

UNIT-1

APPLIED GRAMMAR AND USAGE

- Transformation of sentences:
-Simple, compound and complex
- Subject-verb agreement
- Prefix and Suffix
- Advanced vocabulary: antonyms, synonyms
- Homophones,
- New word formation, select word power

UNIT-1

APPLIED GRAMMAR AND USAGE

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

Transformation of sentences includes transforming sentences from among affirmative, interrogative, simple, complex, or compound sentence types into any of these.

Here, you will learn the rules regarding the transformation of sentences along with examples. There are also exercises based on each type of transformation that you can use to practice and learn.

There are **three types** of Transformation of sentences. Those are –

- **Simple Sentences**
- **Complex Sentences and**
- **Compound Sentences**

What is a Phrase?

A phrase is a group of two or more words functioning as a meaningful unit within a sentence or clause. A phrase is commonly characterized as a grammatical unit at a level between a word and a clause.

A phrase is made up of a head (or headword)—which determines the grammatical nature of the unit—and one or more optional modifiers. Phrases may contain other phrases inside them.

Common types of phrases include noun phrases (such as a good friend), verb phrases (drives carefully), adjective phrases (very cold and dark), adverb phrases (quite slowly), and prepositional phrases (in first place).

What is Clause?

The clause is where there will be a subject and a predicate as a group of words, but that will not be considered as a full sentence. The clause can be of two types. Those are –

1. Independent Clause:

A Clause that –

- Contains both a subject and a predicate.
- can stand alone as a sentence or
- Can be a part of a multi-clause sentence.
- Uses conjunctions such as – or, for, nor, so, yet, and, but.

Example: We visited Agra, but we did not go to Taj Mahal

2. Dependent Clause:

A Clause that is –

- that have a subject and a predicate

- cannot stand alone as a sentence
- Always be a part of a sentence, on which it depends for meaning.

A dependent clause is of three types – **Adjective Clause**, **Adverb Clause**, and **Noun Clause**.

1. Adjective Clause or Relative Clause:

An adjective clause or relative clause is like an adjective which comes before to change or modify the noun or pronoun by – who, which, that, where, when, whose, whom, whoever, etc.

Example:

- This is a resort that we saw on the TV.
- The Lady who was our tour guide is a American.

2. Adverb Clause or Adverbial Clause:

An **adverbial clause** or **subordinate clause** is a type of dependent clause which starts with subordinating conjunctions like – because, although, when, if, until, as if etc.

Example:

- The homeless guy spent the night on the road.
- We wanted to go to the Bashundhara Cineplex.

3. Noun Clause:

In a sentence when a clause functions as the complement, subject or object is called **noun clause**. It starts with the same words that begin adjective clauses, e.g., that, who, when, which, where, whether, why, how.

Example:

- What we saw at the Thor movie was amazing.

To understand the types of transformation of sentences we need to know the definition of the Simple Sentences, Complex Sentences, and Compound Sentences.

TYPES OF SENTENCES

Simple sentence: A Simple sentence is also called an independent clause. It contains a Subject and a Verb, and it expresses a complete thought.

E.g.

- a) Some students like to study in the morning.
- b) Mother ordered a birthday cake.

Compound sentence: A compound sentence consists of two main clauses of equal importance, joined together with a conjunction.

e.g.

- a) I like coffee and she likes tea.
- b) I can go to college or study at home.

Complex sentence: A complex sentence consists of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

e.g.

- a) After the storm hit the town, trees lay broken in the streets.
- b) I am glad to know that he had succeeded.

RULES FOR TRANSFORMATION

Conversion of simple sentence into complex sentences

a) By expanding a word or a phrase into *a noun clause*

Simple	I was glad to know of his success.
Complex	I was glad to know that he had succeeded.
Simple	He pleaded ignorance of the law.
Complex	He pleaded that he was ignorant of the law.
Simple	The report of his failure has surprised us all.
Complex	The report that he has failed has surprised us all.

b) By expanding a word or a phrase into *an adjective clause*

Simple	A dead man tells no tales.
Complex	A man who is dead tells no tales.
Simple	The boy with the blue shirt is our Captain.
Complex	The boy who is wearing blue shirt is our Captain.
Simple	I still remember the joys of my childhood.
Complex	I still remember the joys which I experienced in my childhood.

c) By expanding a word or a phrase into *an adverb clause*

Simple	He felt sorry on finding out his mistake. (Time)
Complex	He felt sorry when he found out his mistake.
Simple	Being rich , he can afford this expensive treatment. (Cause/ reason)
Complex	As he is rich , he can afford this expensive treatment.
Simple	:
Complex	He is so simple minded that he can not see through the game.
Simple	:
Complex	He is working day and night so that he may improve his prospects.

