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GENERAL ENGLISH PART A

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GENERAL ENGLISH – PART - A - GRAMMAR

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GENERAL ENGLISH

1. Phrases and Their Meaning

A phrasal verb is a verb phrase created when a main verb is combined with a preposition, an adverb or both. They have different shades of meaning, depending on the preposition or adverb which follows the main verb.

Examples:

Come across - to meet or find by chance

Example:

We **come across** many cows in the village.

Come along - to go with someone else who takes the lead

Example:

The man asked his son to **come along** to carry the things they bought.

Most Commonly Used Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning
Act for	Officiate officer
Act on	Act according to an effect
Act up to	Act fully to take action as a result
Back up	Support of information, advice,
Back out	Quit or feelings you have
Bear away	Win received
Bear out	Confirm
Break down	To stop/repair
Break into	Enter illegally
Break out	Appear suddenly
Break up	End/disperse
Bring about	to make it happen
Bring along	Come with
Bring on	Produce/Cause
Bring out	Expose
Bring up	Rear
Call for	Require
Call up	To telephone
Call at	Visit
Call off	Cancel
Call on	Visit
Carry on	Continue
Carry out	Fulfil/execute
Carry over	Postpone
Come about	Happen
Come across	Find by change
Come round	Recover/change

Come in	Arrive/be useful
Come under	Included
Come up	Arise
Come back to	To return to
Cut down	Reduce
Cut in	Interrupt
Cut off	Stop
Cut out	Have talent
Do away with	Discard/kill
Do for	Serve the purpose
Do over	Do again
Do with	Manage
Draw back	Retreat
Draw on	Depend
Drop in	Informal visit
Drop out	Leave
Get along	Manage
Get out	Escape from
Get down	Descend/swallow/ depress
Get up	Wake up
Give away	Distribute
Give back	Return
Give off	Emit
Give out	Be exhausted
Give up	Abandon
Go about	Set to work
Go ahead of	Pass/take over/Surpass
Go ahead	Make progress
Go back on	Fail to keep promise
Go for	Attack
Go into	Examine/leave/ proceed well
Go off	/explode
Go through	Pass through
Go with	Match
Get in	Come in
Get out	Go out
Get down	Descent
Get up	Stand
Get through	Finish a thing
Get away	Remove
Get into	Enter
Get along	Manage
Get over	Recover
Get at	Reach

Hand over	Transfer
Hang back	Hesitate
Hang on	Hold
Hold back	Restrain/keep secret
Hold down	Control
Hold off	Keep away
Hold on	Wait on the phone/ grasp
Knock down	Struck
Knock out	Stop working
Knock up	Exhausted
Look after	Take care of
Look ahead	Plan for future
Look away	Turn one’s eyes aside
Look down	Feel pride
Look out	To take care of
Look for	Search
Look into	Make an investigation
Look on	Regard as
Pass away	Die
Pass by	Go by the side of
Pass off	Take place
Put across	Convey
Put in	Contribute
Put up with	Endure
Put away	Give up
Put off	postpone
Run across	Find by chance
Run after	Follow
Run along	Go away
Run for	Contest election
Set on	Determined
Set out	Start
Set up	Establish
Stand aside	Be idle
Stand against	Oppose
Stand for	Represent
Stand up for	Defend/support
Take after	Resemble
Take down	Write
Take up	To continue
Take out	Go out with
Turn down	Reject
Turn off	Return
Write down	Record
Write up	Compose

Exercise	
Aback	Backwards, behind
Abandon	Give up, forsake
Abase	Lower, humiliate
Abdicate	Renounce, resign
Accord	Agreement
Adversity	Distress, misfortune
Alliance	Union, partnership
Annoy	Irritate, harass
Banish	Exile, expel
Blandish	Flatter, overpraise
Boisterous	Violent, rough
Bulwark	Rampart, protection
Brute	Stupid, cruel
Bury	Inhume, entomb, immure
Chastity	Virginity, celibacy
Circuitous	Indirect, devious
Clamant	Appellant, indicator
Cognition	Perception, sensation
Defective	Faulty, imperfect
Demolish	Pull down, destroy
Detached	Unattached
Essential	Indispensable, intrinsic
Fidelity	Faithfulness, loyalty
Fade	Disappear, vanish
Truism	Obvious truth
Hostile	Opposing
Earnestness	Seriousness
Prosecute	pursue
Feasible	Practicable, possible
Spirit	Feeling
Cause	Reason
Fabricate	Construct, manufacture
Indispensable	Essential

Evaluate	Estimate, calculate
Convenience	Comfort
Especially	Particularly
Succeeding	Following
Retain	Keep, continue
Scramble	Struggle
Fanned out	Spread out
Fortunate	Lucky, favourable
Gigantic	Huge, enormous
Gather	Assemble, collect
Fortunate	Lucky, favourable
Glorify	Praise, dignify, honour
Heretic	Apostate, unbeliever
Hideous	Repulsive, horrible
Hurdle	Obstacle, impediment
Immense	Huge, enormous
Impending	Approaching, imminent
Ignoble	Base, dishonourable
Jeopardy	Hazard, peril, risk
Knotty	Difficult, complex
Lavish	Extravagant
Lubricious	Slippery, smooth
Meddle	Interfere, tamper
Miserable	Distressed, despicable
Nullify	Invalidate,
Obsolete	Disused, discarded
Recede	Move back, withdraw
Recite	Declaim, narrate
Recreation	Amusement, diversion
Salutary	Beneficial, advantageous
Satire	Sarcasm, irony
Savage	Barbarous, cruel
Tale	Story
Vindicate	Justify

Vanity	Conceit, pride
Vague	Obscure, unclear
Vitiate	Corrupt, debase
Wicked	Iniquitous, sinful
Wrangle	Quarrel, dispute
Wither	Shrink, shrivel
Wizard	Magician, sorcerer
Yearning	Longing, wish
Zeal	Eagerness, readiness
Absurd	Ridiculous, laughable
Concert	Performance
Chase	Run behind
Opulence	Lavishness
Tragedy	Disaster, sad happening
Battered	Worn out, damaged
Indispensable	Essential
Hide	Conceal
Clogged	Blocked
Penalised	Punished
Valour	Bravery
Grandeur	Splendour
Clogged	Blocked
Strange	Uncommon
Charming	Delightful, attractive
Popular	Famous, well known
Reverence	Great respect, high regard
Invidious	Unjust, unfair
Miserable	Unhappy, sad
Grief	Great sorrow
Rumour	Gossip
Forlorn	Lonely, miserable
Erupt	Explode, break out
Swarm	Crowd

2. SYNONYMS

Word	Synonym
Flippers	Broad, flat limbs used for swimming
Haul	Pull with force
Slash	Cut
Laboriously	With great effort
Snout	The pointed nose of an animal
Cavity	A hollow space
Emerge	Come out
Camouflage	Hide or disguise something
Incubate	Hatch eggs using warmth
Survive	Live
Mysteries	Facts that are difficult to understand
Fascinating	Attracting greatly
Decade	A period of ten years
Cheerful	Happy
Gently	Softly, mildly
Fertile	Able to produce a lot of plants or crops
Abandoned	Left without care
Vigorous	Healthy and strong
Protested	Opposed/disagreed
Nightmare	A frightening dream
Interfering	Stopping
Rambling	Wandering
Spectacular	Eye-catching
Beckoned	To signal (someone) with your hand to ask the person to come closer or follow
Quivers	Shakes quickly
Pleasant	Enjoyable
Rattle off	Recite
Recognised	Known
Acknowledged	Accepted
Privilege	Honour
Consecutive	One after another
Passion	Desire

Shanty town	A poor area
Unfulfilled	Unrealised
Prominent	Noticeable
Determined	Will-powered
Correspondent	Reporter
Commitment	Dedication
Never-say-die	Don't stop trying
Civilian	Ordinary people
Deed	Act/achievement
Scheme	Plan
Fame	Glory
Mate	Companion/partner
Spirit	Will/determination
Mesh	A material made of a network of wire or thread
Swaying	Moving slowly or rhythmically
Snaking	Moving like a snake
Sniggered	Laughed in half-suppressed way
Clinging	Fitting closely to the body
Scream	Cry in a high pitch
Snatch	Quickly seize (someone) in a rude or eager way
Trumpeting	Making a loud noise
Coax	Persuade (someone) gently to do something
Murmur	To make a low, continuous, indistinct sound/grumble
Charge	To make a rush at or sudden attack upon a person or thing
Lumping	Carry with difficulty
Glimpse	See or perceive briefly or partially
Stringing	Hang so that it stretches in a long line
Outskirts	The outer areas of a city or a town
Parched	Very dry
Desperation	Losing hope
Untenanted	Not occupied
Scrabbled	Moved hands and feet around
Cosy	Comfortable
Rumble	A low sound like thunder
Sniffed	To breathe in air in a noisy way
Whined	Made a high-pitched cry

Snarled	Made a deep angry noise
Soaked	Completely wet
Wallowed	To lie and roll in mud
Multitude	A large number of people
Trampling	Crushing
Meagre	A small quantity
Gratitude	Thankful
Verdant	Green with grass
Suspiciously	Doubtfully
Summoned	Called
Fortune	Luck
Contentment	Satisfaction
Stuttered	Spoke with difficulty
Four-square	Solidly
Blaze	Bright flame or fire
Leap	To jump high
Dusty	Covered with tiny bits of sand
Exploring	Travelling for discovery
Imposing	Grand/impressive
Invariably	Always
Crowed	Boasted
Billowed out	To flare out in the wind
Threatening	Warning
Blur	Unclear
Abruptly	Suddenly
Momentum	The force of a moving body
Unfortunate	Unlucky
Startled	Frightened
Resplendent	Brilliant in appearance
Magnificent	Grand
Stampede	Rush
Dislodged	Freed
Groan	An utterance expressing pain
Bellowed	The cry of a cow
Scrambled	To move or climb hurriedly
Awkward	Sensitive
Haughtily	Arrogantly
Scowl	Threatening look

Retreat	To move away
Unpleasant	Disagreeable
Sage	A wise man
Yore	Long ago
Mused	Thought over
Curious	Eager to learn more
Mystery	Puzzle
Stout	Thick in structure
Pigtail	A plaited lock of hair worn singly at the back
Wreck	Worn out
Stentorian	Extremely loud
Battered	Damaged
Pock-marked	Scarred
Ponderous	Dull and lacking grace
Lumbered	Walked or moved clumsily
Verdict	A judgement or opinion
Agitated	Troubled emotionally
Anticipation	Expectation/hope
Menacingly	Threateningly
Frantically	In an uncontrolled manner
Staunchly	Faithfully
Astonished	Amazed
Chore	A routine duty or task
Bedraggled	Untidy/messy

Dazzling	Extremely bright
Tattered	Torn
Suburbs	Outskirts
Gaily	In bright colours
Gaped	Stared
Relished	Enjoyed or took pleasure in the taste
Tongs	A tool used to hold hot things
Precious	Valuable
Wretched	Unhappy
Devoured	Consumed
Squirm	Turn
Desperation	Hopelessness
Panting	Breathing quickly

Exertions	Effort
Aggravated	Irritated
Snort	A cry made to show unhappiness
Anxiously	Tensely
Loop	Curve
Moaned	Make a long, low sound
Haunted	Possessed
Ruins	Decayed, collapsed building or place
Terrible	Fearful
Saddle	The low point on a ridge between two summits
Crumbling	Breaking apart into small pieces
Scuttled	Ran with short quick steps
Whistling thrush	A small singing bird
Straggling	Spreading out in different directions
Forbidding	Unfriendly/frightening
Foliage thrashing	Hitting leaves and branches
Flicker	Shine
Startled	Frightened
Remnant	What was left
Crouching	Bending down
Puddle	A pool of water
Blotted out	Hid
Streak	Line
Sizzled	Hissed like something hot on a frying pan
Stumbled	Lost one's balance
Giggle	Laugh lightly
Huddle	Crowded together
Excitedly	Feeling great eagerness
Champed	Bit and chewed upon noisily
Smote	Knocked loudly
Perplexed	Confused
Thronging	Crowding
Hearkening	Listening attentively
Notorious	Famous for some bad qualities
Cellar	Lower ground floor/basement
Recognised	Identified

Inclusion	All people being valued, irrespective of differences
Cutthroat	Competitive
Less privileged	Disadvantaged
Animate	Living
Fend	Look after
Critical	Extremely important
Indiscriminate	Without careful judgement
Consumerism	The protection or promotion of the interests of consumers
Destruction	The action of damaging or destroying something
Engulf	Eat or swallow as a whole
Scavenger	Anything that feeds on dead animals (e.g.: crow)
Perch	To rest on/to stay on
Enslaved	Make someone a slave
Commercial	Money-minded
Contemplate	Think deeply about something
Bigotry	Intolerance towards others with a different opinion
Illuminated	Light up
Harsh	Rough
Doth	Does
Whisper	Low voice
Accents	Emphasise
Anxious	Feeling worried/showing worry
Grieve	Be sorrowful
Depart	Leave/go
Endure	Suffer patiently
Toiled	Worked hard
Vain	Producing no results
Stubborn	One refusing to change one's opinion
Strife	Disagreement
Eternity	Without end
Bullying	Teasing others
Humiliate	Make others feel ashamed
Consequences	Result/effect
Peer pressure	Influence from members of the same group
Dejected	Sad and depressed

Nightmares	Frightening dreams
Empathy	Understand and share other's feelings
Loyalty	Strong support/being loyal
Knight	A man who served his lord as a mounted soldier in armour
Incredible	Unbelievable
Hilarious	Amusing/entertaining
Ogre	Monster/giant
Combat	Fighting between armed forces
Prodigious	Impressively great in extent
Steed	A horse that is ridden
Spur	A device with a small spike or a spiked wheel that is worn on a rider's heel and used for urging a horse forward
Lance	A long weapon with a wooden shaft and a pointed steel head, formerly used by a horseman in charging
Impressions	Feelings
Exploits	Adventure
Adroit	Clever/skilful
Congested	Overcrowded
Grunted	Made a low sound
Crouching	Sitting on heels
Determination	Firmness to do something
Serene	Calm
Blurred	Become unclear
Blush	Show shyness
Stumbled	Lost balance
Immobilised	Stopped from moving
Tottered over	Moved unsteadily way
Startled	Surprised
Lute	A kind of stringed musical instrument
Roam	Wander, travel
Kindred	Relations
Lays	Songs, stories
Tarry	Wait, delay
Fate	Destiny, luck
Proceeded	Moved
Fertile territory	Rich vegetated area

Locomotive	Railway engine
Horizon	The line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet
Gazing	Look steadily
Hasty	Quick
Halt	Stop
Acacia	A thorny tree
Snapped	Became angry
Furious	Extremely angry
Foreseen	Predicted
Obstacle	Difficulty
Hesitation	Unwilling
Conveyance	Transportation
Rapidly	Quickly
Persisted	Continued
Refused	Not willing
Point-blank	Bluntly
Flurried	Worried
Yielded	Accepted
Howdahs	A seat for riding on the back of an elephant
Perched	Positioned
Star to steer	The north star is the pole star that tells the sailor where North is and thus, they can steer the ship correctly
Flung	Threw
Spume	Seafoam
Vagrant	Wanderer
Whetted	Sharpened
Yarn	A long or rambling story, especially one that is impossible
Flurried	Worried
Rover	Wanderer
Trick	A period of stay on the ship after the voyage
Phenomena	Events
Trembling	Shaking
Terrified	Frightened
Tossed	Thrown about
Quenched	Satisfied by drinking

Poured out	Expressed freely
Hardship	Severe suffering
Witnessed	Observed
Hijacked	illegally seized control of an aircraft, ship, etc.
Calamity	A sudden event causing great damage or distress
Assaulted	Attacked violently
Frustration	The feeling of annoyance when one’s actions are prevented from progressing or succeeding
Inflicted	Caused something unpleasant to be suffered by
Civilian	A person not in the armed services or police force
Posthumously	After the death of a person
Crew	A group of people who work on a ship, aircraft or train
Injustice	Lack of justice/unfairness
Instantaneous	Happening or done immediately
Flickered	Shone unsteadily
Strive	Make great effort
Ingrained	Firmly established and hard to change

Self-centred	Concerned with the self
Disdain	Feeling of contempt or scorn
Muck heap	Heap
Grub	Food
Magistrate	A judicial officer with limited authority to administer and enforce the law
Disgrace	The state of being dishonoured or covered with shame
Ignorant	Unaware
Consoled	Comforted (someone) in the time of grief or disappointment
Suspected	Believed to be a cause or at fault
Flutter	To flap or wave quickly but irregularly
Confined	Restricted/kept in a limited space or area
Panic	Frightened
Cruel	Merciless/heartless
Gravely	In a grave or serious manner
Tenderness	Gentleness and kindness
Everlasting	Indefinitely
Special	Different from what is usual

Inferno	A place or situation that is too hot, chaotic or noisy
Heaving	To raise or lift with force
Dismally	Cheerless
Serenity	State of being calm
Encounter	Brief meeting
Clutched	Grasped (something) tightly
Imposing	Grand and impressive in appearance
Embarrassed	Felt awkward, self-conscious or ashamed
Nuisance	Causing inconvenience or annoyance
Staggered	Walked or moved unsteadily, as if about to fall
Wagging	Move rapidly to and fro
Resentfully	Feeling or expressing bitterness or indignation at having been treated unfairly
Grinning	Smiling broadly
Squatting	Crouch or sit with one's knees bent and one's heels close to or touching the back of one's thighs
Hustling	Push roughly/jostle
Shrieked	Uttered a high-pitched piercing sound
Mowed	Moved slowly into the crowded station
Patronising	Treat in a way that is apparently kind
Obviously	In a way that is easily perceived or understood clearly
Jolted	Pushed abruptly and roughly
Unique	Distinctive/uncommon
Exhaust	Tire out
Energise	Give energy
Passionate	Intense/heartfelt
Accurately	Exactly
Fiction	Imaginative writing
Spare	Extra
Impairment	Disability
Miniature	Very small of its kind
Accomplished	Fulfilled
Magnifying	Enhancing
Exhibited	Show/reveal
Revitalise	Re-energise
Accommodate	To adapt
Trophy	A decorative cup that is given as a token of victory

Shattered	Break, damage or destroyed
Breeding	Procreation
Rational	Intelligence
Ajar	Slightly open
Cackle	Informal laugh
Construct	Establish/create
Vigorous	Powerful
Hesitate	Pause before saying or doing something
Fatality	An occurrence of death by accident
Restricted	Limited extend
Pursuit	Search
Encroachment	To advance beyond usual limits
Preservation	Protection
Ingenuity	The ability to invent things/creativity
Contrived	Created/invented
Apprentice	Works for someone to learn skill
Acquiring	Getting knowledge or skill
Pried	Investigated
Hopper	Funnel shaped bins for feeding grains into mills
Enchanted	Delighted
Miniature	A very small model
Curiosity	Eagerness
Accustomed	Something familiar with
Gazing	Looking steadily and intently
Ceased	Stopped
Grace	Elegance, charm
Aspiration	A hope or ambition of achieving something, desire, wish
Courage	Bravery, valour
Gleam	Shine brightly
Glimpse	Glance, quick look
Worthwhile	Valuable, purposeful
Heritage	Inheritance
Proclaimed	Announced officially
Absorbed	Took in/soaked up
Renowned	Famous, eminent, distinguished, prominent
Affairs	Event, incident
Moaning	Sob, cry

Unfasten	Undo, disconnect, untie, disjoin
Revived	Restored to life or consciousness
Crouched	Bent, stopped (down)
Threshold	Doorstep , entrance
Seized	Snatched , grabbed, held of suddenly and forcibly
Ambush	Surprise attack, trap, entrap, pounce on
Ineffable	Beyond expression in words, unspeakable
Languid	Moving slowly
Plaintive	Sounding sad
Ministration	The act of helping or caring
Wrought	Caused
Clustering	Forming a group
Belching	To let air come up
Veritable	More exciting
Garb	Clothes
Bower	Shelter under the shade of trees
Wreathing	Cover, surround, encircle something
Pall	Covering
Rills	Clear stream
Sprinkling	Falling in fine drops
Prostrated	Falling flat on the ground as a mark of respect
Eloquent	Fluent, expressive
Discourse	Discussion, spoken communication
Spellbound	Fascinating, captivating
Resolved	Firmly determined to do something
Ritual	A religious or solemn ceremony
Enthusiastically	Interest, eager enjoyment
Apologetically	Show regretful acknowledgment
Spate	Rush, run, flood
Jocularly	Humourous, funny
Pious	Spiritual, devoutly religious, dedicated
Guffaw	A loud and hearty laugh
Naivety	Lack of experience, innocence
Dawn	Day break, early morning
Intrigued	Arouse the curiosity of, fascinate, attract
Obeisance	Respect, reverence, honour
Bifurcate	Divide into two separate parts

