

COMPLETED ON →

14-08-16

ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR IBPS PO

by-

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“ Behind every successful person, there is lot of
unsuccessful years ”

By - Rahul

SYLLABUS

1- ERROR SPOTING	→	10/5 Ques
2- CLOZE TEST	→	10 Ques
3- READING COMPREHENSION	→	10 Ques
4- SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT	→	5 Ques
5- PARA-JUMBLED	→	5 Ques
6- DOUBLE FILLERS	→	5 Ques
Total ⇒		<u>40 Ques</u>

GRAMMAR RULES INDEX

- 1- NOUN
- 2- PRONOUN
- 3- VERB AGREEMENTS
- 4- ARTICLES
- 5- PREPOSITION
- 6- ADVERBS
- 7- CONJUNCTIONS
- 8- IDIOMS AND PHRASES
- 9- PHRASAL VERBS
- 10- ADJECTIVES

“Nothing can be change by Changing the Face, But everything can be change by Facing the Change”

EXAMPLE OF EACH CHAPTER IN THE SYLLABUS

1. ERROR SPOTTING

Neither Ravi nor his brother / is willing to shoulder the responsibility / of caring for their old parents / and grandfather.

- A) Neither Ravi nor his brother
- B) is willing to shoulder the responsibility
- C) of caring for their old parents
- D) and grandfather
- E) No Error

Ans-(C)- Replace their with his

2. SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

I am tired as I am working since 7 o'clock in the morning.

- A) I was working
- B) I have been working
- C) I has working
- D) I had been fworking
- E) I will be working

Ans-(B)

"Doing the best at this moment, puts you in the best place for the next moment"

3. PARA JUMBLED / REARRANGEMENT

- 1- The advantage of travelling
 P- customs and manners, is that
 Q- we learn to appreciate the good points of others.
 R- in different place and having
 S- the opportunities of observing people's
 6- and our prejudice against them disappear.

A) PQRS

B) RSQD

C) QPSR

D) QPRS

Ans - (B)

4. DOUBLE FILLERS

Unwillingness among the public to _____ change
 has also been one of the reasons the plastic
 bags _____ to be used.

- A) Waive, raise
 B) Retrieve, Last
 C) Accept, continue
 D) Secure, pursue
 E) Receive, advance

Ans - (c)

"If 'Plan A' Didn't work. The alphabet has 25 more letters!
 Stay cool"

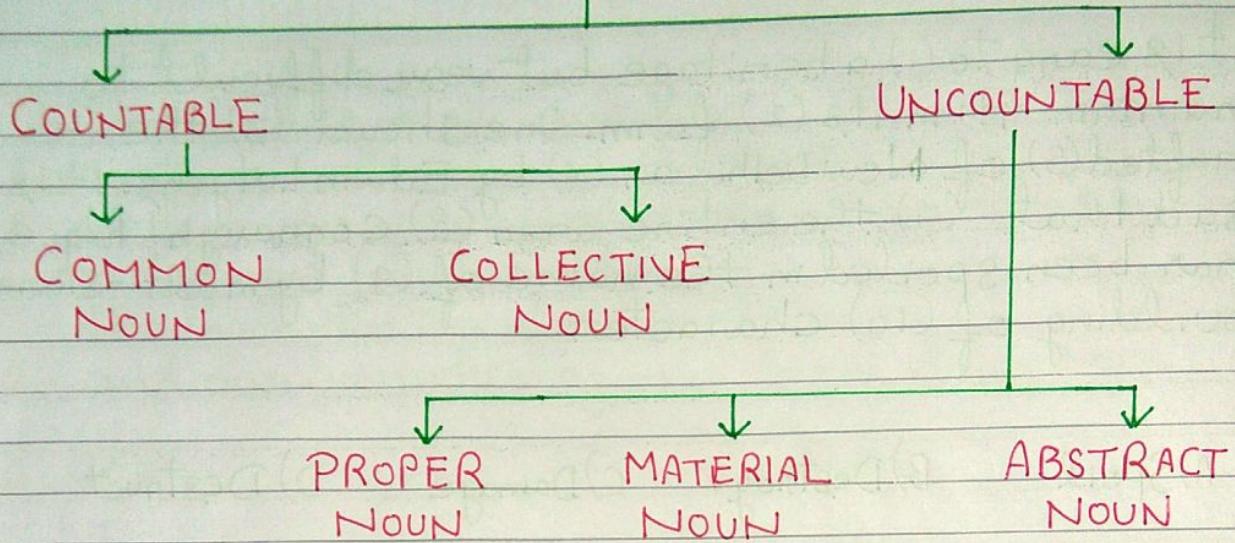
5. CLOZE TEST

It is easy to (1) a heritage but very difficult to maintain it in its (2) form. One should (3) the (4) crafted (5) of New Delhi as (6) by Edwin Lutyens. It is sad that (7) the entire area (8) Connaught Place has been spoiled in the name of (9) by multi-storey building of (10) character.

- (Q.1-A) Spoil B) Destroy ✓ C) Damage D) Destruct
- (Q.2-A) Originally B) Originated C) Origin D) Original ✓
- (Q.3 A) Appreciated B) Appreciably C) Appreciate ✓ D) Appreciation
- (Q.4 A) Care B) Caring C) Careful D) Carefully ✓
- (Q.5 A) Designing ✓ B) Design C) Designated D) Designation
- (Q.6 A) Vision B) Visual C) Visualization D) Visualized ✓
- (Q.7 A) Virtually ✓ B) Virtue C) Virtuous D) Virtual
- (Q.8 A) Across ✓ B) Through C) Around D) Round
- (Q.9 A) Develop B) Developed C) Developing D) Development ✓
- (Q.10 A) Ominous B) Dubious C) Forbidding ✓ D) Prejudicial

“Failure doesn't mean the GAME IS OVER, It means try again with EXPERIENCE”

NOUN (संज्ञा)



NOUN ⇒ Noun is a word used as a name of a person, place or thing.

OR

Whatever we perceive by our physical eyes and feel through our Senses is called Noun.

‘ किसी वस्तु, वर्षा, स्थान, गुण, कार्य आ अवस्था के नाम को संज्ञा कहा जाता है । ’

1. COMMON NOUN – It represents the category to which a person, place & things belong
Ex- Boy, Girl, City, Continent, Animal, Book, Mobile etc.

2. PROPER NOUN – It represents the Name of a specific person, Place or thing (Unique) & begins with a Capital letter

Ex- Ram, Neha, India, Lucknow, Asia etc.

“ Work hard in SILENCE. Let your success be your NOISE ”

3. COLLECTIVE NOUN - It refers to a GROUP of people, animals or things.

Ex- Team, Crowd, Jury, Bunch, Committee etc.

4. MATERIAL NOUN - It is used to name Material/Substances with which something is made.

Ex- Gold, Silver, Cotton, Wood, Diamond etc.

i.e- The necklace is made of Gold.

5. ABSTRACT NOUN - It is used to name EMOTIONS, IDEAS, FEELINGS, QUALITY, ACTION, STATE that has NO Physical Existence.

‘पै छुआ और देरवा नहीं जा सकता है, सिफ मदसूस किया जा सकता है।’

Ex- Honesty, Love, Fear, Bravery, Sincerity etc.

