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SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS I

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|--|--|
| <p>1. Absolve – pardon, forgive (compel, accuse)</p> <p>2. Acrimony – harshness, bitterness (courtesy, benevolence)</p> <p>3. Accord – agreement, harmony (disagreement, discord)</p> <p>4. Adamant – stubborn, inflexible (flexible, soft)</p> <p>5. Adjunct – joined, added (separated, subtracted)</p> <p>6. Abjure – forsake, renounce (approve, sanction)</p> <p>7. Abject – despicable, servile (commendable, praiseworthy)</p> <p>8. Authentic – genuine, reliable (fictitious, unreal)</p> <p>9. Audacity – boldness, arrogance (mildness, cowardice)</p> <p>10. Abate – moderate, decrease (aggravate, supplement)</p> <p>11. Arraign – charge, blame (exculpate, pardon)</p> <p>12. Apathy – unconcern, indifference (concern, care)</p> <p>13. Alien – foreigner, outsider (native, resident)</p> <p>14. Affront – provoke, irreverence (conciliate, mollify)</p> <p>15. Adversity – misfortune, calamity (prosperity, fortune)</p> <p>16. Antipathy – hostility, aversion (admiration, fascination)</p> <p>17. Amplify – enlarge, extend (lessen, contract)</p> <p>18. Alleviate – abate, relieve (aggravate, enhance)</p> <p>19. Admonish – counsel, reprove (approve, applaud)</p> <p>20. Adherent – follower, disciple (rival, adversary)</p> <p>21. Awkward – clumsy, rough (clever, apt)</p> <p>22. Allure – entice, fascinate (repulse, repel)</p> <p>23. Abortive – vain, unproductive (effectual productive)</p> <p>24. Allay – pacify, soothe (aggravate, excite)</p> <p>25. Axiom – maxim, truth (absurdity, blunder)</p> <p>26. Bustle – haste, flurry (slowness, quiet)</p> <p>27. Brittle – delicate, fragile (tough, enduring)</p> <p>28. Bleak – dismal, gloomy (bright pleasant)</p> <p>29. Benevolence – humanity, generosity (malevolence, inhumanity)</p> <p>30. Barbarous – uncivilized, savage (cultured, humane)</p> <p>31. Baffle – frustrate, perplex (compose, facilitate)</p> <p>32. Bewitching – magical, fascinating (repulsive, repugnant)</p> <p>33. Contrary – dissimilar, conflicting (similar, alike)</p> <p>34. Contradict – deny, oppose (approve, confirm)</p> <p>35. Contempt – scorn, disregard (regard, praise)</p> <p>36. Conspicuous – prominent, obvious (concealed, hidden)</p> <p>37. Consolidate – solidify, strengthen (separate, weaken)</p> <p>38. Consequence – effect, outcome (origin, start)</p> <p>39. Consent – agree, permit (object, disagree)</p> <p>40. Concede – yield, permit (deny, reject)</p> <p>41. Comprise – include, contain (reject, lack)</p> <p>42. Compassion – kindness, sympathy (cruelty, barbarity)</p> <p>43. Concur – approve, agree (differ, disagree)</p> <p>44. Chastise – punish, admonish (cheer, encourage)</p> <p>45. Chaste – virtuous, pure (sullied, lustful)</p> <p>46. Capable – competent, able (incompetent, inept)</p> <p>47. Captivity – imprisonment, confinement (freedom, liberty)</p> <p>48. Captivate – charm, fascinate (disillusion, offend)</p> <p>49. Calumny – defamation, aspersion (commendation, praise)</p> <p>50. Callous – obdurate, unfeeling (compassionate, tender)</p> <p>51. Calamity – adversity, misfortune (happiness, fortune)</p> <p>52. Cavity – depth, depression (elevation, projection)</p> <p>53. Cease – terminate, desist (begin, originate)</p> <p>54. Despicable – worthless, shameless (worthy, decent)</p> | <p>55. Disdain – detest, despise (approve, praise)</p> <p>56. Deride – mock, taunt (inspire, encourage)</p> <p>57. Deprive – despoil, divest (restore, renew)</p> <p>58. Demolish – ruin, devastate (repair, construct)</p> <p>59. Delicious – palatable, tasteful (distasteful, unsavoury)</p> <p>60. Deliberate – cautious, intentional (rash, sudden)</p> <p>61. Defray – spend, pay (disclaim, repudiate)</p> <p>62. Defile – contaminate, pollute (purify, sanctity)</p> <p>63. Defer – prolong, suspend (accelerate, expedite)</p> <p>64. Dedicate – devote, consecrate (refuse, negate)</p> <p>65. Decipher – interpret, reveal (misinterpret, distort)</p> <p>66. Deceit – deception, artifice (veracity, sincerity)</p> <p>67. Decay – collapse, decompose (flourish, progress)</p> <p>68. Dainty – elegant, delicate (clumsy, coarse)</p> <p>69. Evident – obvious, apparent (obscure, concealed)</p> <p>70. Evade – avoid, elude (acknowledge, confront)</p> <p>71. Eternal – perpetual, endless (temporary, momentary)</p> <p>72. Esteem – respect, regard (ridicule, spurn)</p> <p>73. Eradicate – destroy, exterminate (secure, plant)</p> <p>74. Equivocal – uncertain, hazy (obvious, lucid)</p> <p>75. Epitome – precise, example (increment, expansion)</p> <p>76. Enormous – colossal, mammoth (diminutive, negligible)</p> <p>77. Endeavour – undertake, aspire (cease, quit)</p> <p>78. Encumbrance – hindrance, obstacle (incentive, stimulant)</p> <p>79. Eloquence – expression, fluency (halting, stammering)</p> <p>80. Eliminate – expel, oust (restore, accept)</p> <p>81. Elevate – dignify, heighten (deprecate, denounce)</p> <p>82. Efface – destroy, obliterate (retain, maintain)</p> <p>83. Ecstasy – delight, exultation (despair, calamity, depression)</p> <p>84. Eccentric – strange, abnormal (natural, conventional)</p> <p>85. Fabricate – construct, produce (destroy, dismantle)</p> <p>86. Frugality – economy, providence (lavishness, extravagance)</p> <p>87. Frivolous – petty, worthless (solemn, significant)</p> <p>88. Frantic – violent, agitated (subdued, gentle)</p> <p>89. Fragile – weak, infirm (enduring, tough)</p> <p>90. Forsake – desert, renounce (hold maintain)</p> <p>91. Fluctuate – deflect, vacillate (stabilise, resolve)</p> <p>92. Flimsy – trifling, transparent (firm, tenacious)</p> <p>93. Fleeting – transient, temporary (enduring, eternal)</p> <p>94. Feud – strife, quarrel (fraternity, harmony)</p> <p>95. Ferocious – cruel, fierce (gentle, sympathetic)</p> <p>96. Feeble – weak, frail (strong, robust)</p> <p>97. Fantastic – fanciful, uncommon (ordinary, normal)</p> <p>98. Fanatical – narrow-minded, biased (liberal, tolerant)</p> <p>99. Falter – stumble, demur (persist, endure)</p> <p>100. Fallacy – delusion, mistake (veracity, truth)</p> <p>101. Guile – cunning, deceit (honesty, frankness)</p> <p>102. Grudge – hatred, aversion (benevolence, affection)</p> <p>103. Grisly – disgusting, atrocious (pleasing, attractive)</p> <p>104. Gracious – courteous, beneficent (rude, unforgiving)</p> <p>105. Gorgeous – magnificent, dazzling (dull, unpretentious)</p> <p>106. Glut – stuff, satiate (starve, abstain)</p> <p>107. Gloom – obscurity, darkness (delight, mirth)</p> <p>108. Hypocrisy – deception, affectation (sincerity, honesty)</p> <p>109. Hideous – frightful, shocking (attractive, alluring)</p> |
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110. Heretic – non-conformist, secularist (conformable, religious)
 111. Hazard – Peril, danger (conviction, security)
 112. Haughty – arrogant, pompous (humble, submissive)
 113. Harass – irritate, molest (assist, comfort)
 114. Hapless – unfortunate, ill-fated (fortunate, lucky)
 115. Haphazard – random, unsorted (considered, arranged)
 116. Hamper – retard, prevent (promote, facilitate)
 117. Irrepressible – irresistible, unconfined (composed, hesitant)
 118. Invincible – unconquerable, impregnable (effeminate, languid)
 119. Intricate – tangled, complicated (regulated, orderly)
 120. Intrigue – scheme, conspiracy (candour, sincerity)
 121. Intrinsic – genuine, fundamental (extraneous, incidental)
 122. Invective – accusation, censure (approval, acclamation)
 123. Instil – inculcate, inject (eradicate, extract)
 124. Insolvent – indigent, destitute (wealthy, solvent)
 125. Inslpid – tasteless, vapid (delicious, luscious)
 126. Insinuate – allude, hint (conceal, camouflage)
 127. Ingenuous – undisguised, naive (wily, crafty)
 128. Infringe – violate, encroach (comply, concur)
 129. Inevitable – unavoidable, ascertained (unlikely, doubtful)
 130. Incongruous – inappropriate, absurd (compatible,

- harmonious)
 131. Incompetent – inefficient, unskilled (dexterous, skilled)
 132. Inclination – disposition, affection (disinclination, indifference)
 133. Impute – attribute, ascribe (exculpate, support)
 134. Impious – irreligious, unholy (pious, devout)
 135. Impediment – hurdle, obstruction (assistance, concurrence)
 136. Impartial – just, unbiased (prejudiced, biased)
 137. Impair – diminish, deteriorate (restore, revive)
 138. Immunity – prerogative, privilege (blame, censure)
 139. Imminent – impending, brewing (distant, receding)
 140. Immerse – submerge, involve (emerge, uncover)
 141. Immense – huge, enormous (puny, insignificant)
 142. Immaculate – unsullied, spotless (defiled, tarnished)
 143. Juvenile – young, tender (dotage, antiquated)
 144. Justify – defend, exculpate (impute, arraign)
 145. Just – honest, impartial (unequal, unfair)
 146. Judicious – thoughtful, prudent (irrational, foolish)
 147. Jubilant – rejoicing, triumphant (melancholy, depressing)
 148. Joyful – frolicsome, cheerful (solemn, morose)
 149. Jaded – tired, exhausted (renewed, recreated)
 150. Jejune – dull, boring (interesting, exciting)

SYNONYMS (ANTONYMS) II

1. Kindred – relation, species (unrelated, dissimilar)
 2. Keen – sharp, poignant (vapid, insipid)
 3. Knave – dishonest, scoundrel (paragon, innocent)
 4. Knell – death knell, last blow (reconstruction, rediscovery)
 5. Knotty – complicated difficult (simple, manageable)
 6. Luxuriant – profuse, abundant (scanty, meagre)
 7. Luscious – palatable, delicious (unsavoury, tart)
 8. Lure – attract, entice (repel, dissuade)
 9. Lunacy – delusion, insanity (normalcy, sanity)
 10. Lucid – sound, rational (obscure, hidden)
 11. Listless – indifferent, inattentive (brisk, attentive)
 12. Linger – loiter, prolong (hasten, quicken)
 13. Liberal – magnanimous, generous (stingy, malicious)
 14. Liable – accountable, bound (unaccountable, apt to)
 15. Lenient – compassionate, merciful (cruel, severe)
 16. Lax – slack, careless (firm, reliable)
 17. Lavish – abundant, excessive (scarce, deficient)
 18. Mutual – joint, identical (separate, distinct)
 19. Mutinous – recalcitrant, insurgent (submissive, faithful)
 20. Murky – dusky, dreary (bright shining)
 21. Munificent – liberal, hospitable (frugal, penurious)
 22. Monotonous – irksome, tedious (varied, pleasant)
 23. Momentous – notable, eventful (trivial, insignificant)
 24. Mollify – appease, assuage (irritate, infuriate)
 25. Molest – harass, tease (console, soothe)
 26. Modest – humble, courteous (arrogant, pompous)
 27. Mitigate – alleviate, relieve (augment, enhance)
 28. Miraculous – marvellous, extraordinary (ordinary, trivial)
 29. Minute – diminutive, miniature (large, colossal)
 30. Numerous – profuse, various (scarce, deficient)
 31. Nullify – cancel, annul (confirm, uphold)
 32. Noxious – baneful, injurious (healing, profitable)

33. Novice – tyro, beginner (veteran, ingenious)
 34. Nonchalant – indifferent, negligent (attentive, considerate)
 35. Nimble – prompt, brisk (sluggish, languid)
 36. Niggardly – miser, covetous (generous, profuse)
 37. Negligent – inattentive, careless (vigilant, careful)
 38. Overwhelm – triumph, subjugate (flounder, falter)
 39. Outrage – offence, maltreatment (praise, favour)
 40. Outbreak – eruption, insurrection (compliance, subjection)
 41. Ornamental – decorative, adorned (unseemly, plain)
 42. Ordain – order, impose (revoke, abolish)
 43. Oracular – cryptic, vague (lucid, distinct)
 44. Opaque – obscure, shady (transparent, bright)
 45. Offspring – descendant, sibling (ancestor, forefather)
 46. Offensive – abhorrent, arrogant (docile, compliant)
 47. Odious – malevolent, obnoxious (engaging, fascinating)
 48. Occult – latent, ambiguous (intelligible, transparent)
 49. Obvious – evident, apparent (obscure, ambiguous)
 50. Obstruct – impede, prevent (hasten, encourage)
 51. Prudent – cautious, discreet (impetuous, unwise)
 52. Provoke – inflame, incite (pacify, comfort)
 53. Protract – prolong, delay (abbreviate, curtail)
 54. Proscribe – prohibit, exclude (solicit, include)
 55. Profuse – lavish, abundant (scarce, scantily)
 56. Profligate – dissolute, degenerate (virtuous, upright)
 57. Prodigy – miracle, marvel (normal, average)
 58. Prodigious – vast, enormous (unimpressive, diminutive)
 59. Premature – precocious, untimely (belated, opportune)
 60. Predicament – plight, dilemma (resolution, confidence)
 61. Precarious – doubtful, insecure (assured, undeniable)
 62. Pompous – haughty, arrogant (unpretentious, humble)
 63. Perverse – petulant, obstinate (complacent, docile)
 64. Pertness – flippancy, impudence (modesty, diffidence)

65. Peevish – perverse, sullen (suave, amiable)
 66. Peerless – matchless, unrivalled (mediocre, commonplace)
 67. Paramount – foremost, eminent (trivial, inferior)
 68. Pamper – flatter, indulge (deny, disparage)
 69. Placid – tranquil, calm (turbulent, hostile)
 70. Quell – subdue, reduce (exacerbate, agitate)
 71. Quaint – queer, strange (familiar, usual)
 72. Quack – impostor, deceiver (upright, unfeigned)
 73. Quibble – equivocate, prevaricate (unfeign, plain)
 74. Quarantine – seclude, screen (befriend, socialize)
 75. Questionable – dubious, disputable (reliable, authentic)
 76. Reverence – respect, esteem (disrespect, affront)
 77. Ratify – consent, approve (deny, dissent)
 78. Ravage – destroy, ruin (reconstruct, renovate)
 79. Redeem – recover, liberate (conserve, lose)
 80. Ruthless – remorseless, inhumane (compassionate, lenient)
 81. Rustic – rural uncivilised (cultured, refined)
 82. Rout – vanquish, overthrow (succumb, withdraw)
 83. Retract – recant, withdraw (confirm, assert)
 84. Remote – inaccessible, farther (adjoining, adjacent)
 85. Remorse – regret, penitence (ruthlessness, obduracy)
 86. Resentment – displeasure, wrath (content, cheer)
 87. Rescind – annul, abrogate (delegate, permit)
 88. Remonstrate – censure, protest (agree, laud)
 89. Remnant – residue, piece (entire, whole)
 90. Sycophant – parasite, flatterer (devoted, loyal)
 91. Superficial – partial, shallow (profound, discerning)
 92. Subvert – demolish, sabotage (generate, organise)
 93. Substantial – considerable, solid (tenuous, fragile)
 94. Subsequent – consequent, following (Preceding, Previous)
 95. Stain – blemish, tarnish (honour, purify)
 96. Scanty – scarce, insufficient (lavish, multitude)
 97. Sarcastic – ironical, derisive (courteous, gracious)
 98. Shrewd – cunning, crafty (simple, imbecile)
 99. Stupor – lethargy, unconsciousness (sensibility, consciousness)
 100. Squalid – dirty, filthy (tidy, attractive)
 101. Sporadic – intermittent, scattered (incessant, frequent)
 102. Solicit – entreat, implore (protest, oppose)
 103. Sneer – mock, scorn (flatter, praise)
 104. Slander – defame, malign (applaud, approve)
 105. Shabby – miserable, impoverished (prosperous, thriving)
 106. Saucy – impudent, insolent (modest, humble)
 107. Tyro – beginner, learner (proficient, veteran)