Amuse	To make someone laugh or smile
Vacation	Holiday
Merge	Join together
Scorching	Extremely hot
Sunscreen	A cream or lotion rubbed on the skin to protect it from the sun
Exhausted	Feeling tired
Sunstroke	Unconscious or heatstroke brought about by excessive exposure to the sun
Giddy	Having a sensation of falling down
Nauseated	Sickening, stomach-turning
Street smart	The knowledge to be with difficulties and dangers
Fertiliser	A chemical or natural substance added to land to increase its fertility
Antifreeze	A liquid that can be added to water to lower its freezing point
Hazardous	Risky/dangerous
Emergency	A dangerous situation that requires immediate action
Bang	A sudden loud, sharp noise
Yelp	A short, sharp cry, especially of pain or alarm
Trembling	To shake slightly/short movements from fear
Rushing	Moving with urgent haste/fast
Couch	A type of high bed/sofa
Crouch	Adopt a position where the knees are bent and the upper body is brought forward and down
Kennel	A small shelter for a dog
Fright	A sudden intense feeling of fear
Tollgate	A gate across a road or bridge at which travellers must stop and pay
Sturdy	Strong
Groan	Deep sound
Bridle	a set of leather straps tied around the neck of a horse to control it
Instinct	An innate typically fixed pattern of behavior in animals in response to certain stimuli
A dead stop	A complete and sudden stop
Complexes	Consisting of many different and connected parts
Demand	Ask authoritatively
Establish	Set up on a firm and permanent basis
Decide	Having a clear opinion

Board	Get on or into a vehicle
Console	Comfort someone at the time of grief
Exchange	Give something and receive something
Competition	An event or contest
Affected	Cause a change in someone or something
Nervously	In an anxious or uneasy manner
Astounded	Shocked or greatly surprised
Hesitatingly	To be reluctant or wait to act because of fear
Dumbfounded	Speechless with amazement
Dropped	The act of a person or thing that drops
Kindness	Humble
Bloom	Come into
Tiniest	Smallest
Forgotten	Out of mind
Deserve	Be qualified for
Boomerang	Come back to the person who threw it
Medication	A form of medicine that is used to treat
Incredible	Unbelievable
Anticipating	Expecting
Screw gauge	A measuring tool
Browse	To scan/to casually look through in order to find items of interest
Frightened	Scared
Bother	To disturb or annoy
Cyber	Relating to or characteristic of culture of computers, information technology and virtual reality
Aggressive	Prone to behave in a way that involves attacking or arguing
Beneficial	Helpful or good to something or someone
Brainy	Very intelligent
Absent-minded	Being forgetful
Vanish	Disappear
Dreadful	Unpleasant
Gobbled	Ate hastily or greedily
Erratically	Unsteadily or unpredictably
Squirm	To twist the body in discomfort
Nap	To sleep for a short period of time
Wonder	Surprised
Offline	Not connected to the internet

Shriek	To scream in a sudden fright
Imposter	Someone who attempts to deceive by using an assumed name or identity
Confide	To trust
Cybersafety	To use phone and internet in a safe and responsible way
Cybercrime	Criminal activities done using computers or the internet
Scary	Frightening

Emulate	To match or surpass typically by imitation
Overawed	Impressed so much that they are silent or inhibited
Induction	The action or process of including someone in an organisation
Rigorous	Extremely thorough and careful
Nuances	Subtle changes in or shades of meaning, expression or sound
Pursue	Follow or chase
Stamina	The ability to sustain or prolong physical and mental effort
Kitbag	A long cylindrical canvas bag
Stride	A step or stage in progress towards an aim
Embarrassment	A feeling of self-conscious, shame or awkwardness
Melee	A confused crowd of people
Transpire	Come to be known/revealed
Farsightedness	Showing a prudent awareness of future possibilities
Bunked	To make oneself absent from a class or session
Queer	Strange, odd
Harness	Straps and fittings by which a horse is fastened to a cart or carriage
Frozen	In ice form
Sweep	To move swiftly and smoothly
Downy	Soft and fluffy
Flake	A small piece of snowflake
Tit-bit	A small piece of tasty food
Wagging	Moving or causing to move rapidly to and fro
Covetous	Having or showing a great desire to possess something belonging to

	someone else
Oblige	Make (someone) legally or morally bound to do something
Mortar	A hard, strong bound in which substances are crushed to powder
Withered	Become dry and shriveled
Turnstile	A mechanical gate consisting of revolving horizontal arms fixed to a vertical post, allowing only one person at a time to passthrough
Hollyhocks	A tall Eurasian plant of the mallow family, with large showy flowers
Colonel	A rank of officer in the army
Brigadier	A rank of officer in the army above the Colonel
Trapeze	A horizontal bar hanging by two ropes and free to swing, used by acrobats in a circus
Muttered	To utter words in a low tone
Slithered	Slide or slip unsteadily on a loose or slippery surface
Pruning	The act of trimming a plant
Bougainvillea	An ornamental shrubby climbing plant that is widely cultivated in tropics
Chiming	Making melodious ringing sounds, typically to indicate the time
Budgerigars	A small Australian bird of the parrot family, often kept in a cage as a pet
Cranking	The act of turning a handle to start an engine
Sprightliness	Lively and full of energy
Wrath	Anger
Foe	Enemy
Deceitful	Cunning, treacherous
Wiles	Tricks
Veiled	Covered
Crinkly	With many folds or lines
Awfully	Very extremely
Attic	A space just below the roof used as a storeroom
Scornful	Feeling or expressing contempt
Loftily	Something that is done in a proud or haughty manner

Century	A period of one hundred years
Nonchalantly	In a casually calm and relaxed manner
Stamping	Bringing down (one's foot) heavily on the ground
Cloudburst	A sudden violent rainstorm
Pitcher	A large jug
Gasp	Catch one's breath with an open mouth, owing to pain or astonishment
Shudder	Shiver typically as a result of fear or revulsion
Hark	Listen, pay attention
Thumping	hitting or striking heavily, especially with the fist or a blunt instrument
Jab	To poke or thrust abruptly or sharply with a short, quick blow
Crust	The brown, hard outer portion or surface
Leprous	Covered with scales
Hide	The strong thick outer skin
Miniature	Very small
Rickety	Structure or piece of equipment poorly made and likely to collapse
Tremor	A slight earthquake
Devastation	The state of being decayed or destroyed
Haphazardly	In a random manner
Debris	Scattered pieces of rubbish or remains
Pyres	A heap of burnable material for burning a corpse as part of a funeral ceremony
Docks	an enclosed area of water in a port for the loading, unloading and repair of ships
Concealed	The act of keeping something secret or hidden
Blabbing	To reveal secrets indiscreetly and thoughtlessly
Pips	Small hard seeds in a fruit
Chunks	Thick large pieces of something
Parlour	A tidy room in a house used for entertaining guests
Winding	A twisting movement or course

Weary	Very tired, especially from hard work
Pantry	A room where beverages, food and dishes are stored
Subtle	Delicate or faint and mysterious
Flattering	To praise or compliment insincerely
Counsellor	A person who advises
Infatuated	Inspired with an intense but short-lived passion or admiration for someone or something
Plunge	An act of casting or thrusting forcibly or suddenly into something liquid
Quack	A fraudulent or ignorant pretender to medical skill
Professing	Often claiming falsely that one has a quality or feeling
Frenzy	A state of uncontrolled excitement
Somersaults	An acrobatic movement either forward or backward in which the body rolls end over end, makes a complete revolution
Petrified	Extremely frightened
Elixir	A hypothetical substance believed to maintain life indefinitely/a substance believed to cure all ills
Billowing	Characterised by great swelling waves or surges
Teeming	Abundantly filled, especially with living things
Trickling	To flow slowly and without force
Precipitate	A solid substance that is produced from a liquid during a chemical process
Crust	A hard outer covering of something
Catchment	A structure, such as a basin or a reservoir, used for collecting or draining water
Barges	a longboat with a flat bottom, used for carrying freight on rivers
Foliage	A cluster of leaves, flowers and branches
Glancing	Touching or hitting something lightly from the side, without causing much damage
Swelling	Becoming greater in intensity or volume
Rose-banks	Riverbanks where roses (flowers) appear along
Impetuous	Acting quickly and without thought or care

Tending	Going in a particular way
Headlong	With the head first and the rest of the body following
Hath	The third person singular form of the word ‘have’ in the past
Eternity	Life continuing without end after death
Stumpy	Short and thick
Bawled	Cried noisily
Procured	Obtained
Prodded	Dug, poked
Droll	Curious and amusing
Pudgy	Short and fat
Formidable	Dangerous
Roistering	Celebrating noisily
Stalked	Walked stiffly with pride
Saucy	Cheeky, impertinent
Hazer	A person who drives cattle while on horseback
Confounded	Confused
Ignominiously	Shamefully
Conscientiously	Carefully and meticulously
Feigned	Faked/not genuine
Absurd	Stupid and unreasonable, silly in a humorous way
Infinity	Unlimited space, time, amount; a number large beyond any limit
Intriguing	Very interesting because of being unusual or mysterious
Prodigy	A child who shows a great ability at a young age
Dingy	A dark and dirty place
Physiology	The branch of biology that deals with the normal functions of living organisms and their parts
Unkempt	Not neat/cared for
Uncouth	Behaving in an unpleasant way
Conjecture	An opinion or conclusion formed on the basis of incomplete information

Discrepancy	An illogical or surprising lack of compatibility or similarity between two or more facts
Distinguished	Used to describe a person, respected and admired for excellence
Devouring	Destructively consuming
Disembark	To leave a ship/aircraft after a journey
Emaciated	Very thin and weak, usually because of illness or extreme hunger
Agonising	Causing extreme physical or mental pain
Rampaging	Going through an area making a lot of noise and causing damage
Chore	A routine task, especially a household one
Orchard	A piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees
Quartz	A hard, transparent mineral substance, used in making electronic equipment
Exotic	Unusual and exciting
Void	A completely empty space
Confronted	To face, meet or deal with a difficult situation or person
Departure	The action of leaving, especially to start a journey
Sermon	Ceremony in which a priest gives a talk on a religious or moral subject
Fascinated	Extremely attracted
Deed	A brave or noble act
Starving	Suffering or dying from hunger
Oppressed	Governed in an unfair and cruel way and prevented from having opportunities and freedom
Sacred	Considered to be holy and deserving respect
Serene	Peaceful and calm
Unruffled	Not nervous or worried, usually despite a difficult situation
Convention	A large formal meeting of people who have a similar interest
Shatter	To break suddenly into very small pieces
Astray	Away from the correct path or correct way of doing something
Mirth	Laughter, humour or happiness
Comrade	A friend
Truce	An agreement to stop fighting or arguing for a period of time

Dugout	A trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops
Carols	A religious folk song or popular hymn, particularly one associated with Christmas
Trench	A long, narrow ditch
Maim	Injure or wound seriously and leave permanent damage to body or parts
Splatter	A small quantity of something moist or liquid
Slog	Work hard over a period of time
Muck	Dirt, rubbish or waste matter
Stumble	Trip or momentarily lose one's balance; almost fall
Bewilderment	A feeling of being perplexed and confused

Ledge	A narrow shelf that juts out from a vertical surface
Shrilly	Producing a high-pitched and piercing voice or sound
Herring	A long silverfish that swims in large groups in the sea
Devour	To eat something eagerly and in large amounts, so that nothing is left
Cackle	A sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen, goose or seagull
Mackerel	A sea fish with a strong taste, often used as a food
Gnaw	To bite or chew something repeatedly
Trot	To run at a moderate pace with short steps
Precipice	A very steep side of a cliff or a mountain
Whet	To sharpen
Preening	Cleaning feathers with beak
Plaintively	Sadly, calling in a sad way
Swoop	To move very quickly and easily through the air
Beckoning	Making a gesture with the hand or head to encourage someone to approach or follow
Mourning	Feeling or expressing great sadness
Veils	To hide or cover something so that you cannot see it clearly or understand it
Crown	A prize or position offered for being the best
Quest	A long search for something that is difficult to find
Unreluctant	Willing to do something

Tormenting	Making someone suffer or worry a lot
Dreadful	Extremely bad or unpleasant
Duke	A man of very high social rank in some European countries/a king
Deprive	To take something important or necessary away from someone
Resistance	The act of fighting against something
Fatigue	Extreme tiredness
Vexation	Worry or anger
Famished	Extremely hungry
Voracious	Very eager for something
Repent	To be very sorry for something bad you have done
Hullabaloo	Lot of loud noise made by people who are excited
Patrolman	A patrolling police officer
Attic	A space or room inside or partly inside the roof of a building
Slamming	Shutting a door or window forcefully and loudly
Gruffly	Sadly
Intuitively	Without conscious reasoning, instinctively
Whammed	Struck something forcefully
Bevelled	Reduced to a slopping edge
Rending	Tearing to pieces
Yanked	Pulled with a jerk
Zither	A musical instrument consisting of a flat wooden soundbox with numerous strings stretched across it, placed horizontally and played with fingers
Guinea pig	A domesticated tailless South American rodent originally raised for food
Hysterical	Affected by wildly uncontrolled emotion
Creaking	Making a squeaking sound when being moved
Indignant	Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is perceived as unfair treatment
Holster	A holder made of leather for carrying handgun
Rafter	A beam forming part of the internal framework of a roof
Deserter	A person who leaves the armed force without permission

Discontent	Dissatisfaction with one's circumstances
Amiss	Not quite right
Growl	Make a low guttural sound in the throat
Grumble	A complaint about something in a bad-tempered way
Gloomy	To appear depressing or frightening
Queerest	The strangest or the most unusual
Acknowledge	Accept or admit the existence or truth of
Terrible	Extremely bad or serious
Wandering	Walking or moving in a leisurely or aimless way
Aboriginal	Native, local
Sarcasm	Use of irony to mock or convey contempt
Fringed	Bordered
Plumage	A bird's feather collectively
Sludgiest	Wet mud
Grumpiness	Bad-tempered
Squirt	Spray
Coyote	A wolf like wild dog, native to North America
Streaks	Line, strap
Tantrum	Outburst, flare-up
Crinkly	Wrinkly
Circumnavigate	To travel all the way around something, especially the earth
Indigenously	Naturally/innately/inherently
Consonance	Agreement or compatibility between opinions or actions
Skippered	To act as a master or captain of a vessel especially a small boat
Replenishment	Restoration of a stock or supply to a former level or condition
Apprehensive	Anxious or fearful that something bad or unpleasant will happen
Contention	Strenuous effort/struggling together in opposition
Auxiliary	Additional/used as a reserve or substitute in case of need
Anticipate	To foresee/to realise beforehand/to expect/be sure of
Bio-luminescence	The production of light by living organisms
Morale	Emotional or mental condition with

	respect to confidence especially in the face of hardships
Innate	Inborn and natural
Stake	Risk
Persistence	Determination
Sigh	Expressing grief
Mess with	To tease or play a joke
Prankster	A person who acts mischievous
Groans	Complaints and grumbles
Moans	Grieves
Carving	An act of cutting a shape or pattern into wood or stone
Robe	A long, loose outer garment reaching the ankles
Bowed	Bending the body forwards from the waist, especially to show respect for someone
Bifurcated	Divided into two
Revive	To bring something back to life
Soothing	Making someone feel calm
Rustic	Typical of the countryside
Dilated	Widened than usual
Ascertained	Confirmed
Overwrought	State of being upset
Attic	The space or room at the top of a building, under the roof
Crumbled	Broken
Spire	A tall, pointed structure on top of a building, especially on top of a church tower
Unperturbed	Undisturbed
Affluent	Wealthy
Accustomed to	Be used to
Gay	Glad, joyful
Crumb	Piece of bread
Famine	Extreme scarcity of food
Miserly	Hesitant to spend money
Quoth	Said
Hastily	Hurriedly
Warrant	Guarantee, promise

Despotic	Tyrannical, cruel
Proclamation	Announcement
Barbarous	Extremely brutal or mercilessly harsh
Abandon	Desert, give up completely
Reverence	Deep respect
Mandate	An official order
Summit	The topmost point of a hill or mountain
Injunction	An order restraining someone from performing an act
Shriveled	Wrinkled and contracted due to old age or due to strain
Gravely	Seriously
Grapple	To fight, especially in order to win something
Cerebral palsy	Permanent tightening of the muscles caused by damage to the brain
Dragon dictate	A software that recognises speech and converts it to text
Assistive technologist	A person who assists with technological gadgets to overcome disability
Gaze	Stare at something for a long time
Liberator communication device	A special device used to communicate with eye movements
Inclusion	The act of including someone or something
Cloister	Enclosed by
Collaborative process	Produced by or involving two or more parties working together
Furnace	An enclosed structure in which material is heated to very high temperatures
Wrought	Beaten out of shape by hammering
Gauge	An instrument that measures perfection in appearance and quality
Thousandth	A fraction of thousand
Haul	Pull or drag with effort or force
Comprehend	Grasp, understand
Vanish	Disappear suddenly and completely
Phototelegrams	A telegraphic transmission including images
Jovians	Inhabitants of the Jupiter
Inhabitants	A person or animal that lives in or occupies a place

Valet	A man's personal male attendant, who is responsible for his clothes and appearance
Chirping	Making a short, sharp high pitched sound (usually by small birds or insects)
Bustle	Move in an energetic manner
Unison	A simultaneous utterance of words
Rapping	Striking with a series of rapid audible blows
Thumbed	A book which has been read often and bearing the marks of frequent handling
Cranky	Strange
Gaunt	Lean, especially because of suffering, hunger or age
Twitched	Give short, sudden jerking movements
Contagious	Spreading of a disease from one person to another by direct contact
Groan	Make a deep inarticulate sound conveying pain or despair
Plague	A contagious bacterial disease characterized by fever
Bolted	Closed the door with a bar that slides into a socket
Mantlepiece	A structure of wood or marble above or around the fireplace
Delirious	A disturbed state of mind characterised by restlessness
Frail	Weak and delicate
Startled	Felt sudden shock or alarm
Scuffle	To have a sudden short fight
Ingenious	Clever, original and inventive
Mania	An extensive, persistent desire, an obsession
Malicious	Spiteful, intended to harm or upset someone
Queer	Strange, odd
Appalled	Horried, shocked
Oddity	The quality being strange or peculiar
Closet	Cupboard
Incredible	Impossible to believe
Contrive	Cook up, hatch a plan by the deliberate use of skills
Despotic	Tyrannical, autocratic
Avarice	Extreme greed for wealth
Jest	A joke

3. ANTONYMS

Abandon	x	Retain
Able	x	Unable
Absence	x	Presence
Abundance	x	Scarcity
Accumulated	x	Dissipate
Achievement	x	Failure
Admire	x	Abhor
Advantage	x	Disadvantage
After	x	Before
Agitated	x	Calm
Always	x	Never
Ancient	x	Modern
Annoy	x	Amuse
Appreciated	x	Misapprehend
Artificial	x	Natural
Ascend	x	Descend
Assemble	x	Disperse
Balance	x	Imbalance
Beautiful	x	Ugly
Belief	x	Disbelief
Better	x	Worse
Brave	x	Cowardly
Bright	x	Dark
Broad	x	Narrow
Certain	x	Uncertain/doubtful
Charming	x	Repulsive
Clean	x	Dirty
Clear	x	Vague
Close	x	Open
Comfort	x	Discomfort
Commence	x	Close
Contemn	x	Admire
Continuous	x	Discrete
Creative	x	Destructive
Curse	x	Bless

Danger	x	Safety
Death	x	Birth
Definite	x	Indefinite
Defy	x	Obey
Delusive	x	Real
Departure	x	Arrival
Desirable	x	Undesirable
Difficult	x	Easy
Dignify	x	Degrade
Diminish	x	Magnify
Disappear	x	Appear
Discipline	x	Indiscipline
Disgrace	x	Honour
Domestic	x	Wild
Dreary	x	Cheerful
Eager	x	Indifferent
Easy	x	Difficult
Effective	x	Ineffective
Efficiently	x	Inefficiently
Empty	x	Full
End	x	Begin
Erase	x	Record
External	x	Internal
Exterior	x	Interior
Famous	x	Notorious
Fascinating	x	awful
Forget	x	Remember
Fortunate	x	Unfortunate
Frail	x	Sturdy/strong
Fury	x	Calm
Gentle	x	Rough
Give	x	Take
Glorify	x	Defame
Grateful	x	Ungrateful
Happy	x	Sad
Harmonious	x	Discordant
Immediately	x	Later
Important	x	Unimportant

Impressive	x	Ridiculous
Imprison	x	Release
Include	x	Exclude
Interesting	x	Boring
Inward	x	Outward
Kindness	x	Cruelty
Lazy	x	Diligent
Magnificent	x	Vulgar
Majestic	x	Lowly
Minimum	x	Maximum
Neglect	x	Care
Notorious	x	Famous
Obey	x	Disobey
Obscure	x	Clear/bright
Optimist	x	Pessimist
Panic	x	Calmness
Possible	x	Impossible
Private	x	Public
Proud	x	Humble
Refuse	x	Accept
Regular	x	Irregular
Respect	x	Scorn
Rich	x	Poor
Rude	x	Polite
Strange	x	Common
Stupid	x	Wise
Sturdy	x	Fragile
Sublime	x	Low/base
Sudden	x	Gradual
Tragedy	x	Comedy
Terrify	x	Pacify
Unique	x	Common
Vanish	x	Appear
Veteran	x	Novice
Vile	x	Worthy
Vindictive	x	Forgiving
Warmth	x	Coolness
Whole	x	Part
Withhold	x	Release

Match each word with its antonyms.