IMPORTANT RULES OF NOUN

RULE-1 - कुछ NOUN का प्रयोग द्वितीय Plural Form में ही होता है, वोकि वे दिखने में भी Plural होते हैं। और उनका प्रयोग Plural Verbs के साथ होता है। इन Nouns के अन्त में लगे s का हटाकर, इनके Singular नहीं बना सकते हैं।

Ex- People, ~~Fod~~ Pants, ~~Math~~, Billiards, ~~Mathematics~~, Scissors, Tongue, ~~Physics~~, Wages, Niches, Gallows, Regards.

i.e. Where is my Pants? (x)

Where are my Pants? (✓)

“If you don't SACRIFICE for what you want, what you want becomes the SACRIFICE”

RULE-2- कुछ Nouns द्विवचन में PLURAL लगते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में SINGULAR दीते हैं।
इनका USE एमेशा SINGULAR VERB में दी दीता है।

Ex- News, Billiards, Athletics, Innings, Politics, Physics, Mumps, Measles, Economics, Summons, Mathematics etc.

- i.e- Politics are a dirty Game. (X)
Politics is a dirty Game. (✓)

RULE-3- कुछ Nouns द्विवचन में SINGULAR दीते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में PLURAL दीते हैं।
इनका USE एमेशा PLURAL VERB में दी दीता है।
इनके साथ ~~ए~~ ^{eg} या ~~ए~~ ^{eg} लगाकर इन्हें PLURAL ~~कर~~ बनाना अनिवार्य नहीं है।

Ex- People, Folk, Cattle, Public, Poultry, Children, Police, Cavalry, Infantry, Gentry, Peasantry etc.

- i.e- The Cattle is grazing in the field. (X)
Cattle are grazing in the field. (✓)

RULE-4- कुछ Nouns संस्कृत में जो द्विवचन भी SINGULAR हैं, आरे एवं भी SINGULAR हैं।
इनके साथ A/An का USE भी नहीं किया जाता है।

We cannot make them PLURAL using 'ए' or 'एग'. They are UNCOUNTABLE.

Ex- Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Bread, Stationery, Luggage, Baggage, Postage, Knowledge, Wartage, Jewellery, Breakage, Work, Evidence, Fuel, cost, Equipment, Mischief, Traffic, Alphabet etc.

"When you feel like QUITTING,
Think about why you STARTED"

i.e- His Hair are Black. (x)
 His Hair is Black. (v)

RULE-5- If some word is given before the noun of 'RULE-4', which shows plurality then we will use some Extra Word before these nouns.

Ex. Pieces of, Articles of, Kinds of, Types of, Slices of, Items of, etc.

- i.e. a) He gave me all pieces of information.
- b) He ate two slices of bread.

RULE-6- Hyphenated Noun का प्रयोग कभी भी plural Form में नहीं होता है।

- Ex. a) He gave me two hundred-rupees notes. (x)
 He gave me two hundred-rupee notes. (v)
- b) He stays in Five-star hotels. (x)
 He stays in Five-star hotels (v)

RULE-7- यदि किसी Noun के बाद PREPOSITION का प्रयोग हो तो
 फिर वही Noun repeat होता है 'Noun' SINGULAR FORM में होना चाहिए।

- Ex. Town after town were devastated (x)
 Town after town was devastated (v)
- b) Ship after ship are arriving (x)
 Ship after ship ~~were~~ is arriving (v)

"Success is not the key to HAPPINESS. HAPPINESS is the key to SUCCESS. If you LOVE what you are doing, you will be SUCCESSFUL"

RULE-8. Some nouns are used in Singular Form when definite numeral adjective are used before them.

Ex- Dozen, Hundred, Thousand, Million, Pair, Score, Stone, gross, billion etc

- i.e. I have two pairs of shoes (x)
I have two pair of shoes (✓)

NOTE- यदि इनके साथ Indefinite Countable का प्रयोग है
तो इन्हें Pluralise किया जाता है।

Ex- Dozens of women, hundreds of people, millions of dollars, Scores of shops, many pairs of shoes, etc.

- i.e. He donated million of rupees (x)
He donated millions of rupees (✓)

USE OF NOUN IN POSSESSIVE CASE

RULE-9. Living Nouns के साथ ('s) और Non-Living Noun के साथ (of) का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex. My room's roof is leaking badly. (x)
~~The roof of my room is leaking badly.~~ (✓)

- b) The wife of Rahul is very beautiful. (x)
Rahul's wife is very beautiful (✓)

“A minute's success pays the failure of years”

RULE-10. In case of transferring Relation "s" cannot be used with two nouns side by side.

Ex. My friend's sister's son is a Doctor. (X)
The son of my friend's sister is a Doctor. (✓)

RULE-11. With Compound noun also ('s) is used with the last noun.

Ex- This is my Brother-in-law house. (X)
This is my Brother-in-law's house (✓)

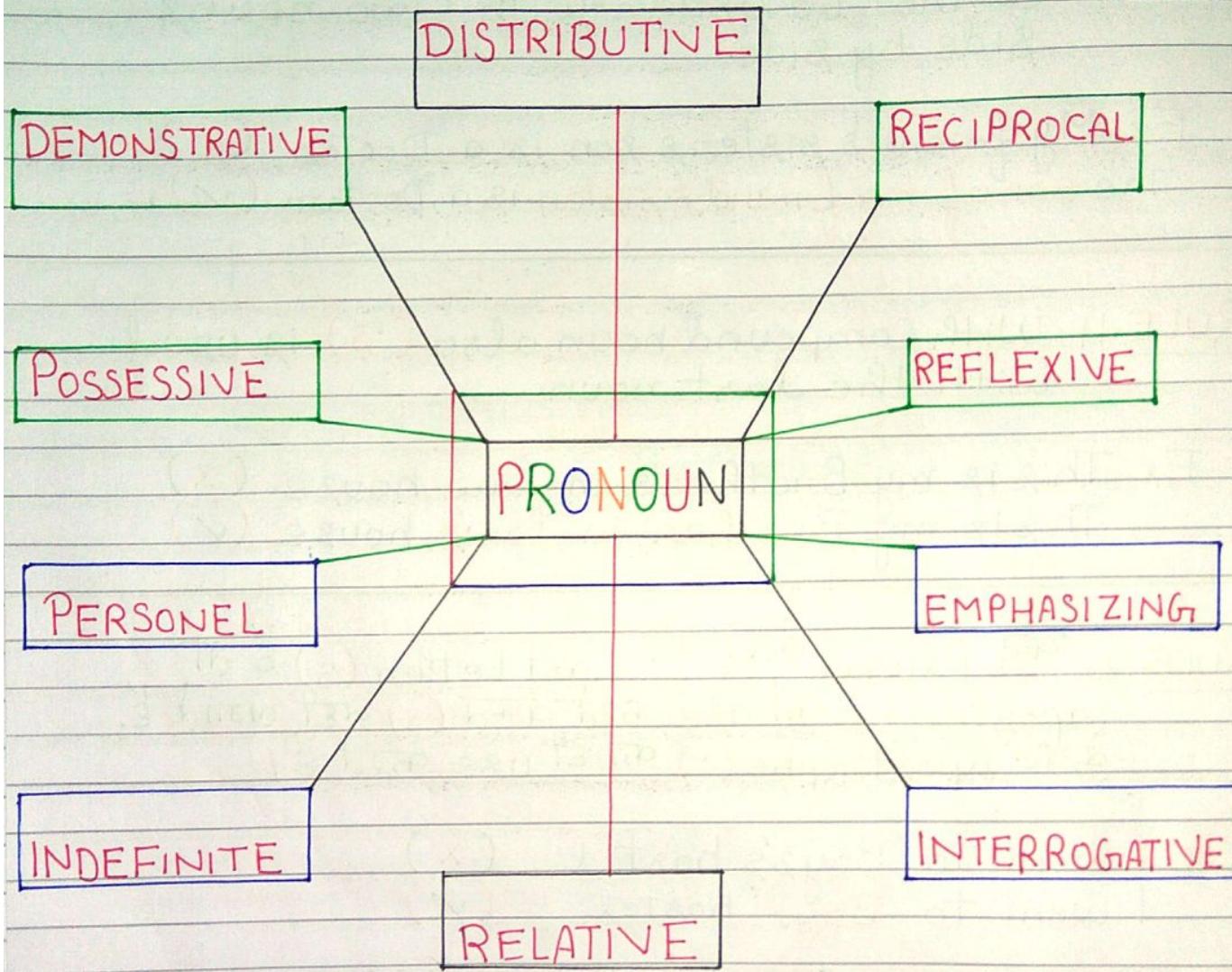
RULE-12. यदि Plural शब्द का Last Letter (s) है तो apostrophe का use करते वक्त (s) नहीं लगाते हैं, केवल apostrophe (') का एक use करते हैं।