Conversion of complex sentences into simple sentences

By converting a noun clause into *a word or a phrase*

Complex	I am responsible for what I do.
Simple	I am responsible for my actions.
Complex	He wanted to know why he had been dismissed.
Simple	He wanted to know the reason for his dismissal.

a) By converting an adjective clause into a word or a phrase

Complex	All that glitters is not gold.
Simple	All glittering things are not gold.
Complex	He cannot forget the losses that he has suffered.
Simple	He can not forget the losses suffered by him.

b) By converting an adverb clause into a word or a phrase

Complex	You may do it when you please.
Simple	You may do it at your pleasure.
Complex	Because he was ill , he stayed at home.
Simple	

Conversion of Simple sentences into Compound sentences

By using **Cumulative** Conjunctions like, *and, not only...but also, etc.*

Simple	Taking off his clothes, he jumped into the river.
Compound	He took off his clothes and jumped into the river.
Simple	In addition to useful advice, he gave me financial help.
Compound	He gave me not only a useful advice but also a financial help.

b) By using **Adversative** Conjunctions like, *but, still, yet, etc.*

Simple	In spite of very bad weather, they succeeded in conquering Mt. Everest.
Compound	The weather was very bad, still they succeeded in conquering Mt. Everest.
Simple	He had every qualification for the post except sincerity.
Compound	He had ever qualification for the post, but he was not sincere.

c) By using **Alternative** Conjunctions like, *or, otherwise, else, etc.*

Simple	You must take rich diet to gain weight.
Compound	You must take rich diet, or you will not gain weight.
Simple	Take another step at the peril of your life.
Compound	Don't take another step, else your life will be at the peril.

Conversion of Compound sentences into simple sentences

a) By using **Prepositional phrase**

Compound	He is a Russian by birth, but he speaks Hindi like his mother tongue.
Simple	In spite of being a Russian by birth, He speaks Hindi like his mother tongue.
Compound	This book is not beautifully printed, but is free from mistakes also.
Simple	Besides being beautifully printed , this book is free from mistakes.

a) By using **Participle**

Compound	The umpire found the light poor and decided to call off the day's play.
Simple	Finding the light poor , the umpire decided to call off the day's play.

b) By using **Infinitive**

Compound	You must observe austerity, or you will not become morally strong.
Simple	You must observe austerity to become morally strong.

Conversion of Compound sentences into complex sentences

a) Compound sentences with Cumulative conjunctions, *and*

Compound	He wanted to win the prize and worked hard.
Complex	He worked hard so that he might win the prize.

b) Compound sentences with Adversative conjunctions like *but, still, however, nevertheless etc.*

Compound	Attend your classes regularly, <i>or</i> you will fall short of attendance.
Complex	<i>If</i> you do <i>not</i> attend your classes regularly, you will fall short of attendance.

- c) Compound sentences with Alternative conjunctions like *or*, *otherwise*, *else*, *therefore* *either...or etc.*

Compound	I cannot afford to buy many books, <i>therefore</i> I usually study in the library.
Complex	Since I cannot afford to buy many books, I usually study in the library.

Conversion of Complex sentences into Compound sentences

By using Cumulative conjunctions, *and*

Complex	Everybody knows that man is mortal.
Compound	Man is mortal and this fact everybody knows.
Complex	If I am right, I should be supported.
Compound	I may be right and in that case I should be supported.

- a) By using Adversative conjunctions like *but*, *still*, *however*, *nevertheless* etc.

Complex	Although they lost the match, they were not disgraced.
Compound	They lost the match, but they were not disgraced.

- b) By using Alternative conjunctions like *or*, *otherwise*, *else*, *either...or etc.*

Complex	If you don't surrender your arms immediately, you will be shot dead.
Compound	Surrender your arms immediately, or you will be shot dead.