- 1. shady (a) misery
- 2. bored (b) calm
- 3. glee (c) interested
- 4. panic (d) slow
- 5. hasty (e) sunny

Answers

- 1 - (e)
- 2 - (c)
- 3 - (a)
- 4 - (b)
- 5 - (d)

Add a prefix or suffix to the following words and find their antonyms.

- 1. privileged
- 2. animate
- 3. discriminate
- 4. empty
- 5. communicate
- 6. learn

Answers

- 1. Privileged × Underprivileged
- 2. Animate × Inanimate
- 3. Discriminate × Indiscriminate
- 4. Empty × Unempty
- 5. Communicate × Miscommunicate
- 6. Learn × Unlearn

Find the antonym for the following words.

- 1. delight
- 2. disgrace
- 3. careless
- 4. secret
- 5. confine

Answers

- 1. Delight x Sorrow
- 2. Disgrace x Honour
- 3. Careless x Careful
- 4. Secret x Open
- 5. Confine x Free

Choose correct antonyms for the words given in italic.

- 1. Ajay *suffered* an injury.
a) sorrow b) endure
c) hurt d) mourn
- 2. Ajay *mastered* the techniques of painting.
a) skilled b) proficient
c) unskilled d) experienced
- 3. Ilavazhagi *won* the world championship in 2008.
a) win b) succeed
c) lost d) well-skilled

Answers

1. b) endure
2. c) unskilled
3. c) defeat

Choose the correct antonym for the italicised word.

1. His grandmother was very *kind* to him.
a) affectionate b) loving
c) disrespectful d) cruel
2. The boy seemed to have a *taste* for mathematics.
a) delicious b) sweet
c) distaste d) against
3. Isaac *possessed* a wonderful faculty of acquiring knowledge.
a) owned b) controlled
c) lacks d) have

Answers

1. d) cruel
2. c) distaste
3. c) lacks

Choose the correct antonyms for the italicised word.

1. Karan visited his *ancestral* village.
a) offspring b) family
c) house d) relative
2. We should use our mobile *safely*.
a) unsafely b) securely
c) protect d) save
3. Medicine should be *stored*.
a) consumed b) deleted
c) preserved d) registered
4. The neem tree provided *shelter* to many birds.
a) residence b) unprotection
c) home d) security
5. It is the *latest* mobile.
a) updated b) outdated
c) new d) modern

Answers

1. a) offspring
2. a) unsafely
3. b) deleted
4. b) unprotection
5. b) outdated

Choose the correct antonyms for the italicised words.

1. The explosion had *weakened* the building's foundations.
a) dreary b) dull
c) strengthen d) weak
2. A *stranger* was roaming around the street.
a) well-known b) newcomer
c) unknown d) foreigner

3. Vairavan is having a spot of *bother* with the law.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) worry | b) annoy |
| c) pester | d) please |

4. He asked the manager to *improve* the facility in the hall.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a) amenity | b) comfort |
| c) uneasy | d) shortcoming |

5. A good diet is *beneficial* to health.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) benefit | b) helpful |
| c) harmful | d) useful |

Answers

1. c) strengthen
2. a) well known
3. a) worry
4. b) comfort
5. c) harmful

Match the correct antonyms for the given words.

1. concentrate - incomplete
2. inevitable - distract
3. occasional - wise
4. complete - continual
5. insane - preventable

Answers

1. concentrate - distract
2. inevitable - preventable
3. occasional - continual
4. complete - incomplete
5. insane - wise

Find the antonyms for the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. Seventeen oranges were hidden in the narrator's pockets.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) exposed | b) masked |
| c) concealed | d) buried |

2. Clem Jones was ordered to open the box.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) prepared | b) arranged |
| c) forced | d) requested |

3. Pongo locked the narrator inside the cabin.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a) closed | b) sealed |
| c) released | d) chocked |

4. Pongo carefully searched the narrator's pockets.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) attentively | b) carelessly |
| c) cautiously | d) strictly |

5. The narrator of the story felt very sick for a week.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) healthy | b) disordered |
| c) feeble | d) unhealthy |

Answers

1. (a) exposed
2. (d) requested
3. (c) released
4. (b) carelessly
5. (a) healthy

Match the word with its antonym.

- 1. distribute - trivial
- 2. infinite - sorrow
- 3. significant - collect
- 4. delight - clean
- 5. unkempt - conclude
- 6. initiate - fact
- 7. conjecture - measurable

Answers

- 1. distribute -collect
- 2. infinite -measurable
- 3. significant - trivial
- 4. delight -sorrow
- 5. unkempt - clean
- 6. initiate -conclude
- 7. conjecture -fact

Find out the antonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

- 1. ...which are not to be despised.
a) hated b) liked
c) respected d) defeated
- 2. One does not feel wise, braver or more optimistic.
a) opportunistic b) cheerful
c) realistic d) pessimistic
- 3. Not the flat, shallow type...
a) narrow b) wide
c) deep d) direct
- 4. Predicting the arrival of visitors...
a) journey b) departure
c) migration d) perusal
- 5. ...but they are sufficient to show how subtilized the whole business has become.
a) enough b) suffocative
c) inadequate d) submissive

Answers

- 1. b) liked
- 2. d) pessimistic
- 3. c) deep
- 4. b) departure
- 5. c) inadequate

4. Prefix & Suffix

Prefix

A prefix is a letter or a group of letters that is added to the beginning of a word in order to modify its meaning. They modify the meaning of the words to which they are added.

Prefix and their examples

A-	Aside, apolitical abroad, ashore, asleep
Ambi-	Ambidextrous
Auto-	Autobiography, automotive
Mis-	Mislead, misdeed, misuse, misinterpret
Dis-	Disagreement, distrust, dislike
Dia-	Diametre
For-, fore-	Forgive, foresee, foretell, forecast
Counter-	Counter-clockwise
Im-	Immortal, immobile, imprudent
In-	Income, inland
En-	Enable, entrust, enact
Em-	Empower
Over-	Overlook, overflow, overwork
Il-	Illogical, illegal
Co-, cor-	Co-operation, coexist, correlation
Un-	Unaware, undo, unable
Inter-	International
De-	Decode, defame
Ex-, extra-	Extract, extravagant, extraordinary
Under-	Underestimate, undergo, underground
With-	Withstand, withdraw, withhold
Anti-	Antiwar, anticipate
Uni-	Uniform, unilateral
Pro-	Pronoun, proclaim
Hyper-	Hypersensitive, hyperactive
Re-	Reorganise, redo, return
Semi-	Semicircle, semiannual
Sub-	Submarine
Out-	Outcast
Micro-	Microbiology, microscope
Tele-	Telephone

Suffix

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters linked to the end of a word. By adding suffixes, the grammatical function of the words gets changed.

Suffix and their examples

-ile	Projectile, volatile
-ling	Princeling, duckling, hireling, darling, weakling
-let	Booklet, leaflet, eaglet
-ette	Novelette, kitchenette
-ity	Visibility, ability, durability, sensibility, capability, ductility
-ise	Popularise, familiarise, criticise, vandalise, publicise, verbalise, exercise
-ly	Slowly, sweetly, frequently, immediately, hopefully, sadly
-ful	Scornful, doubtful, joyful, fruitful, hopeful
-ster	Youngster, spinster, songster
-hood	Adulthood, childhood, manhood
-ism	Fanaticism, feminism, patriotism
-ish	Foolish, childish, reddish, publish, punish, banish, nourish
-ion, ous	- Abduction, Digestion courageous, adventurous, copious
-y	Thirsty, healthy, slimly, greedy, needy, rocky, muddy, dirty, victory, misery
-ness	Happiness, sadness, darkness, boldness, goodness, sweetness
-ment	Appointment, punishment, judgement, improvement
-less	Hopeless, cordless, fearless, senseless, boundless
-cracy	Democracy, aristocracy
-ship	Friendship, hardship
-graph	Autograph
-like	Childlike
-ist	Artist, chemist
-ward	Downward, upward
-able	Honourable
-ous	Dangerous, onerous
-logy	Theology, pathology, zoology, biology, astrology, sociology
-al	Comical, national, fatal, legal, mortal
-ate	Fortunate, temperate, advocate
-eer	Engineer

-ion	Action, abduction, union
-ice	Service, cowardice
-ure	Pleasure, exposure
-mony	Harmony, testimony, matrimony
-cy	Fancy, lunacy, bankruptcy
-age	Bondage, marriage, leakage, package

5. Articles

The words ‘a’, ‘an’ and ‘the’ are known as articles. ‘A’ and ‘an’ are singular and are known as indefinite articles. ‘The’ is a definite article as it specifies the thing or person spoken of. ‘The’ may be singular or plural.

Article ‘a’

We use the article ‘a’ with singular nouns and adjectives, which begin with a consonant sound.

Example: a computer, a unit (yu+nit), a wonderful artist, a good boy, a book, a beautiful girl

Article ‘a’ is also used to show a kind, class or species.

Example: A cow is a useful animal.

Sometimes, article ‘a’ is used to show rank, profession or community.

Example: a nurse, a teacher

Article ‘an’

We use the article ‘an’ with singular nouns and adjectives, which begin with a vowel sound.

Example: an artist, an MLA (em.el.a), an honest shopkeeper, an umbrella, an egg, an honest man (The letter ‘h’ is silent here and begins with a vowel sound)

It is clear that the usage of the indefinite article ‘an’ is based on the beginning vowel sound and not the vowel letter.

Example: a European lady (‘Yu’ sound), A One-hundred note (‘W’ sound), A University (‘Yu’ sound)

If certain abbreviations begin with a vowel sound though they have consonants at the beginning, we write the article ‘an’ before them.

Example: an MP (the consonant ‘M’ is pronounced as ‘em’ and also begins with a vowel sound), an MA, an MLA

The article ‘a’ is often used with particular phrases.

Example: a noise, a pity, a pleasure, a headache, in a hurry, a pair, in a loud voice, a nuisance

Rules for Using the Definite Article ‘The’

Article ‘the’ is used to refer to a person or thing mentioned/known.

Example: **The** man you met yesterday is already a retired official.

It is used before a noun which is repeated after it has been introduced once.

Example: Once there was **a fox** in the forest. **The fox** was very cunning.

It is used when a singular noun represents the whole class.

Example: **The dog** is a faithful animal.

It is used with nouns which are names of unique things.

Example: **the** Earth, **the** Sun, **the** sky, **the** moon

It is used with words like first, third, last and same.

Example: **the** first row, **the** next room, **the** third boy, **the** same book

It is used with the names of rivers, seas and oceans.

Example: **The** Brahmaputra, **The** Pacific Ocean, **The** Indian Ocean, **The** Red Sea

It is used with the names of the mountain ranges.

Example: **The** Alps, **The** Himalayas, **The** Nilgiri Hills

It is used with the names of trains, ships and aeroplanes.

Example: **The** Shatabdi Express, **The** British Airways

It is used with the names of holy books and scriptures.

Example: **The** Quran, **The** Upanishads, **The** Vedas

It is used with the names of newspapers.

Example: **The** Times of India, **The** Hindustan Times

It is used before the name of the musical instruments.

Example: **the** guitar, **the** violin

It is used with the names of historical monuments and well-known buildings.

Examples: **The** Red Fort, **The** Golconda Fort

It is used before adjectives in the comparative degree.

Example: **The** older he grew, **the** wiser he became.

It is used with superlatives.

Example: **the** hottest planet, **the** oldest man, the lowest point

It is used with the names of countries, if the name contains common nouns like states or kingdom.

Example: **The** United Kingdom, **The** United States Of America

It is used before an adjective when it represents a class.

Example: **the** rich, **the** underprivileged

It is used before a noun to show a unit of measurement.

Example: Milk is sold by **the** litre and eggs are sold by the dozen

Repetition of Article 'The'

The singer and **the** lyricist **were** present at the occasion.

The singer and lyricist **was** present at the occasion.

The first sentence where **the** has been used twice speaks of two different persons — one is a singer and **the** other a lyricist. The second sentence suggests that the same person is both a singer and lyricist.

Omission of Articles

1. A non-specific uncountable noun

Example: I drink coffee.

2. A non-specific plural noun

Example: I love children.

3. Before a proper noun

Examples: Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu.

X India is a democratic country.

4. Before an abstract noun

Examples: Anger is dangerous.

Wisdom is the gift of God.

5. Before the name of a language

Example: English is an international language.

6. Before the names of materials

Example: Gold is one of the costliest metals.

7. Before common nouns (used in their widest sense)

Example: What kind of book is this?

8. Before common nouns ('the' is not used in pairs)

Examples: husband and wife, father and mother

Some nouns can be counted and they are called countable nouns. Some cannot be counted and they are called uncountable nouns.

We use 'a' or 'an' only before countable nouns.

Examples:

A leaf fell off the tree. (countable)

Rain can cause flooding. (uncountable)

We use 'the' with uncountable nouns when it is clear to the reader which things we are referring to. We do not use 'the' with uncountable nouns when we are talking in general.

(Uncountable nouns do not take the plural forms).

Examples:

The rice in this supermarket is good. **Rice** is the staple food of Asians.

The word 'some' can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns in the following ways.

Examples:

I want some apples.

I want some papers.

Note:

Words beginning with consonant letters do not always begin with consonant sounds.

Similarly, words beginning with vowel letters do not always begin with vowel sounds.

Examples:

Honour (sounds like onour)

European (sounds like yuropean)

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

- 1. Copper is _____ useful metal.
- 2. _____ reindeer is a native of Norway.
- 3. Honest men speak _____ truth.
- 4. Do you see _____ blue sky?
- 5. Varanasi is _____ holy city.
- 6. He returned after _____ hour.
- 7. _____ school will shortly close for the Puja holidays.
- 8. _____ sun shines brightly.
- 9. I first met him _____ year ago.
- 10. Yesterday, _____ European called at my office.
- 11. _____ Ganga is _____ sacred river.
- 12. You are _____ fool to say that.
- 13. French is _____ easy language.
- 14. Who is _____ girl sitting there?
- 15. Which is _____ longest river in India?
- 16. She is _____ untidy girl.
- 17. The children found _____ egg in the nest.
- 18. I bought _____ horse, _____ ox and _____ buffalo.
- 19. English is _____ language of _____ people of England.
- 20. Let us discuss _____ matter seriously.
- 21. John got _____ best present.
- 22. He looks as stupid as _____ owl.
- 23. He is _____ honour to this profession.
- 24. India is one of _____ most industrial countries in Asia.
- 25. Sri Lanka is _____ island.
- 26. The doctor says that it is _____ helpless case.
- 27. I like to live in _____ open air.
- 28. _____ opportunity missed is lost forever.
- 29. _____ one rupee note has become rare now.
- 30. Mohan is _____ university scholar.
- 31. Prabhakar is _____ S.P.
- 32. Don't be _____ nuisance to your mother.
- 33. He set _____ example to others.
- 34. It is _____ pity that old people are not cared by their own children.
- 35. Every child jumps with joy at the sight of _____ elephant.
- 36. I went to _____ airport to catch a flight to Delhi.

- 37. She has returned home for _____ moment's rest.
- 38. Please hand me _____ autobiography
- 39. _____ man is mortal.
- 40. The baby rolled under _____ chair which was nearby.

Answers			
1.	a	21.	the
2.	the	22.	an
3.	the	23.	an
4.	the	24.	the
5.	a	25.	an
6.	an	26.	a
7.	the	27.	the
8.	the	28.	a
9.	a	29.	a
10.	a	30.	a
11.	The, a	31.	an
12.	A	32.	a
13.	An	33.	an
14.	The	34.	a
15.	The	35.	an
16.	An	36.	the
17.	An	37.	a
18.	a, an, a	38.	an
19.	the, the	39.	No article
20.	the	40.	the

Model 1

Nagarajan and Dhanalakshmi want to buy a new house. They have come to see a house for sale. Complete the conversation below by adding suitable articles.

Nagarajan: Well, here we are, No. 8, Kaveri Street. I think this is _____ house we saw online. What do you think of _____ location?

Dhanalakshmi: It is in _____ nice neighbourhood and it's close to the railway station.

Nagarajan: _____ bus stop is not too far away.

Dhanalakshmi: How many rooms are there?

Nagarajan: There are three rooms, _____ kitchen and _____ balcony.

Dhanalakshmi: There is _____ lawn behind _____ house, right?

Nagarajan: That's right. _____ lawn is actually quite large. Did you see any photos of _____ living room online? What does it look like?

Dhanalakshmi: _____ living room looks great. It looks bright and airy. It has _____ nice view of _____ hills. But _____ kitchen looks _____ little small.

Nagarajan: I remember you said there isn't _____ storeroom, right?

Dhanalakshmi: No, but there is _____ attic, where we can store things.

Nagarajan: I hope this house is _____ better option.

Dhanalakshmi: Let's wait for _____ real estate agent.
She said she would be here at three o'clock.

Nagarajan: Look, there she is!

Answers

Nagarajan: Well, here we are, No.8, Kaveri Street. I think this is the house we saw online. What do you think of the location?

Dhanalakshmi: It is in a nice neighbourhood and it's close to the railway station.

Nagarajan: The bus stop is not too far away.

Dhanalakshmi: How many rooms are there?

Nagarajan: There are three rooms, a kitchen and a balcony.

Dhanalakshmi: There is a lawn behind the house, right?

Nagarajan: That's right. The lawn is actually quite large. Did you see any photos of the living room online? What does it look like?

Dhanalakshmi: The living room looks great. It looks bright and airy. It has a nice view of the hills. But the kitchen looks a little small.

Nagarajan: I remember you said there isn't a storeroom, right?

Dhanalakshmi: No, but there is an attic where we can store things.

Nagarajan: I hope this house is a better option.

Dhanalakshmi: Let's wait for the real estate agent. She said she would be here at three o'clock.

Nagarajan: Look, there she is!

Model 2

Read the paragraph below and fill in the blanks using suitable articles.

It is said that (1) _____ computer is (2) _____ electronic extension of the human brain. Therefore, in principle, (3) _____ computer can do all those activities which (4) _____ human brain can do. Today, computers are found to be (5) _____ most useful devices as knowledge providers. Another important field of application of computers is (6) _____ development of robots. (7) _____ internet has brought (8) _____ drastic change in communication systems.

Answers

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. a | 2. An | 3. the |
| 4. the | 5. The | 6. the |
| 7. The | 8. a | |

6. Preposition

The word 'preposition' means that which is placed before a noun or a pronoun. It is used to show the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.

