

## THE SENTENCE

The commonest form of expression is through words. We use words in a specific way that creates a sentence to express our ideas. A sentence is a group of words that conveys complete meaning. For Example:

- Rohan is walking on the road.
- He is running a race.

**The Concise Dictionary of Current English** defines a sentence as a "set of words completed in itself as expression of thought."

Some important things to remember about a sentence are:

- The words should be in a proper order to convey the complete meaning.
- The first word should begin with a capital letter.
- There should be a full stop (.), a sign of interrogation (?) or a mark of exclamation (!) at the end of a sentence.

We must have a subject and a verb to form a sentence.

### Kinds of Sentences

Sentences are of four kinds:

1. Assertive or Declarative Sentence
2. Interrogative Sentence
3. Imperative Sentence
4. Exclamatory Sentence

**Assertive or Declarative Sentence:** A sentence which asserts or states or declares something is called an assertive or a declarative sentence. It may be affirmative or negative in sense.

Structure: subject + verb + object + compliment

Example: 1. Birds fly in the sky. (affirmative)  
2. The boy is not playing in the garden. (negative)

**Interrogative Sentence:** An interrogative sentence asks questions. There can be two types of interrogative sentences, 1. Which start with a helping verb like, is, are, am, was, were, have, will, shall, can etc. and 2. Which start with interrogative words like what, where, when, why, who, why, where, which etc.

Structure: Helping verb + subject + verb + object + compliment + ... ?  
Question word + Helping verb + subject + verb + object + compliment + .... ?

Example: Have you taken the book from the library?  
Where do you live?

**Imperative Sentences:** An imperative sentence expresses an order, command, request or suggestion.

Example: Ring the bell. (order)  
Please open the door. (request)  
Study regularly. (suggestion)

**Exclamatory Sentence:** An exclamatory sentence expresses sudden emotions like surprise, delight, pain, anger, grief, disgust etc.

Example: What a hot day it is!  
 What a shame!  
 How kind of you!  
 Wow! What a great match.

**Exercise**

**I. Read the following group of words and rewrite them to make a sentence:**

1. and /December/ are/ contest/ month/ January /the /of/ year/ the.
2. regularly/ goes/ to/ he/ school.
3. singer/ good/ is/ a/ Raju.
4. arrow/ the/ air/ in/ shot/ I/ an.
5. earth/ sun/ around/ the/ revolve/s the.
6. memory/ has/ good/ has/ who?
7. water/ a/ bring/ glass/ o.
8. garments/ well/ fit/ never/ borrowed.
9. roads /Rome/ leads /all/ to
10. a race /the/ hare/ rabbit /the/ and ran.

**II. Change the following sentences as directed:**

1. Still waters run deep. (interrogative using 'what') What kind of water runs deep ?
2. He kept fast for a week. (negative) He did not keep fast for a week.
3. He told us all about the battle. (interrogative using 'who') Who told us all about the battle?
4. He was only a few meters away. (interrogative using 'helping verb') Was he only a few meters away?
5. I went to market yesterday. (negative) I did not go to market yesterday.
6. He plays with his friends. (negative) He does not play with his friends.
7. There are no students in the class. (affirmative) There are students in the class.
8. The boy is playing in the field. (interrogative using 'where') Where is the boy playing in field?
9. Ramu helped a passenger. (negative)
10. Rita did not come to school. (affirmative)

9. Ramu has not helped the passenger.  
 10. Rita came to school.

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## PARTS OF SPEECH

A sentence is a group of words and words may be categorized into various parts of speech. In grammar, a **part of speech** is a linguistic category of words. In English there are eight parts of speech.

A list of parts of speech in English grammar includes the following:

### 1. Noun

A noun is a name used for people, animals, objects, substances, states, events, ideas or feelings. A noun functions as a subject or object of a verb and can be modified by an adjective.

For example: *John, lion, table, freedom, love* and many more.

### 2. Pronoun

A pronoun is used in the place of a noun.

For example: *I, you, he, she, it* and others.      ] this, that, these, those

### 3. Adjective

Adjectives describe or specify a noun or a pronoun.

For example: *good, beautiful, nice, my, light, sweet.....*

### 4. Verb

A verb indicates an action or a state of being.

For Example: *go, write, exist, be....*

### 5. Adverb

An adverb modifies a verb, an adjective and other adverb.

For example: *completely, never, there, often, never.....*

### 6. Preposition

Prepositions show the relation of a noun or a pronoun with the other words in a sentence or form a phrase that shows where, when, how and why.

For example: *in, above, to, for, at, into, outside.....*

### 7. Conjunction

Conjunctions join clauses, sentences or words.

For example: *and, but, when, but, so, therefore... ....*

### 8. Interjection

Interjections express sudden emotions like joy, sorrow, surprise shock.....

For example: *Oh!, Good Lord, Wow!*

## Parts of Speech

### Grammar in Rhyme: The Nine Parts of Speech

Three little words you often see

Are articles *a, an, and the*.

A noun is the name of anything,

As *school or garden, hoop or swing*.