108. Trivial – trifling, insignificant (significant veteran)
 109. Trenchant – assertive, forceful (feeble, ambiguous)
 110. Transient – temporal, transitory (lasting, enduring)
 111. Tranquil – peaceful, composed (violent, furious)
 112. Timid – diffident, coward (bold, intrepid)
 113. Temperate – cool, moderate (boisterous, violent)
 114. Tedious – wearisome, irksome (exhilarating, lively)
 115. Taciturn – reserved, silent (talkative, extrovert)
 116. Taboo – prohibit, ban (permit, consent)
 117. Throng – assembly, crowd (dispersion, sparsity)
 118. Tumultuous – violent, riotous (peaceful, harmonious)
 119. Utterly – completely, entirely (deficiently, incompletely)
 120. Usurp – seize, wrest (restore, compensate)
 121. Uncouth – awkward, ungraceful (elegant, graceful)
 122. Umbrage – resentment, bitterness (sympathy, goodwill)
 123. Vulgar – inelegant, offensive (elegant, civil)
 124. Vouch – confirm, consent (repudiate, prohibit)
 125. Volatile – light, changing (heavy, ponderous)
 126. Vicious – corrupt, obnoxious (noble, virtuous)
 127. Venerable – esteemed, honoured (unworthy, immature)
 128. Vanity – conceit, pretension (modesty, humility)
 129. Valour – bravery, prowess (fear, cowardice)
 130. Vagrant – wanderer, roaming (steady, settled)
 131. Vigilant – cautious, alert (careless, negligent)
 132. Valid – genuine, authentic (fallacious, deceptive)
 133. Veteran – ingenious, experienced (novice, tyro)
 134. Venom – poison, malevolence (antidote, benevolent)
 135. Waive – relinquish, remove (impose, clamp)
 136. Wary – cautious, circumspect (heedless, negligent)
 137. Wane – decline, dwindle (ameliorate, rise)
 138. Wilt – wither, perish (revive, bloom)
 139. Wield – use, employ (forgo, avoid)
 140. Wan – pale, faded (bright, healthy)
 141. Wicked – vicious, immoral (virtuous, noble)
 142. Wed – marry, combine (divorce, separate)
 143. Yoke – connect, harness (liberate, release)
 144. Yield – surrender, abdicate (resist, protest)
 145. Yearn – languish, crave (content, satisfy)
 146. Yell – shout, shriek (whisper, muted)
 147. Zest – delight, enthusiasm (disgust, passive)
 148. Zenith – summit, apex (nadir, base)
 149. Zeal – eagerness, fervour (apathy, lethargy)
 150. Zig-zag – oblique, wayward (straight, unbent)

CRIES OF BIRDS ANIMALS AND INSECTS I

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------|------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Apes | : | Gibber | 28. Pigs | : | Grunt/Square |
| 2. Asses | : | Bray | 29. Puppies | : | Yelp |
| 3. Bears | : | Growl | 30. Ravens | : | Croak |
| 4. Bees | : | Hum | 31. Serpents | : | Hiss |
| 5. Beetles | : | Drone | 32. Sheep | : | Bleat |
| 6. Birds | : | Chirp | 33. Sparrows | : | Chirp |
| 7. Bulls | : | Bellow | 34. Squirrel | : | Twitter |
| 8. Cats | : | Mew, Purr | 35. Swans | : | Cry |
| 9. Ducks | : | Quack | 36. Horses | : | Neigh |
| 10. Eagles | : | Scream | 37. Hyenas | : | Laugh |
| 11. Elephants | : | Trumpet | 38. Jackals | : | Howl |
| 12. Flies | : | Buzz/ Hum | 39. Kitten | : | Mew |
| 13. Foxes | : | Bark/Yelp | 40. Lambs | : | Bleat |
| 14. Frogs | : | Croak | 41. Lions | : | Roar |
| 15. Geese | : | Cackle/Hiss | 42. Larks | : | Sing |
| 16. Goats | : | Bleat | 43. Mice | : | Squeak |
| 17. Hawks | : | Scream | 44. Monkeys | : | Chatter/Gibber |
| 18. Hens | : | Cackle | 45. Nightingales | : | Sing/Warble |
| 19. Camels | : | Grunt | 46. Owls | : | Hoot/Screech |
| 20. Cows | : | low | 47. Oxen | : | Low/Bellow |
| 21. Cattle | : | low | 48. Parrots | : | Talk |
| 22. Crickets | : | Chirp | 49. Tigers | : | Roar |
| 23. Cocks | : | Crow | 50. Turkeys | : | Gabble |
| 24. Crows | : | Caw | 51. Vultures | : | Scream |
| 25. Dogs | : | Bark | 52. Wolfs | : | Howl |
| 26. Doves | : | Coo | | | |
| 27. Pigeons | : | Coo | | | |

YOUNG ONES

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ass : | Foal | 11. Goose: | Gosling |
| 2. Bear: | Cub | 12. Goat: | Kid |
| 3. Buffalo: | Buffalo Calf | 13. Horse: | Colt/Foal/Filly |
| 4. Cat : | Kitten | 14. Hare: | Leveret |
| 5. Cow : | Calf/Heifer | 15. Hen : | Chicken |
| 6. Deer: | Fawn | 16. Lion : | Cub |
| 7. Dog : | Pup/Puppy | 17. Sheep: | Lamb |
| 8. Duck: | Duckling | 18. Swan: | Cygnet |
| 9. Frog : | Tadpole | 19. Tiger: | Cub |
| 10. Fox : | Cub | 20. Wolf: | Cub |

SOUNDS

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Beating of drums | 9. Clicking of shoes/ doors etc. | 17. Rustling of leaves |
| 2. Blowing of bugles/ whistles | 10. Din of a crowd | 18. Rippling of waves/ waters |
| 3. Booming of guns/ cannons | 11. Exploding of bombs/ guns etc. | 19. Rolling/ Rumbling of thunder |
| 4. Clanging of chains | 12. Flapping of wings | 20. Roaring of lions/ clouds |
| 5. Clanging of arms | 13. Hissing of steam/ snakes etc. | 21. Thundering of clouds |
| 6. Chattering of hoofs | 14. Jingling/ tinkling/ ringing of bells | 22. Tickling of clocks |
| 7. Chattering of teeth | 15. Pattering of rain | |
| 8. creaking of a whip | 16. Rattling of wheels | |

FORMATION OF PLURALS

Rule (A). Some Nouns have one meaning in singular but two meanings in the Plural form.

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Custom | Customs Customs (Duties on Import) |
| 2. Cloth | Cloths Clothes |
| 3. Effect | Effects Effects (Property) |
| 4. Die | Dies Dice |
| 5. Genius | Geniuses Genii |
| 6. Index | Indexes Indices |
| 7. Pain | Pains Pains |
| 8. Manner | Manners Manners |

Rule (B). Some Nouns have different meanings in Singular form and Plural form.

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Advice | Advises |
| 2. Air | Airs |
| 3. Good | Goods |
| 4. Compass | Compasses |
| 5. Iron | Irons |
| 6. Force | Forces |
| 7. Respect | Respects |
| 8. Tin | Tins |
| 9. Wood | Woods |

Rule (C): Some Nouns are used in Singular and Plural forms.

1. Cannon
2. Deer
3. Dozen
4. Fish
5. Score
6. Sheep

Rule (D): Some Nouns are used only in Plural Forms.

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| Alms | Riches |
| Cattles | Annals |
| Thanks | Nuptials |
| Assets | Shorts |
| Pyzamas | Trousers |
| Spectacles | Scissors |
| Drawers | Jeans |
| Vegetables | Tongs |
| Measles | Mumps |
| Rickets | Billiards |
| Cattle | Gentry |
| Poultry | People |

Rule (E): Some Nouns are used only in Singular forms.

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Advice | Hair |
| Information | News |
| Scenery | Politics |
| Poetry | Mathematics |
| Physics | Fruit |
| Machinery | Innings |

Rule (F): Plurals of Latin words are made by changing 'us' into 'i', 'a' into 'ae' 'um' into 'a' 'ex' into 'ices'.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. Cactus | Cacti |
| 2. Focus | Foci |
| 3. Nucleus | Nuclei |
| 4. Stimulus | Stimuli |

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 5. Alumnus | Alumni |
| 6. Fungus | Fungi |
| 7. Radius | Radil |
| 8. Terminus | Termini |
| 9. Alga | Algae |
| 10. Larva | Larvae |
| 11. Formula | Formulae |
| 12. Alumina | Alumnae |
| 13. Dictum | Dicta |
| 14. Agendum | Agenda |
| 15. Stratum | Strata |
| 16. Spectrum | Spectra |
| 17. Symposium | Symposia |
| 18. Medium | Media |
| 19. Ovum | Ova |
| 20. Curriculum | Curricula |
| 21. Rostrum | Rostra |
| 22. Index | Indices |
| 23. Vertex | Vertices |

Rule (G): Letter Figures and Abbreviations.

| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| T | Ts | 4 | 4s |
| B.A. | B.A.s | M.A. | M.A.s |
| Mr. | Messers | M.P. | M.P.'s |

Rule (H): A compound noun becomes plural by adding 's'.

| Singular | Plural |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Brother-in-law | Brothers-in-law |
| 2. Sister-in-law | Sisters-in-law |
| 3. Son-in-law | Sons-in-law |
| 4. Step-mother | Step-mothers |
| 5. Passer-by | Passers-by |
| 6. Looker-on | Lookers-on |
| 7. Bed-room | Bed-rooms |
| 8. Daughter-in-law | Daughters-in-law |
| 9. Mother-in-law | Mothers-in-law |
| 10. Father-in-law | Fathers-in-law |
| 11. Merry-go-round | Merry-go-rounds |
| 12. Class-room | Class-rooms |
| 13. Class-fellow | Class-fellows |
| 14. Handful | Handfuls |
| 15. Pea-cock | Pea-cocks |
| 16. Pea-hen | Pea-hens |

Rule (I): By adding 'en', 'ren' to singulars, Plurals are made.

| Singular | Plural |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Child | Children |
| 2. Ox | Oxen |
| 3. Brother | Brethren |

Rule (J): Some singular nouns can be changed by their internal vowels.

| Singular | Plural |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Man | Men |
| 2. Foot | Feet |
| 3. Goose | Geese |
| 4. Louse | Lice |
| 5. Tooth | Teeth |
| 6. Mouse | Mice |
| 7. Chairman | Chairmen |
| 8. Woman | Women |
| 9. Watchman | Watchmen |
| 10. Policeman | Policemen |
| 11. Postman | Postmen |
| 12. Gentleman | Gentlemen |

13. Fisherman

Rule (K): Nouns ending in 'f' or 'fe' change into 'ves' for plurals.

Singular

| | Fishermen |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Calf | Calves |
| 2. Elf | Elves |
| 3. Half | Halves |
| 4. Knife | Knives |
| 5. Leaf | Leaves |
| 6. Loaf | Loaves |
| 7. Life | Lives |
| 8. Scarf | Scarves |
| 9. Self | Selves |
| 10. Shelf | Shelves |
| 11. Sheaf | Sheaves |
| 12. Wife | Wives |
| 13. Wolf | Wolves |

Exceptions

| 1. Cliff | Cliffs |
|-----------|---------|
| 2. Belief | Beliefs |
| 3. Grief | Grieves |
| 4. Hoof | Hoofs |
| 5. Dwarf | Dwarfs |
| 6. Roof | Roofs |
| 7. Proof | Proofs |
| 8. Gulf | Gulfs |

Rule (L): Singular Nouns ending in vowel + 'y' becomes plurals by adding 's'.

| | Singular | Plural |
|-------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. Attorney | Attorneys | |
| 2. Boy | Boys | |
| 3. Chimney | Chimneys | |
| 4. Day | Days | |
| 5. Donkey | Donkeys | |
| 6. Essay | Essays | |
| 7. Journey | Journeys | |
| 8. Joy | Joys | |
| 9. Key | Keys | |
| 10. Monkey | Monkeys | |
| 11. Play | Plays | |
| 12. Ray | Rays | |
| 13. Storey | Storeys | |
| 14. Toy | Toys | |
| 15. Valley | Valleys | |
| 16. Volley | Volleyes | |
| 17. Way | Ways | |
| 18. X-ray | X-rays | |

Rule (M): Nouns ending in a consonant + 'y' form plurals by changing 'y' into 'i' and adding 'es' becomes plurals by adding 's' :-

| | Singular | Plural |
|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 1. Ally | Allies | |
| 2. Army | Armies | |
| 3. Baby | Babies | |
| 4. City | Cities | |
| 5. Cry | Cries | |
| 6. Copy | Copies | |
| 7. Duty | Duties | |
| 8. Dictionary | Dictionaryes | |
| 9. Fly | Flies | |
| 10. Ferry | Ferries | |
| 11. Family | Families | |
| 12. Gallery | Galleries | |
| 13. Lady | Ladies | |
| 14. Library | Libraries | |
| 15. Luxury | Luxuries | |
| 16. Pony | Ponies | |

17. Reply

18. Reality

19. Story

20. Spy

21. Victory

Rule (N): Singular Nouns ending in vowel + 'O' becomes plurals by adding 's'

Singular

| | Plural |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Bamboo | Bamboos |
| 2. Bee | Bees |
| 3. Cuckoo | Cuckoos |
| 4. Portfolio | Portfolios |
| 5. Radio | Radios |
| 6. Studio | Studios |
| 7. Shampoo | Shampoos |
| 8. Tree | Trees |
| 9. Woe | Woes |
| 10. Zoo | Zoos |

Rule (O): Singular Nouns ending in consonant + 'O' generally form their plurals by adding 'es'

Singular

| | Plural |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Ado | Adoes |
| 2. Buffalo | Buffaloes |
| 3. Cargo | Cargoes |
| 4. Echo | Echoes |
| 5. Hero | Heroes |
| 6. Mango | Mangoes |
| 7. Mosquito | Mosquitoes |
| 8. Motto | Mottoes |
| 9. Negro | Negroes |
| 10. Potato | Potatoes |
| 11. Tomato | Tomatoes |
| 12. Torpedo | Torpedoes |
| 13. Volcano | Volcanoes |

Exceptions

| | Singular | Plural |
|-----------|----------|--------|
| 1. Auto | Autos | |
| 2. Canto | Cantos | |
| 3. Dynamo | DYNAMOS | |
| 4. Halo | HALOS | |
| 5. Photo | Photos | |
| 6. Piano | Pianos | |
| 7. Solo | Solos | |
| 8. Torso | Torsos | |
| 9. Zero | Zeros | |
| 10. Zoo | Zoos | |

Rule (P): singular ending with s, ss, ch, sh, x, z, become plural by adding 'es'

Singular

| | Plural |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Ass | Asses |
| 2. Arch | Arches |
| 3. Bus | Buses |
| 4. Brush | Brushes |
| 5. Bench | Benches |
| 6. Class | Classes |
| 7. Cross | Crosses |
| 8. Dish | Dishes |
| 9. Ditch | Ditches |
| 10. Fox | Foxes |
| 11. Fish | Fishes |
| 12. Gas | Gases |
| 13. Glass | Glasses |
| 14. Hoax | Hoaxes |
| 15. Harness | Harnesses |
| 16. Kiss | Kisses |
| 17. Loss | Losses |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| 18. Lass | Lasses | 34. Indian | Indians |
| 19. Match | Matches | 35. Insect | Insects |
| 20. Mass | Masses | 36. Jaw | Jaws |
| 21. Notch | Notches | 37. Job | Jobs |
| 22. Narcissus | Narcissuses | 38. Jewel | Jewels |
| 23. Pitch | Pitches | 39. Knot | Knots |
| 24. Pass | Passes | 40. Kite | Kites |
| 25. Speech | Speeches | 41. Knee | Knees |
| 26. Switch | Switches | 42. Lid | Lids |
| 27. Tax | Taxes | 43. Lord | Lords |
| 28. Watch | Watches | 44. Lad | Lads |
| Exceptions | | 45. Laborer | Laborers |
| Singular | Plural | 46. Manner | Manners |
| 1. Epoch | Epochs | 47. Map | Maps |
| 2. Monarch | Monarchs | 48. Month | Months |
| 3. Stomach | Stomachs | 49. Monk | Monks |
| 4. Locus | Loci | 50. Neck | Necks |
| 5. Radius | Radii | 51. Neighbor | Neighbors |
| 6. Ox | Oxen | 52. Nation | Nations |
| Rule (M): Add "S" if the Singular Number ends with a consonant: | | | |
| Singular | Plural | 53. Night | Nights |
| 1. Apple | Apples | 54. Office | Offices |
| 2. Arm | Arms | 55. Ocean | Oceans |
| 3. Act | Acts | 56. Owl | Owls |
| 4. Actor | Actors | 57. Page | Pages |
| 5. Boy | Boys | 58. Pupil | pupils |
| 6. Ball | Balls | 59. Pair | Pairs |
| 7. Beggar | Beggars | 60. Plant | Plants |
| 8. Book | Books | 61. Queen | Queens |
| 9. Cock | Cocks | 62. Question | Questions |
| 10. Chalk | Chalks | 63. Race | Races |
| 11. Crime | Crimes | 64. Result | Results |
| 12. Cook | Cooks | 65. Root | Roots |
| 13. Dog | Dogs | 66. Reward | Rewards |
| 14. Duck | Ducks | 67. Ship | Ships |
| 15. Dagger | Daggers | 68. Shop | Shops |
| 16. Day | Days | 69. Servant | Servants |
| 17. Engine | Engines | 70. Shoe | Shoes |
| 18. Egg | Eggs | 71. Salt | Salts |
| 19. Examiner | Examiners | 72. Tail | Tails |
| 20. Emperor | Emperors | 73. Table | Tables |
| 21. Feast | Feasts | 74. Tailor | Tailors |
| 22. Forest | Forests | 75. Uncle | Uncles |
| 23. Feat | Feats | 76. Umbrella | Umbrella |
| 24. Game | Games | 77. Urn | Urns |
| 25. Garden | Gardens | 78. Valley | Valleys |
| 26. Gate | Gates | 79. Van | Vans |
| 27. Girl | Girls | 80. Voice | Voices |
| 28. Horse | Horses | 81. Voyage | Voyages |
| 29. Hour | Hours | 82. Wall | Walls |
| 30. Hand | Hands | 83. Wheel | Wheels |
| 31. Hotel | Hotels | 84. Wound | Wounds |
| 32. Hut | Huts | 85. Year | Years |
| 33. Idea | Ideas | 86. Yard | Yards |
| | | 87. Zero | Zeros |
| | | 88. Zebra | Zebras |