Exercise 1. Identify the following sentences, whether Simple, Compound or Complex Sentence

1. All the flights have been cancelled owing to the bad weather.

Ans. Simple sentence

2. He had many faults, but he was a good man at heart.

Ans. Compound sentence

3. It has been ages since I saw you.

Ans. Complex sentence

4. The fact that he is silent proves his guilt.

Ans. Simple sentence

5. He finished his work and put away his books.

Ans. Compound sentence

Exercise 2. Change into Simple sentences

1. You must work hard or you will not pass the exam.

Ans. You must work hard to pass the exam.

2. The doctor admitted that he was helpless.

Ans. The doctor admitted his helplessness.

3. No one likes a man who tells lies.

Ans. No one likes a liar.

4. I shall look after her as she stays here.

Ans. I shall look after her during her stay here.

5. The more you earn, the more you should save.

Ans. Savings should be in proportion to earnings.

Exercise 3. Change into Compound sentences

1. He could not win a scholarship due to his carelessness.

Ans. He was careless, so he could not win a scholarship.

2. If you do not leave this room, I will compel you to do so.

Ans. Leave this room, or I will compel you to do so.

3. Feeling satisfied with his work, the Principal offered a permanent job.

Ans. The Principal felt satisfied with his work and offered him a permanent job.

4. The sun having risen, the fog disappeared.

Ans. The sun rose and the fog disappeared.

5. You must run very fast to win the race.

Ans. You must run very fast, or you will not win the race.

Exercise 4. Change into Complex sentences

1. India expects everyone to do his duty.

Ans. India expects that everyone should do his duty.

2. He rested in a chair near the wall.

Ans. He rested in a chair which was lying near the wall.

3. This industry is not likely to flourish.

Ans. It is not like that this industry will flourish.

4. Going through the book, he came upon a fine story.

Ans. As he was going through the book, he came upon a fine story.

5. He entered the place too noiselessly to be heard.

Ans. He entered the place so noiselessly that he could not be heard.

Exercise 5. Combine each of the following simple sentences into Compound sentences.

1. The clothes were put out in the morning. The clothes are not dry.

Ans. The clothes were put out in the morning, still they are not dry.

2. Walking down the road, Ravi looked at the beautiful flowers in the garden.

Ans. Ravi walked down the road and looked at the beautiful flowers in the garden.

3. Having finished work for the day, we left the office.

Ans. We finished work for the day and left the office.

Exercise 6. Combine each of the following simple sentences into Complex sentences.

1. Amol took me out to lunch. I went to see Amol.

Ans. Amol took me out to lunch when I went to see him.

2. The guavas are not sweet. The guavas are large.

Ans. Though the guavas are large, they are not sweet.

3. You cannot reach the fan. Stand on the stool.

Ans. Stand on the stool because you cannot reach the fan.

SENTENCES FOR PRACTICE

Exercise 1. Identify the following sentences, whether Simple, Compound or Complex Sentence

1. Unless he completes the work, he will be punished.
2. He could not win a scholarship due to his carelessness.
3. You must work hard or you will not pass.
4. The fruits in the glass bowl are for the guests.
5. The flowers in the vase have wilted because of the heat.
6. All the flights have been cancelled owing to the bad weather.
7. The fruits in the glass bowl are for the guests.
8. It has been ages since I saw you.
9. The flowers in the vase have wilted because of the heat.
10. When the sun had risen, we resumed our journey.

Exercise 2. Change into Simple sentences

1. As the decision has already been taken, it is no point discussing the issues.
2. Most of the poems that Kalidas wrote have been preserved.
3. He has treated me most unjustly, still I have not grumbled.
4. The judge found him guilty and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.
5. The spring was late to arrive and the garden was still wearing a deserted look.
6. He cried as loudly as he could.

Exercise 3. Change into Compound sentences

1. I am sure that you have done the mischief.
2. When the document was signed, they were all satisfied.
3. He has missed the opportunity was given.
4. I bought the newspaper that I might read the latest news.
5. In spite of being short of funds, we supplied the goods to them.
6. The boy can rest at home. The boy can go to school.
7. Isha called her uncle to ask him for an address.
8. Having finished work for the day, we left the office.
9. Having finished work for the day, we left the office.