Ex- I went to Boys's hostel (X)
I went to Boys' hostel (✓)

NOTE- Possessive Pronoun (His, hers, yours, ours, theirs) के साथ Apostrophe नहीं लगाते हैं।

"The Secret to Success is to know something, that Nobody ELSE KNOWS"

PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)



PRONOUN

Pronoun is a word used in place of Noun

'Noun के बदले प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को Pronoun कहते हैं,

Ex. Mrs. Shukla, being a good teacher, she is liked by all the students.

(यहाँ She हटा दी। Noun के स्थान पर Pronoun का पड़े होता है। Noun का)

NOTE - इसे समझ लें कि Noun के REPETITION से ज्यने के लिए
PRONOUN का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

1. PERSONAL PRONOUN - ~~के Pronouns~~ जो तीन Pronouns
~~हैं First, Second & Third Person~~

Use एहे हैं।

i.e. I, me, we, us, you, he, himshe, her, it, they, them.

The Case of Personal Pronouns	SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
FIRST PERSON	I	me	mine	my
SECOND PERSON	we	us	OUR	OUR
THIRD PERSON	YOU	YOU	YOURS	YOUR
	SHE, HE, IT	HER, HIM, IT	HERS, HIS, X	HER, HIS, ITS
	THEY	THEM	THEIRS	THEIR

RULE-1. जब बहुत से Pronouns रहे ही Sentence में Use नहीं होता है।
 तो 3नंदे 2, 3, 1 के क्रम में लगाते हैं।
 (2, 3, 1 = 2nd Person, 3rd Person, 1st Person)

Ex. I, You and he shall study for the exam. (X)
 You, he and I shall study for the exam. (✓)

RULE-2. जब Pronoun Plural में हो तो Pronoun 1, 2, 3 के क्रम में दोनों लिखें।

Ex. You, We and they should now get down to work. (X)
 We, You and they should now get down to work. (✓)

RULE-3. Let, Like, Between, but, except and Prepositions के नाम से Objective Case का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex. Let I do this work (X)
 Let me do this work (✓)

“The only Person you should try to be better than,
 is the Person you were yesterday”

RULE-4. अगर दो Nominatives के बीच तुलना होती As/than के बाद Nomative Case का use होता है।

Ex. He is as fast as me. (X)
He is as fast as I. (✓)

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS - A pronoun indicating possession and ownership.

Ex. Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.

RULE-1. Possessive Pronoun में 's' के पहले Apostrophe का use नहीं होता है।

Ex. The bear had a ring around it's nose (X)
The bear had a ring around its nose (✓)

3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN - जब Sentence में Self word का use होता है तो reflexive Pronoun use होता है।

i.e. Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.

RULE-1 Keep, stop, twin, qualify, bathe, move, nest and hide के सभी reflexive pronoun का use नहीं होता है।

Ex. He hide himself in the room. (himself होता है)
b) You should keep yourself away from bad boys
(Yourself होता है)

“LIFE always offers you a SECOND CHANCE
It's called TOMORROW”

4. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN

A distributive pronoun considers members of a group separately, rather than collectively.

Ex. - Each, any, either, neither, every, none, etc.

- Either का प्रयोग, दो से से कोई रुक, के अर्थ में दोनों हैं।

- Neither का प्रयोग, दो से से कोई भी नहीं, के अर्थ में दोनों नहीं हैं।

- None का प्रयोग, दो से अद्यक्ष प्रवितयों या वस्तुओं में से कोई रुक, के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है।

5. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

When each of two or more subjects is acting in the same way towards the other.

Ex. - Each other, one another.

- Each other - दो प्रवितयों या वस्तुओं के लिए

- One another - दो से अद्यक्ष प्रवितयों या वस्तुओं के लिए

“DON'T GIVE UP BECAUSE OF WHAT SOMEONE SAID.
USE IT AS MOTIVATION TO PUSH HARDER”

6. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

वे Pronoun जो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं का Point out करने के लिए use होता है।

Ex. This, that, these, those, such, the same.

RULE-1. किसी Sentence में Singular Countable Noun को दोबारा लिखने से बचने के लिए 'one' का use होता है, जबकि Plural में 'ones' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex. This is the new version, but that is an old one

b) These are new books, but those are old ones.

7. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

वे Pronouns जो जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं।

Ex. Who, Whom, Whose, which, that etc.

RULE-1. All का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए हो, तो इसके नाम who/that का use होता है। न कि whom का।

Ex. All who are interested to do this work can start now.

RULE-2 All का use वस्तु के लिए हो तो That का use होता है।

Ex- All that glitters is not gold.

"Loosers quit when they Fail."

"Winners fail until they Succeed"

RULE 3. Everything, nothing, the only, any, all, everyone, none, no, nobody, much, little, the same, the few, the little के लिए That का use होता है।

Ex- My Father has given me everything that I needed.

8. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

It do not refers to a specific person, place or thing.

Ex. Everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody, someone, noone, anyone, everything, something, nothing, anything, all, some, any, both, much, few, little, another.

9. EMPHASIZING PRONOUNS

इनका use Subject पर दबाव डालने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex. Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.

i.e. You, Yourself are responsible for your problems.
b) He hurt himself.

“Excuses will always be there for you.
Opportunities won’t.”