CHANGE OF GENDER

Rule (A): Masculine-Feminine of foreign origin.

| Masculine | Feminine |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Bean | Belle |
| 2. Czar | Czarine |
| 3. Executor | Executrix |
| 4. Don | Donna |
| 5. Hero | Heroine |
| 6. Monsieur | Madam |
| 7. Prosecutor | Prosecutrix |
| 8. Signor | Signora |
| 9. Sultan | Sultana |
| 10. Testator | Testatrix |
| 11. Viceroy | Vicerine |

Rule (B): By substituting an entirely different word.

| Administrator | Administratix |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Bachelor | Maid |
| 2. Boy | Girl |
| 3. Boar | Sow |
| 4. Brother | Sister |
| 5. Butler | Housekeeper |
| 6. Bride-groom | Bride |
| 7. Bull | Cow |
| 8. Buck | Doe |
| 9. Bullock | Heifer |
| 10. Cock | Hen |
| 11. Colt | Filly |
| 12. Dog | Bitch |
| 13. Drake | Duck |
| 14. Drone | Queen-bee |
| 15. Duke | Duchess |
| 16. Earl | Countess |
| 17. Gander | Goose |
| 18. Gentleman | Lady |
| 19. Hart | Hart |
| 20. He | She |
| 21. Horse | Mare |
| 22. Husband | Wife |
| 23. Hero | Heroine |
| 24. King | Queen |
| 25. Lord | Lady |
| 26. Lad | Lass |
| 27. Man | Woman |
| 28. Monk | Nun |
| 29. Male | Female |
| 30. Mr. | Mrs. |
| 31. Master | Mistress |
| 32. Nephew | Niece |
| 33. Ox | Cow |
| 34. Papa | Mamma |
| 35. Stag | Hind |
| 36. Sir | Madam |
| 37. Son | Daughter |
| 38. Sire | Dame |
| 39. Uncle | Aunt |
| 40. Widow | Widower |
| 41. Fox | Vixen |
| 42. Wizard | Witch |

Rule (C): Some Compound Nouns are changed by changing first word.

| Masculine | Feminine |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Boy friend | Girl friend |
| 2. Brother-in-law | Sister-in-law |
| 3. Cock-sparrow | Hen-sparrow |

- 4. He-goat
- 5. Man-servant
- 6. Son-in-law
- 7. Father-in-law
- 8. Bull-calf
- 9. Dog-wolf
- 10. Tom-cat

- She-goat
- Maid-servant
- Daughter-in-law
- Mother-in-law
- Cow-calf
- Bitch-wolf
- She-cat

Rule (D): Adding 'ess' after leaving the vowel+ consonant in the end.

| Masculine | Feminine |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Abbot | Abbess |
| 2. Emperor | Empress |
| 3. Master | Mistress |
| 4. Governor | Governess |
| 5. Murderer | Murderess |
| 6. Duke | Duchess |
| 7. Prince | Princess |

Rule (D): By adding the suffix 'ess' after dropping the final vowel in the masculine Gender.

| Masculine | Feminine |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Actor | Actress |
| 2. Adventure | Adventuress |
| 3. Benefactor | Benefactress |
| 4. Conductor | Conductress |
| 5. Director | Directress |
| 6. Editor | Editress |
| 7. Instructor | Instructress |
| 8. Founder | Foundress |
| 9. Inspector | Inspectress |
| 10. Monitor | Monitress |
| 11. Murderer | Murderess |
| 12. Negro | Negress |
| 13. Porter | Portress |
| 14. Protector | Protectress |
| 15. Tiger | Tigress |
| 16. Traitor | Traitress |
| 17. Walter | Waitress |

Rule (F): By adding "ess" after Masculine Gender.

| Masculine | Feminine |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Author | Authoress |
| 2. Baron | Baroness |
| 3. Count | Countess |
| 4. Deacon | Deaconess |
| 5. Director | Directress |
| 6. Giant | Giantess |
| 7. God | Goddess |
| 8. Host | Hostess |
| 9. Heir | Heiress |
| 10. Jew | Jewess |
| 11. Lion | Lioness |
| 12. Mayor | Mayoress |
| 13. Prophet | Prophetess |
| 14. Patron | Patroness |
| 15. Peer | Peeress |
| 16. Poet | Poetess |
| 17. Shepherd | Shepherdess |
| 18. Tutor | Tutorress |
| 19. Tailor | Tailoress |

IDIOMS

- At Random: Aimlessly
At first sight: At the first meeting
Above all: More than anything else
At a discount: Declining
Above board: Openly
Apple of one's eye: An object of love
Apple of discord: Cause of quarrel
Apple pie order: in perfect order
At daggers drawn with: To be enemies
An axe to grind: Selfish motive
At one's wit's end: To be in a confusion
At an arm's length: To keep at a distance
To add fuel to the fire: To increase anger
At a stone's throw: very near
At a loss: To be puzzled
As a matter of fact: Really
At all hazards: Inspite of risks
At hand: near
At all events: Positively
At sea : Weak
A feather in the cap: A very good achievement
At home in: To be strong
As a rule: usually
All in all: The most important and powerful person
At Sixes and sevens: In disorder
Man of iron: A man of strong will power
To show white feather: to show fear
At the eleventh hour: At the last moment
To rise like a phoenix: To start afresh from a low position
To meet one's Waterloo: To meet one's defeat
A man letters: Scholar
High and dry: Isolated
To bury the hatchet: To make peace
To set the Thames on fire: Surprising thing
To put the cat among pigeons: To be placed in a wrong situation
To sound a red alert: To make alert
To beat about the bush: To talk about unimportant things
A boon in disguise: A benefit in loss
A big shot: Important person
To play ducks and drakes: To squander money
To break the duck: To begin
To die a dong's death: unheroic death
Rise from ashes: To rise from low
My hand are full: I am busy
To give someone a piece of mind: To scold
A bull in the china shop: An awkward person
To get away with: To escape
To kick one's heels: To waste time
Make hay while the sun shines: To make best use of favourable opportunities
To put a spoke in one's wheel: To disturb
Fancy price: High price
Far and away: Certainly
Fair weather friends; Friends only in good days
Far and wide: All round
Hole and corner policy: Improper policy
Cut no ice: To make no effect
Once and for all : For ever
Oily tongue : One who flatters
Hand is glove: Close friendship
To work like a dog: To work very hard
To keep one's finger crossed: Wishing good for somebody
To keep the wolf away from the door: To keep off poverty from oneself
- ✓ A red letter day: An important day
To have several irons in the fire: To have many pieces of work
Pull the wool over somebody's eyes: To deceive
✓ blue Book: A government report
To father's one's nest: To provide money even dishonestly
Odds and ends: various articles
✓ hot line: Direct telephone line between heads of states
✓ road between the lines : To understand more than the actual
Feet of clay: To be weak
A mare's nest: A discovery which looks valuable
To stand one's guns: To preserve when hardships press
To throw up one's at a thing: Disgust
A lady's Man : A lover a women's company
✓ A baker's dozen: Thirteen
To clinch the issue: Decide
To turn the corner: Pass the crisis
To rock the boat: Upset the balance
The chew the cuds: To muse on
A duck in a thunder storm: Distressed
Fair and square: In a fairway
All the same: yet
A man of the world: An experienced man, often with a cosmopolitan background
Midas touch: Ability to succeed in all projects
To come down in the world: The lose one's social and financial position
✓ To cut both ends: To argue in support of both sides of the issue
✓ sleeping partner: An inactive business partner
French leave: Absence without permission
✓ An arm chair job: An easy and well paid regular job
Run of the mill: Ordinary
Hole and corner: Secret
Hammer and sickle: Emblem of socialism
✓ Null and void: Invalid
Meek and mild: Gentle and mild
Back stair gossip: Gossip among servants
To bell the cat: To take great personal risk
✓ To bite the dust: To suffer defeat
✓ To be in the driving seat: in control
To cross swords: To enter into a dispute
To cut a sorry figure: To create poor impression
✓ To die in harness: To die while actively engaged in one's regular work
✓ To get into hot water: To get into difficulties
To egg on: To urge on
To drive at : To employ
✓ To go through fire and water: To pass through difficulties
To go to dogs: To be ruined
A hang fire: To hesitate
To keep one's card close to one's chest: Be secretive
To hit below the belt: Give an unfair blow
To hit the jackpot : to have a big success
To jump to a conclusion: To arrive on a conclusion without justification
To keep the ball ralling: To maintain progress:
To let oneself go: To allow emotionally
✓ To lead a cat and dog life: To quarrel constantly
✓ To knock the bottom out of: To make a scheme
To make good: To repair
✓ To miss the bust/boat: to lose an opportunity
To make one's blood cold: To frighten
To make both ends meet: To live within one's income
To make a mountain out of a mile hill: To exaggerate a small matter

CHANGE OF GENDER

A. Gender may be changed by using an entirely different word.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Bachelor | : | Maid |
| 2. Brother | : | Sister |
| 3. Boy | : | Girl |
| 4. Buck | : | Doe |
| 5. Bullock | : | Heifer |
| 6. Bull | : | cow |
| 7. Bride-groom | : | Bride |
| 8. Boar | : | Sow |
| 9. Cock | : | Hen |
| 10. Colt | : | Filly |
| 11. Drone | : | Bee |
| 12. Earl | : | Countess |
| 13. Father | : | Mother |
| 14. Gander | : | Goose |
| 15. Gentle-man | : | Gentle-lady |
| 16. He | : | She |
| 17. Hart | : | Roe |
| 18. Horse | : | Mare |
| 19. Husband | : | Wife |
| 20. Hero | : | Heroine |
| 21. King | : | Queen |
| 22. Lord | : | Lady |
| 23. Monk | : | Nun |
| 24. Man | : | Woman |
| 25. Nephew | : | Niece |
| 26. Papa | : | Mamma |
| 27. Ram | : | Ewe |
| 28. Sir | : | Madam |
| 29. Son | : | Daughter |
| 30. Stag | : | Hind |
| 31. Uncle | : | Aunt |
| 32. Wizard | : | Witch |
| 33. Lad | : | Lass |
| 34. Male | : | Female |
| 35. Ox | : | Cow |

B. By adding ess

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1. Count | : | Countess |
| 2. Author | : | Authoress |
| 3. Priest | : | Priestess |
| 4. Prince | : | Princess |

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 5. Patron | : | patroness |
| 6. Giant | : | Giantess |
| 7. God | : | Goddess |
| 8. Host | : | Hostess |
| 9. Heir | : | Heiress |
| 10. Jew | : | Jewess |
| 11. Lion | : | Lioness |
| 12. Manager | : | Manageress |
| 13. Poet | : | Poetess |
| 14. Prophet | : | Prophetess |
| 15. Shepherd | : | Shepherdess |

C. By dropping the last vowel of the masculine word and adding ess to it

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Actor | : | Actress |
| 2. Editor | : | Editress |
| 3. Hunter | : | Huntress |
| 4. Inspector | : | Inspectress |
| 5. Monitor | : | Monitress |
| 6. Instructor | : | Instructress |

D. By dropping the last Vowel and Consonant of the masculine word and adding ess to it.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Abbot | : | Abbess |
| 2. Duke | : | Duchess |
| 3. Emperor | : | Empress |
| 4. Governor | : | Governess |
| 5. Murderer | : | Murderess |

E. By changing the first word of some compound nouns or by changing the second word.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. Bull-calf | : | Cow-calf |
| 2. He-goat | : | She-goat |
| 3. Brother-in-law | : | Sister-in-law |
| 4. Man-servant | : | Maid-servant |
| 5. Grand-father | : | Grand-mother |
| 6. Doctor | : | Lady-doctor |
| 7. Milk-man | : | Milk-maid |
| 8. Washer-man | : | Washer-woman |
| 9. Pea-cock | : | Pea-hen |
| 10. Head-master | : | Head-mistress |
| 11. Land-lord | : | Land-lady |

To look through coloured glasses: To see things not as they are
 To look off colours: Seem unwell
 To look black at somebody: Look at him angrily
 To kick up a row: To create a disturbance
 By far: beyond all comparison
 To bear a grudge: To have better felling
 By dint of : by means of
 By no means: In no way
 By virtue of: On account of
 By all means: Certainly
 By and by: After some time
 Bag and baggage: Completely
 To blow one's own trumpet: To speak proudly of oneself
 Back out: To break a promise
 Bad blood: Enmity
 Blue blood: Noble blood
 To bury the hatchet: To make peace
 To break the ice: To break the silence
 By leaps and bounds: Rapidly
 To burn the candle at both ends: To waste one's energy, time and money uselessly
 By hook or by crook: By all means
 To burn the midnight oil: To work very hard till late at night
 Below one's dignity: Below one's position
 Beside the mark: Not to the point
 Brown study: Dreaming
 A burning question: An important question
 A bolt from the blue: A sudden shock
 A black sheep: A disgraceful person
 A big gun: An important figure
 A broken reeds: An independent person/ thing
 A bird's eye view: A general study/ view
 To carry the day: To succeed
 To beggar description: Beyond description
 Birds of a feather: Persons having the same professions
 To beat hollow: To defeat completely
 To bear the brunt of: To bear the consequence
 A bed of thorns : Full of suffering and sorrows
 A bed of roses: Full of joy and pleasures
 Between the devil and the deep sea: Between two great difficulties
 To the backbone: Thoroughly
 A bird of passage: A migratory person
 To build castle in the air: To form imaginary scheme
 Bread and butter: Livelihood
 To come to hand: Receive
 A cat's paw: To make somebody a tool
 A cock and bull story: An imaginary story
 To burn one's fingers: To get into trouble
 To burn one's boats: To decide
 A cool head: A calm judgement
 To cry for the moon: To wish for something impossible
 To catch red handed: To catch in the act of doing
 To come to grief: To be ruined/to fail
 To cut a sorry figure: To produce a poor result
 Crocodile tears: False tears
 A child's play : Something very easy
 To come of age: To be major
 To carry fire and sword: To cause destruction
 To cry over spilt milk: To reach a crisis
 To change hands: To pass from one person to another
 To come to a head: To reach a crisis
 To cross swords : To fight
 To clinch the issue: To decide the matter
 The chew the cud: To think deeply