Types of Prepositions

Prepositions of Place and Position

They often indicate the position of something with respect to something else or give us information about the place where it is kept or lies.

Examples:

The children are **in** the playground.

The school is **on** Nehru Road.

In the above sentences, '**in**' and '**on**' are prepositions. Some other prepositions of place and position are **above, across, in, at, on, the, right, between, among, behind, below, beside, beyond, near, on the left, under, upon** and **beneath**.

Correct Use of Prepositions of Place

Among & Between

The word '**among**' is used with more than two persons or things. '**Between**' is used with two persons or things.

Examples:

The purse is kept among the bags.

There are no mountains between the Atlantic Ocean and the St. Lawrence river.

On & Upon

The word '**upon**' is used with things in motion whereas both **on** and **upon** can be used while indicating things at rest.

Examples:

The framed photograph is **on** the table.

The dog jumped **upon** the chair.

In & At

The word '**in**' is used to indicate a large area, region and is used while speaking of bigger towns, nations and states. '**At**' is used to refer to a specific point.

Examples: **At** Lajpat Nagar **in** Delhi, **at** Mathura **in** Uttar Pradesh, **at** the end, **at** the corner, **in** the middle, **in** a shop.

The word '**in**' also conveys the idea of something contained.

'**At**' conveys the idea of a general neighbouring area.

Examples:

The pens are **in** the drawer.

I will see you **at** the prime mall.

Over & Above

'**Over**' and '**above**' mean higher than something. We can use either of them sometimes.

Examples:

The eagle flew **over** the tree.

The eagle hovered **above** my head for some time.

'**Over**' can also be used to indicate covering or vertically above.

Examples:

The fan is **over** her head.

The fruit vendor spread a plastic sheet **over** his trolley when it started raining.

Under & Below

Both '**under**' and '**below**' are used to indicate lower than something. We can use either of them.

'**Below**' is also used to suggest being lower in measurement.

Examples:

The humidity was **below** average yesterday.

'**Under**' also indicates vertically below. It also suggests the idea of contact.

Examples:

The villager slept off **under** a tree.

She kept the receipt **under** the table and forgot.

Some prepositions, along with their example sentences, are given below.

The cat is **under** the table.

The book is **on** the table.

The pen is **in** the box.

The ball is **near** the box.

The dog is **behind** the girl.

The house stands **between** two trees.

Prepositions Expressing Relationship in Time

Before - earlier than

After - later than

Come **before** or **after** 8 o'clock.

1. **At** is used with a point of time.

I'll meet you **at** 8 o'clock. (**at** sunrise, **at** dinner)

2. **By** - not later than

We must leave **by** 4 o'clock or we shall not arrive in time.

3. '**During**' is used while the period of time or event is in progress.

Nobody was allowed to go out **during** the examination.

4. '**For**' denotes the time during which an action or state continues

I walk **for** two hours everyday and then I take rest **for** an hour.

5. '**From**' marks the beginning of a period.

The bank will be open **from** 10 o'clock onwards.

6. '**In**' is used for a specific period of time.

In the morning, **in** the evening, **in** January, **in** (the) summer.

Note: We met **in** June last and shall meet again **in** January next.

(or) We met last June and shall meet next January.

7. '**In**' marks the end of a period of time.

I'll call again **in** five minutes. (after an interval of 5 minutes)

8. '**On**' is used before days of the week and dates.

We will meet again **on** Friday.

Note: No preposition is used in, 'We met last Friday and will meet next Friday again.'

9. **Around** - about

I will see you **around** 5 o'clock.

10. **Throughout** - from the beginning to the end of a period

The play went on **throughout** (through, all through) the night.

11. '**Until**' (always replaceable by till) marks the end of a period.

We waited (did not leave) **until** 12 o'clock.

12. '**Within**' suggests that the performance of an action is limited to a certain period.

We must be back **within** (in) fifteen minutes.

Prepositions of Direction

Prepositions of direction denote the direction or movement of persons or things with respect to something else.

Examples:

He jogged **around** the pond.

He swam **across** the British Channel.

In the above examples, '**around**' indicates movement in a circular motion all around the pond. The preposition '**across**' indicates movement from one side to the other of the British Channel.

Some Important Prepositions of Direction

'**Towards**' shows direction and '**to**' indicates the sense of direction.

Examples:

They went **to** the hospital.

The car went **towards** the gate.

'**Into**' indicates movement towards the interior of something.

Examples:

The dolphin jumped **into** the water.

The candidates walked **into** the room for the interview.

'**For**' suggests the beginning of a moment.

Example: Father left **for** office just now.

'**At**' it denotes the point of a place.

Example: They throw the ball **at** me.

'**Against**' shows contact or pressure.

Example: He threw the stone **against** the wall.

From is used to indicate the point of departure.

Example: The doctor has already gone **from** the clinic.

'**Off**' shows separation. It is used to indicate from the surface of down from.

Examples:

She fell **off** the bicycle.

The ball rolled **off** the road.

'**Out of**' is the opposite of 'into'.

Example: The butterfly flew **out of** the window.

Correct Use of Important Prepositions**With & By**

'**With**' relates to the particular object with which the action is done.

'**By**' is used to show the agent or doer of an action.

Examples:

The chair was hit **by** the policemen **with** a stick.

The tree was pruned **by** the gardener **with** a pruner.

Beside & Besides

'**Beside**' means by the side of. '**Besides**' means in addition to.

Examples:

The chair was **beside** the table.

She ate yoghurt **besides** the chocolate cake.

After & In

'**After**' is used to refer to some period of time in the past.

'**In**' is used to indicate some period of time in the future.

Examples:

He will reach there **after** two hours.

She will return to the office **in** an hour.

On time & In time

'**On time**' indicates at the arranged time, neither before nor after the fixed time.

Examples:

I reached the airport **on time**.

He reached the auditorium **in time** for the inaugural speech.

Phrase Prepositions

Sometimes, there are groups of words that are used as prepositions. They are called **phrase prepositions**.

Examples:

In spite of the rough weather, she went for a swim.

The law was framed **in accordance to** the rules given in the constitution.

He tried to please the people **with an eye** to the coming elections.

Some Other Phrase Prepositions

Words like **according to, with a view to, in case of, by means of, regarding, concerning, barring, considering** and **so on** are often used without any noun or pronoun attached to them and do the work of propositions.

Examples:

Regarding the dacoity, an enquiry has been initiated.

Concerning the demand of the labourers, a draft has been prepared.

Exercise

- The public are warned _____ pickpockets.
(a) an (b) of
(c) off (d) none of the above
- Will you walk _____ my parlour?
(a) away (b) from
(c) into (d) none of the above
- Do not cry _____ split milk.
(a) on (b) in
(c) over (d) none of the above
- We cannot live _____ water.
(a) with (b) within
(c) without (d) none of the above
- She is afraid _____ dogs.
(a) of (b) on
(c) with (d) none of the above
- She got tired _____ waiting.
(a) on (b) with
(c) of (d) none of the above
- Age is kind _____ her.
(a) to (b) on
(c) for (d) none of the above
- She spoke _____ me in Urdu.
(a) on (b) to
(c) on (d) none of the above
- I have known her _____ a long time.
(a) for (b) since
(c) in (d) none of the above
- They live _____ the same roof.
(a) over (b) with
(c) under (d) none of the above
- They selected me for the job only _____ merit.
(a) on (b) in
(c) along (d) none of the above
- I am fond _____ music.
(a) on (b) off
(c) of (d) none of the above
- We are going _____ a holiday next week.
(a) in (b) on
(c) for (d) none of the above
- Good people care _____ others.
(a) in (b) for
(c) of (d) none of the above
- The door was fitted _____ a new handle.
(a) with (b) in
(c) on (d) none of the above

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (a)

Choose the most appropriate preposition from the brackets.

- 1. We have been living in Chennai _____ eight years. (for/since)
- 2. Abdul has taken _____ his father. (after/at)
- 3. Vimal generally goes to his workplace _____ bus. (by/on)
- 4. The cricket ball was hidden _____ the leaves. (among/between)
- 5. Mani divided his toys _____ his brothers and sisters. (among/between)

Answers

1. for 2. after 3. by 4. among 5. among

Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate prepositional phrase from the given options.

- 1. Everything falls to the ground _____ the earth’s gravitational pull.
a) in addition to b) because of
c) cause of d) none of the above
- 2. The trial was conducted _____ the procedure of law.
a) in accordance with b) due to
c) despite of d) none of the above
- 3. There is a temple right _____ my house.
a) in back of b) apart from
c) in front of d) none of the above
- 4. As a _____ of his hard work, he achieved the target.
a) instead of b) result of
c) apart from d) none of the above
- 5. Failure is often the _____ negligence.
a) effect of b) consequence of
c) reason of d) none of the above
- 6. Children are given toys _____ sweets on Children’s Day.
a) on top of b) in addition to
c) due to d) none of the above
- 7. The parents must be informed _____ any indiscipline conduct of their wards.
a) because of b) in case of
c) in spite of d) none of the above
- 8. He didn’t turn up _____ his busy schedule.
a) consequence of b) due to
c) except for d) none of the above
- 9. Global warming is _____ the green house emission.
a) an effect of b) in spite of
c) in addition to d) none of the above
- 10. _____ several warnings, he continued to swim.
a) due to b) in spite of
c) because of d) none of the above

Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (b)

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositional phrases given in brackets.

(in favour of, in case of, according to, on the whole, on account of, on behalf of, in spite of, instead of)

- 1. _____ Kiran, Rajesh may attend a programme.
- 2. Many tourists visited Ooty _____ heavy rains.
- 3. Expressing gratitude _____ others is common in a vote of thanks.
- 4. _____, I had a happy childhood.
- 5. Our teacher always acts _____ her students.
- 6. _____ his laziness, the boy remained passive for a long time.
- 7. _____ Gandhiji, ahimsa means infinite love.
- 8. _____ rain, take an umbrella.

Answers

- 1. Instead of
- 2. in spite of
- 3. on behalf of
- 4. On the whole
- 5. in favour of
- 6. On account of
- 7. According to
- 8. In case of

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositional phrases given below.

over	under	on	between
among	into	with	since
in front of		near/beside	

- 1. The boy jumped _____ a narrow stream.
- 2. Afsar will meet me _____ Friday morning.
- 3. The temple is _____ the bank.
- 4. My friend will meet me _____ his brother tomorrow.
- 5. There is usually a garden _____ a bungalow.
- 6. Yuvan has been studying well _____ childhood.
- 7. A trekker climbed _____ a mountain meticulously.
- 8. There was a skirmish _____ my brother and sister.
- 9. The laudable thoughts were apparent _____ many scholars in a conference.
- 10. It is easy to work _____ the aegis of a visionary leader.

Answers

- 1. into 2. on
- 3. near/beside 4. with
- 5. in front of 6. since
- 7. over 8. between
- 9. among 10. under

Model 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositional phrases given below.

(after, with, on, before, of, in, for)

(1) _____ the interview, Solomon was confident (2) _____ getting the job. He knew that he was qualified (3) _____ the job. He was interested (4) _____ discharging his duty perfectly. The interview panel was impressed (5) _____ his attitude and skills. So (6) _____ the interview, he was (7) _____ cloud nine.

Answers

1. Before
2. of
3. for
4. in
5. with
6. after
7. on

Question Tag

A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement. They are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a) A **positive** statement is followed by a **negative** question tag.

Examples:

- She is a doctor, **isn't she?**
- The books are interesting, **aren't they?**
- I can swim, **can't I?**
- We should obey the elders, **shouldn't we?**
- The car was once costly, **wasn't it?**

b) A **negative** statement is followed by a **positive** question tag.

Examples:

- We don't have enough time, **do we?**
- He is not playing well, **is he?**
- You were not listening, **were you?**
- Chandini hadn't seen you before, **had she?**
- Children shouldn't watch TV too much, **should they?**

c) When the **verb** in the main sentence is in the **simple present**, we form the question tag with **do/does**.

Examples:

- You play the guitar, **don't you?**
- Alison likes tennis, **doesn't she?**

d) If the **verb** is in the **simple past**, we use **did**.

Examples:

- They went to the cinema, **didn't they?**
- She studied in New Zealand, **didn't she?**

e) Statements using barely, hardly, rarely, scarcely, neither, no, nobody, none, nothing and seldom are treated as negative statements.

Examples:

- He *hardly* works, **does he?**
- They *seldom* speak, **do they?**
- She *rarely* comes late, **does she?**
- He told nothing, **did he?**

Points to Remember

- Affirmative statements will have negative tags.
- Negative statements will have affirmative tags.
- The tag will contain a pronoun.
- The tag will follow a comma and begin with a small letter.

Shortened Forms of the Negative Tags:

Auxiliary Verb	Negative (in contracted) Form
is not	isn't
am not	aren't
was not	wasn't
were not	weren't
do not	don't
did not	didn't
have not	haven't
has not	hasn't
had not	hadn't
shall not	shan't
will not	won't
should not	shouldn't
would not	wouldn't
can not	can't
could not	couldn't
may not	mightn't
does not	doesn't

7. Questions Tag

1. The bus is early today, _____?
2. There is no water in the tank, _____?
3. People must keep the streets clean, _____?
4. I shall carry the bags for you, _____?
5. The conductor will not give you change for ₹ 10, _____?
6. Our team will win the match, _____?
7. The flag has four colours on it, _____?
8. I haven't answered your questions, _____?
9. Plants give out oxygen during the day, _____?
10. You should treat each other with respect, _____?
11. It's raining, _____?

12. You are free, _____?
13. She can swim well, _____?
14. Gopi broke the glass, _____?
15. Your sister cooks well, _____?
16. You aren't busy, _____?
17. She can't swim, _____?
18. Mohan doesn't work hard, _____?
19. They haven't come yet, _____?
20. It's very hot, _____?
21. Let us celebrate them, _____?
22. The road is not good, _____?
23. Henry won't apologise, _____?
24. They haven't been working since Monday, _____?
25. She is an academician, _____?
26. Krishnan will go day after tomorrow, _____?
27. You have a new computer, _____?
28. He is going to Canada, _____?
29. Kumar has some original ideas, _____?
30. Jahir will join you, _____?

Answers :

1.	isn't it	16.	are you
2.	is there	17.	can she
3.	oughtn't they	18.	does he
4.	shan't I	19.	have they
5	will he	20.	isn't it
6.	won't they	21.	shall we
7.	Hasn it	22.	isn't it
8.	have I	23.	will he
9.	don't they	24.	have they
10.	shouldn't you	25.	isn't she
11.	isn't it	26.	won't he
12.	aren't you	27.	haven'tyou
13.	can't she	28.	isn't he
14.	didn't he	29.	hassn't he
15.	doesn't she	30.	won't he

Fill in the blanks with suitable questions tags.

1. He is still sleeping, _____?
- a) is not he b) isn't he c) wasn't he
2. You go to school, _____?
- a) do you b) aren't you c) don't you
3. Let's go for a walk, _____?
- a) shall we b) shan't we c) will we
4. We won't be late, _____?
- a) won't we b) will we c) are we
5. Nobody called, _____?
- a) do they b) didn't they c) did they
6. They will wash the car, _____?
- a) will it b) won't they c) wouldn't they
7. We must lock the doors, _____?

- a) mustn't they b) shouldn't we
- c) mustn't we
8. I'm right, _____?
- a) amn't I b) am not I c) aren't I
9. So you bought a car, _____?
- a) did you b) haven't you c) weren't you
10. You wouldn't like to invite my Dad, _____?
- a) did you b) would you c) won't you

Answers

1. b 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. c
9. a 10. b

Correct the error found in the question tags in each of the following.

1. The evildoers cannot cross the path of truth, can't they?
2. The vegetables in the fridge are still fresh, aren't it?
3. The village head understood the intention of the politician, doesn't he?
4. I claim to be a person of faith and prayer, aren't I?
5. The employees are seldom allowed to meet their boss, aren't they?
6. Let's organise a trip to Goa, can we?
7. The landlady will charge me for the damage, shan't she?
8. Both the sisters have left for Canada, aren't they?
9. That's definitely not the right thing to do in this situation, isn't that?
10. We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we?
11. The chief guest spoke a few words, did he?
12. The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin, haven't they?

Answers

1. can they 2. aren't they
3. didn't he 4. don't I
5. are they 6. shall we
7. won't she 8. haven't they
9. is it 10. need we
11. didn't he 12. hasn't it

Add suitable question tags to the following sentences and punctuate properly.

1. The children are very happy today.
2. You have not returned my books yet.
3. We enjoyed the trip very much.
4. Let's clean the shelves this weekend.
5. My mother rarely travels by bus.
6. Somebody must bell the cat.
7. Anita never comes late to the office.
8. I am always the winner.
9. Don't commit this mistake again.
10. There is a pharmacy near that bus stand.

- 11. Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather conditions.
- 12. I am not as smart as you are.
- 13. The boys broke the windowpane last evening.
- 14. Leaves wither during autumn.
- 15. You should add a little salt to the buttermilk.

Answers

- 1. The children are very happy today, **aren't they?**
- 2. You have not returned my books yet, **have you?**
- 3. We enjoyed the trip very much, **didn't we?**
- 4. Let's clean the shelves this weekend, **shall we?**
- 5. My mother rarely travels by bus, **does she?**
- 6. Somebody must bell the cat, **mustn't they?**

- 7. Anita never comes late to the office, **does she?**
- 8. I am always the winner, **aren't I?**
- 9. Don't commit this mistake again, **will you?**
- 10. There is a pharmacy near that bus stand, **isn't there?**
- 11. Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather conditions, **can they?**
- 12. I am not as smart as you are, **am I?**
- 13. The boys broke the windowpane last evening, **didn't they?**
- 14. Leaves wither during autumn, **don't they?**
- 15. You should add a little salt to the buttermilk, **shouldn't you?**

8. Tenses

Tense	Signal Word	Use	Example Sentence
Simple Present/Present Simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Every day• Sometimes• Always• Often• Usually• Seldom• Never• First ... then	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Something that happens repeatedly• How often something happens• One action follows another• Things in general• With the following verbs (to love, to hate, to think, etc.)• Future meaning: timetables, programmes	The sun rises in the east.
Present Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Now• At the moment• Look!• Listen!• Last ...• ... ago• In 1990• Yesterday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Something is happening at the same time of speaking or around it• Future meaning: when you have already decided and arranged to do it (a fixed plan, date)• Action finished in the past, mostly connected with an expression of time	The boys are playing hockey.
Past Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• While	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An action that happened in the middle of another action• Someone was doing something at a certain time (in the past) that you do not know whether it was finished or not	She was singing.
Present Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Just• Yet• Never• Ever• Already• So far• Up to now• Since• For• Recently	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You say that something has happened or is finished in the past and it has a connection to the present• An action that was started in the past and continues up to the present	He has just gone out.

Present Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All day• The whole day• How long• Since• For	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An action that began in the past and has just stopped• How long the action has been happening• Emphasis: length of time of an action	Mala has been suffering from cold for the last two days.
Past Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Already• Just• Never	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mostly when two actions in a story are related to each other: the action which had already happened is put into past perfect, the other action into simple past• The past of present perfect	The train had started when he came.
Past Perfect Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How long• Since• For	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How long something had been happening before something else happened	Anand had already been teaching there for five years.
Will - future		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Predictions about the future (you think that something will happen)• You decide to do something spontaneously at the time of speaking (you haven't made a decision before)• The main clause in type I of the 'if clauses'	I'm sure Helen will get a first class.
Going to - future		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When you have already decided to do something in the future• What you think what will happen	I am going to the cinema tonight.
Future Continuous		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An action will be in progress at a certain time in the future. This action has begun before the certain time• Something happens because it normally happens	My friend will be meeting me by this time tomorrow.
Future Perfect		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Something will have already happened before a certain time in the future	By the end of this month, I will have worked here for five years.
Future Perfect Continuous		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Something will have already happened before a certain time in the future• Emphasis: length of time of an action	By next March, we shall have been living here for four years.