Adjectives tell the kind of noun,

As *great, small, pretty, white, or brown*.

Instead of nouns, the pronouns stand,

*Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.*

Verbs tell of something being done--  
To *read, count, laugh, sing, jump, or run.*

How things are done the adverbs tell,  
As *slowly, quickly, ill, or well.*

Conjunctions join the words together--  
As men *and* women, wind *or* weather.

The preposition stands before  
A noun, as *in* or *through* a door.

The interjection shows surprise,  
As *Oh!* how pretty! *Ah!* How wise!

The whole are called nine parts of speech,  
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

(*The Home Book Of Verse*, ed. by Burton Stevenson. Henry Holt, 1915)

### Exercise

Name the parts of speech of the underlined words:

1. The boy stood on the burning deck.
2. The singing of the birds delights us.
3. We cannot pump the ocean dry.
4. A sick room should be well aired.
5. No man can serve two masters.
6. We should profit by the experience.
7. The early bird catches the worm.
8. He has a gold chain.
9. I think that they have made a mistake.
10. Hello! What are you doing?
11. Hush! Don't make a noise.
12. The poor boy is hungry.

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## NOUNS

### Definition

A noun is the name of a person, animal, place, thing, action, feeling or quality. In other words nouns are the naming words. For example: *man, Kushal, girl, Nivedita, horse, Delhi, city, book, pencil, computer, hatred, greatness, sadness, honesty etc.*

### Kinds of Nouns

- 1. Proper Nouns:** A proper noun is the specific name of a place, person or a thing. The first letter of a proper noun is always represented by a capital letter; such as people – *Rachna, Karan, Tania, Mansi*; places – *Delhi, Agra, India, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh*; Months and days – *January, February, Monday, Wednesday*; books – *War and Peace, Arabian Nights, Effective Communication in English, The Alchemist*; companies – *Microsoft, Amazon, Nike*; title of the people – *The President of India, The Mayor of Indore*.
- 2. Common Nouns:** ‘Common’ means ‘shared by’ or ‘belonging to all in a group.’ A common noun is the name given to every person or thing of the same kind or class; such as *dog, house, picture, computer, table, woman, writer etc.* Common nouns may be used in the singular as well as in the plural form and they are represented by lower case letters.
- 3. Collective Nouns:** Collective nouns refer to things or people taken together or spoken as a collection, group or unit; such as *family, police, class, team, crew, bunch, fleet, army, jury etc.*
- 4. Material Nouns:** Material nouns are those nouns which refer to the substance or the material that things can be made from; such as *water, air, gas, cotton, oil, paint, coffee, tea, rice etc.*
- 5. Abstract Nouns:** An abstract noun is something that cannot be sensed by our five senses i.e. smell, touch, hear, see or taste. Abstract Nouns are the names of qualities, actions, states or the names of arts and sciences considered apart from the object to which they belong; such as quality – *freshness, beauty, cowardice, intelligence*; action – *running, walking, robbery, growth*; state – *childhood, loneliness, happiness, slavery, poverty*; the names of the arts and sciences – *music, chemistry, physics, dramatics etc.*

### Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Nouns can also be classified as countable and uncountable nouns. Countable nouns refer to those people or objects that can be counted e.g. *pen, house, leader, apple, potato etc.* Proper nouns, common nouns and collective nouns belong to this category. Uncountable nouns are names of substances, materials, concepts etc. that we cannot divide into separate elements. We cannot count them. For example, we cannot count *rice* but can count *bags of rice*. Some uncountable nouns are: *air, water, milk, sugar, goodness, cruelty, faith, music, art, love, happiness, advice, information, news, furniture, luggage, rice, sugar, butter, water, electricity, gas, power, money, currency etc.* We usually use uncountable nouns in singular form. For example: ‘*This news is very interesting.*’ ‘*The milk is in the jug.*’ We do not usually use the indefinite article *a/an* with uncountable nouns nor do we represent them by a number. We

cannot say 'a sugar' or 'a luggage.' However, we can say: '*a piece of news*,' '*a bottle of milk*,' '*a kilo of sugar*,' '*three items of luggage*' etc.

### **Formation of Nouns:**

#### **From Adjectives**

Decent; decency  
 Humble: humility  
 Cruel: cruelty  
 Bitter: bitterness  
 Strong: strength  
 True: truth  
 Short: shortness  
 Prudent: prudence  
 Dark: darkness  
 Deep: depth  
 Wide: width  
 Wise: wisdom  
 Good: goodness  
 Vacant: vacancy  
 Sweet: sweeteness  
 Human: humanity  
 Broad: breadth  
 Proud: pride  
 Brave: bravery  
 Novel: novelty  
 Quick: quickness  
 Just: justice  
 Ignorant: ignorance

#### **From Verbs**

Laugh: laughter  
 Believe: belief  
 Live: life  
 Expect: expectation  
 Know: knowledge  
 Excel: excellence  
 Obey: obedience  
 Serve: service  
 Please: pleasure  
 Hate: hatred  
 Act: action  
 Occupy: occupation