A Cry in the wilderness: A useless cry
 Cast Down: Depressed
 To feather one's nest: To care for one's selfish interest
 By fits and starts: Irregularly
 A dead letter: No longer in use
 A dark horse: A competition of unknown capabilities
 To dance to one's tune: To carry out orders
 Damocles' sword: An impending danger
 A drug in the market : An unsaleable thing due to lack of demand
 Every inch: completely
 A fair weather friend: A selfish friend
 Eye for eye: Tit for tat
 A drawn game: In which no team wins
 From hand to mouth: A miserable existence
 Fed up: to be tired of
 A fish out of water: To be in an uncomfortable position
 A fool's paradise: Joy based on false hopes
 Face to face: Personally
 To face the music: To face trouble
 To fish in troubled waters: To take advantage of the troubles of others
 To give a slip: To escape
 First and foremost: Important
 A fly visit: Hasty and brief visit
 Foul Play: Bad intention
 A fatal disease: A disease that causes death
 A gala day: A day of rejoicings
 To get the sack: To be dismissed
 To go without saying: To be clear
 To go a long way: A great help
 Give and take: Mutual co-operation
 To go through fire and water: To make sacrifice
 To get into hot water: To get into trouble
 To grease the palm: to bribe
 To go hand to hand: To go together
 To gain ground: To progress
 To be a good hand at : To be expert
 Hand to hand: A close fight
 Hide and seek: To deceive
 Heart to heart: Free and frank
 High Spirits: To be very happy
 Half hearted: Lacking enthusiasm
 The high and the low: Of all ranks
 Hammer and tongs: With all one's might
 To hit below the belt: to fight unfairly
 Hale and hearty: Very healthy and sound
 Hue and cry: To raise alarm
 A hard nut to crack: A problem difficult to solve
 Heart and soul: With full energy
 To hammer out: To plan
 To have a hand in: To take part
 To have clean hands: To be innocent
 To hit the nail on the head: To do what is proper at a proper time
 Hen pecked: A husband under the control of his wife.
 To have a windfall: An unexpected goo fortune
 Hush Money: Bribe
 Head and shoulders: Very superior
 To have finger in the pie : To interfere
 Head and ears: Completely
 Hand and glove with: Very friendly
 Hard and fast: Rigid
 To hold one's own: To maintain one's position boldly
 To have one's way: To do one's own will
 Hobson's choice: No choice at all

✓ To hold one's tongue: To keep silence
✓ In the long run: In the end
In a nutshell: Briefly
An iron hand: Severe hand
In the nick of time: Just in time
To be in vogue: To be in fashion
In the air: Widespread
✓ In black and white: In writing
In cold blood: Cruelty
✓ Ins and outs: Fully details
In the course of: During
In hot water: in difficulty
Jack of all trades: A person supposed to know everything but master of none
A jail bird: A person who has been to jail many times
Kith and Kin: Relatives
To keep body and soul together: To remain alive
To keep the wold from teh door: To keep away hunger and starvation
Knit one's brow: To get angry
To keep one's head above water: To escape debt
To knock down: Bad defeat
Lion's share: A major share
Let down: To fail to keep promise
To laugh in one's sleeves: To laugh in secret, but not openly
Loaves and fishes: Material comforts
Let off: Released
The long and short: In brief
To have no stone unturned: To make all possible efforts
To look blue: Depressed
To lead astray: To misguide
To leap in the dark: A careless action
A left handed compliment: A false praise
To lend a hand: To help
A man in the street: An ordinary person
A mare's nest: A rumour
To mind one's own business: To leave other people alone.
To make neither head nor tail of: Not to understand
Maiden speech: A speech delivered the first time
To make up one's mind: to resolve
A man of means: A rich man
To mince matters: not to talk plainly
To make a clean sweep of: To remove
A man of moment: An important person
A man of word: A reliable person
To make headway: To progress slowly and steadily
A nine day's wonder: Pleasure for short period
A necessary evil: An unavoidable evil
Once for all: Finally
Out of gear: Out of order
Odds and ends: Different things
Off and on: Now and then
Or no avail: Of no use
Out of pocket: Without money
Out of question: Impossible
Over and above: Besides
Out of place: Not proper to the occasion
Out and out: Completely
Nook and corner: Everywhere
To nurse a grudge: To revenge
Neck to neck: Side by side
Now and again: Occasionally
Neck or Nothing: With the use of everything
To printer's devils: Misprints
To play the games: To observe the rules

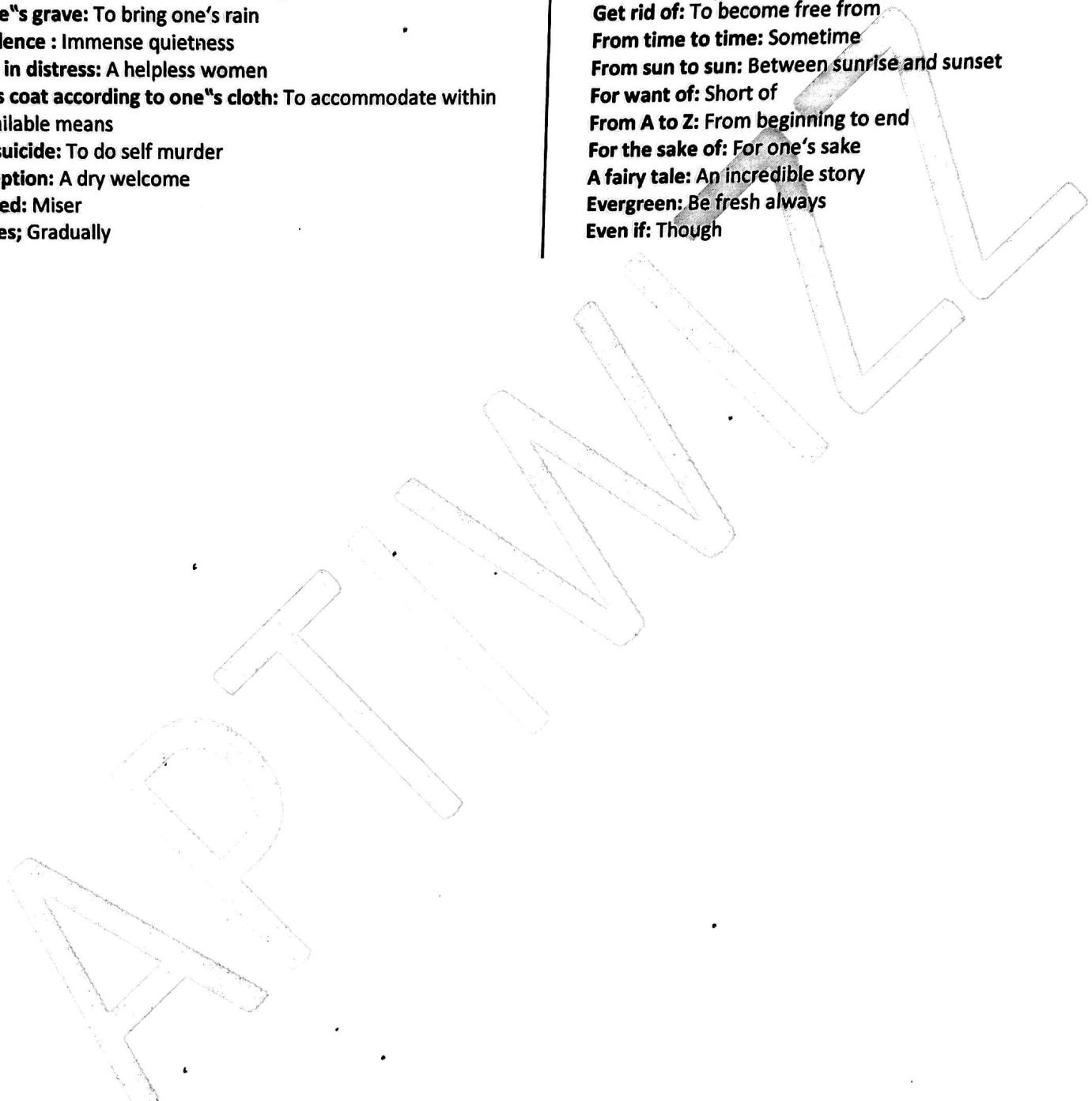
To pick a quarrel: Intentionally begin a quarrel
Pros and cons: Arguments for and against
Palmy days: Prosperous and peaceful days
To put one's shoulders to the wheel: To help oneself
To put the cart before the horse: Reverse order
To pull one's legs: To make a fool of
A past master: Thorough master
To poke one's nose: To interfere with
To play with fire: To do something dangerous
Pass through: Undergo
To pay the piper: To bear the cost
To put in cold storage: To neglect
A queer fish: A strange person
To pour oil an troubled waters: To pacify matters
A rainy day: A time of difficulty
A red letter day: Lucky and important day
Root and branch: entirely
To run down: Weak in health
A red rag to a bull: A cause for anger
Rough and ready: Unpolished manners
Red tapism: Official formality
Round and corner: Near
Run through: Waste
A rolling stone: One who is never constant to one's work
A royal road: An easy way to achieve an end
To smell a rat: To suspect something
Sweat of one's brow: Hard labour
To save one's skin: To accept without loss
Snake in the shoes: To be in a state of fear
Shoulder to shoulder: in co-operation
See through: Understand
Safe and sound: Safely
To stand on one's own legs: To be independent
To stick to one's guns: To stand firm
Swelled head: Pride
Snake in the grass: A hidden enemy
To see eye to eye with: To agree
A sheet anchor: To chief Support
To sail under false colours: To try to deceive
To see a thing through coloured glasses: To see a thing with a prejudiced mind
Snuff and nonsense: Foolish
Smooth sailing: No difficulty
Spick and span: Very neat and tidy
Swan song: Last great achievement of work
To sink fast: To grow worse and worse
To steal a march: To get the advantage secretly
To stare in the face: To threaten
A stiff necked person: An obstinate person
A short cut: An easy way
To set one's face against: To oppose
To shut one's eye to: To ignore
To step into another's shoes: To take another's place
A stone's throw: Very near
A stir a finger: To make the best effort
To see red: To see with angry eyes
By the skin of one's teeth: Very narrowly
To sow the dragon's teeth: To do something
To sit on the fence: To remain neutral
Street Arabs: Homeless and parentless children
To speak one's mind: To speak frankly
A slow coach: A lazy person
To set at naught: To disregard
To turn a deaf ear to: To refuse to listen to
Tooth and nail: Violently

Through thick and thin: under all circumstances
To toe the line: To follow another's opinion
To turn one's head: To be proud
To turn turtle: to upset
To tremble in the balance: Uncertain
To turn over a new leaf: A change for the better
To turn the corner: To pass the critical stage
To throw cold water on: To discourage
Talk of the town: A widespread topic
To throw dust in the eyes of : To deceive
To and fro: Backward and forwards
Through and through: Completely
Time and tide: Course of time
Time and again: Repeatedly
To my cost : Through suffering
The three R's: Reading, Writing and Arithmetic
Twinkling of an eye: Very quickly
To take away one's breath: To surprise
True to one's salt: To be loyal to someone
A turning point: Anything that brings change
A thorn in the flesh: to be a source of anger
Time hangs heavy on one's hands: Difficult to pass time
To throw down the gauntlet: To give an open challenge
Under the thumb of: Under the control of
Up one's sleeves: in reserve
Utopian scheme: A visionary scheme
A vexed question: Controversial question
Ups and downs: Good and bad times
UP to the mark: Up to certain standard
UP and doing: Active
An uphill task: A difficult work
To while away: To pass in amusement
With open arms: Warmly and cordially
With a grain of salt: With some reservation
To win the palm: To win a prize
To worship the rising sun: To respect the man who is rising in power
To weather the storm: To come out safely through a difficulty
To wild up : To bring to an end
With one accord: With one voice
To win laurels: To achieve success
To be worth its weight in gold: To be very precious
Wait upon: To serve
Wide awake: Watchful
A white lie: A harmless lie
A white elephant: An expensive burdensome but useless thing
Wear and tear: Decrease in value due to constant use
Well to do: Rich
A wet blanket: A dull fellow who spoils our joy
Ways and means: Resources
Why and wherefore: Reason
A word of mouth: A solemn promise
Windfall: Unexpected good fortune
Wheels within wheels: Complication
Yeoman's service: Excellent
A warm reception: To receive cordially
A cold blooded murder: Pitiless murder
To move heaven and earth: To go up to the extreme
To kill two birds with one stone: To accomplish two tasks in one attempt
Judas kiss: False love
Black ox: Misfortune
To be at the zenith of: To be at the highest point of fame
At death's door: About to die

Donkey's years: After a long time
Eagle eyed: Keen sighted
Penny wise pound foolish: To bother about small coins and To throw bundles of rupees carelessly
An old flame: Sweet heart
Pen and ink: In writing
Lame excuse: False excuse
An iron will: Strong determination
A herculean task: A work which needs tremendous efforts
To see pink elephants: To show courage
Blind alley: Unprofitable action
The heels of Achilles: The weak point in a person
Kangaroo court: Unofficial court
Grist to one's mill: useful for one's purpose
Open question: A question without any agreed answer
Lump in the throat: A highly emotional state
All the go: In fashion
All moonshine: Far from reality
Fabian policy: Policy of cautious persistence
A fly in the ointment: A problem in a situation
A blind date: Meeting with someone you do not know
Mother wit: Common sense
Halcyon days: happy and peaceful days
Mad as a march hare: As mad as hare in spring
A grass widow: A woman whose husband is temporarily away from her
An olive branch: An offer of peace
To make a pile: To make a fortune
An old head on young shoulders: To be wise beyond one's year
Elbow room: To give enough space to move or work in
To burn a hole in the pocket: Money that is spent quickly
A lady's habit: Riding dress of a lady
Until and unless: Under condition
Slow and steady: Slow but at continuous pace
To mind one's P's and Q's: to be very careful about one's behaviour
Ifs and buts: Doubtful
Ins and outs: Full description
To rain cats and dogs: To rain heavily
Do's and don'ts: Rule for action especially in certain circumstances
Bag and baggage: With all belongings
Pick holes in one's coat: To find the fault
Pin drop silence: Unexpected peace
Paradise on earth: A heaven on land
Old as hills : Very old
Nine day's wonder: A short lived glory
Needle woman: A lady tailor
A nig-nog: A fool
Much cry and little wool: Disappointing outcomes
Miss the mark: To fail
Many men, many minds: As many persons, so many opinions
Leave for : To depart
Kiss the dust: To be humiliated
Kiss the rod: Accept the punishment
Kick the bucket: To die
Itching palm: Habit of taking bribe
Itsy bitsy: Very small
In the same boat: In the same condition
In the nick of time: Just in time
In spite of: Notwithstanding
In search of: In quest of
In short: IN brief
In lieu of: In place of

In embryo: in under developing stage
In deep waters : in great difficulties
In consideration of: Due to
In addition to : Alongwith
Himalayan blunder: A serious mistake
A green harm: An inexperienced person
A good egg: An excellent person
A golden opportunity: A very favourable chance
Grass roots: Initial stage
Gibble gabble: A senseless chatter
To die with one's boots on: To die during war
To dig one's grave: To bring one's rain
A dead silence : Immense quietness
A damsel in distress: A helpless women
Cut one's coat according to one's cloth: To accommodate within
in the available means
Commit suicide: To do self murder
Cold reception: A dry welcome
Close fisted: Miser
By degrees; Gradually

Burst into tears: To weep heavily, suddenly
A beauty sleep: To sleep before midnight
Drop in the ocean: Very insignificant amount
Drop on one's knees: To bow
Do or die: To make a final effort
To die in one's bed: to die during sickness
Avail of : To make use of
At sake: In danger
At case: Easily
As soon as: No sooner
Acquainted with: To meet someone
Get rid of: To become free from
From time to time: Sometime
From sun to sun: Between sunrise and sunset
For want of: Short of
From A to Z: From beginning to end
For the sake of: For one's sake
A fairy tale: An incredible story
Evergreen: Be fresh always
Even if: Though



PHRASES

1. Prepositional Phrases

1. **According to:** He acted according to instructions.
2. **At enmity:** He is at enmity with me. (to be hostile)
3. **At home in:** My friend is at home in grammar. (well versed)
4. **At the cost of:** I shall do it even at the cost of my life. (after losing)
5. **At the mercy of:** The prisoner was at the mercy of the jailor.
6. **At the risk of:** He saved the drowning child at the risk of his life.
7. **At the top of:** She shouted at the top of her voice.
8. **Because of:** I could not go to meet him because of my mother's illness.
9. **By dint of:** he won a scholarship by dint of hard work.
10. **By means of:** He got to roof by means of a ladder.
11. **By virtue of:** He claims leave with pay by virtue of his long service.
12. **For fear of:** He ran away for fear of being caught.
13. **For the sake of:** He sacrificed his all for the sake of his country.
14. **For want of:** The scheme failed for want of funds.
15. **In case of or in the event of:** In case of or in the event of his death, his nephew will succeed to his property.
16. **In connection with:** He has gone in connection with the marriage of his daughter.
17. **In favour of:** I am in favour of his proposal.
18. **In honour of:** the school closed in honour of the Director's visit.
19. **In the guise of:** He went to Tibet in the guise of a monk.
20. **In the heart of:** The school is situated in the heart of the city.
21. **In the hope of:** He has gone to Delhi in the hope of meeting his old friend.
22. **In quest of:** He went everywhere in quest of his son.
23. **In spite of:** In spite of repeated warnings he did not mend.
24. **Instead of:** He should work instead of idling away his time.
25. **In view of:** We must start just now in view of the urgency of the matter.
26. **In the teeth of:** The bill was passed in the teeth of strong opposition. (in spite of)
27. **In lieu of:** He will forego a month's salary in lieu of the notice. (as a substitute for)
28. **In keeping with:** his actions are not keeping with his declarations.
29. **In the face of:** What could he do in the face of these difficulties. (in the presence of)
30. **In the gift of:** This post is in the gift of principal. (in the hand of)
31. **In the light of:** Let us start work in the light of what we have already discovered. (On the basis of)
32. **On account of:** Many people did not attend the meeting on Account of riots.
33. **On behalf of:** The principal thanked the speaker on behalf of the staff and students.
34. **On the eve of:** He came to see me on the eve of his departure abroad. (just before)
35. **On the ground of:** He declined the invitation on the ground of ill health. (because of)
36. **On the score of:** He begged to be pardoned on the score of ignorance.
37. **On the verge of:** He is on the verge of ruin. (about to be)
38. **Under the auspices of:** He will deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the Brahmo Samaj.
39. **Under the thumb of:** He is under the thumb of his wife. (completely under the influence of)
40. **Under lock and key:** Keep your things under lock and key.
41. **With a view to:** I go for a walk everyday with a view to improving my health