VERB AGREEMENT

किसी भी Sentence में Subject के Number द्वारा Person के अनुसार Verb का प्रयोग Subject Verb Agreement कहलाता है।

RULE 1. पदि दो Sub को 'as well as, with, along with, together with, and not, In addition to, but, besides, except, rather than, accompanied by, Like, unlike, no less than, nothing but' से जोड़ा जाये तो Verb नहीं Sub के अनुसार प्रयोग दोनों चाहिए।

Ex. Ram as well as his parents are coming (X)
Ram as well as his parents is coming (✓)

RULE 2. पदि दो Sub को 'neither... nor, either... or, not only... but also, nor, or, none-but' से जोड़ा जाये तो Verb नजदीक वाले Sub. के according use दोनों चाहिए।

Ex. Neither Ram nor Shyam have come. (X)
Neither Ram nor Shyam has come (✓)

b) Either Ram or his friends has come (X)
Either Ram or his friends have come (✓)

RULE 3. Collective Noun के साथ एकीकृत Singular Verb का प्रयोग करें।

Ex. The herd of cows are grazing in the field
The herd of cows is grazing in the field.
“Whenever you feel like giving up, Think of All the people that would love to see you fail.”

RULE-4. ~~each, every, one, neither, either etc.~~ takes a plural noun after them but followed by a singular verb.

Ex-a) One of his books is stolen.

b) Neither of his books is stolen.

RULE-5 In a sentence expressing imaginary wish, supposition, the verb used is plural.

Ex. If, as if, as though, suppose, I wish, Incare and would that.

i.e. I wish, I was a King. (X)
I wish, I were a King. (✓)

RULE-6 A number of के साथ Plural verb का उपयोग
The number of के साथ Singular verb का उपयोग

Ex-a) A number of students was present (X)
A number of students were present (✓)

b) The number of boys are Fifty. (X)
The number of boys is fifty. (✓)

“To change your LIFE.
You need to change your PRIORITIES.”

RULE-7. अंगरे Amount of / Quantity of Uncountable
 Noun के साथ use होता है तब इनके साथ
 Singular Verb का use होता है।

Ex. The Amount of money are not sufficient. (X)
 The Amount of money is not sufficient. (V)

RULE-8 Universal Facts, Idioms and Phrases and
 habitual actions के साथ हमेशा Singular verb
 का use करते हैं, ज्योकि वे Present Tense में आते हैं।

- a) The sun rises in the east & sets in the west.
 b) Honesty is the best policy.

“Ladki ko respect dena chahiye
 Line to electricity wala bhi deta hain.”

PREPOSITION

Preposition = Pre + Position
 (पूर्व) (स्थान)

वह शब्द (word) जो किसी Noun या Pronoun के पूर्व
 Use एकत्र उस Noun या Pronoun का अन्य words
 के साथ Relation (संबंध) बताता है।

Ex. I go to school by Bus.

CONFUSING PAIR OF PREPOSITION

'OF - FROM'

Both are used to show separation

OF → Sudden or accidental separation

FROM → Plant or natural separation

Ex.a) He fell from the horse while riding. (X)

He fell of the horse while riding (V)

b) Furniture is made of wood (X)

Furniture is made From wood (V)

'WITH - BY'

WITH → Used for instrumental application (औजार या उपयार)

Ex. The woodcutter cuts a tree with a saw.

BY → Used for traffic resources/Living Person.

Ex. The letter was written by Ram.

Ex. He came from Lucknow by Bus.

"You only fail, when you stop trying"

BY is also used in sense of till for time.

Ex. I will come back **by** evening.

BY is also used in sense of Beside for both living and Non-livings.

Ex. A river flows **by** my house.

• BESIDE - BESIDES

BESIDE → By the side of (के बालंड)

Ex. Mohan is sitting **beside** his Father

BESIDES → In addition to (के अलावा)

Ex. I like tea **besides** coffee.

• BETWEEN - AMONG

BETWEEN → Used for Two persons or things

Ex. Mohan is sitting **between** Ramesh and Suresh.

Some time **BETWEEN** is used for more than two also-

a) In the sense of Equal Distribution or contribution

Ex. Father distributed his property **between** his four sons.

"BUILD YOUR OWN DREAMS, OR SOMEONE ELSE
WILL HIRE YOU TO BUILD THEIRS."

b) When they have Mutual Relationship

Ex-a) There is a tournament to be played between India, Australia and New Zealand!

b) There is an alliance between the three European nations.

AMONG → Used for more than two person

Ex. A teacher is standing among his students

'AMONG - AMONGST'

Both are used for more than two

AMONG → used for consonant sound

AMONGST → used for vowel sound.

Ex - among them

b) amongst us.

'MAKE OF - MAKE FROM'

MAKE OF → When the Form of used material doesn't change

Ex - My table is made of fine wood

MAKE FROM → When the Form of used material changes.

Ex - Cheese is made from milk.

"A PERSON WHO NEVER MADE A MISTAKE,
NEVER TRIED ANYTHING NEW"

‘FOR - DURING’ → Both show Period of time.

FOR → Used to show the Time period.

Ex. He is on leave for a month.

DURING → Shows something continuing in a time period.

Ex. He will stay with me during June

‘OF - OFF’

OF → It is a preposition of Joining

OFF → It is a preposition of Separation

Ex a) A member of the Family

b) He jumped off the roof.

‘THROUGH - ACROSS

THROUGH → Used in sense of Pass From
(झक तरफ से प्रवेश (Entry) दूसरी तरफ से निकास (Exit))

Ex. We walked through a garden of roses

THROUGH is also used to show medium

Ex. I sent a book through my servant.

“FAILURE is not the opposite of SUCCESS.
IT'S Part of SUCCESS”

ACROSS → Used in sense of from one end to the other /
From one side to another (इस पार से उस पार)

Ex → A bridge is laid across the river.

ACROSS is also used in sense of 'on the opposite side of'
(उस पार)

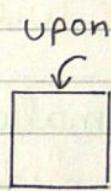
Ex → My brother lives across the river.

'ON - UPON'
ON → के अपर (सक दूसरे के Touch में)



Ex → The book is on the table.

UPON → के अपर (Motion में)



Ex → The cat jumped upon the mat.

'On Time - In Time'

On Time → समय पर

Ex → The examination starts on time

In Time → समय से

Ex → We reach the exam centre in time.

"Every lost game inspires us to try one more time.
Always remember, **DEFEAT** is temporary but giving up makes it permanent"

'use of BEYOND'

1) In the sense of 'Out of' (के बाहर / के पर)

Ex. The work is beyond my capacity

2) In the sense of 'at the next end' for longer distance
(उस तरफ / उससे आगे)

Ex. My village is situated beyond this hills.

'Use of At'

1) For a Fixed point of TIME.

Ex-> He will come at Six O'Clock

2) For smaller area like- Village or town.

Ex-> He lives at Agra.

3) Refers to Stationary Position

Ex-> He is at home.

4) Before the name of 'COLONY'

Ex-> We live at Pashim Vihar in Delhi.

5) Use with Daybreak, noon and Night.

Ex-> The sight is very lovely at Night.

" YOUR DESIRE TO CHANGE MUST BE GREATER THAN
YOUR DESIRE TO STAY THE SAME "

'Use of In'

- 1) Before the Bigger Places (नड़ स्थान)
- उस- Continent, Country, State, City etc.

Ex- We live in India.

- 2) के अंदर / में

Ex. We are sitting in the classroom.

'Use of To'

- 1) Used for destination. (लक्ष्य)

Ex- He is going to school.

- 2) पास/समीप के अर्थ में दोता है,

Ex- The girl went to her lover.

b) He came to me.