Choose: choice  
 Move: movement  
 Flatter: flattery  
 Depart: departure  
 Preserve: preservation  
 Defend: defence  
 Think: thought  
 Protect: protection  
 Advise: advice  
 Punish: punishment  
 Die: death  
 Succeed: success  
 See: scene  
 Judge: judgment  
 Pursue: persuasion  
 Relieve: relief  
 Discover: discovery

#### **Abstract Nouns from Common Nouns**

King: kingdom  
 Man: manhood  
 Thief: theft  
 Woman: womanhood  
 Bankrupt: bankruptcy  
 Infant: infancy  
 Owner: ownership  
 Author: authorship  
 Mother: motherhood  
 Agent: agency  
 Beggar: beggary  
 Coward: cowardice  
 Boy: boyhood  
 Bond: bondage  
 Pilgrim: pilgrimage  
 Friend: friendship  
 Captain: captaincy

**Exercise**

**I. Pick the nouns from the following sentences and say what kind they are:**

1. Ashoka was a great emperor. COMMON PROPER
2. The balloon is made of rubber. COMMON MATERIAL
3. Adversity is the touchstone of character. ABSTRACT
4. This is made of marble. ABSTRACT
5. The governments have announced certain tax relaxation. COLL. NOUN
6. It was a big crowd, indeed. COMMON ABSTRACT
7. We appreciate beauty and honesty. COLL.
8. The jury found him guilty. ABSTRACT
9. The earth revolves round the sun. COMMON
10. We enjoyed beautiful sights at Simla. COLL. PROP.

**II. Fill the blanks using noun forms of the words given in brackets:**

1. The young girl admired her ..... in water. (reflect)
2. The poor ..... did not have a penny in his pocket. (beg)
3. ..... is better than cure. (prevent)
4. Soldiers are known for their ..... (brave)
5. Our ..... teaches us many things. (teach)
6. The ..... will be given on daily basis. (pay)

**III. Give noun forms of the following words:**

analyse      important      calculate      vary      allow  
carry      nominate      ugly      pronounce      drive

**IV. Say whether the underlined nouns are countable or uncountable:**

1. The children fell asleep quickly after a busy day of fun.
2. Be careful! The water is deep.
3. The parade included fire trucks and police cars.
4. We like the large bottles of mineral water.
5. My mother uses real butter in the cakes she bakes.
6. How many politicians does it take to pass a simple law?
7. Most kids like milk, but Joey hates it.
8. Most pottery is made of clay.
9. Manish can play several different musical instruments.
10. I was feeling so stressed that I ate an entire box of cookies.

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## GENDER

The gender of a noun tells us about the sex of the noun. In Grammar, nouns may be of four genders.

### 1. Masculine Gender

A noun is said to be in the masculine gender if it refers to a male member of a species. Man, lion, hero, boy, king, horse and actor are nouns of the masculine gender.

### 2. Feminine Gender

A noun is said to be in the feminine gender if it refers to a female member of a species. Woman, lioness, heroine, girl, mare, niece, empress, cow and actress are some of the feminine gender nouns.

### 3. Common Gender

A noun is said to be in common gender if it refers to a member of species which can be a male or a female. Child, student, friend, applicant, candidate, servant, member, manager and leader are some examples of nouns in common gender.

### 4. Neuter Gender

A noun is said to be in neuter gender if it refers to a member of a species which is neither a male nor a female. Normally nouns referring to lifeless objects are in neuter genders. Chair, table, tree, star, mountain, street, book, car, school, paper, pencil and computer are some of the neuter gender nouns.

#### Note:

a. Collective nouns, even if they refer to living beings, are used as nouns of neuter gender if they refer to a group. For example:

1. The army is doing its task.
2. The committee has given its report.

In these sentences the nouns, army and committee, refer to living beings but they are used as neuter gender nouns.

b. Objects noted for their power, strength and violence are used as Masculine gender nouns. The sun, summer, time, death etc. are masculine gender nouns. For example:

1. The sun is so scorching now that we cannot go out now to face him without an umbrella.
2. The death is cruel. He is as certain as tomorrow.

In these sentences the words "sun" and "death" have been used as masculine gender nouns.

c. Objects noted for their beauty, gentleness and grace are used as feminine gender nouns. The moon, the earth, spring, charity etc. are feminine gender nouns. For example:

1. The moon is so bright at this time that she induces romantic mood in us.
2. The earth is patient. Her beauty is being spoiled day-by-day

**Exercise**

**I. Change the nouns in bold letters from the feminine/masculine to masculine/feminine:**

1. My **uncle** visits his **nephew** every weekend.
2. **The daughter** is more talkative than the **mother**.
3. Does any **actor** like to play the role of the **prince**?
4. Their **queen** is a **widow**.
5. In the movie, **tiger** was killed by the **hero**.
6. The **author** is writing a book about the **king**.
7. **The bridegroom** spoke to **the priest**.
8. A **cock** was killed by the **fox**.
9. The **dog** barked at the **milkman**.
10. **The husband** is a teacher.