Exercise 4. Change into Complex sentences

1. These books were stolen in my absence.
2. The doctor did his best for the patient, but he could not save him.
3. I press the call bell and a nurse immediately comes in.
4. Nobody is going to hurt you, so don't be afraid.
5. Entrust me with the work and it will be done efficiently.
6. You must return home before sunset.
7. The squirrels hid the nuts at the usual place.
8. It is my opinion. The room needs to be painted.

Exercise 5. Combine each of the following simple sentences into Compound sentences.

1. Kripa will stay in a hotel. Kripa will stay with friends in the city.
2. I rang the bell. Nobody came to the door.
3. Kiran and Rani read the book. They did not like it
4. She works in the office. She manages her household.
5. He does not tell a lie. He does not tolerate a lie.
6. In spite of being new to the place, Priya got everybody to support her cause.
7. It was not dark even at seven in the evening.

Exercise 6. Combine each of the following simple sentences into Complex sentences.

1. It is my opinion. The room needs to be painted.
2. The weather will improve. We shall go for a picnic.
3. Your progress is quite satisfactory. I am happy.
4. He went to various places. He was welcomed everywhere.
5. I could not get my seat reserved. I managed a comfortable journey

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

Subject verb agreement is all about the agreement of **sub** to **verb** means **verb** should be taken according to **subject** if **subject** is **singular**, **verb** is also **singular** if **subject** is **plural**, **verb** is also **plural**.

CONCORD-The word concord is defined as an agreement between words in gender, number, person etc. The present topic deals in detail with the agreement of a verb with the subject in number, gender and person.

Verb: A verb must agree with its subject in gender, number and person but there are certain exceptions to the grammatical concord system. Some rules, along with exceptions, are mentioned below:
A singular subject requires singular form of the verb and likewise a plural subject requires a plural form of the verb.

The following are some important points to remember-

1. **Many a** is always followed by a singular verb: e.g. - Many a man likes watching movies late in the night.
2. When the subject is **one of**, followed by a plural noun, the verb should be in singular: e.g. – One of my teachers lives next door to my aunt.
3. Two or more singular subjects, joined by ‘and’, take a plural verb: e.g. – A fool and his money are soon parted.

Exceptions:

When two singular subjects refer to the same person or thing, the verb is in singular:

e.g. – The poet and statesman is dead.

When two subjects represent one idea, the verb is in singular: e.g. – Slow and steady wins the race.

4. When a singular and a plural subjects are joined by **or**, **nor** or **but**, **neither-nor**, **either** the verb should be a plural if the plural subject is placed near the verb: e.g. – Neither John nor his friends were in school.

RULE 1: One of/either of/neither of/none of/each of/some of + plural nouns

- e.g., a) one of the BOOKS which you have purchased IS very costly.
b) EITHER of the students HAS helped me a lot.

RULE 2: Two nouns connected with a preposition should always be used in singular form and take singular verb with them.

- e.g., a) Town after town was destroyed in the storm.

RULE 3: Two subjects when joined with “AS WELL AS, ALONG WITH, TOGETHER WITH, IN ADDITION TO’ etc----- take verb according to 1st subject

e.g., a) Rohan as well as his friends is not willing to leave the class.

RULE 4: Two subjects when joined with “NOT ONLY....BUT ALSO, EITHER....OR , NEITHER....OR” take verb according to 2nd subject(subject nearer to verb)

e.g., a) Not only my sister but also her friends have thought to join English classes.

RULE 5: Two subjects joined with “AND” refering a single person take SINGULAR VERB with them.

e.g., a) His bestfriend and roommate was leaving the room.

RULE 6:

MANY A + singular noun—singular verb

A GREAT MANY+ plural noun—plural verb (an extremly large number of persons or things)

e.g., a) Many a politician has promised to make changes.

b) A great many people are waiting for the result.

RULE 7:

A NO. OF + plural noun – plural verb

The NO. OF + plural noun – singular verb

e.g., a) A no. of cars are on the freeway during rush hour.

b) The no. of crimes has increased this year.

RULE 8: A collective noun, such as "team" or "staff," can be either singular or plural depending upon the rest of the sentence. If collective noun shows division, it would be plural otherwise singular.

e.g., 1) The herd is stampeding.

2) The jury were divided on their division.

RULE 9: When gerunds are used as the subject of a sentence, they take the singular form of the verb.