- 3) Time (समय) बताने के लिए

Ex-a) It is ten to eleven.

b) I lived there from May to November.

- 4) Comparison के लिए

Ex. a) They won by six goals to three

b) He was junior to all his friends.

"Stay POSITIVE, Some of your BEST days haven't happened yet"



ADJECTIVES

Noun पर Pronoun की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द
को adjectives कहते हैं।

Ex- Ram is a good boy.
(विशेषता)

Note- Adjective का use Noun के पहले पर
Verb के बाद होता है।

TYPES

1- POSSESSIVE (संबंधवाचक) - Shows Relation with Person or thing.

i.e- my, your, his, her, their etc.

Ex- This is my book.

Your car is outside.

2- QUALITY (गुणवाचक) - Shows the Quality of NOUN.

i.e- Tall, short, good, wise, beautiful, intelligent, etc.

Ex- He is a tall man

3- NUMERICAL (संख्यावाचक) - वह शब्द (word) जिससे वस्तु की संख्या (Quantity) जात है।

i.e- First, second, one, two, few, several etc.

Ex- This book has two hundred pages.

“OLD HABITS WILL NEVER EVER OPEN
NEW DOORS FOR YOU”

4- DEMONSTRATIVE (संकेतवाचक) - वे adjectives जो अपने उत्तर का नाम Noun की ओर संकेत करे।

i.e- This, That, These, Those, etc.

Ex- This man is very Honest.

5- DISTRIBUTIVE (विभागासूचक) - वे adjectives जो किसी वर्ग की प्रत्येक वर्ग को संबोधित करे।

i.e- each, every, other, another.

Ex- Each candidate is honest.

6. INTERROGATIVE (प्रश्नवाचक) - वे adjectives जो प्रश्न पूछने का कार्य करते हैं।

i.e- where, when, what, which, whose etc.

Ex- Whose book is this?

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjective का Use तीन Degrees में किया जाता है।

1. POSITIVE - जब लक (प्रत्येक, वर्ग, समूह etc) की विशेषता का वर्णन करना है तो P.D का प्रयोग दोता है।

ex- He is a good boy.

“FUTURE DEPENDS ON WHAT
YOU DO TODAY”

2. COMPARATIVE - जब रुक की तुलना (comparison) दूसरे से की जाए।

ex- He is better than you.

3. SUPERLATIVE - जब सभी में से रुक का चुनाव (Select) किया जाए।

ex- He is the best student of my class.

NOTE => किसी Adjective का C.D बनाने के लिए 3 से के P.D के Last में 'er' लगाया जाता है। और S.D बनाने के लिए P.D में 'est' लगाया जाता है।

Ways of Making Comparative (C.D) or Superlative (S.D)

From Positive (P.D) -

POSITIVE (P.D)	COMPARATIVE (C.D)	SUPERLATIVE (S.D)
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Honest	More honest	Most honest
Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Proper	More Proper	Most proper

"DIFFICULT DOESN'T MEAN IMPOSSIBLE
IT SIMPLY MEANS THAT YOU HAVE TO WORK HARD"

RULES

RULE-1 → Use of Some - Any.

Some → Used for POSITIVE sense before uncountable noun and Plural countable noun.

Ex- I have some water
 ↑
 U.N

Ex- I have some friends.
 ↑
 P.C.N

ANY → Used for NEGATIVE or INTERROGATIVE sentence.

Ex- I do not have any problem.

Ex- Do you have any problem.

RULE-2 → FEW - A FEW

Few → It represents NEGATIVE quantity or SHORTAGE.

Ex- Julia has few friends.

A Few → Represents a POSITIVE quantity.
Can only be used with Countable nouns.

Ex- Julia has a few friends.

"WE ALL HAVE 24 HOURS A DAY
SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE USE IT.
THE REST ABUSE IT"

RULE-3 → LITTLE - A LITTLE

LITTLE → Expresses a NEGATIVE quantity on SIZE.

Ex- The kitchen is little

A LITTLE → Represents POSITIVE quantity.

Can only be used with NON-COUNTABLE nouns.

Ex- There is a little sauce left.

RULE-4 → LESS - FEWER

LESS → Used for NON-COUNTABLE noun, COLLECTIVE noun and BULK AMOUNT.

Ex- Less pollution is better for the environment.

FEWER → Used for COUNTABLE nouns and INDIVIDUALS item.

Ex- If people threw out Fewer bottles, the world would be cleaner.

RULE-5 → MANY → Used with PLURAL nouns

ex- Chelsea doesn't have many friends

MUCH → Used with COLLECTIVE nouns and SINGULAR nouns

ex- Gerald doesn't have much money.

“AMBITION IS THE FIRST STEP TO SUCCESS.

THE SECOND STEP IS ACTION”

RULE-6 → 'Times' word के साथ Comparative degree का use नहीं होता है।

Ex- My house is Four times bigger than yours (X)

My house is Four times ~~as~~ big as yours (✓)

RULE-7 → दो Comparative और दो Superlative degree का use स्क साथ नहीं होता है।

Ex- He is more better than ~~than~~ him (X)
He is better than him (✓)

RULE-8 → Do not use more/most before Unique, ideal, perfect, complete, Square, Circular, impervious, etc.

ex- This book is most unique. (X)
This book is unique (✓)

RULE-9 → As तथा So के बाद P.D का use होता है न कि C.D या S.D का।

ex- Sunil is as intelligent as Binit.
P.D

ex- He is not so fat as Pawan.

"I KNOW GIVING UP IS AN EASY OPTION
BUT IT WON'T CHANGE ANYTHING IN YOUR LIFE"

RULE-10 → 'Too' का use इमेशा Positive degree (P.D) से पहले होता है।

Ex- He was too weaker to walk (X)
 He was too weak to walk (✓)
 P.D

RULE-11 → ALL- WHOLE

ALL- (सब या सबके सब) - इसका use PLURAL COUNTABLE noun के साथ SINGULAR UNCOUNTABLE noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- All the books were old

Ex- All the money has been spent.

WHOLE (सम्पूर्ण या सम्पूर्ण) - इसका use SINGULAR noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- Her whole body was covered.

RULE-12 → MUCH- इसका use QUANTITY के लिए होता है तथा SINGULAR UNCOUNTABLE noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- I don't know how much money he spent on his marriage.

MANY- इसका use NUMBER के लिए होता है तथा PLURAL COUNTABLE noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- I have not many friends in the town.

"KEEP GOING! EVERYTHING YOU NEED WILL COME TO YOU AT THE PERFECT TIME"

CONJUNCTION

A word which joins two or more than two words or sentences.

Ex- Ramesh and Swadesh will come.

↑ conjunction
Ramesh and Swadesh will come.
↓ words

TYPES

Co-ordinating

- For
- But
- Yet
- And
- or
- nor
- So
- Only
- then
- Still
- While
- However
- Whereas
- Nevertheless

Subordinating

- as
- Because
- Since
- If
- After
- Before
- Though
- Till
- Untill
- Unless
- whether
- lest
- as soon as
- which
- When
- Where
- How
- That
- in case

Co-relative

- No Sooner - Than
- Either - or
- Neither - nor
- Both - And
- Not only - But also
- Though - Yet
- Whether - or
- Hardly - when
- Scarcely - when

“SOMETIMES IT TAKES A GOOD FALL TO
REALLY KNOW WHERE YOU STAND”

1- Co-ordinating conjunctions

इनका use हमें equal rank वाले words, Phrases, Clauses दों Sentence के जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex- Binny and Sunny are students.

