
: स्वतःच्या श्रीमंतीचा देखावा करणे

- ४२७) To put one's shoulder to the wheel - To try oneself and not to look to other for help: इतराच्या मदतीची आपेक्षा न करता स्वतःप्रयत्न करणे
- ४२८) To put the cart before the - To put last thing first horse : विरुद्ध गोष्ट करणे
- ४२९) To rack one's brains- To exercise one's brains to the utmost : एखाद्या गोष्टीचा विचार करण्याचा खूप प्रयत्न करणे
- ४३०) To put one's best foot forward-To try one's best :सर्व प्रयत्न पणाला लावणे
- ४३१) To put one's cards on the table - To be absolutely frank and conceal nothing: काहीही न लपवता स्पष्टपणे सांगणे
- ४३२) To show off - To make a vain display : खोटे प्रदर्शन करणे
- ४३३) To show the white feature - To show the sign of cowardice : भित्रेपणाचा बहाना करणे
- ४३४) To sit on the fence- To adopt a neutral attitude : अलिप्त राहणे
- ४३५) To smell a rat- To detect something wrong : वाईट गोष्टीचा सुगावा लागणे
- ४३६) To speak volumes- To supply identity of evidence : सबळ पुरावे असणे
- ४३७) To spread like a wild fire- To spread rapidly : वेगाने पसरणे (बातमी वगैरे)
- ४३८) To stand in good stead - To prove very useful in a difficulty : अडचणीच्या वेळी उपयोगी पडणे
- ४३९) To stick to the point- To not to degress : मुद्द्याला धरून बोलणे
- ४४०) To take a cue- To get a hint : त मनात तपेले समझावे
- ४४१) To take advantage of - To gain through another person's ignorance or innocence : गैर फायदा घेणे
- ४४२) To rest on one's laurels - To retire after having achieved much : स्वतःच्या यशावर संतुष्ट होऊन स्वस्त राहाणे
- ४४३) To rise from the rank- To rise from an ordinary or low position : सामान्य परिस्थितीतून वर येणे
- ४४४) To see eye to eye with- To have the same opinions on a subject : समान मत असणे
- ४४५) To take exception to - To object to, to find fault with : एखाद्या गोष्टीला हारकत घेणे
- ४४६) To take heart - To take courage : हिम्मत येणे

- ४४७) To throw mud at- To criticise : चिखल फेक करणे / टिका करणे
- ४४८) To tide over- To over come : मात करणे
- ४४९) To turn a deaf ear-To pay no heed : दुर्लक्ष करणे
- ४५०) To wage a war - To fight against : युद्ध पुरणे
- ४५१) To wash one's hands of more with- To refuse to do anything  
: हात झटकणे
- ४५२) To win laurels - To gain honour : नाम कमविणे, प्रसिद्धी मिळविणे
- ४५३) To take to one's heels - To run away : पळून जाणे
- ४५४) To take to task- To rebuke, to punish : कान उघडणी करणे
- ४५५) To talk stop- To speak exclusively of one's professional affaires  
: स्वतःच्या व्यवसाया बद्दल बडबड करत राहणे
- ४५६) A bolt from the blue- An utterly unexpected blow or disaster  
: अनपेक्षित संकट येणे
- ४५७) A burning question - A matter that is being hotly discussed  
everywhere : ज्वलंत प्रश्न
- ४५८) To screw loose- To something wrong : बिघाड असणे
- ४५९) To turn -coat- One who changes parties : पक्ष बदलु व्यक्ती
- ४६०) A wet blanket- A depressing companion : विघ्न संतोषी मानुस
- ४६१) Above all - That which is of the greatest importance : सर्वात महत्वाचे
- ४६२) All in all -Most important processing all authority : एकुन सर्व
- ४६३) In one's good book- In one's favour : मर्जी संपादन करणे
- ४६४) At all events -Under all circumstances: कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत
- ४६५) At arm's length- At a distance : एखाद्या गोष्टिपासून दुर राहणे
- ४६६) At daggers drawn- Bitterly hostile: कट्टर शत्रुत्व असणे
- ४६७) At home- To feel comfortable : आपुलकी जिवाळा वाटणे
- ४६८) At large- Free : मोकळा
- ४६९) At logger heads- Disagree or quarrel with : एखाद्याशी भांडण असल्यामुळे न पटने
- ४७०) A crying evil- An evil requiring immediate correction  
: वाईट प्रथा जी संपविणे अत्यंत आवश्यक आहे
- ४७१) A fair deal - A transaction which is fair and just to both parties  
: योग्य निर्णय
- ४७२) A gala day- A day of gaiety and festivity: आनंदाचा किंवा उत्साहाचा दिवस

- ४७३) A scapegoat- One punished for the miss deed of other : बळीचा बकरा
- ४७४) At sea - Deficient, confussed : गोंधळलेला
- ४७५) At one's wit's end - In a state of utter perplexit : अत्यंत गोंधळलेल्या मनस्थितीत
- ४७६) At random - Aimlessly, in a haphazard manner : कसे ही, न ठरवता, सरकविणे
- ४७७) Bad blood - Ill feeling, active enmity : व्देष, शत्रुत्व
- ४७८) Black sheep - A person who betrays his associates  
: आपल्या मित्रांना फसवणारी व्यक्ती
- ४७९) Blue Blood- Aristocratic origin : उच्च कुळात जन्म घेणे, उच्चकुलीन
- ४८०) Bread and butter - The means of life, food, clothing etc : उपजीविकेचे साधन
- ४८१) By and large - From all standpoints on the whole : एकंदरीत, थोडक्यात
- ४८२) Behind one's back - In one's absence : एखाद्याच्या पाठीमागे, अजुनस्थितीत
- ४८३) Behind the scenes- The grim reality behind the attractive appearances: पडद्यामागे, गुप्तपणे
- ४८४) Birds of a feather - Persons of the same nature or habits  
: समान स्वभाव किंवा सवी असलेल्या व्यक्ती
- ४८५) By and by- Gradually : हळुहळु
- ४८६) By dint of- By means of : एखाद्या गोष्टिमुळे
- ४८७) By leaps and bounds - At a rapid pace : अतिशय वेगाने
- ४८८) Cut and dried - Already prepared : पूर्णपणे निश्चीत केलेला
- ४८९) Double dealing - Trickery and deceit, plotting against one's friends  
: गोड बोलून फसविणे, मित्राविरुद्ध कटारचने
- ४९०) First and foremost- Before anything else : सर्व प्रथम, महत्त्वाचे
- ४९१) Flesh and blood- Human nature : मानवी स्वभाव
- ४९२) Fair and square - Honest, just : प्रामाणिक व निपक्ष असणे
- ४९३) Far and away- To a great extent : लांबचा, दुरचा
- ४९४) Far and wide - In all directions : सर्वत्र
- ४९५) For certain - Definitely : निश्चीतपणे
- ४९६) From the bottom of one's heart - Genuinely and deeply  
: आगदी मनापासून, प्रामाणिक पणे
- ४९७) Give and take- Mutually oblogging each other : देवान घेवान करणे
- ४९८) Hard and fast- Definite, rigid : काटेकोर
- ४९९) Head and shoulders above - For above or superior to : वरचा, श्रेष्ठ, दर्जेदार



- ५००) Head over ears- Completely, excessively : पुर्णपणे
- ५०१) High handed- Arrogant, haughty and unjust : उध्दटपणे वागनारा
- ५०२) High time- Ripe time/ time has come: योग्य वेळ
- ५०३) Hobson`s choice- A choice that is really no choice, leave or accept the offer :पसेतीत आवडनिवड नसणे
- ५०४) Hue and cry- Clamour or noise :गोंधळ करणे
- ५०५) In the air - Prevalent, found every where : प्रत्येक ठिकाणी आढळणारा
- ५०६) In one`s element- In theright mood : आवडणारे काम
- ५०७) In one`s sleeves - Laughing secretly : लपुन हसणे
- ५०८) In one`s true colours- To reveal one`s true nature : स्वतःचे अस्सल रूप उघडे करणे
- ५०९) In the bargain- In addition, extra : अधिक
- ५१०) In the guise of- In the dress of : च्या वेशात असणे, सोंग करणे
- ५११) In the long run - Eventually, in the end : शेवटी
- ५१२) In the nick of time - At the exact time : वेळेवर पोहोचणे
- ५१३) In the teeth of - Direct opposition to : विरोधात असणे
- ५१४) In keeping with - Suitable to : योग्य, साजेसा असणे
- ५१५) Ins and outs - Details : सविस्तर, तपशीलवार
- ५१६) In spite of - Notwithstanding : तरीही
- ५१७) In a nutshell - Briefly and concisely : सारांश रूपात सांगणे
- ५१८) In any case - Under all circumstances :कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत
- ५१९) In face of - Against, in the presence of : धैर्याने सामोरे जाणे
- ५२०) In high spirits - Cheerful, gay : अत्यानंद होणे
- ५२१) Instead of - In place of : च्या ऐवजी
- ५२२) Kith and kin- Blood relations : नातेवाईक
- ५२३) Look forward to - To regard some future even with pleasure : पुढे होणाऱ्या घटनेचा विचार करणे
- ५२४) Look into - To examine : तपास करणे
- ५२५) Make (it) up - To reconcile : समेट घडवून आणणे
- ५२६) Make away with - To squander : वाया घालणे (पैसा, वेळ वगैरे)
- ५२७) Make ever - To transfer : दुसऱ्याच्या नावावर करणे (संपत्ती, घर इ. वगैरे)
- ५२८) Make of - To understand : समजणे

- ५२९) Make off with - To run away with : एखादी गोष्ट चोरुन पळणे
- ५३०) Make out - To discover, to find out : वाचता येणे किंवा समजणे
- ५३१) Milk of human kindness - Natural goodness and affection  
: क्षमाशील वृत्ती
- ५३२) Next of kin- Close relation like father, mother, brother  
: जवळचे नातेवाईक
- ५३३) Nip in the bud - To destroy in early stage : मुळातुनच काढुन टाकणे
- ५३४) Null and void - Ineffective : एकत्र करणे
- ५३५) Odds and ends - Miscellaneous articles or subject  
: सटर फटर, बारीक सारीक गोष्टी
- ५३६) Off the track - Away from the proper subject : विषयाला सोडुन / असंबंधीत
- ५३७) Off hand - At once, without hesitation : काहीही विचार न करता
- ५३८) Olive branch - An attempt at a compromise : शांततेचे चिन्ह
- ५३९) On behalf of - As a representation of some one : च्या वतीने
- ५४०) On its last legs - About to fail / end : बंद होण्याच्या मार्गावर
- ५४१) Pick up - To recover or regain health after illness : आजारातुन उठणे, सुधारणे
- ५४२) Plain sailing- An enterprise that offers no difficulties  
: सहज जमण्यासारखी कृती
- ५४३) Play into the hands of- To be controlled by, to be easily led by  
: एखाद्याच्या नियंत्रणाखाली असणे
- ५४४) Point blank- Directly, planly : स्पष्टपणे बोलणे
- ५४५) Pass away - To die : मृत्यु होणे
- ५४६) Pass through - To undergo, to experience : एखाद्या गोष्टीचा अनुभव घेणे
- ५४७) Pell mell - In a state of confusion: गोंधळुन जाणे, अस्तव्यस्त
- ५४८) Pick out - To select or choose : एखादी गोष्ट / व्यक्ती काळजीपूर्वक निवडणे
- ५४९) Primrose path - Pleasurable, easy going way of life  
: चौफेर आनंदाचे वातावरण असणे, आनंदी जीवन
- ५५०) Pull down - To demolish, to destroy : जमिनदोस्त करणे
- ५५१) Pull off - To succees in doing some thing unexpectedly  
: एखाद्या गोष्टीत अनपेक्षितपणे यश येणे
- ५५२) Pull through - To get to the of something difficult and dangerous  
with some success: एखाद्या अवघड गोष्टीत यश मिळविणे

- ५५३) Put off - To postpone : लांबणीवर टाकणे
- ५५४) Put out - To extinguish : विझवणे, मालवणे
- ५५५) Put up with - To endure, to tolerate : सहन करणे
- ५५६) Rank file - The ordinary members of an organization  
: सामान्य कार्यकर्ते, इतर सभासद
- ५५७) Red tapism- Official formalities that delay action: सदकारी दिरंगाई
- ५५८) Root and branch- Completely :संपूर्णपणे
- ५५९) Run out - To come to an end : एखादी गोष्ट संपणे
- ५६०) Run over - To drive over : धडक देऊन अंगावरून जाणे
- ५६१) Run through - To read quickly : नजर भरकन फिरविणे
- ५६२) See about (a thing) - To look after, to attend to: एखाद्या गोष्टीत नजर घालणे
- ५६३) See into - To investigate : तपास करणे
- ५६४) See off - To accompany one till one has taken one's departure  
: निरोप देणे
- ५६५) See about - To begin : एखादी गोष्ट सुरु करणे
- ५६६) Set up- To establish, to open a new business: नवीन व्यवसाय सुरु करणे
- ५६७) Show off - To display money, power etc : श्रीमंतीचे, ताकदीचे प्रदर्शन करणे
- ५६८) Show up - To expose, to be present : जिर असणे, उघड करणे
- ५६९) Show down - A trial of strength : शक्ती प्रदर्शन
- ५७०) Small talk - Talk concerning trivialities: शुल्लक गोष्टीवर चर्चा करणे
- ५७०) Speak for - To recommend somebody : एखाद्याची बाजू मांडणे
- ५७२) Speak out - To speak loudly : धीटपणे मत मांडणे
- ५७३) Set aside - To disregard, to cancel : रद्द करणे
- ५७४) Set in - To begin and expected to: सुरुवात करणे
- ५७५) Set off - To depart : प्रवासाला निघणे
- ५७६) Set on- To attack : हल्ला करणे
- ५७७) Spick and span- Neat and smart / clean : नीटनेटका
- ५७८) Stand by - To support : आधार देणे, पाठींबा देणे
- ५७९) Stand for - To be in the place of : प्रतिनिधित्व करणे
- ५८०) Stand out against- To refuse to yield : प्रतिकार करत राहणे
- ५८१) Stand up for- To defend or to support: एखाद्याला उघड पाठींबा देणे
- ५८२) Strike for- To stop work for some reason : संपावर जाणे

- ५८३) Strike off- To remove a name (from the rolls etc)  
: काटछाट करणे, नाव काढून टाकणे
- ५८४) Take to - To become addicted to: एखादी गोष्ट आवडणे
- ५८५) Tall story- Exaggerated story: लिंबुचा डांगर केलेली गोष्ट
- ५८६) Through and through- Entirely, completely: पूर्णतः
- ५८७) Through thick and thin - Under all circumstances : कोणत्याही परिस्थितीत
- ५८८) Throw on / over- To get rid of : एखाद्याला टाळण्याचा प्रसन्न करणे
- ५८९) Take down- To write down : लेखी नोंद करणे
- ५९०) Take in- To deceive : फसविणे
- ५९१) Take off- To withdraw, to depart: उड्डाण करणे, लवकर यशस्वी होणे
- ५९२) To be in a fix- To be in a difficulty : अडचणीत सापडणे
- ५९३) To beg the question- To assume which requires to be proved  
: गृहित धरणे
- ५९४) To begger description- To be so extraordinary that no words can describe it : अवर्णनीय, शब्दांच्या पलिकडे
- ५९५) To blow one's own trumpet - To praise oneself: स्वतःची स्तुती करणे
- ५९६) To bring to book- To call to account, to punish : शिक्षा करणे
- ५९७) To break the ice- To start a specific work : योग्य कामास सुरुवात करणे
- ५९८) To breathe one's last- To die : मृत्यु पावणे, मरणे
- ५९९) To bring home to- To cause one to feel or understand or realize  
: आठवण काढणे
- ६००) On tenterhooks - In a state of suspense or uncertainly  
: आतूरतेने वाट पाहण्याच्या अवस्थेत असणे
- ६०१) On the eve of some event - At the time of preceding: आदल्या दिवशी
- ६०२) Extempore- Speech give without preparation : पूर्ण तयारी शिवाय
- ६०३) On the verge of- About to happen : घडण्याच्या बेतात
- ६०४) Once in a blue moon- very rarely : क्वचितच
- ६०५) Out of question- Impossible, impracticable: अव्यवहारिक
- ६०६) Out of sorts - Indisposed : आजारी, नाखुया असणे
- ६०७) Out of the woods- Free from danger, out of difficulty  
: संकटातून मुक्त होणे
- ६०८) On the face of it- As it appears : प्रथमदर्शनी

- ६०९) On the horns of a dilemma- In a state of uncertainly : विद्धा मनस्थिती  
 ६१०) On the sly - Secretly : गुप्तपणे, चोरून, लपून  
 ६११) Over and above- In additional to, moreover: शिवाय  
 ६१२) Palmy days- Days of prosperity and happiness :समृद्धीचा काळ  
 ६१३) Part and parcel - An essential part : अविभाज्य भाग  
 ६१४) Sugar coated pill - Bitter advice in sweet words  
 : गोड शब्दात कडू सल्ला  
 ६१५) Juvenile delinquent - Child criminal : बालगुन्हेगार

### Exercise

**Directins: An idiom and four possible meanings are given below. identify the meaning from the choices and mark its number as the answer.**

- Blow hot and cold.क  
**A.give tension** B.break the hot pot  
 C.too praise and then blame D.to pamper
- To beat about the bush  
**A.to search among the bush**  
 B.to speak in a roundabout manner  
 C.to stay behind D.to defeat
- Apple - pie order  
 A.great disorder B.a disciplined system  
**C.extreme neatness** D.to approach directly
- Speak by the book  
**A.to speak quoting a book**  
 B.show the book instead of speaking  
 C.to read the book  
 D.to speak according to bookish knowledge
- An Amazon  
 A.a woman who is characterless  
**B.a woman who is strong and energetic**  
 C.a pompous woman D.a beautiful woman
- A sharp tongue

- A.very greedy                      B.very talkative  
C.very melodious                  **D.bad tempered and sarcastic**
7. A long shot  
**A.Aguess**                      B.firing from distance  
C.warning                      D.criticizig bitterly
8. A smear campaign  
**A.an attempt to damage reputation**  
B.a politgical meeting              C.a robbery      D.propognda
9. Riding high  
A.to trick                      B.very responsible  
**C.very successful**              D.very despondent
10. Brain drain  
**A.loss of experts to another country**  
B.to think deeply  
C.disedase in the brain              D.shortage of knowledge
11. Upset the apple cart  
A.to disturb the system              B.to push a cart  
C.to tell lies                      **D.to spoil the plans**
12. Out of the blue  
A.in the sky                      B.in a fit of anger  
C.in frustration                      **D.without warning**
13. To stand to one`s guns  
A.to oppose wwith guns              **B.be obstinate**  
C.to keep faith                      D.to support violently
14. Under the aegis of  
A.with the support of              B.under the protection of  
C.under the shade of              D.undedr the pressure of
15. A blue - eyed boy  
A.an honest boy                      B.an innocent boy  
**C.someone whouis a favouritr** D.a boy wityh light eyes
16. Kangaronk court  
A.a group of kangaroos              B.Australian people

- C.an unofficial court** D.an inofficial statement
17. A brazen - faced fellow  
A.a cruel person B.a dark skinned person  
C.an ugly person **D.an impudent person**
18. To strike oil  
**A.to have lucky success** B.to have found on oil well  
C.to have a close escape D.to face difficulties
19. To rip up old scores  
A.to take revenge upon **B.to reopen a quarrel**  
C.to treat someone cruelly D.to be successful
20. To run in the same groove  
A.to support someone B.to run away  
**C.to advance in harmony** D.to get rid of
21. To be no chicken  
A.to be bold **B.to be no longer young**  
C.to be childish D.not to be innocent
22. Long in the tooth  
**A.rather old** B.very young  
C.very ill D.ugly person
23. Elbow room  
A.a special room for the guests **B.to give enough space to move**  
C.to give freedom D.to give a new chance
24. To provide against a rainy day  
A.to spend lavishly **B.to store in case of any difficulty**  
C.to store for the rainy season D.to provide for the whole family
25. To be at sea  
A.to be a sailor **B.to be perplexed**  
C.to be busy D.to be free
26. An old head on young shoulder  
A.to be old before one's age **B.to be wise beyond one's age**  
C.to be energetic in spite of old age D.to maintain good health
27. To keep on the same string.

A.to play music

B.to keep someone away

**C.todwell tediolusly on the same subject**

D.to praise someone

28. To sow the gwind and reap the whirlwind

**A.to suffer for one`s foolish conduct**

B.to act wisely

C.to enjoy the fruits of hardwork

D.to keep one away from reward

29. To play possum अनभिज्ञ आहेत असे भासवणे

A. to play hide and seek

B.to play tricks

**C.to feignignorance**

D.to act seriously

30. Bats in the belfry ढोंग करणे, बतावणी करणे

**A.to be mad**

B.to be cheated

C.a hiddedn danger

D.to be dirty

31. To go leeward

A.to oppose the system

**B.to move in the direction of the blowing wing**

C.to move against the blowing wind

D.to act against the law.

32. To play to the gallery

**A.to try to get the appreciation from the least intelligent people**

B.to try to please the intelligent people

C.to play in the gallery

D.to act a serious play

33. On the Greek calendars

A.the old calendar of the greeks

B.the new calendar

**C.something which is impossible**

D.something easily achieved

34. A bird of passage

A.a carefree person

B.an amibtious person

C.bad time

**D.one who stays for a short time**

35. To keep the pot boilling

**A.to maintain interest**

B.to show anger

C.to continue wuarreling

D.to keep on struggling



36. Wool gathering  
A.a shepherd boy                      **B.to be absent -minded**  
C.to live in the countryside      D.to welcome faked stories
37. To be in the doldrums    उदास होऊन स्वस्थ बसणे  
**A. to be in low spirits**              B.to be confused  
C.to be in difficulties              D.to be in a joyful mood
38. Wild cat strilke  
A.a furious attack  
**B.a strike not approved by the trade union**  
C.to face a strong enemy              D.a violent attack
39. Brown study    8 जून 2014 Ned.पीक  
A.to study seriously              **B.deep in thought**  
C.to study superficially              D.to study literature
40. To see pink elephants  
A.to dream                      B.to expect luck  
C.to be afraid of              **D.to sholw courage**
41. Greek gift  
A.valuable gift              **B.gift given with the intent of harming**  
C.useless gift              D.petty gift
42. Little bird  
A.a small bird              **B.unnamed informant**  
C.to score a pointt      D.a poor person
43. To sail the same boat  
**A.having the same fate**              B.to sail together  
C.to go on a boating trip              D.to be seasick
44. To throw ice on  
A.to throw cold water someone  
B.to have a snowball fight  
**C.to discourage**              D.none of the above
45. To knuckle under    शरणागती स्विकारणे  
**A.to submit**                      B.to be in trouble  
C.to fall ill                      D.to be exhausted

46. to mind one's P's Q's  
**A.to vbe careful about one's or behaviour**  
 B.to be particular about the English alphabet  
 C.to teach English D.none of these
47. Flash in the pan  
 A.a slow start B.blaze with bright flame\  
**C.audden success** D.a flashy pan
48. To be in a quandry पंचाईत  
**A.state of perplexity** B.to be in a laundry  
 C.to be in miserable state D.none of these
49. Blind alley  
 A.blindness due to old age B.dark room  
**C.unprofitable action** D.to continue to make efforts
50. To bring the house down  
 A.to pull a building down **B.to defame one's family**  
 C.to defeat one's family D.to pass a bill unanimously
51. Judas kiss  
 A.woeing B.a narrow escape  
**C.hypcritical** D.a religious person.
52. To charge the earth  
**A.to refuse to yield** B. to be patriotic  
 C.to be notorious D.to be straight forward
53. To charge the earth  
 A.to be very serious and sincere about what you saying  
**B.to cost a lot of money**  
 C.not to spend more than what is mnecessary  
 D.to reduce something gradually
54. To hold fast to someting  
**A.to continue to believe in an idea**  
 B.to refuse to move back  
 C.to be worried about something  
 D.to waste efforts

55. To be in the red  
 A.to make someone angry  
 B.to make something brightly and clear  
**C.to owe money to your bank as you have overdrawn from your account**  
 D.to become violent
56. The salt of the earth  
 A.a very energetic person  
**B.a very good and honest person**  
 C.a lot of something  
 D.a person with irrational and unrealistic idea
57. To give full rein  
 A.to start controlling something more strictly  
**B.to give somebody complete freedom of action**  
 C.to refuse to accept something  
 D.to free someone from a duty
58. To be taken aback by something  
 A.to leave a place because it is dangerous  
 B.to take willingly something  
**C.to be shocked by something**  
 D.to criticize something severely
59. To beat a hasty retreat  
**A.to go away quickly to avoid something unpleasant**  
 B.to kick somebody  
 C.to force somebody back by fighting  
 D.none of these
60. To cock a snook at something  
 A.to look at something carefully  
 B.to ruin something  
**C.to say something that clearly shows that you don't respect something**  
 D.to produce something quickly

61. To be in somebody's debt  
 A.to upset somebody very much  
 B.to care for somebody  
**C.to feel grateful to somebody for their help**  
 D.to give somebody secret information
62. A fair crack of the whip  
**A.severe punishment**  
 B.a good check  
 C.failure of administration  
 D.a period of importance
63. To hold something in leash  
**A.to restrain** B.to disappoint  
 C.to dismiss D.to discourage
64. All agog  
 A.everybody B.already  
**C.restless** D.almighty
65. To frame a person  
 A.to befool someone **B.to make one appear guilty**  
 C.to praise someone D.to criticise someone
66. A pipe dream  
 A.a pleasant dream  
 B.a bad dream  
**C.an impracticable plan**  
 D.a foolish idea
67. To cast pearls before a swine  
 A.to spend recklessly  
 B.to waste money over trifles  
 C.to influence someone  
**D.to offer a person a thing which he cannot appreciate**
68. To spill the beans  
**A.to reveal secret information**  
 B.to misbehave

- C.to keep secrets  
D.to talk irrelevant
69. A lady man  
A.a woman tailor      **B.a lover of woman company**  
C.a timid husband    D.a man working as per a lady's direction
70. To be rolling in money  
A.wasting a lot of money  
**B.very rich**  
C.borrowing money  
D.spending more than income
71. Castles in the air  
A.romantic designs      B.perfect plans  
**C.fanciful schemes**      D.visionary projects
72. To push somebody to the wall  
**A.to defeat someone**      B.to humiliate someone  
C.to save someone      D.to support someone
73. A sop to cerberus  
A.bribery      B.hush money  
**C.ransom to an enemy**      D.money for compensation
74. To have one's heart in one's boot  
**A.to be deeply depressed**      B.to be frightened  
C.to get angry      D.to keep a secret
75. To play on a fiddle  
A.to play upon a musical instrument  
B.to play an important role  
**C.to be busy over trifles**  
D.to be busy over important matters

There are main three tenses. मुख्य तीन काळ आहेत.

१. Present tense - प्रजेन्ट टेन्स - वर्तमान काळ
२. Past tense - पास्ट टेन्स - भुतकाळ
३. Future tense - फ्युचर टेन्स - भविष्य काळ

खालीलप्रमाणे काळ व त्यांच्या रचना अभ्यासा.

| अ.क्र. | काळ  | रचना  |
|--------|--|---|
| १.     | Simple Present Tense<br>साधा वर्तमान काळ     | $S + V_1 + O$<br>ओळख : तो, ता, तोस, त, तात<br>I play cricket.<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळतो.  |
| २.     | Simple past tense<br>साधा भुतकाळ             | $S + V_2 + O$<br>ओळख : ला,ली,ले,लो<br>I played cricket.<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळलो.  |
| ३.     | Simple future tense<br>साधा भविष्य काळ       | $S + \text{shall / Will} + V_1 + O$<br>ओळख : णार, ईल, यल<br>I shall play cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळणार.                        |
| ४.     | Continuous present tense<br>चालू वर्तमान काळ | $S + \text{am, is, are} + V_1 \text{ ing} + O$<br>ओळख : त आहे, त आहेस, त आहात<br>I am playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत आहे. |

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| ५.  | Continuous past tense<br>चालू भुत काळ                    | S + was, were + V <sub>1</sub> ing + O<br>ओळख : त होता, त होतास, त होते.<br>I was playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत होतो.                           |
| ६.  | Continuous future tense<br>चालू भविष्य काळ               | S + shall be, will be + V <sub>1</sub> ing + O<br>ओळख : त असेल, त असाल, त असतील.<br>I Shall be playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत असेल.              |
| ७.  | perfect present tense<br>पूर्ण वर्तमान काळ               | S + have /has + V <sub>3</sub> + O<br>ओळख : लेला आहे, लेली आहे.<br>I have played cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळलो आहे.                                    |
| ८.  | perfect past tense<br>पूर्ण भुतकाळ                       | S + had + V <sub>3</sub> + O<br>ओळख : लेला होता, लेली होती.<br>I had played cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळलो होतो.  |
| ९.  | perfect future tense<br>पूर्ण भविष्यकाळ                  | S + shall/will +have + V <sub>3</sub> + O<br>ओळख : लेला असेल, लेली असेल.<br>I shall have played cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळलो असेल.                    |
| १०. | Continuous perfect present tense<br>चालुपूर्ण वर्तमानकाळ | S + have/has +been + V <sub>1</sub> ing + O<br>ओळख : त आलेला आहे, त आलेली आहे.<br>I have been playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत आलेला आहे.          |
| ११. | Continuous perfect past tense<br>चालुपूर्ण भुतकाळ        | S + had +been + V <sub>1</sub> ing + O<br>ओळख : त आलेला होता, त आलेली होती.<br>I had been playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत आलेला होतो.             |
| १२. | Continuous perfect future tense<br>चालुपूर्ण भविष्यकाळ   | S+shall/will+have+been+V <sub>1</sub> ing+O<br>ओळख : त आलेला असेल, त आलेली असेल.<br>I shall have been playing cricket<br>मी क्रिकेट खेळत आलेला असेल. |

## Questions on tenses

01. **I shall give money.** 3
- 1) Simple present tense
  - 2) Simple past tense
  - 3) Simple future tense
  - 4) Continuous present tense
02. **You know this.** 1
- 1) Simple present tense
  - 2) Simple past tense
  - 3) Simple future tense
  - 4) Continuous present tense
03. **You get up at 6 clock.** 1
- 1) Simple present tense
  - 2) Simple past tense
  - 3) Simple future tense
  - 4) Continuous present tense
04. **He loves doll.** 1
- 1) Simple present tense
  - 2) Simple past tense
  - 3) Simple future tense
  - 4) Continuous present tense
05. **She met him yesterday.** 2
- 1) Simple present tense
  - 2) Simple past tense
  - 3) Simple future tense
  - 4) Continuous present tense
06. **It cost a lot of money.** 2
- 1) Simple present tense
  - 2) Simple past tense
  - 3) Simple future tense



4) Continuous present tense

07. **We are exporting sugar.**

3

1) Simple present tense

2) Simple past tense

3) Continuous present tense

4) Simple future tense

०८. **They are always talking nonsense.**

२

१) Simple present tense

२) Continuous present tense

३) Simple past tense

४) Simple future tense

०९. **India wins the Asia.**

१

१) Simple present tense

२) Simple past tense

३) Simple future tense

४) perfect future tense

१०. **Boys will tell her about this letter.**

३

१) Simple present tense

२) Simple past tense

३) Simple future tense

४) Perfect present tense

११. **I am writing a book these days.**

३

१) Simple past tense

२) Simple present tense

३) Continuous present tense

४) Simple future tense

१२. **You were watching T.V.**

२

१) Simple past tense

२) Continuous past tense

३) Simple future tense

४) Simple present tense

१३. **You will be going to Delhi next week.** ३
- १) Simple past tense  
२) Simple future tense  
३) Continuous future tense  
४) Simple present tense
१४. **He has seen a snake.** २
- १) Simple present tense  
२) Perfect present tense  
३) Perfect past tense  
४) Perfect future tense
१५. **She had scolded the student.** १
- १) Perfect past tense  
२) Perfect tense  
३) Simple present tense  
४) Perfect future tense
१६. **It has been drizzling for two hours.** १
- १) Continuous perfect present tense  
२) Continuous perfect past tense  
३) Continuous perfect future tense  
४) Perfect present tense
१७. **We have been studying English for five years.** १
- १) Continuous perfect present tense  
२) Continuous perfect past tense  
३) Continuous perfect future tense  
४) Perfect present tense
१८. **They brush their teeth twice a day** ३
- १) Continuous present tense  
२) Continuous past tense  
३) Simple present tense  
४) Simple past tense

१९. **Sachkand leaves Nanded at ११ O clock.** १
- १) Simple present tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple future tense  
४) Continuous present tense
२०. **Boy will have come back by the evening** ३
- १) Perfect present tense  
२) Perfect past tense  
३) Perfect future tense  
४) Simple future tense
२१. **I have just received the letter.** ४
- १) Continuous perfect present tense  
२) Continuous perfect past tense  
३) Continuous perfect future tense  
४) Perfect present tense
२२. **You had prepared a plan.** १
- १) perfect past tense  
२) perfect present tense  
३) perfect future tense  
४) continuous perfect present tense
२३. **You are always insulting the poor.** १
- १) Continuous present tense  
२) Simple present tense  
३) Simple past tense  
४) Simple future tense
२४. **He sometimes smokes.** १
- १) Simple present tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple future tense  
४) Continuous present tense
२५. **She composed some poems.** १
- १) Simple past tense

- २) Simple future tense
- ३) Simple present tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

२६.

**Ice melts at ०°C.**

४

- १) Simple past tense
- २) Simple future tense
- ३) Continuous present tense
- ४) Simple present tense

२७.

**We shall spend all our money by the week end.**

३

- १) simple present tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple future tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

२८.

**They have not eaten yet.**

१

- १) Perfect present tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect future tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

२९.

**Rahul is playing cricket now.**

१

- १) Continuous present tense
- २) Continuous past tense
- ३) Continuous future tense
- ४) Simple future tense

३०.

**Boys get up at ६ O` clock everyday.**

२

- १) Simple past tense
- २) Simple present tense
- ३) Simple future tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

३१.

**I shall have been writing for ten hours.**

३

- १) Continuous perfect present tense
- २) Continuous perfect past tense
- ३) Continuous perfect future tense

- ४) Perfect future tense
३२. **You read news paper daily.** २
- १) Simple past tense  
२) Simple present tense  
३) Simple future tense  
४) Continuous present tense
३३. **You will have got the first prize.** ३
- १) Perfect present tense  
२) Perfect past tense  
३) Perfect future tense  
४) Continuous perfect future tense
३४. **He leaves for Canada next week.** ३
- १) Simple future tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple present tense  
४) Perfect future tense
३५. **She gets married next year.** ३
- १) Simple present tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple future tense  
४) Continuous present tense
३६. **It is raining cats and dogs.** ३
- १) Simple present tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Continuous present tense  
४) Simple future tense
३७. **We had reached the station.** १
- १) Perfect past tense  
२) Perfect present tense  
३) Perfect future tense  
४) Simple past tense

३८. **By this time next year they will have brought a new car.** १
- १) Perfect future tense  
२) Perfect past tense  
३) Perfect present tense  
४) Simple future tense
३९. **Her brother is sleeping at present.** १
- १) Continuous present tense  
२) Continuous past tense  
३) Continuous future tense  
४) Simple present tense
४०. **Boy studied many hours.** २
- १) Simple present tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple future tense  
४) Continuous present tense
४१. **I was writing a book.** २
- १) Continuous present tense  
२) Continuous past tense  
३) Continuous future tense  
४) Simple past tense
४२. **You have seen many a young men rained by alcohol.** १
- १) Perfect present tense  
२) Perfect past tense  
३) Perfect future tense  
४) Simple future tense
४३. **You will have been speaking to him for half.** ३
- १) Continuous perfect present tense  
२) Continuous perfect past tense  
३) Continuous perfect future tense  
४) Continuous present tense

४४. **He will be reading his book.** १
- १) Continuous future tense  
२) Continuous past tense  
३) Continuous present tense  
४) Simple present tense
४५. **She has been waiting for you for there hours.** २
- १) Simple past tense  
२) Continuous perfect present tense  
३) Continuous perfect past tense  
४) Continuous perfect future tense
४६. **Spring will come again.** ३
- १) Simple present tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple future tense  
४) Continuous present tense
४७. **We shall post the letter immediately.** ३
- १) Simple present tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple future tense  
४) Continuous present tense
४८. **They will have got all their money by the week end.** १
- १) Perfect future tense  
२) Perfect present tense  
३) Perfect past tense  
४) Simple future tense
४९. **Columbus discovered America.** १
- १) Simple past tense  
२) Simple future tense  
३) Simple present tense

- ४) Continuous present tense
५०. **Boys have seen red fort.** १
- १) Perfect present tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect future tense
- ४) Simple present tense
५१. **I shall have written four books by the end of this year.** ३
- १) Perfect present tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect future tense
- ४) Simple present tense
५२. **You died of cancer last month.** २
- १) Simple present tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple future tense
- ४) Perfect future tense
५३. **You are writing a letter at present** २
- १) Continuous past tense
- २) Continuous present tense
- ३) Continuous future tense
- ४) Simple present tense
५४. **He is coming to dinner this evening.** १
- १) Continuous present tense
- २) Continuous past tense
- ३) Continuous future tense
- ४) Simple present tense
५५. **She had already completed her home work.** २
- १) Perfect present tense
- २) Perfect past tense



- ३) Continuous past tense  
 ४) Continuous present tense
५६. **The dog was barking at the door.** २
- १) Continuous present tense  
 २) Continuous past tense  
 ३) Continuous future tense  
 ४) Perfect past tense
५७. **We have been living in Nanded since 2003.** १
- १) Continuous perfect present tense  
 २) Continuous perfect past tense  
 ३) Continuous perfect future tense  
 ४) Simple present tense
५८. **They saw a picture.** २
- १) Simple present tense  
 २) Simple past tense  
 ३) Simple future tense  
 ४) Perfect present tense
५९. **Independence Day falls on 15 th of August.** २
- १) Simple past tense  
 २) Simple present tense  
 ३) Simple future tense  
 ४) Perfect present tense
६०. **Boy will have taken my book.** १
- १) Perfect future tense  
 २) Perfect present tense  
 ३) Perfect past tense  
 ४) Simple present tense
६१. **I have not seen him for five years.** २
- १) Perfect future tense  
 २) Perfect present tense  
 ३) Perfect past tense  
 ४) Simple present tense

६२. **You will participate in the programme.**

३

- १) Simple present tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple future tense
- ४) Continuous future tense

६३. **You had already taken breakfast.**

२

- १) Perfect present tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect future tense
- ४) Simple present tense

६४. **He had appeared at exam.**

१

- १) Perfect past tense
- २) Perfect future tense
- ३) Perfect present tense
- ४) Continuous future tense

६५. **She did buy the purse.**

२

- १) Simple Present tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple future tense
- ४) Continuous future tense

६६. **Water boils at 100°C.**

२

- १) Simple past tense
- २) Simple present tense
- ३) Simple future tense
- ४) Continuous future tense

६७. **We are reading at this moment.**

१

- १) Continuous present tense
- २) Continuous past tense
- ३) Continuous future tense
- ४) Simple present tense

६८. **They have postponed the programme already.** १

- १) Perfect present tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect future tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

६९. **Rahul comes from Nanded.** १

- १) Simple present tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple future tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

७०. **Boys went to London last month.** २

- १) Simple future tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple present tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

७१. **I had never seen such a terrible earth quake before.** २

- १) Simple past tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect present tense
- ४) Perfect future tense

७२. **You are finishing your work now.** १

- १) Continuous present tense
- २) Continuous past tense
- ३) Continuous future tense
- ४) Perfect present tense

७३. **You have been flying kites since morning.** २

- १) Continuous present tense

- २) Continuous perfect present tense
- ३) Continuous perfect past tense
- ४) Continuous perfect future tense

७४. **He has known me for ten years.**

१

- १) Perfect present tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect future tense
- ४) Simple present tense

७५. **By the next year she will have bought a new car.**

१

- १) Perfect future tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect present tense
- ४) Simple present tense

७६. **It is going to rain.**

१

- १) Simple future tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple present tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

७७. **We shall do it.**

१

- १) Simple future tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple present tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

७८. **They will not have completed the course.**

१

- १) Perfect future tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect present tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

७९. **Boy had been crying in pain all night.**

१

- १) Continuous perfect past tense
- २) Continuous perfect present tense
- ३) Continuous perfect future tense
- ४) Perfect past tense

८०. **Bird will build their nests.**

१

- १) Simple future tense
- २) Simple present tense
- ३) Simple past tense
- ४) Continuous future tense

८१. **I shall watch this film.**

३

- १) Simple present tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple future tense
- ४) Continuous future tense

८२. **By this time tomorrow you will have reached Delhi.**

३

- १) Perfect present tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect future tense
- ४) Simple future tense

८३. **You were waiting for the train.**

२

- १) Continuous present tense
- २) Continuous past tense
- ३) Continuous future tense
- ४) Simple past tense

८४. **He stays in America for three days.**

३

- १) Simple future tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple present tense
- ४) Perfect present tense

८५. **Shila looks beautiful.**

३

- १) Simple past tense

- २) Simple future tense  
३) Simple present tense  
४) Continuous present tense

८६. **The moon moves round the earth.**

१

- १) Simple present tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple future tense  
४) Continuous present tense

८७. **We see with our eyes.**

३

- १) Simple future tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple present tense  
४) Continuous present tense

८८. **They have been reading a novel all night.**

१

- १) Continuous perfect present tense  
२) Continuous perfect past tense  
३) Continuous perfect future tense  
४) Perfect present tense

८९. **Girl goes to school daily.**

३

- १) Simple future tense  
२) Simple past tense  
३) Simple present tense  
४) Continuous present tense

९०. **Boys are drawing a picture at this movement.**

१

- १) Continuous present tense  
२) Continuous past tense  
३) Continuous future tense  
४) Simple present tense

९१. **I have been teaching English for twenty years.**

१

- १) Continuous perfect present tense
- २) Continuous perfect past tense
- ३) Continuous perfect future tense
- ४) Simple present tense

९२. **You will win a gold medal.**

४

- १) Simple present tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Continuous present tense
- ४) Simple future tense

९३. **You had been listening the radio.**

१

- १) Continuous perfect past tense
- २) Continuous perfect future tense
- ३) Continuous perfect present tense
- ४) Simple present tense

९४. **He did not attend the meeting yesterday.**

२

- १) Simple present tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple future tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

९५. **She attends the classes regularly.**

३

- १) Continuous present tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple present tense
- ४) Simple future tense

९६. **The fan will not start.**

१

- १) Simple future tense
- २) Simple present tense
- ३) Simple past tense
- ४) Continuous present tense

९७. **We shall fight and we shall win.**

४

- १) Perfect present tense
- २) Perfect past tense
- ३) Perfect future tense
- ४) Simple future tense

९८. **They will watch this film whether papa allows them or not.**

१

- १) Simple future tense
- २) Perfect present tense
- ३) Perfect past tense
- ४) Perfect future tense

९९. **Boy has been writting five letters since morning.**

१

- १) Continuous perfect present tense
- २) Continuous perfect past tense
- ३) Continuous perfect future tense
- ४) Simple present tense

१००. **Boys visit Kashmir valley today.**

३

- १) Simple future tense
- २) Simple past tense
- ३) Simple present tense
- ४) Continuous present tense



मूळ शब्दाच्या अगोदर अथवा नंतर एक छोटासा प्रत्यय जोडून एक नवीन शब्द तयार केला जातो. यास शब्दरचना (Word Formation) असे म्हणतात.