However, when they are linked by "and," they take the plural form.

e.g., 1) Swimming in the ocean and playing drums are my hobbies.

2) Standing in the water was a bad idea.

RULE 10: If one of the words "each," "every," or "no" comes before the subject, the verb is singular.

e.g., 1) No smoking or drinking is allowed.

2) Every man and woman is required to check in.

RULE 11: Subordinate clauses that come between the subject and verb don't affect their agreement.

e.g., 1) The dog, who is chewing on my jeans, is usually very good.

RULE 12: NOUN of NOUN (if two nouns are connected with OF verb should be taken according to 1st subject)

e.g., 1) The colors of the rainbow are beautiful.

ANTONYMS:

Antonyms are words opposite in meaning. For e.g. Rich is the antonym of Poor. While using antonyms it is advisable to remember the following rules:

Often an antonym can be formed by adding a prefix or suffix to word. For e.g. frequent - infrequent. worth - worthlessness.

When we choose an antonym for a word, we should remember that the grammatical status of the word is consistent with that of the given word. We cannot ignore the part of speech, or tense-form (in case of a verb), while forming antonyms. **For e.g.** near - distance (Incorrect). near - distant (Correct).

Antonyms

- Above – Below
- After – Before
- Awake – Asleep
- Bad – Good
- Better – Worse
- Big – Little
- Birth – Death
- Clean – Dirty
- Close – Open
- Cold – Hot
- End – Begin
- Dark - Light
- Day - Night
- Even – Odd
- Fail – Pass
- False – True
- East – West
- Fat – Skinny
- Hungry - Full
- Gentle – Rough
- Float - Sink

SYNONYMS:

Synonyms are words which are similar in meaning. While using synonyms it is advisable to remember the following rules:

- A synonym of a word can substitute the original word but with certain limitations. The substitute is likely not to have the same beauty or effect as was produced by the word that has been substituted. For e.g. He has surplus money.-He has excessive money.
- When we use a synonym, it is important to check that the grammatical status of the word has not been changed. If it is a noun, the synonym should also be a noun, not adjective or adverb. For e.g. I was convinced by the genuineness of his work.-I was convinced by the authenticity of his work.
I was convinced of the **authentic** of his work. (Incorrect)

Synonyms

- Afraid, scared
- Auto, car
- Big, large, huge
- Blank, empty, hollow
- Bunny, rabbit, hare
- Cap, hat
- Center, middle, inside
- Couch, sofa, divan

- Evil, bad, wicked
- Famous, well-known
- Father, dad, daddy
- Funny, silly, playful, crazy
- Garbage, trash, junk, waste
- Gloomy, sad, unhappy
- Happy, glad, joyful, cheerful
- Hide, cover
- House, home
- Ill, sick
- Idea, thought
- Jog, run
- Listen, hear
- Little, small, tiny
- Look, see, glance, stare
- Mad, angry, furious
- Mother, mom, mommy
- Neat, tidy, clean
- Present, gift, reward, award
- Quick, fast, swift
- Quiet, calm
- Rest, relax
- Rock, stone
- Rug, carpet, mat
- Sack, bag, backpack
- Sniff, smell, inhale
- Strange, odd, weird
- Tall, high, big
- True, right, correct
- Under, below, beneath
- Woman, lady, female
- Yell, shout, scream
- **HOMOPHONES:**

Homophones are those words that are similar in sound or pronunciation, but different in meaning spelling. Since these words are likely to cause a lot of confusion, particularly when heard, rather than read. It is necessary to refer to the context in which the word is being used. Placed out of the context, these like-sounding words can turn the sense topsy-turvy. For e.g. He has got his **berth** reserved. They are celebrating the **birth** of their first child.