Ex- My father is poor but honest.

जो चार तरह के होते हैं।-

a) Cumulative conjunction - इक Statement को दूसरे Statement से जोड़ते हैं।

i.e- and, also, both-and, as well as, no less than, too, now, not only- But also.

Ex- Ram as well as Ajit was present there.

b) Alternative - इनका use वह होता है जब दो Alternatives (विकल्प) में से इक का चुनना हो।

i.e- or, either-or, neither-nor, else/otherwise.

Ex- Either sit quietly or go away.

c) Adversative - वे वाक्य (Sentence) जो इक दूसरे के विपरीत हो (opposite हो) उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए इनका use होता है।

i.e- But, Yet, Still, only, however, while, nevertheless, etc.

Ex- He is slow but he is steady.

“DON'T QUIT. SUFFER NOW AND LIVE THE REST OF YOUR LIFE AS A CHAMPION”

d) Lilative Conjunctions -

जब रुक वाक्य दूसरे वाक्य का परिणाम हो, तो उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए इनका use होता है।

i.e- For, So, therefore.

Ex- I was ill so I could not come.

2. Subordinate Conjunction -

जब रुक वाक्य (sentence) दूसरे पर निष्पत्ति होता है तब इन शब्दों के द्वारा उन दोनों वाक्यों को जोड़ा जाता है।

i.e- If, Since, After etc

Ex- If you work hard, you will succeed.

FOLLOWING ARE TYPES OF SUBORDINATE -

1- TIME → When, till, whenever, until, before, since, while as soon as, as long as, just as.

Ex- When I saw him, I stopped my car.

2- PLACE → Where, whenever

Ex- You can go whenever you want

3. CAUSE → (कारण) - Since, because, as

Ex- She came because I called him up.

"WHEN LIFE PUTS YOU IN TOUGH SITUATIONS,
DON'T SAY 'WHY ME', JUST SAY 'TRY ME'"

4. PURPOSE → That, so that, in order that, lest.

Ex - We eat **so that** we may live.

5. RESULT → So - that, such - that.

Ex - He is **so weak that** he cannot even stand.

6. CONDITION → If, supposing, unless, provided.
(कि तरीके)

Ex - He cannot succeed **unless** he works hard

7. MANNER (कैसे) → As, as if, as though, as far as.

Ex - He scolded me **as if** he were my father.

8. COMPARISON (तुलना) → As, as - as, so - as, than

Ex - A wise enemy is better **than** a foolish friend.

Ex - He is **as good as** she at English.

3. Correlative conjunction → **ज** Conjunctions **ज** Pair
form **ह** use **ह** **ज** **ए**

i.e.) Either - or, Neither - nor, Both - and, not only - but also,
though - yet, whether - or.

Ex - You can **Neither** read **nor** write.

“THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHO YOU ARE AND
WHO YOU WANT TO BE IS WHAT YOU DO”

SOME RULES OF CONJUNCTION

RULE-1 → यदि तो Sub को as well as / with / along with / but / and not / In addition to / besides / except / ~~Rather than~~ Rather than / accompanied by से जोड़ा जाए तो Verb का use ~~नहीं~~ Sub के अनुसार होता है।

Ex- Ram as well as his friends is coming tomorrow.

RULE-2 → जब तो Sub को 'Neither-nor' और Either-or या 'nor' पर 'तो' से जोड़ा जाए तो Verb अपने से नजदीक तो Sub. के According लगता है।

Ex- Neither Ram nor his friends have come.

Ex- Has Ram or his friends come?

RULE-3 → Until तक Unless के साथ Not का use होता है। तक Will/would/Shall का भी नहीं होता है।

Ex- Until the train will not get the signal, It will not run (X)
Until the train gets the signal, It will not run (✓)

Ex- Unless you will not take action, corruption will not stop (X)
Unless you take action, corruption will not stop (✓)

NOTE → UNTILL - Denotes Time

UNLESS - Denotes Condition

"THE GREATEST PRISON PEOPLE LIVE IN IS THE FEAR OF WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK"

RULE-4 → As-as का use तुलना करने के लिए होता है।
 तथा Positive रूप Negative दोनों Sent. में use होता है।

Ex- Rahul is as intelligent as you. (+ve)

Ex- Rahul is not as intelligent as you. (-ve)

So-as का use भी तुलना करने के लिए होता है और यह
 सिफ्ट Negative ~~सेट~~ Sent. में use होता है।

Ex- He is not so intelligent as you. (-ve).

RULE-5 → The connecting word 'that' is used with
 the same/the only/all.

Ex- This is the same book which I wanted (X)

This is the same book that I wanted (✓)

RULE-6 → Because के बाद So/therefore/as का use होता है।

Ex- Because he came late so he failed to see her (X)
 Because he came late, he fail to see her (✓)

RULE-7 → Till/Until/Unless/Lest के साथ connective करने
 के लिए 'Not' का use दर्शाना पर्याप्त है।

Ex- Until he does not solve this problem, I will stay with him.
 Until he solves this problem, I will stay with him. (✓)

"PUSH YOURSELF BECAUSE, NO ONE ELSE
 IS GOING TO DO IT FOR YOU"

SOME CORRECT PAIR OF CONJUNCTION

Though - Yet

Although - Yet

No Sooner - than

Hardly / Scarcely - when

As - as

So - as

Lest - should

Too - to

So - that

Between - and

From - To

Else - but

other / Rather - than

Such - that

whether - or

The same - that

Both - and

Not only - but also

Neither - nor

either - or

“ IF YOU DON'T BUILD YOUR DREAMS,
SOMEONE ELSE WILL HIRE YOU TO BUILD THEIRS ”

ADVERBS

An ADVERB is a word in a sentence that modifies the meaning of a verb or an adjective.

Ex- Suhana walks gracefully.

(Here 'gracefully' is an adverb that modifies the verb 'to walk')

Shortcut RULE-1 → Seldom, nowhere, never, rarely
nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither
barely, न का use दूसरे Negative words के साथ
न का जरूरत नहीं, क्योंकि वे हमें Negative words नहीं

Ex- She hardly knows nothing about me. (X)

She hardly knows anything about me. (✓)

RULE-2 → Sentence में ADVERB के बाद HELPING VERB का use कर, उद्देश्य नहीं / फिर SUBJECT का use कर।

Ex- Never I'll go there (X)

Never Shall I go there (✓)

Ex- No Sooner she reached the station then the train left. (X)

No Sooner did she reach the station then the train left. (✓)

RULE-3 → LATE - LATELY

LATE - Indicates TIME

LATELY - Indicates RECENTLY

Ex- He was punished for coming lately (X)

He was punished for coming late (✓)

"SOMETIMES WE ARE TESTED, NOT TO SHOW OUR WEAKNESS
BUT TO DISCOVER OUR STRENGTHS"

RULE-4 → No less than → For uncountable nouns
 No Fewer than → For countable nouns

Ex- There were no less than forty People who
 were killed in the accident (X)
 No fewer than forty people were killed in
 accident (✓)

RULE-5 → 'VERY MUCH' Should be used with
 Comparative forms.