2. Adverbial Phrases

1. **Above all:** Above all he is honest. (before anything else).
2. **Above board:** He is above board in his dealing with others. (straight forward)
3. **Again and again or (over and over again) or(time and again):** I told him again and again (time and again or over and over again) not to do this but he does not listen to anything. (very often)
4. **All the same:** He does not look very bright but all the same we might admit him (nevertheless)
5. **All of a sudden (all at once):** The roof fell all of a sudden (all at once) and many were injured (suddenly)
6. **All in all:** The head clerk is all in all in this office.
7. **As a matter of fact:** She does not look more than sixteen; as a matter of fact, she is twenty years old.
8. **At any rate:** We must finish this job at any rate. (under all circumstances)
9. **At any cost:** You must help the fellow at any cost or he will die.
10. **At arm's length:** Always keep the wicked at arm's length (at a distance)
11. **At best:** He is at best an idiot.
12. **At one's beck and call:** he is always at the beck and call of his boss. (at one's disposal)
13. **At bottom:** He is very generous man at bottom (inwardly)
14. **At dagger's drawn:** They are at dagger's drawn with each other ever since that incident (deadly enemies)
15. **At hand:** there was no one at hand to help him. (nearby)
16. **At large:** The thief is still at large. (has not been caught)
17. **At death's door:** The old woman is at death's door. (about to die)
18. **At sixes and sevens:** Everything in the house was at sixes and sevens. (In disorder)
19. **At a stretch:** He can work for ten hours at stretch. (continuously)
20. **At a stone's throw:** My house is at a stone's throw from my school. (very near)
21. **At the latest:** I shall reach your place by six at the latest.
22. **At the eleventh hour:** He sent in his application at the eleventh hour. (at the last moment)
23. **Before long:** The child will return before long. (in short time)
24. **By and by:** He will pay off his debts by and by. (little by little)
25. **By the by:** By the by I have some news for you. (incidentally)
26. **By all means:** I shall help you by all means. (certainly)
27. **By far (or far and away or out ant out):** He is by far (or far and away or out and out) the best boy in the class. (to a great degree)
28. **By fair means or foul (or by hook or by crook):** He is ready to achieve his object by fair means or foul or by hook or by crook. (by all means, good or bad)
29. **By leaps and bounds:** Our school is progressing by leaps and bounds.

30. **Far and near:** People from far and near came to see the great leader. (from all directions)
31. **Far and wide:** His fame spread far and wide.
32. **First and foremost:** It is our first and foremost duty to respect our elders. (before anything else)
33. **For good:** he has left his country for good. (for ever)
34. **For better or for worse:** I have accepted this job for better or for worse. (whatever be my lot)
35. **From time to time:** He comes to see me from time to time.
36. **Hither and thither:** He walked hither and thither in the bazaar to find out what out what he needed.
37. **Into the bargain:** He lost only his book but his money into the bargain. (besides)
38. **In time:** He reached the hall just in time.
39. **In a body:** they went to the principal in a body and requested him for a holiday.
40. **In fine:** In fine, it was a pleasant trip. (to sum up)
41. **In the long run:** if you go on doing this, you will be caught in the long run. (sooner or later)
42. **In cold blood:** they committed the murder in cold blood. (deliberately)
43. **In no time:** I shall be back in no time. (very soon)
44. **In the dark:** He is completely in the dark about the whole affair.
45. **Now and then or every now and then:** I hear from him now and then or every now and then.
46. **Off-hand:** I cannot tell you anything off-hand (without thinking)

47. **Of and on:** He worked at the shop only off and on. (irregularly)
48. **Of my own accord:** I did it of my own accord. (of my own free will)
49. **On the spur of the moment:** I cannot give you any definite reply on the spur of the moment.
50. **Out-of-doors:** He is mostly living out-of-doors.
51. **Over head and ears:** He is over head and ears in debt. (completely)
52. **Sooner or later:** He will come back sooner or later.
53. **Through and through:** We were drenched through and through in the rain.
54. **To and fro:** He was seen walking to and fro in the garden.
55. **To a man:** The enemies were killed to a man (to the last man)
56. **To the backbone:** He is a patriot to the backbone. (thoroughly)
57. **To the letter:** He carried out my orders to the letter.
58. **Tooth and nail:** I shall oppose his election tooth and nail. (with great energy)
59. **Up to the mark:** His answers are not up to the mark. (of the proper standard)
60. **With might and main:** He worked with might and main to lift the load. (as hard as he could)
61. **With one voice:** We elected him as our captain with one voice. (Unanimously)
62. **With open arms:** People received the leader with open arms. (affectionately)
63. **With flying colours:** He passed the examination with flying colours. (with great success)

3. Adjective Phrases

1. **A₁:** I found him A₁ in singing. (excellent)
2. **After my heart:** It is a picture after my heart. (to my liking)
3. **All in all:** The principal is all in the school.
4. **At his finger's ends:** He has the multiplication tables at his finger's ends. (ready in his mind)
5. **At one's wit's end:** He was at his wit's ends at the sight of a thief in his room. (Puzzled)
6. **At sea:** I am quite at sea in the matter. (perplexed)
7. **Below the mark:** Your answers are below the mark. (not according to the standard)
8. **Beside oneself:** He was beside himself with rage on hearing these insulting remarks.
9. **Broad daylight:** He was murdered in broad daylight by his enemies.
10. **Fair and square:** He was fair and square in all his dealing.
11. **In full swing:** The school work is in full swing these days. (going on accurately)
12. **A dead letter:** This regulation is already a dead letter. (obsolete)
13. **Fast and loose:** Don't play fast and loose with your money. (spend recklessly)
14. **A hair-breadth escape:** He had a hair-breadth escape from being run over by a truck.
15. **Hard and fast:** There are no hard and fast rules for doing this work. (strict)

16. **Hard up:** I am hard up at present. (Short of money)
17. **In earnest:** He is in earnest about what he says. (serious)
18. **In high spirits:** The boys returned home in high spirits. (cheerfully)
19. **In her teens:** She is yet in her teens. (between 13 to 19)
20. **Null and void:** This section the bill has been declared null and void by the supreme court. (illegal)
21. **Of the first water:** It is a pearl of the first water. (very good)
22. **On the wane:** The moon is on the wane. (declining)
23. **Nine day's wonder:** The event proved to be a nine days' wonder. (creating interest only for a short time)
24. **Plain sailing:** Now it is plain sailing. (easy)
25. **Red-handed:** The thief was caught red-handed. (in the act of doing)
26. **Ready money:** I have no ready money to make the payment.
27. **Safe and sound:** I arrived home safe and sound.
28. **Scot free:** he got off scot free. (unpunished)
29. **Swan-song:** It was the swan-song of his life. (the work done before death)
30. **Spare time:** I have no spare to do this work. (leisure)
31. **True to one's salt:** He was true to his salt. (faithful to his employee)
32. **Well-to-do:** He is a well-to-do gentleman. (rich)

4. Noun Phrases

1. **ABC:** She does not know the ABC of the subject. (elements)
2. **Apple of discord or bone of contention:** The little island in the Indian Ocean has been a bone of contention or an apple of discord between the big powers. (cause of strife)
3. **Bad blood:** The tournament created bad blood between the opposing teams. (enmity)

4. **A beast of burden:** Camel is the beast of burden in the deserts. (an animal which carries heavy loads)
5. **A bed of roses:** Life is not a bed of roses. (an easy matter)
6. **A bird's eye view:** He had a bird's eye view of the town from the top of the Kutab. (a general view)

7. **A burning question:** The deadlock between the opposition and the ruling party was the burning in the Parliament during this session. (question keenly discussed)
8. **A bird of passage:** He is a regular bird of passage because he is always on the move.
9. **A black sheep:** There are black sheep in every society. (bad persons)
10. **Bread and butter:** I cannot afford to quarrel with my bread and butter. (means of livelihood)
11. **A cold reception:** He was given a cold reception on his arrival. (a reception wanting in love)
12. **A drawn game:** They played a drawn game. (a game in which no party wins)
13. **A fair-weather friend:** A fair-weather friend disappears in the days of adversity. (an undependable person)
14. **Flesh and blood:** No flesh and blood can bear such an insult. (human nature)
15. **A good turn:** You must do a good turn every day. (a kind act)
16. **Hand and glove:** The two are hand and glove with each other. (very intimate)
17. **A hard nut to crack:** That is a hard nut to crack. (difficult problem)
18. **Herculean task:** It proved to be a Herculean task for Gandhiji to remove un touch ability. (a task which requires extraordinary strength)
19. **Hue and cry:** The people raised a hue cry at the new taxation policy of the government.
20. **Ins and outs:** He knows the ins and outs of the business. (Full details)
21. **Kith and kin:** Even our Kith and Kin may leave us in our evil days.
22. **Life and soul:** She is the life and soul of the club. (the leading spirit)
23. **Lion's share:** He got the lion's share of his father's property. (a major portion)
24. **Loaves and fishes:** He was eager for the loaves and fishes of office. (material benefits)
25. **A man of letters:** He is a man of letters. (literary man)
26. **A man of parts:** Pt. Nehru was a man of parts. (an able man)
27. **Maiden speech:** This was his maiden speech in the house. (First speech)
28. **An open secret:** It is an open secret that he drinks. (everybody knows it)
29. **Part and parcel:** you should consider yourselves as part and parcel of the school in which you study. (an Indivisible part)
30. **A rainy day:** Lay by something for the rainy day. (time of trouble)
31. **A red-letter day:** it was a red-letter day for us. (an important day)
32. **A right-hand man:** he is my right-hand man. (an indispensable person)
33. **Sum and substance:** Give the sum and substance of his speech. (gist)
34. **Talk talk:** He is in the habit of indulging in tall talk. (boastful language)
35. **A thankless job:** The work he is doing is a thankless job. (Work that gives no credit)
36. **The three R's:** He does not know even the three R's. (reading, writing and arithmetic)
37. **A turning point:** It proved a turning point in his life. (change for the better)
38. **An ugly customer:** He is an ugly customer.(a dangerous opponent)
39. **Ups and downs:** He has seen many ups and downs of life.
40. **A white lie:** It is a white lie. (an untruth)
41. **A wild-goose chase:** Her trying to get a scholarship is a Wildgoose chase.(a fruitless task)
42. **A white elephant:** The institution proved a white elephant for the government. (a very costly thing)
43. **Yeoman's service:** He has done yeoman service as the Principal of the institution. (excellent work)

5. Miscellaneous Idiomatic Expressions

1. **(To be) born with a silver spoon in one's mouth:** Pt. Nehru was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. (to be born of rich parents)
2. **(To) beat about the bush:** Do not beat about the bush but come to the point.
3. **(To) bid good bye:** He bade me good bye and went away. (to bid adieu)
4. **(To) blow one's trumpet:** He is always blowing his own trumpet. (Speak boastfully of oneself)
5. **(To) break one's heart:** The death of his son broke his heart. (saddened him)
6. **(To) break the news:** He broke the news of his failure to his father. (give bad news)
7. **(To) bring to book:** He was brought to book for his neglect of duty. (call to account)
8. **(To) burn one's fingers:** He burnt his fingers by interfering in his neighbour's affairs. (to suffer)
9. **(To) breathe one's last:** He had breathed his last before the doctor arrived. (died)
10. **(To) bring to light:** The matter was brought to light by his companion. (made known)
11. **(To) call other's names:** Do not call other's names. (abuse)
12. **(To) call in question:** His honesty was called in question. (objected to)
13. **(To) cast a slur:** His conduct will cast a slur on the fair name of his family. (bring discredit to)
14. **(To) catch sight of:** He caught sight of his friend in the crowd. (saw)

15. **(To) Change hands:** The property soon changed hands at the death of the owner. (pass from one to another)
16. **(To) come of age:** He has come of age now. (attained majority)
17. **(To) come to grief (harm):** If he does not mend himself, he will come to grief (harm) one day. (suffer)
18. **(To) come to blows:** From hot words they came to blows. (began to fight)
19. **(To) come to pass:** I am sure such a thing will never come to pass again. (happen)
20. **(To) commit to memory:** He has committed to memory all the important questions. (to learn by heart)
21. **(To) Cry over split milk:** It is no use crying over split milk. (to feel sorry for what has happened)
22. **(To) be cut to the quick:** He was cut to the quick to hear his insulting remarks.
23. **(To) cut a sorry figure:** She cut a sorry figure in her performance on the stage. (make a poor impression)
24. **(To) die in harness:** He would like to die in harness. (while doing his duty)
25. **(To) do a good turn:** He does turn every day.
26. **(To) end in smoke:** All his plans ended in smoke. (failed)
27. **(To) fall flat:** My advice fell flat on his ears. (had no effect)
28. **(To) fall short of:** The result fell short of our expectations. (was less than)
29. **(To) find fault with:** He is always trying to find fault with others. (to blame)

30. **(To) get rid of:** Get rid of your bad habits if you want to be safe from harm. (to be free from)
31. **(To) get wind of:** They soon got wind of the secret through his carelessness. (become public)
32. **(To) go to the dogs:** If he persists in this course, he is sure to go to the dogs. (ruined)
33. **(to) have the upper hand:** The English army had the upper hand against the French because of their superiority. (obtain and advantage over)
34. **(To) hold water:** This argument does not hold water. (sound logical)
35. **(To) leave no stone unturned:** I shall leave no stone unturned to do my duty faithfully. (to do everything possible)
36. **(To) let loose:** He lets his dog loose at night (unchains it)
37. **(To) lie in wait:** The enemies lay in wait for him. (to keep hiding)
38. **(To) live from hand to mouth:** The poor live from hand to mouth in these hard times. (to live within one's earnings)
39. **(To) make both ends meet:** He can hardly make both ends meet with what he earns. (live within one's means)
40. **(To) make fun of:** He made light of his suggestion. (to treat lightly)
41. **(To) make one's mark:** He made his mark in the domain of the science by his wonderful inventions. (becomes famous)
42. **(To) move heaven and earth:** He moved heaven and earth to achieve his object. (make every possible effort)
43. **(To) make light of:** He made light of his suggestion. (to treat lightly)
44. **(To) pick a quarrel:** He picks a quarrel with his neighbor on every little pretext. (to find excuse for a quarrel)
45. **(To) poison the ears of:** He poisoned the ears of his master against the servant. (to prejudice)
46. **(To) Put to the sword:** The prisoners were all put to the sword. (killed)
47. **(To) run short of:** We ran short of our money during the journey. (spent all we had)
48. **(To) see eye to eye with:** The two do not see eye to eye with each other. (agree)
49. **(To) Stand on one's legs:** you must stand on your own legs if you want to make progress. (depend on)
50. **(To) Strain every nerve:** I shall strain every nerve to help you. (make utmost effort)
51. **(To) talk big:** He is talking big about himself. (boast)
52. **(To) Talk shop:** He is in the habit of talking shop wherever he goes. (to talk about his profession)
53. **(To) throw cold water:** He threw cold water on all his schemes by his unhelpful attitude. (to discourage)
54. **(To) Turn over a new leaf:** He turned over a new leaf after the death of his father. (reform)
55. **(To) win laurels:** He won his laurels as a great scientist. (distinguish himself)
56. **(To) turn tail:** The thief turned tail at the sight of the policeman. (ran away)
57. **(To) turn a deaf ear to:** He turned a deaf ear to my advice. (disregard)
58. **(To) wind up:** He has wound his business. (close down)
59. **(To) turn tables:** He turned the table on his opponent by his clever argument (reverse the position)

