

GATE



ALL BRANCHES



Verbal Aptitude



Vocabulary



Lecture No: 1

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TOPICS TO BE COVERED



Sentence



Nouns



Pronoun



10. Relative pronoun in the objective case is generally omitted. ✓✓
→ *what, whom, where.*

eg. The student (whom) you wanted to punish is absent today. ☆

11. Use of which: → *Just born*
(i) for infants, objects, small animals etc ☆

eg. This is the baby which was lost in the theatre. ☆

(ii) for selection *whom X*

eg. Which of these watches do you want to purchase?

(iii) Refer to a sentence/situation ✓✓

eg. He was said to be drunk, which was not true.

Infants (0-1)
Toddlers (1-1.5)
Kids
Children
Adolescent



12. Usage of that ✓

I. For persons, lifeless things etc (whether it is singular or plural)

eg. This is the girl that failed in the exam. ✓

This is the mobile that I bought yesterday.

The weather of Hyderabad is far better than Mumbai. ✗ ★

The weather of Hyderabad is far better than that of Mumbai.



13. Either and Neither: two persons, objects or things etc.

eg. Neither Mohan nor Sohan is intelligent.

14. Each other and One another:

Each other-for two persons, places or things.

eg. These two students love each other. ✓

One another- more than two persons, places or things.

eg. Those four friends always agree with one another.

each other X



15. Anybody, everyone, everybody etc.

Must follow the masculine or feminine gender accordingly.

eg. Everyone of the boys got his admit card. ★

↓
their X



➤ Adjectives:

Usage:

Ramesh is a good player.

Ramesh is intelligent.



Positive Degree: No other player in the team is as good as Prakash.

Comparative Degree: Prakash is better than any other player in the team.

Superlative Degree: Prakash is the best player in the team.



“as.....as” and “so.....as”- used in positive degree

“adjective + er.....than” – used in comparative degree

“the + adjective in superlative form” – used in superlative form





1. when selection of the two persons or things of the same kind

the better of

phrase



eg: She is the better of the two sisters.





2. most of the adjectives form their comparative degree by adding “r” or “er”

Most of the adjectives form their superlative degree by the addition of “st” or “est”

eg: great.....greater.....greatest

brave.....braver.....bravest



3. some adjectives having more than two syllables

sound.

Comparative degree-----more

Superlative degree-----most

eg: beautiful.....more beautiful.....most beautiful
interesting.....more interesting.....most interesting



4. when two qualities are compared in the same person or thing



Comparative degree is formed by using more instead of "r" or "er"

eg: Rekha is more wise than intelligent. (not wiser)

wiser X





5. Any other

X -----Gold is more precious than any metal. X

✓✓ Gold is more precious than any other metal. ✓✓



6. Some words can not be used in comparative and superlative forms

than
→ Comparison. then → time

eg: interior, exterior, ulterior, major, minor etc.

→ hidden

X-----This is more interior than that.

Ultrior motive

This is interior to that.

✓✓ Sufficients

Hidden

2011-2011
Khanika



7. Some comparative adjectives are followed by "to" not by "than" ✗

eg: superior, senior, junior, inferior, prior, anterior, posterior, prefer etc ✓✓

to ✓

than ✗ ✓



8. Some adjectives not used with comparative and superlative degree ✓✓

eg: { empty, excellent, circular, extreme, chief, entire,
complete, perfect, final, last, unique, universal, round,
square, triangular, eternal.

→ logic



9. Some adjectives can be used only in positive and superlative degree.

eg: top.....topmost
eastern.....easternmost



~~top more~~



10. Preferable is not used with more.
Preferable is followed by "to"

eg:

X-----This is more preferable than that.

This is preferable to that. ✓



11. Two adjectives which refer to the same noun or pronoun must be in the same degree of comparison. ★

★ 7

eg: Gandhi ji is the noblest and wisest of all national leaders.

—

menTion



eg: rich, poor, needy, aged, blind, dead, meek, wicked

He do
he does

bad person.

Wit



13. Farther.....Further

farther---distance---significant distance

further---in addition to something.

↳ Important

✓✓
Interview



14. Many, a great many, a good many

too much people. → *sufficient vol.*

Plural noun and plural verb

eg: A great many people died in the accident.
My brother has a good many friends.



Construct

15. Many + a + singular noun + singular verb

Many a scientist is attending the meeting.

one x

So many Scientists are attending the meeting.

ashutoshsinpw



★ 7

Count

16. Few, Little, Much, many

Little happiness

non countable.