Homophones

- Ate - Eight
- Berry - Bury
- Be - Bee
- Beat - Beet
- Brake - Break
- Buy - By - Bye
- Close - Clothes
- Dear - Deer
- Do - Dew - Due
- Die - Dye

- Doe - Dough
- Eye - I
- Flew - Flu
- Flour - Flower
- For - Fore - Four
- Forth - Fourth
- Knew - New
- Hair - Hare
- Hay - Hey
- Heel - Heal
- Herd - Heard
- Hi - High
- Hoarse - Horse
- Hole - Whole
- Hour - Our
- Knot - Not
- Made - Maid
- Male - Mail
- Meet - Meat
- Merry - Marry
- No - Know
- None - Nun
- Oh - Owe
- One - Won
- Pale - Pail
- Pane - Pain
- Peace - Piece
- Pedal - Peddle
- Plain - Plane
- Pour - Poor
- Rain - Rein
- Right - Write
- Rose - Rows
- Sail - Sale
- Scene - Seen
- Seam - Seem
- Sea - See
- Sent - Scent - Cent
- Some - Sum
- Steal - Steel
- Tail - Tale
- Their - There - They're
- To - Too - Two
- Waist - Waste
- Way - Weigh
- Weak - Week
- Wrap – Rap

• **HOMONYMS:**

Homophones are the words which are similar in form and sound, but have different meanings. While homophones are alike in sound but different in spellings, homonyms have the same spellings as well as the same sound.

The context in which the word is being used helps us to grasp the correct meaning. The same word can be used as different parts of speech, but in a sentence, the grammatical status of the word is determined by the syntax, and that tells us which of the meanings of the homophones is to be taken. For e.g. A **brook** flowed by the village. (Noun). I cannot **brook** his haughtiness. (Verb)

Secondary Derivational Construction: When words are formed by adding a syllable or letters to a basic word, either in the beginning or at the end, or both, we obtain secondary derivatives. For e.g. Conscious-unconscious, Conscious-consciousness, Conscious-unconsciously.

In this category of word formation, nothing is exchanged internally in the body of the root word, while in primary derivatives, internal changes of sound or spellings are made.

When the addition is made to the beginning of the basic word, it is called a **prefix**. For e.g. "un-" is a prefix added to "conscious".

When addition is made to the end of the basic word, it is called a **suffix**. For e.g. "-ness" and "-ly" are the suffixes added to "conscious"

WORD FORMATION BY ADDING PREFIXES:

There are several prefixes which can be added to a basic word to modify its meaning or its functions. These can change the meaning, the number, or the part of speech of a base. Therefore, we can classify prefixes in the following manner:

Negative or Reversative Prefixes- These prefixes negate or reverse the meanings of the words:-

[A-]: (lacking in, to be without)- amoral, asymmetry.

[Un-]: (not, opposite of)-unhappy, untrue.

[Contra-]: (against)-contraception, contradict.

[Non-]: (not)-non-cooperation, non-vegetarian.

[De-]: (withdraw, take away, reverse, remove)-decentralization, dehydrate.

[Dis-]: (un, opposite of, not)-dislike, disobey.

[In-, Im-, Il-, Ir-]: (not, opposite of)-indifferent, impossible, illogical, irregular.

Prefixes of Degree and Size- These prefixes modify the degree or the size of the thing or the quality or action denoted by the basic word:-

[Arch-]: (chief, highest, first, worst) - archbishop, archetype, archenemy.

[Super-]: (above, over, more, better) - supernatural, superman.

[Ultra-]: (beyond, over and above, extremely) - ultramodern, ultraviolet.

[Extra-]: (outside, beyond, more than) - extracurricular, extraordinary.

[Hyper-]: (excessively, extra, above) - hypersensitive, hyperbolic.

[Out-]: (beyond, surpassingly, doing faster, doing better) – outshine, outreach.

[Under-]: (below, too little, not enough) - underestimate, undervalue,

[Sub-]: (under, less, lower than)-sub-divide, sub-inspector.

[Semi-]: (half, partly)-semi-final, semi-circle.

[Mini-]: (little)-mini-bus.

Prefixes of Time and Order- These prefixes add the dimension of time and order to the basic word:-

[Pre-]: (before, earlier)-pre-occupied, pre-planned.

[Fore-]: (before)-forecast, forenoon.

[Post-]: (after)-post-graduate, post-war.

[Re-]: (back, again)-recall, recover.

[Ex-]: (former)-ex-president, ex-husband.

[Vice-]: (deputy, in place of)-vice-president, vice-chancellor.

[Ante-]: (before)- ante date, antecedent.