**II. Find out the meaning of the following words and find their opposite genders:**

horse  
monk  
master  
emperor  
waiter  
wizard  
landlord  
heir  
gentleman  
lord  
bull  
mayor

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## NUMBER – SINGULAR AND PLURAL

When we talk about just one person, animal, place or thing, we use a singular countable noun. Here are some countable nouns in singular: cook, bird, stadium, comb, train, graph, map etc.

When we talk about two or more people, animals, places or things, countable nouns are used in plural.

Some words change into plural by adding 's.' For example:

Singular	Plural
lamp	lamps
worker	workers
hawk	hawks
place	places
rope	ropes

Some singular nouns that end with 'ch', 'sh', 's' or 'x', change into plural forms by adding, 'es.' However, some exceptions are, 'stomach' and 'monarch' where we add 's' instead of 'es.' This is because the 'ch' in these words sounds like 'k.' For example:

Singular	Plural
arch	arches
branch	branches
brush	brushes
flash	flashes
bus	buses
address	addresses
box	boxes
fox	foxes
stomach	stomachs
monarch	monarchs

Nouns ending with 'o' and preceded by a consonant take 'es' in their plural forms. For example:

Singular	Plural
mango	mangoes
echo	echoes
tomato	tomatoes
tornado	tornadoes
hero	heroes
potato	potatoes

Nouns ending with 'o' but preceded by a vowel change into plural by adding 's.' For example:

Singular	Plural
radio	radios
studio	studios
bamboo	bamboos
cuckoo	cuckoos
zoo	zoos
kangaroo	kangaroos

In case of the nouns that end in 'y,' plural is formed by changing the 'y' into 'i,' and adding 'es.' For example:

Singular	Plural
lady	ladies
baby	babies
lily	lilies
trophy	trophies
jelly	jellies
story	stories

However, if there is a vowel before 'y' e.g. *ay, ey, oy* we just add 's' to form the plural. For example:

Singular	Plural
bay	bays
way	ways
key	keys
jersey	jerseys
toy	toys
boy	boys

With some nouns ending in 'f,' the plural is formed by adding 'ves.' We change 'f' to 'v,' and add 'es.' For example:

Singular	Plural
leaf	leaves
wolf	wolves
calf	calves
loaf	loaves
thief	thieves

Sometime if a noun ends in '**f**' or '**fe**', we just add '**s**' to form the plural. For example:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
chief	chiefs
cliff	cliffs
roof	roofs
giraffe	giraffes

With some nouns ending in **fe**, change '**f**' to '**v**' and add '**s**' to form plural. For example:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
knife	knives
wife	wives
Life	lives

The plural forms of some nouns remains the same as in singular. For example:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
deer	deer
fish	fish
salmon	salmon
reindeer	reindeer
sheep	sheep

Some nouns are always plural. For example:

pajamas	jeans
binoculars	goggles
spectacles	scissors
trousers	shorts
pliers	braces

Some nouns change their plural forms by changing their internal vowels. For example:

<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural</b>
goose	geese
foot	feet
Ox	oxen
child	children
woman	women

**Exercise**

**Choose the correct word from those given in brackets:**

1. This cat is sitting on my .....(bed/beds)
2. There are five ..... on my table. (pen/ pens)
3. I have two ..... (sisters/ sister)
4. They are riding their .....(bike/ bikes)
5. We have a pet .....(dog/dogs)
6. How many ..... do you have in your bag? (book/ books)
7. My mother has a new ..... (computer/ computers)
8. Shashi has four ..... (posters/ poster)
9. There are three windows in the .....(room/ rooms)
10. There is a ..... on the floor. (mat/ mats)

**Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given in brackets:**

1. I saw many pictures on the wall. (picture)
2. The building is seven storey high. (storey)
3. My two sons have come to visit me. (son-in-law)
4. There are many branches of The State Bank of India in our city. (branch)
5. There are many Ph.D.scholars in our university. (scholar)
6. We have many ..... in our bungalow. (man-servant)
7. I like poems of Shelley and Keats. (poetry)
8. The Negroes have curly hair. (hair)
9. I clean my teeth twice a day. (tooth)
10. Most of the ..... work for more than ten hours a day. (housewife)

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## PRONOUNS

### **Definition**

The word 'pronoun' means 'for a noun.' Pronouns are the words which are used in place of nouns. They are used to avoid repetition of nouns; such as Kamayani is a good girl, *she* is very hard working. Nevertheless, a fresh paragraph should not start with a pronoun; it should start with a noun.

### **Kinds of Pronouns**

Pronouns are of nine types *Personal, Reflexive, Emphatic, Demonstrative, Indefinite, Interrogative, Relative, Reciprocal and Distributive.*

**1. Personal Pronouns:** Personal pronouns refer to persons; I person, the speaker *I, we*; II person the person spoken to *you* and III person, the person spoken of *he, she, it, they*. Personal pronouns have various forms.