### 1) Prefix - प्रीफिक्स - उपसर्ग

या प्रकारात मूळशब्दाच्या अगोदर शब्द जोडून नवीन शब्द तयार केला जातो.

Exam :- 1) Happy - हॅपी - आनंदी (मुळ शब्द)

2) Unhappy- अनहॅपी- दुःखी (un हा उपसर्ग)

### 2) Suffix - सफिक्स - प्रत्यय

या प्रकारात मुख्य शब्दास प्रत्यय जोडून नवीन शब्द तयार केला जातो.

Noun Forms - नामांची रूपे

नियम :- Word ending in tion - शब्दाच्या शेवटी tion प्रत्यय लावून

Word -

Noun forms

|                |   |              |                |                         |
|----------------|---|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1) verify      | - | Vertication  | - वेरीफिकेशन   | - तपासणी                |
| 2) Speculate   | - | Speculation  | - स्पेक्यूलेशन | - सट्टा                 |
| 3) Satisfy     | - | Satisfaction | - सॅटिसफिकेशन  | - समाधान                |
| 4) Solve       | - | Revelation   | - सोल्यूशन     | - उपाय                  |
| 5) Reveal      | - | Revelation   | - रिवेलेशन     | - साक्षात्कार           |
| 6) Inscribe    | - | Inscription  | - इंस्क्रिप्शन | - कोरलेले अक्षर         |
| 7) Hesitate    | - | Hesitation   | - हेजीटेशन     | - मनाची द्विविधा आवस्था |
| 8) Explain     | - | Explanation  | - एक्सप्लिनेशन | - स्पष्टीकरण            |
| 9) Except      | - | Exceplien    | - एक्सेपशन     | - अपवाद                 |
| 10) Excavate   | - | Excavation   | - एक्सावेशन    | - उत्खनन                |
| 11) Restore    | - | Restoration  | - रेस्टोशन     | - जीर्णोद्धार           |
| 12) Repect     | - | Repetition   | - रेपेटेशन     | - पुनरावृत्ती           |
| 13) Refleat    | - | Reflection   | - रिफ्लेक्शन   | - प्रतिबिंब             |
| 14) Recognize- | - | Recognition  | - रेकग्नेशन    | - अधिकृत मान्यता        |
| 15) Receive    | - | Reception    | - रिसिप्शन     | - आदरातिथ्य             |
| 16) Realise    | - | Reakisation  | - रिअलजेशन     | - परिपूर्ती             |

|               |   |              |   |              |   |                |
|---------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|---|----------------|
| 17) Produce   | - | Production   | - | प्रडक्शन     | - | उत्पादन        |
| 18) Prescribe | - | Prescription | - | प्रिसक्रिपशन | - | डॉक्टरांनी     |
| 19) Penetrate | - | Penetration  | - | पेनेट्रेशन   | - | कुशाग्र बुद्धी |
| 20) Occupy    | - | Occupation   | - | अक्यूपेशन    | - | उद्योग         |
| 21) Irritate  | - | Irritation   | - | इरिटेशन      | - | संताप          |
| 22) Invite    | - | Invitation   | - | इविटेशन      | - | आमंत्रण        |
| 23) Inspire   | - | Inspiration  | - | इन्स्पिरेशन  | - | स्फूर्ती       |

## 2. Word ending in ance or ence

या प्रकारात शब्दास **ance** व **ence** प्रत्यय जोडून **noun form** तयार केला जातो.

|              |   |              |   |            |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|------------|
| 24) Accept   | - | Acceptance   | - | स्वीकार    |
| 25) Appear   | - | Appearance   | - | देखावा     |
| 26) Assure   | - | Assurance    | - | खात्री     |
| 27) Attend   | - | Attendance   | - | उपस्थिती   |
| 28) Enter    | - | Entrance     | - | प्रवेश     |
| 29) Innocend | - | Innocence    | - | निष्पाणपणा |
| 30) Maintain | - | Maintainance | - | पालन पोषण  |
| 31) Defend   | - | Defence      | - | सरंक्षण    |
| 32) Defor    | - | Detemence    | - | प्रतिबंध   |
| 33) Offend   | - | Offence      | - | गुन्हा     |
| 34) Pretend  | - | Pretence     | - | ढोंगी      |
| 35) Presist  | - | Persistence  | - | टिकाटी     |

## 3) Word ending in ty ity or ety - या प्रकारात शब्दास **ty ity or ety** प्रत्यय जोडून **noun form** तयार केला जाते.

|                 |   |                |   |             |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---|-------------|
| 36) Vaon        | - | Vainty         | - | व्यर्थता    |
| 37) Uniform     | - | Uniformity     | - | एकसारखेपणा  |
| 38) Unable      | - | Inability      | - | असहायता     |
| 39) Isure       | - | Surety         | - | खात्री      |
| 40) Simple      | - | Simplicity     | - | साधेपणा     |
| 41) Responsible | - | Responsibility | - | जबाबदारीपणा |
| 42) Frail       | - | Frailty        | - | नाजूकपणा    |
| 43) Curious     | - | Curiosity      | - | जिज्ञासा    |

- 44) Humble - Humility - विनम्रता  
 45) Final - Finality - अतिमत्व

**4. Word ending in sion - sion प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे noun forms.**

- 46) Suspend - Suspension - स्थगित  
 47) Succeed - Succession - परंपरा  
 78) Propel - Propulsion - प्रेरणा  
 79) Proceed - Procession - मिरवणूक  
 80) Precise - Precision - अचूकपणा  
 81) Divert - Diversion - फेरफार  
 82) Discuss - Discussion - संभाषण

**5. Word ending in ment - ment प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे noun forms**

- 83) State - Statement - विधान  
 84) Settle - Settlement - समझोता  
 85) Require - Requirement - गरज  
 86) Postpone - Postponement - विलंब  
 87) Better - Betterment - उन्नती  
 88) Astonish - Astonishment - आश्चर्य  
 89) Amaze - Amazement - अचंबा

**6. Word ending in al - al प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे noun forms.**

- 90) Try - Trial - चाचणी  
 91) Survive - Survival - जिवंतपणा  
 92) Refuse - Refusal - नकार  
 93) Avowal - Avowal - सर्वसमक्ष  
 94) Arrive - Arrival - आगमन

**7. Word ending in cy - cy प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे.**

- 95) Vacant - Vacancy - शून्यमनस्कता  
 96) Secret - Secrecy - गुप्तता  
 97) Recent - Recency - आधूनिकता  
 98) Intimate - Intimacy - जिवलग मैत्री  
 99) Immediate - Immediacy - तपतरता

**8. Word ending in th or ht - th किंवा ht प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे noun form**

- 100) True - Truth - सत्य

|         |   |         |          |
|---------|---|---------|----------|
| 1) See  | - | Sight   | - दृष्टी |
| 2) Long | - | Longth  | - लांबी  |
| 3) High | - | Hight   | - उंची   |
| 4) Grow | - | Growth  | - वाढ    |
| 5) Fly  | - | Flinght | - उड्डाण |
| 6) Deep | - | Depth   | - खोली   |

**9. Word ending in age - age प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे noun forms**

|           |   |          |          |
|-----------|---|----------|----------|
| 7) Use    | - | Usage    | - वापर   |
| 8) Pass   | - | Passage  | - उतारा  |
| 9) Marry  | - | Marriage | - लग्न   |
| 10) Carry | - | Carriage | - वाहतूक |

**10. Word ending in ness - ness प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे noun forms**

|           |   |           |            |
|-----------|---|-----------|------------|
| 11) Weary | - | Weariness | - कंटाळा   |
| 12) Ugly  | - | Ugliness  | - कुरूपणा  |
| 13) Silly | - | Silliness | - मुखपणा   |
| 14) Sad   | - | Sadness   | - दुःखी    |
| 15) Firm  | - | Firmness  | - खंबीरपणा |
| 16) Eager | - | Eagerness | - उत्सुकता |

**11. Word ending in y - y प्रत्यय लावून तयार होणारे noun forms.**

|               |   |            |                          |
|---------------|---|------------|--------------------------|
| 17) Orthodox  | - | Orthodoxy  | - रूढ मतांना चिकटून बसणे |
| 18) Enter     | - | Entry      | - प्रवेश                 |
| 19) Difficult | - | Difficulty | - कठीण                   |
| 20) Deliver   | - | Delivery   | - वितरण                  |

**12. Word ending in ism - ism प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे noun forms**

|            |   |           |                     |
|------------|---|-----------|---------------------|
| 21) Social | - | Socialism | - समाजवाद           |
| 22) Ideal  | - | Idealism  | - ध्येयवाद          |
| 23) Modern | - | Modernism | - आधुनिक विचार सरणी |

**13. Word ending in ude - ude प्रत्येय वापरून होणारे noun forms.**

|              |   |            |             |
|--------------|---|------------|-------------|
| 24) Solitary | - | Solitude   | - एककीपणा   |
| 25) Quiet    | - | Quietude   | - शांतता    |
| 26) Exact    | - | Exactitude | - तंतोततपणा |
| 27) Grateful | - | Gratitude  | - कृतज्ञता  |

#### 14. Changing ve to f or fe -

ve to f किंवा fe प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे.

- |             |   |        |                       |
|-------------|---|--------|-----------------------|
| 28) Relieve | - | Relief | - गरीबांना दिलेली मदत |
| 29) Live    | - | Life   | - जीवन                |
| 30) Grieve  | - | Grief  | - दुःख                |
| 31) Believe | - | Belief | - विश्वास             |

#### 15. Word ending in ery - ery प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे noun forms

- |           |   |          |                  |
|-----------|---|----------|------------------|
| 32) Brave | - | Bravery  | - शौर्य          |
| 33) Green | - | Greenery | - हिरवीगार पालवी |

#### 16. Word ending in ure - ure प्रत्यय वापरून तयार होणारे noun forms

- |            |   |          |        |
|------------|---|----------|--------|
| 34) Please | - | Pleasure | - आनंद |
| 35) Fail   | - | Failure  | - अपशय |
| 36) Close  | - | Elosure  | - शेवट |

# Adverb

## क्रियाविशेषण

**Adverb :-** क्रियाविशेषण :- क्रियापदाबद्दल, विशेषणाबद्दल व इतर क्रिया विशेषणाबद्दल विशेष माहिती सांगण्या शब्दास क्रियाविशेषण असे म्हणतात.

An Adverb is a word that modifies a very an adjectives or another adverbs.

### Kinds of adverbs- विशेषणाचे प्रकार

- A) Simple Adverb - साधे क्रियाविशेषण
- B) Interrogative Adverb- प्रश्नार्थक क्रियाविशेषण
- C) Relative Adverb- संबंधी क्रियाविशेषण

### Simple Adverb- साधे क्रियाविशेषण

Simple adverb are classified into nine

#### A) Adverb of time :- कालवाचक क्रियाविशेषण

क्रियापदाला केव्हा असा प्रश्न केला असता Adverb of time - कालवाचक क्रियाविशेषण म्हिते.

An adverb used to show when an action is done is known as an adverb of time for

Example : A) Rahul came **late**. राहुल केव्हा आला ? उशिरा.

B) Rohini returned yesterday . रोहिणी केव्हा परत आली ?

कालवाचक विशेषण दाखविणारे शब्द

|                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Now - नाऊ - आता                 | 11) Afterwards- आफरवर्ड - नंतर     |
| 2) Before - बिफोर - पूर्वी         | 12) Again- अगेन - पुन्हा           |
| 3) Then - देन - नंतर               | 13) Ever- एव्हर - कोणत्यावेळी      |
| 4) Since - सीन्स - पासून           | 14) Always- अलवेज - नेहमी          |
| 5) Ago - अँगो - पूर्वी             | 15) Forever- फॉरेवर - नेहमी        |
| 6) Already - ऑलरेडी - अगोदरच       | 16) Never- नेव्हर - कधी ही नाही    |
| 7) Soon - सुन - लवकर               | 17) Hereafter- हेरऑफ्टर - काळानंतर |
| 8) Immediately- इमीडेटली - ताबडतोब | 18) Seldom- सेलडम - क्वचित         |
| 9) Early -अरली - लवकर              | 19) Daily- डेली- दररोज             |
| 10) Late - लेट - उशीर              | 20) Yesterday- यस्टरडे - काल       |

21) Today- टुडे- आज

22) Tomorrow- टूमारो- उद्या

23) Yet- एट- अजुनही

24) Till- टील - पर्यंत

25) Just- जेस्ट - आताच

26) Lately- लेटली - नुक्ताच

### B) Adverbs of place - स्थलदर्शक विशेषणे

क्रियापदाला **Where** या शब्दाने प्रश्न विचारला असता

Adverb of place मिळतो.

An adverb used to show where an action

happens is known as an adverb of place

**स्थलवाचक क्रिया विशेषणे दाखविणारी शब्द**

27) Here - हिअर - येथे

28) There- देअर - तेथे

29) Hence- हेन्स- आतापासून पुढे

30) Thence - देन्स- त्यावेळ पासून पुढे

31) Whither-विदर - कोणत्या दिशेला

32) Thither- थीदर- त्या दिशेने

33) In - इन -आत

34) Out- आऊट - बाहेर

35) Above - अबावू- वर

36) Below - बिलो - खाली

37) Inside- इंसाइड - च्याआत

38) Outside- आऊट साईड - बाहेरील

39) Far- फॉर्म - दुर

40) Near - निअर - जवळ

41) Everywhere - एव्हरी वेअर - सर्वत्र

42) Ahead - अहेड - पुढे

43) Backwards - बॅकवर्ड - मागे

44) Away - अवे- दुर

45) Nowhere नोवेअर - कुठेही नाही

46) Abroad - अब्रॉड - परदेशी

47) Anywhere - एनीवेअर - कोठेतरी

48) Aback- अबॅक - मागे

49) Behind - बीहाइन्ड- च्यामागे

50) Down - डॉऊन - खाली

51) Down wards- डाऊन वर्ड -

खालच्या बाजूला.

52) Foremost- फोरमोस्ट- सर्वात महत्वाचा

53) Forth- फॉर्थ - पुढे

54) Up - अप - वर

55) Upward - अपवर्ड - वरच्या दिशेला

56) Across- ऑक्रॉस - च्यापलिकडे

57) Off - ऑफ - अलग

58) Somewhere - समवेअर - कुठेतरी

### C) Adverbs of Manner -रितीवाचक क्रिया विशेषणे

How ? किंवा In what manner ? असा प्रश्न केला असता Adverbs of manner मिळतो.

An Adverb used to show now an act is done is known an Adverb of

manner.रितीवाचक क्रियाविशेषणे दाखविणारी शब्द विशेषणापुढे येणारे ly प्रत्यय म्हणजेच

रितीवाचक क्रियाविशेषणे होय.

|                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 59) Badly - बॅडली - वाईट रितीने     | 71) Mutely - म्युटली - स्तब्धपणे     |
| 60) Easily - ईजीली- सहजपणे          | 72) Officially- ऑफीसीअली- औपचारिकपणे |
| 61) Silently - साइलेन्टली - शांतपणे | 73) Perfectly - परफेक्टली - पुर्णपणे |
| 62) Bravely - ब्रेव्हली - शुरपणे    | 74) Pretily- प्रीटीली - मृदूपणे      |
| 63) Well - वेल - ठिक                | 75) Quickly- क्वीकली - लवकरात लवकर   |
| 64) Thus - दस - अशा प्रकारे         | 76) Roughly - रफली - ओबडधोबड         |
| 65) Probably - प्रॉबबली - संशयीतपणे | 77) Slowly - स्लोली- हळूवारपणे       |
| 66) Undoubtedly - अनडाउटली          | 78) Softly - सॉफ्टली- मृदूपणे        |
| 67) Hardly- हार्डली - कठिणपणे       | 79) Sweetly- स्वीटली- गोडपणे         |
| 68) Naturally- नॅचरली - नैसर्गिकपणे | 80) Tightly - टाइटली- ताट्टरपणे      |
| 69) Fataly- फॅटली - लड्डपणे         | 81) Widly - वाईडली- अरुंदपणे         |
| 70) Fastly - फॉस्टली - वेगाने       |                                      |

#### D) Adverb of Number - संख्यावाचक क्रियाविशेषणे

How often? किंवा in what order? असा प्रश्न केला असता.

Adverb of Number\ frequency मिळतो.

|                            |                                    |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 83) Once - वन्स - एकदा     | 86) Occasionally- ऑकेजनली - कधीकधी |
| 84) Twice - टीवीस - दोनदा  | 87) Regularly - रेगुलरली - नियमीत  |
| 85) Thrice - थ्रीस - तिनदा |                                    |



# Preposition

## शब्दयोगीअव्यय

Preposition शब्दयोगीअव्यय नामाच्या व सर्वनामाच्या अगोदर व इतर शब्दाशी संबध दाखविणाऱ्या अविकारी शब्दांना शब्दयोगीअव्यय असे म्हणतात.

perposition is a ward which is used befor nouns or pronouns to show their relation with something else.

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) Abord -अबोर्ड -मध्ये चढणे       | 24) Concerning-कंसरनिंग-च्या विषयी              |
| 2) About -अबाउट -विषयी             | 25) Considering- कंसरडिंग-च्या विषयी विचार केला |
| 3) Above -अव्हॉव -च्यावर           | 26) Despite -डिस्पाईट -न जुमानता                |
| 4) Across -क्रॉस -च्या पलीकडे      | 27) Down -डाऊन -खाली                            |
| 5) After -अफटर -च्या नंतर          | 28) During -ड्यूरिंग -कालावधी                   |
| 6) Against-अगेन्स्ट-च्या विरूद्ध   | 29) Except -एक्सेप्ट -च्या शिवाय                |
| 7) Along-अलॉग -च्या सोबत           | 30) Excepting -एक्सपेक्टिंग-सोडून               |
| 8) Amid-अमीड -च्या मध्ये           | 31) Excluding -एक्सक्लूडींग-वगळून               |
| 9) Among-अमंग-अनेकांमध्ये          | 32) Following -फॉलोइंग -खालील                   |
| 10) Anti-अन्टी-च्याविरूद्ध         | 33) For -फॉर -च्यासाठी                          |
| 11) Around-अराउंड-च्या सभोवती      | 34) From -फ्रॉम -पासून                          |
| 12) As -अज -च्या प्रमाणे           | 35) In -इंन -आत                                 |
| 13) At -अॅट -त्या कडे              | 36) Inside -इनसाईड -च्या आत                     |
| 14) Before-बिफोर-च्या पूर्वी       | 37) Into -इंनटू -च्या आत                        |
| 15) Behind-बिहाईन्ड- च्या मागे     | 38) Like -लाईक -च्या प्रमाणे                    |
| 16) Below-बिलो-च्या खाली           | 39) Minus -माईनस -कमी करून                      |
| 17) Beneath- बिनीथ-च्या खाली       | 40) Near -नियर -जवळ                             |
| 18) Beside-बिसाईड-च्या बाजूला      | 41) Of -ऑफ -चा,ची,चे                            |
| 19) Besides-बिसाईड-च्या शिवाय      | 42) Off -ऑफ -च्या पासून आलग                     |
| 20) Between-बिटविन-दोघांच्या मध्ये | 43) On -ऑन -वर                                  |
| 21) Beyond-बिर्यॉंड-च्या पलीकडे    | 44) Onto -ऑनटू - वर / कडे                       |
| 22) But-बट-केवळ                    | 45) Opposite -आपोझिट -समोरचा,च्या विरूद्ध       |
| 23) By -बाई-कडून                   | 46) Outside -आऊट साईट-बाहेरील बाजूस             |

|               |                       |                |                           |
|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 47) Over      | -ओव्हर -वर            | 60) Under      | -अंडर -खाली               |
| 48) Past      | -पास्ट -च्या नंतर     | 61) Underneath | -अंडरनिथ-च्या खाली        |
| 49) Per       | -पर -मुळे             | 62) Unlike     | -अनलाईक-च्या पेक्षा वेगळा |
| 50) Plus      | -प्लस-अधिक मिळवून     | 63) Until      | -अंटील -पर्यंत            |
| 51) Regarding | -रिगांडींग -संबंधीत   | 64) Up         | -अप -वर                   |
| 52) Round     | -राऊंड -सभोवती        | 65) Upon       | -अपावन -च्यावर            |
| 53) Save      | -सेव -शिवाय           | 66) Versus     | -व्हर्सस -च्या विरुद्ध    |
| 54) Since     | -सिन्स -पासून         | 67) Via        | -व्हल -च्या मार्गाने      |
| 55) Than      | -दॅन -पेक्षा          | 68) With       | -विथ -सोबत                |
| 56) Through   | -थ्रू -च्या मधून      | 69) Within     | -विथीन -च्या आत           |
| 57) To        | -टू -कडे              | 70) Without    | -विदाऊट -च्या शिवाय       |
| 58) Toward    | -टूवर्ड -च्या दिशेने  | 71) Pass       | -पास -जवळ                 |
| 59) Towards   | -टूवर्डस -च्या दिशेने |                |                           |

### USE OF 'AT' - अॅट - ला / कडे

**नियम :-1. At चा उपयोग लहान स्थळ, गल्ली किंवा गांव दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.**

I live at Puyadwadi. - मी पुयडवाडीला राहतो.

You live at Nagsen nagar. - तू नागसेन नगरला राहतो.

**नियम :- 2. At चा उपयोग खालील शब्दासोबत लक्ष्य वेदन्यासाठी करतात.**

|               |   |             |   |                  |
|---------------|---|-------------|---|------------------|
| 1) Shout at   | - | शाऊट अॅट    | - | ला ओरडणे         |
| 2) Kick at    | - | कीक अॅट     | - | लाथ मारणे        |
| 3) Look at    | - | लूक अॅट     | - | ला पाहणे         |
| 4) Smile at   | - | स्माईल अॅट  | - | स्मीत हास्य करणे |
| 5) Laugh at   | - | लॉफ अॅट     | - | ला हसणे          |
| 6) Mock at    | - | मॉक अॅट     | - | वेडावणे लावणे    |
| 7) Bite at    | - | बाईट अॅट    | - | चा चावा घेणे     |
| 8) Shoot at   | - | शूट अॅट     | - | ला ठार करणे      |
| 9) Grumble at | - | ग्रम्बल अॅट | - | ला कुरकूर करणे   |
| 10) Growl at  | - | ग्राऊल      | - | ला गुरगुरणे      |

**नियम :- 3. At चा उपयोग वेळ दर्शविण्यासाठी “वाजता” या अर्थाने वापरतात**

I shall get up at 6<sup>0</sup> clock. - मी सहा वाजता उठणार.

You will take bath at half past six. - तू साडे सहा वाजता स्नान करणार

You will go to temple at quater to seven. - तूम्ही पाहूणे सात वाजता मंदिरात जाणार.

He will reform at quater past seven - तो सव्वा सात वाजता परत येणार

She will go to tuition at 10 to eight - ती आठला दहा मिनीटे कमी असताना  
शिकवणीला जाणार

It will reach there at 10 past eight - ते आठपासून दहा मिनीटांनी पोहचणार

**नियम :- 4. At चा उपयोग खालील शब्दांसोबत करतात.**

- |                    |                 |           |   |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|---|----------------|
| 1) At college      | -               | अॅट कॉलेज | - | महाविद्यालयाला |
| 2) At home         | -               | अॅट होम   | - | घरी            |
| 3) At school       | -               | अॅट स्कूल | - | शाळेला         |
| 4) At university-  | अॅट्युनीवर्सिटी | -         |   | विद्यापिठाला   |
| 5) At the station- | अॅट स्टेशन      | -         |   | स्थानकाला      |
| 6) At a party      | -अॅट अ पार्टी   | -         |   | मेजवानीला      |
| 7) At a match      | -अॅट अ मॅच      | -         |   | सामन्याला      |
| 8) At the bottom-  | अॅट द बॉटम      | -         |   | तळाला          |
| 9) At the airport  | -अॅट द एअरपोर्ट | -         |   | विमान तळाला    |

**नियम :- 5. At चा उपयोग खालील वेळ दर्शक शब्दांसोबत करतात.**

- |                   |               |              |   |                      |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---|----------------------|
| 1) At dawn        | -             | अॅट डाऊन     | - | पहाटेला              |
| 2) At morning     | -             | अॅट मॉर्निंग | - | सकाळी                |
| 3) At after noon- | ऑफटरनून       | -            |   | दुपारी               |
| 4) At noon-       | नून           | -            |   | दुपार                |
| 5) At evening-    | अॅट इव्हिनिंग | -            |   | संध्याकाळी           |
| 6) At twilight-   | अॅट टिवीलाईट  | -            |   | संधीप्रकाशाच्या वेळी |
| 7) At midnight-   | अॅट मिडनाईट   | -            |   | मध्यरात्री           |
| 8) At dusk        | -             | अॅट डस्क     | - | तिन्हीसांजा          |

**नियम :- 6. खालील शब्दाच्यापूर्वी at वापरतात.**

- |                   |   |                 |   |                    |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1) At this moment | - | अॅट धिस मोमेन्ट | - | या वेळेला          |
| 2) At bed time    | - | अॅट बेड टाईम    | - | झोपण्याच्या वेळेला |
| 3) At this hour   | - | अॅट धिस अवर     | - | या घडीला           |

**नियम :- 7. At चा उपयोग किंमत / दर व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- |                                     |   |                                |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1) I got this umbrella at Rs 50.    | - | मला पन्नासला छत्री मिळाली      |
| 2) Sweet oil sells at Rs 90 a litre | - | गोडतेल नव्वद रूपय लिटर विकतात. |

## USE OF “ON”

**नियम :- 1. on** चा उपयोग एखादी स्थीर वस्तू “वर” आहे हे दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.

- 1) I kept a book on a table. - मी टेबलावर पुस्तक ठेवलो.
- 2) You sat on the horse. - तू घोड्यावर बसला.

**नियम :- 2. on** चा उपयोग ला / वर या अर्थाने **time expressing words** वेळ दर्शविणारे शब्द यांच्या पूर्वी वापरतात निश्चित भाव करण्यासाठी याचा उपयोग होतो.

- 1) I come on monday. - मी सोमवारी येतो.
- 2) You came on monday evening. - तू सोमवारी संध्याकाळी आला.
- 3) You will come on the evening of the 31 Dec.- तूम्ही 31 डिसेंबराला संध्याकाळी येणार

**नियम :- 3. on** चा उपयोग **A / an / the + train / bus / aeroplane / ship** यांच्या पूर्वी करतात.

- 1) I was on a bus. - मी बस मध्ये होतो.
- 2) You were on a train.- तू आगगाडी मध्ये होतास.
- 3) You were on a plane.- तूम्ही विमानामध्ये होतो.
- 4) He was on a ship. - तो जहाजामध्ये होता.

**नियम :- 4. on** चा उपयोग **A / An + cycle / scooter motorcycle** यांच्या पूर्वी करतात.

- 1) I was on a cycle. - मी सायकल वर होतो.
- 2) You were on a scooter.- तू स्कूटरवर होता.
- 3) You were on a motorcycle. -तूम्ही दुचाकीवर वाहनावर होते.

**नियम :- 5. on** चा उपयोग **possessive adjective (my, his, her, their, it's, our) + cycle / scooter / motorcycle.**

- 1) I go to college on my cycle. -मी माझ्या सायकलवर महाविद्यालयात जातो.

**नियम :- 6. on** चा उपयोग च्या कडे / च्या दिशेने अर्थात **Direction (दिशा)** दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.

- 1) Pankaj threw a dagger on him -पंकज त्यांच्या दिशेने खंजीर फेकला.

**नियम :- 7. खालील शब्दांच्यापूर्वी on हे preposition** वापरतात.

- 1) On a diet -ऑन अ डायट -उपवास
- 2) On television -ऑन टेलीव्हिजन-दूरदर्शनवर
- 3) On the radio -ऑन रेडीओ-आकाशवाणीवर
- 4) On the phone-ऑन द फोन-फोन वर
- 5) On strike -ऑन स्ट्रईक -संपावर
- 6) On leave -ऑन लिव्ह -रजेवर
- 7) On fire-ऑन फायर-आगीवर
- 8) On the committee-ऑन द कमीटी-समीतीवर

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 9) On the holiday - ऑन द हॉलीडे - सुट्टीवर | 12) On a trip - ऑन द ट्रिप-सहलीवर       |
| 10) On business-ऑन बिजिनेस-धंदावर          | 13) On the wall-ऑन द वॉल-भिंतीवर        |
| 11) On a tour -ऑन अ टूर-दौऱ्यावर           | 14) On the duty -ऑन द ड्यूटी-कर्तव्यावर |

**नियम :- 8. on चा उपयोग च्या विषयी / संबंधी या अर्थाने करतात.**

This is a book on English Grammar - हे पुस्तक इंग्रजी व्याकरणाविषयी आहे.

This book is on Dr.B.R.Ambedkar- हे पुस्तक डॉ. बि.आर. आंबेडकर विषयी आहे.

**नियम :- 9. on चा उपयोग खालील वाक्यप्रचारात करतात.**

- 1) On the first floor. -ऑन द फर्स्ट फ्लोअर -पहिल्या मजलावर.
- 2) On the second floor. -ऑन द सेकण्ड फ्लोअर -दुसऱ्या मजलावर.
- 3) On the front of letter. -ऑन द फ्रण्ट ऑफ लेटर -पत्राच्या सुरुवातीस.
- 4) On the right. -ऑन द राईट -उजव्या बाजूला.
- 5) On a farm. -ऑन अ फार्म -शेतावर.

**Beside -(by the side of / out of side) - बाजूला**

**Beside चा उपयोग च्या बाजूला या अर्थाने करतात.**

- 1) Go and sit beside your father. -जा आणि वडीलांच्या बाजूला जावून बस.
- 2) The child was sitting beside the mother. - बाळ आईच्या बाजूला बसत होते.

**4) Beside - (In addition to) शिवाय**

**Beside चा उपयोग च्या शिवाय या अर्थाने करतात.**

- 1) Besides Pranita, all of the girls were present in the class.  
-प्रनिता शिवाय सर्व मुली वर्गात उपस्थित होत्या
- 2) Besides the Ramayana. I have the Gita.  
-रामायणाशिवाय, माझ्याकडे गिता आहे.
- 3) Besides a pen, you have purchased a note book.  
-तुम्ही पेन शिवाय वही सुद्धा विकत घेतलेली आहे.  
(अर्थात आपण दोन वस्तू विकत घेतलेले आहात).

**5) Above -अब्व = वर (higher than)**

**It is used to show the thing for above without actual contact.**

**Above चा उपयोग एखादी वस्तू एखाद्या वस्तू वर अंतरावर आहे हे दर्शविण्यासाठी करत.**

- 1) The aeroplane is flying above the cloud.  
-विमान ढगाच्या वर उडत आहे.

- 2) Rohini's number was **above** mine. (before)

-रोहीनीचा क्रमांक माझ्यावर आहे.

**1) Above चा उपयोग more than in number or quantity.**

संख्या किंवा प्रमाणाची अधिकता दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.

A) There are above fifty students in the class.

-वर्गात पन्नासच्या वर विद्यार्थी आहेत.

B) Her expenses are above her means.

-तिचा खर्च तिच्या मिळकती पेक्षा अधिक आहे.

**Behind -बिहाईन्ड - च्या मागे**

It is used to refer the place.

-ठिकाण दर्शविण्यासाठी Behind चा वापर करतात.

1) Cat was hiding behind table.-मांजर टेबलांच्या मागे लपत होते.

2) He has left nothing behind him.-त्याने त्याच्यामागे काहीही सोडलेले नाही.

**Under-अंडर - च्याखाली**

It is used to show the thing vertically below.

under चा उपयोग सामान्यतः खाली ह्या अर्थाने केला जातो.

1. I was sitting under the tree. -मी झाडाच्या खाली बसत होते.
2. The cat was sitting under the tree. - मांजर खुर्चीच्या खाली बसत होते.

**under च्या अधिपत्ता खाली कनिष्ठ**

1. I work under mr. Deshinukh.  
मी श्रीमान देशमुखच्या खाली आहे.
2. A writer is under the pubilsher.  
-लेखक प्रकाशकाच्या अधिपत्याखाली असतो.
3. Administration is under the government.  
प्रशासन सरकारच्या नियंत्रणाखाली आहे.

**Below - बिलो - खाली**

1) It is used to show the thing at a lower level.

Below चा उपयोग lower. (च्या खालच्या बाजूने या अर्थाने वापरतात.

- 1) My wife is below 38 years. -माझी बायको 38 वर्षाच्या खाली.
- 2) I saw a beautiful garden below the hillside.

-मी टेकडीच्या बाजूला सुंदर बगीचा पाहिला.

**Below - चा उपयोग less than च्या पेक्षा कमी या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

1. Sakhus income is below Rs 5000 /- a month.

- सखूचे मासीक उत्पन्न पाच हजारा पेक्षा कमी आहे.

**Below - चा उपयोग Interior to (खालच्या दर्जाचा) या अर्थाने केला जातो.**

Below is used to show - in a lower position or rank.

Mr. Gopal is below mr. Rahul in the office.

- गोपाल हे कार्यालयामध्ये राहुलच्या हाताखाली आहे.

**Over -It is used to the thing vertically above without actual contact**

**Over -चा उपयोग without actual contact अर्थात प्रत्यक्ष स्पर्श न करता या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

1) The sky is over the head. -आकाश डोक्यावर आहे.

2) The plane is flying over the town. - विमान गावाच्या वरून उडत आहे.

3) The roof is over our head. -छत डोक्याच्या वर आहे.

**Over चा उपयोग all over (सर्वत्र / सर्वजागी) या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

1) English is spoken all over the world -इंग्रजी सर्वत्र जगामध्ये बोलल्या आहे.

(all over means every part of the world)

2) He has friends all over the country. -त्याला देशभर मित्र आहेत.

**Over चा उपयोग more than (च्या पेक्षा अधिक या अर्थाने केला जातो.)**

1) Sondip is over forty. -संदीप चाळीस च्या वर आहे.

2) His income is not over his expenses.- त्याची मिळकत त्याच्या खर्चापेक्षा अधिक नाही.

**Over चा उपयोग च्यावर (स्पर्श करून) या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

1) Please spread the cloth over deadbody. -मृतशरीरावर कपडा टाका.

**Over चा उपयोग To be over. (संपणे ) या अर्थाने करतात.**

The school is over at 2 p.m. -शाळा दोनला संपते.

**Upon - अपऑन -च्यावर**

**It is used to show things in motion upon चा उपयोग (Things in motion) वस्तूची गती दर्शविण्यासाठी वापरतात.**

1) I jumped upon my mear. -मी माझ्या घोडीवर घडी मारली.

2) The dog sprong upon the table. -कुत्राने टेबलावर एकदम उडी मारला.

3) The lion sprang upon the prey. -सिंहाने शिकारीवर एकदम उडी मारली.

### Without-विदावूट-च्या शिवाय

**It is used to show the absence of the thing person.**

**Without चा उपयोग च्या शिवाय / ला सोडून / या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

- 1) I can not live without you. -मी तूझ्याशिवाय जगू शकत नाही.
- 2) We cannot see without eyes.-आम्ही डोळ्या शिवाय पाहू शकत नाही.
- 3) You can not do this without it. -तुम्ही त्यांच्या शिवाय हे करू शकत नाही.

### With -विथ - सोबत

**It is used in referring to the instrument with which the action is done.**

- 2) The plane is flying over the town - विमान गावाच्या वरून उडत आहे.
- 3) The roof is over our head -छान डोक्याच्या वर आहे.

**Over चा उपयोग all over (सर्वत्र / सर्वजागी) या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

- 1) English is spoken all over the world -इंग्रजी सर्वत्र जगामध्ये बोलल्या आहे.  
(all over means every part of world)

- 2) He has friends all over the country. -त्याला देशभर मित्र आहेत.

Over चा उपयोग more than (च्या पेक्षा अधिक या अर्थाने केला जातो.)

- 1) Soudip is over forty -संदीप चाळीस च्या वर आहे.
- 2) His income is not over his expenses- त्याची मिळकत त्याच्या खर्चापेक्षा अधिक नाही.

**With या उपयोग च्या द्वारे / च्या सहाय्याने Instrument / too - च्या अगोदर वापरतात**

I write with a pen.- मी पेन ने लिहितो.

You cut the mango with a knife. -तू चाकूने अंबा कापतो.

You write with a pencil. -तू पेन्सिलच्या सहाय्याने लिहितो.

The carpenter cuts the tree with an axe.

-सुतार कुऱ्हाडीच्या सहाय्याने झाड कापतो.

The room was filled with smoke. -खोली धुराने भरली होती.

**With चा उपयोग च्या सोबत या अर्थाने करतात.**

Rahul went to Aurangabad with his wife.

- राहुल त्याच्या बायको सोबत औरंगाबादला गेला.

His son went to college with his friends.

- त्यांच्या मुलगा त्यांचा मित्रासोबत महाविद्यालयास गेला.

A beautiful girl came with her lover.



- सुंदर मुलगी तिच्या प्रियकरासोबत आली.

**With चा उपयोग उपयोग असे असून सुध्दा या अर्थाने करतात.**

With all his wealth, he is unhappy. -सर्व संपत्ती असून सुध्दा तो दुःखी आहे.

With all his bad habbits, he is a good man.

- सर्व वाईट सवयी असून सुध्दा तो चांगला माणूस आहे.

**With चा उपयोग च्या मूळे / च्या कारणाने या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

A young man and beautiful girl was trembling with fear. -तरुण माणूस आणि सुंदर मुलगी भितीने थरथर कापत होती.

You eyes are red with tears. - तूम्हचे डोळे अश्रूने लाल झाले आहेत.

**With चा उपयोग manner (पध्दत / रीत ) हा भाव व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

Police fought with courage. - पुलीस धैर्याने लढले.

Girls were sitting in the class with patience. - मुली वर्गामध्ये संयमाने बसत होत्या.

**With चा उपयोग सहमती / विरोध दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.**

I was agreed with her for marriage. - मी तिच्यासोबत लग्न करण्यासाठी सहमत होतो.

The Indian soldiers will fight with the enemies. - भारतीय सैनिक शत्रूंच्या विरुद्ध लढणार

**From -फ्राम - पासून**

1) It's used to refer to the beginning of the time and to for the end of time of action.

From चा उपयोग वेळेची सुरुवात व कार्य संपायची वेळ हे दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.

I staid from 6 a.m. to 10 p. m.

**From - चा उपयोग सुरुवातीचे ठिकाण ज्यापासून दूर आलेले ठिकाण दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.**

I ran from house to school - मी घरापासून शाळे पर्यंत पळालो.

**It is used for departure time / place From**

**चा उपयोग एखाद्या ठिकाणी किंवा वेळे पासून निघून जाण्याचा भास व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

I have come from Mumbai. -मी मुंबई हून आलो.

He has brought this book from the market. - त्याने बाजारातून हे पुस्तक आणलेला आहे.

You will take rest from April. -तू एप्रिल पासून आराम करशील.

You will join school from tomorrow. - तूम्ही उद्यापासून शाळेत सामील व्हाल.

**It is used to refer source From. चा उपयोग उगस्थान भास व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

You earned the wealth from misdeeds. -तू वाईटकामातून पैसा मिळविला.

Curd is make from milk. - दही दुधापासून बनते.

Furniture is made from wood. - फर्निचर लाकडापासून बनते.

**It is used to refer cause. कारण दर्शविण्यासाठी वापरतात.**

His beloved has been suffering from fever - त्याची प्रीयशी तापीने बिमार झालेली आहे.

**Againsts - अगेन्स्ट - च्या विरूद्ध**

**It is used to refer opposition. - विरूद्ध भास व्यक्त करण्यासाठी.**

One should not go against the rule. - कोणी नियमाच्या विरूद्ध जाऊ नये.

The workers have acted against the order of directors.

- कामगारांनी संचालकाच्या आदेशाच्या विरूद्ध कामगारांनी कृत्य केलं आहे.

He was against my opinion. - तो माझ्या मनाच्या विरूद्ध होता.

**Before - बिफोर -च्या पूर्वी.**

It is used to refer the place and time. - वेळ आणि ठिकाण दर्शविण्यासाठी वापरतात.

1) come before 4<sup>0</sup> clock.- चारच्या पूर्वी ये.

2) He was standing before the police Inspector.

- तो पोलिस उपनिरीक्षक च्या पूर्वी उभा टाकत होता.

**Before is used before something. एखाद्या गोष्टीच्या पूर्वी**

I take meal before going to school -मी शाळेला जाण्याच्या पूर्वी जेवण घेतो.

The patient had died before the doctor came -डॉक्टर येण्याच्या अगोदर रुग्ण मेलला.

**Before long is used to refer soon. Before long.**

**चा उपयोग लवकर / शीघ्र या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

I shall go to my village before long. -मी लवकरच माझ्या गावी जाणार.

**Between - बीटविन -दोघांमध्ये**

**Between is used to refer to two persons or things**

**-दोन वस्तू किंवा व्यक्ती यांच्या उल्लेख करण्यासाठी Between वापरतात.**

I was between Rahul and Rohini. - मी राहुल आणि रोहिणी दोघांच्या मध्ये होतो.

You have to choose between these two pictures.

- तूला त्या दोन चित्रांपैकी निवडाव लागत.

You stood between Hari and shyam. - तूम्ही हरी आणि शाम दोघांच्या मध्ये उभे राहीला.

**नियम :- 1. Between च्या नंतर and वापरावे to वापरू नये**

**2. Between च्या नंतर नेहमी objective case चे pronoun वापरावे**

**Devide these mangoes between you and me.**

**नियम :- Between च्या वाक्यात each / every and the next चा उपयोग होतो.**

There is a good relation between each boy and the next.

There is a good relation between every girl and the next.

**नियम :- Between चा उपयोग दोन पेक्षा जास्त वस्तू किंवा व्यक्ती यांचा पारंपारिक संबंध (reciprocal relationship) करण्यासाठी करतात.**

There is co - operation between these three families.

There is alliance between these six countries.

**between चा उपयोग differences च्या नंतर करतात among वापरत नाही.**

What are the differences between oxen and bulls ?

**Among - अमंग - अनेकांच्या मध्ये**

**It is used with more than two people or things - दोन पेक्षा अधिक वस्तू**

**किंवा व्यक्ती व्यक्त करण्यासाठी Among चा उपयोग करतात.**

Divide these mangoes among the children. - हे अंबे मुलामध्ये वाटा

Mother divided the cake among the four children. - आईने चार मुलामध्ये केक वाटला.

**Beneath - बिनीथ - च्या खाली**

**to refer to a certain thing under the other**

दुसऱ्याच्या अधिपत्याखालील एखादी वस्तू किंवा गोष्ट व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.