Tense	Form
Simple Present	S + V ₁ + O
Present Continuous	S + am/is/are + (V + ing) + O
Present Perfect	S + have/has + V ₃ + O
Present Perfect Continuous	S + have/has been + (V + ing) + O
Simple Past	S + V ₂ + O
Past Continuous	S + was/were + (V + ing) + O
Past Perfect	S + had + V ₃ + O
Past Perfect Continuous	S + had been + (V + ing) + O
Future Simple	S + will + V + O
Future Continuous	S + will be + (V + ing) + O

Exercise

1. The Earth _____ round the Sun. (move/moves/moved)

2. My friends _____ the Prime Minister yesterday. (see/have seen/saw)
3. I _____ him only one letter up to now. (sent, have sent, send)

4. She _____ worried about something. (looks/looking/is looking)

5. It started to rain while we _____ tennis. (are playing/were playing/had played)

6. He _____ fast when the accident happened. (is driving/was driving/drove)

7. He _____ asleep while he was dining. (falls/fell/has fallen)

8. I'm sure I _____ him at the party last night. (saw/have seen/had seen)

9. He _____ a mill in this town. (have/has/is having)

10. He _____ here for the last five years. (worked/is working/has been working)

11. He thanked me for what I _____. (have done/had done/have been doing)

12. I _____ a strange noise. (hear/am hearing/have been hearing)

13. I _____ him for a long time. (know/have known/am knowing)

14. I _____ English for five years (study/am studying/have been studying)
15. Don't disturb me, I _____ my homework. (do/did/am doing)
16. Abdul _____ to be a doctor. (wants/wanting/is wanting)
17. The soup _____ good. (taste/tastes/is tasting)
18. He _____ TV most evenings. (watches/is watch/is watching)
19. He _____ out five minutes ago. (has gone/had gone/went)
20. When he lived in Hyderabad, he _____ to the cinema once a week. (goes/went/was going)

Answers			
1.	moves	11.	had done
2.	saw	12.	hear
3.	have sent	13.	have known
4.	looks/is	14.	have been studying
5.	were playing	15.	am doing
6.	was driving	16.	wants
7.	fell	17.	tastes
8.	saw	18.	watches
9.	has	19.	went
10.	has been working	20.	went

Fill in the blanks with the past perfect tense of the given word.

1. When Usha looked out of the window, dark clouds _____ (gather) over the mountains.
2. She had no umbrella with her. The weather _____ (seem) so fine just a few hours ago.
3. All was dark again. Night _____ (fall).
4. She ran towards the big gap in the wall through which she _____ (enter).
5. Usha looked back at the ruins. The sun _____ (come) up and was touching the top of the walls.

Answers

1. had gathered
2. had seemed
3. had fallen
4. had entered
5. had come

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. When the burglars broke into the house, everybody _____ (have) sound sleep.
2. The milk ____ (spill) over as she went to see the crowd passing by with loud slogans.
3. If Karthik _____ (not + make) any mistake, he will be rewarded.
4. They were watching the TV when they _____ (hear) a loud bang at the door.
5. The bus _____ (leave) the stop before we could catch it.
6. Arya _____ (play) the same song for the last three days. It has become boring now.

7. Manju _____ (call) after we reached home.
8. The show _____ (complete) one thousand episodes by next month.
9. Don't worry, we will be _____ (reach) the airport in time.
10. Prasanna has _____ (fall) sick after eating some snacks at the street side shop.

Answers:

1. was having a
2. was spitting
3. did not make
4. heard
5. left
6. had been playing
7. called
8. will have been completed
9. reaching
10. fallen

Choose the correct form of the present tense of the verb from the options given.

1. All children _____ something new every day. (learn/learns/learned)
2. A good student always _____ hard. (work/works/worked)
3. Engineers _____ bridges. (build/builds/built)
4. My sister is an architect. She _____ skyscrapers. (design/designs/designed)
5. The Himalayas _____ India from the cold winds. (protect/protects/protected)
6. It always _____ here in the afternoon. (drizzle/drizzles/drizzled)
7. My mother _____ in a factory. (work/works/worked)
8. Kamali _____ English very well, but she doesn't understand Hindi. (speak/speaks/spoke)
9. Cows _____ us milk. (give/gives/gave)
10. The trains to Chennai always _____ on time. (run/runs/ran)

Answers

1. learn
2. works
3. build
4. designs
5. protect
6. drizzles
7. works
8. speaks
9. give
10. run

Fill in the blanks using the verbs in the brackets in the future form.

1. We _____ not _____ to the market, in case it rains. (go)
2. Keerthi _____ his work by next week. (do)
3. The peon _____ the bell by the time I reach the school. (ring)
4. I _____ my sister's house next April if I go to Uttarkhand. (visit)
5. If you listen carefully, you _____ my point. (understand)

6. By next year, I _____ in Chennai for fifteen years. (live)
 7. The new edition of this book _____ out shortly. (come)
 8. She hopes you _____ her. (help)

Answers

1. will, go 2. will do/will be doing
 3. will be ringing 4. will visit
 5. will understand 6. shall have lived
 7. will come 8. will help

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

The people of India, as a whole, (1) _____ (be) warm-hearted and hospitable. Any calamity in any part of the world immediately (2) _____ (arise) their charity and generosity and a committee (3) _____ (be) promptly (4) _____ (set) up to collect funds to help the distressed. The most endearing quality in them (5) _____ (be) the respect they show for the work done in any capacity. They (6) _____ (believe) in what we (7) _____ (call) the dignity of labour.

Answers

1. are 2. arouses 3. is 4. set
 5. is 6. believe 7. call

Fill in the blanks using the past tense form of the verbs.

1. I _____ never _____ (see) such a beautiful sunrise before I came here.
 2. We were not able to stay overnight as we _____ not (reserve) the tickets in advance.
 3. Nirmala _____ (be) to the concert several times.
 4. Mariappan knew Pudukottai so well because he _____ (live) there for five years.
 5. Yusuf understood the problem because he _____ (experience) the situation earlier.
 6. Catherine did not have any cash because she _____ (lose) her purse.
 7. My father _____ (be) to Mumbai once before.
 8. The cat _____ (chase) the bird before it flew out of the yard.
 9. Edith _____ (visit) several doctors before she found out what the problem was with her knee.
 10. If we _____ (call) the manager ahead, we would not have needed to wait so long for a table.

Answers

1. had never seen 2. did not reserve 3. had been
 4. had lived 5. had experienced 6. had lost
 7. had been 8. had chased 9. visited
 10. had called

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. Everyone _____ when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
 2. Evangelene _____ her job a couple of years ago. (quit)
 3. Where _____ your last holidays? (you spend)
 4. I think Suresh _____ for Tiruvallur next morning. (leave)
 5. I was angry _____ that I such a mistake. (make)
 6. My mother was tired yesterday because she _____ well the night before. (not sleep)
 7. Her parents _____ in Coimbatore for two weeks from today. (be)
 8. Nothing much _____ when I got to the meeting. (happen)
 9. Scientists predict that by 2050, man _____ on Mars. (land)
 10. Sh! Someone _____ to our conversation. (listen)
 11. The plane _____ off in a few minutes. (take)
 12. They _____ about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
 13. Justin and his parents _____ in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
 14. Rajini Prem's family _____ in Chengalpet now. (be)
 15. Yusuf _____ to the movies once in a while. (go)
 16. This _____ an easy quiz so far. (be)
 17. Our team _____ any games last year. (not win)
 18. We _____ a wonderful film at the cinema last night. (see)
 19. Hurry up! The movie _____. (already begin)

Answers

1. was sleeping 2. had quit 3. did you spend
 4. left 5. had made 6. had not slept 7. will be
 8. had happened 9. will land 10. is listening
 11. will take 12. were talking
 13. are living 14. is 15. goes
 16. has been 17. did not win
 18. saw 19. may have already begun

9. Active and Passive Voice

Somu helps Ramu.
Ramu is helped by Somu.
Both the sentences express the **same meaning**.
In the first sentence, the form of the verb shows that the person denoted by the **subject does something**.
Somu (the person denoted by the subject) does something.
The verb ‘**helps**’ is said to be in the active voice.
In the second sentence, the form of the verb shows that something is done to the person denoted by the subject.
Something is done to Ramu (the person denoted by the subject.)
The verb ‘**helped**’ is said to be in the passive voice.

Active Voice

A verb is in the active voice when its form shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject does something or in other words, is the doer of the action.
The active voice is so called because the person denoted by the subject acts.

Passive Voice

A verb is in the passive voice when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted the subject.
The passive voice is so called because the person or thing denoted by the subject is not active but passive, i.e. suffers or receives some action.

Voice

Voice is that form of a verb which shows whether what is denoted by the subject does something or has something done to it.

Example:

We refused them admission. (Active Voice)
Admission was refused to them by us. (Passive Voice)

Note:

When the verb is changed from the active voice to the passive voice, the object of the transitive verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the verb in the passive voice.
Since the object of a verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the passive form, it follows that only transitive verbs can be used in the passive voice because an intransitive verb has no object.

While changing a sentence from active voice to passive voice, the following points should be carried over.

- The subject of the active voice should be written as the agent of the passive voice.

- The object of the active voice should be changed into the subject of the passive voice.

Active	Passive
I	Me
We	Us
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
It	It
They	Them

The verb form should be written in the passive form (past participle form).
The tense should not be changed.

Rules for Passive Voice (All Tenses)

The places of the subject and object in a sentence are interchanged in the passive voice.
The third form of the verb (past participle) will be used only (as the main verb) in the passive voice.

Auxiliary Verbs for Each Tense

Simple Present Tense	
Active Voice He sings a song. I write a book.	Passive Voice A song is sung by him. A book is written by me.
Subject + verb(s) + object	Object + is/are + past participle + by + me/us/him/her/it/them

Present Continuous Tense	
Active Voice I am writing a letter. You are beating the cat.	Passive Voice A letter is being written by me. The cat is being beaten by you.
Subject + am/is/are + (verb+ing) + object	Object + am/is/are + being + past participle + subject

Simple Past Tense	
Active Voice I killed a snake. Edison invented the bulb.	Passive Voice A snake was killed by me. The bulb was invented by Edison.
Subject + past form of the verb + object	Object + was/were + past participle + by + subject

Past Continuous Tense	
Active Voice He was driving a car. We were kicking the ball.	Passive Voice A car was being driven by him. The ball was being kicked by us.
Subject + was/were + (verb + ing) + object	Object + was/were + being + past participle +by/me/us/you /him/her/it

Past Perfect Tense	
Active Voice They had completed the assignment. They had not completed the assignment.	Passive Voice The assignment had been completed by them. The assignment had not been completed by them.
Subject + had + past participle + object	Object + had + been + past participle + by + subject

Simple Future Tense	
Active Voice She will buy a car. We shall meet the Chief Minister.	Passive Voice A car will be bought by her. The Chief Minister will be met by us.
Subject + shall/will+verb +object	Object + shallbe/will be + past participle + by + me /us /you/him/her/it/them

Future Perfect Tense	
Active Voice You will have started the job. You will have completed the painting.	Passive Voice The job will have been started by you. This painting will have been completed by you.
Subject + shall/will have + past participle + object	Object + shall/will have + been + past participle + by + me me/us/you/him/her/it them (or) subject

Note: The following tenses cannot be changed into passive voice.

Present perfect continuous tense

Past perfect continuous tense

Future continuous tense

Future perfect continuous tense

Sentence having intransitive verbs

Special Cases

Use of the Modals

Active Voice	Passive Voice
I can lift this box. They may win the match.	This box can be lifted by me. The match may be won by them.

Imperative Sentences

An imperative sentence in the passive voice begins with ‘let’.It has the following form, ‘**Let + subject + be + past participle**’.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Put on the light. Don’t hate anybody. Ask him to stand out.	Let the light be put on. Let nobody be hated by you. Let him be asked to stand out.

Alternative Method

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Walk on the platforms. Please shut up.	You are advised to walk on the platform. You are requested to shut up.

Sentences Beginning With Let

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Let him buy the book. Let him eat the mango.	Let the book be bought by him. Let the mango be eaten by him.

Change of Voice in the Infinitives

Active Voice	Passive Voice
It is time to attend the function. You will have to do it.	It is time for the function to be attended. It will have to be done by you.

Use of Prepositions

Active Voice	Passive Voice
They speak to him. This glass contains water.	He is spoken by them. Water is contained in this glass.

Interrogative Sentences

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Do you know me? Shall we do the homework?	Am I known by you? Will the homework be done by us?

Examples

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present	He makes coffee.	Coffee is made by him.
Present Continuous	He is making coffee.	Coffee is being made by him.
Present Perfect	He has made coffee.	Coffee has been made by him.
Simple Past	He made coffee.	Coffee was made by him.
Past Continuous	He was making coffee.	Coffee was being made by him.
Past Perfect	He had made coffee.	Coffee had been made by him.
Simple Future	He will make coffee.	Coffee will be made by him.
Future Perfect	He will have made coffee.	Coffee will have been made by him.

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Post this letter.	Let this letter be posted.
Don't open the door.	Let the door not be opened.
Keep your promise.	Your promise should be kept.
Who helped you?	By whom you were helped
Enter by front door	You are asked to enter by front door
They laughed at her.	She was laughed at by them
I taught him English.	He was taught English by me.
You surprise me.	I am surprised.
They must do it.	It must be done.
Rama loves Sita.	Sita is loved by Rama.
The mason is building the wall.	The wall is being built by the mason.
The peon opened the gate.	The gate was opened by the peon.
Some boys were helping the wounded man.	The wounded man was being helped by some boys.
He will finish the work in a fortnight.	The work will be finished by him in a fortnight.
Who did this?	By whom was this done?
Why did your brother write such a letter?	Why was such a letter written by your brother?

Convert the following sentences from the active voice to the passive voice.

1. The cat killed the mouse.
2. The man cut down the tree.
3. Columbus discovered America.
4. His teacher praised him.
5. The boy teased the dog.
6. The syce feeds the horse every day.
7. The police arrested him.
8. Rama was making a kite.
9. The boy caught the ball.
10. My father will write a letter.
11. I will conquer him.
12. He kept me waiting.
13. The hunter shot the lion.
14. Hari opened the door.
15. A policeman caught the thief.
16. Shohran threw the ball.
17. He scored twenty runs.
18. Your behavior vexes me.
19. Manners reveal character.
20. He made a very remarkable discovery.
21. Little strokes fell great oaks.
22. Dhondu will bring the pony.
23. Everyone loves him.
24. My cousin has drawn this picture.
25. We expect good news.

Answers

1. The mouse was killed by the cat.
2. The tree was cut down by the man.
3. America was discovered by Columbus.
4. He was praised by his teacher.
5. The dog was teased by the boy.
6. The horse is fed by the syce every day.
7. He was arrested by the police.
8. A kite was being made by Rama.
9. The ball was caught by the boy.
10. A letter will be written by my father.
11. He will be conquered (by me).
12. I was kept waiting by him.
13. The lion was shot by the hunter.
14. The door was opened by Hari.
15. The thief was caught by a policeman.
16. The ball was thrown by Sohran.
17. Twenty runs were scored by him.
18. I am vexed by your behaviour.
19. Character is revealed by manners.
20. A very remarkable discovery was made by him.
21. Great oaks are felled by little strokes.
22. The pony will be brought by Dhondu.
23. He is loved by everyone.
24. This picture has been drawn by my cousin.
25. Good news is expected by us.

Convert the following active sentences into passive sentences by supplying an appropriate passive verb form.

1. She will not recognise us. / We _____ by her.
a) will not recognise
b) will not being recognised
c) will not be recognised
2. They didn't invite me, but I went anyway. / I _____, but I went anyway.
a) wasn't invited
b) wasn't being invited
c) wasn't inviting
3. They broke up the table for firewood. / The table _____ up for firewood.
a) broke
b) had broken
c) was broken
4. She has won the first prize. / The first prize _____ by her.
a) has won
b) has been won
c) had been won

5) A friend of mine is repairing the car. / The car _____ by a friend of mine.

- a) is repairing
- b) is repaired
- c) is being repaired

6) Begin the work tomorrow. / Let the work _____ tomorrow.

- a) be begun
- b) begin
- c) is beginning

7. They speak English in New Zealand. / English _____ in New Zealand.

- a) is speaking
- b) is spoken
- c) is being spoken

8) His attitude shocked me. / I _____ by his attitude.

- a) had shocked
- b) had been shocked
- c) was shocked

9. She had already sent the parcel. / The parcel _____ by her.

- a) has already been sent
- b) had already been sent
- c) was already sent

10. Her silence worries me. / I _____ her silence.

- a) am worrying by
- b) am worried by
- c) have worried by

Answers

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. c 9. b 10. b

Change the following into passive voice.

1. Stanley will inform you later.
2. People speak Portuguese in Brazil.
3. My grandfather built this house in 1943.
4. Do not hurt the animals.
5. You must not drop litter in the streets.
6. Carry it home.
7. They are decorating the wall.
8. He has already mended the TV set.

Answers

1. You will be informed by Stanley later.
2. Portuguese is spoken in Brazil (by the people).
3. This house was built in 1943 by my grandfather.
4. Let not the animals be hurt.
5. Litter must not be dropped in the streets (by you).
6. Let it be carried home.
7. The wall is being decorated by them.
8. The TV set has already been mended by him.

Change the following sentences to the other voice.

1. The manager appointed many office assistants.
2. You are making a cake now.
3. That portrait was painted by my grandmother.
4. Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter.
5. They have asked me to pay the fine.
6. The militants were being taken to prison by the police.
7. His behaviour vexes me.
8. Rosy will solve the problem.
9. Our army has defeated the enemy.
10. The salesman answered all the questions patiently.

Answers

1. Many office assistants were appointed by the manager.
2. A cake is being made by you now.
3. My grandmother painted that portrait.
4. A colourful hat had been bought by Malini for her daughter.
5. I have been asked to pay the fine by them.
6. The police were taking the militants to prison.
7. I am vexed by his behaviour.
8. The problem will be solved by Rosy.
9. The enemy has been defeated by our army.
10. All the questions were answered by the salesman patiently.

Change the following into passive voice.

1. Please call him at once.
2. How did you cross the river?
3. No one is borrowing the novels from the library.
4. Will you help me?
5. Go for a jog early in the morning.
6. Why have you left your brother at home?
7. Nobody should violate the rules.
8. Someone has to initiate it immediately.
9. Have you invited Raman to the party?
10. Please do not walk on the grass.
11. Cross the busy roads carefully.
12. When will you book the tickets to Bengaluru?

Answers

1. You are requested to call him at once.
2. How was the river crossed by you?
3. The novels from the library are not being borrowed.
4. Shall I be helped by you?
5. You are advised to go for a jog early in the morning.
6. Why has your brother been left at home by you?
7. The rules should not be violated.
8. It has to be initiated immediately by someone.
9. Has Raman been invited to the party by you?
10. You are requested not to walk on the grass.
11. You are advised to cross the busy roads carefully.
12. When will the tickets be booked to Bengaluru by you?

10. Infinitives, Gerund and Participle

Finite Verb

A verb that indicates tense and changes according to the subject is a finite verb.

Examples:

My brother **goes** to the temple daily.

We have already **finished** the project.

The words ‘goes’ and ‘finsihed’ in the examples are finite verbs.

Finite verbs indicate the tense and time of actions.

Finite verbs undergo a change as and when the subject (number or persons) changes.

Finite verbs change tense and number according to the subject.

Examples

- Arun invited Suresh to his daughter’s birthday.
- Her friends presented the girl with a toy.
- His friend presented a watch.

Non-Finite Verbs

A non-finite verb (also known as a verbal) is used to describe a verb that does not indicate tense according to the subject.

Non-finite verbs are called gerunds, infinitives and participles.

Non-finite verbs do not indicate the tense and time of actions.

Non-finite verbs do not change even when the subject (number of persons) changes.

Classification of Non-Finite Verbs

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| i. Gerunds
(verb + ing) | 1. Walking is a healthy habit.
(Present participle is used as a noun) |
| ii. Infinitive
(to + verb) | 2. I like to walk early in the morning.
(to infinitive) |
| iii. Present
participle | 3. These are my walking shoes.
(Present participle is used as an adjective) |
| iv. Past
participle | 4. Having walked a long distance, I felt tired. |

Infinitives

- The infinitive is often called as ‘to verb’.
- Usually, it functions as a noun. It can also function as an adjective or an adverb.
- Infinitives may be used without ‘to’ and we call such infinitives as a plain infinitive or a bare infinitive.

Examples:

- She **made** me **do** my project.
- I have a suggestion **to offer**.