#### **A summary of the forms of the Personal/ Reflexive Pronouns:**

Person	Number	Subjective Case	Objective Case	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
<b>I Person</b> (The Speaker)	Singular	I	Me	my	mine	mysclf
	Plural	we	Us	our	ours	ourselves
<b>II Person</b> (The person spoken to)	Singular & Plural	you	you	your	yours	yourself (singular) yourselves (plural)
<b>III Person</b> (The person spoken of)	Singular (Masculine)	he	him	his	his	himself
	Singular (Feminine)	she	her	her	hers	herself
	Singular	it	it	its	its	itself
	Plural	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

**2. Reflexive Pronouns:** A reflexive pronoun refers or reflects back to the subject of the sentence or the clause. Reflexive pronouns end in '-self' (singular) or '-selves' (plural). There are eight reflexive pronouns formed from the personal pronouns: Singular – *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself* and plural – *ourselves, yourselves, themselves*.

**3. Emphatic Pronouns:** All the above mentioned reflexive pronouns can also act as emphatic pronouns but their function and usage are different. An emphatic pronoun emphasizes its antecedent or the word which comes before it. For example:

- I *myself* made it.
- Ramesh *himself* is to blame.
- She *herself* spoke to me.
- The exam *itself* wasn't difficult, but exam room was horrible.

**4. Demonstrative Pronouns:** A demonstrative pronoun points out, indicates, shows or demonstrates persons, places, amounts or things; such as:

- near in distance or time (*this, these*)
- far in distance or time (*that, those*)

**5. Indefinite Pronouns:** An indefinite pronoun does not refer to any specific person, thing or amount. It is vague and it is used for people and objects in a general way. Some indefinite pronouns are: *all, another, any, anybody/anyone, anything, each, everybody/everyone, everything, few, many, nobody, none, one, several, some, somebody/someone*.

**6. Interrogative Pronouns:** Interrogative pronouns ask questions about people or objects we do not know. There are four main interrogative pronouns: *who, whom, what, which*. Possessive form of 'who,' 'whose' and compounds of 'who,' 'what' and 'which' – 'whoever,' 'whatever' and 'whichever' – are also used to show emphasis, confusion or surprise. 'Who' is used for persons only, 'what' is used for things only while 'which' can be used for both persons as well as objects e.g.

- *Who spoke to you yesterday?*
- *Which is your friend?*
- *Which book do you like the most?*
- *What have you done?*

**7. Relative Pronouns:** A relative pronoun refers to or relates to some noun or pronoun going before it or in other words its antecedent. Words, *who, whose, whom, which, that* and *what* are relative pronouns. For example:

- The person *who* called me last night is my teacher.
- These are the students *whom* we praise.
- This is the girl *whose* exercises are done well.
- The book *which* I bought yesterday is very useful.
- Take anything *that* you like.
- I say *what* I mean.

1. The relative pronoun, 'who' is used for persons and 'which' is used for objects.
  - This is the *boy who* came here yesterday.
  - Give me the *book which* I gave you.
2. The relative pronoun, 'that' is used for persons as well as objects and it may refer to singular as well as plural numbers:
  - This is the *boy that* I told you of.
  - I know the *house that* he has bought.
3. 'That' is used after the adjectives in superlative degree, interrogative pronouns and words such as all, nothing, none, only, same, anything, anybody, nobody:
  - Raheem is the *kindest man that* has ever lived in the village.
  - *What is that* troubles you?
  - *All that* glitters is not gold.

- There is *nothing that* is farther from truth.
- I don't say *anything that* can hurt others.
- There is *nobody that* can help me.
- Man is the *only animal that* has intelligence.

**8. Reciprocal Pronouns:** The word, 'reciprocal' is an adjective which means 'given or done in return.' Reciprocal pronouns express mutual or reciprocal relationship. *Each other* and *one another* are reciprocal pronouns. 'Each other' is used for two persons and 'one another' is used for more than two e.g.

- The two sisters love *each other*.
- Ten prisoners were blaming *one another*.

**9. Distributive Pronouns:** Distributive pronouns refer to persons or things taken one at a time. For this reason they are always singular and are followed by a singular verb. There are three distributive pronouns: *each*, *either* and *neither*. 'Each' is used to denote every one of persons or things; 'either' means one or the other of two and 'neither' indicates not the one or the other of two. 'Either' and 'neither' should be used when we speak of two persons, places or things. When more than two are referred to, 'any,' 'no one' and 'none' should be used.

### Exercise

Use the correct personal pronouns for the words given in brackets:

1. ....He.....is dreaming. (Ganesh)
2. ....it.....is green. (the blackboard)
3. ....They.....are on the wall. (the posters)
4. ....it.....is running. (the dog)
5. ....you.....are watching TV. (you and your brother)
6. ....They.....are in the garden. (the flowers)
7. The teacher always gives .....them....homework. (the students)
8. I am reading the book to .....her.....(my little sister)
9. My father is writing a letter to .....her.....(Jasmine)
10. Shalini is going to meet .....her....(Anushka)
11. I don't know.....it.....(the answer)
12. Can you help.....us....., please? (I and my friend)

**2. Choose one of the following relative pronouns 'who,' 'which' or 'whose':**

1. I talked to the girl. ....Who.....had broken down in front of the shop.
2. Mr. Bhardwaj....Who.....is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
3. We often visit our aunt in Delhi . ....which...is the capital of India.
4. This is the girl. ....Who....has come from Agra.
5. That's Aditya, the boy....who....has just arrived at the airport.
6. Thank you very much for your e-mail. ....which....was very interesting.
7. The man, ....whose....father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
8. The children....who....are shouting in the street, are not from our school.
9. The car, ....whose....driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
10. What did you do with the money....which....your mother lent you?