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. Audience – a number of people listening to a lecture
2. Altruist – one, who considers the happiness and well-being of others first
3. Atheist – a person who does not believe in God
4. Anthropologist – one, who studies the evolution of mankind
5. Autocracy – government by one person
6. Autobiography – the life history of a person written by himself
7. Amputate – to cut off a part of a person's body which is infected
8. Arsenal – a place for ammunition and weapons
9. Archives – a place where government or public records are kept
10. Amateur – a man who does a thing for pleasure and not as a profession
11. Aristocracy – government by the nobles
12. Aquatic – animals/plants etc which live in water
13. Amphibian – animals which live both on land and sea
14. Ambidexter – one, who can use either hand with ease
15. Alimony – allowance paid to wife on legal separation
16. Anthology – a collection of poems
17. Abdication – voluntary giving up of throne in favour of someone
18. Arbitrator – a person, appointed by two parties to solve a dispute
19. Astronomer – a person, who studies stars, planets and other heavenly bodies
20. Astrologer – a person who studies the influence of heavenly bodies on human beings
21. Anthology – a collection of poems
22. Axiom – a statement which is accepted as true without proof
23. Agenda – a list of headings of the business to be transacted at a meeting
24. Anarchist – one, who is out to destroy all governance, law and order
25. Almanac – an annual calendar with positions of stars
26. Bigamy – the practice of having two wives or husbands at a time
27. Bibliophile – a lover and collector of books
28. Bouquet – a collection of flowers
29. Bureaucracy – government by the officials
30. Belligerent – a person, nation that is involved in war
31. Biennial – an event which happens once in two years
32. Blasphemy – the act of speaking disrespectfully about sacred things
33. Creche – a nursery where children are cared for while their parents are at work
34. Cosmopolitan – a person who regards whole world as his country
35. Chauffeur – one, who is employed to drive a motor car
36. Curator – a person in charge of a museum
37. Carnivorous – one, who lives on flesh
38. Cannibal – one, who feeds on human flesh
39. Contemporaries – belonging to or living at the same time
40. Cloak room – a place for luggage at railway station
41. Cynosure – centre of attraction
42. Connoisseur – a critical judge of any art and craft
43. Crusade – a religious war
44. Choreographer – one, who teaches dancing
45. Cacographist – a person, who is bad in spellings
46. Calligraphist – a person, who writes beautiful handwriting
47. Cynic – one, who sneers at the aims and beliefs of his fellow men
48. Convalescent – one, who is recovering health
49. Cavalry – soldiers, who fight on horse back
50. Cardiologist – a person, who is specialist in heart diseases
51. Cartographer – one, who draws maps
52. Dormitory – the sleeping rooms with several beds especially in a college or institution
53. Drawn – a game that results neither in victory nor in defeat
54. Elegy – a poem of lamentation
55. Epitaph – words which are inscribed on the grave or the tomb in the memory of the buried

56. Ephemeral – lasting one day
57. Effeminate – a person who is womanish
58. Emigrant – a person who leaves his own country and goes to live in another
59. Edible – fit to be eaten
60. Egotism – practice of talking too much about oneself
61. Encyclopaedia – a book that contains information on various subjects
62. Epicure – one, who is devoted to the pleasure of eating and drinking
63. Florist – one, who deals in flowers
64. Fastidious – one, who is very selective in one's taste
65. Fanatic or Bigot – one, who is filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm in religious matters
66. Fatal – causing death
67. Fatalist – one, who believes in fate
68. Facsimile – an exact copy of handwriting, printing etc
69. Fauna – the animals of a certain region
70. Flora – the plants of a particular region
71. Fratricide – murder of brother
72. Fugitive – one, who runs away from justice or the law
73. Fragile – easily broken
74. Feminist – one, who works for the welfare of the women
75. Granary – a place for grains
76. Genocide – murder of race
77. Gregarious – animals which live in flocks
78. Hangar – a place for housing aeroplanes
79. Hive – a place for bees
80. Horticulture – the art of cultivating and managing gardens
81. Homicide – murder of man
82. Hearse – a vehicle which is used to carry a dead body
83. Hedonist – one, who believes that pleasure is the chief good (sensual)
84. Horizon – a line at which the earth and the sky seem to meet
85. Honorary – holding office without any remuneration
86. Heretic – one, who acts against religion
87. Herbivorous – one, who lives on herbs
88. Insolvent/Bankrupt – a person who is unable to pay his debts
89. Inaudible – a sound that cannot be heard
90. Inaccessible – that cannot be easily approached
91. Incorrigible – incapable of being corrected
92. Irreparable – incapable of being repaired
93. Illegible – incapable of being read
94. Inevitable – incapable of being avoided
95. Impracticable – incapable of being practised
96. Immigrant – a person who comes to one country from another in order to settle there
97. Invincible – one, too strong to be overcome
98. Indelible – that cannot be erased
99. Incognito – travelling under another name than one's own
100. Indefatigable – one, who does not tire easily
101. Infallible – one, who is free from all mistakes and failures
102. Invigilator – one, who supervises in the examination hall
103. Itinerant – one, who journeys from place to place
104. Infirmary – a home or room used for ill or injured people
105. Infanticide – murder of an infant
106. Infantry – soldiers, who fight on foot
107. Inflammable – liable to catch fire easily
108. Interregnum – a period of interval between two reigns or governments
109. Kennel – a place for dogs
110. Lunatic asylum – a home for lunatics
111. Lexicographer – one, who compiles a dictionary
112. Loquacious – one, who talks continuously
113. Linguist – one, who is skilled in foreign languages
114. Lapidist – one, who cuts precious stones

115. Misanthrope – a hater of mankind
 116. Misogamist – one, who hates marriage
 117. Mortuary – a place, where dead bodies are kept for post mortem
 118. Mercenary – working only for the sake of money
 119. Matricide – murder of mother
 120. Martyr – one, who dies for a noble cause
 121. Maiden speech – the first speech delivered by a person
 122. Mint – a place where coins are made
 123. Misogynist – a hater of womankind
 124. Morgue – a place, where dead bodies are kept for identification
 125. Mammals – animals which give milk
 126. Monogamy – the practice of marrying one at a time
 127. Missionary – a person, who is sent to propagate religion
 128. Numismatics – the study of coins
 129. Namesake – a person having same name as another
 130. Nostalgia – a strong desire to return home, home sickness
 131. Novice or Tyro – one, new to anything, inexperienced
 132. Narcotic – a medicine for producing sleep
 133. Optimist – a person who looks at the brighter side of things
 134. Orphan – one, who has lost parents
 135. Omnipresent – one, who is present everywhere
 136. Omnipotent – one, who is all powerful
 137. Omniscient – one, who knows everything
 138. Opaque – that which cannot be seen through
 139. Obituary – an account in the newspaper of the funeral of the one deceased
 140. Orphanage – a home for orphans
 141. Obstetrician – one, who is skilled in midwifery
 142. Ostler – one, who looks after horses at an inn
 143. Omnivorous – one, who eats everything
 144. Pessimist – a person who looks at the darker side of things
 145. Potable – fit to drink
 146. Post mortem – an examination of dead body
 147. Philanthropist – a lover of mankind
 148. Patricide – murder of father
 149. Philatelist – one, who collects stamps
 150. Plagiarism – literary theft or passing off an author's original work as one's own
 151. Polygamy – the practice of marrying more than one wife at a time
 152. Polyandry – the practice of marrying more than one husband at a time
 153. Philogynist – a lover of womankind
 154. Plebiscite – (a decision made by) votes of all qualified citizens
 155. Philanderer – one, who amuses himself by love making
 156. Philistine – one who does not care for art and literature
 157. Plutocracy – government by the rich
 158. Pseudonym – an imaginary name assumed by an author for disguise

159. Posthumous – a child born after the death of his father or the book published after the death of the writer
 160. Panacea – a remedy for all diseases
 161. Paediatrician – a person, who is specialist in child diseases
 162. Platitude – ordinary remarks often repeated
 163. Pedant – one, who makes a vain display of his knowledge
 164. Polyglot – one, who speaks many languages
 165. Paleography – the study of ancient writing
 166. Posse – a number of policemen called to quell a riot
 167. Parole – pledge given by a prisoner for temporary release, not to escape
 168. Pedestrian – one, who goes on foot
 169. Portable – that can be carried easily
 170. Quarantine – an act of separation from other persons to avoid infection
 171. Rhetoric – the art of elegant speech or writing
 172. Regicide – murder of King or Queen
 173. Sacrilege – violating or profaning religious things/places
 174. Sculptor – one, who cuts in stones
 175. Suicide – murder of oneself
 176. Stable – a place for horses
 177. Somnambulist – a person, who walks in sleep
 178. Somniloquist – a person, who talks in sleep
 179. Souvenir – a thing kept as a reminder of a person, place or event
 180. Swan song – the last work (literary) of a writer
 181. Sot, Toper – one, who is a habitual drunkard
 182. Sinecure – a job with high salary but little responsibility
 183. Stoic – a person, who is indifferent to pleasure and pain and has control over his passions
 184. Sanatorium – a place for the sick to recover health
 185. Sororicide – murder of sister
 186. Triennial – an event which happens once in three years
 187. Truant – a person/student who absents himself from class or duty without permission
 188. Teetotaller – one, who does not take any intoxicating drink
 189. Transparent – that which can be seen through
 190. Theocracy – government by religious principles
 191. Uxorius – one extremely fond of one's wife
 192. Utopia – an imaginary perfect social and political system
 193. Uxoricide – murder of wife
 194. Verbatim – repetition of speech or writing word for word
 195. Volunteer – one, who offers one's services
 196. Virgin – a woman who has no sexual experience
 197. Versatile – interested in and clever at many different things
 198. Veteran – one, who has a long experience of any occupation
 199. Venial – a fault that may be forgiven
 200. Wardrobe – a place for clothes

SPELLING TEST I

Directions: In each of the following questions, choose the correctly spelt word.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | (A) Accurate (C) Acurate | (B) Accurate (D) Accurate |
| 2. | (A) Buisness (C) Business | (B) Bussiness (D) Builness |
| 3. | (A) Rapprochmant (C) Raproachmet | (B) Rappochment (D) Rapprocement |
| 4. | (A) Forecast (C) Forcast | (B) Forcaust (D) Forecase |
| 5. | (A) Liesure (C) Leisure | (B) Leisure (D) Leshire |
| 6. | (A) Calliberation (C) Callibration | (B) Caliberation (D) Calibration |
| 7. | (A) Adviceable (C) Adbicable | (B) Advisable (D) Adviseable |
| 8. | (A) Puerille (C) Puerile | (B) Puerrile (D) Purrike |
| 9. | (A) Interegnum (C) Interregnum | (B) Intergrum (D) Interregnim |
| 10. | (A) Aforstation (C) Afforstation | (B) Aforestation (D) Afforestation |
| 11. | (A) Utrance (C) Utterance | (B) Utterance (D) Uttrance |
| 12. | (A) Entreprnuer (C) Entrapreneur | (B) Entrepraneur (D) Entrepreneur |
| 13. | (A) Superceed (C) Supercede | (B) Supreseed (D) Supersede |
| 14. | (A) Inundated (C) Innandated | (B) Innundated (D) Inandated |
| 15. | (A) Commission (C) Commision | (B) Comission (D) Comission |
| 16. | (A) Harasment (C) Harrassment | (B) Harassment (D) Harrasment |
| 17. | (A) Satellite (C) Sattelite | (B) Satelite (D) Sattellite |
| 18. | (A) Perseverance (C) Perseverence | (B) Preservarance (D) Preserverence |
| 19. | (A) Sovereignty (C) Sovereignty | (B) Soveriegnty (D) Soverignity |
| 20. | (A) Receding (C) Reeceding | (B) Receeding (D) Recedeing |
| 21. | (A) Illusteous (C) Illustious | (B) Illistruous (D) Illustrious |
| 22. | (A) Skillful (C) Skiful | (B) Skillfull (D) Skifull |
| 23. | (A) Septaganarian (C) Septuaganarian | (B) Septagenarian (D) Septuagenarian |
| 24. | (A) Pitiaeble (C) Pitiaable | (B) Pitiable (D) Pitiable |
| 25. | (A) Incumbent | (B) Incumbant |

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|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (C) Incambant | (D) Incambent |
| 26. (A) Budgetary | (B) Budgetry |
| (C) Budgetery | (D) budgatry |
| 27. (A) Paralelled | (B) Parallelled |
| (C) Paralleled | (D) Parralleled |
| 28. (A) Arrangemant | (B) Arrangement |
| (C) Arrangment | (D) Arangement |
| 29. (A) Cemetry | (B) Cemetery |
| (C) Cemetary | (D) Cemmetery |
| 30. (A) Vetylary | (B) Veterinary |
| (C) Vetenary | (D) Veterinary |
| 31. (A) Laurite | (B) Laureat |
| (C) Laureate | (D) Lauriat |
| 32. (A) Comander | (B) Commander |
| (C) Commandor | (D) Comandar |
| 33. (A) Tranquillity | (B) Trenquillity |
| (C) Trenquility | (D) Tranquility |
| 34. (A) Alitration | (B) Alliteration |
| (C) Allitration | (D) Aliteration |
| 35. (A) Chaufer | (B) Chauffer |
| (C) Chaufeir | (D) Chaufferur |
| 36. (A) Remuneration | (B) Remunuration |
| (C) Remeuneration | (D) Remuneration |
| 37. (A) Commitment | (B) Comittment |
| (C) Commitmrtment | (D) Commitment |
| 38. (A) Fulfil | (B) Fullfil |
| (C) Fulfill | (D) Fullfill |
| 39. (A) Genelogy | (B) Genealogy |
| (C) Genelogy | (D) Genalogy |
| 40. (A) Defendant | (B) Defendant |
| (C) Defendant | (D) Defendant |
| 41. (A) Recommand | (B) Recommend |
| (C) Reccomend | (D) Recomend |
| 42. (A) Varstile | (B) Verstile |
| (C) Versatile | (D) Vorstyle |
| 43. (A) Correspondent | (B) Corraspondent |
| (C) Corraspondant | (D) Correspondent |
| 44. (A) Omenous | (B) Ominous |
| (C) Omineous | (D) Ommineous |
| 45. (A) Mathemetics | (B) Mathamatics |
| (C) Mathametics | (D) Mathematics |
| 46. (A) Finnancer | (B) Financier |
| (C) Financer | (D) Financeir |
| 47. (A) Comitee | (B) Commitee |
| (C) Comittee | (D) Committee |
| 48. (A) Dansuese | (B) Danseus |
| (C) Danseuse | (D) Densuace |
| 49. (A) Etequate | (B) Etiquette |
| (C) Ettiquete | (D) Ettiquetee |
| 50. (A) Overlapped | (B) Overlaped |
| (C) Overleaped | (D) Overelaped |

Answers:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | B | 2. | C | 3. | A | 4. | D | 5. | B |
| 6. | D | 7. | B | 8. | C | 9. | C | 10. | D |
| 11. | B | 12. | D | 13. | D | 14. | A | 15. | A |
| 16. | B | 17. | A | 18. | A | 19. | A | 20. | A |
| 21. | D | 22. | C | 23. | D | 24. | B | 25. | A |
| 26. | A | 27. | C | 28. | B | 29. | B | 30. | D |
| 31. | C | 32. | B | 33. | A | 34. | B | 35. | D |
| 36. | D | 37. | D | 38. | C | 39. | B | 40. | A |
| 41. | B | 42. | C | 43. | D | 44. | B | 45. | D |
| 46. | B | 47. | D | 48. | C | 49. | B | 50. | A |

SPELLING TEST – II

Directions: In each of the questions below only one among the given alternatives is correctly spelt. Find out the word with correct spelling.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 51. (A) Necessary | (B) Nesesarry |
| (C) Necesary | (D) Neccessary |
| 52. (A) Inocculate | (B) Inoculate |
| (C) Innoculate | (D) Innocculate |
| 53. (A) Comensurate | (B) Commensurate |
| (C) Commensurrate | (D) Comensurate |
| 54. (A) Benefeted | (B) Benifited |
| (C) Benefitted | (D) Benifitted |
| 55. (A) Supereintendant | (B) Superintendent |
| (C) Suprintendent | (D) Supereintendant |
| 56. (A) Temparament | (B) Temprament |
| (C) Temperament | (D) Temperamant |
| 57. (A) Homeopathy | (B) Homoeopathy |
| (C) Homiopathy | (D) Homoeopathy |
| 58. (A) Numrator | (B) Numerator |
| (C) Numerater | (D) Numrater |
| 59. (A) Sacrilegeous | (B) Sacrilegious |
| (C) Sacriligious | (D) Sacreligious |
| 60. (A) Ommission | (B) Omision |
| (C) Omission | (D) Ommision |
| 61. (A) Mountaineous | (B) Mountaneous |
| (C) Mountainous | (D) Mountanous |
| 62. (A) Giraf | (B) Geraffe |
| (C) Geraff | (D) Giraffe |
| 63. (A) Legendary | (B) Legendery |
| (C) Legendry | (D) Legandery |
| 64. (A) Aquaintence | (B) Acquaintance |
| (C) Aquaintance | (D) Acquaintence |
| 65. (A) Arodrome | (B) Airodrome |
| (C) Aerodrom | (D) Aerodrome |
| 66. (A) Forein | (B) Fariegn |
| (C) Foriegn | (D) Foreign |
| 67. (A) Aprentice | (B) Aperentice |
| (C) Apprentice | (D) Apperentice |
| 68. (A) Indigenous | (B) Indigenuous |
| (C) Indiginous | (D) Indeginuous |
| 69. (A) Lackadaisical | (B) Lakadisical |
| (C) Lackadaisicle | (D) Lackdaisical |
| 70. (A) Coleague | (B) Colleagu |
| (C) Coleague | (D) Colleague |
| 71. (A) Incandriery | (B) Incendairy |
| (C) Incendiery | (D) Incandairy |
| 72. (A) Leiutinant | (B) Lieutenant |
| (C) Leutenant | (D) Liutenant |
| 73. (A) Paralelogram | (B) Parajellogram |
| (C) Parallelogram | (D) Parallellogram |
| 74. (A) Corigendum | (B) Coridendum |
| (C) Corrigendum | (D) Corridendum |
| 75. (A) Sepulchral | (B) Sepalchrle |