1. The paper is lying beneath the box. - कागद पेटीच्या खाली पडत आहेत.

2. He was sitting beneath the tree. - तो झाडाच्या खाली बसत होता.

**Use of Round and around च्या सभोवती**

**It means - on every side of round चा उपयोग चारही बाजूने ह्या अर्थाने उकरतात**

1. They were sitting around the garden. - त्यांनी बगीचेच्या सभोवती बसत होते.

2. The earth revolves round the sun. - पृथ्वी सूर्याच्या सभोवती फिरते.

**Round या उपयोग चारही बाजूने अशा अर्थाने वापरतात.**

We were sitting round the dining table. - आम्ही डायनिंग टेबलच्या चारही बाजूने बसत होतो.

**Around चा उपयोग जवळपास या अर्थाने करतात**

There were around twenty girls in the class. वर्गामध्ये जवळपास वीस मुली होत्या.

**TO - टू - ला / कडेला**

**It is used to refer to direction - दिशा दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.**

Example :- 1. I threw the ball to him. - मी त्याच्याकडे चेंडू फेकला.

2. You work hard to the end. - तू समाप्तीच्या दिशेने मेहनत घेतो.

3. You told him to his face. - तू त्याला त्याच्या चेहरावर सांगितला.

## **Towards - ड्यूवर्डस - च्या दिशेने**

**It is used in the sense of a direction - दिशेचा बोध होण्यासाठी यांचा वापर केला जातो.**

- 1) The policeman marched towards his office.  
- पोलीसांची त्यांच्या कार्यालयाच्या दिशेने फेरी निघाली.
- 2) The police rushed towards the riot affecter zone.  
- पोलीस दंगल ग्रस्त भागाच्या दिशेने पळाले.

## **UP - अप- वरच्या दिशेने**

**It is used to indicate movement towards upward direction**

**up चा उपयोग वरच्या बाजूची दिशा दर्शविण्यासाठी वापरतात.**

1. The children climed up the hill. - मुले टेकडीच्या वर चढले.

## **Down = डाऊन = खाली**

**It is used to indicate movement towards downward direction**

**खालच्या बाजूची दिशा दर्शविण्यासाठी down चा उपयोग करतात.**

1. He ran down the hill side. - तो पर्वतांच्या दिशेने खाली पळाला.

## **through = थ्रु = च्या मधून**

**through चा उपयोग एका टोकापासून दुसऱ्या टोकापर्यंत दोन्ही बाजूने दोन्ही बाजूच्या मध्ये व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

1. The train through the tunnel. - आगगाडी बोगद्यातून जाते.

**Through चा उपयोग by means to च्या माध्यमातून अशा अर्थाने केला जातो.**

1. I knew It through a newspaper. - मी वर्तमान पत्राच्या माध्यमातून जानलो.

**Through चा उपयोग from one side to other या बाजूला अशा अर्थाने करतात.**

1. sandip went through the market. - संदीप बाजारातून गेला.
2. Can you see through glass ? - तूम्ही ग्लासमधून पाहू शकता का ?

**Throughout चा उपयोग in every part of (प्रत्येक ठिकाणी) अशा अर्थाने वापरतात.**

1. He was with me through out the day. - तो माझ्यासोबत दिवसभर प्रत्येक ठिकाणी होता.

**Note :- 1) Get through. - गेट थ्रू - अनुभव घेणे**

- 1) I went through the examinutiun - मी परीक्षाचा अनुभव घेतला
- 2) All through the year- ऑन थ्रू द ईअर - वर्षभर
- 3) Through life - थ्रू लाईफ जिवनभर

## **Beyond बीयॉनड - च्या पलीकडे**

**It indicates at the farther side or further on more than.**

**Beyond चा उपयोग च्या पलीकडे / च्या पेक्षा अधिक या अर्थाने करतात.**

1. Don't go beyond the river. - नदीच्या पलीकडे जावू नका.
2. There is a village beyond the pond. - तळ्याच्या पलीकडे गाव आहे.

**Beyond चा उपयोग later than च्या नंतर या अर्थाने वेळ दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.**

1. Don't remain out beyond midnight. - मध्य रात्री पेक्षा थांबू नका.

**Beyond चा उपयोग except (शिवाय / च्या शिवाय) अशा अर्थाने केला जातो.**

My uncle has nothing beyond his provident fund.

- माझ्या काकाकडे भविष्य निर्वाह निधी शिवाय काही नाही.

## **For - फार - साठी**

**It is used to refer - in place of in defence or favour of with a view to as regards in the direction of because of an account of For चा उपयोग च्या ठिकाणी च्या संरक्षण च्या बाजूने च्या उद्देशाने च्या दिशेने या अर्थाने करतात.**

- 1) Exercise is good for health. - आरोग्यासाठी व्यायाम अवश्यक आहे.
- 2) I met him for the first time. - मी त्यांना पहिली वेळेस भेटलो.

## **USE OF ALONG - अलॉग - च्या लगत / सोबत**

**Along चा उपयोग च्या किनारी या अर्थाने करतात**

- 1) I was walking along the road - मी रस्त्याच्या किनारी चालत होतो.

**Along with - अलॉग विथ - कोण्या व्यक्ती सोबत.**

**It is used to refer with anyone - Along with चा उपयोग कोणसोबत अशा अर्थाने करतात.**

1. Rohul went to America along with his wife.

- राहुल त्यांच्या बायको सोबत अमेरिकेला गेला.

## **Across - अक्रास - च्या पलीकडे**

**It is used to refer from side to side on the other side, opposite to.**

**Across चा उपयोग या बाजू पासून त्या बाजूला दुसऱ्या बाजूला च्या विरुद्ध बाजूला या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

1. Ananda lives across the Ganga river. - आनंदा गंगानदीच्या पलीकडे राहतो.
2. You swam across the sea. - तू समुद्राच्या पलीकडे पोहला.
3. The beautiful garden is across the river. - सुंदर बगीच्या नदीच्या पलीकडे आहे.

**It is a used to refer from one side to the other. - याचा उपयोग एका**

**टोकावून दुसऱ्या टोकापर्यंत या अर्थाने करतात.**

1. There is a bridge across the river.- नदीच्या या टोकापासून त्या टोकापर्यंत पूल आहे

**It is uses to refer on both sides.**

**याचा उपयोग दोन्ही बाजूला हा अर्थ व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

1. There were trees across the house. -घरांच्या दोन्ही बाजूने झाडे होती.

2. She was putting the shawl across her shoulders

- ती तिच्या दोन्ही खांद्यावर शॉल पांघरत होती.

**About -अबाउटच्या - ठिकाणी**

**It is used to refer around near at a time near to**

**About चा उपयोग सभोवती जवळ किंवा वेळेच्या जवळ या अर्थाने वापरतात.**

1) About या उपयोग च्या विषयी / च्या संबंधीत.

1. I have doubt about his honesty. -मला त्या प्रामाणिक पणा विषयी शंका आहे.

2. You were taking about me.- तू माझ्या विषयी बोलत होता.

3. What do you know about this incident. ? - या घटने विषयी आपणाला काय माहित आहे ?

**About चा उपयोग जवळ जवळ च्या जवळ या अर्थाने करतात.**

1. It is about 8<sup>0</sup> clock. -जवळ जवळ आठ वाजले.

2. The school is about 10 miles from my village.

-शाळा माझ्या गावापासून जवळ जवळ 10 मैल दूर आहे.

**About चा उपयोग around बाहेरून चार ही बाजूने या अर्थाने होतो.**

The books were lying about the office. -कार्यालयाच्या बाहेर चार ही बाजूने पुस्तके पडली होती.

**About infinitive (to + v) चा उपयोग immediate action ला express व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

1) He is about to die. -तो मरण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे.

2) The election is about to begin. -निवडणूक सुरू होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहे.

**TO - टू - ला / कडे**

**1) To चा उपयोग time अर्थात वेळ दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.**

1) It is quater to ten. -पाऊणे दहा वाजले.

2) It is ten minutes to ten. -दहाला दहा मिनीटे कमी आहेत.

**2) To चा उपयोग साठी / वर या अर्थाने करतात.**

1) He was invited to tea. - त्याने मला जेवायला बोलवले.

2) Her mother invited to dinner. - त्याची आई जेवणासाठी बोलवली.

**3) To चा उपयोग च्यासाठी अर्थाने करतात.**

He must be careful to his duty.- मी त्याच्या कामाविषयी काळजीत राहीलच.

**4) To चा उपयोग साठी या अर्थाने करतात.**

The landlord gave money to all. **After - ऑफ्टर - नंतर It is used to refer**

**the place and time Affter चा उपयोग च्या नंतर अर्थात time expressing words**

**यांच्यास पूर्वी करतात. I went there after five days. मी पाच दिवसानंतर तेथे गेलो.**

Come after a week - आठवड्या नंतर या

She went to her college after 11 a.m. -ती आकराच्या नंतर तिच्या महाविद्यालयात

**Questions on prepositions**

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 01. | I am found ..... music.   | 2 |
|     | 1) on                      2) of<br>3) at                     4) in     |   |
| 02. | You do not cry ..... spilt milk.  | 1 |
|     | 1) over                  2) on<br>3) at                    4) under     |   |
| 03. | You have been working ..... hard.                                       | 4 |
|     | 1) on                    2) of<br>3) in                    4) at        |   |
| 04. | He spoke ..... me ..... urdu.   | 1 |
|     | 1) to, in                2) in, to<br>3) on, to               4) at, to |   |
| 05. | She broke the jug ..... hunred pieces.                                  | 3 |
|     | 1) on                    2) under<br>3) into                  4) over   |   |
| 06. | An electric circuit comes ..... play.                                   | 4 |
|     | 1) in                    2) with<br>3) of                    4) into    |   |
| 07. | We went in a boat ..... the bank of the river.                          | 2 |
|     | 1) in                    2) along<br>3) above               4) besides  |   |
| 08. | They study at home everyday .....<br>going to the school.               | 1 |
|     | 1) before               2) after<br>3) just                  4) to      |   |
| 09. | Boy will sit ..... my desk to do his lesson.                            | 2 |
|     | 1) on                    2) at<br>3) in                    4) over      |   |
| 10. | Boy do not leave his house ..... 9 O'clock.                             | 3 |
|     | 1) under               2) in<br>3) before              4) over          |   |
| 11. | I parted ..... my friend.   | 4 |
|     | 1) with                 2) without<br>3) of                    4) from  |   |
| 12. | You drove ..... Mumbai ..... Pune.                                      | 1 |
|     | 1) from, to            2) at, to<br>3) to, from            4) to, at    |   |

13. You travelled thirty kilometers ..... two hours. 3  
 1) on 2) uner  
 3) in 4) over
14. He sued ..... damages to the extent of twenty thousand rupees. 1  
 1) for 2) by  
 3) to 4) against
15. She has been living in Mumbai ..... 1990. 3  
 1) for 2) during  
 3) since 4) from
16. The lion sprang ..... the cow. 2  
 1) on 2) upon  
 3) off 4) at
17. We usually go there ..... car. 4  
 1) on 2) of  
 3) with 4) by
18. They will retrain ..... telling lies. 2  
 1) for 2) from  
 3) with 4) to
19. Professor orders the students to stand ..... 3  
 1) in 2) on  
 3) up 4) down
20. The robbers broke ..... his shop and looted it. 2  
 1) in 2) into  
 3) open 4) no preposition
21. I have been living here ..... 1972. 2  
 1) from 2) since  
 3) for 4) During
22. You are very much pleased ..... your scooter. 1  
 1) with 2) for  
 3) by 4) at
23. You have given ..... smoking. 2  
 1) off 2) up  
 3) away 4) over
24. He is contented ..... his lot. 3  
 1) in 2) for  
 3) with 4) of
25. She requested them to call ..... strike. 1  
 1) off 2) at  
 3) of 4) on



26. The kite was flying ..... the house. 2  
 1) above 2) over  
 3) up 4) on
27. We were astonished ..... the sad news. 1  
 1) at 2) in  
 3) with 4) to
28. They are confident ..... their success. 1  
 1) of 2) for  
 3) about 4) towards
29. Rahul confided ..... his friend. 3  
 1) to 2) with  
 3) in 4) on
30. Her parents was anxious ..... her safety. 1  
 1) about 2) of  
 3) at 4) for
31. I have not slept ..... yesterday. 3  
 1) from 2) at  
 3) since 4) for
32. You are jealous ..... me. 3  
 1) with 2) into  
 3) of 4) at
33. You have strong antipathy ..... smoking. 3  
 1) for 2) against  
 3) to 4) of
34. He is being accused ..... 2  
 1) about theft 2) of theft  
 3) for theft 4) with theft
35. She is suffering ..... Malaria. 3  
 1) at 2) with  
 3) from 4) to
36. The sky is ..... 1  
 1) over 2) on  
 3) upon 4) under
37. We reason ..... a person ..... a subject for or 4  
 against an opinion.  
 1) of, for 2) to about  
 3) for to 4) with about
38. They have a passion ..... dance and music. 4  
 1) upon 2) at

- 3) in 4) for
39. Mohan sent Rahul away ..... 4  
1) from 2) to  
3) by 4) with
40. Many people died ..... plague. 1  
1) of 2) in  
3) with 4) by
41. I felt great pity ..... her when she told me  
of her trouble. 1  
1) for 2) to  
3) of 4) by
42. You introduced me ..... Rohini. 1  
1) for 2) to  
3) of 4) with
43. You were deprived ..... your freedom. 2  
1) from 2) of  
3) for 4) to
44. He insisted ..... seeing the documents. 4  
1) at 2) for  
3) to 4) on
45. She dispensed ..... the services of his servan. 3  
1) off 2) of  
3) with 4) out
46. Translate this passage from English ..... Hindi. 3  
1) in 2) to  
3) into 4) for
47. We must conform ..... the rules of the game. 4  
1) in 2) at  
3) from 4) to
48. They are envious ..... my achievements. 3  
1) to 2) for  
3) of 4) in
49. The driver jumped ..... the car. 1  
1) off 2) of  
3) from 4) to
50. Some people like to jump ..... a flooded river. 2  
1) in 2) into  
3) down 4) across
51. I rejoiced ..... her success. 3  
1) of 2) on

- 3) at 4) for  
**52. You came ..... me in the market.** -  
 1) at 2) into  
 3) across 4) of
- 53. You differ ..... me.** -  
 1) from 2) of  
 3) with 4) for
- 54. He seldom indulges ..... drinking.** 4  
 1) on 2) about  
 3) with 4) in
- 55. She gave us a general description of the plan but did not enter ..... details.** 1  
 1) into 2) in  
 3) for 4) of
- 56. The book is ..... the table.** 3  
 1) in 2) upon  
 3) on 4) over
- 57. We are vexed ..... our brother.** 2  
 1) at 2) with  
 3) of 4) for
- 58. They went ..... their depth.** 2  
 1) through 2) beyond  
 3) into 4) in
- 59. My friend wrote my name ..... ink.** 3  
 1) with 2) by  
 3) in 4) upon
- 60. The monkeys disappeared ..... the window.** 4  
 1) in 2) over  
 3) out 4) through
- 61. I have been working in the workshop ..... 1913.** 2  
 1) from 2) since  
 3) for 4) upto
- 62. Did you put those packages in the drawer ..... the shelf ?** 1  
 1) beside 2) besides  
 3) over 4) to
- 63. You were advised to abstain ..... all alcoholic drinkers.** 3  
 1) in 2) at  
 3) from 4) by

64. He ruled ..... a vast empire. 2  
 1) on 2) over  
 3) about 4) in
65. My wife always grumbles ..... her bad luck. 3  
 1) in 2) over  
 3) at 4) upon
66. Time is related ..... day and night. 1  
 1) with 2) at  
 3) on 4) for
67. We travelled ..... boat to reach Sri Lanka. 1  
 1) by 2) on  
 3) for 4) about
68. We should never go ..... moral laws. 2  
 1) to 2) against  
 3) above 4) towards
69. The government of Maharashtra has ..... hail storm.4  
 1) to 2) through  
 3) at 4) for
70. The culprits will have to alone ..... their misdeed. 3  
 1) for 2) at  
 3) with 4) on
71. I have not seen him ages ..... 1  
 1) for 2) since  
 3) upto 4) till
72. You have a lot of experience ..... teaching. 2  
 1) of 2) in  
 3) to 4) for
73. You are independent ..... your parents. 2  
 1) off 2) of  
 3) for 4) from
74. All his life he laboured ..... the good of humanity.3  
 1) about 2) at  
 3) for 4) with
75. She is obliged ..... you ..... your help. 3  
 1) for, to 2) with, for  
 3) to, for 4) to, with
76. The insects are a great nuisance ..... us. 4  
 1) with 2) by  
 3) from 4) for

77. We should not connive ..... his wrong doing. 3  
 1) on 2) for  
 3) at 4) upon
78. They were horrified ..... the sight. 2  
 1) on 2) at  
 3) over 4) into
79. L.I.C. stands ..... life insurance corporation. 2  
 1) with 2) for  
 3) before 4) against
80. The book are ..... my school bag. 4  
 1) on 2) above  
 3) between 4) in
81. I was angry ..... myself. 1  
 1) with 2) on  
 3) at 4) to
82. You agreed ..... his proposal. 3  
 1) with 2) for  
 3) at 3) to
83. You like to travel ..... train. 2  
 1) on 2) by  
 3) with 3) for
84. He is to be blamed equally ..... his brother. -  
 1) to 2) on  
 3) with 4) of
85. She was angry ..... me. 4  
 1) upon 2) at  
 3) on 4) with
86. It coincides ..... a historical event. 2  
 1) at 2) with  
 3) on 4) out
87. We were held ..... by the traffic. 3  
 1) off 2) on  
 3) up 4) out
88. Since they are ill, they are confined ..... bed. 3  
 1) in 2) on  
 3) to 4) of
89. They were removed ..... the office of the director. 3  
 1) to 2) of  
 3) from 4) through
90. The two rivers are connected ..... a canal. 2

- 1) by 2) with  
3) from 4) along with
91. I am very interested ..... community work. 1  
1) in 2) on  
3) into 4) for
92. You are accustomed ..... staying alone at home. 3  
1) at 2) from  
3) to 4) by
93. You have pride ..... wealth. 2  
1) on 2) for  
3) of 4) in
94. He often hides ..... that tree. 3  
1) in 2) above  
3) behind 4) under
95. My mother in law is clumsy ..... cooking. 1  
1) at 2) in  
3) into 4) on
96. It is quarter ..... midnight. 2  
1) at 2) to  
3) for 4) since
97. We are blessed ..... good health and are  
blessed ..... children. 1  
1) with, in 2) with, into  
3) in, with 4) of, with
98. They are blind ..... one eye. 1  
1) of 2) to  
3) with 4) for
99. Success in life calls ..... hard work. 3  
1) up 2) forth  
3) for 4) to
100. Parents are often blind .....  
the faults of their children. 3  
1) of 2) with  
3) to 4) for

# Conjunction

## (उभयान्वयी अव्यय)

The word which joins two words, two phrases, two clauses or two sentences is called conjunction.

दोन शब्द, दोन शब्दसमूह, दोन उपवाक्य किंवा दोन वाक्य जोडणाऱ्या शब्दाला उभयान्वयी अव्यय असे म्हणतात.

### Kinds of conjunction

#### conjunction

#### Co-ordinating conjunction

1. Cumulative (
2. Alternative (विकल्प बोधक)
3. Adversative (न्यूनत्व बोधक)
4. Illative (परिणाम बोधक)

#### Sub-ordinating conjunction

1. Time
2. Place
3. Reason
4. Condition
5. Contrast
6. Manner
7. Result
8. Purpose
9. Comparison

#### 1) Co-ordinating Conjunction (प्रधानत्वसूचक उभयान्वयी अव्यय)

The conjunction which joins main words or clauses is called co-ordinating conjunction.

दोन मुख्य शब्द, शब्दसमूह, उपवाक्य जोडणाऱ्या उभयान्वयी अव्यायांना प्रधानत्वसूचक उभयान्वयी अव्यय असे म्हणतात.

#### ● Kinds of co-ordination conjunctions-

1. Cumulative conjunctions (समुच्चयबोधक उभयान्वयी अव्यय)

Ex. and, both, and, as well as, not only-but also, no less than etc

2. Alternative conjunctions (विकल्पबोधक उभयान्वयी अव्यय )

Ex. or, otherwise, either-or, neither - nor etc.

3. Adversative conjunctions. (contrast)

(न्यूनत्व (विरोधभास) दर्शक उभयान्वयी अव्यय)

Ex. but, still, yet, nevertheless etc.

4. Illative conjunctions (परिणामबोधक उभयान्वयी अव्यय)

Ex. so, therefore, hence, consequently etc.

## 2) Sub-ordinating conjunctions (गौणत्वसूचक उभयान्वयी अव्यय)

The conjunctions which joins one main and one or more than one sub ordinate words or clauses is called sub-ordinating conjunction

एक मुख व एक किंवा एकपेक्षा जास्त गौण शब्द किंवा उपवाक्य मुख्य उपवाक्याशी जोडणाऱ्या उभयान्वयी अव्ययांना गौणसूचक उभयान्वयी अव्यय असे म्हणतात.

### ● Kinds of co-ordination conjunctions-

1. Time conjunctions- whe, while, till, untill, as, since, before, after, as, soon as, no sooner - than etc.

2. Place conjunctions- where, wherever etc.

3. Reason conjunctions- as, since, because etc.

4. Condition conjunctions- It, whether, unless etc.

5. Contrast conjunctions- though, although, even if etc.

6. Manner conjunctions- as, as, if, etc.

7. Result conjunctions- that, so - that etc.

8. Purpose conjunctions- that, so that, in order that.

9. Comparison conjunctions- as-as, so-as, than.



## ConJunction

### 1. Fill the blankss with approriate conjunctions

1. Those village folk are poor .....they always seen so contented  
A.Though B.Since3 C.yet D.or
2. pramod..... Sachin is Joining us on the trip.  
A.As well as B.nor C.Where as D.If
3. He is sick... he wants to go out.  
A.when B.yet C.that D.Because
4. ....he is thin, he is strong.  
A.But B.as C.though D.because
5. She had an unpleasent exeperience..... she was in thailand  
A.but B.and C.because D.while
6. He did not join us for the movie.....he had aleedy seen It.  
A.and B.bur C.although D.because
7. We saw some boats..... we were walking along the beach  
A.but B.so C.as D.If
8. I dont think he will remember the appointment .....you remind him  
A.So B.If C.unless D.lest
9. She could not find the book she coanted .....the borrowed a magazine insteated  
A.so B.and C.but D.so that
10. Keep the food covered .....the flies will contaminate It.  
A.or B.and C.fill D.through
11. His fans think that he is..... talented ..... handsome.  
A.either..or B.not only ... but also  
C.neither ... nor D.so ..... that
12. The committee rejected the praposal.... they did not think It was practical.  
A.or B.but C.though D.Because
13. I stayed at home .... It was raining .  
A.When B.before C.because D.since

14. meet me ... you are free.  
A.**When** B.before C.because D.or
15. keep to the path ..... you will get lost.  
A.but B.**or** C.only D.and
16. Neither is he my friend ..... have I ever met him before  
A.but B.or C.only D.**nor**
17. Not only is he my friend.....also my guide and mentor.  
A.**but** B.or C.and D.no
18. Change your ways ..... there is time.  
A.If B.**while** C.although D.but
19. .... you don't change your ways you won't be successful.  
A.unless B.**If** C.Although D.But
20. I'll give you some money ..... I don't think you deserve it.  
A.when B.before C.**though** D.If
21. Meg hasn't heard from her parents..... they moved to Mumbai  
A.When B.before C.because D.**since**
22. Sudhir was all right ..... he was fatigued  
A.**but** B.or C.only D.and
23. These rooms are very comfortable ..... they have a good view of the city.  
A.also B.**and** C.still D.as
24. Mary is a member of the Historical Society ..... the Literary Society  
A.as B.or C.**and** D.but
25. ....he was not interested in music he agreed to go to the concert.  
A.**though** B.while C.for D.since
26. She was afraid .... the building would collapse.  
A.and B.while C.even though D.**that**
27. .... there is no more butter you must use the margarine  
A.so B.either C.**since** D.but
28. They cannot watch television ..... they are studying.  
A.so that B.therefor C.**while** D.but

29. ....the teacher explainde the lesson several times some of the  
sutdets strill did not understand It.  
**A.although** B.even If C.unless D.since
30. He will show us around him self..... send  
A.and B.It **C.or** D.so
31. I did not go to the show... I had already seen It.  
A.until **B.because** C.so D.but
32. The river has overflowed his banks..... It has been raining contin  
uously for several days.  
A.still B.yet C.when **D.as**
33. Receptionsts must be able to relay information ... pass messages  
acuralely.  
A.or **B.and** C.but D.because
34. You treated him badly .... he is doing the same to you now.  
**A.so** B.It C.but D.also
35. I spent some time with them .... I was very busy.  
A.or **B.so** C.because D.while
36. Read over your answers..... correct all mistakes before you pass  
thnem up.  
A.or **B.and** C.because D.while
37. He phoned me ..... he needed someone to talk to.  
**A.for** B.but C.and D.so
38. John welcomed his guests..... offered them drinks.  
**A.and** B.while C.untill D.as

## The Interjection

(केवल प्रयोगी अवयव)

आनंद, आकस्मिक, संवेदना, भय आश्चर्यचकित होणे, दुःख वेदना या सारख्या भावना आपण काही विशिष्ट उद्गार काढून व्यक्त करतो. अशा शब्दांना Interjection. (केवल प्रयोगी) असे म्हणतात. Interjection नंतर उद्गारवाचक चिन्ह (!) लिहावे लागते.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) Ah! आनंद !                                 | 26) aye ! चे - हो !                    |
| 2) Aha! विजय !                                | 27) boo! तुच्छता दर्शविण्यासाठी !      |
| 3) Alas! अरे अरे.... !                        | 28) eh ! ए - शंका व्यक्त करण्यासाठी !  |
| 4) Begone! चालता हो !                         | 29) farewell ! - निरोप !               |
| 5) God bless you! ईश्वर तुझे भले करो !        | 30) fie ! फाई - तुच्छता दर्शक उद्गार ! |
| 6) Dear, Dear ! आश्चर्य दुःख !                | 31) hail ! हेईल - स्वागत असो !         |
| 7) Dear me! सहानुभूती !                       | 32) Hark ! हार्क - ऐका !               |
| 8) Oh dear! हे प्रिये !                       | 33) Halloo ! हॅलो - लक्ष द्या !        |
| 9) Done! ठीक आहे !                            | 34) hey ! - लक्ष वेदण्यासाठी !         |
| 10) God forbid ! असं न घडो !                  | 35) hist ! हिस्ट - शांत व्हा !         |
| 11) Hell ! राग, चीड !                         | 36) lo ! - लो look! पहा !              |
| 12) Hi ! अभिवादन !                            | 37) mum ! - मम ! - गप्प !              |
| 13) Hurrah! Hurray ! आनंद !                   | 38) pshaw ! - शॉ ! शिः ! छी !          |
| 14) O! oh ! अरे आनंद !                        | 39) Wel-come ! सुस्वागतम !             |
| 15) Ooh ! अचानक !                             | 40) Wonderful ! खुपच छान !             |
| 16) Ouch ! वेदना !                            | 41) Of course ! खरच !                  |
| 17) Thank God ! कठीण गोष्ट टळली म्हणून आनंद ! |  |
| 18) Wow ! आश्चर्य स्तूती !                    | 42) That is a good news!               |
| 19) Well done ! शाब्बास !                     | खुप आनंदाची गोष्ट !                    |
| 20) All the best ! सदिच्छा !                  | 43) Shoo ! हूश असा उद्गार !            |
| 21) How sad ! खुप वाईट बातमी !                | 44) Silence ! शांत !                   |
| 22) Excellent ! अतिउत्तम !                    | 45) Tut Tut ! नापसंती दर्शक उद्गार !   |
| 23) Hay ! अरे !                               | 46) ugh ! - किळस !                     |
| 24) Beautiful ! खुपच छान !                    | 47) Whew व्ह्यू - आश्चर्य !            |

- 48) Who ! व्हो - घोड्याला उद्देशून काढलेला थांब सावकाश असा उद्गार.
- 49) My God ! I have lost my purse.बापरे ! माझी पर्स हरवली.
- 50) Cheers! wish you all the best.चिअर्स ! तुला सगळ्या सचिच्छा !
- 51) Hello! How are you? हॅलो ! कसे आहात तूम्ही ?
- 52) Alas! He has lost all his money. अरेरे ! बिचाऱ्याने आपले सगळे पैसे संपविले.
- 53) Oh God! How could she behave like that? बापरे ! अशी कशी वागू शकली ती ?
- 54) Oh! It is so boring शी ! किती कंटाळवाण आहे सगळ.
- 55) Hurrah! we have Won the Mactch हुर्रे ! आम्ही मॅच जिंकली आहे.
- 56) Bravo! They have got the first rank.वा ! शाबास त्यांना पहिला नंबर मिळाला आहे.
- 57) Oh! The moon looks so beautiful today.
- 58) How sad! खुप वाईट बातमी      59)      Excellent! अतिउत्तम
- 60) Hay! अरे      61)      Beautiful! खुपच छान
- 62) Wel-come! सुस्वागतम      63)      Wonderful! खुपच छान
- 64) Of course खरच      65)      That is a good news! खुप आनंदाची गोष्ट
- 66) Shoo हूश असा उद्गार
- 67) Oh! What a fright boys gave me! बापरे ! केवढी भीती दाखवली मुलांनी मला.
- 68) What! I got a distinction. वा ! तुला डिस्टिक्शन मिळाले . (उच्च श्रेणी)
- 69) Goodness! you look so differnt. अरेच्या ! किती वेगळा दिसत आहेस तू.
- 70) Hello! Are you still here? ए ! हॅलो तू अजूनही इथेच.
- 71) Oh no! He is out for a duck again. ओ नो ! पून्हा एकदा शुन्यावर आऊट झाला.
- 72) Shame on her! How could she do this to you.  
लाज नाही वाटत ? असं कसं वागू शकली ती तुझ्यासाठी ?
- 73) Hurrah! Tomorrow is holiday. हुर्रे ! उद्या सुट्टी आहे.
- 74) Akas! What an unhappy life we lead!अरेरे ! किती दुःखमय आयुष्य जगतोय आम्ही.
- 75) They have scored a century well done!फारच छान ! तू सॅच्युरी (शंभर रन्स) काढले आहेस
- 76) Boy has won a gold medal Brave!मुलाला गोल्ड मेडल मिळाले आहे. शाब्बास.
- 77) What a great victory - व्हॉट अ ग्रेट व्हीकटरी ! खुपच मोठा विजय
- 78) Hello! Listen! हॅलो लिसन - ऐका
- 79) How dare you say that! हाऊ डेअर से दॅट - अस म्हणायची तुझी हिमंत कशी झाली.
- 80) Hurry up! हरी अप - लवकर चल !
- 81) Come quickly! कम क्वीकली - लवकर ये !
- 82) How terrible! हाऊ टेरीबल - किती वाईट गोष्ट

- 83) How disgraceful हाऊ - डिसग्रेसफुल - किती अपमानास्पद
- 84) How absurd! हाऊ अॅब्सर्ड - हास्यपद
- 85) How dare he! हाऊ डेअर ही - त्याची ही हिंमत
- 86) How sweet! हाऊ स्वीट - व्वा ! उत्तम !
- 87) Yes, It is! येस इट इज - व्वा ! उत्तम
- 88) Really! रिअली - खरंच
- 89) Is it इज इट - काय
- 90) Thanks! थॅक्स ! धन्यवाद
- 91) Thanks You ! थॅक्यू ! आभारी आहे.
- 92) Many happy returns of the day! मेनी हॅपी रिटर्न ऑफ दि डे  
हा दिवस पून्हा पून्हा : येवो
- 93) Hurrah! you have won! हूर्र यू हॅव वोन ! वा ! तू जिंकलास !
- 94) For your good health! फॉर युवर गुड हेल्थ - तुमच्या आरोग्यासाठी !
- 95) Con gratulation! कॉंग्रेच्यूलेशन - अभिनंदन
- 96) What nonsense! व्हॉट नॉनसेन्स - निरर्थक बडबड
- 97) What a pity! व्हॉट अ पिटी - दुःखास्पद गोष्ट
- 98) What a shame! व्हॉट अ सेम ! किती लाजीरवाणी गोष्ट आहे.
- 99) How tragic! हाऊ ट्रॅजिक - किती भयंकर गोष्ट आहे.
- 100)What a pleasant surprise! व्हॉट अ प्लेझंट सरप्राइज -किती आश्चर्यकारक
- 101)How disgusting! हाऊ डिस्ग्रास्टिंग छि छि !
- 102)Beware! बी बेअर - सावध असणे
- 103)What an idea! व्हॉट अॅन आयडीया -किती चांगली युक्ती
- 104)What a bother! व्हॉट अॅन बॉदर - काय त्रास !
- 105)Watch out! वॉच आऊट - सावध असणे
- 106)Touch wood! टच वूड - कुठे दृष्ट न लागो !
- 107)Come what may! कम व्हॉट मे - जे व्हायच असेल ते होवो !
- 108)As you like It! अॅज यू लाईक इट - जशी तूझी ईच्छा !
- 109)Shame! a curse on ! शेम अकर्स ऑन - तिरस्कृतपणे
- 110) How fast time flies हाऊ फास्ट टाईम फ्लाईज - कसा वेळ जातो !
- 111)Hush! स्तब्धता वाचक
- 112)Lo! पहा (आश्चर्याने) The rainbow spunned the sky

An anagram is a word or phrase formed by changing the order of the letters in another word or phrase.

अॅनाग्राम म्हणजे तेवढ्याच अक्षरांचा दुसरा अर्थपूर्ण शब्द तयार करणे

- |             |                      |           |                         |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1) Race -   | रेस - शर्यत          | care -    | केअर - काळजी            |
| 2) Asleep   | अस्लीप- गाढ झोप      | please -  | प्लीज - कृपया           |
| 3) Eat -    | इट - खाणे            | Tea -     | टि - चहा                |
| 4) Baker-   | बेकर - पाववाला       | Break-    | ब्रेक - तोडणे           |
| 5) Decimal  | -डेसिमल - दशांश      | medical - | मेडिकल - औषधी           |
| 6) Diet -   | डाइट - आहार          | edit-     | इडिट - काढून टाकणे      |
| 7) Earth -  | अर्थ - पृथ्वी        | Heart-    | हार्ट - हृदय            |
| 8) East -   | ईस्ट - पूर्व         | Seat -    | सिट - बसणे              |
| 9) Flow -   | फ्लो - वाहणे         | Wolf -    | वुल्फ - कोल्हा          |
| 10) Guns-   | गन्स - बंदुक         | Sung -    | साँग - गायीलेला         |
| 11) Hares-  | हेअर्स - ससा         | Shares -  | शेअर्स - सहभागी होणे    |
| 12) Sink -  | सिंक - बुडणे         | Skin -    | स्किन - त्वचा           |
| 13) Lame -  | लेम - लंगडा          | Male -    | मेल - पुरुष             |
| 14) Team-   | टिम - संघ            | Meat -    | मीट - मास               |
| 15) Smile - | स्माइल - स्मृतिहास्य | Miles-    | मीलस - मैल              |
| 16) Nets -  | नेट्स - जाळे         | Nest-     | नेट - घरटे              |
| 17) Stop -  | स्टॉप - थांबणे       | Post -    | पोस्ट - टपाल            |
| 18) Tale -  | टेल - गोष्ट          | Late -    | लेट - उशीर              |
| 19) Slate - | स्लेट - पाठी         | Steal-    | स्टिल - चोरणे           |
| 20) Read -  | रिड - वाचणे          | Dear-     | डियर - प्रिय            |
| 21) Ring-   | रिंग - बेल वाजवणे    | Grin -    | ग्रीन - दात काढून हासणे |
| 22) Mate -  | मेट - मित्र          | Team -    | टिम - गट                |
| 23) Dais-   | डाएस - व्यासपीठ      | Said-     | सेड - म्हणाला           |

- 24) Source- सोअर्स - उगम
- 25) How- हाऊ - कसे
- 26) Low - लो - कमी
- 27) Cat - कॅट - मांजर
- 28) Upset -अप्सेट - नाराज
- 29) Top - टॉप - भोवरा
- 30) Star - स्टार - चांदणे
- 31) Own- ओन - मालकीचे
- 32) And - अँड - आणि
- 33) On - ऑन - वर
- 34) Tab - टॅब - अंतर
- 35) Add- अँडड - मिळणे
- 36) Pit - पीट - देवीचा वण
- 37) Life - लाइफ - जीवन
- 38) Net - नेट - जाळे
- 39) Face - फेस - चेहरा
- 40) Below- ब्लॉ - खाली
- 41) Den- डेन - गुहा
- 42) Wealth - वेल्थ - संपत्ती
- 43) Cheat -चीट - फसविणे
- 44) Mane - मेन - आयाळ
- 45) Sage - सेज - साधू
- 46) Fare- फेअर - भाडे
- 47) Mile- माइल - मैल
- 48) Robe - रॉब - लुटणे
- 49) Reap - राइप- पिकलेला
- 50) Ours - अवर्स - आमचे
- 51) Flesh - फ्लेश - माक्स
- 52) States- स्टेट्स - राज्य
- 53) Lain- लेन - खाजगी तयारी
- 54) Put off - पुट ऑफ - काढून टाकणे

- Course - कोअर्स - ओघ
- Who- हु - कोन
- Owl- आउल - घुबड
- Act- अँक्ट - कृती
- Set up - सेटअप - मांडणी करणे.
- Pot - पॉट - भांडे
- Arts - आर्टस - कला
- Now - नाऊ - आता
- D.N.A - डी.एन.ए. - चाचणी
- No - नो - नाही
- Bat - बॅट - फळी
- Dad - डॅड - वडिल
- Tip - टीप - कामाचे बक्षिस
- File - फाइल - फाइल
- Ten - टेन - दहा
- Cafe - कॅफे - उपहार गृह
- Elbow- एल्बो - कोपरा
- End - एन्ड - समाप्त
- The law- द लॉ - कायदा
- Teach- टिच - शिकविणे
- Name - नेम - नाव
- Ages -एज्स - वय
- Fear - फेअर - भिती
- Lime - लाईम - चूना
- Bore- बोर - कंठाळा
- Pear- पिअर - मोती
- Sour - सोअर - आंबट
- Shelf- शेल्फ- फडताळ
- Tastes - टेस्ट - चव
- Nail - नेल - नख
- To puff - टु पफ - फुंकणे



- 55) Ruin - रुइन - नष्ट  
 56) Side- साईड - बाजू  
 57) Note- नोट - सुचना  
 58) Saw- सॉ - पाहिला  
 59) North - नॉर्थ - उत्तर  
 60) Form - फॉर्म - रूप  
 61) Has- हॅज् - जवळ आहे  
 62) Swing- स्वींग - हेलखावे खाणे  
 63) Sore - सोर - घसा  
 64) Tied - टाईड - बांधलेला  
 65) Left- लेफ्ट - डावा  
 66) Loaf - लोफ- वडी  
 67) Tear - टीअर - अश्रू  
 68) Alert - अलर्ट - सावध  
 69) Eager- इगर - उत्सुक  
 70) Live - लाईव्ह - जीवंत

- I run - आय रन - मी पळतो  
 Dies - डाइज - मरणे  
 Tone- टोन - आवाज  
 Was - वॉझ् - होता  
 Thorn- थ्रॉर्न - काटा  
 From - फ्रॉर्म - पासून  
 Ash- अॅश- राख  
 Wings - वींग्स् - पंख  
 Rose- रोज - गुलाब  
 Diet - डाईट - आहार  
 Felt - फेल्ट - अनुभवला  
 Foal - फोल -गाढवाच पिल्लू  
 Rate - रेट- किंमत  
 Later - लेटर - नंतर  
 Agree- अॅग्री - सहमत  
 Evil - इव्हिल - वाईट

## उद्गारवाचक वाक्य.

अचानकपणे आपल्या मुखातून बाहेर पडणारे शब्द म्हणजे उद्गारवाचकवाक्य होय. विधान वाक्यचे उद्गार वाचक वाक्यात रूपांतर करत असताना खालील बाबींचा विचार करावा लागतो.

1. वाक्याची सुरुवात how a great, an extremely किंवा शेवटी ly असा लो शेवट विशेषणाच्या अगोदर आल्यास तसेच विशेषणाच्यानंतर noun (नाम) असल्यास वाक्याची सुरुवात what या शब्दाने करावी. 2. तसेच दिलेल्या वाक्यामध्ये very, great extremely किंवा ly असलेला शब्द व त्याच्या अगोदर विशेषण असल्यास वाक्याची सुरुवात how या शब्दाने करावी. 3. त्याच्यापुढे दिलेल्या वाक्याची विशेषण किंवा क्रियाविशेषण लिहावे. 4. त्यानंतर वाक्यातील कर्ता लिहावा. 5. कर्त्यानंतर वाक्यातील क्रियापदाचे रूप लिहावे. 6. वाक्यात पुरक माहिती असेल तरी ती वाक्याच्या शेवटी लिहून उद्गारवाचकचिन्ह द्यावे. 7. जर उद्गारवाचक वाक्यामध्ये कर्ता नसेल तर गृहित कर्ता म्हणून it is वापरावे. उदा. What a terrible ! Ans. It is a very terrible.

i) How + विशेषण / क्रियाविशेषण + कर्ता + H.V./V + पु.मा. + !

ii) What + a / an + विशेषण / क्रियाविशेषण + नाम + कर्ता + H.V. / V. + पु.मा. + !

1. I am happy. Ans. How happy I am !

2. You were surprise. Ans. How surprise you were!

3. You found a very interesting method .

Ans. What an interesting method you found !

4. He is very grateful to you. Ans. How grateful he is to you !

5. She was a very keen learner. Ans. What a keen learner she was !

6. It was a busy morning. Ans. What a busy morning it was !

7. We were quite tired. Ans. : How tired we were.

8. They were so poor. Ans. How poor they were !

9. My mother had beautiful and long black hair.

Ans. How beautiful and long black hair my mother had !

10. Sport persons work hard to achieve something.

Ans. How hard sport persons work to achieve something!

11. I feel very lucky. Ans. How lucky I feel !

12. You are a brave girl. Ans. What a brave girl you are !

13. You are a good swimmer. Ans. What a good swimmer you are !

14. He was an extraordinary human being.

Ans. What a an extraordinary human being he was !

15. She is very hard working. Ans. How hard working she is !

16. It's a big forest. Ans. What a big forest it is !

17. We are working too hard. Ans. How hard we are working !

18. They sing very sweetly. Ans. How sweetly they sing !

वाक्यातील मुख्य क्रियापदास मदत करणाऱ्या क्रियापदाला Auxiliary verb किंवा Helping verb असे म्हणतात या क्रियापदाचा उपयोग काळ तयार करण्यासाठी, प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य बनविण्यासाठी, नकारार्थी वाक्य तसेच आज्ञा, शक्यता दर्शविण्यासाठी केला जातो.

### Kind of Auxiliary verb

i) Primary ii) Modal To do, to be, a to have च्या साह्यकारी क्रियापदांना Primary auxiliary verb असे म्हणतात.