**3. Fill in the blanks with correct reflexive or emphatic pronouns:**

1. We help ourselves.
2. He himself killed the snake.
3. I saw ..... in the mirror.
4. She herself went to meet her.
5. "Help yourselves" said the teacher.
6. They themselves got rid of the wicked man.
7. The bird found itself, caught in a cage.
8. He always talks about himself.
9. He cut himself, while shaving.
10. We ourselves are responsible for corruption.

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## ADJECTIVES

### What are Adjectives?

Adjectives are the describing words. They modify a noun or a pronoun as well as give more information and observation about it. They clarify the subject by describing color, material, shape, size, amount, price, quality, origin, personality, weight, temperature, age, etc. Adjectives do not have a singular and plural form or a masculine, feminine or neuter gender.

### Kinds of Adjectives

There are mainly six types of adjectives:

- **Numeric:** *six, one, hundred, first, second, several*
- **Quantitative:** *more, all, some, half, much, less, little, some, enough, great*
- **Qualitative:** *colour, size, smell, weary, worn etc*
- **Distributive:** *each, every, either, neither*
- **Interrogative:** *which, whose, what*
- **Demonstrative:** *this, that, those, these, yonder*

**Remember:** The articles *a, an, and the* and the possessives *my, our, your, and their* – are also adjectives.

### Degrees of Comparison

There are three degrees of comparison: *positive, comparative and superlative*.

Changing words into comparative & superlative degrees:

1. Add '*-er*' and '*-est*' to short adjectives of one syllable (sometimes two syllables)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
short	shorter	shortest
great	greater	greatest
small	smaller	smallest
old	older	oldest
bold	bolder	boldest
deep	deeper	sweetest
sweet	sweeter	deepest
clever	cleverer	cleverest

2. When the adjective in positive degree ends in 'e,' add '*-r*' for the comparative and '*-st*' for the superlative:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
able	abler	ablest
brave	braver	bravest
fine	finer	finest
simple	simpler	simplest
wise	wiser	wisest
fine	finer	finest

3. When the adjective in positive degree is a word of one syllable and ends in a single consonant, preceded by a short vowel, the consonant is doubled before adding “-er” for the comparative and “-est” for the superlative:

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest
hot	hotter	hottest
sad	sadder	saddest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
thin	thinner	thinnest

4. If a short adjective ends with consonant and *y*, change the *y* to *i* and add ‘-er’ and ‘-est’:

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
happy	happier	happiest
silly	sillier	silliest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
busy	busier	busiest
happy	happier	happiest
noisy	noisier	nosiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
lucky	luckier	luckiest

5. Put *more(less)* and *most(least)* in front of longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) to show comparison:

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
appealing	less appealing	least appealing
remarkable	more remarkable	most remarkable
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
alert	more alert	most alert
useful	more useful	most useful
courageous	more courageous	most courageous
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
satisfactory	more satisfactory	most satisfactory

6. Some adjectives are **irregular adjectives** and do not follow these rules. They change form considerably from one degree to the next. You need to study these changes carefully in order to recognize them easily.

**List of irregular adjectives:**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
bad	worse	worst
well (healthy)	better	best
far	farther	farthest
good	better	best
many/ much	more	most
little	less	least
far	further	furthest
bad	better	worst
well (healthy)	further	best

Never use *er* or *est* at the same time you use *more* or *most*. These are incorrect: *more shorter*, *most alertest*

**Uses of the Degrees of Comparison:****1. Positive Degree is used:**

- To talk about one person or object: He is a *good* boy. This is a *useful* book.
- To show equality using ‘as as’: That book is *as expensive as* the other one.
- To show inequality using ‘not as’ adjective ‘as’: Hari is *not as intelligent as* his brother.

**2. Comparative Degree is used:**

- To compare one object or person with another using ‘than’: He is *wiser than* his sister.
- To show parallel increase using ‘the’: *The higher you go the colder it gets.*

**3. Superlative Degree is used:**

To express the highest degree of something or someone using the + superlative + of/ in:  
She is *the most beautiful girl of/in her class.*

**Formation of Adjectives:****• From Nouns**

Boy: boyish  
 Fool: foolish  
 Care: careful  
 Play: playful  
 Hope: hopeful  
 Trouble: troublesome  
 Shame: shameful  
 Sense: sensible/ senseless  
 Silk: silken  
 Gold: golden  
 Dirt: dirty

Storm: stormy  
 Pardon: pardonable  
 Laugh: laughable  
 Outrage: outrageous  
 Courage: courageous  
 Glory: glorious  
 Envy: enviable  
 Man: manly  
 King: kingly  
 Gift: gifted

**From verbs:**

Tire: tiresome/ tireless  
Talk: talkative

Cease: ceaseless  
Move: movable

**From adjectives:**

Whole: wholesome  
Three: threefold  
Tragic: tragical

Black: blackish  
White: whitish  
Sick: sickly

**Exercise****Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives:**

1. either knife will do.
2. Whose pen is that?
3. She wore a short dress.
4. He writes long letters.
5. This shop is much useful.
6. She wore a ..... dress.
7. Bonnie is an angel baby.
8. Lalita's hair is dirty.....
9. This glass is full.....
10. I met a smart person in NY.