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| (C) Sepalchral | (D) Sepulchrle |
| 76. (A) Repentance | (B) Repantence |
| (C) Repentence | (D) Repentane |
| 77. (A) Prevalant | (B) Prevalent |
| (C) Prevelant | (D) Prevelet |
| 78. (A) Milennium | (B) Millenium |
| (C) Millennium | (D) Milenium |
| 79. (A) Acomodation | (B) Accomodation |
| (C) Acommadation | (D) Accommodation |
| 80. (A) Efervescent | (B) Efervesent |
| (C) Effervesent | (D) Effervescent |
| 81. (A) Countinence | (B) Countenence |
| (C) Countenance | (D) Countinace |
| 82. (A) Inimitable | (B) Innimatable |
| (C) Inimitible | (D) Inimmitable |
| 83. (A) Sachrine | (B) Sacharine |
| (C) Saccharin | (D) Saccharine |
| 84. (A) Resplandance | (B) Resplandise |
| (C) Resplendence | (D) Resplandence |
| 85. (A) Refrigerator | (B) Refridgerator |
| (C) Refridgerator | (D) Referigerator |
| 86. (A) Apallation | (B) Appellation |
| (C) Appelation | (D) Appallation |
| 87. (A) Catlogg | (B) Catlog |
| (C) Catlogue | (D) Catalogue |
| 88. (A) Quintessance | (B) Quintessence |
| (C) Quintesance | (D) Quintassence |
| 89. (A) Obssession | (B) Obsession |
| (C) Obsession | (D) Obsessien |
| 90. (A) Alottee | (B) Allotee |
| (C) Alotte | (D) Allottee |
| 91. (A) Seperable | (B) Separable |
| (C) Seperable | (D) Saparable |
| 92. (A) Hindrence | (B) Hindrance |
| (C) Hinderence | (D) Hinderance |
| 93. (A) Remambrance | (B) Remembrance |
| (C) Remamberance | (D) Rememberance |
| 94. (A) Proprietry | (B) Proprietary |
| (C) Proprietary | (D) Proprietory |
| 95. (A) Conscleintious | (B) Conscientous |
| (C) Conscintious | (D) Conscientious |
| 96. (A) Strategam | (B) Strategem |
| (C) Stratagem | (D) Stratagam |
| 97. (A) Reharsal | (B) Rehersal |
| (C) Rehearsal | (D) Rehearsel |
| 98. (A) Cancelation | (B) Cancellation |
| (C) Cancelltion | (D) Cancellasion |
| 99. (A) Assasination | (B) Asasination |
| (C) Assassination | (D) Asassination |
| 100. (A) Millionare | (B) Millionaire |
| (C) Millionare | (D) Millunaire |

Answers:

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. B | 4. C | 5. B |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. B | 9. . B | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. A | 14. B | 15. D |
| 16. D | 17. C | 18. A | 19. A | 20. D |
| 21. B | 22. B | 23. C | 24. C | 25. A |
| 26. D | 27. B | 28. C | 29. D | 30. D |
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. D | 34. C | 35. A |
| 36. B | 37. D | 38. A | 39. C | 40. D |
| 41. B | 42. B | 43. B | 44. C | 45. D |
| 46. C | 47. C | 48. C | 49. C | 50. B |

SPELLING TEST – III

Directions: In each of the following questions, choose the correctly spelt word out of the given alternatives.

1. (A) Equannimity (B) Equinimity
(C) Equanimity (D) Equanimmity
2. (A) Draut (B) Drout
(C) Drougt (D) Drought
3. (A) Fabulous (B) Fabulous
(C) Fabulous (D) Fabuleous
4. (A) Uttrance (B) Utterance
(C) Uterance (D) Utrance
5. (A) Accomplish (B) Ackmplesh
(C) Accomplish (D) Acomplush
6. (A) Delinquescent (B) Deliquecent
(C) Deliquenscent (D) Delinquesent
7. (A) Simaltanious (B) Simultaneous
(C) Simultanious (D) Simultaneous
8. (A) Turnament (B) Tournamant
(C) Tournament (D) Turnamant
9. (A) Tomarow (B) Tomarrow
(C) Tomorrow (D) Tommorow
10. (A) Neihbour (B) Neighber
(C) Neighbour (D) Neibur
11. (A) Fasist (B) Facit
(C) Facist (D) Fascist
12. (A) Occurance (B) Occurrence
(C) Occurance (D) Occurence
13. (A) Gaurantee (B) Guarantee
(C) Garuntee (D) Guaruntee
14. (A) Parliamentary (B) Parliamentary
(C) Parlimentary (D) Parliamentery
15. (A) Astrinjent (B) Estrinjent

- (C) Astringent (D) Estringent
16. (A) Itinrary (B) Itenerary
(C) Itinerary (D) Itinarery
17. (A) Tentaitive (B) Tentative
(C) Tentitive (D) Tantitive
18. (A) Surveillance (B) Surveillance
(C) Surveillance (D) Survallance
19. (A) Efflorscence (B) Effloresence
(C) Efflorsence (D) Efflorescence
20. (A) Careir (B) Career
(C) Caireer (D) Carreer
21. (A) Rasteraunt (B) Restaurent
(C) Rastaurent (D) Restaurant
22. (A) Damage (B) Dammage
(C) Damaige (D) Dammege
23. (A) Agrandizment (B) Agrandizement
(C) Aggrandizment (D) Aggrandizement
24. (A) Sinchronize (B) Synchromise
(C) Syycronise (D) Syncrnize
25. (A) Farenheit (B) Fahrenheit
(C) Farenheit (D) Fahrenhiet
26. (A) Apparell (B) Apparel
(C) Appareal (D) Apparrel
27. (A) Recommandation (B) Recomadation
(C) Recommendation (D) Recomendation
28. (A) Accessible (B) Accisible
(C) Acessible (D) Accesible
29. (A) Tempereture (B) Temparature
(C) Temperature (D) Tamperature
30. (A) Rennaisance (B) Renaissance
(C) Renaissance (D) Renaisance

Answers:

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B | 5. A |
| 6. C | 7. D | 8. B | 9. C | 10. C |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. B | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. C | 19. D | 20. B |
| 21. D | 22. A | 23. D | 24. D | 25. D |
| 26. C | 27. C | 28. A | 29. C | 30. C |

SPELLING TEST – IV

Directions: In each questions below, some words are given, one of which may be wrongly spelt. Find out that word, the spelling of which is wrong. If all the words are spelt correctly, your answer is (e) i.e. all correct

1. (A) Designation (B) Amature
(C) Controversy (D) Burglar
2. (A) Deceive (B) Conceive
(C) Perceive (D) Achieve
3. (A) Penance (B) Menace
(C) Tendency (D) Governance
4. (A) Prejudicial (B) Affectionate
(C) Indispensible (D) Assiduous
5. (A) Kitten (B) Cumulative
(C) Justified (D) Inediable
6. (A) Hillock (B) Villify
(C) Mileage (D) Hilarious
7. (A) Predilection (B) Discipline
(C) Indigenous (D) Preferable
8. (A) Suicide (B) Suiteable
(C) Summarize (D) Superficial
9. (A) Neice (B) Neither
(C) Neigh (D) Rein
10. (A) Light (B) Fight
(C) Hight (D) Might
11. (A) Control (B) Confusion
(C) Confrence (D) Committee
12. (A) Instantanious (B) Intermediate
(C) Intermittent (D) Interference
13. (A) Breakage (B) Brevity
(C) Breathless (D) Brilliance
14. (A) Maline (B) Privacy
(C) Cultured (D) Encourage
15. (A) Nuptial (B) Nickers
(C) Nephew (D) Nuisance
16. (A) Explaination (B) Extermination
(C) Exaggeration (D) Expectation
17. (A) Covetous (B) Coherent
(C) Consice (D) Consent
18. (A) Plateau (B) Plebian
(C) Pledge (D) Pollinate
19. (A) Utility (B) Vitality
(C) Speciality (D) Casualty
20. (A) Cruelly (B) Truly
(C) Verbally (D) Rudely
21. (A) Oversear (B) Oscillate
(C) Ossicle (D) Obscure
22. (A) Cruise (B) Deduse
(C) Truce (D) Bruise
23. (A) Democracy (B) Aristocracy
(C) Advocacy (D) Courtesy
24. (A) Hyphen (B) Hygene
(C) Hurdle (D) Haphazard

25. (A) Believe (B) Relieve
(C) Grieve (D) Decieve
26. (A) Juice (B) Jersy
(C) Jaggery (D) Japanese
27. (A) Envelop (B) Enthuse
(C) Eratic (D) Emigrant
28. (A) Freshner (B) Forlorn
(C) Foreign (D) Fruity
29. (A) Democracy (B) Beaureaucracy
(C) Prophesy (D) Aristocracy
30. (A) Spurious (B) Studious
(C) Subsidiary (D) Sensible
31. (A) Charade (B) Colossus
(C) Cartrige (D) Challenge
32. (A) Ballistic (B) Baloon
(C) Bulletin (D) Bullock
33. (A) Winner (B) Winning
(C) Writer (D) Writting
34. (A) Batalion (B) Believe
(C) Bewilder (D) Bogie
35. (A) Designation (B) Amature
(C) Controversy (D) Burglar
36. (A) Bearer (B) Governor
(C) Conquerer (D) Admirer
37. (A) Ceremony (B) Aggression
(C) Schedule (D) Knowledge
38. (A) Phrasology (B) Possibility
(C) Potassium (D) Preamble
39. (A) Careful (B) Until
(C) Fulfil (D) Final
40. (A) Essential (B) Rehabilitation
(C) Appreciation (D) Concomitant
41. (A) Knack (B) Knee
(C) Kneed (D) Kneel
42. (A) Amend (B) Command
(C) Assend (D) Comprehend
43. (A) Monotonous (B) Monastery
(C) Monitor (D) Moraine
44. (A) Adultration (B) Adulation
(C) Advancement (D) Admittance
45. (A) Soothe (B) Sponser
(C) Stepney (D) Struggle
46. (A) Resembelance (B) Racuperate
(C) Recommend (D) Resource
47. (A) Perpendicular (B) Boundry
(C) Exaggerate (D) Flourish
48. (A) Rapport (B) Substance
(C) Gravyard (D) Resistible
49. (A) Encompass (B) Encomium
(C) Enimical (D) Encumber
50. (A) Hack (B) Hawl
(C) Halve (D) Hark

Answers:

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. D | 8. B | 9. A | 10. C |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. D | 14. A | 15. B |
| 16. A | 17. C | 18. B | 19. C | 20. B |
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. D | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. B | 27. C | 28. A | 29. B | 30. C |
| 31. C | 32. B | 33. D | 34. A | 35. C |
| 36. C | 37. B | 38. A | 39. D | 40. B |
| 41. C | 42. C | 43. B | 44. A | 45. B |
| 46. A | 47. B | 48. C | 49. C | 50. B |

Reconstruction of Sentences

Directions: In this type of questions. The remaining sentence is broken into four parts labeled (P), (Q), (R) and (S). You are required to arrange these parts so as to form a complete meaningful sentence and then choose the correct combination.

1. (1) Some remarks (P) Put the police on the right scent
 (Q) By a woman (R) And they discovered
 (S) Casually dropped (6) The whole gang of brigands
 (a) QSPR (b) RPSQ
 (c) RQSP (d) SQPR
2. (P) Took place
 (Q) When militants opened fire on BSF men
 (R) The encounter lasting over two hours
 (S) In the town around 8.30 a.m.
 (a) QPRS (b) QSPR
 (c) RPQS (d) RPSQ
3. They are pant eaters
 (P) And various kinds of vegetation
 (Q) Browsing on grass (R) And Consume
 (S) Vast quantities of pasture
 (a) QPRS (b) QSRP
 (c) RSPQ (d) RSQP
4. Dermatologists tell us
 (P) That the skin (Q) Is a finely laminated coating
 (R) Whose layered nature
 (S) Has inspired comparisons with
 (a) PQSR (b) PRQS
 (c) PRSQ (d) PSRQ
5. (1) In the coming session,
 (P) of our computer management services
 (Q) To make them
 (R) More useful, efficient and cost-effective
 (S) We are undertaking a thorough review
 (a) PQRS (b) QRSP
 (c) RSPQ (d) SPQR
6. There was
 (P) Needed for its everyday life
 (Q) A time when each family
 (R) For itself most of the things it
 (S) Actually produced
 (a) QRSP (b) QSPR
 (c) RQPS (d) RSPQ
7. (1) There is a continuous demand
 (P) Are formed to train humanity
 (Q) For destructive purpose, and world organizations
 (R) In the art of setting their disputes
 (S) To ban the application of science
 (6) By peaceful negotiations
 (a) PRSQ (b) QSRP
 (c) RPQS (d) SQPR
8. It was true that
 (P) the pat dog (Q) would never sleep anywhere
 (R) we once had (S) expect on the sofa
 (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
 (c) RPQS (d) SPRQ
9. A policeman
 (P) to abide (Q) if he has to do well
 (R) by the strict letters of the law
 (S) Cannot afford
 (a) PRQS (b) QSPR
 (c) RQPS (d) SPRQ
10. During hibernation
 (P) They have lost a good deal of weight
 (Q) Of course the animals consume
 (R) And when they awake again
 (S) The fats accumulated in the summer

- (a) PQRS (b) QSRP
 (c) RQSP (d) SQPR
11. (1) The district collector
 (P) the next of kin (Q) would be provided to
 (R) announced that financial assistance
 (S) of the deceased
 (6) from the Chief Minister's Relief fund
 (a) PSRQ (b) QSPR
 (c) RQPS (d) SQRP
12. (1) Though Indian sportsmen
 (P) Who accompanied them (Q) the large number of
 (R) did not set many records in Seoul Asiaid
 (S) Official and politicians
 (6) did set a record of sports
 (a) QSPR (b) RPSQ
 (c) RQSP (d) SQPR
13. He reached his office at 10.00 a.m. and
 (P) no sooner (Q) than there was a huge explosion
 (R) Had he got out of the car
 (S) and it went up in flames
 (a) PQSR (b) PRSQS
 (c) RPQS (d) RPSQ
14. (1) At the end of the assignment
 (P) the field worker (Q) submitted his papers
 (R) for the work done by him
 (S) and also bills (6) to the office superintendent
 (a) PQSR (b) QPRS
 (c) QSRP (d) RSQP
15. (P) We must read
 (Q) If we want to absorb the fruits of great literature
 (R) but with concentration
 (S) the not as we do cricket stories
 (a) PRQS (b) PRSQ
 (c) PSQR (d) QPSR
16. (P) I am planning to go
 (Q) to the hill station (R) to spend my vacation
 (S) where an acquaintance of my father lives
 (a) PQRS (b) PSQR
 (c) RPQS (d) RQPS
17. (1) The little girl
 (P) for the mother to leave (Q) said to her friend
 (R) little children on their own (S) it was not quite right
 (6) and go to work
 (a) PRQS (b) QSPR
 (c) RPSQ (d) SQRP
18. (1) Western civilization is
 (P) In its character that (Q) national culture by effecting
 (R) it is bound to influence every
 (S) so powerful and so uniform
 (6) its external way of life
 (a) PRSQ (b) QSRP
 (c) RQSP (d) SPRQ
19. (1) Every body
 (P) attracts every other (Q) whether big or small
 (R) body with the force (S) in the universe
 (6) of gravitation
 (a) PRSQ (b) QPRS
 (c) RSPQ (d) SQPR
20. (1) On reaching the station
 (P) he first looked around
 (Q) and when he could find none
 (R) he just lifted his luggage (S) for a coolie
 (6) and walked down to the platform
 (a) PSQR (b) QRPS
 (c) RPSQ (d) SQRP