Ex- It is very much better to stay here tonight (✓)

RULE-6 → FAIRLY - used in POSITIVE sense.
 RATHER - used in NEGATIVE sense.

Ex- This book is fairly good. (✓)

Ex- That shirt is rather bad. (✓)

RULE-7 → HARD - मैदान से
 HARDLY - मुश्किल से

Ex- She works hard to make both ends meet (✓)

Ex- He hardly does any work. (X)

"THE COMEBACK IS ALWAYS STRONGER
 THAN THE SETBACK"

PHRASAL VERBS

IMPORTANT 100 PHRASAL VERBS.

- 1- Ask For - To request
- 2- Account for - To explain the reason
- 3- Bear away - To win
- 4- Bear Out - To support
- 5- Bear with - To show patience
- 6- Blow out - फूँककर बुझाना
- 7- Blow up - To explode
- 8- Break down - Emotional collapse
- 9- Break into - To enter by force (जबरदस्ती द्वारा जाना)
- 10- Break off - To discontinue function
- 11- Break out - To spread out (प्रस- में मारी)
- 12- Break Through - Achievement
- 13- Break up with - To quarrel
- 14- Bring out - To explain the meaning of something.

15- Bring about - To make it happen

"There are only two options -
MAKE PROGRESS OR MAKE EXCUSES"

16-Bring up- To Nurture (ਨਾਲਨ ਪੌਤ੍ਰਾਨ ਕਰਵਾਂ)

17-Call at- Visit To meet someone

18-Call off- Suspend, Abondon

19-Call out- To ask For help

20-Carry out- To implement an order

21-Cast away- To throw away

22-Catch up with- To remove the Shortcoming

23-Come about- To make it happen

24-Come across- To meet suddenly

25-Come off- To get Separated

26-Cope with- To manage something with difficulty.

27-Cut off- To end

28-Drop in- To make a short visit

29-Drop out- To leave something in the middle of it.

30-Fall out- To quarrel

31-Fall in with - To agree with someone

“**BESTRONG** enough to let go and
WISE ENOUGH to wait for what you deserve”

32-Fall through - To remain incomplete.

33-Get along - To be friendly with.

34-Get at - To reach somewhere

35-Get away - To escape

36-Get on - To make progress

37-Get over - To recover

38-Get Through - To get succeed

39-Give away - Distribute

40-Give in - To surrender

41-Give out - To announce something

42-Go off - To explode

43-Go through - To read something

44-Hang about - To wait for someone

45-Hold on - To face difficulties

46-Hold up - To rob someone

47-Jump at - To accept something.

"HOLDING ONTO ANGER IS LIKE DRINKING POISON
AND EXPECTING THE OTHER PERSON TO DIE"

48-Keep up - To maintain something

49-Keep up with - Not to fall behind

50-Layby - To save money

51-Laydown - To establish a rule

52-Lay off - To discontinue some work

53-Let down - To embrace someone (नीचा दिलवाना)

54-Let into - Allow someone to enter

55-Let off - To escape from punishment

56-Look after - To take care of someone

57-Look backon - To think about past

58-Lookon - To see as spectator

59-Lookover - To examine something

60-Look upto - To respect someone

61-Make out - To understand the meaning of something

62-Pull off - To succeed

63-Pull out - To extinguish

“ SLOW PROGRESS is better than
NO PROGRESS ”

64- Round up - To arrest

65- Run into - To meet someone suddenly

66- Run through - To waste money

67- See aside - allocate (बटवारा करना)

68- Set in - To begin

69- Set out - To begin a journey

70- Take down - To write

71- Taken aback - To be surprised

72- Turn down - To reject something

73- Turn up - To reach someplace

74- Wind up - To finish

75- Work upon - To influence someone

"Two things prevent us from HAPPINESS:
LIVING IN THE PAST and OBSERVING OTHERS"

PHOBIA (ફોબિએ)

- 1- Bibliophobia - Books
 - 2- Chlamatophobia - Money
 - 3- Claustrophobia - Close Places
 - 4- Cyberphobia - Computers
 - 5- Cynophobia - Dogs
 - 6- Ergophobia - Work
 - 7- Gramophobia - Marriage
 - 8- Gerascophobia - Becoming old
 - 9- Herpetophobia - Snakes
 - 10- Graphophobia - Writing
 - 11- Hierophobia - Sacred things
 - 12- Homichlophobia - Fog
 - 13- Latrophobia - Going to doctor
 - 14- Ligynophobia - Fear of Loud noises
 - 15- Lygophobia - Darkness or night
 - 16- Metaphobia - Poetry
- “A WINNER IS JUST A LOSER WHO TRIED ONE MORE TIME”

17- Monophobia - Being alone

18- Nosophobia/Pathophobia - Disease

19- Novercophobia - one's step mother

20- Ochlophobia - Crowds

21- Oenophobia - Wine

22- Ornithophobia - Birds

23- Penteraphobia - one's Mother-in-Law

24- Pyrophobia - Fire

25- Satanophobia - Devil

26- Sciophobia - Shadows

27- Spectrophobia - Looking in a mirror

28- Thanatophobia - Death

29- Xenophobia - Stranger / Foreigners

30- Zoophobia - Animals

31- Theophobia - God.

32- Toxicophobia - Poison

"FAILURE IS NOT THE OPPOSITE OF SUCCESS
IT'S PART OF SUCCESS"

33- Paedophobia - Children

34- Pharmacophobia - Medicine

35- Lipophobia - Getting Fat

36- Logophobia - Study

37- Hodophobia - Travel

38- Hydrophobia - Water

39- Haemetophobia - Blood

40- Ergophobia - Work

41- Androphobia - Males

42- Aglophobia - Pain

43- Gynaephobia - Women

"THE ONLY WAY TO LIVE LIKE A KING
IS TO WORK LIKE A SLAVE"

MANIA (मत्ता)

1- Ablutomania - Mania for washing or Bathing

2- Acromania - Itching

3- Ailuromania - Cats

4- Amnesiomania - Forgetting

5- Anthomania - Flowers

6- Mageinomania - Cooking

7- Metromania - Poetry

8- Auromania - Gold.

9- Bibliomania - Book

10- Oenomania - Wine

11- Opiomania - Medicine

12- Didaskaleinomania - Going to school

13- Pyromania - Fire

14- Somnemania - Mania for Sleeping

15- Chromatomania - Money

16- Cynomania - Dogs

"WORK UNTIL YOU NO LONGER HAVE TO
INTRODUCE YOURSELF"

- 17- Dendromania - Trees
- 18- Ichthyomania - Fish
- 19- Kleptomania - Stealing things
- 20- Bruxomania - Grinding Teeth
- 21- Catapedomania - Jumping From high places
- 22- Dinomania - Dancing
- 23- Dachomania - Killing
- 24- Drapetomania - Running away From Home
- 25- Ecdemomania - Wandering (ঘূমন)
- 26- Graphomania - Writing
- 27- Hagiomania - Becoming Saint
- 28- Hippomania - Horses
- 29- Dipgomania - Abnormal Craved for a
- 30- Fagomania - Excessive desire for Food or eating
- 31- Stampomania - Collecting stamps.