(Adjective modifying ‘suggestion’)

- The manager called her **to give** the last warning.

(Adverb modifying the verb ‘called’)

We use plain/bare infinitives with these modals.

Shall	Will	Do	Did	Would	Make	Need
May	Might	Could	Must	Let	Dare	See

The infinitive may function as a subject, direct object, subject complement, adjective or adverb in a sentence. Although an infinitive is easy to locate because of the ‘to + verb’ form, deciding what function it has in a sentence depends on the meaning.

Examples:

- **To wait** seemed foolish when decisive action was required. (Subject)
- We intended **to leave** early. (Direct object)
- His ambition is **to fly**. (Subject complement)
- He lacked the strength **to resist**. (Adjective)
- We must study **to learn**. (Adverb)

Gerunds

A gerund is an action word that ends in ‘-ing’ and functions as a noun.

A gerund phrase consists of a gerund plus modifier(s), object(s) and ‘and/or’ complement(s).

Examples:

- **Jumping** is fun.
(Subject to a verb)
- My son enjoys **skiing**.
(Object to a verb)
- Kala has a unique way of **teaching**.
(Object to a preposition)
- It is no use **crying**.
(In opposition to a pronoun)

Participles

A participle is a verb that ends in ‘-ing’ (present participle) or ‘-ed’, ‘-d’, ‘-t’, ‘-en’ and ‘-n’ (past participle).

Participles may function as adjectives, describing or modifying nouns.

Examples:

- The **dancing** parrots entertained the crowd.
- The **wrecked** sailboat washed up on the shore.

Seeing the tiger, the man ran away.

In the above example, the word ‘**seeing**’ is a form of the **verb** and has an object, namely, **tiger**. The word ‘**seeing**’ is also like an **adjective** as it qualifies the noun, **man**. It is, therefore, called a **participle**.

A participle is partly a verb and partly an adjective. It is a **verbal adjective**.

I saw a man **running** along the road.

The child spoke with a girl **selling** flowers.

Hearing a loud sound, they rushed out of the room.

The boy cried, **thinking** that he would be beaten.

In all the above sentences, the words given in bold are **present participles** as they indicate an unfinished action.

However, the sentences are determined by **finite** verbs such as **saw, spoke, rushed** and **cried**.

- **Driven** by heavy rain, we took shelter under a tree.
- We saw a goods train **loaded** with grains.
- **Stricken** with grief, she kept herself alone in the room.
- Time once **lost** is gone forever.

In the above sentences, the highlighted words are called **past participles** as they indicate a completed action. Past participles usually end with **'-ed', '-d', '-n', '-t' or '-en'**.

Apart from the above, present participles and past participles are used as adjectives to qualify the nouns.

Examples:

This is a **dancing** doll.

Mother bought a **tilting** grinder.

These are **rotten** fruits.

The police returned the **stolen** jewels to its owner.

Here the words such as dancing, tilting, rotten and stolen qualify the nouns that follows them.

However, **'dancing'** and **'tilting'** are present participles, while **'rotten'** and **'stolen'** are past participles.

Write the gerund/infinitive form of the verbs in the blanks.

1. The astronauts managed _____ (complete) their training in record time.
2. They learned how _____ (survive) in space without gravity.
3. The best astronaut almost quit _____ (try) to learn the complex information.
4. Their mission appeared _____ (be) in jeopardy.
5. Marina encouraged him by saying, "It's no good _____ (quit) the project right at the end".
6. Being an astronaut will enable you _____ (achieve) great success in life.
7. If you give up _____ (study) now, our mission will be scrubbed.
8. Think of your fellow astronauts who wouldn't hesitate _____ (help) you in times of trouble.
9. We astronauts must keep on _____ (prepare) for our space launch.
10. Some say it's no use _____ (travel) to distant planets, because it takes too long.

11. But we really want _____ (visit) other planets and find out if life exists on them.

12. Can you imagine _____ (walk) up to a Martian and shaking hands and _____ (say), "Hello, how are you?"

13. We really look forward _____ (meet) alien creatures and _____ (find) out what they are really like.

14. Many scientists have warned us not _____ (take) this dangerous journey, but we are not discouraged.

15. Travelling to faraway planets involves _____ (risk) our lives for the thrill of discovery.

16. However we won't delay _____ (blast) off into space.

17. Would you like _____ (accompany) us on our journey if you could?

18. During our training, we have got used to _____ (be) weightless and _____ (live) under difficult conditions.

19. Scientists admit to _____ (be) intensely curious about life on other planets.

20. I'm sure they would also enjoy _____ (travel) with our crew.

21. We told them _____ (come) with us on our trip, but some of them think it is a waste of time _____ (search) for life that doesn't exist.

22. We have been taught how _____ (endure) hardships during our training and now we can't afford _____ (waste) money.

Answers

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to complete | 2. to survive |
| 3. trying | 4. to be |
| 5. quitting | 6. to achieve |
| 7. studying | 8. to help |
| 9. preparing | 10. travelling |
| 11. to visit | 12. walking, saying |
| 13. to meet, finding | 14. to take |
| 15. risking | 16. blasting |
| 17. to accompany | 18. being, living |
| 19. being | 20. travelling |
| 21. to come, searching | 22. to endure, to waste |

Use the gerund form of the verb in the brackets and fill in the blanks.

1. _____ (exercise) is good for health.
2. _____ (fly) a kite is fun.
3. _____ (shop) is my favourite hobby.
4. My friend waited for the _____ (meet).
5. Huckleberry Finn was responsible for _____ (signal).

Answers

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Exercising | 2. Flying | 3. Shopping |
| 4. meeting | 5. signaling | |

Fill in the blanks with the correct infinitives.

1. Deva forgot _____ the letter.
2. The doctor advised the patient _____ his medicines without fail.
3. Rajesh went to the airport _____ his friend.
4. The bear climbed up the tree _____ the honey.
5. The boys went to the forest _____ birds.
6. I tried hard _____ both ends meet.
7. The archaeologists are trying _____ the ruins of Keelady.
8. Solar energy is used _____ electricity.
9. _____ concession, you have to apply well in advance.
10. We have plans _____ to London during summer vacation.

Answers

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. to post | 2. to take |
| 3. to receive | 4. to drink |
| 5. to watch | 6. to make |
| 7. to study | 8. to generate |
| 9. To get | 10. to go |

Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using participles.

1. The baby cried. She was feeling sleepy.
2. He lived alone. He had forgotten everybody.
3. She walked out. She was smiling.
4. The child says he needs attention. He shouts loudly.
5. I threw the pen. It was broken.
6. His coat is tattered. It needs mending.
7. I heard the noise. I turned around.
8. He was dissatisfied. He quit his job.
9. The politician entered the campus. He was accompanied by many comrades.
10. The girl entered the room. She was singing a song.

Answers

1. Feeling sleepy, the baby cried.
2. Having forgotten everybody, he lived alone.
3. She walked out smiling.
4. Shouting loudly, the child said she needed attention.
5. Throwing the pen caused it to break/I threw the broken pen.
6. His tattered coat needs mending.
7. Hearing the noise, I turned around.
8. Being dissatisfied, he quit his job.
9. Accompanied by many comrades, the politician entered the campus.
10. Singing a song, the girl entered the room.

11. A - Sentence Pattern**There are five elements of a sentence.**

Subject (S)

Verb (V)

Object (O)

Adjunct (A)

Complement (C)

The object (O) is divided into Direct Object (DO) and Indirect Object (IO).

Subject (S)

Ask the question 'who' before the verb to get 'subject'. It consists of nouns or pronouns. It occurs before a verb.

Examples:

Nancy danced well. Here 'Nancy' answers the question 'Who danced well?')

The child broke the glass. (Here 'the child' answers the question 'Who broke the glass?')

Verb (V)

A verb shows an action, activity or work done by the subject. It also tells the status. Ask the question 'What does the subject do?' to get the verb.

Examples:

Jems **wrote** a letter. (Here, 'wrote' answers the question 'What did Jems do?')

He **is** a doctor.

The baby **is crying**.

Object (O)

Ask the question 'what/whom' to get the object. Usually, 'what' is posed for things and 'whom' is posed for persons. Persons may be nouns or pronouns.

Examples:

He bought **a pen**.

He handles **the computer**.

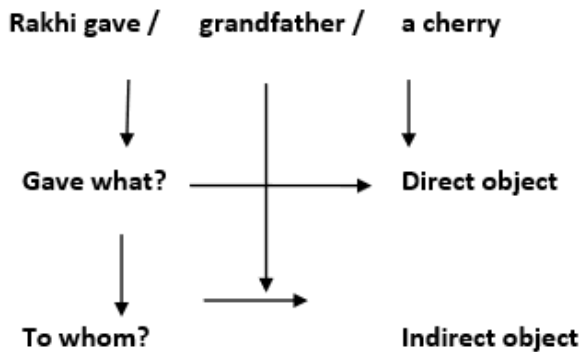
I saw **him**.

Direct Object (DO)

The direct object is the phrase or word which answers the question 'what'.

Indirect Object (IO)

The indirect object is the phrase or word which answers the question 'whom'.



Complement (C)

The words that are required to complete the meaning of a sentence are called complement.

Usually, it follows ‘be form’ verbs (is/am/was/are/were) or become, elected, appointed, make, sold, grew, appeared, christened, call, suppose, prove, think, consider, find, believe, guess, judge, baptize, call, etc.

Examples:

He is a **dentist**.
She named the boy **John**.
It grew **dark**.

The object complement answers the questions ‘how’ that is asked on the object.

Examples:

He painted the car **blue**. (‘Blue’ answers the question ‘How did he paint the car?’)
Here the word blue answers the question ‘how’ asked on the object ‘car’.

Adjunct (A)

Adjunct is an adverb or an adverbial expression of place, purpose, time, etc. It answers the questions when, where, how and why. Normally, an adjunct can come anywhere in a sentence — in the beginning, at the end or in the middle. Adjuncts are just additional units. Any number of adjuncts can be added to a sentence. Even without adjuncts, what remains will still be a complete and meaningful sentence.

Examples:

He went to Delhi. (Where)
She writes slowly. (How)
My friend came home yesterday. (When)

Where? (Place)	How? (Manner)	When? (Time)	Why? (Reason)
Here, there	By bus/cycle	Now, later	Due to cold
Everywhere	Through efforts	After two years	Through floods
In the sky	By mixing	When young	Under compulsion
At home	By hard work	In the morning	Carefully

Sentence Pattern

A group of words that gives complete sense is called a sentence. The basic sentence patterns are:

- SV (Subject + Verb)
- SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
- SVIODO (Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object)
- SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
- SVOC (Subject + Verb + Object + Complement)

Note: Adjunct could be added to all these five patterns.

1. SV (Subject + Verb)

1. God / forgives.
S V
2. Caesar / hath wept.
3. The crowd / laughed.
4. Gold / glitters.
5. The telephone / rang.

2. SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)

- Ronaldo / scored / three goals.
S V O
- He / would not take / the crown.
- The collector / inspected / the building.
- He / has donated / his eyes.
- Brutus / stabbed / Caesar.

3. SVIODO (Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object)

- You / lend / me / your ears.
S V IO DO
- Viji / bought / Mary / a gift.
- He / gave / her / a beautiful bouquet.
- He / taught / me / Hindi.

4. SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)

- This lesson / is / interesting.
S V C
- Brutus / is / an honourable man.
- She / is / a dermatologist.
- He / remained / a bachelor.
- The white rose / looks / beautiful.

5. SVOC (Subject + Verb + Object + Complement)

- They / elected / her / the class leader.
S V O C
- The committee / declared / him / the winner.
- He / painted / the car / blue.
- They / appointed / him / the vice-captain.

6. SVA (Subject + Verb + Adjunct)

- We / are meeting / on Friday.
S V A

7. SVOA (Subject + Verb + Object + Adjunct)

The crowd / cheered / him / lustily.

S V O A

Man / hunts / animals / mercilessly.

The Americans / have sent / a rocket / to the Mars.

8. SVCA (Subject + Verb + Complement + Adjunct)

He / is / a professor / with a lot of experience.

S V C A

9. SVOCA (Subject + Verb + Object + Complement + Adjunct)

The committee / appointed / him/ the chairperson / on Friday.

S V O C A

10. SVAA (Subject + Verb + Adjunct + Adjunct)

The stars /twinkle / in the sky /at night.

S V A A

11. SVIODOA (Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object+Adjunct)

Trees / give / us / fruits / year after year.

S V IO DO A

13. ASVO (Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Object)

Due to gravity / the Earth / could hold / everything.

A S V O

14. ASVIODO (Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object)

In this lesson, / Gaia / tells / the man / her tale.

A S V IO DO

15. ASVC (Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Complement)

Now a days, / life / has become / hectic.

A S V C

16. SAVA (Subject + Adjunct + Verb + Adjunct)

We / always / work / hard.

S A V A

17. SVAC (Subject + Verb + Adjunct + Complement)

Arun's answer / is / almost / right.

S V A C

18. ASAVO (Adjunct + Subject + Adjunct + Verb + Object)

That day, / Priya / quickly / finished / her dinner.

A S A V O

Exercise

1. The wall collapsed.
(a) SV (b) SVO
(c) SVIODO (d) ASVO
2. During the war, many people lost their homes.
(a) SVO (b) SVIODO
(c) ASVO (d) ASVA
3. I promised the children a trip to the zoo.
(a) SVO (b) SVDOIO
(c) SVIODO (d) ASVO
4. In 1998, Frank moved to London.
(a) ASVA (b) ASVO
(c) SVIODO (d) SVO
5. Pooja hired a bicycle.
(a) SV (b) SVO
(c) SVA (d) ASVO

Answers

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

Choose the correct sentences for each pattern.

1. SV
 - (a) Melissa reads
 - (b) She sees her sister
 - (c) I like eggs
 - (d) Jack ran slowly
2. SVO
 - (a) He is smart
 - (b) She is eating
 - (c) I like eggs
 - (d) Sarah is here
3. SVC
 - (a) Sarah is here
 - (b) Jack ran slowly
 - (c) He is smart
 - (d) My father presented me a watch.
4. SVOC
 - (a) Ram danced well
 - (b) Science has made man's life comfortable
 - (c) She sees her mother
 - (d) My brother presented me a cycle
5. SVIODO
 - (a) She gave money to the poor
 - (b) She read the book
 - (c) Melissa was the class president
 - (d) My father presented me a watch

Answer

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)

11. B - Homophones

Homophones are words having similar pronunciations but different spellings and meanings.

Examples: tail, tale, by, buy

Homonyms are words with similar pronunciations and similar spelling but different meanings.

Examples: fair (county fair), fair (reasonable)

Guidance

See the following homophones and homonyms with their meanings and usage in a sentence.

1.	Ail Ale	disturb beer
2.	Altar Alter	a sacred place of worship change
3.	Berth Birth	a sleeping seat in train coming to life
4.	Beach Beech	seashore a tree
5.	Blue Blew	colour produce a current of air
6	Cost Cast	price act of throwing
7.	Heal Heel	to restore to health the back part of the human foot below the ankle
8.	Deer Dear	a kind of fearful quick running wild animal lovable
9.	Dairy Diary	the place where milk and milk products are made a personal record of daily events
10.	Fair are	acting in an honest and honourable manner money charged for a journey
11.	New Knew	latest aware
12.	Sell Cell	give in exchange for moneybasic structural and functional unit of life
13.	Wait Weight	delay acting the gravitational force of an object towards the Earth
14.	Steal Steel	take secretly a hard alloy of iron
15.	Right Write	morally good make letters or other symbols
16.	Sea See	the expanse of salt water that covers the earth visualise
17.	Peace Piece	state of freedom of the mind a bit
18.	Some Sum	a few Particular amount of money or sum of two or more numbers.
19.	Principal Principle	chief, head basic or General Scientific theorem

20.	Vacation Vocation	long holidays occupation
21.	Tale Tail	story the back part of an animal/a thing
22.	Adapt Adopt	make suitable take in one’s family as son or daughter
23.	Object Abject	Thing miserable
24.	Apposite Opposite	proper contrary
25.	Accessory Accessary	helper in crime extra useful things
26.	Ark Arc	a boat a part of a circle
27.	Bail Bale	security big packing
28.	Dye Die	to colour expire
29.	Pray Prey	offer prayer animal/bird hunted for food
30.	Plain Plane	simple surface
31.	Rice Rise	a food grain used mainly in India (staple diet) come up
32.	Desert Dessert	sandy land a sweet (or) fruit dish served after dinner
33.	Sealing Ceiling	mark with stamp inner roof
34.	Capital Capitol	seat of administration building of the United States Congress
35.	Dual Duel	double a fight between two persons with weapons
36.	Differ Defer	disagree postpone
37.	Dew Due	drops of moisture in the morning what one deserves
38.	Decent Descent	looking nice coming down
39.	Cession Session	yielding period of working of committee, college, etc.
40.	Council Counsel	an assembly of selected nominated members advice, suggestion
41.	Confirm Conform	make permanent comply with
42.	Device Devise	tool to find a plan or method
43.	Lightening Lightning	decrease a flash in the cloud during rains and storms
44.	Precede Proceed	go before continue
45.	Check Cheque	prevent pay order by a bank
46.	Canvas Canvass	a rough cloth recommend
47	Roll Role	form in a cylindrical shape part

48.	Sole Soul	the bottom surface of the shoes spirit
49.	Angle Ankle	the space between two lines meeting at a point or three places meeting at a point the joint that connects the leg with the foot
50.	Vain Vein	useless the blood vessel that takes blood to the heart
51.	Coarse Course	rough onward movement
52.	Complement Compliment	that completes expression of regard/gift
53.	Corps Corpse	division of army dead body
54.	Cannon Canon	a big gun rules
55.	Effect Affect	produce an impact or change Infect or Influence
56.	Mail Male	post masculine gender
57.	One Won	ordinal number victory
58.	Meat Meet	the flesh of an animal see in person
59.	Scene Seen	stage performance visualised
60.	Ear Year	part of the body used to hear the sound the time taken by the Earth to orbit the Sun
61.	Tide Died	hold together stop living
62.	Price Praise	value of a thing flatter
63.	Aunt Ant	uncle's wife a small creature
64.	Root Route	the underground part of a plant way
65.	Nun None	the female member of a religious order no one
66.	New Knew	latest aware
67.	Week Weak	the space of seven days in a calendar lacking strength
68.	Sale Sail	an act of selling to set out on a voyage
69.	Lessen Lesson	mitigate the prescribed portion of instruction
70.	Pass Pause	get through stop
71.	Gilt Guilt	Gold-coloured sinfulness
72.	To Too Two	a preposition an adverb meaning excessively number

12. Find Out the Error

(Articles, Prepositions, Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs)

Directions: Some of the sentences are grammatically correct and some are incorrect. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and mark that part. If there is no error, mark that part as your answer.