**Tick the correct words in the brackets:**

1. My father is as (strong, stronger, strongest) as his father.
2. She is (pretty, prettier, prettiest) than her sister.
3. You are not as (tall, taller, tallest) as your brother.
4. That pond is the (shallow, shallower, shallowest) in this area.
5. That has to be the (interesting, more interesting, most interesting) film I have seen.
6. Which university offers (the good, the better, the best) degree courses?
7. This clown is not as (funny, funnier, funniest) as the other one.
8. He is the (bad, worse, worst) player in the team.
9. The second half of the play was (little, less, the least) interesting.
10. What is (far, farther, the farthest) distance you have ever run?

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## ARTICLES

The demonstrative adjectives – *a*, *an* and *the* – are called articles. ‘*A/ an*’ is the mild form of ‘any’ while ‘*the*’ is that of ‘this.’

There are two types of articles: Indefinite articles, ‘*a*’ and ‘*an*’; and Definite article, ‘*the*.’ The indefinite articles ‘*a*’ and ‘*an*’ point out some indefinite person, place or object while the definite article ‘*the*’ points out some particular person, place or object. For example: ‘*A boy* came to me yesterday,’ means ‘any boy.’ When we say, ‘*The boy* gave me a book,’ here the boy is specific i.e. ‘The same boy who came to me yesterday.’

**A or An:** ‘*A*’ is used before the words beginning with consonant sounds while ‘*an*’ is used before the words and abbreviations beginning with vowel sounds: *a book*, *a pen*, *a woman*, *a university*, *a one-rupee note*, *a European*, *a yard*, *an orange*, *an apple*, *an enemy*, *an ass*, *an M.L.A.*, *an S.O.*, *an heir*, *an honest man*, *an hour etc.*

### Use of Indefinite Articles

The indefinite articles ‘*a/an*’ is used:

1. In the numeric sense of ‘one’: He has *a book* in his hand.
2. In the sense of ‘any’ or ‘someone’: *A degree* can’t help a man these days.
3. Before a Proper noun used as a common noun: Today *a Shakespeare* has come to our college.
4. In the sense of ‘the same’: The birds of *a feather* flock together.
5. With ‘few’ and ‘little’ to refer to small amount or small number respectively: A few books, a little milk etc.

### Use of Definite Articles

**The definite article ‘*the*’ is used before nouns if they are:**

1. Names of seas, oceans, gulfs, rivers, bays and canals: *The Arabian Sea*, *The Indian Ocean*, *The Persian Gulf*, *The Ganges*, *The Thames*, *The Bay of Bengal*, *The Sahara Canal*.
2. Names of dates and seasons: *The 15<sup>th</sup> August*, *the 26<sup>th</sup> January*, *March the first*, *the winter*, *the autumn*, *the spring*.
3. Names of famous buildings, deserts, plains, group of islands, mountain ranges: *The Town Hall*, *The Kutub Minar*, *The Thar Desert*, *The Indo-Gangetic Plain*, *The West Indies*, *The Himalayas*.
4. Names of well known historical events: *The Battle of Panipat*, *The Gandhian Age*.
5. Names of the countries and provinces if they are descriptive i.e. include words like republic, nations and kingdom: *The United States*, *The United Kingdom*, *The Irish Republic*, *the Uttar Pradesh*.

6. Names of famous newspapers, journals, magazines and religious books: *The Hindustan Times, The Times of India, The Illustrated Weekly, The Indian Review, The Vedas, The Bhagwat Geeta, The Bible.*
  7. Names of posts or titles of honour and rank: *The Principal, the Director, the Honorable Mr. Ghosh, The Rev Mr Patil.*
  8. Names of ships, airplanes, community or party: *The Titanic, The Carpathian, The Boeing 707, The Hindu, The English, The Congress, The Bhartiya Janta Party.*
  9. Names of planets and things unique of their kind: *The earth, the mars, the sun, the sea, the sky, the ocean*
  10. Names of musical instruments: *The flute, the sitar*
  11. A common noun used in the sense of an abstract idea: He felt *the poet* rise within him. (poet like feelings)
  12. A singular noun which refers to a particular person, place or a thing: I have lost *the book* you gave me yesterday.
  13. A proper, material or abstract noun if emphasis is laid upon them:
    - I have invited *the Guptas* to dinner.
    - He is *the Banerji*, I was talking about.
    - This is *the proper time* to do it.
    - This is *the right occasion* to help the victims.
  14. Proper nouns in metaphorical sense:
    - Kalidas is *the Shakespeare* of India.
    - Mumbai is *the Manchester* of India.
  15. Before the names of directions when a preposition is added:
    - We were going *to the north*.
    - They started their journey *to the west*.
- However, 'the' should not be used if there is no preposition.