To do

present do, does  
past did

To be

present am, is, are  
past was, were

To have

present have, has  
past had

### Modal Auxiliary

Will, shall, would, should, ought to, can, could, may might, must, need, dare and used to इत्यादी helping verbs ना modal auxiliary असे म्हणतात.

खालील तक्त्यावरून त्यांचा उपयोग लक्षात येतो.

| Sr. No. | Modal Auxilary    | Indication   | अर्थ                               |
|---------|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1       | Can.<br>Could     | Ability/<br>Permission                                 | क्षमता, समर्थता                    |
| 2       | May               | Possibility<br>request                                 | शक्यता,<br>परवानगी                 |
| 3       | Might             | less possibility                                       | कमी शक्यता                         |
| 4       | Must/<br>ought to | Compulsion,<br>obligation,<br>moral duty,<br>necessity | नैतिक कर्तव्य<br>बंधनकारकता<br>गरज |
| 5       | Will/ shall       | certainity<br>threat<br>willingness                    | निश्चितता,<br>इच्छा                |
| 6       | Should            | advice,<br>suggestion                                  | सल्ला<br>उपदेश                     |
| 7       | Need              | Necessity  | गरज                                |
| 8       | Dare              | have the<br>courage                                    | धैर्य असणे                         |
| 9       | would/<br>used to | habitual   | भूतकाळातील<br>सवय                  |

का उपयोग power (शक्ती) ability (क्षमता) capacity(सामर्थ) व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| १) I can swim across the river.  | मी नदीच्या पलीकडे पोहू शकतो.              |
| २) You can speak english.        | तु इंग्रजी बोलू शकतोस.                    |
| ३) You can defeat your opponent. | तुम्ही तुमच्या विरोधकाला पराभुत करू शकता. |
| ४) He can lift the box.          | तो पेटी उचलू शकतो.                        |
| ५) She can solve the problem.    | ती अडचण सोडवू शकते.                       |

**खालील वाक्यामध्ये Can चा अर्थ be able to \ be capable of \ know how to होतो.**

Ex :- You can speak english.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A) You are able to speak english.       | A) तुम्ही इंग्रजी बोलण्यात समर्थ आहेत.    |
| B) You are capable of speaking english. | B) तुमच्यात इंग्रजी बोलण्याची क्षमता आहे. |
| C) You know how to speak english.       | C) तुम्हाला इंग्रजी कस बोलाव माहित आहे.   |

**Can चा उपयोग (permission) परवानगी देण्यासाठी करतात.**

- १) Can I see your diary ? मी तुमची रोजनिशी पाहू शकतो का ?
- २) You can go now. तु आता जाऊ शकतोस.
- ३) You can buy pens from the shop. तुम्ही दुकानातून पेन विकत घेवू शकता.
- ४) Can he go to cinema to night ? तो रात्रीला चित्रपटाला जाऊ शकतो का ?
- ५) Stop ! You can't do that. थांब ! तु अस करू शकत नाही.

**अशा वाक्यामध्ये can चा अर्थ be allowed to\be permitted to असा होतो.**

Ex:- You can go now. तू आता जाऊ शकतो.

- १) You are allowed to go now. तुम्हाला आता जाण्याची संमती आहे.
- २) You are permitted to go now. तुम्हाला आता जाण्याची परवानगी आहे.

**Can चा उपयोग theoretical possibility(सैद्धांतिक भावना) व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- A) Everyone can make a mistake प्रत्येक जण चुक करू शकतो.
- B) It can't be true ते सत्य असू शकते.
- C) Electricity can be dangerous विज धोकादायक असू शकते.

**Can चा उपयोग habbit(सवय) or nature (स्वभाव) व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

१. A deceifful person can deceive us. कपटी माणूस आपणाला फसवू शकतो.
- २ An honest man can not harm anyone. प्रामाणिक माणूस कोणाला त्रास दवू शकत नाही.
- ३) I can find the world. मी जग शोधू शकतो.

- २) You can choose any letter. तू कोणतेही पत्र निवडू शकतोस
- ३) You can play many games. तुम्ही पुष्कळ खेळ खेळू शकता.
- ४) He can swim across river. तो नदीच्या पलीकडे पोहू शकतो.
- ५) She can play dram with her hands. ती तिच्या हाताने ढोल वाजू शकतो.
- ६) An elephant can carry many things It's trunk. हत्ती त्यांच्या सोडेने पुष्कळ गोष्टी वाहून शकतो.
- ७) We can see many channels on our T.V. आम्ही पुष्कळ वाहिण्या दूरदर्शनवर पाहू शकतो.
- ८) They can speak english. ते इंग्रजी बोजू शकतात.
- ९) Boy can solve sum easily. मुलगा बेरीज सहज सोडवू शकतो.
- १०) Few people can reach the top. काही मानसे सिकारावर पोहचतात.
- ११) I can fly a kite. मी पतंग उडवू शकतो.
- १२) You can dance. तू नाचू शकतोस.
- १३) You can hear. तुम्ही ऐकू शकता.
- १४) He can go now. तो आता जाऊ शकतो.
- १५) She can take rest now. ती आता विश्रांती घेऊ शकते.
- १६) Camel can drink a lot of water. उंट पुष्कळ पाणी पिऊ शकते.
- १७) We can predict the time of his death. आम्ही त्याची मरणाची वेळ सांगू शकतो.
- १८) They can win the match. ते सामना जिंकू शकतात.
- १९) Boy can live where he likes. मुलाला जेथे आवडते तेथे राहू शकतो.
- २०) Boys can steal his wrist watch. मुले त्याची मनगटी घड्याळ चोरू शकतात.
- २१) I can prepare some coffee. मी कॉफी तयार करू शकतो.
- २२) You can bring his wrist watch. तू त्याची मनगटी घड्याळ आणू शकता.
- २३) You can recognise. तुम्ही ओळखू शकता.
- २४) He can prove that. तो ते सिद्ध करू शकतो.
- २५) She can finish it tomorrow. ती ते उद्या संपवू शकते.
- २६) Child can understand it. बाळ ते समजू शकत.
- २७) We can sink in the water. आम्ही पाण्यामध्ये बुडू शकतो.
- २८) They can attend the programme. ते कार्यक्रमाला उपस्थित राहू शकतात.
- २९) Boy can die because, he is sinner. मुलगा मरू शकतो कारण तो पापी आहे.
- ३०) Boys can believe in us. मुले आमच्यावर विश्वास ठेवू शकतात.
- ३१) I can bear Insult. मी अपमान सहन करू शकतो.
- ३२) You can buy a scooter. तू स्कूटर विकत घेऊ शकतोस.
- ३३) You can abuse her in english. तुम्ही तिला इंग्रजीतून शिव्या देऊ शकता.
- ३४) He can ask me a question. तू मला प्रश्न विचारू शकतो.
- ३५) She can request me. ती मला विनंती करू शकते.
- ३६) Parrot can copy sound of other birds. पोपट दुसऱ्या पक्षांचा आवाज काढू शकतो.
- ३७) We can convince them. आम्ही त्यांना समजावून सांगू शकतो.
- ३८) They can earn for livinghood. ते जगण्यासाठी कमवू शकतात.
- ३९) Burglar can break the safe. दरोडेखोर तिजोरी फोडू शकतो.

एखादी क्रिया करण्यास समर्थ असणे यासाठी able चा वापर करतात तर एखादी क्रिया करण्यास असमर्थ असणे यासाठी unable to चा वापर करतात. able / unble चा वापर करत असताना खालील सुत्रांचा अभ्यास करणे आवश्यक आहे.

|    |       |   |                          |
|----|-------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | Can   | = | am, is, are + able to    |
| 2. | Could | = | was, were + able to      |
| 3. | Can't | = | am, is, are, + unable to |

किंवा

|    |       |   |                           |
|----|-------|---|---------------------------|
|    | Can't |   | am, is, are + not able to |
| 4. | Could | = | was, were + unable to     |

किंवा

|  |          |  |                         |
|--|----------|--|-------------------------|
|  | Couldn't |  | was, were + not able to |
|--|----------|--|-------------------------|

|      |            |
|------|------------|
| I    | am - was   |
| You  | are - were |
| You  | are - were |
| He   | is - was   |
| She  | is - was   |
| It   | is - was   |
| We   | are - were |
| They | are - were |
| Boy  | is - was   |
| Boys | are - were |

- 1) I could not recall her. Ans. I was mable to recall her.
- 2) You could do somthing about that.  
Ans. You were able to do something about that.
- 3) You could see that. Ans. You were able to see that.
- 4) He can say thanks. Ans. He is able to say thanks.
- 5) She can't try to use better turns.  
Ans. She is unable to try to use better turns.
- 6) It can think of innovative method.  
Ans. It is able to think of innovative method.
- 7) We can tell Mr. Gaikwad. Ans. We are able to tell Mr. Gaikwad.
- 8) They could speak to the younger generation.  
Ans. They were able to speak to the younger genration.
- 9) Boy could not spare much time for teaching them.  
Ans. Boy was unable to spare much time for teching them.
- 10) Boys could do the things. Ans. Boys were able to do the things.
- 11) I can make great impact on the minds.  
Ans. I am able to make great impact on the minds.
- 12) You can't approach me. Ans. You are unable to approach me.
- 13) You can not become a hero by choice.  
Ans. You are unabe to become a hero by choice.
- 14) He could get invoved in the game.  
Ans. He was able to get involved in the game.
- 15) She could see her classmates.  
Ans. She was able to see her classmates.
- 16) It could use word. Ans. It was able use word.
- 17) We can study about upsc. Ans. We are able to study about upsc.
- 18) They can not play. Ans. They are unable to play.
- 19) Boy can take days to send mail.  
Ans. Boy is able to take days to send mail.
- 20) Boys can send or receive personal messages.  
Ans. Boys are able to send or receive personal messages.
- 21) I can send e-mail. Ans. I am able to send e-mail.
- 22) You couldn't send attachment.



- Ans. You were unable to send attachment.
- 23) You can read e-mail address.
- Ans. You are able to read e-mail address.
- 24) He can look towards tourism as a career option.
- Ans. He is able to look towards tourism as a career option.
- 25) She can change the bad. Ans. She is able to change the bad.
- 26) It can begin to perform on the stage.
- Ans. It is able to begin to perform on the stage.
- 27) We can extend to them a helping hand.
- Ans. We are able to extend to them a helping hand.
- 28) They can kill me. Ans. They are able to kill me.
- 29) Boy can come with me. Ans. Boy is able to come with me.
- 30) Boys can't call her figurless.
- Ans. Boys are unable to call her figurless.
- 31) I could not go anywhere. Ans. I was unable to go anywhere.
- 32) You can't describe this movement.
- Ans. You are able to describe this moment.
- 33) You can ask it to bring me. Ans. You are able to ask it to bring me.
- 34) He can give me some idea. Ans. He is able to give me some idea.
- 35) She can not harm me. Ans. She is unable to harm me.
- 36) It can eat fresh food. Ans. It is able to eat fresh food.
- 37) We can eat food long after it was prepared.
- Ans. We are able to eat food long after it was prepared.
- 38) They can sit under the tree. Ans. They are able to sit under the tree.
- 39) Bacteria and moulds can not live in salt.
- Ans. Bacteria and moulds are unable to live in salt.
- 40) Boys can take shelter under its branches.
- Ans. Boys are able to take shelter under its branches.
- 41) I can make a lovely bonfire.
- Ans. I am able to make a lovely bonfire.
- 42) You can see a mango tree in the park nearby.
- Ans. You are able to see a mango tree in the park nearby.

**Could चा उपयोग can चे भुतकाळी रूप म्हणून Indirect speech मध्ये करण्यात येते.**

I said, ‘I’ can help sita.

I said that I could help sita.

**Could चा उपयोग भुतकाळातील ability power capacity(सामर्थ) Power (शक्ती) capacity (क्षमता) व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

When I was young, I could out run him.

जेव्हा मी तरुण होतो तेव्हा मी त्याला धावण्यात मागे टाकू शकलो.

You could pass s.s.c. तू दहावी पास होवू शकला.

**Could चा वापर polite request\permiss व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

1) Could you help me, please? कृपया मला मदत करू शकता का ?

2) Could I smoke here? मी येथे धुम्रपान करू शकतो का ?

3) Could I borrow your car for two days?

मला तुम्ही कार दोन दिवसासाठी उसनी देवू शकता का ?

**Could चा उपयोग संभाषण व्यक्त करण्यासाठी अटदर्शक वाक्य मध्ये करतात.**

If I had more money, I could buy a car.

जर माझ्याकडे अधिक पैसा असता तर मी गाडी विकत घेवू शकलो असतो.

1) I could get the scholarhip. मला विद्यावेतन मिळू शकले.

2) You could pay the fees. तु फिस भरू शकला.

3) You could attend the show. तुम्ही खेळासाठी उपस्थित राहू शकले.

4) He could drive a car. तो कार चालू शकला.

5) She could drive a bus. ती बस चालू शकले.

6) It could cry. ते रडू शकल.

7) We could use spoons to eat. आम्ही खाण्यासाठी चमचे वापरू शकलो.

8) They could over come on difficulties. तो संकटावर मात करू शकला.

9) Boy could get first rank. मुलगा प्रथम श्रेणी मिळवू शकला.

10) Boys could find him every where. मुले इकडे तिकडे शोधू शकले.

11) I could break the door easily. आम्ही सहज दरवाजा तोडू शकलो.

- 12) You could see your face in mirror. तु तुझा चेहरा आरशामध्ये पाहू शकला.
- 13) You could write a sentence. तुम्ही वाक्य लिहू शकले.
- 14) He could draw map of India. तो भारताचा नकाशा काढू शकला.
- 15) She could wait for an hour. ती एक तास थांबू शकली.
- 16) It could roar. ते गर्जना करू शकले.
- 17) We could use both hands for country. आम्ही दोन्ही हात देशासाठी वापरू शकलो.
- 18) They could expect to finish it very soon. त्यांनी लवकर ते काम लवकर संपण्याची अपेक्षा करू शकले.
- 19) Boy could save the friends. मुले मित्रांना वाचू शकले.
- 20) Boys could climb the trees. मुंलानी झाडावर चढू शकले.
- 21) I could attend the meeting. मी बैठीकाला उपस्थित राहू शकलो.
- 22) You could run when you were young. जेव्हा तु लहान होता पळू शकला.
- 23) You could come into library with minister. तु मंत्र्यासोबत ग्रंथालयामध्ये येऊ शकला.
- 24) He could try for successes. तो यशासाठी प्रयत्न करू शकला.
- 25) She could start new business. तीने नवीन व्यवसाय करू शकले.
- 26) It could walk after three year. त्याने तीन वर्षां नंतर चालू शकले.
- 27) We could write a novel. आम्ही कादंबरी लिहू शकले.
- 28) They could go to school everyday. त्यांनी दररोज त्यांच्या शाळेला जाऊ शकले.
- 29) Boy could learn english. मुलगा इंग्रजी शिकू शकला.
- 30) Boys could live here since 1979. मुले येथे 1979 पासू राहू शकले.
- 31) I could shout. मी ओरडू शकलो.
- 32) You could eat as you could. तुला जेवढे पाहिजे तेवढे खाऊ शकतोस.
- 33) You could drive car. तुम्ही कार चालू शकले.
- 34) He could jump five metres high. तो पाच मिटर उंच उडी मारू शकला.
- 35) She could lend money. ती उसने पैसे देऊ शकले.
- 36) Car could not over take bus. कार बसला मात करू शकले नाही.
- 37) We could not teach our lessons. आम्ही आमचे पाठ शिकू शकलो नाही.
- 38) They could not hear the man yelling. त्यांनी माणसाच्या किंकाळ्या ऐकू शकले नाहीत.
- 39) Boy could gain the first position. मुलाला प्रथम श्रेणी मिळू शकली.
- 40) Boys could express their feeling. मुंलानी त्यांच्या भावना व्यक्त करू शकल्या.

## Use may असेल, असतील, असाल

जर Principal clause\ main clause present tense मध्ये असेल आणि subordinate clause ची सुरुवात that /so that / in order that ने झालेली असेल तर subordinate clause मध्ये उद्देश दर्शविण्यासाठी may. वापरतात.

1) I work hard that / so that/ in order that I may Succeed.

मी यशस्वी होईल या उद्देशाने मी खूप मदत करतो.

2) You eat that/ so that/ in order that you may live.

तू जगण्याच्या उद्देशाने तू खातोस.

3) You obey your elders that/ so that/in order that you may prosper in your life.

तुम्हची तुम्हाला जीवनात प्रगती होईल या उद्देशाने तुम्ही मोठ्याचे ऐकता.

5) May चा उपयोग uncertainly/surprise (अनिश्चितीत / आश्चर्य) चा भाव व्यक्त करण्यासाठी वापरतात.

1) How old she may be? ती किती वयाची असेल ?

2) Who may be those! तेथे कोण असेल !

may चा उपयोग to take or give permission (परवानगी देणे / घेणे) साठी वापरतात.

Q. May I use your mobile? मी तुम्हचा भ्रमणधनी वापरू का ?

Ans:- Yes, you may. हो, तुम्ही वापरू शकता.

Q. May I come in, sir ? साहेब मी आत येवू का ?

Ans:- No, you may not. नाही, तू यायच नाही.

Q. May I go out madam? बाईसाहेब, मी बाहेर जावू का ?

Ans:- Yes, you may हो, तू जाऊ शकतो.

Q. May she live with you ? तीला तुम्हच्या सोबत राहू द्याल ?

Ans:- Yes, you may हो तिला माझ्या सोबत राहू द्या.

वरील वाक्यांमधील may चा उपयोग be allowed to सारखे करतात.

Ex:- I may go now. मी आता जाऊ का.

I am allowed to go now. मला आता जाण्याची परवानगी आहे.

- 1) I may buy a Duster car. मी डस्टर गाडी येईन.
- 2) You may marry with mary. तू मेरी सोबत लग्न करशील.
- 3) You may invite guests. तूम्ही पाहण्यांना बोलावाल.
- 4) She may come late today. ती आज उशीरा येईल.
- 5) It may rain today. आज पाऊस पडेल.
- 6) He may pass S.S.C. तो शाळात परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण होईल.

**May चा उपयोग wish(इच्छा) pray(प्रार्थना) bless(आर्शिवाद) curse (शिव्या)**  
**व्यक्त करण्यासाठी वापरतात.**

- 1) May you live long! तुम्हाला दिर्घ आयुष्य लाभो !
  - 2) May God bless you ! देव तुझ भल करो !
  - 3) May you have a happy and long life!  
तुला आनंदी आणि दिर्घ आयुष्य लाभो !
  - 4) May you succed in life! तुला जीवनात यश मिळो !
  - 5) May our parents live long ! आई वडीलांना दिर्घ आयुष्य लाभो !
- 
- 1) I may see you for a long time. मी तुला फार दिवसानंतर भेटत असेल.
  - 2) You may be here Since 2003. तु येथे 2003 पासून असशील.
  - 3) You may try to learn english. तुम्ही इंग्रजी शिकण्याचा प्रयत्न करा.
  - 4) He may live here for the last six months. तो येथे गेल्या 6 महिन्यांपासून राहत असेल.
  - 5) She may wait for her since seven o'clock. ती 7 वाजल्यापासून तिची वाट पाहत असेल.
  - 6) It may go to bed early. ते लवकर झोपी जाईल.
  - 7) We may read a novel when my friend come. जेव्हा माझा मित्र येईल तेव्हा आम्ही कादंबरी वाचाल.
  - 8) They may begin to work. ते काम करायला सुरुवात करतील.
  - 9) God may bless you. देव तुला आशिर्वाद देईल.
  - 10) Boys may sleep on the roof. मुले छतावर झोपतील.
  - 11) I may help you. मी तुला मदत करेल.
  - 12) You may call on him. तु त्याला बोलवशील.
  - 13) You may listen to him. तुम्ही त्याला ऐकाल
  - 14) He may like your plan. त्याला तुझी योजना आवडेल.
  - 15) She may sing a song. ती गाणे गाईल.

- 16) It may cause you pain. ते तुम्हाला त्रास देईल.
- 17) We may finish the job in an hour. आम्ही एकातासात तास संपवू.
- 18) They may accept our proposal. ते आमचा प्रस्ताव स्विकारतील.
- 19) Boy may not join the proccssion. मुलगा मिरवणुकीमध्ये सहभागी होणार नाही.
- 20) The guests may ask for some fishes. पाहुणे माशाची मागणी करतात.
- 21) I may not tell you everything. मी तुला प्रत्येक गोष्ट सांगणार नाही.
- 22) You may not pass him. तुम्ही त्याला उतीर्ण करणार नाही.
- 23) You may not look at sky. तु आकाशाकडे पाहणार नाही.
- 24) He may not give money. तो पैसे देणार नाही.
- 25) She may not treat you well. ती तुला चांगल वागवणार नाही.
- 26) The storm may upset all the thing. वादळ सर्व गोष्टी विसकळीत करेल.
- 27) We may not buy new books. आम्ही नवे पुस्तके विकत घेणार नाही.
- 28) They may use your name. ते तुझ नाव वापरतील.
- 29) Book may spread wisdom. पुस्तक शहाणपणा पसरवेल.
- 30) Monkeys spoil the crops. माकड धान्य खराब करतील.
- 31) I may not tell you a story. मी तुला गोष्ट सांगणार नाही.
- 32) You may brief us about the matters. तुम्ही त्याविषयी आम्हाला संक्षिप्तमध्ये सांगाल.
- 33) You may teach lessons. तुम्ही पाठ शिकवाल .
- 34) He may sign this document. तो या कागदपत्रावर सही स्वाक्षरी करेल.
- 35) She may give me a call. ती मला फोन करेल.
- 36) It may not pain you. ती मला फोन करेल.
- 37) We may learn some new language. आम्ही काही नवीन भाषा शिकणार नाही.
- 38) They may work in farm. ते शेतात काम करतील.
- 39) Boy may win the match. मुलगा सामना जिंकेल.
- 40) Elders may advise the young. मोठे माणसे लहानाना सल्ला देतील.
- 46) The horse may not eat grass. घोडा गवत खानार नाही.
- 50) Trees may not bear much fruits. झाडांना इतके फळ लागणार नाहीत.
- 55) She may not control the class. ती वर्गावर नियंत्रण ठेवणार नाही.
- 56) The child may not help it's mother. बाळ त्याच्या आईला मदत करणार नाही.
- 57) We may break your heart. आम्ही तुमचे हृदय तोडाल.

**Might चा उपयोग may चा past tense form म्हणून indirect speech. मध्ये करतात.**

He said, "You may go now"

He said that I might go then.

**Mightचा उपयोग (Less possibility) कमी शक्ती व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात तर may चा उपयोग more possibility व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात Less possibility (कमी शक्ती) more possibility.(अधिक शक्ती)**

- 1) You might love her. तू कदाचित तिच्यावर प्रेम करशील  
you may love her. तू तिच्या प्रेम करशील
- 2) Her husband might come anytime. कदाचित तिचा नवरा कोणत्याही वेळी येईल.  
Her husband may come any time. तिचा नवरा कोणत्याही वेळी येईल.

**Might चा उपयोग polite request/ permission .(नम्रविनंती / परवानगी) चा भाव व्यक्त करण्यासाठी वापरतात.**

Might I ask a question? मी एक प्रश्न विचारू का ?

**कल्पनात्मक वाक्य (Suppositional sentence मध्ये I wish, we wish, he wishes, she wishes, as If, as though.**

- 1) I might be a teacher since 1984. मी 1984 पासून शिक्षक असेल.
- 2) You might come to this town in 1980. तुम्ही 1980 पासून या गावात आले असाल.
- 3) You might get a new car now. तुम्हाला कदाचित आता नवीन कार मिळेल.
- 4) He might buy it last month. तो कदाचित गेल्या महिन्यात खरेदी केला असेल.
- 5) She might see it in bombay last month. ती कदाचित गेल्या महिन्यात मुंबईमध्ये पाहिलेसेल.
- 6) It might write a book about it. ते त्या विषयी कदाचित पुस्तक लिहिले.
- 7) We might leave this house a few days ago. आम्ही कदाचित काही दिवसांपूर्वी घर सोडाले.
- 8) They might buy a shirt last month. ते गेल्या महिन्या कदाचितशर्ट विकत घेतील.
- 9) Boy might meet my friend last sunday. मुलगा गेल्या रविवारी कदाचित भेटलाअसेल.
- 1) **If only surpose ते सुरु होणाऱ्या वाक्या मध्ये might. वापरतात**  
If you worked hard, you might succed.  
जर तूम्ही मेहनत केली असतो तर तू कदाचित यशस्वी झाले असते.
- 2) I wish he might have seen Mother India.  
मी वाटते कदाचित त्याने भारतभूमी पाहिली असेल.
- 3) If you had left your note book there, some body might have stolen It.  
जर तू तुम्ही वही तेथे सोडला असता तर कोणीतरी ती वही चोरली असती.

## Use Must असेलच

**Must चा उपयोग(compulsion)निश्चित किंवा (strong moral obligation) प्रबळ नैतिक कर्तव्य व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) I must do as I am told. मला जसे सांगितले तसे करतोच.
- 2) You must keep your promise. तू तूझे वचन पाळलेच पाहिजे
- 3) you must obey orders. तूम्ही आदेशाचे पालन केलेच पाहिजे

**Must चा उपयोग पक्का निश्चय, दृढसंकल्प व्यक्त करण्यासाठी केला जातो.**

- 1) I must have one crore money. माझ्याकडे एककोटी रूपय असलेच पाहिजे.
- 2) You must surrender yourself to her father.  
तू स्वतःहून तीच्या वडीलापुढे शरण गेलेच पाहिजे.
- 3) you must lend him Rs. 1000.  
तुम्ही त्याला एक हजार उसने दिलेच पाहिजे.

**Mustचा उपयोग (duty) कर्तव्य व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) A soldier must fight for his country. सैनिक त्यांच्या देशासाठी लढलेच पाहिजे
- 2) every one must do his duty. प्रत्येकाने त्यांचे कर्तव्याचे पालन केले असेलच
- 1) I must create a bloom in a desert. मी वाळवंटात बगीचा तयार करणारच.
- 2) You must attend the function. तुम्ही कार्यक्रमाला उपस्थित राहणारच.
- 3) You must leave It. तुम्ही ते सोडणारच.
- 4) He must change his programme. तो त्याचा कार्यक्रम बदलणारच.
- 5) She must finish her work. ती तीच काम संपवणारच.
- 6) It must rain today. आज पाऊस पडणारच.
- 7) We must exercise daily essential. आम्ही दररोज व्यायाम करणारच.
- 8) They must get their hair cut. ते त्यांचे केस कापणारच.
- 9) Boy must haste. मुलगा घाई करणारच.
- 10) Boys must believe in you. मुले तुमच्यावर विश्वास ठेवणारच.
- 11) I must weep. मी रडणारच.
- 12) You must die. तू मरणारच.



- 13) You must practice to become perfect. तु परिपूर्ण बनण्यासाठी सराव करणारच.
- 14) He must take rest. तो विश्रांती घेणारच.
- 15) She must work to escap from failure. ती अपयशातून सुटका करून घेण्यासाठी मेहनत करणारच.
- 16) It must use mobile. ते भ्रमणध्वनी वापरणारच.
- 17) We must cook food. आम्ही अन्न शिजवणारच.
- 18) They must tell new words. ते नविन शब्द सांगणारच.
- 19) A judge must become impartial. न्यायधिेश निपक्षपाती बनणारच.
- 20) Soldiers must obey orders. सैनिक आदेशांचे पालन करणारच..
- 21) I must check his fault. मी त्याची चुक तपासणारच.
- 22) You must walk. तु चालणारच.
- 23) You must open the door. तुम्ही दरवाजा उघडणारच.
- 24) He must sing a song. तो गाण गाणारच.
- 25) She must see what I can do for her. मी तिच्यासाठी काय केले, हे ती पाहणारच.
- 26) It must come next week. ते पुढच्या आठवड्यात येणारच.
- 27) We must prepare for our examination. आम्ही आमच्या परीक्षेची तयारी करणारच.
- 28) They must reach there. ते तेथे पोहचणारच.
- 29) Boy must meet him tomorrow. मुलगा त्याला उद्या भेटणारच.
- 30) Boys must do as you tell them. तुम्ही जसे त्यांना सांगणार तसे मुले करणारच.
- 31) I must win this match. मी हि सामना जिंकणारच.
- 32) You must finish the work by tomorrow. तू उद्या पर्यंत काम संपवलेच पाहिजे.
- 33) Your father must be nearly seventy now. तुमचे वडिल सत्तरांला पोहचले असतीलच.

**Must चा उपयोग (strong likelihood) प्रसन्न संभवना व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) I must be hungry after my long walk. माझ्या लांबच्या पल्यानंतर भुक्लागेलच मला
- 34) 2) You must have heard about Dr. Ambedkar.  
तुम्ही डॉ. आंबेडकर यांच्या विषयी ऐकले असेलच.
- 35) If she should see me here, she will be annoyed.  
जर तीने मला येथे पाहिले असते. ती रागावली असती.

**Should चा उपयोग possibility. संभावना व्यक्त करण्यासाठी वापरतात.**

- 1) I think, he should come tomorrow. मला वाटते तो उद्या यायला पाहिजे.
- 2) They should win the match. त्यांनी सामना जिंकायला पाहिजे.

**So that /in order that ने सुरू होणाऱ्या clause मध्ये purpose and result व्यक्त करण्यासाठी should चा वापर करतात.**

- 1) He did it in order that all should be satisfied.

सर्व समाधान हातील या उद्देशाने त्याने ते केलं.

**Should चा उपयोग lest च्या नंतर (negative purpose) नकारात्मक उद्देश व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) Take heed lest you should fail. मनावर घ्या नसता तु नापास होशील.

**Should चा उपयोग (Moral obligation duty) नैतिक (duty) कर्तव्य व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) I should come to school in time. मी वेळेवर शाळेला आल पाहिजे.
- 2) You should not quarrel with your brother. तू तूझ्या भावासोबत भांडायला नाही पाहिजे
- 3) You should keep your promises. तुम्ही तुमचे वचने पाळली पाहिजे.
- 4) He should control his temper. त्याने स्वतःच्या रागाला नियंत्रणात ठेवायला पाहिजे

**Should have चा उपयोग past duty व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) I should have attended the meeting yesterday but I for got all about it.  
मी काल बैठकिला उपस्थित राहायला पाहिजे होत पण मी ते त्याविषयी विसरतो.
- 2) You should have paid the money ago. तू पूर्वीच पैसे द्यायला पाहिजे होत.

**Should उपयोग (advice) सल्ला देण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) You should not laugh at his mistakes.तू त्याच्या चुकेला हसायला नाही पाहिजे.
- 1) I should win a scholarship. मी शिष्यवृत्ती मिळवायला पाहिजे.
- 2) You should sell mangoes. तु आंबे विकायला पाहिजे.
- 3) You should run to the station. तु स्थानकाला पळायला पाहिजे.
- 4) He should sit wherever he likes. जेथे त्याला आवडते तेथे तो बसायला पाहिजे.

- 5) She should ask him how old he is. तिने त्याला विचारले तो कितीवर्षाचा आहे.
- 6) It should guess what it is. त्यांनी तर्क करायला पाहिजे ते काय आहे.
- 7) We should pass our examination two years ago.  
आम्ही आमची परीक्षा दोन वर्षांपूर्वी पास व्हायला पाहिजे.
- 8) They should work as teachers from 1990 to 1994.  
त्यांनी 1990 ते 1994 पासून शिक्षक म्हणून काम करायला पाहिजे.
- 9) Deepak should walk fastly than mohan.  
दिपक मोहन पेक्षा वेगाने चालायला पाहिजे.

**Should चा उपयोग condition अटदर्शक भाव व्यक्त करण्यासाठी वापरतात.**

- 1) Should he not come what shall we do ?

जर तो आला नाही तर आपण काय करायच ?

If he should not come, what shall we do?

**Should चा उपयोग unreal situation.(अवास्तविक स्थिती) व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

**If he were you, he should not do it.**

जर तो तूझ्या ठिकाणी असता तर त्याने ते केल नसत.

If I were you, I should not cheat him.

जर मी तूझ्या ठिकाणी असतो तर मी त्याला फसवलं नसत.



## Use would असेल

**Would like to चा उपयोग wish (इच्छा) व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) He would like to know about his future.

त्याला त्याच भविष्य जाणायला आवडेल.

**Would चा उपयोग determination(वृद्धता/ निश्चय) दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 2) He would have his own way.  
3) He was determined to have his own way.

**Would चा उपयोग (preference) पसंती / प्राथमीकता किंवा निवड व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

He would rather die than tell a lie.

त्याला खोट बोलण्यापेक्षा मेलेल अधिक पसंद करीन

**Indirect speech मध्ये वापरतात** He said that he would go there.

**Would चा उपयोग भुतकाळातील सवय दर्शविण्यासाठी करतात**

- 1) I would go for a walk every morning.

मी दररोज सकाळी चालण्यासाठी जात असे.

**Would चा उपयोग polite request व्यक्त करण्यासाठी प्रश्नार्थक वाक्यात वापरतात.**

- 1) Would you please lend me your book? कृपया तुम्हीचे पुस्तक उसणे मला दयाल का ?  
2) Would you please listen to me ? कृपया तुम्ही माझ ऐकाल का ?

**Would चा उपयोग probability.(संभावना) व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) He would be her husband -तो तिचा नवरा असेल.  
2) He would be a farmer - तो शेतकरी असेल.

**Would चा उपयोग wish (इच्छा) व्यक्त करण्यासाठी करतात.**

- 1) Would that he were here - जर तो तेथे असता तर

I wish that he were here - जर तो तेथे असता तर

- 1) I would get up before dawn. मी पहाटेच्या पूर्वी उठत असे.  
2) You would sit near my shop. तो माझ्या दुकाना जवळ बसत असे.  
3) You would sing whenever you had time.

तुला जेव्हा जेव्हा वेळा होता तेव्हा गात असे.

- 4) He would address us as sir. तो शिक्षकासारख आम्हाला भाषण देत असे.

- 5) She would drive scooter but she had a car.  
तिच्याकडे कार होती,पण ति स्कुटर चालवत असे.
- 6) It would drink medicine. ते औषध पित असे.
- 7) We would try to teach. आम्ही शिकवण्याचा प्रयत्न करत असे.
- 8) They would smoke last year. ते गेल्यावर्षी धुम्रपान करत असे
- 9) The doctor would give an extra half hour.डॉक्टर अधिकचा अर्धातास देत असे.
- 10) My parents would help needy. माझी आई वडिल गरजूना मदत करत असे.
- 11) I would accompany my mother to a temple every evening.  
मी माझ्या आई सोबत दररोज मंदिराला जात असे.
- 12) You would sit in the balcony. तु गॅलरीमध्ये बसत असे.
- 13) You would go his uncle's house. तुम्ही त्याच्या काकाच्या घरी जात असे.
- 14) He would go to market. तो बाजारात जात असे.
- 15) She would make up. ती रंगरंगोटी करत असे.
- 16) Child would sit on first bench. बाळ पहिल्या बाकावर बसत असे.
- 17) We would eat all kinds of things.आम्ही सर्वप्रकारचे पदार्थ खात असे.
- 18) They would make mats of coconut leaves. त्यांनी नारळांच्या पानांची चटई बनवत असे.
- 19) Gandhiji would go for a walk in the morning.गांधीजी सकाळी चालत असे.
- 20) People would take wine after working. लोक कामानंतर दारु पित असतील.
- 21) I would work very hard when I was at school. मी जेव्हा शाळेत होतो  
तेव्हा खूप काम करत असे.
- 22) You would play chess when you lived at Agra. जेव्हा तू आग्राला राहत  
होता तेव्हा तू बुद्धीबळ खेळत असे.
- 23) You would sip tea at 6Am. तुम्ही सहा वाजता चहा पित असे.
- 24) He would read newspaper loudly. तो मोठ्याने वर्तमानपत्र वाचत असे.
- 25) She would cheat her father. ती तिच्या वडिलांना फसवत असे.
- 26) It would give them sweets. ते त्यांना खायु देत असे.

एखादी सवय भूतकाळात होती पण ती आज नाही हे सांगण्यासाठी **used to** या साह्यकारी क्रियापदाचा वापर केला जातो. **used to** वापर करत असताना खालील नियमांचा विचार करावा लागतो.

- 1) वाक्यातील **would** काढून टाकावे लागते.
- 2) वाक्यातील **always** काढून टाकावे लागते.
- 3) वाक्यातील **was in the habit of** हे काढून टाकावे लागते.
- 4) वरील पैकी कोणतेही वाक्य आले असल्यास त्यास काढून त्याचा ऐवजी **used to** लिहावे लागते.

5) **used to** हे modal auxiliary असल्यामुळे त्यांच्या नंतर नेहमी क्रियापदाचे पहिलेच रूप येत असते.

1. सूत्र : - s+ used to + v<sub>1</sub> + o
2. सूत्र : - s+ would + v<sub>1</sub> + o
3. सूत्र : - s+ was/were in the habit of + v<sub>1</sub> ing + o

- 1) I was in the habit of playing chess.

Ans. I used to play chess.

- 2) You were in the habit of biting her nails.

Ans. You used to bite her nails.

- 3) He was in the habit of giving us tea at 7.00 am.

Ans. He used to give us tea at 7.00a.m.

- 4) She was in the habit of reading newspaper loudly.

Ans. She used to read newspaer loudly.

- 5) Child would cry.

Ans. Child used to cry.

- 6) We would give them sweets.

Ans. We used to would give them sweets.

7) They would sit near a cinema hall.

Ans. They used to sit near a cinema hall.

8) Boy always carried an umbrella.

Ans. Boy used to carry an umbrella.

11) Boys always called him banty.

Ans. Boys used to call him banty.

12) I would talk about shivaji.

Ans. I used to talk about shivaji.

14) You would start early morning.

Ans. You used to start early morning.

15) You would try to adjust the timing for him.

Ans. You used to try to adjust the timing for him.

16) He would wait his turn.

Ans. He used to wait his turn.

17) She would address us as madam.

Ans. She used to address us as madam.

18) Monkey would drop its child.

Ans. Monkey used to drop its child.

19) We would see movie.

Ans. We used to see movie

20) They would purchase book for u.p.s.c.

Ans. They used to purchase book for u.p.s.c.

21) Boy would leave the mine.

Ans. Boy used to leave the mine.

22) Boys would spring up.

Ans. Boys used to spring up.

- 1) दिलेल्या विधानाला पडताळण्यासाठी केल्या जाणाऱ्या संक्षिप्त प्रश्नाला Question tag म्हणतात.
- 2) दिलेले वाक्य जशास तसे लिहावे व स्वल्प विराम द्यावा.
- 3) वाक्य होकारात्मक असेल तर Question tag नकारात्मक वापरला जातो.
- 4) Question tag बनवताना “not” चा Short form (n't) फक्त वापरला जातो.
- 5) जर वाक्य साध्यावर्तमान काळात असेल don't किंवा doesn't हे साह्यकारी क्रियापद वापरतात.
- 6) जर वाक्य साधा भुतकाळात असेल तर didn't हे साह्यकारी क्रियापद वापरतात.
- 7) कर्ता पुरुषवाचक असेल he वापरावे स्त्री वाचक असेल she वापरावे.
- 8) वाक्यात दिलेला कर्ता जसास तसे वापरावा.
- 9) Question tag च्या शेवट Question Mark देणे अवश्यक आहे.
- 10) खालील अपादात्मक संक्षिप्त रूपे  
 Shall not = shan't                      can not = can't  
 will not = won't                      am not = aren't
- 11) जर वाक्याची सुरुवात Let's ने झाल्यास Question tag 'shall we' ? लिहावा.
- 12) जर वाक्याची सुरुवात मुळक्रियापदाने झाल्यास Question tag 'will you' ? लिहावा.  
 She goes to temple. She goes to temple, doesn't she ?  
 We used to go there, didn't we ?
- 13) Sharda is writing a novel. Sharda is writing a novel, isn't she?
- 14) It is not old today, isn't It ?

### Semi negativ words

इंग्रजीमध्ये little, few, hardly, scarcely, rarely, seldom. या शब्दांचा अर्थ जवळ जवळ नाही असा होतो. Question tag वापरताना हे शब्द आपण negatives word म्हणून संबोधतो म्हणून आपणास Question tag होकारार्थी वापरावा लागतो.

- 15) Mangesh seldom meets her. Mangesh seldom meets her, does he ?
- 16) Little progress has been made, has It ?



17) Few people know the answer, did they ?

### Exception - अपवाद

a few, a Little या शब्दांचा अगोदर a Article लागले तर या शब्दांना नकारार्थी न धरता होकारार्थी धरावे व tag नकारार्थी वापरावा.

नकारार्थी - होकारार्थी

little - a little few - a few

A few students went to picnic, didn't they? He has a few oranges, hasn't he ?

18) जर वाक्यात कर्ता this / that असेल तर Question tag लिहिताना It हे सर्वनाम वापरणे

1) This is my pen, isn't It ? 2) That is so beautiful, isn't It ?

19) जर वाक्यात कर्ता These / those असेल तर tag मध्ये They हे सर्वनाम वापरावे.

20) जर वाक्यात I am असेल तर Question tag ane't लिहावा जर वाक्यात I am not असेल तर Question tag am I लिहावा ?

1) I am henpacked, aren't I ? 2) I am not lazy, am I ?

21) वाक्यात जे साह्यकारी क्रियापद वापरल्या जाते तेच सा. की tag मध्ये वापरावे

1) I donot like you, do I ? 2) He does not eat this, does he ?

3) I did not comb, did I ? 4) I shall not cry, shall I ?

5) I will not spend, will I ? 6) I can not deceive you, can I ?

7) I could not reply you, could I ? 8) I May not come to day, may I ?

9) I Might not ask you, might I ? 10) I must not vote you, must I ?

11) I Should not rule on poor people, should I ?

12) I Would not fly in sky, would I ?

13) I Ought not to help notorious persons, ought I ?

22) Have जर मालकी हक्क किंवा मक्तेदारी दाखवण्यासाठी वापरलेले असेल तर Question tag हा नेहमी नियमानुसार करावा.

1) I have a car, haven't I ? 2) You have two car, haven't you ?

23) Anything, something, everything, nothing या शब्दांपैकी कोणत्याही शब्दाने वाक्य सुरू झाले तर Question tag मध्ये It कर्ता (subject) वापरा.

1) Nothing is here, is It ? 2) Everything is possible, isn't It ?

3) Something is not correct, is It ? 4) Nothing is special here, is It ?

5) Anything can happen, can't It ?

24) Anything, something, everything, nothing ,Anyone, noone, someone, Everyone या शब्दाने वाक्याची सुरुवात झाली तर Question tag मध्ये

They (subject) वापरावे लागते.

- 1) Someone helped the poor, didn't they ?2) Any one has come here, haven't they ?
- 3) Nobody is in the hall, are they ?4) Someone is coming, aren't they ?
- 5) Noone can do It, can they ? 6) Every will support you, won't they ?
- 7) Everyone can say, can't they ?

25) आज्ञार्थी वाक्याचा Question tag करताना वाक्य होकारार्थी असो किंवा नकारार्थी Question tag, Will you ? वापरावा.