- (c) SPQR (d) SRQP
 40. All religions are
 (P) to advance the cause of peace
 (Q) in a holy partnership (R) justice and freedom
 (S) bound together
 (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
 (c) SPQR (d) SQPR
41. Milton said that
 (P) those persons (Q) would be damned
 (R) who do not obey (S) God's commands
 (a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
 (c) QPRS (d) RSPQ
42. (P) When
 (Q) a child develops best (R) Like a young plant
 (S) he is left undisturbed in the same soil
 (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
 (c) QPSR (d) PQSR
43. (1) The Arabs live in tents
 (P) so that they can move from one oasis to another
 (Q) and taken down very easily and quickly
 (R) Seeking grass and water (S) than can be put up
 (6) for their sheep, goats, camels and horses
 (a) PRSQ (b) QSPR
 (c) SQPR (d) SRPQ
44. (1) At the end of the lecture
 (P) for sparing their valuable time
 (Q) the speaker thanked the audience
 (R) And listening to him
 (S) in coming to the meeting
 (6) patiently
 (a) PSRQ (b) QPSR
 (c) RSPQ (d) SRQP
45. (1) Charles Goodyear once accidentally
 (P) and found that the resulting rubber
 (Q) dropped a mixture of natural rubber
 (R) was harder, stronger, more elastic
 (S) and sulphur over a hot stove
 (6) and non-sticky.
 (a) PSQR (b) QSPR
 (c) RSQP (d) SQPR
46. It would
 (P) appear from his statement
 (Q) about the policy of the management
 (R) in dealing with the strike
 (S) that he was quite in the dark
 (a) PRQS (b) PSQR
 (c) RPSQ (d) RQPS
47. (1) I have never met
 (P) a friendliness and hospitality
 (Q) in your city (R) like the one
 (S) I have met (6) Calcutta
 (a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
 (c) PSRQ (d) QPRS
48. (1) A sub-inspector of police,
 (P) disturbing a public meeting
 (Q) Justice to his uniform
 (R) rounded up a group of 18 miscreants
 (S) bent on doing
 (6) and marched them to the local jail in Shimoga
 (a) PRSQ (b) QRSP
 (c) RPSQ (d) SQRP
49. (1) What we would like to judge
 (P) in this comprehension exercise
 (Q) the difficult words, phrases and sentence fragments
 (R) and also the meaning of
 (S) is your grasp of the content
 (6) that constitute the paragraph
- (a) PSRQ (b) QPSR
 (c) RQPS (d) SRQP
 50. (P) early today
 (Q) at least five persons were killed and 32 injured
 (R) when a passenger train rammed into
 (S) a stationary
 (a) PQRS (b) QRSP
 (c) RSPQ (d) RSQP
51. This is a letter
 (P) From a young lady
 (Q) who was lately wounded in a duel
 (R) written in the most passionate terms
 (S) Wherein she laments the misfortune of a gentleman
 (a) PRQS (b) PRSQ
 (c) RPQS (d) RPSQ
52. (1) the ravine was about ten yards wide
 (P) and as I stepped down into it
 (Q) and four or five feet deep
 (R) on which I had (S) a bird flew off a rock
 (a) PSRQ (b) QPSR
 (c) RSQP (d) SRQP
53. (P) As environmental tools (Q) For military purposes
 (R) Are finding various new uses
 (S) the world's fastest computers initially conceived
 (a) PQRS (b) QPSR
 (c) RPSQ (d) SQRP
54. The statement
 (P) therefore you must listen carefully
 (Q) what the speaker has said
 (R) in order to understand (S) will be made just once
 (a) RSPQ (b) SPQR
 (c) SPRQ (d) SRQP
55. Towards midnight
 (P) so that the sky was lighted with
 (Q) and the clouds drifted away (R) the rain ceased
 (S) the incredible lamp of stars
 (a) RPQS (b) RQPS
 (c) SPQR (d) SQPR
56. The idea of the yahooos
 (P) too,
 (Q) in all its devastating implications
 (R) Is one to be explored
 (S) But now taken as the last word about human nature
 (a) PRQS (b) RQSP
 (c) SPRQ (d) SRQP
57. The administration will soon launch
 (P) to educate the people about their rights
 (Q) a consumer protection drive
 (R) against using fraudulent means
 (S) and to warn traders
 (a) PQSR (b) PSQR
 (c) QPSR (d) SPQR
58. Some of our social sciences
 (P) that cannot be attacked by modern society
 (Q) Such as psychology and sociology
 (R) seem to have become (S) Sacred cows
 (a) PQRS (b) QRSP
 (c) RSPQ (d) RSQP
59. I was
 (P) and stay for a few days in Delhi
 (Q) when my father told me (R) very excited
 (S) that I could go with him
 (a) PQRS (b) QRSP
 (c) RQSP (d) SPQR
60. (1) They're mostly people
 (P) and they find the club very convenient
 (Q) to get a reasonable meal

- (R) who work in the neighborhood
 (S) because it enables them
 (6) without too much trouble
 (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
 (c) RPSQ (d) SQRP
61. (P) The management having agreed
 (Q) the workers called off the strike
 (R) to increase their wages (S) to returned to work
 (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
 (c) RSQP (d) SPQR
62. The Bible,
 (P) has in many respects (Q) the sacred book of all Christians
 (R) among all the books of the world
 (S) a unique character and position
 (a) QPSR (b) QRPS
 (c) RPQS (d) RQPS
63. The ultimate hope
 (P) will force the nations
 (Q) that the destructive nature of weapons
 (R) to give up war (S) has not been fulfilled
 (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
 (c) QPRS (d) RSQP
64. (P) deserve all honour in society
 (Q) in doing their job well
 (R) men of conscience who take pride
 (S) whatever its nature
 (a) PRSQ (b) QRPS
 (c) RQSP (d) SPQR
65. (1) if the parachutes had failed to open
 (P) the whole of his couch would
 (Q) he could have pulled a liver to provide an emergency ejection
 (R) And special parachutes would have unfolded
 (S) they have been fired from the cabin
 (6) to bring him down
 (a) QSPR (b) RPSQ
 (c) RQSP (d) SQPR
66. The practice of taking performance boosting drugs among athletes
- (P) but checking it is not going to be easy
 (Q) is generally conceded to be unfair
 (R) of the detection technology
 (S) for the used is generally one jump ahead
 (a) QPRS (b) QPSR
 (c) RQPS (d) RQSP
67. (P) we shall hardly expect to find life there
 (Q) Knowing that (R) there is neither air nor water
 (S) on the moon
 (a) PQRS (b) QRSP
 (c) RSPQ (d) SRQP
68. (P) accidents are still bound to happen
 (Q) Occasionally (R) Though
 (S) despite everyone's best efforts
 (a) PQRS (b) RSPQ
 (c) SPRQ (d) SRPQ
69. All such students
 (P) get success
 (Q) who are honest and hardworking
 (R) and recognition
 (S) in every walk of life
 (a) PRQS (b) PSRQ
 (c) QPRS (d) SPRQ
70. (1) Above all,
 (P) in the present age of light reading
 (Q) it is well if something heavier is cast now and then
 (R) of reading hastily and thoughtlessly,
 (S) that is
 (6) into the midst of the reading public
 (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
 (c) PSRQ (d) QSRP
71. The Buddha
 (P) who had
 (Q) set views
 (R) was opposed to all those
 (S) or closed system of thought
 (a) PQRS (b) PQSR
 (c) RPQS (d) SRPQ

Answers:

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. B | 10. B |
| 11. C | 12. C | 13. B | 14. A | 15. D |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. D | 19. D | 20. A |
| 21. C | 22. C | 23. B | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. C | 27. A | 28. C | 29. C | 30. B |
| 31. D | 32. C | 33. B | 34. C | 35. D |
| 36. C | 37. B | 38. D | 39. C | 40. D |
| 41. A | 42. A | 43. C | 44. B | 45. B |
| 46. B | 47. B | 48. D | 49. A | 50. B |
| 51. B | 52. B | 53. D | 54. C | 55. B |
| 56. A | 57. C | 58. B | 59. C | 60. C |
| 61. B | 62. A | 63. C | 64. C | 65. B |
| 66. B | 67. A | 68. C | 69. C | 70. B |
| 71. C | | | | |

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

Directions: In each of the following questions, choose the alternative which can best improve the given sentence by substituting Correct option. If the sentence is correct as it is, choose 'No improvement' or 'No correction required' as your answer.

1. I wish I was with him
(A) Have been (B) Were
(C) Am (D) No improvement

2. Up to the time last vote was recorded it was difficult to decide whether victory lay with the ruling party or the opposition
(A) To (B) Until
(C) Till (D) No improvement

3. He is the kindest and generous of all my friends.
(A) More generous among all my friends
(B) more generous of all my friends
(C) The most generous of all my friends
(D) No improvement

4. There is a storage of well qualified teachers of most subjects, specially of English and economics.
(A) Especially of (B) Especially in
(C) In special of (D) No improvement

5. Desertification, condition of the desert spreading into previously arable land, is threatening the planet
(A) Spread of desert conditions into previously arable land
(B) Condition where the desert spreads into previously arable land
(C) Spread of conditions of desert where land was previously arable
(D) The situations when desert conditions spread into previously arable land
(E) No improvement

6. The more they earn, more they spend
(A) More they earn, more they spend
(B) More they earn, the more they spend
(C) The more they earn, the more they spend
(D) No improvement

7. She cut a sad figure in her first performance on the stage
(A) Made a sorry figure (B) Cut a sorry face
(C) Cut a sorry figure (D) No improvement

8. The child jumped with delight on seeing the joker at the circus.
(A) Ruffian (B) Clown
(C) Dud (D) No improvement

9. I am sorry, but I don't believe what you say.
(A) I will not believe (B) I am not believing
(C) I will not be believing (D) No improvement

10. The members attending the meeting were men on powerful positions, high in the councils of their respective governments.
(A) Of (B) With
(C) in (D) No improvement

11. I often see him dancing the top.
(A) Rotating (B) Encircling
(C) Dodging (D) Spinning

12. All the allegations leveled against him were found to be baseless
(A) Leveled for (B) level with
(C) Level against (D) leveling with
(E) No improvement

13. Rohit is as fast as or perhaps faster than Manish.
(A) Equally fast (B) Almost as fast
(C) As fast (D) No improvement

14. I shall be grateful to you are of help to me now
(A) Would help (B) Help

- (C) Shall help (D) No improvement
15. You must find someone to accompany you to Bombay
(A) No one (B) Everyone
(C) Anyone (D) No improvement
16. No sooner he reached home than all the villagers gathered at his home to listen to his story.
(A) Would he reach (B) Did he reach
(C) Had he reached (D) No improvement
17. If you will pray sincerely, God will listen to your prayers.
(A) You pray (B) You are praying
(C) You will be praying (D) No improvement
18. Hardly had I finished writing the letter before Anil arrived.
(A) Then (B) While
(C) When (D) As
(E) No improvement
19. The main point of his speech was well understood
(A) That he spoke (B) In the speech of his
(C) Made when he spoke
(D) Made by his speech (E) No improvement
20. I shall finish up the work by the end of his present month
(A) This month (B) This very month
(C) This some month (D) This current month
(E) NO correction required
21. He has been absent for the past few months.
(A) Since the last (B) For last
(C) Since the past (D) No improvement
22. His trousers are three sizes large.
(A) Three sizes too (B) Three size
(C) Three sizes over (D) No improvement
23. He offered me tea but I denied it
(A) Refuted (B) Neglected
(C) Declined (D) No improvement
4. You are warned against committing the same mistake again.
(A) For committing (B) Against to commit
(C) To commit (D) No improvement
5. The teacher gave the students some advice.
(A) Advise (B) Advises
(C) Advices (D) No improvement
6. I shall ring him tomorrow in the afternoon.
(A) ring to him (B) Ring up to him
(C) Ring him Up (D) No improvement
7. Older people often stay at home and watch TV because it is cold and dark in winter
(A) Seldom (B) Frequently
(C) Sometimes (D) No improvement
8. Whenever my students come across new words, I ask them to look for them in dictionary.
(A) To look at them (B) To look it up
(C) To look them up (D) No improvement
9. They appointed him as a manager as he is efficient
(A) As manager (B) Manager
(C) A manager (D) No improvement
10. He dislikes the word dislike, isn't he?
(A) Doest he (B) Doesn't he
(C) Didn't he (D) No improvement
He cannot succeed in business because he works by fits and starts.
(A) With fits and starts (B) Fits and starts
(C) Into fits and starts (D) No improvement
He did many mischiefs
(A) Made many mischiefs
(B) Made much mischief
(C) Committed many mischeifs
(D) No improvement

69. His father won't be able to leave for Varanasi until they have arrived.
 (A) Until they arrive (B) Until they will arrive
 (C) Until they will have arrived
 (D) No improvement
70. They cooked a conspiracy to overthrow the monarch.
 (A) Created (B) Fabricated
 (C) Hatched (D) No improvement
71. He returned with two burning mugs of coffee and set them down on her desk
 (A) Heating (B) Steaming
 (C) Blazing (D) No improvement
72. They young hikers went as far as they finally got lost in the valley.
 (A) So far that (B) Too far that
 (C) So far as that (D) Very far therefore
 (E) No improvement
73. He gave me an old scissor
 (A) Old scissor (B) An old scissors
 (C) A pair of old scissors (D) No improvement
74. Because of his mastery in this field, his suggestions are wide accepted.
 (A) Are widely accepted (B) Are wide acceptance
 (C) Have widely accepted
 (D) Have been wide accepted (E) No improvement
75. I hope, you vividly remember the premiere of the film when I, my wife and you were present in the hall.
 (A) You, I and My wife (B) My wife, I and you
 (C) My wife, you and I (D) No improvement
76. The fact finding committee has so far not made any advancement.
 (A) Progress (B) Improvement
 (C) Stride (D) No improvement
77. The boy told his teacher to explain the passage.
 (A) Called his teacher (B) Said to his teacher
 (C) Asked his teacher (D) No improvement
78. What are needed are not large houses but small cottages.
 (A) Were (B) Was
 (C) Is (D) No improvement
79. The police broke away the meeting as it turned violent
 (A) Broke up (B) Broke off
 (C) Broke through (D) No improvement
80. I wish my bus did not arrive so late; then I could have reached home before breakfast.
 (A) Has not arrived (B) Does not arrive
 (C) Had not arrived (D) No improvement
81. Sumit would have been looked smart in traditional clothes.
 (A) Was looked (B) Would be looked
 (C) Had looking (D) Would have looked
 (D) No improvement
82. Ravi's father did not want him to have spent all his money at the fair.
 (A) To be spending (B) To spend
 (C) To have been spending
 (D) No improvement
83. All his answers were correct.
 (A) His every answers (B) His all answers
 (C) All of his answers
 (D) No improvement
84. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.
 (A) They had spoken
 (B) Did they speak
 (C) They will speak
 (D) No improvement
85. There is sufficient fund to meet the requirement of the entire schools in our zone.
 (A) Schools (B) All the schools
 (C) All of the schools
 (D) No improvement
86. I am definitely late; the train will have left the station by the time I reach there.
 (A) Will be leaving
 (B) Will leave
 (C) Would have left
 (D) No improvement
87. Shilpa was going to the temple then Parul came on meet her.
 (A) After Parul was coming to
 (B) When Parul was coming to
 (C) When Parul came to
 (D) Before Parul was coming to
 (E) No improvement
88. A great deal of human invention since the last 300 years has been directed to taming the power hidden in nature, and to channelling it into steady sources of energy that can drive machines.
 (A) Since the past 300 years
 (B) In the last 300 years
 (C) During the past 300 years
 (D) No improvement
89. Rajni unnecessarily picked up a quarrel with Kashish and left the party hurriedly.
 (A) Picking up (B) Picked on
 (C) Picked (D) Has picked up
 (E) No improvement
90. He spent much time and energy over it, and lost a sum in the bargain.
 (A) Off the bargain (B) For the bargain
 (C) Into the bargain (D) With the bargain
 (E) No improvement

Answers:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | B | 2. | C | 3. | C | 4. | B | 5. | D |
| 6. | C | 7. | C | 8. | B | 9. | D | 10. | C |
| 11. | D | 12. | E | 13. | C | 14. | B | 15. | D |
| 16. | B | 17. | A | 18. | C | 19. | E | 20. | A |
| 21. | D | 22. | A | 23. | C | 24. | D | 25. | D |
| 26. | C | 27. | D | 28. | C | 29. | B | 30. | B |
| 31. | D | 32. | C | 33. | E | 34. | A | 35. | A |
| 36. | B | 37. | B | 38. | D | 39. | A | 40. | D |
| 41. | A | 42. | D | 43. | B | 44. | A | 45. | C |
| 46. | A | 47. | B | 48. | C | 49. | B | 50. | B |
| 51. | B | 52. | C | 53. | C | 54. | C | 55. | C |
| 56. | C | 57. | B | 58. | A | 59. | B | 60. | B |
| 61. | A | 62. | A | 63. | B | 64. | A | 65. | D |
| 66. | B | 67. | A | 68. | D | 69. | A | 70. | C |
| 71. | B | 72. | A | 73. | C | 74. | A | 75. | D |
| 76. | A | 77. | C | 78. | C | 79. | A | 80. | C |
| 81. | D | 82. | B | 83. | D | 84. | B | 85. | B |
| 86. | C | 87. | C | 88. | C | 89. | C | 90. | C |