Prefixes of Attitude- These prefixes are added to indicate the attitude of the object or person represented by the basic word:-

- [Pro-]: (in favor of, on the side of, for)-pro-established, pro-technology.
- [Anti-]: (against, opposite to)-anti-ragging, antiseptic.
- [Counter-]: (in opposition to, against)-counter attack, counterpart.
- [Co-]: (with, together)-cooperation, co exist.
- [Ambo-]: (both, on both sides)-ambivalent, ambiguous.

Prefixes of number- These prefixes are added to convey the idea of number of the things denoted by the basic word:-

- [Uni-]: (one)-unilateral, unicolor.
- [Mono-]: (one)-monologue, mono-syllabic.
- [Bi-]: (two)-bicycle, bifocal.
- [Tri-]: (three)-tricycle, triangle.
- [Multi-]: (many)-multi-national, multi-purpose.
- [Poly-]: (many)-polyclinic, polygamy.

Prefixes of Place- These prefixes are added to indicate the position or direction of a thing:-

- [Trans-]: (across, from one place to another)-transplant, transaction.
- [Inter-]: (between, among)-interstate, inter-university.
- [Sub-]: (beneath)-submerge, submarine.

Derogatory Prefixes- These prefixes add an uncomplimentary and derogatory aspect to the meaning of the root word.

- [Mis-]: (wrong, wrongly, hating)-misguide, misplace.
- [Mal-]: (bad, badly)-malcontent, mal-nutrition.
- [Pseudo-]: (false)-pseudonym, pseudo-classical.

Conversion Prefixes- By adding some prefixes, we do not change the meaning or numbers of the basic word, we only change its part of speech. These are the conversion prefixes:-

- [Be-]: (by, off, completely, around)-beside, beloved.
- [En-, Em-]: (cause to be, in)-enlarge, empower.

WORD FORMATION BY ADDING SUFFIXES:

Addition of a suffix can give us the opposite of the base, its feminine gender, and its diminutive etc. We can classify suffixes referring to the changes in the parts of speech.

Suffixes forming nouns from nouns- These are the suffixes used for forming nouns from nouns:-

- [-dom]: kingdom, martyrdom.
- [-ship]: friendship, leadership.
- [-er]: teenager, householder.
- [-eer, -ster]: engineer, gangster.
- [-let]: booklet, anklet.
- [-hood]: bachelorhood, brotherhood.
- [-ess]: authoress, poetess.
- [-ful]: spoonful, mouthful.
- [-ocracy]: aristocracy, monocracy.
- [-ery]: archery, machinery.

Suffixes to form nouns from adjectives-

- [-ity]: superiority, adversity.
- [-th]: depth, truth.

[**-ness**]: kindness, goodness.

Suffixes to form nouns from verbs-

[**-ee**]: addressee, devotee.

[**-th**]: growth, health.

[**-ant**]: servant, consultant.

[**-al**]: withdrawal, refusal.

[**-ment**]: agreement, appointment.

[**-ation**]: preservation, adoration.

[**-ing**]: smoking, walking.

[**-er**]: swimmer, rider.

[**-or**]: debtor, protector.

Suffixes to form adjectives from nouns-

[**-al**]: philosophical, emotional.

[**-y**]: foggy, airy.

[**-less**]: luckless, faithless.

[**-ful**]: graceful, colorful.

[**-ish**]: girlish, bullish.

[**-worthy**]: praiseworthy, roadworthy.

[**-ic**]: poetic, heroic.

[**-ive**]: narrative, massive.

[**-ian**]: Canadian, disciplinarian.

[**-arian**]: barbarian, latitudinarian.

[**-ous**]: riotous, virtuous.

[**-ous**]: dangerous, glorious.

[**-eous**]: courteous.

[**-some**]: quarrelsome, wholesome.

[**-ly**]: womanly, fatherly.

[**-like**]: godlike, businesslike.

[**-esque**]: picturesque, picaresque.

Some more suffixes to form adjectives-

[**-ed**]: stained, starred.

[**-ish**]: fattish, tallish.

[**-ing**]: laughing, burning.

[**-ible**]: reversible, negligible.

[**-able**]: remarkable, considerable.

Suffixes to form Adverbs-

[**-ly**]: badly, kindly.

[**-long**]: headlong, sidelong.

[**-wise**]: record wise, otherwise.

[**-ward**]: upward(s), toward(s).

[**-wards**]: downward(s), school ward(s).

[**-way(s)**]: straightway, always.

Suffixes forming Verbs-

[**-er**]: hinder, glimmer.