- It is an university (a) / situated at Bodh Gaya (b) / in Bihar (c) / No error (d)
- He saw (a) / that the clock (b) / has stopped (c) / No error (d)
- If it will rain (a) / I shall not attend (b) / the meeting (c) / No error (d)
- Lakshman is the one (a) / who always finds (b) / fault with whatever Ramesh does (c) / No error (d)
- We know where it begins (a) / but we don't know (b) / that where it ends (c) / No error (d)
- The simplest method (a) / of welding two pieces of metal together (b) / is known as pressure welding (c) / No error (d)
- One of the important benefits (a) / of machine age (b) / is that our standard of life has improved (c) / No error (d)
- There is sense of urgency (a) / in locating alternative sources of water to (b) / augment the dwindling supply (c) / No error (d)
- Although there is virtually no production in India (a) / the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' estimate (b) / that India has perhaps the largest accumulated stocks of silver in the world (c) / No error (d)
- Neither the severe earthquake (a) / or the subsequent famine (b) / could demoralise the people of the country (c) / No error (d)
- As soon as I shall reach New Delhi (a) / I shall send you the file (b) / you have asked for (c) / No error (d)
- Ramesh made (a) / an universal appeal (b) / to karthikeyan (c) / No error (d)
- I bought (a) / a HMT watch (b) / (for my brother (c) / No error (d)
- Sam is a tallest boy (a) / in the class (b) / said by Arun (c) / No error (d)

15. Raja (a) / has passed (b) / his M.A in 1967 (c)/No error (d)
16. The Scientist said (a) / that water boiled (b) / at 100 degree centigrade (c) / No error (d)
17. We are all proud (a) / for our (b) / old culture (c) / No error (d)
18. Academicians (a) / are committed for (b) / their teaching assignments (c) / No error (d)
19. The Vice-Chancellor (a) / is annoyed upon (b) / his officers because of their negligence (c) / No error (d)
20. I have (a) / great fondness (b) / of sweets (c)/No error (d)
21. Have (a)/you bought (b)/some mangoes? (c)/No error (d)
22. India and Russia (a) / have always (b) / supported one another (c) / No error (d)
23. Ramesh is wiser (a) / than old (b) / told by his grandmother (c)/No error.
24. No less than (a) / five litres of milk (b) / is there in the pot (c) / No error (d)

Answers

1. (a) a university
2. (c) had stopped
3. (a) Remove 'will'
4. (d) No error
5. (c) Remove 'that'
6. (b) Remove 'together'
7. (b) Use 'the machine age'
8. (a) Add 'a' before 'sense'
9. (b) Use 'estimates'
10. (b) Use 'nor' for 'or'
11. (a) Remove 'shall'
12. (b) a universal
13. (b) an HMT
14. (a) the tallest
15. (b) Remove 'has'
16. (b) boils
17. (b) of our
18. (b) committed to
19. (b) annoyed with
20. (c) for sweets
21. (c) Change 'some' into 'any'
22. (c) each other
23. (a) more wise
24. (d) No error

13. Comprehension

(A) Punzo entered the arena. He was dressed in navy blue jeans and a shirt. The crowd cheered him with loud applause. The huge bull, sulking at the corner, rushed madly at him. He waved a red cloth, which increased the bull's fury. He quickly caught hold of its horns and hung in mid-air, suspended for a moment. It looked as though the bull might throw him off and trample him down. But the next minute, Punzo had the situation under control. He twisted the bull's head with all his might. The bull fell down with a loud roar, rolled over on the ground and lay very still. For a second, there was absolute silence all around the arena. Then the crowd cheered the matador in wild ecstasy.

1. What did Punzo do when the bull rushed at him?

Ans: Punzo waved a red cloth when the bull rushed at him.

2. Did the bull trample him down?

Ans: No, the bull did not trample him down.

3. Why did the crowd cheer Punzo?

Ans: Punzo had overpowered the bull. So, the crowd cheered him.

4. What is the meaning of ecstasy?

Ans: 'Ecstasy' means wild joy.

5. By what name is a bull-fighter called?

Ans: A bull-fighter is called a 'matador'.

(B) Orlando, the youngest son of Sir Rowland de Bois, had been left in the care of his eldest brother, Oliver, when their father died; but Oliver proved an unworthy brother. Disregarding the orders of his dying father, he kept Orlando at home, untaught and entirely neglected. But Orlando resembled his noble father so much in his good qualities that even without education, he seemed like a youth who had been brought up with the utmost care. Oliver envied him bitterly and wished he were dead. To bring this about, he persuaded him to engage in a wrestling match with a famous wrestler who had killed many men. It was this cruel brother's neglect of him that made Orlando wish to die, being so friendless.

1. Who was Oliver?

Ans: Oliver was the eldest son of Sir Rowland de Bois.

2. What was the order given to Orlando by his father. to do?

Ans: Orlando's father ordered him to take care of his eldest son Oliver.

3. Did Oliver do his duty? If not, why?

Ans: Oliver did not do his duty. He envied Orlando bitterly and wished he were dead.

4. How did Oliver try to kill his brother?

Ans: Oliver tried to kill his brother by persuading him to engage in a wrestling match with a famous wrestler who had killed many men.

5. Why did Orlando wish to die?

Ans: Orlando wished to die because he was friendless and his cruel brother neglected him.

(C) I have always been attracted by people of unusual habits. By this, I do not imply hippies and drop-outs or anyone of that band of unhappy people for whom modern society is too sick and uncivilised to bear. No, I mean those quiet, orderly people, living apparently blameless lives, who enrich their humdrum existences by adopting odd quirks and passions, unlikely routines or harmless manias for useless objects. Like the secretary I had, who collected earwigs, though what she did with them I never knew. I believe that she loved them because they were small and thin like herself and had a way of scuttling about in very much the same way she did. Life, I am sure, would be very much poorer without such people in it. Sometimes, I feel I am lacking in personality since I have none of these strange habits unless you count the fact that I never eat eggs unless they are boiled in milk.

1. What attracted the author?

Ans: People of unusual habits attracted the author.

2. According to the author, who are the people who have unusual habits?

Ans: Quiet, orderly people, living apparently blameless lives who adopt odd quirks, have unusual habits according to the author.

3. What did the author's secretary collect?

Ans: The author's secretary collected earwigs.

4. According to the author, why did the secretary love earwigs?

Ans: The secretary loved the earwigs because they were small and thin like her and had a way of scuttling about in very much the same way she did.

5. Do you think that the author has any strange habits? If so, what is it?

Ans: Yes. The author has a strange habit. He eats eggs only if they are boiled in milk.

14. Select the Correct Sentence

Choose the correct sentence from the given sentences

1. a) Me favorite color was green.
b) Me favorite color is green.
c) My favorite color is green.
d) My favorite color are green.
2. a) I am happy then.
b) I happy now.
c) I am happy all time
d) I am happy now.
3. a) What time is it?
b) What time it is?
c) What time is?
d) What time was it?
4. a) My head hurts.
b) My heads hurt.
c) My heads hurts.
d) My head hurt.
5. a) When we going to eat?
b) When we want eat?
c) When are we going to eat?
d) When we want to eat?
6. a) He don't like vegetables.
b) He does not like vegetables.
c) He didn't like vegetables.
d) He did not like vegetable.
7. a) They had been speaking.
b) They has been speaking.
c) They will speaking.
d) They shall be speaking.
8. a) She did her homework every night.
b) She done her homework every night.
c) She does her homework every night.
d) She does her homework last night.

9. a) I am leaving now.
b) I will leave now.
c) I will leaving now.
d) I leaving now.

10. a) I go now.
b) I am going now.
c) I will going now.
d) I will go now.

11. a) I want three eggs.
b) I want three egg.
c) I wanted three egg.
d) I wants three egg.

12. a) We was learning English.
b) We are learnt English.
c) We are learning English.
d) We are learned English.

13. a) The cabinet will decided on the bill next week.
b) The cabinet will decide on the bill last week.
c) The cabinet will decide on the bill next week.
d) The cabinet will be decide on the bill next week.

14. a) Here is comes Caesar.
b) Here is coming Caesar.
c) Here will come Caesar.
d) Here comes Caesar.

15. a) My father sold his car last week.
b) My father will sell his car last week.
c) My father was sold his car last week
d) My father selling his car last week.

16. a) The child was lying cramped when the doctor coming in.
b) The child was lying cramped when the doctor came in.
c) The child will be lying cramped when the doctor came in.
d) The child were lying cramped when the doctor came in.

17. a) I shall ask him tomorrow when I will seeing him.
b) I shall ask him tomorrow when I saw him.
c) I shall ask him tomorrow when I see him.
d) I shall asked him tomorrow when I see him.

Answers

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c)

15. Odd Words

Noun

A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.

- A **common noun** is the name of a person, place or thing in general such as man, school and book.
- A **proper noun** is the name of a particular person, place or thing, such as Sam, Chennai, Onida etc. All proper nouns start with a capital letter.
- A **collective noun** is a name given to a group of things, such as a flock of birds or a herd of cows.
- An **abstract noun** is something you can't see, hear, touch or taste. These can be emotions (happiness, sorrow) or states (peace, quiet).
- A **material noun** is the name of the material with which a thing is made of.

Examples: cotton, wool, silk, etc.

Verb

Verbs are words that show action. They indicate different dimensions of time — the present, past and future called tense.

Examples: sing, sang, will/shall sing

A verb denotes what a person or a thing does.

Examples:

He **teaches** in our school.

He **often** visited his village.

A verb denotes what is done to a person or a thing.

Examples:

She was **punished**.

Mala was **taught** a lesson.

A verb denotes what a person or a thing is.

Examples:

She **is** a pretty village girl.

My brother **is** a chemist.

Auxiliaries are otherwise known as helping verbs. These words are used with present/past participles to make a complete verb.

Example: be/do/have verbs.

Most action words show tense in a regular way and we state them under **regular verbs**.

Examples: dance - danced; show – showed.

Yet, there are certain verbs which change their spelling to show the past tense and the past participle.

Examples: ring/rang/rung; do/did/done.
Such words are said to be **irregular verbs**.

Observe the given irregular verbs.

Present	Past	Past Participle
Arise	Arose	Arisen
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Give	Gave	Given
Know	Knew	Known
Meet	Met	Met
Ride	Rode	Ridden
See	Saw	Seen
Begin	Began	Begun
Draw	Drew	Drawn
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Lie	Lay	Lain
Pay	Paid	Paid
Spend	Spent	Spent
Take	Took	Taken

Adjective

An adjective is a word that is used to qualify a noun or pronoun in order to highlight its meaning.

Part A	Part B
Ramya is a girl.	Ramya is a cheerful girl.
Jasmine is a flower.	Jasmine is a fragrant flower.

When you add the adjectives '**cheerful**' and '**fragrant**' to the nouns 'girl' and 'flower', the meaning of the nouns are qualified and enhanced.

Adjectives of Quality (Descriptive Adjectives)

They answer the question ‘of what kind’.

Examples:

The ant is a tiny but **wise** creature.
He is an **honest** man.
The Taj Mahal is a **wonderful** building.

Adjectives of Quantity

They answer the question ‘how much’.

Examples:

She ate the **whole** apple.
Babu ate **some** rice.
He showed **much** patience.
He spent **all** his money.

Adjectives of Number (Numeral Adjectives)

They answer the question ‘how many’.

Examples:

Six Students present in the drawing class.
Note: Numeral adjectives are of three kinds — definite, indefinite and distributive.

Definite Numeral Adjectives

They denote an exact number.

Examples:

The hand has **five** fingers.
We have **two** eyes to see.
She ate **three** bananas.

Ordinal Adjectives

An ordinal number is an adjective that denotes what place an object has in a certain order.

Examples:

Sunday is the **first** day of the week.
Kalpana Chawla was the **first** Indian-born woman to go to space.
Manmohan Singh is the **fourteenth** Prime Minister of India.

Indefinite Numeral Adjectives

They do not denote an exact number. Some of the indefinite numeral adjectives are all, no, many, few, some, any and several.

Examples:

I have **many** pencils.
He is a man of **few** words. (*He doesn't talk much*)
He needs **no** introduction. (*Everyone knows him*)

Adverb

An adverb is a word that is used to add something to the meaning of a verb.
He sings loudly.

Example :

Parts of Speech	Function of Job	Examples
Verb	Action or state	Live, was, were, decide, learn, attend, scold, walk, tired, busy, chat, play, missed
Noun	A person, place or thing	Bicycle, farmer, sister, brother, mother, father, village, road, school, family
Adjective	Describes a noun	Hardworking, two, eleven, lazy, old, brand new, upset
Adverb	Describes a verb, an adjective or an adverb	Always, regularly, gruffly, along, often

The following prefixes or suffixes at the beginning or end of the word determine whether they are verbs, nouns, adjectives or adverbs.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
En-	-ment	-able	-ly
Im-	-ness	-ible	(Most of the adverb ends with -ly . Some exceptions such as fast, hard, often, nearby, etc.)
-es	-tion	-ive	
-ed	-sion	-ful	
-ire/ise	-ance	-al	
-fy	-cy	-ant	
-en	-ity	-ic	
-ate	-th	-ave	
-ish	-ce	-ent	
-dom	-ant		
-ship	-ar		
-hood	-ing		
-er/or	-y		

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Apply	Application	Applicable	-
Think	Thought	Thoughtful	Thoughtfully
-	Purpose	Purposeful	Purposely
Loved	Love	Lovable, loving, lovely	Loveably
-	Classics	Classical	Classically
Clear	Clarity	Clear	Clearly
Live	Life, living	Live, alive	Lively
-	Society	Social, sociable	Socially
Entertain	Entertainment	Entertaining	-
-	Seriousness	Serious	Seriously
Lose	Loss	Lost	-
Brief	Brevity	Brief	Briefly
Observe	Observance	Observable	-
-	Certainty	Certain	Certainly
Organise	Organisation	Organised	-
Act	Action, act	Active	Actively
Activate	Activity	-	-
Sing	Song, singing	-	-
Publicise	Public, publicity	Public	-
Sensed	Sense	Sensitive, sensible	Sensitively, sensibly
Resemble	Resemblance	-	-

-	Munificence	Munificent	Munificently
Harmounised	Harmony	Harmonious	Harmoniously
-	Magnanimity	Magnanimous	Magnanimously
-	Hercules	Herculean	-
Construct	Construction	Constructive	Constructively
Portrayed	Portray	Portrayal	-
Patronise	Patronage	-	-
Anoint	Anointment	Anointed	-
Devote	Devotee, devotion	Devoted, devotional	Devotedly, devotionally
Dedicate	Dedication	-	-
Feared	Fear	Fearful	Fearfully
-	-	Proper	Properly
Valued	Value	Valuable	-
Imagine	Imagination	Imaginary	-
Appreciate	Appreciation	Appreciative	Appreciatively
Remember	Remembrance	-	-
Announce	Announcement	-	-
Decide	Decision	Decisive	Decisively

16. Formation of Plurals

A noun that denotes one person or thing is said to be in a singular form, e.g. **boy, book, pen**.

A noun that denotes more than one person or thing is said to be in a plural form, e.g. **boys, books, pens**.

Usually, nouns will form plurals by adding ‘s’ to the singular forms. Some unusual formations of plural forms are given below.

Guidance

1. Some nouns do not change while taking the plural form.

Singular	Plural
Deer	Deer
Dozen	Dozen
Aircraft	Aircraft
Gross	Gross
Hundred	Hundred (when used after numerals)
Means	Means
News	News
Swine	Swine
Furniture	Furniture

2. Nouns ending in ‘-y’ form the plural by changing ‘-y’ into ‘-i’ and adding ‘-es’.

Singular	Plural
Authority	Authorities
Baby	Babies
Copy	Copies
Difficulty	Difficulties
Family	Families
Lady	Ladies
Story	Stories

3. Some nouns ending in ‘-o’, ‘-s’, ‘-ch’, ‘-sh’ or ‘-x’ form the plural by adding ‘-es’ to the singular.

Singular	Plural
Bench	Benches
Box	Boxes
Brush	Brushes
Bus	Buses
Class	Classes
Dish	Dishes
Echo	Echoes
Hero	Heroes
Mango	Mangoes
Match	Matches
Potato	Potatoes
Tax	Taxes
Watch	Watches

4. A few nouns ending in ‘-o’ generally those which are in less common use.

Singular	Plural
Piano	Pianos
Photo	Photos
Stereo	Stereos
Ratio	Ratios
Dynamo	Dynamos

5. Nouns ending with ‘-f’ or ‘-fe’ form their plural by changing ‘-f’ of ‘-fe’ into ‘-v’ and adding ‘-es’.

Singular	Plural
Knife	Knives
Leaf	Leaves
Shelf	Shelves
Thief	Thieves
Wife	Wives

6. Nouns ending with ‘-a’ form their plural by changing into ‘-ae’.

Singular	Plural
Alga	Algae
Formula	Formulae
Amoeba	Amoebae

7. Nouns ending with ‘-um’ form their plural by changing into ‘-a’.

Singular	Plural
Bacterium	Bacteria
Curriculum	Curricula
Medium	Media
Corrigendum	Corrigenda
Datum	Data

8. Nouns ending with ‘-is’ form their plural by changing into ‘-es’.

Singular	Plural
Analysis	Analyses
Axis	Axes
Basis	Bases
Diagnosis	Diagnoses
Ellipsis	Ellipses

9. Nouns ending with ‘-us’ form their plural by changing into ‘-i’.

Singular	Plural
Alumnus	Alumni
Bacillus	Bacilli
Genius	Genii
Hippopotamus	Hippopotami
Radius	Radii

10. A compound noun generally forms its plural by adding ‘-s’ to the main word.

Singular	Plural
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Governor-general	Governors-general
Manservant	Menservants
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Passer-by	Passers-by
Runner-up	Runners-up
Son-in-law	Sons-in-law

11. Plurals of irregular forms.

Singular	Plural
Child	Children
Foot	Feet
Goose	Geese
Man	Men
Mouse	Mice
Ox	Oxen
Woman	Women

12. Some nouns have two plural forms.

Singular	Plural
Aquarium	Aquaria/aquariums
Cactus	Cacti/cactuses
Curriculum	Curricula/
Fungus	Fungi/funguses
Medium	Media/mediums
Stadium	Stadia/stadiums
Syllabus	Syllabi/syllabuses
Terminus	Termini/terminuses

Some More Examples

S. No.	Singular	Plural
1	Addendum	Addenda
2	Apex	Apexes/apices
3	Apparatus	Apparatuses
4	Antenna	Antennae/antennas
5	Appendix	Appendices
6	Automation	Automata
7	Aircraft	Aircrafts
8	Bureau	Bureaux/bureaus
9	Cactus	Cacti
10	Calf	Calves
11	Chasis	Chasses
12	Child	Children
13	Crisis	Crises
14	Criterion	Criteria
15	Datum	Data
16		
17	Dictum	Dicta
18	Dilettante	Dilettanti
19	Dwarf	Dwarfs
20	Ferry	Ferries
21	Erratum	Errata
22	Forum	Fora
23	Focus	Foci

24	Hypothesis	Hypotheses
25	Index	Indices
26	Locus	Loci
27	Matrix	Matrices
28	Medium	Media
29	Memorandum	Memoranda
30	Nucleus	Nuclei
31	Nebula	Nebulae
32	Ovum	Ova
33	Oasis	Oases
34	Phenomenon	Phenomena
35	Plateau	Plateaux
36	Radius	Radii
37	Stratum	Strata
38	Stylus	Styluses
39	Symposium	Symposiums
40	Stimulus	Stimuli
41	Synopsis	Synopses
42	Tableau	Tableaux/tableaus
43	Thesis	Theses
44	Tooth	Teeth
45	Ultimatum	Ultimata
46	Volcano	Volcanos/volcanoes
47	Vertebra	Vertebrae
48	Wolf	Wolves

Write the plural form of the given words.

1. Food
2. Radius
3. Governor-general
4. Syllabus
5. Datum
6. Commander-in-chief
7. Thesis
8. Forum
9. Cattle
10. Genius
11. Chair
12. Eskimo
13. Loaf
14. Hero
15. Apex

Answers

1. Food
2. Radii
3. Governors-general
4. Syllabi
5. Data
6. Commanders-in-chief
7. Theses
8. Fora
9. Cattle
10. Geniuses/genii
11. Chairs
12. Eskimos
13. Loaves
14. Heroes
15. Apexes

17. Simple, Complex & Compound

Sentence

A sentence may consist of one or more clauses.

Clause

A clause is a group of words with a subject and a predicate. A clause has a subject and a finite verb of its own.

Main Clause

A clause that can stand independently and make complete sense is called the principal or main clause.

Subordinate Clause

A clause that can't stand on its own and depends on another clause to make complete sense is called the subordinate clause.

Coordinating Conjunctions

For, so as well as, no less than, therefore, but, yet, still, or only, so on, and

Subordinating Conjunctions

That, when, after, while, whenever, till, since, where, as, so that, if, unless, though, although, even though

Types of Sentences

Sentences can be of three types.

- Simple
- Complex
- Compound

Simple Sentence

It has one independent clause (A clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb).

Example:

The boy sat under a tree.

Which is the verb in the sentence? sat

Is there any other verb in this sentence? No. There is no other verb.

So this sentence has only one verb. Such a sentence that has only one finite verb is called a simple sentence.

Finite Verb

A finite verb shows the tense, person and number of the subject.

Example:

I go, he/she/it goes, we go.

In the above-given example, the verb 'go' has been changed according to the tense of the verb and number and person of the subject.

In spite of/despite, being, on account of, having besides and the like are phrases used in simple sentences.

Examples:

1. Ramu **is** too poor to buy a bicycle.
2. Despite his old age, Raghav **walked** fast.
3. In the event of not consulting a doctor, you **cannot recover**.
4. On seeing the teacher, the children **stood up**.
5. Due to a heavy downpour, the match **was cancelled**.