- 1) Don't touch me , will you ? 2) Have a cup of tea ,will you ?

27) Let's चला करूया ते जर वाक्याची सुरुवात होत असेल तर tag मध्ये shall वापरावा.

- 1) Let us have a party, shall we ?2) Let's go there, shall we ?
- 3) Let us do this, shall we ?

28) Let ने वाक्याची सुरुवात होत असेल व वाक्यातून जर परवानगी दर्शविली असेल तर Question tag will you ? वापरावा.

- 1) Let him call them, will you ?2) Let her go, will you ?

29) जर विधानात्मक वाक्यामध्ये कर्ता Some of us= आम्हच्यापैकी काहीजन.

all of us = आम्ही सर्वजन

most of us= आम्हच्यापैकी बहुतेक जन.

None of us = आम्हच्यापैकी कोणीही नाही.

Every one of us= आम्हच्यापैकी प्रत्येकजन.

one of us= आम्हच्यापैकी एकटा.

Neither of us = आम्हच्या पैकी कोणीही नाही.

Any of us= आम्हच्यापैकी कोणीही एक

यापैकी कर्त्या (subject) असेल Question tag मध्ये we वापरावे. वरील कर्त्यापैकी us च्या ठिकाणी you असेल तर you वापरावे them असेल they वापरावे.

- 1) Either of you is responsible, aren't you ?

All of you = you Must of you = you

Some of you = you One of = you

any of you = you

30) जर you च्या ठिकाणी them असेल तर they वापरावे. All of them = they

- 1) I am a docter.Ans. I am a docter, aren't I ?

2) You were a lazy girl. Ans. You were a lazy girl, weren't you ?

3) You are playing. Ans. You are playing, aren't you ?

4) He dedicated his book.Ans. He dedicated his book,didn't he?

5) She was crazy.Ans. She was crazy, wasn't she ?

6) It is nice.Ans. It is nice, isn't it ?

7) We are late.Ans. We are late, aren't we ?

8) They hit the compound wall.

Ans. They hit the compound wall, don't they ?

10) Boy will give a book.Ans. Boy will give a book, won't he ?

11) Boys are orphaans.Ans.Boys are orphaans, aren't they ?

### Question tag.

1. Choose the proper Question tag for "I am innocent."  
A. Am I ?      **B. aren't I**      C. Am I not ?      D. Am not I ?
2. Choose the proper Question tag for "you are helping me."  
A. aren't you ?      B. are I ?      C. isn't you      D. are you ?
3. You have broken the chair "write Question tag."  
**A. Haven't you ?**      B. have you ?  
C. have you not      D. hadn't you ?
4. What is the question tag of "He can drive a motor car."  
A. can't she ?      B. can't he ?      C. can he ?      D. can not he ?
5. "She knows little about him" write the question tag  
A. Does she      B. Does he ?      **C. Doesn't she ?**      D. is she ?
6. "It is true" choose the proper question tag of given sentence.  
**A. isn't It ?**      B. is It ?      C. is not It ?      D. It is
7. Find out the Question tag of given sentence as we are ready to face any situation.  
A. Do we ?      B. don't we      **C. aren't we ?**      D. are not we ?
8. They have a little time write the question tag  
A. have they      B.      C.      D.
9. Gaganon will wake up early.  
A. will he ?      B. won't he ?      C. shall he ?      D. shan't he ?
10. students write on the black board.  
A. Do they ?      **B. Don't they ?**      C. will they ?      D. did't they ?
11. I am composing a poem Add question tag  
**A. Aren't I ?**      B. Are I ?      C. Am I ?      D. Amn't I ?
12. You did not present in school  
**A. Did you ?**      B. didn't you ?      C. Did you not      D. does
13. You sweep your house.  
A. Don't I ?      B. Don't he ?      **C. Don't you ?**      D. does not she ?
14. He cuts a tree.  
A. Do he      B. Doesn't he      **C. Doesn't he**      D. Do he
15. She eat cucumbers.  
**A. Didn't she ?**      B. Does she      C. Doesnt she ?      D. Didshe ?
16. It is false

17. A.is It ?      **B.Isn't It ?**      C.is not It ?      D. DoesIt  
We have won gold medes.
18. A.haven't I ?      **B.haven't we ?** C.have we ?      D.have we  
They had a old scooter.
19. A.had they      B.had not they C.hadn't they      D.did they  
every body is my friend
20. A.isIt ?      B.Isn't It      **C.does It**      D.anen't they ?  
Thes are Rams cows. B) Aren't they ?
21. I am not your friend.  
**A.Am I ?**      B.aren'tI ?      C.isI ?      D.are I ?
22. You should mot reply him.  
A.shouldn't you ?      B.can you ?  
**C.Should you ?**      D.should you ?
23. You must come to wedding party.  
**A.mustn't you ?**      B.must you ?  
C.Must you not ?      D.you must ?
24. Let hind dance.  
A.won't he ?      B.will he ?      C.shall we ?      **D.will you ?**
25. Let her get married.  
**A.will you ?**      B.      C.      D.
26. every thing is possible here, isn't It ?  
A.      B.      C.      D.
27. Don't waste you time.  
**1. will you ?**
28. They have nothing.  
A.haven't they ?      B. are they ?  
C.have they ?      D.aren't they ?
29. panita will help us.  
A.will she ?      **B.won't she ?** C.is she ?      D.isnt she ?
30. The farmers are not plolughing tomorrow.  
A.are they ?      B.aren't they ?      C.      D.
31. I needn't ask him  
A.needn'tI ?      **B.need I ?**      C.may I ?      D.mayn't I ?
32. You visit japan.

33. A.Dont you ? B.Do you ? C.did you ? D.didn't you ?  
You can take this book home.  
A.can you B.can't you C.can't you D.could you
34. He was absent  
A.was he ? **B.wasn't he ?** C.did he ? D.didn't he ?
35. She is not gully (दोषी)  
A.is she **B.is she ?** C.isn't she ? D.does she
36. It is very could now.  
A.was It ? B. It is ? C.is It D.is bt It ?
37. we don't see animals in their natural surrounding at a zoo.  
A.Did we ? B. didn't we ? C.ishe ? **D. dowe ?**
38. They hardly come to me  
**A.do they ?** B.doon't hey ? C.are they ? D.are they ?
39. Let Ram sleep  
A.Shall we ? **B.will you ?** C. will you ? D. will you
40. Children seddon go to school  
**A.Do they** B.Don't they C. are they D.are'nt they ?
41. I can go on foot.  
A. can't I ? B.could I ? **C.can't I ?** D. may I ?
42. Most of you have done well.  
**A.haven't you ?** B. C. D.
43. Use your commn sense  
A.won't you ? B.can't you **C.will you ?** D.shouldn'tyou ?
44. He usedn't to drink wine.  
**A.did he ?** B.didn't he C.does he D.doesn't he ?
45. She is pertect  
A.is she ? B.isn't she ? C.are she D.arent she ?
46. I magination is every thing  
**A.Isn't It ?** B.Is It C.Is It ? D.Isn't It
47. Let us walk together.  
**A.shall we ?** B.shall we C.will you D. will not you
48. They used to chew pan mascla.  
A.didn't It **B.didn't they ?** C.do they D.don't they ?
49. There is a well is nth village.

50. A.isn't they B.did not they C.did thay D.did he  
Boys used to drink wine.  
A.didn't they ? B.did not they  
C.did they ? D. did he ?
51. I am not in the wrong.  
A.aren't I B.did not they C.AMI ? D. AM I not ?
52. You used nt to abuse (शिष्या देणे)  
A.do you B.**did you ?** C. didnt D. use It
53. You have not sent this letter.  
A.Have you ? B.Have C. D.
54. He works very hard.  
A.Does he B.Does he ? C.Doesn't he ? D.Do he.
55. She is punctual.  
A.is she ? B.**isn't she ?** C.are they ? D.can she ?
56. Anything can occur.  
A.IsIt ? B.issn't It? C. con't It ? D.can It ?
57. Most of us dislike akohol.  
A.don't use B.**don't we ?** C.Dowe D.didwe
58. They rarely go there  
A.Does they B.doesnt they C.**Do they ?** D.don't they ?
59. A borking dog sedom bites.  
A.Is It ? B.isn't It ? C.does It ? D.doesn't It
60. All of them have completed the work.  
A.**haven't they ?** B.has they C.do they D.did they ?
61. Don't forget me (विसरणे)  
A.won't you ? B.will you ? C.won't you ? D.shall we
62. You had milk in the morning.  
A.did you B.didn't you C.didn't you ? D.do you
63. You contral your tongae  
A.Don't you B.Don't you ? C.Do you D.
64. He dane not face his teacher  
A.done he ? B.done mot he ? C. D.
65. She does not done to face her enemy  
A.does not she ? B.**does she** C. D.

66. Every thing is all right  
A.is It      B.is It ?      C.Isn't It      **D.Isn't It ?**
67. All of us can do this  
A.can use ?      B.can not use ?C.con't we ?      D. con we
68. Most of them don't come on the time.  
A.does they      **B.do they ?**      C.Do they      D. does he.
69. An horestperson has o money.  
A.Has he      **B.Has he ?**      C. Do he      D. Don't he ?
70. Any one can attent the meeting.  
A.coan't they ?B.can they ?      C.      D.
71. I am not worried what he says  
**A.Am I ?**      B.aren'te ?      C.isn't It ?      D.Don't I ?
72. You have writen a very long letter to me.  
**A.haven't you ?**B.Have you ?C.Have you      D. Do they ?
73. You will teach me.  
A.won't I ?      B.won't you ? C.Do you ?      D.Don't you ?
74. He will never give up.  
**A.will he ?**      B.will ever he ?C.will not he ? D.is not It ?
75. She wrote to him about hor wish to become an antress ( नायिका)  
A.did she      B.      C.      D.
76. That is sure  
A.Isn't It ?      B.is not It      **C.isn't It**      D.
77. We have reedived all the assing nments.  
A.isn't It ?      B. aren't we ? **C. haven't we** ?D.didn't we ?
78. They have receixed all the book.  
**A.haven't they**B.have they      C.has they      D.is thay
79. Rahul is a good player.  
A.is he ?      **B.isn't he**      C. is Rahul      D.is It ?
80. Few people knew the answer.  
**A.oid they ?**      B.Didnt they ? C.do they?      D.dont they ?
81. I am older than you ?  
A.isn't It ?      B.ain't I ?      **C.aren't I ?**      D.isn't It ?
82. If you workhard, you will get success  
**A.Won't you ?**B.Will you ?      C.Will you      D.Won't you.
83. You were late.

84. A.were you ? B.are you ? **C.wren` t you ?**D.aren` t you ?  
He will accept the proposal.  
A.will he ? **B.won` t he ?** C. he won` t D. he will
85. She never drink tea.  
**A.Does she** B.Doesn` t she C.Doshe ? D. isn` t I she ?
86. It is raining  
A.is If ? **B. isn` t It ?** C. are It ? D. does It ?
87. Let` s go  
**A.Shall we ?** B.shan` t we C. shall we D. will we ?
88. They can` t harm you now.  
**A.can they ?** B. can` t they ? C.do It ? D. is It ?
89. Life goes on.  
**A.doesn` t It ?** B. does It ? C. do It ? D. is It ?
90. Those are naughty boys  
A.Do they ? **B. aren` t they ?**C. are they ? D. is they ?
91. I do not smoke.  
**A.Do I ?** B.Dont I ? C. isn` t I? D. aen` t I ?
92. You had not called him  
A.had you B.had you ? **C.hadn` t you ?**D.have you ?
93. You had your lunch at 2 o` clock  
A.Did you B.Didn` t you ? **C.Do you** D.Dont you ?
94. He is on intelligent Student  
A.wasn` t he ? B. isn` t he ? C.is he ? D. Was he ?
95. She has done It well  
A.have she ? B.has she ? **C. hasn` t she ?**D. have she
96. Somthing is wrong  
**A.isn` t It ?** B.is It C.is It ? D.isn` t It ?
97. We all are players  
A.are we ? **B.aren` t we ?** C. Dowe ? D. Don` t we ?
98. No body was presnt  
A.are they ? B.aren` t they ? **C.were they ?** D.weren` t they?
99. Ashok is on army officer  
**A.isn` t he ?** B. wasn` t he ? C.didn` t he ? D. doesn` t he ?
100. Childredn have done It well.  
**A.haven` t they ?**B.have they C.aren` t they D.Do they ?



**Voice चे दोन प्रकार आहेत. 1. Active Voice - कर्तरी प्रयोग. 2. Passive Voice - कर्मणी प्रयोग. जेव्हा क्रिया कर्त्याकडून घडली जाते तेव्हा त्या वाक्यात Active voice असे म्हणतात. उदा. I eat a banana.**

**परंतु क्रिया ही कर्त्याकडून न घडता कर्माकडून घडली जाते तेव्हा त्या वाक्याला Passive Voice असे म्हणतात. उदा. A banana is eaten by me.**

**A.V. चे P.V. मध्ये रूपांतर करताना खालील नियमांचा उपयोग करावा.**

- i) कर्ता आणि कर्माची आदलाबदल करावी.
- ii) P.V. मध्ये कर्त्याच्या नंतर कर्त्याला व काळाला अनुसरून to be योग्य सहाय्यकारी विभक्त्या वापरावे.
- iii) P.V. मध्ये नेहमी क्रियापदाचे तिसरे रूप येते.
- iv) तिसऱ्या रूपानंतर जर वाक्यामध्ये द्वितीय कर्म असेल तर वापरावे.
- v) त्यानंतर by वापरून खालीलप्रमाणे कर्त्याची द्वितीय विभक्ती वापरावी.

4. सर्वनामाच्या द्वितीय विभक्त्या माहित असणे आवश्यक आहे.

| प्रथमा | द्वितीया | प्रथमा | द्वितीया |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| I      | Me       | He     | Him      |
| You    | You      | She    | Her      |
| You    | You      | It     | It       |
|        |          | They   | Them     |

यावरून कर्माचे सुद्धा दोन प्रकार पडतात. 1) Direct object 2) Indirect object जेव्हा वाक्यातील क्रियापदाला what चा प्रश्नार्थक शब्दाने प्रश्न विचारून जे उत्तर मिळते त्या कर्माला Direct object म्हणतात. Direct object हे सहसा वस्तु, पदार्थ, पक्षी, ठिकाण यांची नावे असतात. जेव्हा वाक्यातील क्रियापदाला whom या प्रश्नार्थक शब्दाने प्रश्न विचारून जे उत्तर मिळत त्यास Indirect object मिळते. सहसा पुरुषांची नावे, स्त्रियांची नावे, प्राण्याची नावे सर्वनामाच्या द्वितीय विभक्त्या Indirect object असे म्हणतात.

## काही महत्त्वपूर्ण सूत्र

### A.V.

### P.V.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1) S+V <sub>1</sub> + O                        | O + am,is,are,+P.P. + by + S             |
| 2)S+V <sub>2</sub> + O                         | O + was,were+P.P. + by + S               |
| 3)S+Shall/ will+V <sub>1</sub> + O             | O + Shall be / will be +P.P. + by + S    |
| 4)S+am, is, are+V <sub>1</sub> ing+ O          | O +am, is, are+ being+P.P. + by + S      |
| 5)S+was, were+V <sub>1</sub> ing+ O            | O +was, were+ being+P.P. + by + S        |
| 6)S+Shall be / will be +V <sub>1</sub> ing +O  | No passive voice                         |
| 7)S+have/has+p.p + O                           | O +have / has + been +P.P. + by + S      |
| 8)S+had +p.p + O                               | O +had+ been +P.P. + by + S              |
| 9)S+shall/ will +have+p.p + O                  | O+shall/ will +have+ been +P.P. + by + S |
| 10) S + model auxiliaries + v <sub>1</sub> + O | O+model auxiliaries + be +P.P.+ by +s    |

1. I read Novel. Ans. Novel is read by me.
  2. You drink tea. Ans. Tea is drunk by you.
  3. You eat a mango. Ans. A mango is eaten by you.
  4. He writes a letter to our friends.  
Ans. A letter is written to our friends by him.
  5. She made a kite. Ans. A kite was made by her.
  6. Cat eats a rat. Ans. A rat is eaten by cat.
  7. We brought a pen. Ans. A pen was brought by us.
  8. They were drinking tea. Ans. Tea was being drunk by them.
  9. Sanju Gawalwad is drawing a picture.  
Ans. A picture is being drawn by Sanju Gawalwad.
  10. The tortoise had bitten a rope.  
Ans. A rope had been bitten by the tortoise.
  11. I will smash you. Ans. you will be smashed by me.
  12. You can convince her. Ans. She can be convinced by you.
- वाक्यात विनंती म्हणजेच please वगैरे शब्द असेल तर P.v. मध्ये you are Requested to ची रचना करावी लागते.**
13. Please help me. Ans. You are requested to help me.
  14. Write this address, please. Ans. You are requested to write this address.

- 15 Don't eat this apple. Ans. Let not this apple be eaten.
- 16 He has told us. Ans. We have been told by him.
17. She kissed me on my cheek.  
Ans. I was kissed on my cheek by her.
18. She left the room. Ans. The room was left by her.
19. I believe you. Ans. You are believed by me.
20. I had given her a stereo. Ans. A stereo had been given to her by me.
- 21 She passed the ring around the room.  
Ans. The ring was passed around the room by her.
22. I over heard a coversation.  
Ans. I coversation was overheard by me.
23. I should compare my performance.  
Ans. My performance should be compared by him.
24. They finshed the Job. Ans. The job was finished by them.
25. They are doing serious work.  
Ans. Serious work is being done by them.
26. I hailed am autoriksha. Ans. An autoriksha wa hailed by me.
27. He hailed another auto. Ans. An other auto was hailed by him.
28. I saw a board. Ans. A board was seen by me.
24. I saw a notice. Ans. A notice was seen by me.
25. I am requesting him. Ans. You are being requested by him.
26. I saw him. Ans. He was seen by me.
27. I would evaluate his wound.  
Ans. His wound would be evaluated by me.
28. I asked him. Ans. He was asked me.
29. He told me. Ans. I was told by him.
30. She had not recognized him.  
Ans. He had not been recgnized by her.
31. He left his job. Ans. His job was left by him.
34. He makes them. Ans. They are made by him.

35. He finds the questions.  
Ans. The questions are found by him.
36. The questions reflect the children inquisitive minds.  
Ans. The children inquisitive mind is reflected by the question.
37. He plays the role of pupil.  
Ans. The role of pupil is played by him.
38. They are meeting him.  
Ans. He was being met by him.
39. He dedicated his book.  
Ans. His book was dedicated to him.
40. He told his students.  
Ans. His students were told by him.
41. Chawala would remain a source of pride.  
Ans. A source of pride would be remained by Chawala.
42. He managed a hostel.  
Ans. A hostel was managed by him.
43. He attended mammoth meeting.  
Ans. Mammoth meeting was attended by him.
44. He took a pledge to wear khuddar.  
Ans. A pledge was taken to wear khaddar by him.
45. He established a network of coking.  
Ans. A network of coking was established by him.
46. They cultivated waste land.  
Ans. Waste land was cultivated by them.
47. Kapil led the Indian cricket team.  
Ans. The Indian cricket team was led by them.
48. It offers them a chance to earn a living.  
Ans. They are offered a chance to earn a living by it.
49. You hit the compound wall.  
Ans. The compound wall was hit by me.
50. Suresh hit the second ball.  
Ans. The second ball was hit by Suresh.
51. Father would drop him.  
Ans. He would be dropped by father.
52. Abhishek could see his classmates.  
Ans. His classmates could be seen by Abhishek.
53. Wash your face.  
Ans. Let your face be washed.

54. He called it demonstration of prodigious excellence.  
 Ans. Demonstration of prodigious excellence was called to it by him.
55. Mr. Anusha will recite the name of all the tamil calender years.  
 Ans. The names of all the Tamil calendedr years will be recited by Mr. Anusha.
56. He had seen them. Ans. They had been seen by him.
57. He recited the names of the Noble laureates in phys ics.  
 Ans. The names of the Noble laureats were recited in physice sci ence 190 by him.
58. Abhishek will tell you a satistics for that match.  
 Ans. You will be told a statistics for that match by Abhishek.
59. The first ball almost knocked the wicket.  
 Ans. The wicket was almost knoced by the first ball.
60. You will miss the bus. Ans. The bus will be missed by you.
61. My father took me to the principles office.  
 Ans. I was taken to the principles office by my father.
62. You can send personal and business related message.  
 Ans. Personal and business related message can be send by you.
63. Each camuputer reads the e-mail adress.  
 Ans. The e-mail adress is read by each computer.
64. You can send e-mail. Ans. E-mail can be send by you.
65. The industry serves millions of people.  
 Ans. Millions of people are served by the industry.
66. We will not discuss them.  
 Ans. They wil be discussed by us.
67. Mass emigration would have solved the problem of population.  
 Ans. The problem of population would have been solved by mass emogation.
68. Another musician plays the cymbals.  
 Ans. The cymbals are plays the other musician.

69. The artist use elaborate costumes.

Ans. Elaborate costumes are used by the vocal music.

70. Two singers provide the vocal music.

Ans. The vocal music is provided by two singers.

71. Some called it Bharatam.

Ans. It was called Bharatam by some.

72. This had found a charming expression in pata chitra.

Ans. A charming wxpression had been found in pata chitra by this.

73. This had found a charming expression in pata chitra.

Ans. Their theme of painting was mostly derived by them.

74. They sing simple narrative song.

Ans. Simple nsrrative song is sung is sung by them.

75. I read my writings. Ans. My writings are read by me.

76. She will give me all the support.

Ans. I will be given all th support by her.

77. They remove all my firedness.

Ans. All my firedness is eemoved by them.

78. We invited her. Ans. She was invited us.

79. I pumped up all the courage.

Ans. all the courage was pumped up by me.

80. I found a begger. Ans. A begger was found by me.

81. Sadhu waswani bathed the body of the begger.

Ans. The body of the begger was bathed by sadhu sadhu Waswani

82. He gave the cap to the begger.

Ans. The cap was given to the begger.

83. The neighbours give us little things from time to time.

Ans. We were given the little things from time to time by the nighbours.

84. She forgot her grief. Ans. Her grief was forgotten by her.

85. Sony helps her mother. Ans. Her mother is helped by sony.

86. The blind musician fed them with fruits.  
Ans. They were fed with fruits by blind musician.
87. The robber picked up his dagger.  
Ans. His dagger was picked up by the robber.
88. You can kill me. Ans. I can be killed by you.
89. The birds brought little fruits in their beaks.  
Ans. Little fruits were brought in their beaks by the birds.
90. I must offer some fruits to you.  
Ans. Some fruits must be offered to you by me.
91. I am taking his life. Ans. His life was being taken by me.
92. He grabbed the strap of her handbag.  
Ans. The strap of her handbag was grabbed by him.
93. Chinmay kicked it. Ans. It was kicked by Chinmay.
94. He dropped Neha's handbag.  
Ans. Neha's handbag was dropped by him.
95. She would never put her foot on the earth.  
Ans. Her foot would never be put on the earth by her.
96. He flung the boy towards some empty seats.  
Ans. The boy was flung towards some empty seats by him.
97. She looked her arms around his neck.  
Ans. Her arms were looked around his neck by her.
98. Shambhu saw us. Ans. We were seen by Shambhu.
99. Move the payal. Ans. Let the payal be moved.
100. You can't call her a tigress.  
Ans. She can't be called a tigress by you.
101. I heard a slapping sound. Ans. A slapping sound was heard by me.
102. She rubbed her neck. Ans. Her neck was rubbed by her.
103. Markman Rajverdhansingh Rothore created History.  
Ans. History was created by Markman Rajvardhan Singh Rothore.
104. Rothore rattled up 44 points. Ans. 44 points were rattled up by Rothore.

105. An India Based British Soldier Norman prichered had won two athletic silver medal.
- Ans. Two athletics silver medal had been won by an India Based British Soldier Norman prichered.
106. No body can stop you. Ans. You can be stopped by nobody.
107. He missed his second shot. Ans. His second shot was missed by him.
108. He missed two consecutive shots.
- Ans. Two consecutive shots were missed by him.
109. Ahmed Almakatoum took the first position.
- Ans. The first position was taken by Ahmed Almakatoun.
110. Wang also committed some mistakes.
- Ans. Some mistakes were committed by wang.
112. Her mother encouraged her.
- Ans. She was encouraged by her mother.
113. She removed the brace. Ans. The brace was removed by her.
114. She told him. Ans. He was told by her.
115. She won her first gold medal.
- Ans. Her first gold medal was won by her.
116. Wilma beat jutta a second time.
- Ans. Jutta was beaten a second time by wilma.
117. She dropped the baton. Ans. The baton was dropped by her.



## Passive चे Active

by च्या नंतरची द्वितीया विभक्ती त्याची प्रथमा घ्यावी नाम असेल तर नाम लिहावे.  
त्यानंतर सुत्रानुसार क्रियापद लिहावे. तसेच सुत्रानुसार साह्यकारी क्रियापद लिहावे.  
त्यानंतर passive वाक्यातील कर्ता लिहावा. पुरक भाग वाक्याच्या शेवटी लिहावा.

1. He was given shelter by Khalvinker.

Ans. Khalvinker gave him shelter.

2. The statue of Queen Victoria was defeced with tur.

Ans. They defeced the statue of Queen Victoria with tur.

3. Waste land was acquired by Rayat Shikshan Sanstha.

Ans. Rayat Shikshan Sanstha acquired wasteland.

4. Travel agencies are headed by a Manager.

Ans. A manger heads travel anagencies.

5. Different Kind of digestive secrdion are produced by the atomach for variant food.

Ans. The stomach produces different kind of digeative secretion for variant food.

6. Food and discussion should not be mixed.

Ans. You should not mix food and discuss.

7. Aluminium is acted upon by both food and alkalis.

Ans. Both food and alkalis at upon Aluminium.

8. I was offered a well paid job on a magazing in Hong kong .

Ans. A magazine in Hong kong offered me a well paid job

9. It was danced as a solo performance by Devadasis.

Ans. Devadasis dances it as a solo performance.

10. The dancer is directed by the natuvar.

Ans. The Natuvar directs the dancer.

11. Goddess like manasa were glorified for their greatness.

Ans. People glorified goddess like Mansa for ther greatness.

12. A single piece of cloth is used by the scroll painters for drewing the secnes.

- Ans. The scroll painters use a single piece of cloth for drawing the scenes.
13. I was suddenly gripped by shyness.
- Ans. Shyness suddenly gripped me.
14. Lunch is made by my very own mother.
- Ans. My very own mother make lunch.
15. Their minds are burdened with fear. Ans. Fear burdens their minds.
16. Payals mother was killed with fear.
- Ans. Poachers killed payals mother.
17. She had never been beatn. Ans. No one had ever beaten her.
18. The word was frist used by ther Czach writer Karel Capek.
- Ans. The Czech writer Karel capek frist used the word.

**A.V. चे प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य असेल तर खालीलप्रमाणे P.V. बनवतात.**

- Do-am, is, are      Does-am, is, are      Did      -was, were
1. Do you eat a mango ?Ans. Is a mango eatten by you ?
  2. Does he make a kite ?Ans. Is a kite made by him ?
  3. Did she bring a book ?Ans. Was a book brought by her ?
  4. Are they giving sweets ?Ans. Are sweets being given by them ?
  5. Was a man beating him ?Ans. Was he being beaten by a man ?
  6. Has she guided the boys ?Ans. Have the boys been guided by her ?
  7. How did they manage it ?Ans. How was it manged by them ?
  8. Who gave it to you ?Ans. By whon was given to you ?

**Infinitive च्या जागी Gerund च्या ठिकाणी Infinitive वापरता येते.**

तेव्हा वाक्याच्या अर्थात कोणताच बदल होत नाही.

1) He loves going to market. Ans. He loves to go to market.

2) Killing even wild animals is cruel.

Ans. To kill even wild animals is cruel.

3) Rama likes playing football. Ans. Rama likes to play football.

4) Teaching is good career. Ans. To teach is good career.

5) Studying math will get good job. Ans. To study math will get good job.

6) Reading a book isn't working for some people.

Ans. To read a book isn't working for some people.

7) Walking on the meadow is not so simple.

Ans. To walk on the meadow is not so simple.

8) You must stop thinking about it.

Ans. You must stop to think about it.

9) I like meeting visitors. Ans. I like to meet visitors.

10) Give up waiting at the doorstep. Ans. Give up to wait at the doorstep.

11) Give up slaving for other people. Ans. Give up to slave for other people.

12) We hated going to Biloli. Ans. We hated to go to Biloli.

13) I like sleeping early at night. Ans. I like to sleep early night.

14) He hated going to relatives on Sunday.

Ans. He hated to go to relatives on Sunday.

15) Teaching English is his job. Ans. To teach English is his job.

16) Knowing your own faults is improving yourself.

Ans. To know your own faults is improving yourself.

17) Resting is rusting. Ans. To rest is to rust.

18) She began laughing. Ans. She began to laugh.

19) We decided going there. Ans. We decided to go there.

20) I love driving a fast car. Ans. I love to drive a fast car.

Use Gerund

- 21) They like to play cricket. Ans. They like playing cricket.  
22) Girls like to sing. Ans. Girls like singing.  
23) She is learning to drive. Ans. She is learning driving.  
24) To die is better than to surrender. Ans. Dying is better than surrendering.  
25) To see is to believe. Ans. Seeing is believing.  
26) She began to work quietly. Ans. She began working quietly.  
27) They disliked visiting that village. Ans. They disliked to visit that village.  
28) She stopped to write a letter. Ans. She stopped writing a letter.  
29) Teach me to swim. Ans. Teach me swimming.  
30) To make mistake is very common. Ans. Making mistake is very common.  
31) I wanted to buy a birthday present  
Ans. I wanted buying a birthday present.  
32) I did not mean to make you cry.  
Ans. I did not mean making you cry.  
33) She went in to the bathroom to wash her hair.  
Ans. She went in to the bathroom washing her hair.  
34) It was thrilling to hear the collective sigh.  
Ans. Hearing the collective sigh was thrilling.  
35) I stayed to help clean up. Ans. I stayed helping clean up.  
36) I like to hear such statement. Ans. I like hearing such statements.  
37) The Government also need to make use of his talent.  
Ans. The Government also need making use of his talent.  
38) They have finished reciting it. Ans. They have finished to recite it.  
39) He asked them to emulate the example.  
Ans. He asked them emulating the example.  
40) They didn't allow us to search for the ball.  
Ans. They didn't allow us searching for the ball.  
41) Playing is a waste of time. Ans. To play is waste of time.  
42) I managed to walk to the class. Ans. I managed walking to the class.  
43) I tried to read a book. Ans. I tried reading a book.

# PUNCTUATION

## (विरामचिन्हे)

विरामचिन्हाना वाक्यात अत्यंत महत्त्व आहे. विरामचिन्हाच्या वापरामुळे अर्थ दोष होत नाहीत. तसेच वाचन सुधारते. वाक्यमध्ये कोठे थाबावे, कोणत्या शब्दावर जोर द्यावा हे कळते. वाक्यामध्ये अर्थदोष होत नाही. **पुर्ण विराम The Full stop [.]**

**नियम: 1. विधानात्मक व अज्ञाथी वाक्याच्या शेवटी पुर्णविराम द्यावा.**

Ex. I am your brother Ans. I am your brother. Stand up Stand up.

2. शब्दाच्या संक्षिप्त रुपानंतर पुर्णविराम द्यावा.

Ex. Rohan said i am b a and my wife is bsc

Ans. Rohan said i am B. A. and my wife is B.sc.

**2. प्रश्न चिन्ह : The QUESTION MARK [?]**

नियम : ज्या वाक्याची सुरुवात why, When आशा प्रश्नवाचक शब्दाने होते अगर सहाय्यकारी किर्यापदाने हाते त्या वाक्याच्या शेवटी हे चिन्ह देतात.

Ex. What is your girlfriend. What is your girlfriend ?

**3. उद्गारवाचक चिन्ह : THE MARK OF EXCLAMATION[!]**

भावना व्यक्त केलेली असेल तर त्या शब्दानंतर किंवा वाक्यानंतर हे चिन्ह द्यावे तसेच उद्गार वाचक शब्दानंतर अगर वाक्याच्या शेवटी हे चिन्ह द्यावे. असे वाक्य आनंद, दुःख, आश्चर्य, खेद अशा भावना व्यक्त करते.

Ex. What a beautiful thing this is. Ans. What a beautiful thing this is !

**4. स्वप्नविराम : THE COMMA [,]**

1. वाक्यामध्ये थोडावेळ थांबण्यासाठी स्वल्पविराम द्यावा.

2. वाक्यामध्ये संबोधनपर शब्द आलेला असेल तर तो इतर शब्दापासून वेगळा दाखविण्यासाठी त्या शब्द अलिकडे व पलिकडे स्वल्पविराम देतात.

3. अवतरण चिन्ह जेथे सुरु होते त्याच्या खाली स्वल्पविराम देतात.

4. एकाच प्रकारचे शब्द वाक्य आलेले असतील तर ते वगळे दाखविण्यासाठी स्वप्नविराम देतात.

Ex. Sit down, Reshma, come in.

सिद्धार्थचे Si ध्दांत Shiप्र व Shितल पणे Shi का .

Ex. Pooja, Arati, Arachana, Aradhana and Samadhan.

### 5. अर्धविराम : THE SEMICOLON [;]

वाक्यामध्ये स्वल्पाविरामपेक्षा थोडावेळ अधिक थांबावयाचे असते तेव्हा अर्धविराम वापरतात.

Ex. You are a brave; you are kind.

### 6. अपूर्णविराम/ विसर्ग : THE COLON [:]

अर्धविरामा पेक्षा अधिक लांब परंतु पूर्णविरामापेक्षा कमी वेळ वाक्यात थांबण्यासाठी हे चिन्ह देतात. एखादे कोटेशन सांगणेसाठी हे चिन्ह वापरतात.

Ex. They said: He runs fast.

### 7. अवतरण चिन्ह : INVERTED COMMAS [ ]

बोलणाऱ्या व्यक्तीच्या तोंडचे इतर शब्दापासून वेगळे दाखविण्यासाठी या चिन्हाचा वापर करतात. अवतरण चिन्हे एकरी आणि दुहेरी अशी दोन प्रकारची आहेत. मोठ्या वाक्यासाठी दुहेरी अवतरण चिन्ह वापरतात व शब्दासाठी एकरी अवतरण चिन्ह वापरतात.

Ex. She said, "Seema will come soon"

### 8. संयोग चिन्ह : THE HYPHEN [-]

1. या चिन्हाचा उपयोग दोन किंवा अधिक शब्दापासून एक तयार केलेला असतो तेव्हा त्यामध्ये हे चिन्ह देतात.

2. हे चिन्ह म्हणजे डॅश पेक्षा लहान आडवी रेषा असते. ९

Mother- in law. - सासू Brother- in law - मेहूना

Father - in law - सासरा Sister - in law - मेहूनी

### 9. अपसरण चिन्ह : THE DASH [-]

या चिन्हाचा उपयोग एखादे स्पष्टीकरण दिलेले असते ते वेगवेगळे दाखविण्यासाठी करतात. हे चिन्ह म्हणजे आडवी रेषा होय.

### 10. मोठी अक्षरे : THE CAPITAL LETTERS

1. प्रत्येक नवीन वाक्याची सुरुवात Capital Letters ने करावी.

2. कवितेच्या प्रत्येक ओळीतील पहिले अक्षर मोठे काढावे.

3. विशेषनामाचे पहिले अक्षर मोठे (Capital) असते.

4. वार, महिने, उत्सव व सण यांच्या नावाचे पहिले अक्षर मोठे (Capital).

5. नद्या, पर्वत, गावाची नावे व व्यक्तीची नावे मोठ्या अक्षराने सुरु करावीत.

6. पदव्या व अद्वितीय व्यक्तीची नावे अक्षराने सुरु करावीत.

7. परमेश्वरासाठी येणारी शब्द व परमेश्वरासाठी वापरलेली सर्वनाम मोठ्या अक्षराने सुरु करावीत.

8. अवतरण चिन्हातील पहिले अक्षर मोठे काढावे.
9. I हे सर्वनाम आणि O हे अक्षर स्वतंत्र आल्यास मोठ्या अक्षरात लिहावे.
- Ex. The Yamuna, The Lord, The Mayor of London, etc.Examples
1. She will unfailingly exclaim it is an excellent piece.
- Ans. She will unfailingly exclaim, it is an excellent piece.
2. But in my heart it is a Mothers day.
- Ans. But, in my heart, it is a Mothers day
3. Why are we here asked boy to his mother.
- Ans. Why are here? asked a boy to his mother.
4. I am sorry Momma!Ans. I am sorry Momma!
5. Oh honey I am happy she told me.
- Ans. Oh honey I am happy! she told me.
6. Oh its ok he said and added is a pleasure waifing for you.
- Ans. Oh! its Ok he said and added, Its a pleasure waiting for you.
8. no parking no smoking no admission visitors cars not allowed so on and forth.
- Ans. No parking No somoking No admission Visitors cars not allowed and so on and so forth.
9. What does the term hero mean to you.
- Ans. What does the term hero mean to you ?

## Remove 'too' use so ... that.

Remove 'too' चा अर्थ 'इतका.....की..... नाही' असा होतो एखाद्या वाक्याचे Remove too करणे म्हणजेच त्या वाक्यामध्ये so..... that चा वापर करणे होय. Remove too करत असताना खालील बाबींचा विचार करावा लागतो

1. too वगळून So वापरावे. 2. to वगळून that वापरावे.
3. पहिल्या वाक्यात am, is, are असेल तर दुसऱ्या वाक्यात can not वापरावे.
4. पहिल्या वाक्यात was, were असेल तर दुसऱ्या वाक्यात could not वापरावे.
5. जर पहिल्या वाक्यामध्ये कर्ता असेल तर तोच कर्ता घ्यावा. जर नसेल तर पुरुषवाचक नामाविषयी he व स्त्रीवाचक नामाऐवजी She वापरावे.
6. जर for सोबत कर्त्याची द्वितीय विभक्ती आल्यास खालीलप्रमाणे बदल करावे.

for me = that I

for you = that you

for you = that you

for him = that he

for her = that she

Ex. Pranita is too shy to speak. for it = that it

Ans. Pranita is so shy that she can't speak. that we

2. He was too weak to walk. for them = that they

Ans. He was so weak that he couldn't walk.

Ex. It is too dark for me to read easily.

Ans. It is so dark that I can't read easily.

2. It was too high for him to reach there.

Ans. It was so high that he couldn't reach there.

**नपुंसकलिंगी कर्ता.....too ..... to ची रचना असलेली वाक्य.**

1. too ऐवजी so 2. to ऐवजी that

3. It कर्ता वापरून passive रचना

4. किंवा one वापरून active ची रचना

Ex. Tea is too hot to drink. Ans. Tea is so hot that it can't be drunk.

Tea is hot that it can't be drunk.

2. Tree was so tall it couldn't be claimed up.

Ans. Tree was so tall it couldn't be claimed up.

Tree was so tall one couldn't claimed up.



- Ans. Rohini is so weak that she can't run fast.
2. I am too busy to go out. Ans. I am so busy that I can not go out.
- Ex. It is too dark for me to read easily. Ans. It is so dark that I can't read easily.
3. You are too lazy to walk. Ans. You are so lazy that you can't walk.
4. He is too shy to ask for help. Ans. He is so shy that he can't ask for help.
5. He is too proud to learn. Ans. He is so proud that he can't learn.
6. He is too poor to keep servant. Ans. He is so poor that he can't keep servant.
7. He is too honest to accept bribe.
- Ans. He is so honest that he can't accept bribe.
8. He is too old to walk. Ans. He is so old that he can't walk.
9. He is too tired to wait. Ans. He is so tired that he can't wait.
10. You are too young to understand.
- Ans. You are so young that you can't understand.
11. He is too thirsty to sit. Ans. He is so thirsty that he can't sit.
12. Kajal was so late to hear the first speech.
- Ans. Kajir was so late that she couldn't hear the first speech.
13. Najir was too weak to play. Ans. Najir was too weak to play.
14. Rathod was too late to catch the bus.
- Ans. Rathod was so late that he could catch the bus.
15. The board is too hard for him to write on it.
- Ans. The board is so hard that he can't write on it.
16. A pen is too fat for her to use. Ans. A pen is so fat that she can't use
17. A book was too small for me to put it.
- Ans. A book was so small that i couldn't put it.
18. A chair was too old for Mangesh to sit on it.
- Ans. A chair was so old that Mangesh couldn't sit on it.
19. The sum is too difficult for me to do.
- Ans. The sum is so difficult that I can't do.
20. It is too late for us to do anything this evening.
- Ans. It is so late we can't do anything this evening.
21. The light was too dim for jim to see the tiger.
- Ans. The light was so dim that jim couldn't see the tiger.
22. The slippers were too large for her to wear properly.
- Ans. The slippers were so large that she couldn't wear properly.
23. It was too cold for me to go out.
- Ans. It was so cold that I couldn't go out.

एका पेक्षा दुसरी गोष्ट अधिक पसंद असेल तर Prefer .... to चा वापर करतात. Prefer to वापरत असताना क्रियापदाचा बदल नामामध्ये करावा. आवडते हे सांगण्यासाठी prefer to चा वापर करतात. याचा वापर करताना खलील नियम वापरावेत.

1. like ..... better than चे वाक्य like च्या ठिकाणी prefer लिहावे.  
Like- prefer likes- prefers  
liked- preferred 2. better than च्याठिकाणी to लिहावे.
- B) not किंवा as much as असल्यास 1. वाक्यातील कर्ता लिहावा.
2. त्याच्यापुढे prefer लिहावे. 3. त्याच्यापुढे as much as च्याठिकाणी वाक्यांश लिहावा.
4. नंतर to लिहावे. 5. to च्या नंतर च्या पुढच्या वाक्यांश लिहावा.
1. Kajal likes poem better than Novel.  
Ans. Kajal prefers poem to novel. 2. She likes a dog better than cat.  
Ans. She prefers a dog better than cat. 3. Kausar likes Latur than Bombay.  
Ans. Kausar prefers Latur to Bombay.
4. The old man doesn't like city as much as village.  
Ans. The oldman prefers village to city.
5. I don't like farming as much as travelling.  
Ans. I prefer travelling to farming.
6. We don't like travelling by much as travelling by bus.  
Ans. We prefer travelling by bus to train.
7. I don't like painting as much as reading.  
Ans. I don't like painting as much as reading.
8. We like driving better than scattig. Ans. We like driving to scattig.
9. I like music better than planting. Ans. I prefer planting to music.
10. I don't like walking as much as swimming.  
Ans. I prefer walking to swimming.
11. My uncle likes tea better than coffee.  
Ans. My uncle Prefrs tea to coffee.
12. He likes cricket better than hockey.  
Ans. He prefers cricket to hockey.
13. He likes watching T. V. better than wrting drama.  
Ans. He prefers watching. T. V. to wrting drama.
14. Children likes playing to working.  
Ans. Children like playing better than working.