[**-ify**]: modify, solidify.

[**-le**]: sparkle, handle.

[-en]: shorten, harden.

[-ize]: liberalize, civilize.

Suffixes forming Adjectives/Nouns from Adjectives/Nouns-

[-ist]: socialist, moralist.

[-ism]: idealism, romanticism.

[-ese]: Nepalese, Sudanese.

[-an]: Russian, American.

[-ian]: guardian.

AKTU QUESTIONS

SR.NO.	QUESTION	MARKS	CO
1	Fill in the blanks as per the instructions given (AKTU 2021-22) i. A black and a white cow Grazing in the field. (is/are) ii. The river was in spate and it (overflown/overflowed) iii. Neither Sudesh nor her friends going to the party. (was/were)	3	1
2	Define Prefix and Suffix with one example each (AKTU 2021-22)	1	1
3	Do as instructed- (AKTU 2021-22) (i) Write one synonym each of baffled and shiny. (ii) Write one antonym each of arrogant and tardy. (iii) I wish I..... a bird (was/ were)	3	1
4	Give Antonyms of the following: (AKTU 2021-22) (i) Cautious (ii) Crooked (iii) Optimist (iv) Generous	2	1
5	Add suffixes to the following: (i) Admit (ii) Consume (AKTU 2022-23)	2	1
6	Construct two words using the prefix 'il'. (AKTU 2022-23)	2	1
7	Write one antonym and one synonym of the word 'native'. (AKTU 2022-23)	2	1
8	Give appropriate word as directed and use that word in a sentence: (AKTU 2023-24) Fragile (Give Antonym) Niche (Give Synonym)	2	1
9	Change as directed and use that word in a sentence: (AKTU 2023-24) List (Change in Verb using Prefix) Courage (Change in Adverb using Suffix)	2	1
10	Differentiate the following and make sentence: (AKTU 2023-24) Heir Hare	2	1
11	Answer briefly with suitable example: (AKTU 2022-23) i. Compound Sentences ii. Prefix and Suffix iii. Homonyms	7	1
12	Do as instructed: (AKTU 2022-23) a) He confessed that he was guilty.(into Simple sentence) b) On hearing the news, he was glad. (into Complex sentence) c) Make haste so as not to be late. (into Compound sentence) d) It was cloudy, therefore we went by car. (into Complex sentence) e) Being sick, I went to the doctor.(into Compound sentence) f) As Balu reached his office, he realized that he had forgotten his files. (into Simple sentence) g) vii) It was very cold, so I wore a sweater.(into Complex sentence)	7	1
13	(i) Give meaning of following homophones and use them in sentences: (AKTU 2022-23) 1. Allusion, Illusion 2. Stationary, Stationery (ii) Give synonyms of the given words: Deny 2. Cease 3. Awful 4. Timid	7	1

14	Explain the relevance of Subject Verb Agreement in English grammar by highlighting different the rules. (AKTU 2022-23)	7	1
15	Illustrate the concept of ‘word formation’ focusing on the ways of forming new words. . (AKTU 2022-23)	7	1
16	Construct two words each with the given root words: . (AKTU 2022-23) (i) Anti (ii) Cent (iii) Mal (iv) Poly (v) Aud (vi) Omni (vii) Intra	7	1
17	Select appropriate word for subject verb agreement: (AKTU 2023-24) 1. The politician and statesmanno more. (is/are) 2. The mother along with her childrenwaiting for the bus. (is/are) 3. Gold and silver precious metals. (is/are) 4. The leader as well as his followers arrested. (was/were) 5. Where they have gone a mystery. (is/are) 6. Neither Rahul nor his brothers French. (speak/speaks) Being able to speak several languages an advantage. (is/are)	7	1
18	Change as directed: (AKTU 2023-24) 1. Tell me the truth. (Complex Sentence) 2. He went to the doctor because he was sick. (Simple Sentence) 3. He is a speaker who is very confident. (Simple Sentence) 4. He saw a pathetic scene. (Complex Sentence) 5. I believe that he is innocent. (Simple Sentence) 6. In spite of his riches he is unhappy. (Compound Sentence) He acted as a wise man does. (Simple Sentence)	7	1
19	Evaluate various word formation methods. (AKTU 2023-24)	7	1