- Few is used with plural nouns.
 - Little is used with singular noncountable nouns.
 - Without Articles Few & Little usually have negative meaning
↳ The, A, An.
 - With articles Few & Little are positive in meaning.
- eg: There are few books on Machines in the library.
- There are a few eggs in the basket. ✓
- Fewer & Less: Fewer is used with countable nouns and less before uncountable nouns.
 - Many & Much: Many is used for countable nouns and Much is used with uncountable nouns.



17. Too, Very, Enough

- Very means high degree but not impossibility
- Too suggests impossibility
- Enough suggests possibility/sufficient degree.



18. Hardly, Scarcely, rarely, Seldom, Without, & Only

- Scarcely & Hardly are followed by “when” and not “than”
- No sooner is followed by “than”
- No sooner + had + Subject + Past participle +
eg: No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.
- No sooner + did + subject + present tense verb +
.....



19. Some verbs related to sensation are followed by adjectives not by adverbs

eg: feel, look, seem, appear, smell, taste and sound

X-----He feels badly.

He feels bad.

X-----The soup smells deliciously.

The soup smells delicious



➤ Adverbs:

1. Adverb must be placed as near as possible to the word it modifies.

X-----She just wants to take one class.

She wants to take just one class.



2. when a verb consist of an auxiliary and a main verb then Adverb is placed in between them.

X-----I have told him often not to come late.
I have often told him not to come late.



3. The word “Only” should be placed before the word it modifies.

X-----I only solved two problems
I solved only two problems.



4. When used as Adverb, Some words have a different meaning.

Hard-----Diligently

Hardly----- Scarcely, barely



➤ Verb:

1. when two subjects are joined by “and”, the verb is plural.

eg: My friend and his father are in Japan.



2. when two singular nouns are joined by “and” refer to the same person or thing, the verb is singular.

eg: The district magistrate and Collector is on leave today.

The secretary and the president have been given warm welcome.



3. If two different nouns express one idea, the verb should be in singular form.

eg: Bread and milk is good for breakfast.

Rice and curry is my favourite dish.



4. When two singular subjects are practically synonymous the verb should be in singular form.

eg: His power and influence is on the rise.

Peace and prosperity is the need of the day.



5. If two singular subjects are preceded by “each” & “every”, the verb should be in singular.

eg: Every boy and girl was present in the class yesterday.

Every man and every woman has the right to apply for the job.



6. None/No

- None can take either singular or plural verb depending on the noun which follows it.

None of the counterfeit money has been found.

None of the students have finished the exam yet.

- No can take singular and plural verb depending on the noun which follows it.

No example is relevant to this situation.

No examples are relevant to this situation.



7 Majority:

Majority can be singular or plural

If it is alone it is usually singular.

If it is followed by a plural noun, it is usually plural.

eg: The majority believes that the situation is dramatic.

The majority of the students were protesting.



8. When “a lot of”, “a great deal of”, “plenty of”, “most of” and “some of”

When refer to number then plural verb is used.

eg: A lot of people were present in the party.

When refer to an amount, the verb is singular.

eg: A lot of work has to be completed before we leave.



➤ **Preposition:**

1. some words with prepositions require gerund (A **gerund** is any of various nonfinite verb forms in various languages; most often, but not exclusively, one that functions as a noun.) after them.

Refrain from hurting

Prevent from working

Tired of writing

Fond of playing

Pretext for delaying

Succeed in doing

Abstain from drinking



Aid at doing

Bent upon doing

Adverse to playing

Expert in inventing

Desist from talking

Capable of playing

Insist on going



2. In & Within

- In refers to end of a period of time usually in future.

eg: He will return in a month.

- Within means before the end of the period of time.

eg: He will return within a month.



3. In & Into

- In indicated rest or motion inside anything

eg: She is in the garden

She is walking in the garden.

- Into means motion towards the inside of anything.

eg: He walked into the garden.

They broke into my house yesterday.



4. On is used

- In speaking of things in rest

eg: He sat on a big stone.

- Before the names of days and dates

eg: On Friday, On the 2nd of August.

- To denote support and concern

eg: He wrote books on philosophy.



5 Upon is used in speaking of things in motion.

eg: The tigers sprang upon the goat.

6. Beside means 'by the side of'

Besides means 'in addition to'



7. Between & Among

Between is used for two persons or things.

Among is used for more than two persons or things.