इंगजीमये औपचारिक पद्धतीने विनंती करण्याचा प्रसंग तसेच अनौपचारिक पद्धतीने विनंती करण्याचा प्रसंग येतो. अशा वेळेस अज्ञाथी वाक्याचे विनंती वाचक वाक्यध्ये रूपांतर करावे लागते. त्याचे नियम खलील प्रमाणे आहेत.

1. फक्त please वापरुन Give me your pen please.
  2. वाक्यात सुरवातीस will you please किंवा can please वापरुन प्रश्नार्थक रूपाने विनंती करता येते.
- Ex. Will you please give me your pen? Ans. Can you give me your pen?
3. परंतु कधी कधी विनंती आधिक प्रभावी करण्यासाठी would you लावुन शेवटी प्रश्न चिन्ह द्या.
1. Would you Change the voice? Ans. Will you change the voice?
  2. Ask you question.
- Ans. Will you please ask your question? Can you please ask your question?  
Would you please ask your question?

## KINDS OF SENTENCES

पूर्ण अर्थाच्या बोलण्याला वाक्य असे म्हणतात. इंग्रजीमध्ये खालील प्रमाणे वाक्याचे चार प्रकार आहेत.

1. Assertive Sentence (विधान वाक्य)
2. Imperative Sentence (अज्ञार्थी वाक्य)
3. Interrogative Sentence (प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य)
4. Exclamatory Sentence (उद्गारवाचक वाक्य)

### 1. Assertive Sentence

ज्या वाक्यामध्ये विधान केलेले असते तसेच ज्या वाक्याच्या अर्थाबद्दल आपल्या मनात संभ्रम निर्माण होत नाही व ज्या वाक्यची रचना S + V + O/C अशी असते अशा वाक्याला विधान वाक्य (Assertive Sentence) असे म्हणतात.

i) Payal is a good girl.

ii) Kajal is not reading a lesson. iv) They run fast.

iii) He sings a song.

v) She does not eat a mango

### 2) Imperative Sentence

vi) You are not a good boy.

ज्या वाक्यातून आज्ञा किंवा हुकूम केला जातो अशा वाक्यांना अज्ञार्थी वाक्य असे म्हणतात. किंवा ज्या वाक्याची सुरुवात मुख्य क्रियापदाने होत असते. अशा वाक्यांना अज्ञार्थी

i) Open your bag.

ii) Read this lesson. iv) Close the door.

iii) Come here.

v) Bring me a pen.

नकारार्थी आज्ञाची सुरुवात Don't ने होत असते.

.i) Don't eat this apple. ii) Don't touch the wire.

iii) Don't jump in to the river. 3) **Interrogative Sentence**

ज्या वाक्यातून प्रश्न विचारला जातो, त्या वाक्याला Interrogative Sentence प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य असे म्हणतात. प्रश्नार्थक वाक्याचे दोन प्रकार आहेत.

**A) Yes / No question.** ज्या प्रश्नांचे उत्तर होय किंवा नाही yes/No अशा दोन शब्दात सांगितले जाते अशा प्रकारच्या प्रश्नांना yes/No question असे म्हणतात. किंवा ज्या प्रश्नांची सुरुवात साह्यकारी क्रियापदाने होते, अशा प्रश्नांना yes/No किंवा verble question असे म्हणतात.

- Ex. i) Do you like tea ? Ans. Yes, I do. No, i don't  
 ii) Does She sing a song ? Ans. Yes, She does  
 No, She doesn't  
 iii) Is he ready for picnic? Ans. Yes, he is No, he isn't.  
 iv) Was he running on the road? Ans. Yes, he was. No he wasn't  
 v) Are you a doctor? Yes, I am. No, I am not

#### B) Wh Question.

ज्या प्रश्नांची सुरुवात Wh या शब्दाने होत असते अशा प्रकारच्या प्रश्नांना Wh प्रश्न असे म्हणतात. या प्रकारच्या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ही माहिती वजा दिली जातात.

#### काही Wh शब्द

- |              |                |                         |            |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. What      | - काय          | 6. When                 | - केंव्हा  |
| 2. What time | - कोणत्या वेळी | 7. Where                | - कोठे     |
| 3. How       | - कसे          | 8. Why-                 | - का       |
| 4. How long  | - किती वेळ     | 9. With whom-           | - कोणासोबत |
| 5. How often | - कितीदा       | 10. Whom did you meet ? | - कोण      |
- i) What is your name ? vi) Whose face did you see ?  
 ii) When do you get up ? vii) How is a day ?  
 iii) Where do you live ? viii) Why are you coming late ?  
 iv) Who completes this work ?

**4) Exclamatory Sentence** कोणत्याही कल्पना नसतांना मुखातून अचानकपणे बाहेर पडणारे शब्द किंवा वाक्य म्हणजेच Exclamatory Sentence. Oh !, आनंद, विस्मय, भय इत्यादी व्यक्त केले जाते. i) What a beautiful show was that !  
 ii) How active she was !

- i) How beautiful it is ! v) How beautiful the forest is !  
 ii) What a brave man he is !  
 vi) What a sound that was !

oh ! Alas ! Hurreh ! lo ! Ah ! etc ने जे वाक्य सुरु होते असे ही वाक्ये exclamatory असतात.

- Ex. i) Alas ! He is dead.  
 ii) Oh ! You are here.  
 iii) Lo ! The rainbow spanned the sky.  
 iv) Hurreh ! Sachin broke the record.

एखदी क्रिया भविष्य काळात घडणार ओह. हे सांगण्यासाठी going to चा वापर करीत असतात. Going to चा वापर करीत असताना खालील रचना वापरावी.

S+shall /will+v<sub>1</sub>+o S+am is, are going to+v<sub>1</sub>+o

I - am

It - is

You - are

We - are

You - are

They - are

He - is

Boy - is

She - is

Boys - are

1) I will work and sweat for a great vision.

Ans. I am going to work and sweat for a great vision.

2) You will finish in time. Ans. You are going to finish in time.

3) You will keep the lamp of knowledge.

Ans. You are going to keep the lamp of knowledge.

4) He will rember with great fondness.

Ans. He is going to rember with greaf fondness.

5) He will feel good. Ans. He us giing to feed good.

6) Dremas wil transform into through.

Ans. Dreams are going to transform into thought.

7) We shall become alert. Ans. We are going to become alert.

8) They will miss the bus. Ans. They are going to miss the bus.

9) Daddy will take you to school. Ans. Daddy is going to take to school.

10) Things will work out differently.

Ans. Things are going to workout differently.

11) I shall ask your teacher. Ans. I am going to ask your teacher.

12) You will enjoy it.

Ans. You will enjoy it.

13) You will discover it.

Ans. You are going to discover it.

14) He will help you.

Ans. He is going to help you.

15) She will give me all the support.

Ans. She is going to give me all the support.

16) That message will arrive safely.

Ans. That message is going to arrive safely.

17) We will explain it.

Ans. We are going to explain it.

18) They will leave the mountains for the plains.

Ans. They are going to leave the mountains for the plains.

19) Sony will recite the poem. Ans. Sony is going to recite the poem.

20) Boys bring biscuits. Ans. I am going to bring biscuits.

21) I will state the laws one by one.

Ans. I am going to state the laws one by one.

22) You will find a free helping someone.

Ans. You are going to find a free helping someone.

23) You will prepare tea for me.

Ans. You are going to prepare tea for me.

24) He will shape your future. Ans. He is going to shape your future.

25) She will make a beautiful garden.

Ans. She is going to make a beautiful garden.

अट असलेल्या वाक्यात unless वापरतात म्हणजेच if च्या clause मध्ये unless वापरतात. unless या शब्दाचा अर्थच If ..... not म्हणजे जर.... नाही तर होतो.

1. वाक्यातून If काढून त्याच्या ऐवजी unless वापरावे लागते.
2. कंसामध्ये दिलेल्या दोन्ही वाक्यात म्हणजेच If च्या clause मध्ये व main clause मध्ये not असेल तर If च्या clause मधील not काढून टाकावे लागते.

If you don't run fast, you will not catch the bus.

Ans. Unless you run fast, you will not catch the bus.

**दोन्ही clause मध्ये म्हणजेच दोन्ही वाक्यामध्ये not नसेल तर main clause मध्ये not घ्यावे लागते.**

Ex. If he is here, I will give the message.

Ans. Unless he is here, I will not give the message

**फक्त if याच clause मध्ये not असेल तर ते काढून टाकावे.**

Ex. you don't study hard, you will fail.

Ans. Unless you study hard, you will fail

**फक्त main clause मध्येच not असेल तेव्हा फक्त Unless वापरून बाकी वाक्य जशास तसे लिहावे.**

Ex. If he ate too much, he, would not become thin.

Ans. Unless he ate too much, he would not become thin. दक्षता

1. If च्या clause मध्ये Unless वापरल्यास त्या वाक्यात केव्हाच not येत नाही.
2. नकार काढत असताना.

**वाक्यात आलेले do, does व did हे साहाय्यकारी क्रियापद सुद्धा काढून टाकावेत.**

**Does हे साहाय्यकारी क्रियापद काढल्यास क्रियापदास s किंवा es प्रत्येय लावण्यास विसरूये.**

**Did हे साहाय्यकारी क्रियापद काढून टाकल्यास वाक्यात क्रियापदाचे दुसरे रूप घ्यावे.**



3. दिलेले वाक्य अज्ञार्थी असेल तर त्या वाक्यामध्ये you कर्ता लिहून वाक्यातील other wise हा शब्द काढून टाकावा लागतो.

Ex. Don't touch the wire other wise you will get bad shock.

Ans. If you do not touch the wire other wise you will get bad shock.  
Unless you touch the wire, you will get bad shock.

2. Take care of you health other wise you will fall ill.

Ans. If you dont take care your health, you will fall ill  
Unless you take care of your health, you will fall ill.

1. If i want to thank someone, I can say thanks.

Ans. Unless I want to thanks someone,I can not say thanks.

2 If he persists, he should go ahead.

Ans. Unless he persists, he should not go ahead.

3. If we decide to give alms., we should not do so fracefully.

Ans. Unless we decide to give alms, we should not do go fracefully.

4. If some one wants to request his brother to receive him at the station, he might send a telegram like this.

Ans. Unless some one wants to request his brother to receivehim at the station, he he might not send a teligram like this.

5. If you can achieve that, you can be a hero.

Ans. Unless you can achiee that, you can not be a hero.

6. If I wish to thank some one for the nice party, I can say your party was so enjoyable.

Ans. Unless I wish to thank someone ofr the nice party, I cant say your party was so enjoyavle.

7. If we have time, we can include it.

Ans. If we have time,we can not include it.

8. If you walk 10 times up and down the stair, you will become alert.

Ans. Unless you walk 10 times up and down the stair, you will not becomealert.

9. If it recognizes the e-mail address a valid, the mail willbe send.

- Ans. Unless it recognizes the e-mail address a valid, the mail will not be send.
10. If the computer trying to deliver your message does not - recognize mailing address, it will send you a message.
- Ans. Unless the computer trying to deliver your message recognize the mailing address, It will send you a message.
11. If you have a flair for communication, you can look towards tourisim as a career option.
- Ans. Unless you have a flair for comunication you can not look towards tourisim as a career option.
12. If you have the knowledge of one or more forein languages, It will provide you an added advantage.
- Ans. Unless you have the knowledge of one or more forein languages, it will not provide you an added advantage.
13. If vegetables have to cooked, it should be ensured.
- Ans. Unless vegetables have to be cooked, it should not be ensured.
14. If the vegetables are boiled hard, they would lose their nutritive medicinal value.
- Ans. Unless the vegetables are boiled hard, they would not lose their nutritive medicinal value.
15. If other countries were a little more willing to open ther doors, we would have no population problems.
- Ans. Unless other countries were a little more willing to open thier doors, we would have no population prob lems.
16. If some one had tried to keep these food, they would have not quickly gone bad.
- Ans. Unless some had tried to keep these food, they would have not quickly gone bad.
17. If rats keep digging furiously, the monsoon can not be far away.
- Ans. Unless rats keep digging furiously the mansoon can not be

far away.

18. If spider webs cling to the plants, the winter will be warm.

Ans. Unless spider webs cling to the plants, the winter will not be warm.

19. If the sparrows of Mumbai are in distress, it could be a warning to human residents.

Ans. Unless the sparrows of Mumbai are in distress, it could not be a warning to human residents.

20. If you plant one small tree, you will not very soon have a beautiful green grove of trees.

Ans. Unless you plant one small tree, you will not very soon have a beautiful green grove of trees.

21. If you do not take care of your health, you will fall ill.

22. If he is not there, I will give the message to his father.

23. If he does not work hard, he won't succeed.

24. If he does not tell the truth, he would be punished.

25. Run fast otherwise you will miss the bus.

26. You can not speak English if you do not try hard to learn it.

27. The servant will not come, if you do not ring the bell.

28. You won't be able to catch the bus if you do not walk fast.

29. If our demands are not met, we will go on strike.

30. I can buy a shirt, if you don't lend me 100 rupees.

नोट :- यावरून वाक्यात if ..... not वापरता येते unless च्या विरुद्ध

क्रिया म्हणजे if ..... not चा वापर.

विरोधाभास दर्शविण्यासाठी though किंवा although चा वापर करत असतात. याचा वापर करत असतना खालील गोष्टीचा विचार करावा लागतो.

1. वाक्याची सुरुवात though किंवा Although या शब्दाने करावी.
2. त्याच्या पुढे but / yet किंवा evn if असलेले वाक्य सोडून दुसरे वाक्य लिहावे.
3. वाक्यातील but / yet / even if हे शब्द काढून त्याच्या जागी स्वल्पविराम द्यावा.

Examples

1. My mother would have loved those but she already had a houseful of them.  
Ans. Though /Although my mother would have loved those she already had a houseful of them.
2. The automan did not look at me but simply downed the meter.  
Ans. Though /Although the automan did not look at me he simply downed the mater.
3. She does not know me but I still know who she is.  
Ans. Though\ Although she does not know me, I still know who she is!
4. He could not pass even the matriculation examination, but he helped Sanjay Gaulwad.  
Ans. Though/ Although he could not pass even the mariculation examination, hehelped Sanjay Gaulwad.
5. He took part in the Satyagraha compaigns of Gandhi but he chose to concentrate nor the constructive programme.  
Ans. Though/ Although he took part in the Satyagraha campaign of Gandi, he choose to cancentrate more on the constructive programme.
6. It is fair to respect people who have done things that other haben't but is not right to treat them God.  
Ans. Though/ Although it is fair to respect people who have done thing that other havent, is not right treat them as god.

7. Such heroism is easy to talk but hard to achieve.

Ans. Though/ Although such heroism is easy to talk, it is hard to achieve.

8. We would try to adjust the timing for him but he would wait his turn like every body else.

Ans. Though/ Although we would try to adjust the timing for him, he have wait for his turn like every body else.

9. Rother lofted his hands but there was no ther show of emotions.

Ans. Though/ Although Rothore lifted his hand, there was no other show of emotion.

10. I can play but I pick up the shuttle cock.

Ans. Though/ Although I can not play, pick up the shuttle.

11. I tried to read a book but my mind was not in it.

Ans. Though/ Although I tried to read a book, my mind was not in it.

12. It is customary to serve fruits with food but it is not the right things to do.

Ans. Though/ Although it is coutomary to serve fruits, it is not the right things to do.

13. These are varying views on the denefits of fasting but we will not discuss them.

Ans. Though/ Although these are varying views on the benefits of fasting, we well not disccuss them.

14. So many of my fellow Indians have been born here and yet they think nothing of of leaving the land.

Ans. Though/Although so many of my fellow Indians have been here, they think nothing of leaving the land.

15. You can kill me but me, I have one request.

Ans. Though/ Although you call kill me, I have one request.

16. I always know I had a chance but I needed to perform in the final.

Ans. Though/ Although I always know I had a chance, I needed to perform in the final.

17. I may have appeared calm inside but I was dying a thousand of deaths out there.

Ans. Tlthough I may have appeared calm inside, I was dying a thou sand of deaths out there.

**Not only .... but also** हे द्विपद उभयान्वयी अव्यय आहे. त्याचा अर्थ हेच नव्हे तर ते सुद्धा नाही

1. प्रश्न म्हणून दिलेल्या वाक्यात दोन वेगवेगळी कर्ते दिली असल्यास पहिल्या कर्त्याच्या अगोदर **not only** तर दुसऱ्या कर्त्याच्या अगोदर **but also** वापरतात.

1. Karishma eats mango. Kajal eats mango.

Ans. Not only Karishma but also kajal eat mango.

2. Hindu celebrated Diwali. Muslim celebrated Diwali also.

Ans. Not only Hindu but also Muslim celebrated Diwali.

3. Suresh is brave. Kishore is brave.

Ans. Not only Suresh but also Kishore are brave.

**2.** दिलेल्या वाक्यामध्ये दोन वेगवेगळी कर्म आली असल्यास पहिल्या कर्माच्या अगोदर **not only** तर दुसऱ्या कर्माच्या अगोदर **but also** वापरतात.

Ex. Rohini drinks tea. Rohini drinks milk.

Ans. Rohini drinks not only tea but also milk.

2. Raj played cricket. He played hockey.

Ans. Raj played not only cricket but also hockey.

3. Rohan writes letter. He writes poem.

Ans. Rohan writes not only letter but also poem.

**3.** दिलेल्या वाक्यात दोन वेगवेगळे क्रियापद आले असल्यास पहिल्या क्रियापद अगोदर **not only** तर दुसऱ्या क्रियापदाच्या अगोदर **but also** वापरतात.

Ex. You write a letter, you read it.

Ans. You not only write but also read a letter.

2. You guards us, you feed us.

Ans. You not only guard but also feed us.

3. He can catch the ball and throw it.

Ans. He can not only catch but also throw the ball.

**4.** दोन वेगवेगळी गुणधर्म दिली असल्यास पहिल्याच्या अगोदर **not only** व

दुसऱ्या अगोदर **but also** वापरतात.

Ex. He is kind and helpful.

Ans. He is not only kind but also helpful.

2. His people were good and loyal.

Ans. His people were not only good but also loyal.

3. He was short tempered and impatient.

Ans. He was not only short tempered but also impatient.

**As well as / both ..... and**

ज्या वाक्यामध्ये **not only ..... but also** वापरता येते त्याच वाक्यत  
**as well as** आणि **both... and** सुद्धा वापरता येते. समजा

i. Not only.....but also हेच नव्हे तर ते सुद्धा

ii. ....as well as तसेच iii. Both.....and दोन्ही

वावरून **but also** च्या ठिकाणी **as well as** वापरता येते. तसेच **not only** च्या ठिकाणी **both व but also** च्या ठिकाणी **and** वापरतात.

Ex. I opened my piggy bank and took out all the money.

Ans. I not only opened my piggy bank but also took out all money.

2. She washed and pincurled it.

Ans. She not only washed but also pincurled it.

3. I took the bobby pins home and wrapped them in a colourful sheet from the sunday comics.

Ans. I not only took bobby pins home but also wrapped them in a colourful sheet from the sunday comics.

4. She smiled and turn the box around.

Ans. She not only smiled but also turn the box around.

5. The sight of water always makes me feel calm and relaxed.

Ans. The sight of water makes me not only feel calm but also relaxed.

6. He moved Chenai to fulfill his wish and took up reseaech.

Ans. He moved Chenai not only to fulfill his wish but also to take up research.

7. He find the questions interesting and provoking.

Ans. He find the questions not only interesting but also provoking

8. He also had a ward of advice for parents and teachers.

- Ans. He had a word of advice not only for parents but also for teachers.
9. The mood is always relaxed and informal.
- Ans. The mood is always relaxed as well as informal.
- विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रत्येक वाक्यात as well as व both and चा वापर करावा.**
10. Every village should have a school and every village should have a trained teacher.
- Ans. Every village should have only a school but also a trained teacher.
11. It is both right and wrong.
- Ans. It is not only right but also wrong.
12. Young people do need to look up and emulate.
- Ans. Young people do need not only to look up but also to emulate.
13. Film stars and sports persons work hard to achieve something.
- Ans. Not only film stars but also sports persons work hard to achieve something.
- Ans. Both film stars and sports persons work hard to achieve something.
- Ans. Film stars as well as sports persons work hard to achieve something.
14. Your father and elder brother are your heroes.
- Ans. Not only your father but also elder brother are your heroes.
15. Many young boys and girls will be encouraged to pursue different sports.
- Ans. Not only young boys but also girls will be encouraged to pursue different sports.
16. Laxman uncle could use the word and get away with it.
- Ans. Laxman uncle could not only use the word but also get away with it.
17. Girls and boys displayed various skills.
- Ans. Not only girls but also boys displayed various skills.
- Ans. Both girls and boys displayed various skills.
- Ans. Girls as well as boys displayed various skills.
18. Some children are staring at me and giggling.
- Ans. Some children are not only staring at me but also giggling.
19. Mala and her friends were going to play badminton.
- Ans. Not only Mala but also her friends were going to play badminton.
20. I took my swimming kits and mummy's letter.
- Ans. I took not only my swimming kits but also mummy's letter.



# AS SOON AS

## No Sooner.....than

## Hardly.....when

जेव्हा एका पाठोपाठ दोन क्रिया घडतात तेव्हा अशा प्रकारच्या वाक्यात **no sooner..... than** व **hardly....when** चा वापर करतात .यासाठी खालील नियमाचा वापर करावा लागतो.

1. वाक्यातील सुरुवात NO sooner या शब्दाने करावी.
2. त्यानंतर कर्त्याला व काळाला अनुसरून साहाकारी क्रियापद घ्यावे.
3. साहकारी क्रियापदनंतर कर्ता घ्यावा.
4. कत्यानंतर जी क्रिया अगोदर घडते त्या वाक्यातील उरलेले वा वाक्य घ्यावे.
5. दोन वाक्य जोडण्यासाठी **than** वापरावे.
6. **than** नंतर जी क्रिया नंतर घडली ते वाक्य काहीही बदल न करता जसेच्या तसे लिहावे.

**सुत्र :-** No sooner + सा. क्रि. +कर्ता+ क्रियापद+ उर्वरीत वाक्य+ **than**+ दुसरे वाक्य

1. वाक्याची सुरुवात Hardly या शब्दाने करावी.
2. त्यानंतर **had** हे साहकारी क्रियापद घ्यावे.
3. त्यानंतर कर्ता घ्यावा.
4. त्याच्यापुढे रहिलेले वाक्य घ्यावे.
5. मात्र क्रिया पदाचे तिसरे रुपच घ्यावे.
6. दोन वाक्य जोडण्यासाठी **when** वापरावे.
7. **when** नंतर दुसरे वाक्य त्या वाक्यात कोणताच बदल न करता लिहावे.

**नोट :** दिलेल्या वाक्यात **as soon as, soon, after , at the same time, immediatly after, at once** हे शब्द काढून टाकावे लागतात.

1. She took pincurls down, she looked just like a movie star.  
Ans. No sooner did she take the pincurls down than she looked just like movie star.
2. That man agreed and got in .  
Ans. No sooner did that man agree than I got in.
3. She opened up the velvet gift box and peered at the ringinside.  
Ans. No sooner did she open up the velvet gift box than she peered at the ring inside.
- Ans. Hardly had she opened up the velvet gift box when she peered

at the ring inside.

4. My own eyes filled with tears when I heard her reply.

Ans. No sooner did I hear her reply than my own eyes filled with tears.

Ans. Hardly had I heard her reply when my own eyes filled with tears.

5. The lift came down and I found that tow fellows started re moving pockets.

Ans. No sooner did the lift come down them I found that tow fello started removing packets.

6. He fell asleep his father would pinch him.

Ans. No sooner did he fall asleep when his father would pinch him.

Ans. Hardly had he felen asleep when his father would pinch him

7. Soon I found myself veing pulled down I spluttered and showted help -help.

Ans. No sooner did I find myself pulled down when I spluttered and shouted help help

8. Soon I heard voices help, I shouted again.

Ans. No sooner did I heard voices help them shouted again.

9. As soon as I scrambled out of the pool mala looked at me.

Ans. No sooner did I scrambled out of the pool tham mala looked at me.

Ans. Hardly had I scrambled out of the pool when mala looked at me.

10. The door opened and mother said to me with a smilefoods ready.

Ans. No sooner did the door opened when mother said to me with a smile foods ready.

11. As soon as he started singing, a flock of bird entered the hut.

Ans. No sooner did he start singin then a flock of firds entered the hut.

12. As soon as the last shot hit when Rathor lifted his hands.

Ans. Hardly had the last shot hit when Rathore lifted his hands.

Ans. No Sooner was the last shot hit than Rathore lifted his hands.

13. As soon as we got on the platform, the train arrived.

14. As soon as he heard the news, he fainted.

15. As soon as I saw a man, I remember his name.

16. As soon as they saw the tiger, they ran away.

17. The sun rose immediately after they started their Journey
18. We cross the river immediately after we heard the gun shot.
19. As soon as she came out, the house collapsed.
20. As soon as they entered the airport the plane took off.
21. I finished the tea at once Meena came to me.
22. Day broke and birds began to twitter.
23. We had reached the top the hill. It started raining.
24. He called me lovely as soon as the stranger began to beat him.
25. We had crossed the bridge we heard the gun shot.
26. Laxmi noticed him and lost her temper.
27. She kissed the beast at once he changed into a handsome Prince.
28. The chutney is ready immediately after the mixer will be switched off.
29. As soon as the bell rang, the children run out.

1. Direct Speech -प्रत्यक्ष कथन 2. Indirect Speech-अप्रत्यक्ष कथन

1. Direct Speech.-

एखाद्याचे बोलणे दुसऱ्याला सांगत असताना त्यामध्ये काही बदल न करता जशास तसे अवतरण चिन्हांत सांगणे म्हणजे Direct Speech होय.

Ex. He said, 'He goes to school.' Direct वाक्याचे तीन भाग असतात.

1. Inverted Comma. 2. Reporting verb.

3. Reported speech. उदा. He said, 'He goes to school.'

**INDIRECT SPEECH :-** एखाद्याचे बोलणे दुसऱ्याला सांगत असताना ते जशास तसे न सांगता ते आपल्या शब्दात सांगणे म्हणजे Indirect Speech होय.

उदा. He said that he went to school. Direct वाक्याचे Indirect वाक्यात रूपांतर Direct वाक्याचे Indirect वाक्यात बदल करत असताना खलील बदल प्रामुख्याने करावे लागतात.

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| A) Reporting verb चा बदल | B) जोडशब्द      |
| C) सर्वनामाचा बदल        | D) काळाचा बदल   |
| E) साह्यकारी क्रियापद    | F) शब्दांचा बदल |

### A) REPORTING VERB चा बदल

| Direct              | Indirect   | Direct                | Indirect  |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 साधे वाक्य /विधान | said, told | 4 अज्ञार्थी वाक्य     | ordered   |
| 2 उद्गावाचक वाक्य   | Exclaimed  | 5 विनंतीवाचक वाक्य    | requested |
| 3 प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य | asked      | 6 Lets ने सुरु होणारे | suggested |

### B) जोडशब्द

| Direct               | Indirect | Direct               | Indirect           |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. विधानवाक्य        | that     | 3. प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य | yes, no if whether |
| 2. उद्गार वाचक वाक्य | that     | 4. अज्ञार्थी वाक्य   | to                 |

5. विनंती वाचक वाक्य to 6. Lets ने सुरु होणारे that 7. नकार आज्ञा not to

### C) सर्वनामाचा बदल

1. प्रथम पुरुषी (I, me, my, us, our) सर्वनामे बोलणाऱ्या नुसार बदलतात.
2. द्वितीय पुरुषी (you, you, ) सर्वनाम ऐकणाऱ्या बदलतात.
3. तृतीय पुरुषी (He, she, it, him, his, its, they, them, their) सर्वनामे सर्वनामे बदलत नाहीत. प्रथम पुरुषी सर्वनामे बदल.

#### बोलणारा

#### Direct वाक्य

#### Indirect वाक्य

|     |           |               |            |             |                   |
|-----|-----------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| I   | I, me, my | I, me, my     | They       | we, us, our | They, them, their |
| He  | I, me, my | He, him, his  | पुरुष नाव  | I, me, my   | He, him, his      |
| She | I, me, my | She, her, her | स्त्री नाव | I, me, my   | She, her, her     |

### \द्वितीय पुरुषी सर्वनामे बदल

#### ऐकणारा

#### Direct वाक्य

#### Indirect वाक्य

|            |                |                  |
|------------|----------------|------------------|
| me         | you, you, your | I, me, my        |
| him        | you, you, your | he, him, his     |
| her        | you, you, your | she, her, her    |
| you        | you, you, your | you, you, your   |
| them       | you, you, your | they, them their |
| us         | you, you, your | we, us, our      |
| पुरुष नाम  | you, you, your | he, hi, him      |
| स्त्री नाम | you, you, your | she, her, her    |

### D) काळाचा बदल

#### Direct वाक्य

#### Indirect

V1

V2

am, is are + V<sub>1</sub> + ing

was, were + V<sub>1</sub> + ing

have, has + V3

had + V3

have been, has been + V3

had been, had + V3

had + V3

had + V3

was, were + V<sub>1</sub> + ing

had been + V<sub>1</sub> + ing

had been + V<sub>1</sub> + ing

had been + V<sub>1</sub> + ing

### E) साहाकारी क्रियापादाचा बदल

#### Direct वाक्य      Indirect वाक्य

|      |      |       |              |
|------|------|-------|--------------|
| do   | did  | has   | had          |
| does | did  | had   | had          |
| did  | had  | can   | could        |
| am   | was  | will  | would        |
| is   | was  | shall | should       |
| are  | were | may   | might        |
| have | had  | must  | must/ had to |

### F) शब्दांचा बदल

#### Direct वाक्य      Indirect वाक्य

|            |                |           |                   |
|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| this       | that           | last week | the previous week |
| these      | those          | now       | then              |
| here       | there          | tomorrow  | the next day      |
| today      | that day       | ago       | before            |
| tonight    | that night     | thus      | go                |
| yester day | the day before | come      | go                |
| last night | that night     | thither   | thither           |

#### ☞ मला लक्षात ठेवा

1. Reporting verb simple present, perfect present a future tense मध्ये असेल तर काळाचा बदल होत नाही.

Ex. They say , we are not playing.

Ans. They say that they are not playing.

2. त्रिकालबाधीत सत्य वाक्य असेल तर काळाचा बदल होत नाही.

Ex. He said, The earth moves a round the sun.

Ans. He said that the earth moves round the sun.

3. Direct वाक्यातील modal auxiliary verb चा भुतकाळी बदल (shall चे should, will चे would) केल्यास त्यापुढे येणारे क्रियापद बदलत नाहीत.

Ex. She said, I will leave soon.

Ans. She said that she would leave soon.

4. ज्याला उद्येशुन बोललेले आहे ते नाम सवय व अपतरण चिन्हाच्या आत आले असेल तेव्हा Indirect मध्ये त्यास बाहेर घ्यावे लागते.

Ex. He said, Rani, I love you.

Ans. He told Rani that he loved her.

5. एखादी म्हण, विज्ञानाचा नियम सवय व ऐतिहासिक सत्य असेल तेव्हा काळ बदलू नये

### विधान वाक्य

1. Reporting verb said किंवा told घ्यावे.

2. जोडशब्द that घ्यावे.

3. अगोदर दिल्याप्रमाणे शब्दाचा, सर्वनामाचा व काळाचा बदल करून घ्यावा.

1. I said , 'I am ready.'

Ans. I said that 'I was ready.'

2. Mother earth said, 'I am very sad.'

Ans. Mother earth said that she was very sad.

3. She said to the children, 'I will teach you how to milk a cow.'

Ans. She told the children that she would teach them how to milk a cow.

4. 'I have taken good care of people,' said mother earth.

Ans. Mother earth said that she had taken good care of people.

5. The girl said, 'we are dancing.'

Ans. The girl said that they were dancing.

6. She said to him, 'I don't understand you.'

Ans. She told him that she didn't understand him.

7. The teacher said, 'Boys, you are late.'

Ans. The teacher told boys that they were late

8. She said , 'I want my book.'

Ans. She said that she wanted her book.

9. Her husband said to her, 'I am the master of my house.'

Ans. Her husband told her that he was the master of his house.

10. She told him , 'I can not help you in this matter.'

Ans. She told him that she could not help him in that matter.

### प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य

प्रश्नाची दोन प्रकार आहेत.

1. wh question    2. verbal किंवा yes /no question
- साहकारी कियापदापासुन सुरु होणाऱ्या प्रश्नाना verbal question असे म्हणतात.
1. Reporting verb 'asked' घ्यावे.
  2. (a) yes /no प्रश्न असेल तर जोडशब्द if किंवा whether घ्यावे.  
(b) wh प्रश्न असेल तर जोडशब्द तोच प्रश्नार्थक शब्द घ्यावा.
  3. प्रश्नार्थक वाक्यचे विधान वाक्यात रूपांतर करुन मगच सर्वनाम काळ, शब्द याचा बदल करावा.

Ex. She said to her daughter, 'Is tea ready for me?'

Ans. She asked her daughter if tea was ready for her.

2. Rani said to him, 'Have you finished toyr work?'

Ans. Rani asked him if he had finished his work.

3. Payal said to her mother, 'May I go with you to the market?'

Ans. Pauval asked her mother if she might go with her to the market.

4. Kajal asked Najir, 'Did you meet my mother on your way to home?'

Ans. Kajal asked Najir if he hadmeet her mother on his way to home.

5. 'Are you sure he is a good man?,' my firend asked me.

Ans. My friend asked me if she was sure he was a good man.

6. He asked her why she had not washed his school dress.?

Ans. He asked her why she had not washed his school dress.

7. The king said to him, what do you want?

8. My mother asked me, 'when will you return?'

Ans. My mother asked me when I would return.

9. He asked her, 'where do you live?'

Ans. He asked her where she lived.

10) Gouri said to Shankar, 'Where did you get this ?'

Ans. Gouri asked Shankar where he had got that money.

### उद्गारवाचक वाक्य



1.Reporting चा बदल exclaimed असा करावा.2.जोड शब्द that घ्यावे.

3.प्रथम उद्गारवाचक वाक्याचे विधानात्मक वाक्यात रुपांतर करुन मगच विधान वाक्याच्या नियमाप्रमाणे सर्वनाम काळ व शब्दाचा बदल करावा.

कर्ता + सा. क्रि. (a/an / very + विशेषण + इतर भाग )

4.कधी कधी दिलेल्या प्रश्नामध्ये कर्ता व साहायकारी क्रियापद राहत नाही तेंव्हा it was घ्यावे.

5.केव्हा केव्हा विधान वाक्याच्या अगोदर फक्त एकच उद्गारवाचक शब्द येतो तेव्हा त्या शब्दावरून Reporting verb मध्ये थोडासा बदल करावा लागतो.

### **Direct Indirect**

Hurrah! exclaimed with joy sorry ! with regret

Bravo! applauded pooh! exclaimed with contempt

ouch! exclaimed with pain Alas! exclaimed with sorrow.

1. He said, 'what a fine place it is!'

Ans. He exclaimed that it was a very fine place.

2. she said, 'what a fool I am!'

Ans. she exclaimed that she was a very fool.

3. He said, 'Alas! I am ruined.'

Ans. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.

4. The boys said, 'Hurray! we won the match.'

Ans. The boys exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

5. 'How sweetly she smiles!,' said They.

Ans. They exclaimed that she smiled very sweetly.

6. 'How brilliant!,' said the king.

Ans. The king exclaimed that it was a very brilliant.

7. Kausar said, 'What a good news!'

Ans. Kausar exclaimed that it was a very good news.

8. Valimiki said, 'How beautiful these birds are!'

Ans. Valmiki exclaimed that these birds were very beautiful.

9. 'What a strange dream!,' he said.

Ans. He exclaimed that it was a strange dream.

10. people said, 'How sweetly she sings!'

Ans. people exclaimed that she sang very sweetly.

### **अज्ञाती वाक्य**

1. Reporting verb वाक्यातून निर्माण होणारी भावना लक्षात घेवून Ordered, requested, asked, told, advised, warned पैकी योग्य त्या क्रियापदाचा वापर करावा लागतो.

2. होकारार्थी अज्ञा असेल तर to हे जोडशब्द घ्यावे परंतु आज्ञा जर नकारार्थी असेल तर not to हे जोड शब्द वापरावे.
3. अज्ञार्थी वाक्यात काळाचा बदल करू नये. 4. फक्त सर्वनाम व शब्दाचा बदल करावा.
1. He said to him, 'sit down.' Ans. He ordered him to sit down.
2. Kajal said to Najir, 'Give me your pen please.'
- Ans. Kajal requested Najir to give her his pen.
3. Leena said stop teaching him. Ans. Leena ordered to stop teaching him.
4. He said, 'Lend me your pen.' Ans. He requested to lend him her pen.
5. Shankar said to Gouri, 'Bring me a cup of tea.'
- Ans. Shankar requested Gore to bring him a cup of tea.
6. The old man said to the king, 'Give me your one eye.'
- Ans. The old man requested the king to give him his one eye.
7. Mother said boys, 'don't go near the dog.'
- Ans. Mother warned boys not to go near the dog.
8. The ruler said, 'Don't worry!' Ans. The ruler said not to worry.
9. The snake said, 'Do not be afraid.'
- Ans. The snake requested not to afraid.
- Ans. She wished good morning sir. He wished madam good morning ect.
2. They said, Happy Diwali. Ans. They wished happy Diwali.

Let ने सुरू होणारे वाक्य

### Let + us चे वाक्य

1. Reporting verb suggested घ्यावे. 2. जोड शब्द that घ्यावे.
3. They कर्ता घ्यावा. 4. should हा साहायकारी क्रियापद घ्यावे.
- Ex. Mohan said, 'Let's dance.' Ans. Mohan suggested that they should dance.
2. He said friend, 'let's leave the box at the station.'
- Ans. He suggested his friend that they should leave the hands first.
3. I said to my brother, 'Let's go to my room.'
- Ans. I suggested my brother that they should wash their hands first.
4. The lady said to her, 'Let s go to my room.'
- Ans. The lady suggested her that they should go to her room.
5. He said, 'Let s work hard.'

### Let + इतर सर्वनामाच्या विभक्त्या असणारे वाक्य

1. Reporting verb requested घ्यावे. 2. जोडशब्द to घ्यावे.
3. अज्ञार्थी वाक्याच्या नियमानुसार बदल करावेत.
1. Rani said to the teacher, 'Let me go home.'