Compound Sentence

A **compound sentence** joins two or more independent clauses.

The most common coordinating conjunctions are and, or, otherwise, but, yet, therefore, etc.

Examples:

Ramu is very poor **and** he cannot buy a bicycle.

Raghav was old, **yet** he walked fast.

You consult a doctor **otherwise** you cannot recover.

The children saw the teacher **and** they stood up.

There was a heavy downpour **and** the match was cancelled.

Complex Sentence

A **complex sentence** has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

Examples:

Though he is poor, he helps others.

'Though he is poor' is the subordinate clause and 'he helps others' is the main clause.

Other Examples:

Ramu is so poor that he cannot buy a bicycle.

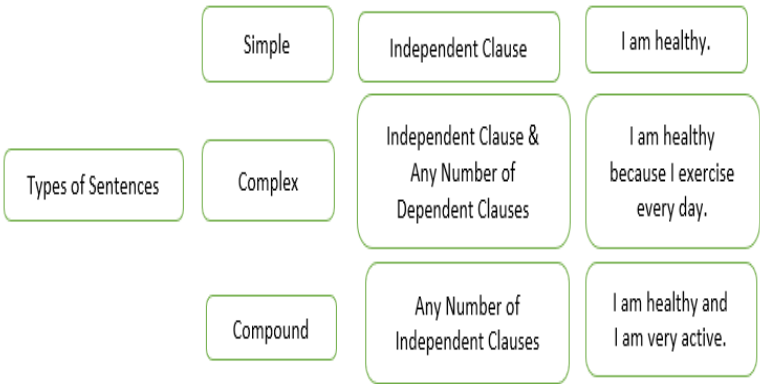
Though Raghav was old, **he walked fast**.

Unless you consult a doctor, **you cannot recover**.

As soon as the children saw the teacher, **they stood up**.

As there was a heavy downpour, **the match was cancelled**.

(The parts of the sentences given in bold are the main clauses)



Subordinate conjunctions such as ‘because, since, although, when, while, where, which, that, after, etc.,’ are used to connect independent clauses with the dependent clauses in complex sentences.

Coordinate conjunctions such as ‘but, and, or, yet, so, etc.,’ are used to connect independent clauses in compound sentences.

Transformation of Sentences

To transform a sentence is to change the sentence from one grammatical structure to another without altering the meaning of the sentence. Such a process is called the transformation of sentences.

Examples (Conversion Simple into Compound and Complex)

1. a) **Inspite of/Despite** her poverty, Anuja stood first in the examination. (Simple)
b) **Although/Eventhough/Though** Anuja was poor, she stood first in the examination. (Complex)
c) Anuja was poor, **yet/but/still** she stood first in the examination. (Compound)
2. a) **On hearing** the good news, Agnel felt happy. (Simple)
b) **When** Agnel heard the good news, he felt happy. (Complex)
c) Agnel heard the good news **and** he felt happy. (Compound)
3. a) **In the event of** running first, you will win the race. (Simple)
b) **If** you run fast, you will win the race. (Complex) / **Unless** you run fast, you will not win the race. (Complex)
c) Run fast **or** you will not win the race. (Compound)
4. a) **On account of/Because of/Due to/Owing to/As a result of** bad weather, the match was postponed. (Simple)
b) **As/Since** the weather was bad, the match was postponed. (Complex)
c) The weather was bad **and** so the match was postponed. (Compound)

5. a) **Being** busy, Jeba could not attend the wedding. (Simple)
b) **As/Since** Jeba was busy, she could not attend the wedding. (Complex)
c) Jeba was busy **and so** she could not attend the wedding. (Compound)
6. a) The coffee is **too** hot **to** drink. (Simple)
b) The coffee is **so** hot **that** I cannot drink it. (Complex)
c) The coffee is **very** hot and so **I cannot** drink it. (Compound)

S. No	Simple	Complex	Compound
1	Inspite of + verb + ing Despite + noun	Though/although Eventhough	But/yet/still
2	In the event of In case of On + (Verb + ing)	If can/will /could/ would Unless cannot When/as soon as	Or not And And/at once
3	Being	As/since/because	And so
4	As a result of On account of/because of Due to/owing to	Since/as/because	And/and so/therefore
5	Too to	So. ... that can/could not	Very and so
6	In order to	So that	And so
7	Besides + (V + ing)	Not only but also	And/as well as
8	Without + (V + ing)	After	Must otherwise

Transform the following sentences as instructed.

1. On seeing the teacher, the children stood up. (into complex)
2. At the age of six, Varsha started learning music. (into complex)
3. As Varun is a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books. (into simple)
4. Walk carefully, lest you will fall down. (into complex)
5. Besides being a dancer, she is a singer. (into compound)
6. He is sick, but he attends the rehearsal. (into simple)
7. If Meena reads more, she will become proficient in the language. (into compound)
8. He confessed that he was guilty. (into simple)
9. The boy could not attend the special classes due to his mother’s illness. (into compound)
10. He followed my suggestion. (into complex)

Answers

1. When the children saw the teacher, they stood up.
2. When Varsha was six, she started learning music.
3. Being a voracious reader, Varun buys a lot of books.
4. If you don't walk carefully, you will fall down.
5. She is not only a dancer but also a singer.
6. In spite of his sickness, he attends the rehearsal.
7. Meena should read more or she will not become proficient in the language.
8. He confessed his guilt.
9. The boy's mother was ill and so he could not attend the special classes.
10. He followed what I had suggested.

Combine the pairs of sentences below into simple, complex and compound.

1. Radha was ill. She was not hospitalised.
2. The students were intelligent. They could answer the questions correctly.
3. I must get a visa. I can travel abroad.
4. I saw a tiger. It was wounded.
5. There was a bandh. The shops remained closed.

Answers**1. Radha was ill. She was not hospitalised.**

In spite of her illness Radha was not hospitalised. **(Simple)**

Though Radha was ill, she was not hospitalised. **(Complex)**

Radha was ill, but she was not hospitalised. **(Compound)**

2. The students were intelligent. They could answer the questions correctly.

Being intelligent, the students could answer the questions correctly. **(Simple)**

Since the students were intelligent, they could answer the questions correctly. **(Complex)**

The students were intelligent and so they could answer the questions correctly. **(Compound)**

3. I must get a visa. I can travel abroad.

I must get a visa to travel abroad. **(Simple)**

Unless I get a visa, I cannot travel abroad. **(Complex)**

I must get a visa or I cannot travel abroad. **(Compound)**

4. I saw a tiger. It was wounded.

I saw a wounded tiger. **(Simple)**

I saw a tiger, which was wounded. **(Complex)**

I saw the tiger and it was wounded. **(Compound)**

5. There was a bandh. The shops remained closed.

In the event of a bandh, the shops remained closed. **(Simple)**

The shops remained closed because there was a bandh. **(Complex)**

There was a bandh and so the shops remained closed. **(Compound)**

Complete the following sentences.

1. Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop. They went to the bus stop. (Change into a compound sentence)
2. Varsha reached the railway station. She was waiting for them there. (Change into a compound sentence)
3. While she waited at the train station, Varsha realised that the train was late. (Change into a simple sentence)
4. Dinesh and Prabhu left the bus stop. Varsha rang them. (Change into a complex sentence)
5. The trio met at the station. Varsha left for Madurai. (Change into a complex sentence)

Answers

1. Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop and so they went to the bus stop.
2. Varsha reached the railway station and she was waiting for them there.
3. Waiting at the railway station, Varsha realised that her train was late.
4. After/When Dinesh and Prabhu left the bus stop, Varsha rang them.
5. After the trio met at the railway station, Varsha left for Madurai.

18. Degrees of Compassion

An adjective can be written in three different types to denote three degrees of comparison.

- Positive degree
- Comparative degree
- Superlative degree

The comparison may be of a quality or a quantity, an adjective or an adverb.

1. The **positive degree** is used to denote the mere existence of quality.

Examples:

She is a tall girl.
She is as tall as Mala.
Rani is not so tall as Geetha.
Kumar is a kind man.
It is a tall building.
Mango is sweet to taste.

2. The **comparative degree** is used to compare the quality of two persons or things.

Examples:

Khan is shorter than Gopi.
The lion is stronger than the tiger.
A tsunami is more destructive than a cyclone.
This building is taller than any other building.
Mango is sweeter than pineapple.

3. The **superlative degree** is used when more than two persons or things are compared. It singles out one from all the rest.

Examples:

The elephant is the biggest animal on land.
Mahatma Gandhi is one of the best leaders in the world.
Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world.
This is the tallest building.
Mango is the sweetest fruit.

Titbits: If the positive ends in two consonants or in a single consonant preceded by two vowels, '-er' and '-est' are added.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Long	Longer	Longest
Great	Greater	Greatest

Exceptions:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Just	More just than	The most just
Wrong	More wrong than	The most wrong
Real	More real than	The most real

- If the positive ends in one consonant preceded by a short vowel, the consonant is doubled before adding '-er' and '-est'.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest

- Adverbs of more than one syllable take more and most.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Quickly	More quickly than	The most quickly
Slowly	More slowly than	The most slowly

- When the positive ends in '-e', only '-r' and '-st' are added.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Large	Larger	Largest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest

- When the positive ends in '-y' preceded by a consonant, the '-y' is changed into '-i' before adding '-er' and '-est'

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest
Happy	Happier	Happiest

Exceptions:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Shy	Shyer	Shyest
Sly	Slyer	Slyest

- If '-y' is preceded by a vowel, then '-y' is not changed into '-i'.

Gray	Grayer	Grayest
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- The adjectives which have two syllables will take more and most to form a comparative degree and superlative degree, respectively.

Examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Valuable	More valuable	Most valuable
Popular	More popular	Most popular
Honest	More honest	Most honest
Industrious	More industrious	Most industrious

- Some adjectives have irregular ways of forming their comparatives and superlatives.

Examples:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good/well	Better	Best
Bad/ill	Worst	Worst
Little	Less	Lest
Much/many	More	Most
Far	Farther	Farthest
Fore	Former	Foremost

Type I – ‘The, Any, No’ Model

Here, more than two persons or things are compared. It is a matchless type.

Humayun was **the weakest** king in the Mughal Empire. (Superlative)

Humayun was **weaker than any** other king in the Mughal Empire. (Comparative)

No other king in the Mughal Empire was so weak as Humayun. (Positive)

The dog is **the most** faithful animal. (Superlative)
The dog is **more faithful than any** other animal. (Comparative)
No other animal is as faithful as the dog. (Positive)

Type II – ‘One of the, Most, Very few’ Model

Here, more than two persons are compared in plural form.

Johnson is **one of the** richest men in the town. (Superlative)
Johnson is **richer than most** other men in the town. (Comparative)
Very few men in the town are as rich as Johnson. (Positive)

Gymnastics is **one of the** most fascinating events in the Olympics. (Superlative)
Gymnastics is more fascinating than most other events in the Olympics. (Comparative)
Very few events in the Olympics are as fascinating as gymnastics. (Positive)

Type III – Positive Comparative Model

Here, only two persons or things are compared. There is no superlative degree.

Kamala is shorter than Kala.
Kala is not as short as Kamala.
Silver is not more useful than iron.
Iron is as useful as silver.

Exercise

- Very few girls in the school are _____ Uma.
(a) taller than (b) as tall as
(c) tallest as (d) none of the above
- Shakespeare is one of the _____ dramatists in the world.
(a) better (b) good
(c) best (d) none of the above
- No other player is _____ Bala.
(a) swifter than (b) swiftest as
(c) as swift as (d) none of the above
- Mala is _____ other students in her class.
(a) as hard-working as (b) more hard-working than
(c) most hard-working as (d) none of the above
- She is _____ of the two.
(a) the tallest (b) taller than
(c) the taller (d) none of the above
- Iron is _____ any other metal.
(a) as useful as (b) more useful than
(c) most useful as (d) none of the above

7. Mumbai is _____ any other city.
(a) most crowded as (b) most crowded than
(c) more crowded than (d) none of the above
8. Very few actors are _____ Kiran.
(a) more popular as (b) most popular than
(c) as popular as (d) none of the above
9. This lesson is _____ any other lesson.
(a) as interesting as (b) most interesting than
(c) more interesting than (d) none of the above
10. He is _____ boy I have ever seen.
(a) the responsible (b) the most responsible
(c) more responsible (d) none of the above

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (b)

Exercise

1. Very few Indian languages are _____ Tamil.
(a) most ancient than (b) as ancient as
(c) ancient (d) ancient as
2. A tiger is _____ than a fox.
(a) strong (b) stronger
(c) strongest (d) as strong as
3. Gold is not _____ than iron.
(a) more useful (b) as useful as
(c) useful (d) most useful
4. Grapes are not _____ apples.
(a) most expensive than (b) as expensive as
(c) more expensive than (d) expensive
5. Teaching is _____ of all professions.
(a) the noblest (b) noble
(c) nobler than (d) as noble as
6. Shakespeare is _____ many other dramatists of the world.
(a) the greatest (b) greater
(c) as great as (d) greater than
7. No other planet in our solar system is _____ Neptune.
(a) the coldest (b) colder
(c) as cold as (d) colder than

8. Ram is _____ Eswar.
(a) the tallest (b) taller
(c) as tall (d) taller than
9. Meghna is the _____ girl in the class.
(a) intelligent (b) more intelligent
(c) most intelligent (d) as intelligent as
10. Russia is the _____ country in the world.
(a) big (b) bigger
(c) biggest (d) bigger than

Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (c)

19. Form a New Word by Blending the Words

Blend

A blended word or a blend is a word formed from parts of two or more other words.

Example:

Interpol arrested the criminal.

Here 'Interpol' is formed by combining 'international + police'.

They are formed by the process of blending or combining two words.

Advertisement	+	inflation	= adflation
Beauty	+	utility	= beautility
Binary	+	digit	= bit
Breakfast	+	lunch	= brunch
Camera	+	recorder	= camcorder
Cremated	+	remains	= cremains
Channel	+	tunnel	= chunnel
Diplomacy	+	economics	= diplomomics
Documentary	+	drama	= docudrama
Manmohan	+	economics	= manmohanomics
Electro	+	execute	= electrocute
Fantastic	+	fabulous	= fantabulous
Feeble	+	debility	= feebility
Fantatic	+	magazine	= fanzine

Feminine	+	seminar	= feminar
Gigantic	+	enourmous	= ginormous
Helicopter	+	airport	= heliport
Man	+	animal	= manimal
Laundry	+	automat	= laundromat
Medical	+	evacuation	= medevac
Medical	+	care	= medicare
Motor	+	bike	= mobike
Motor	+	hotel	= motel
Motorcar	+	cavalcade	= motorcade
News	+	broadcast	= newscast
Parachute	+	troops	= paratroops
Smoke	+	fog	= smog
Television	+	evangelist	= televangelist
Work	+	welfare	= workfare
Travel	+	catalogue	= travelogue
Electro	+	execute	= electrocute
Helicopter	+	airport	= heliport
Vegetable	+	hamburger	= vegeburger
Lecture	+	demonstration	= lecdem
High	+	technology	= high-tech
Educational	+	satellite	= edusat
Wipe	+	sweep	= swipe
Splash	+	surge	= splurge
Picture	+	element	= pixel
Motor	+	pedal cycle	= moped
Modulator	+	demodulator	= modem
Flap	+	drop	= flop
By	+	cause	= because
Television	+	broadcast	= telecast
Twist	+	fiddle	= twiddle
Wade	+	toddle	= waddle
Teleprinter	+	exchange	= telex
Dumb	+	confound	= dumbfound

Find out the blended words.		
1. International +	police	–
2. Helicopter +	pad	–
3. Motor +	hotel	–
4. Education +	satellite	–
5. Electronic +	commerce	–

- Answers**
- 1. Interpol
 - 2. helipad
 - 3. motel
 - 4. edusat
 - 5. e-commerce

20. Compound Words

A compound word is a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning.

1. Noun + Noun			
head	+	master	- headmaster
key	+	board	- keyboard
cell	+	phone	- cell phone
school	+	boy	- schoolboy
eye	+	sight	- eyesight
home	+	work	- homework
moon	+	light	- moonlight
sea	+	food	- seafood
star	+	light	- starlight
honey	+	bee	- honeybee
note	+	book	- notebook
tax	+	payer	- taxpayer
sun	+	light	- sunlight
match	+	box	- matchbox
motor	+	cycle	- motorcycle
dream	+	world	- dreamworld
post	+	man	- postman
tape	+	recorder	- tape recorder
hand	+	shake	- handshake
school	+	girl	- schoolgirl
taxi	+	driver	- taxi-driver

2. Gerund + Noun

dining + room	-	dining room
working + day	-	working day
washing + machine	-	washing machine
drinking + water	-	drinking water
waiting + hall	-	waiting hall
cooking + gas	-	cooking gas
sewing + machine	-	sewing machine
walking + stick	-	walking stick
calling + bell	-	calling bell
baking + soda	-	baking soda
drawing + room	-	drawing room

3. Noun + Gerund

air + conditioning	-	air conditioning
house + cleaning	-	house cleaning
white + washing	-	whitewashing
day + dreaming -		daydreaming

4. Noun + Verb

snow + fall	-	snowfall
car + park	-	car park
book + mark	-	bookmark
cat + walk	-	catwalk
rain + fall	-	rainfall
hair + cut	-	haircut
tooth + ache	-	toothache
night + fall	-	nightfall
day + break	-	daybreak
water + fall	-	waterfall
bus + stop	-	bus stop
sun + set	-	sunset
snow + drop	-	snowdrop

5. Noun + Adjective

snow + white	-	snow white
world + wide	-	worldwide
life + long	-	lifelong
dead + slow	-	dead slow
radio + active	-	radioactive
light + sensitive	-	light-sensitive

6. Preposition + Noun

back + ground	-	background
up + stream	-	upstream
over + coat	-	overcoat
over + bridge	-	overbridge
down + hill	-	downhill

7. Adjective + Noun

nobleman, gentleman, old boy

8. Adverb + Noun

insight, outpost, fast food

9. Verb + Adverb

washout, flashback, make-over

10. Adjective + Verb

free-drive, dry-clean, deep-fry

11. Adverb + Verb

outrun, well-defined, downcast

12. Adjective + Adjective

pale blue, light green

13. Adverb + Participle

outsourcing, incoming

14. Noun + Verb

daybreak, waterfall, phone call, house arrest

15. Noun + Preposition

countryside, root out

16. Verb + Noun

showroom, watchman, playground, spare time

17. Verb + Adjective

fly high, tax-free

18. Verb + Preposition

put on, give up, look down

19. Verb + Gerund

watch making, typesetting

20. Adjective + Verb

whitewash, clear cut, sidewalk

21. Adjective + Gerund

hard-working, good looking

22. Preposition + Verb

underplay, overact, outlook

Choose the best answer to make a compound word.

1. Which can be placed after ‘soft’?

- a) play b) ware
- c) run d) cycle

2. Which can be placed before 'light'?

- a) try b) sun
- c) horse d) cat

3. Which can be placed after ‘safe’?

- a) chair b) guard
- c) shop d) van

4. Which can be placed after ‘blue’?

- a) cane b) print
- c) see d) land

5. Which can be placed after ‘water’?

- a) food b) stick
- c) fall d) out

Answers

1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. C

Form compound words from the box given below and fill in the blanks in the sentences that follow with the appropriate compound words.

waiting, out, income, green, sun, room, tax, alarm, dry, traffic, wall, house, clock, jam, glasses, hair, cleaning, cut, put, paper

- 1. Siva visited the hair stylist to have a clean _____.
- 2. Tharani had given the sarees for _____.
- 3. The _____ is a natural process that warms the earth's surface.
- 4. Never wait for an _____ to wake you up.
- 5. The children were late to school as there was a _____ near the toll plaza.
- 6. The government expects every individual to promptly pay the _____.
- 7. People usually wear _____ during summer.
- 8. The patients were asked to sit in the _____ until the doctor arrived.
- 9. With teamwork, we are able to multiply our _____.
- 10. The room was looking bright with the colourful _____.

Answers

- 1. haircut 2. dry-cleaning
- 3. greenhouse 4. alarm clock
- 5. traffic jam 6. income tax
- 7. sunglasses 8. waiting-room
- 9. output 10. wallpaper