"AT FIRST THEY WILL ASK WHY YOU'RE DOING IT.
LATER THEY'LL ASK HOW YOU DID IT"

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION

1- Argue eyed - Very carefull observent.

2- Above board - Honest man

3- At dagger's drawn - Bitter enmity

4- At odds - Dispute (कला)

5- At Large - To Abscond (रुक्ला रहना)

6- After one's own heart - As per one's liking

7- At stone's throw - Very near

8- Beside oneself - To feel excessively

9- Bid defiance - To ignore

10- Bear the brunt of - To face the first attack.

11- Bury the Hatchet - To forget old enmity

12- Bring to book - To punish anyone

13- Bated breath - To anxiety

14- Bite the dust - To get defeated

15- Bee in one's bomet - To get irritated

16- Blue blood - To belong Royal Family.

“ FAILURE IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BEGIN
AGAIN MORE INTELLIGENTLY ”

- 17- Cut a sorry figure - To give a poor show.
- 18- Cry over spilt milk - To repent (Чёди от сюда)
- 19- Cock Sure - Very nice
- 20- Come off with flying colours - To come out successfully.
- 21- Carry the day - To win
- 22- ~~C~~ Cloven hoof - A person with bad intention
- 23- Carrot & stick policy - Reward and punishment policy
- 24- Die Hard - A person who is consistant in struggle
- 25- Draconian Law - Very hard law
- 26- Down & out - To be completely ruined
- 27- Draw the long bone - Exaggerate
- 28- Dutch courage - To show bravery under the influence of alcohol.
- 29- Eat humble pie - To appologise
- 30- Flesh & Blood - Human Being
- 31- Fool's errand - A useless effort

"ALWAYS HELP SOMEONE. YOU MIGHT BE THE ONLY ONE THAT DOES."

33- Fair weather Friend - Selfish friend

34- The fourth estate - Media or Press

35- Give up the Ghost - To die

36- Green horn - Inexperienced

37- Give one a long rope - To let someone commit mistake

38- Give a wide birth - To stay away to avoid.

39- Go to the dogs - To be ruined.

40- Hang together - To be together

41- Hang fire - To remain unsolved

42- Hobson's choice - To have no other alternative

43- Hole & corner - Hidden secrets

44- Hand & Shoulders - Superior

45- Helter & Skelter - Here & there

46- Hold at bay - To stop someone from coming

47- Hush money - ~~friend~~

48- In the blues - Depressed

"DO IT FOR THOSE PEOPLE
WHO WANT TO SEE YOU FAIL"

- 49- In a tight corner - In a difficult situation
- 50- Ivory Tower - An illusionary world
- 51- In a flutter - Very excited
- 52- In a fairway - Very hopeful
- 53- Ins & Outs - Secret
- 54- Knit the brow - To Frown (THE उतारा)
- 55- Kith & Kin - Blood relations
- 56- Kick one's heels - To wait
- 57- Keep body & soul together - To live
- 58- Leave no stone unturned - To make all possible efforts
- 59- Leap in the dark - To take a risk
- 60- Alpha & Omega - From beginning to end.
- 61- Latin & Greek - To have complete knowledge.
- 62- Live in fool's paradise - To live in false hope.
- 63- Lost in the clouds - To be confused.

"DON'T TELL PEOPLE YOUR DREAMS
JUST SHOW THEM"

64- Long & Short - In brief or short

65- Lead up the garden path - To decieve someone

66- Leaps & bounds - Very rapidly (दूरी से आगे बढ़ना)

67- Man of parts - Man of dualities

68- Make the most of - Make the best use of your time.

69- Make neither head nor tail - Not to understand.

70- Man of letters - A scholar

71- Meet one's Waterloo - To meet one's final defeat.

72- Mare's nest - A false invention

73- Make Amends - To give compensation

74- Neck & Crop - Completely.

75- Null & void - Ineffective

76- Nip in the bud - To end something in the very begining.

"KILL THEM WITH SUCCESS
AND BURY THEM WITH A SMILE"

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. EPICURE - A person who loves eating and drinking.
2. SINECURE - A job with very high salary but no responsibility.
3. CYNOSURE - Centre of attraction
4. SINEDIE - Suspend indefinitely.
5. THIEST - A person who believes in God.
6. ATHEIST - Who doesn't believe in god.
7. PANTHEIST - A person who believes that everything is god and God is everything
8. AGNOSTIC - A person who is not sure of god's existence.
9. PAGAN - A person who doesn't believe in any religion or he has left his religion.
10. COSTODIAN - A person who takes care of govt. properties.
11. CURATOR - A person who takes care of museum.
12. MISOGYNIST - A person who hates women.
13. MISOLOGIST - A person who hates knowledge.

14. MISOGAMIST - A person who hates marriage.
15. MISANTHROPIST - A person who hates mankind.
16. ARSONIST - A person who puts properties into fire.
17. SADIST - A person who enjoys killing people
16. HYPOCHONDRIAC - A person who worries too much about his health.
17. BOHEMIAN - Unconventional style of living.
18. SOMNAMBULIST - A person who walks in sleep
19. LIBERTINE - A person who lives his life in immoral way.
20. MARTYR - मर्टरी
21. PHILATELIST - A person who collects stamps.
22. NUMISMATIST - A person who collects coins.
23. HIGBROW - हाईब्रॉव
24. COQUETTE - A wife who is not faithful to her husband.
25. HERETIC - A person who acts against his religion.

26. EMIGRANT- A person who goes out of country.
27. IMMIGRANT- A person who comes into one's country.
28. GOURMAND- A lover of good food.
29. GOURMET- An expert of good food.
30. IMPOSTER- A person who steals someone else name.
31. IMPREGNABLE- Something which cannot be entered by force
32. INDEFATIGABLE- A person who doesn't get tired easily.
33. MERCENARY- A person who only work for money.
34. FATALIST- A person who believes in fate.
35. ANODYNE- A medicine which relaxes pain but doesn't cure.
36. SCAPEGOAT- बली का उकड़ा
37. ANTIQUATED- A person who is behind time.
38. ANONYMOUS- Unknown

39. BRIGAND- Group of Robers
40. NEONASM- To use new words
41. DESECRATE- To make something unholy.
42. HONORARY- A job without salary
43. PEER- A person who is equal in rank or position.
44. ANECDOTE- A story which gives moral education.
45. CHASM- Cracking sound of earth
46. AESTHETE- One who has great taste for beauty and nature.
47. BUMPKIN- A simple of stupid fellow
48. MASQUE- A dramatic performance
49. REPROOF- An expression of disapproval
50. DIRGE- A song which is sung in death ceremony.
51. HUTCH- A place for rabbit
52. ARSENAL- A place where ammunition kept.

53. AMATEUR - One who does something not professionally but for pleasure.

54. REMUNERATION - A sum paid to a man for a piece of work.

55. FANATIC - A man who has too much enthusiasm

56. RANSOM - रिक्ती

57. BEVERAGE - Any softdrink accept water

58. CORONATION - राजपूती

59. GAGGLE - Group of talkative girls or women.

60. SPINSTER - A LADY who remains unmarried.

61. GLUTTON - One who eats too much

62. NOVICE - New to a trade or profession.

63. MAIDEN - First speech.

64. VERSATILE - A person who possesses many talents

65. COSMOPOLITE - A citizen of the world.