- Ans. Rani requested the teacher to let her go home.
2. 'Pooja, let Najir have his own way,' Said mother.
- Ans. Mother requested Pooj to let Najir have his own way.
3. He said to him, 'Let me go home with my brother.'
- Ans. He requested him to let home with his brother.
4. Radha said to father, 'Let me take part in races.'
- Ans. Radha requested father to let her take part in races.
5. payal said to Kajal, 'Let me help you.'
- Ans. payal requested Kajal to let her help her.
1. I said, 'Happy Birthday Momma!'
- Ans. I wished Momma happy birthday.  
I wished a very happy birtheday to momma.
2. I am sorry momma! I apolgized I did not mean to make you cry I  
Just wanted you to a happy birthday.
- Ans. I apologized momma saying that I was sorry then I told her that.  
I had not mean to have a happy birthday.
3. O honey I am happy she told me.
- Ans. Addressing honey she told me that she was very happy.
4. She turned to my sister and , 'Linda got me a birthday  
present.'
- Ans. She turned to my sister and exclaimed that linda had got her  
a birthday preseent.
5. Another trainee said, 'you could have thought of lending a  
helping hand.'
- Ans. Another trinee suggested that he could have thought of  
lending a helping hands.
6. She said weakly, Madam! this girl saved me.
- Ans. Addressing as madam she said wekly that girl had saved her.
7. She says, 'Can I tell Mr. Pater who is calling Please?'
- Ans. She politely requested if she can tell Mr. patel who is calling.
8. He said doesn` t know me but I still know who she is.
- Ans. He said that she didn` know him but still knew who she was.

|            |   |                     |   |                        |
|------------|---|---------------------|---|------------------------|
| Abandon    | - | त्याग करणे          | - | Leave, Forsake         |
| Abhor      | - | तिटकारा, व्देष      | - | Detest, Hate           |
| Abnormal   | - | असामान्य            | - | Unusual, unnatural     |
| Abridge    | - | संक्षिप्त करणे      | - | Shorten, Curtail       |
| Absurd     | - | मुख असमंजस          | - | Silly, ridiculous      |
| Abundant   | - | भरपूर               | - | plentiful              |
| Achieve    | - | मिळविणे             | - | Accomplish             |
| Acquiesce  | - | विनाहरकत संमती देणे | - | Assent.                |
| Accumulate | - | गोळा करणे           | - | Collect, store         |
| Adequate   | - | पुरेसे              | - | Suffident              |
| Admiration | - | स्तुती              | - | Praise                 |
| Adoration  | - | पुणे प्रेम करणे     | - | Love                   |
| Adversity  | - | दुर्दैव             | - | Misfortune             |
| Affliction | - | दुःख                | - | Distress Sorrow        |
| Affluent   | - | श्रीमंत             | - | Rich                   |
| Aggravate  | - | तिव्रता             | - | Heighten Intensify     |
| Alien      | - | परकीय/बाहेरचा       | - | Foreign                |
| Amiable    | - | आनंददायक            | - | Lovabel charming       |
| Anguish    | - | मनोवेदना            | - | Pain, agony, suffering |
| Appalling  | - | भयप्रद              | - | Terrifying             |
| Apposite   | - | योग्य, समर्पक       | - | sutable                |
| Apprehend  | - | समजणे               | - | Know                   |
| Assistance | - | मदत करणे            | - | Help                   |

|             |   |                         |   |                                  |
|-------------|---|-------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Astonish    | - | आश्चर्यकारक             | - | Amaze                            |
| Attack      | - | हल्ला                   | - | Assault                          |
| Audacious   | - | उध्दट                   | - | Bold Daring                      |
| Authentic   | - | सत्य                    | - | True                             |
| Aversion    | - | दुरावा                  | - | Hatred, Honstility               |
| Awkward     | - | बेडौल                   | - | Clumsy                           |
| Base        | - | पाया                    | - | Low men                          |
| Behaviour   | - | वृत्ती                  | - | Demeanour                        |
| Bias        | - | मनाचा कल ओढा, प्रवृत्ती | - | Predilection                     |
| Blame       | - | दोष ठेवणे               | - | Accuse                           |
| Bliss       | - | आनंद                    | - | Happiness, Joy, Felicity         |
| Brutal      | - | क्रूर                   | - | Savage cruel                     |
| Brisk       | - | चपल                     | - | Bright, Lively                   |
| Callous     | - | निष्ठूर                 | - | Hard Cruel                       |
| Clam        | - | शांत                    | - | Quiet, tranquil                  |
| Candid      | - | मनमोकळा                 | - | Sincere, Frank                   |
| Casual      | - | सहज घडुन आलेला-         | - | Uncertain                        |
| Catastrophe | - | अचानक येणारी आपत्ती     | - | Disaster, Calamity               |
| Category    | - | वर्गीकरण                | - | Class                            |
| Civil       | - | विनम्र, सभ्य            | - | Polite, Courteous                |
| Col         | - | भावनाशून्य              | - | Frigid, indifferent, Passionless |
| Colossal    | - | अवाढव्य                 | - | Huge, Enormous, Gigentic         |
| Compassion  | - | दया                     | - | Pity, Sumpathy                   |
| Compatible  | - | सुसंगत, जुळणारा         | - | Consistent                       |
| Conceit     | - | गर्व                    | - | Pride, Thought                   |
| Concise     | - | संक्षिप्त               | - | Short, Brief                     |
| Condemn     | - | अधिकार करणे             | - | Blame, censure                   |
| Base        | - | नीच                     | - | Low, mean, ignoble               |

|             |   |                        |   |                                    |
|-------------|---|------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Condense    | - | घट्ट करणे              | - | Compress, Thicken                  |
| Conspicuous | - | स्पष्ट, ठळक            | - | Noticeable                         |
| Constancy   | - | सुसंगतता               | - | Steadfastness, steadiness          |
| contingent  | - | संभाव्य                | - | Contional, Possible, Unpredictabel |
| Conversant  | - | परिचित                 | - | Familiar                           |
| Cordial     | - | मैत्रीचा               | - | Warm, friendly, Hearty             |
| Corrupt     | - | कलंक, पापी,            | - | Debased, Tainted, Depraved         |
| Crafty      | - | कावेबास                | - | Cunning, sly                       |
| Criterion   | - | कसोटी                  | - | Standard, Test, Rule.              |
| Crucial     | - | महत्वाचा खडतर          | - | Decisive                           |
| Cruel       | - | क्रूर                  | - | Fierce, Tyrannical.                |
| Cynical     | - | विक्षीप्त उपहास करणारा | - | Misanthropic                       |
| Damage      | - | नुकसान                 | - | Loss, Harm, Injury                 |
| Deadly      | - | विध्वंसक               | - | Fatal, Destructive                 |
| Decay       | - | कुजणे                  | - | Decline, wither, fade              |
| Decorate    | - | सुशोभित करणे           | - | Adorn, embellish                   |
| Deficient   | - | कमतरता                 | - | Lacking, inadequate, Wanting.      |
| Deformity   | - | वाईट प्रकार            | - | Mal Formation, Disfiganement       |
| Denounce    | - | दोष देणे               | - | Accuse, Condemn.                   |
| Desolate    | - | दुखी करणे              | - | Lonely, Deserted.                  |
| Destitue    | - | कंगाल दरिद्री          | - | Needy गरजू                         |
| Deteriorate | - | अधोगती                 | - | Degenerate, Decline.               |
| Dexterity   | - | हस्तकौशल्य             | - | Skill, adroitness, Deftness        |
| Didactic    | - | बोधपर                  | - | Instructive                        |
| Diffident   | - | आत्मविश्वास नसलेला     | - | Hesitant, shy                      |
| Disgrace    | - | बदनाम                  | - | Dishonour, shame                   |
| Dissipate   | - | व्यर्थ                 | - | Waste                              |

|               |   |                                |   |  |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Divine        | - | दैवी                           | - | Dodlike, Heavenly                            |
| Earnest       | - | उत्सुक                         | - | Serious, Solemn                              |
| Eccentric     | - | विचित्र                        | - | odd, singular                                |
| Economical    | - | काटकसरी                        | - | Frgal  |
| Elegeint      | - | उत्कृष्ट अभिरुची               | - | Refined, Tasteful.                           |
| Emancipate    | - | मुक्त करणे                     | - | Free, Liberate, Deliver.                     |
| Emergency     | - | अधिसाणी                        | - | Exigency                                     |
| Emulate       | - | चढाओढ                          | - | Imitate                                      |
| Eradicate     | - | समुळ, नष्ट करणे                | - | Distrry, Uproot                              |
| Exceptional   | - | अपवादात्मक                     | - | unusual, rare                                |
| Exquisite     | - | नाजूक, सुंदर                   | - | fine, elegant.                               |
| Extraordinary | - | असामान्य                       | - | uncommon Exceptional.                        |
| Extravagant   | - | अधळ्या                         | - | Wasteful, Prodigal, Spendthrift.             |
| Fabricate     | - | बांधणे                         | - | Forge, construct                             |
| Fallacious    | - | खोटा                           | - | Deceptive                                    |
| False         | - | खोटा                           | - | untrue, spurious                             |
| Fanciful      | - | कल्पना विलासी                  | - | imaginative, fantastic,<br>visionary, queer  |
| Fascinate     | - | आकर्षित                        | - | Charm, Enchant                               |
| Fastidious    | - | दोष काढण्यात प्रवृत्त असणाऱ्या | - | Particular, Finical                          |
| Fecund        | - | सुपीक                          | - | Productive, Fertile                          |
| Ferocious     | - | भयानक                          | - | Fierce, Savage.<br>Fictitious, false, untrue |
| Fraud         | - | फसवा                           | - | Deceit, Trickery                             |
| Fury          | - | राग                            | - | Anger  |
| Gaiety        | - | आनंद                           | - | Happiness Joyousness                         |
| Geniune       | - | वास्त                          | - | Real   |
| Ghastly       | - | भयानक भीषण                     | - | Horrible, Frightful. Gruesome                |

|               |   |                    |   |  |
|---------------|---|--------------------|---|--|
| Gigantic      | - | प्रचंड, राक्षसी    | - | Colossal, Great  |
| Gratification | - | संतोष करणे         | - | Enjoyment, Satisfaction.   |
| Grievous      | - | दुख दाखल           | - | Painful, Sorrowful   |
| Guile         | - | फसवा               | - | Fraud, tricky  |
| Guilt         | - | अपराध              | - | sin crime  |
| hamper        | - | अडथळा आणणे         | - | Hinder, Impede.  |
| Haughty       | - | उध्दट              | - | Arrogant, Proud  |
| Hazardou      | - | घातक               | - | Dangerous, Risky Perilous  |
| Hamane        | - | प्रेमळ             | - | Kind, Benevolent   |
| Humility      | - | नम्रता             | - | Modesty, Politeness.   |
| Illiterate    | - | अशिक्षित           | - | unlearned, ignorant.   |
| Immaterial    | - | क्षुल्लक           | - | unimportant  |
| Imminent      | - | संकट जवळ आलेला     | - | Impending  |
| Imperious     | - | अधिकार युक्त       | - | Authoritative, dictatorial<br>impertinent, impudent,<br>insolent, shameless. |
| imposter      | - | फसवा, लबाड         | - | Cheat  |
| Indvertent    | - | निष्काळजी          | - | Careless, negligent,<br>unintentional.                                       |
| inanimate     | - | निर्जिव            | - | life less  |
| incessant     | - | अखंड               | - | Continuous   |
| inexorable    | - | निष्ठुर            | - |  |
| indignant     | - | निष्ठफर            | - | angry  |
| ingenious     | - | हुशार, प्रामाणिक   | - | clever, inventive.   |
| Ingenuous     | - | प्रामाणिक निष्ठपटी | - | Artless, sincere,  |
| Insidious     | - | विश्वास घातकी      | - | cunning, Treacherous   |
| Irresolute    | - | धरसोड करणारा       | - | Undecided. wavering  |
| Jolly         | - | आनंदी              | - | Jovial, merry  |



|             |   |                  |   |   |
|-------------|---|------------------|---|---|
| Jubilant    | - | आनंदी            | - | joyful  |
| Judicious   | - | शहाणपणा          | - | discreet                                      |
| Knavery     | - | फसवेगिरी         | - | Fraud   |
| lament      | - | शोक करणे         | - | Grieve, mourn.                                |
| Lenient     | - | नम्र सौम्य       | - | mild, forbearing.                             |
| Lethargy    | - | स्तुती आळशी      | - | Sluggishness                                  |
| liberal     | - | मोकळ्या विचाराचा | - | Generous.                                     |
| liberty     | - | स्वातंत्र्य      | - | Freedom, independence                         |
| Likeness    | - | सारखेपणा         | - | similarity, resemblance.                      |
| Lively      | - | क्रियाशिल        | - | Active  |
| Loathe      | - | किळस             | - | Detest, abhor                                 |
| loyal       | - | निष्ठावान        | - | Faithful, devoted                             |
| lucky       | - | सुदैवी           | - | fortunate                                     |
| luxuriant   | - | पुष्कळ           | - | Abundant, Protuse                             |
| Magnificent | - | भव्य             | - | Splendid, Grand                               |
| Malice      | - | द्वेष            | - | Spite   |
| Marvellous  | - | आश्चर्यकारक      | - | Wonderful.                                    |
| Meagre      | - | अपुरा            | - | small   |
| mean        | - | हलका             | - | Low, abject                                   |
| Melancholy  | - | खिन्नता          | - | Cloomy, sadmerciful<br>pitiful. compassionate |
| Mighty      | - | प्रबळ            | - | strong, powerful.                             |
| Misery      | - | दुख              | - | sorrow, distress                              |
| Mockery     | - | हास्यस्पद        | - | ridicule                                      |
| Morbid      | - | रागट             | - | unhealthy, diseased                           |
| mournful    | - | शोकमय            | - | Sorrowful, Sad                                |
| Negligent   | - | निष्काळजी        | - | Careless, heedless.                           |
| Nice        | - | सुंदर            | - | Pleasant                                      |

|              |   |                |   |                       |
|--------------|---|----------------|---|-----------------------|
|              | - | सुखद           | - | agreeabel             |
| Notabel      | - | ठळक            | - | Remarkabel, Memorble. |
| Notorious    | - | कुप्रसिद्ध     | - | infamous              |
| Obliterate   | - | खोडणे          | - | Destroy, efface       |
| obscene      | - | अश्लील         | - | Indecent, filthy      |
| obsequious   | - | थुंकी झेलणार   | - |                       |
| obsolete     | - | लुप्त झालेला   | - | Antiquated            |
| obtrude      | - | बळेच लादणे     | - | intrude               |
| obtuse       | - | मूर्ख          | - | Dull, stupid          |
| opportune    | - | समयोजित        | - | timely                |
| Pathetic     | - | करुणात्मक      | - | Touching, Moving      |
| Pensive      | - | विचारमग्न      | - | Thoughtful            |
| Perennial    | - | कायम           | - | Permanent, Perpetual  |
| Persuade     | - | मनवळविणे       | - | Induce, urge          |
| Pius         | - | पवित्र/धार्मिक | - | Holy, devout          |
| Plentiful    | - | पुष्कळ         | - | Abunant               |
| Portray      | - | रेखाटणे        | - | Draw, Sketch, Depict  |
| Precarious   | - | घातक           | - | Risky, Dangerous.     |
| Pretence     | - | माफ करणे       | - | Excuse, Pretext       |
| Prodigal     | - | उधळया          | - | Extravagant           |
| Propitiate   | - | प्रसन्न करणे   | - | Appease.              |
| Quaint       | - | वेगळे विचित्र  | - | Queer, odd, singular  |
| Queer        | - | विचित्र        | - | Strange, Odd          |
| Questionable | - | शंकास्पद       | - | Doubtful.             |
| Radiant      | - | चमकणारा        | - | Bright, Brilliant     |
| Rebellion    | - | बंडखोर         | - | Revolt, Mutiny        |
| Retined      | - | उत्कृष्ट       | - | Elegant               |
| Reiterate    | - | पुनरावर्ती     | - | Repeat.               |

|              |   |                 |   |                        |
|--------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------|
| Rejoice      | - | आनंदी           | - | Delight                |
| Relevant     | - | समर्पक          | - | Pertinent              |
| Remorse      | - | दुख पश्चाताप    | - | Regret, repentance.    |
| Remote       | - | दुर             | - | far, distant           |
| Renown       | - | प्रसिध्द        | - | Fame, reputation       |
| Repudiate    | - | नकार            | - | Reject                 |
| Repulsive    | - | मनाई करणारा     | - | Forbidding             |
| Resistance   | - | विरोध           | - | opposition             |
| Reticent     | - | राखीव           | - | Silent, Reserved.      |
| Rediculous   | - | हास्यस्पद       | - | Absurd, Laughable.     |
| Righteous    | - | योग्य           | - | Just, Godly            |
| Rigid        | - | ताठर            | - | Stiff, unyielding      |
| Ruin         | - | उध्वस्त         | - | Downfall, Destruction  |
| Ruinous      | - | घातकी           | - | Destructive, injurious |
| Sacred       | - | पवित्र          | - | Holy, Pious            |
| Sane         | - | शहाणा           | - | Sensible संवेदनशिल     |
| Sanguine     | - | आशावादी-        | - | optimistic             |
| Satiate      | - | समाधान करणे -   | - | Satisfy                |
| savage       | - | रानटी           | - | Wild, barbarous.       |
| Scandal      | - | बदनामी          | - | intamy, slander.       |
| Scanty       | - | अपुरा           | - | slender, Meagre,       |
| Scold        | - | खरडपट्टी करणे - | - | Rebuke, Chide          |
| Sensual      | - | विषयासक्त       | - | Fleshly, Carnal        |
| Serious      | - | गंभीर           | - | Grave, Earnest.        |
| servile      | - | गुलामाचा        | - | slavish                |
| shapely      | - | सुरेख           | - | elegant graceful       |
| shrewd, mais | - | धूर्त           | - | astute, perspicacious. |
| shy          | - | लाजाळु          | - | bashful                |

|             |   |                  |   |                                       |
|-------------|---|------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| simple      | - | सरळ              | - | Plain, natural                        |
| slender     | - | अपुरा            | - | scanty, slight                        |
| solace      | - | विरंगुळा         | - | comfort, relief                       |
| solicitous  | - | चिंतातूर         | - | Anxious                               |
| solitary    | - | एकाकी            | - | siongle, lonely                       |
| sombre      | - | खिन्न            | - | Gloomy, Dark                          |
| Sordid      | - | निच              | - | dirty, ugly, squalid                  |
| special     | - | विशेष            | - | particular, distinetive               |
| specimen    | - | नमुना            | - | sample, model                         |
| splendid    | - | भव्य             | - | magnificent, grand                    |
| spurious    | - | काल्पनिक         | - | false, imaginary                      |
| squalor     | - | गलिच्छ           | - | Waste                                 |
| Static      | - | स्थिर            | - | Fixedstationary Mo<br>tionless, fined |
| sterile     | - | नापीक            | - | Barren, unproductive                  |
| stiff       | - | पक्का            | - | rigid, stern                          |
| stubborn    | - | उध्दट            | - | obstinate                             |
| sublime     | - | उदात्त           | - | elevated, exalted                     |
| submission  | - | शरणजाणे          | - | surrender, obedience.                 |
| superficial | - | वरवरचा           | - | shallow                               |
| surplus     | - | जादा             | - | Encess                                |
| synonymous  | - | समानार्थी        | - | Equivalent                            |
| Talktive    | - | बोलकार           | - | Garrulous                             |
| Tame        | - | पाळीव            | - | Gentle, Mild                          |
| Tedious     | - | कंटाळवाणा        | - | Wearisome                             |
| Temperate   | - | तिव्रता कमी करणे | - | Moderate                              |
| temporal    | - | ऐच्छिक           | - | Worldly                               |
| Tentative   | - | प्रयोगात्मक      | - | Experimental                          |

|            |   |                  |   |                          |
|------------|---|------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Thankful   | - | कृतज्ञ           | - | Grateful, obliged        |
| Theatrical | - | नाटयमय           | - | Dramatic                 |
| Thin       | - | सडपातळ           | - | Slim, slender            |
| Thoughtful | - | विचारपुर्ण       | - | Pensive                  |
| Thrifty    | - | काटकसर           | - | Economical               |
| Thrive     | - | भरभराट होणे      | - | Prosper, flourish        |
| Tortuous   | - | नागमोडी वक्र     | - | winding, deceitful       |
| Tough      | - | कठोर             | - | hard, Strong, Difficult  |
| Tragic     | - | दुखी             | - | Sorrowful, Distressing   |
| Transient  | - | तात्पुरते        | - | Ransitory, Temporary     |
| Tyrant     | - | जुलमी राज्यकर्ता | - | Despot, Autocrat         |
| Ugly       | - | कुरूप            | - | Repulsive                |
| unique     | - | एकमेव द्वितीय    | - | Peerless, unequalled.    |
| urbane     | - | शहरी             | - | Polite, courteous, suave |
| urge       | - | विनंती           | - | press, incite            |
| useful     | - | फायदेशीर         | - | Advantageous             |
| Vacillate  | - | विचलित           | - | Waver                    |
| Various    | - | अनेक             | - | Diverse, Several         |
| Vehemence  | - | आवेश             | - | Force, Pussion           |
| Vernerabel | - | आदरणीय           | - | Respectabel.             |
| Vigilance  | - | दक्ष             | - | Watchfulness             |
| Vindictive | - | खुनशी            | - | Revengeful               |
| Varacious  | - | लोभी             | - | Greedy                   |

## Synonyms

Directionss : In the following questions. word is followedd by four options. Chooe the option which is the closest synonyms of the geo given words.

1. Query - प्रश्न  
A.woe      **B.question**      C.rebel      D.inspection
2. Callous - निष्ठूर  
A.insensitive      **B.emotional**      C.cunning      D.shrewd
3. Muse - खोलवर  
**A.to think deeply**      B.consider      C.judge      D.wish for
4. Squander - उधळपट्टी करणे  
A.discriminate      B.destroy      **C.spend lavishly**      D.spend miserly
5. Spurious - खोटा  
A.genuine      **B.false**      C.honest      D.extraordinary
6. Prologue - प्रस्तावना  
A.Conversation      B.soliloquy      C.edifice      **D.preface**
7. Naive - निरागस  
A.boorish      B.wild      **C.innocent**      D.ill-tempered
8. Capitulation - शरणागती  
A.bend      B.victory      **C.surrender**      D.defeat
9. Grindlock (No -word in dictionary)  
A.narrow-minded      **B.traffic jam**      C.condensed off      D.auction
10. Abhor - तिरस्कार  
A.avoid      B.not responding      **C.despise**      D.reject
11. Ned 09 - तलाठी **Feb.2014. canceled. Abscond**  
A. avoid      B.not responding      C.flee      D. banish
12. Absurd - मूर्खपणाचा  
A.extraordinary      **B.silly**      C.mockingly      D.vague
13. Abridge - संक्षेप  
**A.condence**      B.expand      C.reduce      D.nullify
14. Malign - आरोप

15. **A.accuse** B.praise C.chide D.approach  
Pinnacle - शिखर, कळस  
A.paragon **B.zenth** C.equator D.parallel
16. Acrimony - शत्रुत्व  
A.relationship B.friendship C.kinship **D.hostility**
17. Adulation - अतिशय खुशामत  
A.salutation B.happiness C.liking **D.high praise**
18. Affinity - आवड, आकर्षण  
A.bitterness B.kindness **C.fondness** D.hatred
19. Agenda - विषय, वेळापत्रक  
A.play **B.schedule**  
C.important point D.proposal
20. Agitation - व्याकुळता  
**A.uneasiness** B.awakwardness  
C.offence D.sadness
21. Yarn - तीव्र इच्छा  
A.gape **B.crave** C.wish D.need
22. Zest - उत्साह, जोम  
A.weakness **B.vigorous** C.active D.fragile
23. Eager - जिज्ञासू, चौकस  
**A.curious** B.clever C.devoted D.energetic
24. Serene - पवित्र  
A.weak B.timid C.quit **D.solemn**
25. Lethal - प्राणघातक  
A.unlawful B.slow **C.deadly** D.fatal
26. Obligatory - अनिवार्य, आवश्यक  
A.useful B.agreeable C.joyful **D.required**

27. Nebulous - अस्पष्ट, धुसर  
**A.vague** B.small C.unimportant D.insufficient
28. Pivotal - महत्त्वाचा  
A.immovable B.compulsory **C.crucial** D.external
29. Mirth - मौजमज्जा, आनंद  
**A.joy** B.adventure C.terrific D.good
30. Diligent - उद्योसी, मेहनती  
A.clever B.extraordinary **C.industrious** D.polite
31. Vulgar - गावंढळ, असभ्य  
A.unkind B.ill-tempered **C.coarse** D.illiterate
32. Niggard - कंजुष  
**A.miser** B.vulgar C.spendrift D.shrewd
33. Whim - लहर, हुक्की  
A.strange B.desire **C.fancy** D.clumsy
34. Massacre - ठार मारणे  
A.stab B.murder **C.slaughter** D.assassinate
35. Distinguish - फरक करणे  
**A.differentiate** B.describe C.depict D.justify
36. Gratify - संतुष्ट करणे  
A.like B.satisfy **C.pacify** D.frank
37. Penchant - तीव्र आवड कल  
A.appreciate B.dislike **C.like** D.eager
38. Adversity - आपत्ती, दुदैव  
A.failure B.benefits **C.misfortune** D.pain
39. Candid - स्पष्ट, प्रांजळ  
A.rude B.frank C.beautiful D.honest
40. Admit - स्वीकार  
A.enlarge **B.accept** C.decide D.wish



41. Taciturn - मोजके बोलणारा  
A.reserved **B.frank** C.revered D.talkative
42. Ephemeral - क्षणभंगुर, तात्पुरते  
A.unreal B.flexible **C.short -living** D.immortal
43. Infinite - अमर्याद  
**A.endless** B.immortal C.continuous D.strange
44. Efface - पुसून टाकणे  
**A.wipeout** B.weaken C.broken D.repair
45. Grave - गंभीर  
**A.solemn** B.bitter C.sour D.lavish
46. Invidious - मत्सरजनक  
A.strong **B.unpopular** C.famous D.prosperous
47. Majestic - भव्य, शब्द नाही  
A.beautiful B.interesting C.extraordinary **D.grand**
48. Trust - विश्वास  
A.proof B.peace **C.faith** D.superstition
49. Wither - कोमेजणे  
A.suffer B.prevent C.fall **D.fade**
50. Predict - भविष्य वर्तवणे  
A.describe B.observe **C.foretell** D.admit
51. Triumph - विजय  
A.joy **B.victory** C.defeat D.advantage
52. Dear - महाग  
A.absurd B.fresh C.loving **D.costly**
53. Ludicrous - मूर्खपणाचे, हास्यास्पद  
A.clear B.complicated C.funny **D.absurd**
54. Celibate - अविवाहित  
**A.bachelor** B.widower C.hermit D.apostle

55. Genre - प्रकार  
A.nature **B.kind** C.story D.gender
56. Authentic - वस्तुस्थिती संबंधीचा  
A.clear B.honest C.stable **D.factual**
57. Docile - सभ्य, कोमल, शांत  
**A.gentle** B.foolish C.citizen D.vulgar
58. Blithe - सुखी, आनंदी  
**A.joyous** B.wordly C.satisfy D.feelings
59. Deplete - रिकामा करणे  
A.diminish **B.exhaust** C.lessen D.decreases
60. Loquacious - वाचाळ, बडबड्या  
A.taciturn B.logical **C.talkativ** D.gloomy
61. Parocltial - संकुचित वृत्तीचा  
A.unwilling B.truthful C.sincere **D.narrowminded**
62. Dubious - संशयास्पद  
A.flexible **B.doubtful** C.dishonest D.criminal
63. Deleterious - शब्द नाही, हानीकारक  
**A.harmful** B.deeminded C.desirous D.dominating
64. Brash - ज्यादा उद्धट  
A.timid B.boorish **C.aggressive** D.fast
65. Rengade - बंडखोर  
A.spy B.regal **C.rebel** D.submission
66. Rectify - सुधारणे  
A.reserve B.connect **C.mend** D.avoid
67. Conceal - लपविणे  
**A.hide** B.reserve C.put D.steal
68. Improvement - सुधारणा  
A.promotion B.advancement **C.betterment** D.punishment
69. Infernal - नरकाचा  
A.disturbance **B.devilish** C.loving D.demaging

70. Appleud - प्रशंसा करणे  
A.flatter      **B.praise**      C.greet      D.clap
71. Identify - ओळखणे  
A.notice      B.construct      **C.recognise**      D.realize
72. Entangle - जाळ्यात अडकवणे  
A.disturb      B.arrest      **C.trap**      D.confuse
73. Error - चूक  
**A.mistake**      B.crime      C.offence      D.pardon
74. Pester - त्रास देणे, सतावणे  
A.persuade      **B.badger**      C.sffer      D.tolerate
75. Acrid - जहाल, कडवट  
A.dirty      B.acute      **C.bitter**      D.sweet
76. Cautious - सावध, काळजी घेणारा  
A.genuine      B.sombre      **C.careful**      D.quier
77. Ostentatious - भपकेदार, दिखाऊ  
A.excellent      B.rich      **C.showy**      D.loud
78. Competence - क्षमता  
A.efficiency      B.competition      **C.ability**      D.vigour
79. Destitution - दरिद्र्य  
**A.poverty**      B.richness      C.humility      D.destruction
80. Synthetic - कृत्रिम  
**A.artificial**      B.superficial      C.natural      D.mixed
81. Juvenile - पोरकट  
A.innocent      **B.childish**      C.monotonous      D.naughty
82. Waft - तरंगणे  
A.climb      B.sink      **C.float**      D.drawn
83. Mallgn - अपायकारक  
**A.harmful**      B.useless      C.meanigful      D.fragile
84. Mere - फक्त, केवळ  
A.almost      **B.only**      C.same      D.any
85. Qulbble - चर्चा करणे  
**A.argue**      B.quarrel      C.combat      D.oppose

86. Opulent - श्रीमंत  
**A.rich** B.poor C.hungry D.thirsty
87. Excerpt - वेचा  
 A.debate **B.extract** C.speech D.epilogue
88. Supernal - स्वर्गीय  
**A.heavenly** B.godly C.official D.artificial
89. Empirical - प्रायोगिक  
 A.royal **B.practical** C.social D.spiritual
90. Coy - लाजाळू  
 A.beautiful B.pretty **C.shy** D.clever
91. Procure - मिळवणे  
**A.obtain** B.snatch C.create D.rescue
92. Extraneous - असंबद्ध  
**A.irrelevant** B.shallow C.superficial D.deep
93. Sagacity - चातुर्य शहाणपण  
**A.wisdom** B.active C.morality D.sanity
94. Inevitable - अपरिहार्य  
**A.unavoidable** B.probable C.expected D.fixed
95. Uncanny - विलक्षण  
**A.strange** B.external C.familiar D.fearful
96. Kemp - शब्द नाही विजेता  
 A.professional **B.champion** C.strange D.intemal
97. Grand - भव्य  
 A.great **B.splendid** C.rich D.aristocratic
98. Murkey - खिन्न  
**A.ugly** B.lazy C.active D.handsome
99. Avaricious - लोभी  
**A.greedy** B.apendrift C.envious D.miser
100. Magnanimous - उदार दिलदार  
**A.benevolent** B.wonderful C.gentle D.virfuous

## Antonym

### विरुद्धार्थी शब्द

|            |   |            |   |                         |
|------------|---|------------|---|-------------------------|
| Vulgar     | - | गावंढळ     | - | Coarse, Crude.          |
| Weary      | - | कंटाळवाणा  | - | Tired                   |
| Wealthy    | - | श्रीमंत    | - | Rich                    |
| Wholesome  | - | परिपूर्ण   | - | Healthy Sound           |
| Wickedness | - | वाईटपणा    | - | Evil                    |
| Wild       | - | रानटी      | - | Savage.                 |
| Wretched   | - | दुर्दैवी   | - | Miserable, Unfortunate  |
| wreck      | - | आदळणे      | - | Ruin, Destroy नष्ट होणे |
| Yearn      | - | इच्छाकरणे  | - | Crave, Desire           |
| Yield      | - | शरण जाणे   | - | Surrender               |
| Yielding   | - | शरण        | - | submissive              |
| Zeal       | - | उत्साह     | - | Passion                 |
| Zenith     | - | वरचे टोक   | - | Top, Summit             |
| Zest       | - | उत्साह     | - | Ethusias                |
| Ability    | - | क्षमता     | - | Disability              |
| Aburd      | - | मुख        | - | Sane, Rational          |
| Abundance  | - | विपुलता    | - | Dearth अभाव             |
| Accept     | - | स्वीकारणे  | - | Reject, Retuse          |
| Accord     | - | जुळणे      | - | Discord, Disagreement   |
| Acquit     | - | निर्दोष    | - | Convict                 |
| Admire     | - | प्रशंसा    | - | Dislike                 |
| Adopt      | - | स्वीकारणे  | - | Reject                  |
| Adversity  | - | प्रतिकूलता | - | Prosperity भरभराट       |

|            |   |               |   |                          |
|------------|---|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| Affinity   | - | जवळीक         | - | Aversion तिटकारा         |
| Amateur    | - | हौसी          | - | Propfessional व्यावसायिक |
| Analysis   | - | विश्लेषण-     | - | Synthesis एकत्र करणे     |
| Ancient    | - | प्राचीण       | - | Modern आधुनिक            |
| Appreciate | - | अर्थ लावणे    | - | Depreciate               |
| Arrival    | - | आगमन          | - | Departure निर्गमन करणे   |
| Aggogant   | - | उध्दब         | - | Humble नम्र              |
| Aftificial | - | कृत्रिम       | - | Natural                  |
| Ascent     | - | वरचढणे        | - | Descent खाली उतरणे       |
| Attack     | - | हल्ला         | - | Defend बचाव              |
| Attract    | - | आकर्षीत       | - | Repel दुर लोटणे          |
| Authentic  | - | विश्वसनीय     | - | Spurious अविश्वसनीय      |
| Awkward    | - | बेडौल         | - | Graceful डौलदार          |
| Barbarous  | - | रानटी         | - | Civilized सुसंस्कृत      |
| Barren     | - | ओसाड          | - | Fertile सुपीक            |
| Base       | - | नीच           | - | Noble                    |
| Beautiful  | - | सुंदर         | - | ugly                     |
| Belief     | - | परोपकारी      | - | Disbelief                |
| Benevolent | - | कृपाळु        | - | Malevolent दृष्ट         |
| Biss       | - | आनंद          | - | Misery दुर्दशा           |
| Boisterous | - | खवळलेला       | - | Quiet, Calm.             |
| Bold       | - | धाडसी         | - | Timid, Cowardly          |
| Borrow     | - | उसणे घेणे     | - | Lend उसणे देणे           |
| Brutal     | - | पाशवी, अमानवी | - | Humane, Kindly           |
| Callaus    | - | क्रुर         | - | soft, Tender             |
| Care       | - | काळजी घेणे    | - | Neglet                   |
| Cautious   | - | उतावीळ        | - | Rash                     |
| Censure    | - | खरडपट्टी करणे | - | Praise, applaud          |

|             |   |               |   |                             |
|-------------|---|---------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Certain     | - | अनिश्चित      | - | uncertain                   |
| chaste      | - | अपवित्र       | - | impure, unchaste            |
| Cheap       | - | स्वस्त        | - | Dear महाग                   |
| Cheerful    | - | आनंदी         | - | Gloomy, Depressed           |
| Coarse      | - | जाडाभरडा      | - | Fine                        |
| Comic       | - | सुखद          | - | Tragic, Serious             |
| Compare     | - | उपमा देणे     | - | Contrast                    |
| Competent   | - | कार्यक्षम     | - | incompetent                 |
| compress    | - | आंकुचन        | - | Expand                      |
| Conceal     | - | गुप्त         | - | Reveal                      |
| Confess     | - | कबुल          | - | Deny                        |
| Confidence  | - | आत्मविश्वास   | - | Dittidence, Distrust Daubt. |
| continue    | - | चालु          | - | Discontinue.                |
| Contract    | - | आंकुचन        | - | Expand                      |
| Costly      | - | महाग          | - | Cheap                       |
| Create      | - | निर्माण       | - | Destroy                     |
| Credit      | - | विश्वास       | - | Discredit, Debit.           |
| Crude       | - | कच्चा         | - | kind, gently                |
| Danger      | - | सुरक्षितता    | - | safety                      |
| Darkness    | - | अंधार         | - | lighty                      |
| Decrease    | - | कमी           | - | increage                    |
| Deep        | - | खोल           | - | shallow                     |
| Definite    | - | अस्पष्ट अंधुक | - | indetinite, Vague.          |
| Delay       | - | घाई           | - | Haste                       |
| Delight     | - | आनंदी         | - | Despleasure, Sorrow         |
| Dense       | - | घनदाट         | - | Sparse                      |
| Despair     | - | निराशा        | - | Hope आशा                    |
| Destruction | - | विध्वंश       | - | Construction निर्माण        |

|               |   |                         |                       |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Diffident     | - | स्वतःवर विश्वास नसलेला- | Confident             |
| Diligent      | - | मेहनती                  | - lazy                |
| Discourage    | - | ना उमेद करणे            | - Encourage.          |
| Distant       | - | दुर                     | - near                |
| Dwart         | - | ठेंग                    | - Gaint               |
| Early         | - | लवकर                    | - Late                |
| Earthly       | - | ऐहिक                    | - Heavenly, Celestial |
| Economy       | - | काटकसर                  | - Extravagance        |
| Elevation     | - | फुगवटा                  | - Depression खड्डा    |
| Eligible      | - | पात्र                   | - ineligible          |
| Emancipate    | - | बंधमुक्त करणे           | - Enslave गुलाम बनवणे |
| End शेवट      | - | Beginning               | - सुरुवात             |
| Energetic     | - | शक्तीशाली               | - Weak                |
| Enmity        | - | शत्रुत्व                | - Friendship          |
| Enthusiasm    | - | उत्साह                  | - Indifference.       |
| Equality      | - | समानता                  | - Inequality          |
| Entrance      | - | प्रवेश                  | - Exit                |
| Exceptional   | - | अपवादात्मक              | - ordinary            |
| explicit      | - | स्पष्ट                  | - implicit            |
| Extensive     | - | विशाल                   | - Intensive           |
| External      | - | बाहेरिल                 | - Internal            |
| Exterior      | - | बाहेरिल                 | - Interior            |
| Extraordinary | - | असामान्य                | - Ordinary            |
| Extravagant   | - | उधळपट्ट्या              | - Economical          |
| Extrinsic     | - | बाह्य                   | - Intrinsic           |
| Fabulous      | - | अविश्वसनीय              | - Actual, Real        |
| Fact          | - | सत्य                    | - Fiction             |
| Failure       | - | अपयश                    | - Success             |



|            |   |             |   |                    |
|------------|---|-------------|---|--------------------|
| Fair       | - | सभ्य        | - | Foul खोटा          |
| False      | - | खोटा        | - | True               |
| Familiar   | - | ओळखी        | - | Strange            |
| Famous     | - | प्रसिद्ध    | - | Notorious, unknown |
| Fanciful   | - | काल्पनिक    | - | Practical          |
| Ferocious  | - | भयंकर       | - | Mild, Gentle       |
| Fickle     | - | अस्थिर      | - | Constant           |
| Fictitious | - | चंचल        | - | True, GenuineFine  |
| Flexible   | - | लवचिक       | - | Stiff, rigid       |
| Folly      | - | मुख्यपणा    | - | Wisdom             |
| Foreign    | - | परकीय       | - | Native             |
| Freedom    | - | स्वातंत्र्य | - | Slavery            |
| Fresh      | - | ताजा        | - | Stale              |
| Futility   | - | अनुउपयोगिता | - | utility            |
| Gaiety     | - | आनंद        | - | Mourning           |
| Gain       | - | मिळणे       | - | Loss               |
| General    | - | सामान्य     | - | Particular.        |
| Generosity | - | औदार्य      | - | Stinginess         |
| Genuine    | - | खरा         | - | False              |
| Gloomy     | - | खिन्न       | - | Gay                |
| Good       | - | चांगला      | - | Bad, Wicked.       |
| Growth     | - | वाढ         | - | Decline            |
| Guilty     | - | अपराधी      | - | innocent           |
| Happiness  | - | आनंदीपणा    | - | Sorrow, Sadness    |
| Hard       | - | कठीण        | - | Soft               |
| Haughty    | - | दुराग्रही   | - | Humble.            |
| Help       | - | मदत करणे    | - | Hinder             |
| Heavy      | - | जड          | - | Light              |

|             |   |                |   |                        |
|-------------|---|----------------|---|------------------------|
| Honest      | - | प्रामाणिक      | - | Dishonest              |
| Honour      | - | सन्मान         | - | Dishonour निराशा       |
| Hope        | - | आशा            | - | Despair निराशा         |
| Humane      | - | दयाळु          | - | Proud गर्विष्ट         |
| Humility    | - | उद्धटपणा       | - | Aggogance              |
| Hypocrisy   | - | दांभिकपणा      | - | Sincerity प्रामाणिकपणा |
| Imperative  | - | अनिवार्य       | - | Optional ऐच्छिक        |
| Import      | - | आयात           | - | Export निर्यात         |
| Include     | - | अंतर्भुतकरणे   | - | Exclude बाहेर काढणे    |
| Increase    | - | वाढविणे        | - | Decrase                |
| Indolent    | - | आळशी           | - | Active, Energetic      |
| Inhale      | - | श्वास          | - | Exhale                 |
| Industrious | - | उद्योगी        | - | Lazy                   |
| Inferior    | - | गौण कनिष्ठ     | - | Superior               |
| Interested  | - | ची आवड असणारा- | - | Disinterested          |
| Interesting | - | चित्तवेधक      | - | Uninteresting.         |
| Joyful      | - | आनंदी          | - | Sad, Depressed         |
| Joint       | - | वेगळे करणे     | - | Separate               |
| Junoir      | - | कनिष्ठ         | - | Senior वरिष्ठ          |
| Justice     | - | न्याय          | - | Injustice अन्याय       |
| Keem        | - | तिक्ष्ण/धारदार | - | Indifferent            |
| Kind        | - | प्रेमळ         | - | Cruel                  |
| Knowing     | - | जानी           | - | Ingorant               |
| Knowledge   | - | ज्ञान          | - | Ingnorance             |
| Lack        | - | अभाव           | - | Plenty विपुल           |
| Languid     | - | सुस्तावलेला    | - | Energetic, Vigorous    |
| Legal       | - | कायदेशीर       | - | Illegal बेकायदेशीर     |
| Liberty     | - | स्वातंत्र्य    | - | Slavery                |

|            |   |                 |   |                           |
|------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| Long       | - | लांब            | - | short                     |
| Love       | - | प्रेम           | - | Hate                      |
| Loyal      | - | निष्ठावान       | - | Treacherous विश्वास घातकी |
| Mad        | - | वेडा            | - | Sane                      |
| Major      | - | प्रमुख          | - | Minor                     |
| Malice     | - | द्वेष           | - | Goodwill शुभेच्छुक        |
| Master     | - | मालक            | - | Servant सेवक              |
| Material   | - | ऐहिक            | - | Spiritual आध्यात्मिक      |
| Maximium   | - | जास्तीत जास्त   | - | Minimum                   |
| Meagre     | - | अपूरा           | - | Plentiful                 |
| Melancholy | - | खिन्नता         | - | Gaiety                    |
| Merit      | - | गुण             | - | Demerit                   |
| Mighty     | - | शक्तीशाली       | - | Weak                      |
| Mild       | - | सौम्य           | - | Harsh, Stern              |
| Miserly    | - | कंजुष           | - | Generous                  |
| Moral      | - | नैतिक           | - | immoral अनैतिक            |
| Morbid     | - | रोगी            | - | Healthy                   |
| Mortal     | - | नाशवंत          | - | immortal शाश्वत           |
| Native     | - | मुळचा           | - | Foreign                   |
| Natural    | - | नैसर्गिक        | - | Artificial                |
| Neat       | - | नीटनेटका        | - | Untidy अव्यवस्थित         |
| Noble      | - | थोर             | - | Base, Ignoble             |
| Normal     | - | सामान्य         | - | Abnormal                  |
| Notorious  | - | कुप्रसिद्ध      | - | Reputable                 |
| obstinate  | - | दुराग्रही/हट्टी | - | Yielding विनम्र           |
| Obdient    | - | आज्ञाधारक       | - | Disobedient               |
| offensive  | - | आक्रमक          | - | defensive, peasing        |
| Ominous    | - | अशुभ            | - | Auspicious मंगलसुचक       |

|             |   |             |   |                         |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------------------|
| Optional    | - | ऐच्छिक      | - | Compulsory              |
| oral        | - | मौखिक       | - | Written लेखी            |
| outward     | - | बाहेरील आवक | - | Inward जावक             |
| Part        | - | अंश         | - | Whole संपूर्ण           |
| Part        | - | दुरजाणे     | - | Join                    |
| Partial     | - | पक्षपाती    | - | Fair, Impartial         |
| Particular  | - | विशेष       | - | General सामान्य         |
| Passion     | - | भावना       | - | Coolness भावनाशून्य     |
| Pathetic    | - | दयनीय       | - | Joyous आनंदी            |
| Peace       | - | शांती       | - | War                     |
| Permanent   | - | कायमस्वरूपी | - | Jemporary               |
| Persuade    | - | मनवळविणे    | - | Dissuade परावृत्त करणे. |
| Physicat    | - | भौतिक       | - | Spiritual, Mental.      |
| Please      | - | खुष         | - | Displease               |
| Pleasure    | - | आनंदी       | - | Pain                    |
| Ploite      | - | नम्र        | - | Impolite, Rude, उध्दट   |
| Poor        | - | गरीब        | - | Rich, Wealthy           |
| Praise      | - | स्तुती      | - | Condmmn, Defame निंदा   |
| Precious    | - | मौल्यवान    | - | Cheap, Worthless        |
| Premium     | - | अधिमुल्य    | - | Discount                |
| Pride       | - | अभिमान      | - | Humility विनम्रता       |
| Profit      | - | नफा         | - | Loss तोटा               |
| Prospect    | - | देखावा      | - | Retrospect सिंहवालीक    |
| Porsperity  | - | वृद्धी      | - | adversity               |
| Prudent     | - | शहाणा       | - | imprudent               |
| Pure        | - | शुध्द       | - | impure अशुध्द           |
| Quarrelsome | - | भांडखोर     | - | Peaceful. Friendly      |
| Quick       | - | शिघ्र       | - | slow, tardy             |

|              |   |                  |   |                      |
|--------------|---|------------------|---|----------------------|
| Quiet        | - | शांत             | - | Noisy                |
| Reise        | - | उंचावणे          | - | Lower                |
| Rapid        | - | जलद              | - | Slow, tardy          |
| Rare         | - | दुर्मिळ          | - | Common, ordinary.    |
| Rash         | - | उतावीळ           | - | Steady, Cautious     |
| Real         | - | वास्तव           | - | False खोटे           |
| Rear         | - | पाठीमागे         | - | Front                |
| Receive      | - | घेणे             | - | Give                 |
| Rectify      | - | चुक दुरुस्त करणे | - | Falsify              |
| Reject       | - | नाकारणे          | - | Accept, Admit        |
| Relevant     | - | संबंधीत          | - | irrelevant असंबंधीत  |
| Religious    | - | धार्मिक          | - | Secular, Irreligious |
| Relish       | - | आवड              | - | Dislike              |
| Remember     | - | आठवणे            | - | Forget               |
| Remote       | - | दुर              | - | Near जवळ             |
| Rich         | - | श्रीमंत          | - | Poor, Needy          |
| Right        | - | बरोबर            | - | wrong                |
| Rise         | - | उदय              | - | Fall                 |
| Rough        | - | ओबडधोबड          | - | Smooth               |
| Sacred       | - | पवित्र           | - | unholy, profane      |
| Safety       | - | सुरक्षित         | - | Danger               |
| sane         | - | शहाणा            | - | Insane वेडा          |
| Satisfaction | - | समाधान           | - | Dissatisfaction      |
| Savage       | - | रानटी            | - | Civilized सुसंस्कृत  |
| Scanty       | - | दुर्मिळ          | - | Plentiful            |
| Secret       | - | गुप्त            | - | Open, Public         |
| Sensible     | - | संवेदना          | - | insensitive          |
| Service      | - | सेवा             | - | Disservice           |

|               |   |            |   |                         |
|---------------|---|------------|---|-------------------------|
| Severe        | - | तिव्र      | - | Mild सौम्य              |
| Sharp         | - | तिक्ष्ण    | - | Blunt बोथट              |
| Shy           | - | लाजाळु     | - | Bold, impudent          |
| Silence       | - | शांती      | - | Noise                   |
| Sin           | - | पाप        | - | Virtue.                 |
| Smart         | - | चलाख       | - | Dull, Slow              |
| Sober         | - | साधव       | - | Excited, Durnk मद्यधुंद |
| Soft          | - | मऊ         | - | Hard, Stubborn          |
| Sophisticated | - | सभ्य       | - | Naive                   |
| Sorrow        | - | दुःखी      | - | joy                     |
| spiritual     | - | अध्यात्मिक | - | Material ऐच्छिक         |
| Stale         | - | शिळा       | - | Fresh                   |
| Straight      | - | सरळ        | - | Crooked                 |
| Sublime       | - | उदात्त     | - | Ridiculous              |
| Success       | - | यश         | - | Failure अपयश            |
| Surplus       | - | जादा       | - | Deficit कमी             |
| Sweet         | - | गोड        | - | Bitter sour             |
| Tame          | - | पाळीव      | - | Wild                    |
| Tedious       | - | कंटाळवाणा  | - | Lively                  |
| Tender        | - | नाजुक      | - | Hard, Strong            |
| Temperate     | - | मवाळ       | - | Intemperate जहाल        |
| Thankful      | - | कृतज्ञ     | - | Thankless               |
| Thin          | - | सडपातळ     | - | Fat, Stout              |
| Thrifty       | - | काटकसरी    | - | Extravagant             |
| Thrive        | - | भरभराट     | - | Decline उतरतीकळा        |
| Timid         | - | भित्रा     | - | Bold धीट                |
| Tolerance     | - | दुःखद      | - | Intolerance.            |
| Tragic        | - | दुःखद      | - | Comic                   |

|            |   |             |   |                      |
|------------|---|-------------|---|----------------------|
| Tranquil   | - | शांतअवस्था  | - | Agitated             |
| Transient  | - | क्षणभंगुर   | - | Lasting, Durable     |
| True       | - | सत्य        | - | False                |
| Ugly       | - | कुरूप       | - | Beautiful            |
| Vain       | - | व्यर्थ      | - | Modest               |
| Vigilant   | - | सावध        | - | Careless, heedless   |
| Vindictive | - | खुनशी       | - | Forgiving क्षमाशिल   |
| Violent    | - | रागीट       | - | Vice दुर्गुण         |
| Visible    | - | दृषक        | - | invisible अदृषक      |
| Vulgar     | - | असंस्कृत    | - | Refined              |
| Wane       | - | वेग कमी होण | - | Wax वाढणे            |
| Want       | - | कमरता       | - | Abundance विपुलता    |
| War        | - | युद्ध       | - | Peace शांतात         |
| Warmth     | - | उष्ण        | - | Coolness             |
| Wearisome  | - | कंटाळवाणे   | - | Refreshing           |
| Weighty    | - | वजनदार      | - | Light, unimportant   |
| Wild       | - | रानटी       | - | Civilised सभ्य       |
| Woeful     | - | दुःखकारक    | - | Cheerful             |
| Wrong      | - | चुक         | - | Right                |
| yield      | - | शरण जाणे    | - | Resist प्रतिकार करणे |
| youth      | - | तरुण        | - | Age वृद्ध            |
| Zeal       | - | उत्साह      | - | Indifference         |
| Zenith     | - | कळस         | - | Nadir पाया           |

**Directions : In the following questions, each word is followed by four options. Choose the option which is opposite in meaning to the given word.**

1. profane ऐहिक x धार्मिक

A.polite

B.wicked

C.pious

D.honourable

2. Precarious धोक्याचा x सुरक्षित  
A.safe B.simple C.dangerous D.soft
3. Lenient दयाळू x निष्टूर  
A.mad B.frugile C.harsh D.arrogant
4. Universal वैश्विक x प्रादेशिक  
Atemporary B.ephimeral C.narrow D.regional
5. Judicious कायदेशीर x बेकायदेशीर  
A.wise B.unjust C.unlawful D.corrupt
6. Luscious स्वादिष्ट x खराब  
A. sour B.sweet C.luminious D.ugly
7. Impervious अछिच्छ्र x सच्छिद्र  
A.penertable B.secret C.manly D.rich
8. Fraternity बंधुता x शत्रुत्व  
A.friendship B.brotherhood C.hostility D.enemity
9. Parsimonious कंजुष x उदार  
A.miser B.generous C.stingy D.frugal
10. Dearth दुर्मिळता x विपुलता  
A.charitable B.scarcity C.abundnce D.wealth
11. Juxtaposition जवळ ठेवणे x वेगळे ठेवणे  
A.combination B.opposition C.difference D.separation
12. Pretentious बढाईखोर हंअमन्य x नम्र  
A.small B.humble C.proud D.rich
13. Obstinate दुराग्रही हट्टी x नम्र लवचीक  
A.pliable B.impolite C.important D.rude
14. Accost हाक मारणे x हाक मागे घेणे  
A.welcome B.withdraw C.suspend D.abandon
15. Admonish ताकीद देणे x प्रशंसा करणे  
A.criticize B.ridicule C.like D.applaud



16. Barren नापीक x सुपीक  
A.uproductive B.sterile **C.fecund** D.ciry
17. Canny कुशल x अकुशल, मंद  
A.clever **B.unintelligent** C.cruel D.corrupt
18. celerity चपळ x मंद  
A.active B.ignorance C.married **D.sluggishness**
19. Ignominious कुप्रसिद्ध x सुप्रसिद्ध  
A.honourable **B.celebrated** C.famous D.unpopular
20. Uncouth संस्कारहीन x सुसंस्कारीत  
**A.cultued** B.educated C.merciful D.direct
21. Deuntless निर्भय x भेकड, भ्याड  
A.bold **B.cowardly** C.poor D.crude
22. Rational संमजस x येडा  
A.reasonable B.wise **C.crazy** D.sane
23. Elevation बढती x अवनती  
A.admiration B.reward **C.degradation** D.loss
24. Deleteriou अनादरणीय x सन्माननीय  
A.unknown B.familiar **C.honourable** D.helpless
25. Delicious स्वादिष्ट x अनस्वादिष्ट  
A.melodious **B.unpalatsble** C.sweet D.soft
26. Ephemeral क्षणभंगूर x शाश्वत  
**A.Intransient** Btemporary C everlasting D.heavenly
27. Industrious उद्योगी x सुस्त, आळशी  
A.active **B.dormant** C.businessman D.stupid
28. Masculine मर्द x बायल्या  
A.ordinary **B.reputed** C.erulite D.learned
29. Eminent ख्यातनाम x साधारण  
**A.ordinary** B.reputed C.erudite D.leamed

30. Ennui कंटाळवाणा मरगळलेला x उत्साही  
A.apathy B.entertainig **C.enthusiasm** D.indifference
31. Erotic कामुक x ब्रम्हचारी  
**A.celibate** B.spiritual C.ethical D.immoral
32. Propagate वाढवणे x निर्मूलन करणे  
A.adveance **B.eradicate** C.enchant D.publicity
33. Deplete रिकामा करणे x समृद्ध करणे  
A.poor **B.enrich** C.impoverish D.propagate
34. Felonious क्रूर x स्तुतीला पात्र  
A.dishnourable B.docile **C.meritorious** D.reputed
35. Benign सहृदय x निर्दय  
A.kind B.innocent **C.flendish** D.simple
36. Feasible शक्य x अशक्य  
A.practical B.realistic **C.unrealistic** D.illusionary
37. Sturdy मजबूत x ठिसूळ  
A.storng B.vigorous **C.fragile** D.tough
38. Brittle ठिसूळ x मजबूत  
A.flaxible B.soft C.obstinate **D.rigid**
39. Conceal लपवणे x उघड करणे  
A.hide B.keep salely C.flaunt D.diminish
40. Sporadic क्वचित x वारंवार  
A.frequent B.intermittant **C.furtive** D.coposed
41. Frugal काटकसरी x उधळ्या  
A.stingy B.miser **C.extravagant** D.greedy
42. Antagonist शत्रू x मित्र  
A.rival **B.friend** C.foe D.stranger
43. Garrulous वाचाळ x मितभाषी  
**A.fracitum** B.talkative C.famous D.generous

44. Penurious कंजूस x उदार  
A.stingy B.greedy **C.generous** D.kind
45. Ineptitude हास्यास्पद, मूर्ख x हुशार  
A.moron B.stupid **C.genius** D.liberal
46. Clamour गलबला x शांतता  
**A.silence** B.require C.inednt D.implant
47. Opaque अपारदर्शक x पारदर्शी  
A.transfixed B.pious C.turbid **D.transparent**
48. Evasive उडवाउडवीचे x प्रांजाळपणाचे  
A.intentionally B.dishonest **C.straightforward** D.quiet
49. Diurnal दिवसा उडणारे x निशाचर  
A.affable **B.nocturnal** C.enough D.profuse
50. Obsolete जुना x नवीन  
A.unrelated **B.new** C.utdated D.ancient
51. Impede अडथळा आणणे x प्रोत्साहन देणे  
**A.promote** B.jeer C.banter D.pour
52. Cohesion संयोग x वियोग  
A.unity **B.disunity** C.internal D.affinity
53. Homogeneous एक जिनसीपणा x अनेक जिनसीपणा  
A.popular B.indifferent **C.heterogenous** D.mixed
54. Jaded मदावलेला सुस्त x उत्साही  
A.tired **B.interestd** C.apathy D.nimble
55. Catholic उदार x संकुचित  
A.liberal B.popular **C.narrow** D.noxious
56. Diffidence भ्याड x धीट  
A.cowardly B.neek C.indifference **D.bold**
57. Astute हुशार x मूर्ख  
A.clever B.skillful **C.absurd** D.illegible

58. Suave व्यवहारी x अव्यवहारी  
A.elegant B.cultured **C.gauche** D.wild
59. Mitigate कमी करणे x वृद्धी करणे  
A.alleviate **B.aggravate** C.relinquish D.pacify
60. Jocund आनंदी x खिन्न  
**A.melancholy** B.cheerful C.confidant D.merciless
61. Yielding नमते घेणारा x निग्रही  
A.submissive B.polite **C.adamant** D.strong
62. Scrupulous काटेकोरपणा x बेईमानपणा  
**A.dishonest** B.honest C.kind D.unkind
63. Impertinent उध्दट x नम्र, आदरगार  
A.arrogant B.boorish C.gauche **D.respectful**
64. Penury दारिद्र्य x श्रीमंती  
A.poverty **B.affluence** C.lenient D.stingy
65. Heinous अंत्यत दुष्ट x अंत्यत चांगली  
A.wicked **B.noble** C.irritating D.vigilant
66. Disparity विविधता x साम्य  
**A.similarity** B.dissimilarity C.difference D.unity
67. Interpid धीटपणाने x भ्याडपणाने  
**A.cowardly** B.courageous C.bold D.intelligent
68. Sturdy मजबूत x नाजूक  
A.strong B.robust **C.delicate** D.disparity
69. Ephmeral क्षणभंगूर x शाश्वत  
Atemporary **B.everlasting** C.heavenly D.earthly
70. Niggardly कंजूष x अधळ्या  
**A.prodigal** B.prominent C.stingy D.heinous
71. Loquacious वाचाळ x मितभाषी  
A.talkative B.verbosity **C.taciturn** D.silent

72. Laconic मितभाषी x वाचाळ  
**A.verbose** B.taciturn C.mute D.placid
73. Lechery कामातुर अनैतिकता x शुद्धता, पावित्र्यता  
 A.impurity **B.chastity** C.corrupted D.cunning
74. Irrelevant असंबंध x संबंध  
**A.pertinent** B.difference C.imaginative D.relation
75. Hilarious आनंदी x उदासीन  
**A.gloomy** B.cheerful C.healthy D.hot
76. Obloquy निंदा x प्रशंसा  
 A.censure B.disgrace **C.praise** D.honourable
77. Eulogistic प्रशंसा x टिका  
**A.critical** B.admiring C.serious D.timidity
78. Demented वेडा x शहाणा  
 A.crazy **B.sane** C.irrational D.delicious
79. Exorbitant बेसुमार x मध्य  
 A.excessive B.energetic **C.moderate** D.enough
80. Fastidious अतिचोखंदळ x उदासीन बेपर्वा  
 A.careful B.fleshy C.valour **D.indifferent**
81. Diminutive लहान आकाराचा x मोठ्या आकाराचा  
 A.tiny B.short C.long **D.gigantic**
82. Germane संबंधित x असंबंध  
 A.proper B.liberal C.kind **D.irrelevant**
83. Despondent दुःखी x सुखी  
**A.cheerful** B.gloomy C.clouded D.glassy
84. Grandeur भडकपणा x साधेपणा  
 A.majesty B.gorgeous C.congruous **D.simplicity**
85. Haughty उदधट x नम्र  
**A.humble** B.poor C.kind D.cavalier

86. Pedigreed मूळ वंश x संकर  
A.unmixed **B.hybrid** C.true D.unmixed
87. Imbecile ढ x हुशार  
A.idiot B.arrogant **C.scholar** D.numbskull
88. Infantile बालक x तरुण  
A.childish **B.adult** C.naive D.innocent
89. Barbarous निर्दयी x दयाळू  
**A.merciful** B.cruel C.ruthless D.separate
90. Nonchalant बेफिकिर x सावध  
A.careless B.noisy **C.vigilant** D.unruffled
91. Obdurate उद्धट x आज्ञाधारक  
A.hard B.callous **C.submissive** D.sympathetic
92. Outrageous अपमानकारक x शांत  
A.furious **B.calm** C.original D.outspoken
93. Phlegmatic सुस्त x उत्साही  
**A.vehement** B.apathetic C.neutral D.patient
94. Pedantic पंडित x अज्ञानी  
A.bookish **B.ignorant** C.scholar D.unaffected
95. Perish नष्ट होणे x सुरक्षित राहणे  
A.destroy B.confuse C.penceive **D.safety**
96. Penitent पश्चात्ताप दग्ध x निलंज्ज  
A.Sorrowful B.painful **C.remorseless** D.rich
97. Pinnacle कळस x पाया  
A.zenith B.apex C.middle **D.nadir**
98. Plausible विश्वसनीय  
A.credible **B.incredible** C.pratical D.possible
99. Poignant मर्मभेदक, वेदना देणारे  
A.moving B.pratical **C.painless** D.sad
100. Requisite अनिवार्य  
A.compulsory **B.optional** C.essential D.fundamental

Lets study the list of one word substitution given below.

1. A person who is against religious thinking-**heretic**.
2. A person who loves his own religion and hates other religions-**fanatic**.
3. A person who believes in God- **Theist**.
4. A person who does not believe in God- **Atheist**.
5. A person who believes in one God- **Monotheist**.
6. A person who believes in many Gods- **Polytheist**.
7. A person who doesnot believe in any religion- **Pagan**
8. A person who has no respect for God- **Profane**.
9. A person who respects all religion- **Swcular**.
10. A person who is not sure of the existence of God- **Agnostic**.
11. One who has narrow and prejudiced views about religion-**Bigot**.
12. One who starves the body for the good of the soul- **Ascetic**.
13. A person who loves all and sundry (mankind)-**philanthropist**.
14. A person who hates mankind- **Misanthrope**.
15. A person who believes that God is everything and everything is God - **Pantheis**.
16. One who deserts his religion- **Apostate**
17. A person who is indifferent to both pleasure and pain- **stoic**.
18. A person who does something not professionally but for plea sure- **Amateur**.
19. A person who talks impiously about sacred things-**Blaspheme**.
20. A person who helps a stranger in difficulties- **Samaritan**.
21. A person who is not eaisly pleased- **fastidious**.
22. A person who is unable to pay oneढ्स debts- **Insolvent**.
23. A person who is too much like a woman- **Effemi nate**.

24. A person who holds established opinions- **Ortho dox.**
25. A person who hates women- **Misogynist.**
26. A person who is a great lover of books - **Bibliophile.**
27. A person who drawa maps and charts - **Cartograp**
28. A person who is always well - behaved - **Altruist.**
29. A person who can't read or write - **illiterate.**
30. A person who looks at the bright side of things - **Optimistic.**
31. A person who looks at the dark side of things - **pessimist.**
32. A person who walks in sleep - **Somnsambulist.**
33. A person who easily believes anything - **Credulous.**
34. A person who talks too much - **Garrulous.**
35. A person who is reserved in talks - **Reticent.**
36. A person with full discretionary power to act on behalf of a country - **plenipotentiary.**
37. A person who compils dictionary - **Lexicographer.**
38. A person who lends money at high rate of interest - **Usurer**
39. A person excessively fond of one's wife - **Uxorious.**
40. A person who associates in an office - **Colleague.**
41. A person who helps you break the law - **Accomplice.**
42. A person who takes delight in excessive crelty - **Sadist.**
43. A person who is on the secret mission - **Spy.**
44. A person who doesnot care for literature or art - **Philistine.**
45. A person who is a pioneer of a reform movement - **Apostle.**
46. A person who is wicked to high degree - **Heinous.**
47. A person who is desirous of getting money - **Avaracious.**
48. A person with a beautiful and elegant handwriting - **Calligrapher.**
49. A person who kills somebody for political reason - **Assassin.**
50. A person opposes tog sudden change - **Conservative.**
51. A person who is always dissatisfied - **Malcatent.**
52. A person who is well - versed in any subject, a critical judge of any art - **Connoisseur.**
53. A person who collects postage stamps - **Philatelist.**



54. A person who collects and arranges things - **Compiler.**
55. A person who is a learner of art but not well - versed - **Dilettante.**
56. A person who thinks only of oneself - **Egoist.**
57. A person who thinks of the welfare of women - **Feminist.**
58. A person who eats too much - **Glutton.**
59. A person who is without sexual organ - **Eunuch.**
60. A person who is inexperienced in a field - **Novice.**
61. A person with sweet and friendly nature - **Amicable**
62. A person who lives on the earnings of others - **Parasite.**
63. A person who is in the habit of quarreling - **Bellicose.**
64. A person who is beyond making a mistake - **Infalliable.**
65. A person who believes in fate - **Fatalist.**
66. A person who uses clever but misleading argument - **Sophist.**
67. A person who devotes his life to the welfare of others - **Altruist.**
68. A person who has excessive interest in sex - **Lecher.**
69. A person who has attraction for the same sex- **Homosexual**
70. A man who is the lover of a married woman - **Paramour.**
71. A woman who is the beloved of a married man - **Concubine**
72. A woman trained to help other woman in childbirth - **Midwife.**
73. A woman whose husband is dead - **Widow.**
74. A man whose wife is dead - **Widower.**
75. A person who is devoid of sexual power - **Impotent.**
76. A person who brings customers for a prostitute - **Tout.**
77. A woman who sells her body for money - **Prostitute.**
78. A woman who is unmarried - **Spinster.**
79. A woman / girl who flirts to satisfy her vanity - **Coquette.**
80. A person who loves his own country - **Patriot.**
81. A person who does not love his country - **Traitor.**
82. A person who makes supreme sacrifice for his country - **Martyr.**
83. A person who has been in the same field for many years - **Veteran.**
84. A person who has unusual habit - **Eccentric.**
85. A person who is a hard drinker - **Sot.**

86. A person who abstains from alcoholic drinks - **Teetotaler**.
87. A man who pays too much attention to his clothes and personal appearance- **Dandy**.
88. A person concerned with practical results and values - **Pragmatic**
89. A person concerned with practical results and values - **Pragmatic**
90. A person who is made to bear the blame due to others - **Scapegoat**.
91. A person whose attitude is eat drink and be merry - **Epicure**.
92. A person who uses threat as a weapon fo power - **nihilist / terrorist**.
93. A person who spends his moneyt recklessly - **Spendthrift**.
94. A person who Spends very little - **Miser**.
95. One who leaves his own country to settle elsewhere - **Emigrant**.
96. One who comes as a settler into a foreign country - **Immigrant**.
97. A person having an evil reputation - **Notorious**.
98. A person who lives by himself - **Recluse**.
99. A child whose parents are dead - **Orphan**.
100. A person who walkas on foot - **Pedestrain**.
101. A person who is out to destroy all government and order  
- **Anarchist**.
102. A woman of fair complexion and light hair - **Blonde**.
103. A woman with dark complexion and brown hair - **Brunette**.
104. A person who can mke himself at home in all countries  
- **Cosmopolitan**.
105. A person who is present evrywhere - **Omnipresent**.
106. A person who knowaa veerything - **Omniscient**.
107. A person who is all powerful - **Omnipotent**.
108. A writer who borrows words and ideas from another author - **Plagiarist**.
109. A person who holds esstablished opinions - **Orthodox**.
110. A person who thinks that human nature is essedntially evil - **Cynic**.
111. A person who possesses several talent gifts - **Versatile**.
112. A person who is easily made angry - **Irritable**.
113. A person who knows many languages - **Linguist**.
114. A person who feeds on human flesh - **Cannibal**.

115. A person who takes shelter in a foreign country - **Refugee.**
116. A person who is under the protection of another - **Protege.**
117. A person who is against the standards of ordinary society especially in dressing - **Hippy.**
118. A person who lives in a country of which he is not a citizen - **Alien.**
119. A person who shapes his conduct according to circumstances - **Opportunist.**
120. A person who marries one woman - **Monogamy.**
121. A person who marries more than one woman - **Polygamy.**
122. A person who has no faith in the institution of marriage - **Misogamist.**
123. A person having two wives at the same time - **Bigamy.**
124. A woman having more than one husband at the same - **polyandry.**
125. A person who cuts precious stones - **Lapidist.**
126. A person who lends money at high rate of interest - **Usurer.**
127. A person who has been before another in office - **Predecessor.**
128. A person who takes over another in office - **Predecessor.**
129. A person who pretends to be what he is not - **Pretender/ imposter / hypocrite.**
130. A person who goes to a holy place - **Pilgrim.**
131. A person who lives in seclusion - **Recluse.**
132. A person who runs away from law and justice - **Fugitive.**
133. A person who opposes to intellectual progress and reform - **Obscurant.**
134. A person who is not sociable - **Introvert.**
135. A person who is sociable - **Extrovert.**
136. A person who entertains the guest - **Host / hostess.**
137. A person who walks on foot - **Pedestrian.**
138. A person who raises arms against government - **Rebel.**
139. A person who takes excessive delight in cruelty - **Sadistic.**
140. A person who changes one's principles / party - **Turcoat**

141. A person who is after money - **Mercenary.**
142. A poem written on the death of someone - **Eleey.**
143. An unexpected stroke of good luck - **Windfall**
144. A person who Short descriptive poem of picturesque scene or incident - **Idyll.**
145. A poem of fourteen lines - **Sonnet.**
146. An animal story with moral - **Fable.**
147. Concluding part of literature - **Epilogue.**
148. A story withy moral - **Parable.**
149. Notice of death in a nmewspaper - **Obituary.**
150. An amusing sstory about some real person - **Anecdote.**
151. A Story in whichg ideas are symbolised as people - **Allegory.**
152. Which can be easily believed - **Credible.**
153. To deprive a thing of its holy character - **Desecrate.**
154. To make a thing holy / sacred - **Consecrate.**
155. The act of violating the sactity or destroying the property of a church - **Sacrilrege.**
156. The school or college in which one has been educated - **Alma mater.**
157. Medicine which lessens pains - **Anodyne Medicinme.**
158. A remedyh for all diseases - **Panacea.**
159. The original inhabitants of a country - **Aborigines.**
160. To turn friends into enemies - **Alienate.**
161. A medicine which prevents infection by killing germs - **Antiseptic.**
162. Speech made to oneself when one is alone - **Soliloguy.**
163. The thing that is fit to be eaten - **Edible.**
164. A widespead disease affecting many peple at the some time  
- **Epidemic**
165. A loss or damage that cannot be compensated for - **Irreparable.**
166. A thing that cannot be seen with hguman eyes - **Invisible.**
167. A statement whhich cannot be understood - **Incomprehensible.**
168. An ordinary and commonb remark - **Platitude.**
169. A style full of words - **Verbose.**

170. To send out of one's native country - **Exile.**
171. Mental weariness for want of occupation - **Ennui.**
172. Acutely affected by external impressions - **Sensitive.**
173. An assembly of hearers - **Audience.**
174. An assembly of clergymen - **Congregation.**
175. A person who loves beautiful things in nature - **Aesthetic.**
176. A person who travels in a balloon, airship or other aircraft - **Aeronaut.**
177. Witty, clever retort - **Repartee.**
178. Relationship by blood or birth - **Consanguinity.**
179. Having no beginning or end to its existence - **Eternal.**
180. One who cannot die - **Immortal.**
181. Language difficult to understand because of bad form - **Jargon.**
182. A short stay at a place - **Sojourn.**
183. To talk much without coming to the point - **Circumlocution.**
184. Constant efforts to achieve something - **Perseverance.**
185. A child who stays away from school without any good reason - **Truant.**
186. Line at which the earth, sea and sky seem to meet - **Horizon.**
187. A short form for a word - **Abbreviation.**
188. A word formed from the first letters of a group of words - **Acronym.**
189. A false or mistaken belief - **Fallacy.**
190. The action of looking within or into one's own mind - **Introspection.**
191. Govt. by the priest - **Hierarchy.**
192. Government by small groups / people - **Oligarchy.**
193. Government by one person - **Autocracy.**
194. Government by the rich - **Plutocracy.**
195. Government by the officials - **Bureaucracy.**
196. Government by the nobles - **Aristocracy.**
197. Government by the people - **Democracy.**
198. Government by the king/ queen - **Monarchy.**
199. Absence of government - **Anarchy.**

200. Government by Gods - **Theocracy.**
201. Work for which no salary is paid - **Honorary.**
202. An office with high salary but no work - **Sinecure.**
203. Killing of a human being - **Homicide.**
204. Taking of one's own life - **Suicide.**
205. Murder of a wife - **Uxoricide.**
206. Murder of a king - **Regicide.**
207. Murder of a new - born baby - **Infanticide.**
208. Murder of one's own father - **Patricide.**
209. Murder of one's own mother - **Matricide.**
210. Murder of one's own brother - **Fratricide.**
211. The killing of human beings - **Homicide.**
212. The killing of a sister - **Sororicide.**
213. The killing of a particular race - **Genocide.**
214. Mania for setting fires- **Pyromania.**
215. Mania for stealing things - **Kleptomania.**
216. Mania for personal health- **Hypomania.**
217. Mania for unnatural sexual desire in a woman - **Nymphomania.**
218. Mania for travel - **Dromomania.**
219. Mania for books- **Bibliomania.**
220. The state of remaining unmarried - **Celibacy.**
221. Mania for exclusively one idea - **Monomania.**
222. The science of mankind - **Anthropology.**
223. The science of human body - **Physiology.**
224. The science of language structure - **Philology.**
225. The science of the earth - **Geology.**
226. The science of animals - **Zoology.**
227. A study of the ancient civilization - **Archaeology.**
228. The science of the origin and history of universe - **Cosmology.**
229. The study of teaching methods - **Pedagogy.**
230. The study of living things - **Biology.**
231. The study of human society - **Sociology.**

232. The study of languages - **Linguistic.**
233. The study of loants - **Botany.**
234. The study of cells - **Cytology.**
235. The study of heavenly bodies - **Astronomy.**
236. The study of satistics of births, deaths, diseases to show the state of community - **Demography.**
237. The science of geographical features of any region - **Topography**
238. The medical study of the skin and its diseases - **Dermatology.**
239. A place where public, government or histrical records are kept - **Archieves.**
240. A place where horses are kept - **Stable.**
241. A place where birds are kept - **Aviary.**
242. A place where animals are kept - **Zoo.**
243. A place where a wold animal lives - **Lair.**
244. A place for storing grains - **Granary.**
245. An underground place for storing gwine - **Celler.**
246. A place where monks live - **Monastery.**
247. A place where dead bodies are buried - **Graveyard/Cemetery.**
248. A place where treasures of art are exhibited - **Museum.**
249. A place where treasures of art are exhibited - **Museum.**
250. A place where pigs are kept - **Sty.**
251. A place where dogs are kept - **Kennel.**
252. A place where a squirrel lives - **Drey.**
253. A place where bees are kept - **Apiary.**
254. A place where fruits are grown - **Orchard.**
255. A place where rabbits are kept - **Hutch.**
256. A place where fishes are kept- **Aquarius.**
257. A place where orphans are housed - **Orphanage.**
258. A place where deaed bodies are kept temporary- **Mortuary.**
259. The action of looking back in past - **Retrospection.**
260. With one voice, a decision, opinion on which all are agreed - **Unanimous.**

261. A child born after the death of its father - **Posthumous**.
262. Capable of being seen through- **Transparent**.
263. Incapable of being seen through - **Opaque**.
264. A word or law no longer in use - **Obsolete**.
265. A fictitious name used by an author - **Pseudonym**.
266. A statement not likely to be true - **Dubious**.
267. A holy book - **Scripture**.
268. Blind adherence to the dictates of the religious bookd  
- **Fundameentalism**.
269. A radical change in government - **Revolution**.
270. Revolt against a lawful authority - **Mutiny**.
271. Organised armed resistance to an established government - **Rebellion**.
272. General uprising against the government - **Revolt**.
273. An unlawful sexual relationship - **Illicit**.
274. Money paid to a divorced wife - **Alimony**.
275. An inscription on a tomb - **Epitaph**.
276. The platform in a temle where idols are kept - **Altar**.
277. T note to help memory - **Memorandum**.
278. A list of special words with definitions - **Glossary**.
279. A book containin names and addresses of the person- **Direcory**.
280. A book that consists of an alphabetical list of the word their  
meaning - **Dictionary**.
281. A list of books - **Catalogue**.
282. A book of accounts showing debits and credits - **Ledger**.
283. A book containing inmformation on all subjects - **Encyclopaedia**.
284. An excessived partiotism - **Chauvinism**.
285. Life history of a person written by another - **Biography**.
286. Life history of a person written by himdelf/herself - **Autobiography**.
287. A preson who forcibly controls a bus or an aircraft - **Hijacker**.
288. An entertainer who performs difficult physical actions - **Acrobat**.
289. A song with sacred and religious emotions - **Hymns**.
290. The policyu of extending a country's empire - **Imperialism**.



291. Large scale departure of people - **Exodus**.  
 292. Man whose wife has been unfaithful to him - **Cuckold**.  
 293. One who is neither intelligent of dull - **Inediacre**.

### EXRCISE

**Directions : Each of the following questions consists of four choices. choose the correct word that can be substituted in place of the statement given in the question.**

1. A person who pretends to be what he is not. अनभिज्ञ  
**A.hypocrite** B.cunning C.innocent D.guilty
2. Allowance given to the divorced wife -  
 A.alimony B.alimony C.alumini D..remuneration
3. Words inscribed on a tomb थड्यावर कोरलेले शब्द  
**A.epitaph** B.elegy C.monogram D.hymn
4. A gown worn by a priest धमगुरू  
 A.peacock B.cock C.frock **D.cassock**
5. Madness for money.  
 A.kleptomania B. pyromania C.nymphomania **D.plutomania**
6. A play with a sad ending.  
**A.tragedy** B.elegy C.farce D.epitaph
7. one who breaks images. मूर्तिभञ्जक  
 A.ideologist B.idler C.idiom **D.iconoclast**
8. One who is able to read and write. साक्षर  
 A.illiterate **B.literate** C.learned D.educated
9. A long narrative poem -महाकाव्य, रामायण  
 A.idyll **B.epic** C.ode D.ballad
10. Radical change in government - अमूलाग्र बदल, राज्यक्रांती  
 A.evolution B.rebellion **C.revolution** D.mutiny
11. A man who looks as soft as a woman - नामर्द, बायल्या  
**A.effeminate** B.feminist C.eunuch D.deady
12. A person devoted to beauty in nature, art etc.सौंदर्य कलेचा उपासक  
 A.athlete **B.aesthete** C.atheist D.ascetic
13. A person who opposes inquiry and reform - प्रतिगामी, सनातनी

- A.obscurant** B.traditionalist C.orthodox D.fanatic
14. A person who suffers from an imaginary illness - काल्पनिक आजार  
A.hypochondriac B.kleptomania  
C.pyromania D.bibliomania
15. A person who is reserved in talk मितभाषी  
A.stingy **B.reticent** C.garrulous D.silent.
16. The practice of worshipping idols - व्यक्ती पुजा  
**A.idolatry** B.philosophy C.anthrology D.bigotary
17. Running away to get married पळून जाऊन लग्न करणे  
**A.elope** B.kidnap C.flee D.wedlock
18. The art practised by the statesmen. मुत्सद्देगिरी  
A.duplicate **B.diplomacy** C.policy D.politics
19. A person who feeds on human flesh - स्वजातिभक्षक मानव / प्राणी  
**A.cannibal** B.herbivorous C.non-vegetarian D.glutton
20. The dead body of an animal मृत प्राण्यांचे शरीर  
**A.carcass** B.ghost C.cadaver D.corpse
21. Loss of memory - स्मृतीभ्रंश गजनी  
**A.amnesia** B.anestheisa C.psychic D.absentminded.
22. Foolish and light-hearted person छचोरा, गांभीर्य नसलेला.  
**A.frivolous** B.playful C.cheerful D.stupid
23. A letter, poem etc whose author is unknown - निनावी  
A. posthumous **B.anonymous** C.effeminate D.editor
24. A person having no sympathy निष्ठूर  
**A.callous** B.barbarious C.unsophisticated D.wicked
25. Men living in the same age - समवयस्क समकालीन  
A.cosmopolitan B.precedent **C.contemporaries** D.successor
26. Vigilant observation of events धोरणी, काळजी घेणारा  
A.introspection B.retrospection **C.circumspection** D.inspection
27. A roundabout way of speaking घुमून फिरुन सांगणे  
A.alliteration B.ambiguous **C.circumlocution** D.euphemism
28. property inherited from one's father वडिलोपार्जित संपत्ती  
A.parental B.patricide C.ancestral **D.patrimony**

29. The first speech delivered by aa person. पहिले भाषण  
**A.maiden** B.elocution C.the opning speechD.address
30. One who serves public interest feel sympathetic towards human beings परोपकारी मनुष्य  
 A.humanitarianB.Samarritan C.philanthropistD.theist
31. A speech delivered without any prepaecation  
**A.extempore** B.address C.appeal D.monologue
32. A state of perfect balance  
 A.equity **B.equilibrium** C.equaling D.parallel
33. A desire that cannot be repressed - दडपून टाकने  
 A.inimitable **B.irresperssible** C.irrelevantD.uncontrollable
34. A sound that cannot be heard - अश्रवणीय  
**A.Inaudible** B.address C.appeal D.monologue
35. A place where clothes are kept - कपड्यांचे कपाट  
**A.wardrobe** B.cupboard C.suitcase D.laundry
36. A short stay at a place - तात्पुरता मुक्काम  
**A.sojourn** B.half C.stop D.nightmare
37. One who studies the sky and the stars - खगोलशास्त्रज्ञ  
**A.astronomer** B.astrologer C.aesthet D.athlet
38. Great clapping and cheering टाळ्यांचा गजर, प्रशंसा  
 A.admiration B.salutation C.ovation **D.applause**
39. The art of garden cultivation बागकामशास्त्र  
 A.agriculture B.sericulture **C.horticulture**D.aquaculture
40. An ideal state - आदर्श स्थिती  
 A.utopia B.idealism **C.horticulture** D.aquaclture
41. Person who has long experience अनुभवी बुजुर्ग  
 A.expert B.pedantic **C.veteran** D.stateman
42. Favour to one's relatives - नातलगांना दाखवलेली वशीलेबाजी  
**A.nepotism** B.solecism C.plagiarism D.geotropism
43. A statement showing remarkable degree of prediction निश्चित भाकीत करणे  
**A.prophecy** B.forecast C.froetell D.horoscope

44. A person who believes in the philosophy that nothing has real existence - उच्छेदवादी  
**A.nihilist** B.capitalist C.arsonist D.liberitve
45. A student who runs away from the school without permission  
**A.traunt** B.vegabond C.stray D.nomadic
46. The science of language भाषाशास्त्र  
**A.philology** B.phisiology C.orthography D.pathology
47. That art of spelling words correctly शुद्धलेखन शास्त्र  
**A.orthography** B.topography C.calligraphy D.phonology
48. A person who has the most uncompromising attitud, specially in politics  
**A.intransigent** B.philistine C.biget D.sophist
49. False argument intended to deceive  
A.sophism B.chauvinism C.pantheism D.geotropism
50. The study of ancient writhings and inscription नाणे थडगे इ वर कोरलेले नाव  
**A. palaeography** B.archaeology C.etymology D.gerontology
51. The study of the forms of words, animals, plants  
**A.morphology** B.etymology C.archaeology D.biology
52. One who makess / compiles a dictionary  
**A.lexicographrer** B.compiler C.editor D.author
53. The science regarding the principles of classification वर्गीकरणशास्त्र  
**A.taxolology** B.tatutogy C.taxidermy D.zoology
54. A person who is able to use left as well as right hand  
A.Dextrous **B.ambidextrous** C.monolithic D.cynic
55. A person who is habitually good to other परहितदक्ष, निःस्वार्थी  
**A.altruist** B.alchemist C.utopia D.apostate
56. Animal living in water उभयचर  
**A.awuatic** B.amphibian C.manallion D.herbivorous
57. Study of antiquities especially of pre histSORic period  
A.history **B.archaeology** C.geology D.morphology
58. A hospital for mad persons वेड्यांचे हॉस्पिटल

- A.ophanage    **B.asylum**    C.sanitorium    D.mortuary
59. A man of free and easy habits, socially unconventional सामाजिक शिष्टाचारांची पर्वा न करणारा  
A.bigot    B.sceptic    C.bohemian    D.philistine
60. A person who is unable to do anything without alcoholic drinks अटटल बेवडा  
A.kleptomaniac **B.dispsomaniac** C.logomaniac D.pyromaniaic
61. Science of vocal natural sound उच्चारशास्त्र  
**A.phonology** B.linguistic    C.morphology D.pyromaniaic
62. Plants of a particular region  
A.fauna    B.forest    **C.flora**    D.plantation
63. Animals of a particular region  
A.zoo    B.flora    C.toplopy    **D.fauna**
64. An expert who understands the value of art, antiques etc. रसज्ञ  
A.artist    B.asthet    C.dilettant    **D.connoisseur**
65. Fruit-eating animals  
A.herbivorous B.cannibals    C.gregarious    **D.frugivorous**
66. Meat-eating aimals  
A.cannibals    **B.carivorous** C.herbivorous D.frugivorous
67. That which relates to the common peple सामान्य दर्ज्यातील व्यक्ती  
A.plagiarism B.mendelism    **C.plebian**    D.neologism
68. The science of diseases रोगशास्त्र  
A.phisiology    **B.pathology** C.anatomy    D.surgery
69. A free thinker on religion स्वैरवर्तनी नैतिक, धार्मिक बंधने न पाळणारा  
**A.libertine** B.bigot    C.pllytheist    D.apostate
70. An elderly umnarried woman  
A.virgin    B.coquette    **C.spinster**    D.bachelor
71. A school for infants and young children. शिशूपालन केंद्र, बालवाडी  
A.kenel    B.booth    C.resort    **D.kindergarten**
72. A place where aeroplanes are kept.  
A.museum    B.armory    **C.hanger**    D.launday
73. A place visited ofr enjoyment of health आश्रयस्थान

- A.resort      B.orchard      C.hillstaion      D.stable
74. A doctor who treats heart diseases  
A.orthopaedist **B.cerdiologist** C.radiologist D.oculist
75. A doctor who treats children बालरोगतज्ञ  
A pathologist B.intern **C.pediatric** D.gynocologist
76. A person who lives the earig of rhers बांडगूळ  
A.traitor B.sot **C.parasite** D.credulous
77. A person who dies without making will मृत्युपत्र करता मरण पावलेली व्यक्ती  
**A.intestate** B.martyr C.traitor D.credulous
78. A political representative of the highest order from one country to another राजदूत  
A.spy B.sot **C.ambassador** D.foreignminister
79. A husband who is dominated by his wife बायकोचा गुलाम  
A.imotent B.lechrer C.tout **D.henpeckd**
80. A person who has hove or attraction for the opposite sex भिन्नलिंगी आकर्षण  
A.homosexual **B.heterosexual** C.impotent D.eccentric
81. part of a theatre where audience sit श्रोतेवृंदाची बसण्याची जागा  
**A.auditorium** B.stable C.booth D.cellar
82. A child not born of legal parents अनेरस  
A.illical B.orphan **C.illegitimate** D.illicit
83. The murder of a wife पत्नीची हत्या  
A.homicide B.patricide **C.uxoricide** D.genocide
84. The dead body of a human being प्रेम  
A.carcass **B.corpse** C.martyr D.shroud
85. The murder of parents वंशहत्या ज्ञात हत्या  
A.matricide **B.genocide** C.patricide D.regicide
86. A book with blank pages for keeping photographs or stamps  
A.directory B.dicitionary C.diary **D.album**
87. A particular incident in a series fo incidents  
**A.episode** B.epitaph C.serial D.rogramme
88. An instrument for viewing minute objects

- A.computer B.binocular **C.microscope** D.horoscope
89. An instrument for measuring atmospheric presature  
A.thermoneter B.altimeter **C.barometer** D.telescope
90. The supreme powre of a state  
A.autonomy B.secular **C.sovereignty** D.monarchy
91. The revolt against a lawful authority बंड  
A.mutiny B.rebel C.revolt D.traitor
92. A government by the prest धर्मसत्ता, पदश्रेणी क्रम  
A. theocracy B.hierarchy C.autocracy D.aristocracy
93. The right of self -government  
A.secular **B.sovereignty** C.autonomy D.dedmocracy
94. The general uprising against the government शासना विरुद्धचे बंड  
A.mutiny **B.revolt** C.rebellion D.dictatorship
95. A government by the divine guidance ईश्वरसत्ताक राज्यपद्धती  
A.hierarchy B.diplomacy C.bureaucracy **D.theocracy**
96. A person living permanently in a certain place रहिवाशी  
A.native B.citizen **C.domicile** D.residence
97. An assembly of hearers श्रोते  
**A.audience** B.crowd C.spectators D.congregation
98. Word different in meamning but similar in soud  
A.acronym **B.homonym** C.synonym D.antonym
99. Line at which the earth and sky seem to meet क्षितिजह  
A.equator B.horizon C.zenith D.pinnacle
100. Through which light cannot pass अपारदर्शक  
**A.opaque** B.tranacluent C.dark D.obscure