#### **The definite article 'the' is used for adjectives:**

1. To make them plural nouns: *The weak, the noble, the strong, the wicked*
2. To represent an abstraction: *The good, the unknown, the unbelievable, the beauty*
3. To denote a nationality: *The Irish, the French, The German, The Greek*
4. Before ordinal numbers: *The first, the second, the last, the ninth*
5. Before comparative form of adjectives expressing a proportion between two states of mind or two circumstances:
  - *The sooner* a thing is done, *the better* it is.
  - *The more* they get *the more* they demand.
  - *The more, the merrier.*
6. Before the adjectives in superlative degree:
  - Nivedita is *the best singer* of her college.
  - Kushal is *the best player* of his class.

## Omission of the Articles

No article should be used before:

1. Material and abstract nouns: *wisdom, kindness, health, sugar, rice, oil, tea, coffee*
2. Plural countable nouns used in general sense:
  - *People* love children.
  - *Computers* are used in many offices.
3. Proper nouns: names of people, cities, countries, individual mountains/ hills, islands and lakes etc.: *Rini, Rakhi, Delhi, Agra, India, America, Mount Everest, Mount Abu, Cyclone, Java, lake Sambhar, lake Chilka*
4. Names of months and days: *Monday, Tuesday, January, February*
5. Names of the meals used in general sense: *lunch, dinner, breakfast, tea*
6. Names of certain places visited for their primary purpose: *school, college, church, bed, table, hospital, market, prison*
7. Names of languages: *Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Punjabi*.

*Please note: English*= English language; *The English*=English people.

8. Names of relations: *father, mother, uncle, aunt, cook, nurse*
9. Name of a famous/ religious book preceded by the name of its author: *Valmiki's Ramayan, Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, Milton's Paradise Lost*
10. Names of subjects: *biology, physical education, painting, drawing, history*
11. Names of title/ rank/ profession used as a complements or in apposition to the person holding them:
  - Mr. T. K. Singh was *chosen Chairman* of the trust.
  - Ms Sharma *became Principal* of this school in 2002.
  - Mr. Gupta, *Principal of the college* met me yesterday.
  - Mr Narendra Modi, *Prime Minister of India* is very popular among the people.
12. Common nouns used in pairs in a sentence:
  - The old man had to go *door to door* asking for help.
  - *Husband and wife* complement each other.
13. Common noun after 'kind of' or 'species of': *worst kind of teacher, best kind of woman, rare species of bird* etc.
14. Common nouns used as nominative address: *Ladies and gentlemen, Come here, boy. Listen girls!*
15. Superlative form preceded by a possessive adjective or used for address: *My best friend, my loveliest gift, O, my dearest son, O, kindest creature.*

**Exercise**

**Fill in the blanks with the appropriate articles, *a*, *an*, or *the*, or leave the space blank if no article is needed:**

1. I want an apple from that basket.
2. The church on the corner is progressive.
3. Miss Lalima knows No Chinese.
4. I borrowed a pencil from your pile of pencils and pens.
5. One of the students said, "The professor is late today."
6. Amrita likes to play No volleyball.
7. I bought an umbrella to go out in the rain.
8. My daughter is learning to play No violin at her school.
9. Please give me the cake that is on the counter.
10. I lived on the Main Street when I first came to town.
11. Lucknow is the capital of No Uttar Pradesh.
12. My husband's family speaks No English.
13. an apple a day keeps the doctor away.
14. The ink in my pen is red.
15. Our neighbors have a cat and a dog.
16. Yesterday I saw a blue eyed person.
17. The Ganges falls into the Bay of Bengal.
18. We will return in an hour.
19. He is an M.L.A. from Mathura.
20. We should think of the poor.

**Correct the following sentences:**

1. He is best student of his class. the
2. He is an S. P.
3. I have got a blue uniform.
4. We live in north of India. the
5. He went to college to meet Principal. the
6. Television is gift of science. a
7. I like the cricket.
8. Rich should also think of poor. The
9. Ganges rises in Himalayas. The
10. Sanskrit is not very difficult to learn.
11. He left hall last of all. the
12. I read Indian Express. the

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## PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word or a group of words, such as *in, from, to, out of, on behalf of*, used before a noun or pronoun to show relationships between nouns, pronouns and other words in a sentence.

### Major Relations Indicated By Prepositions:

RELATION	PREPOSITION	USAGE	EXAMPLES
TIME	<i>In</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ months / seasons</li> <li>▪ part of day</li> <li>▪ year</li> <li>▪ after a certain period of time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>in January / in winter</i></li> <li>▪ <i>in the evening</i></li> <li>▪ <i>in 2009</i></li> <li>▪ <i>in an hour</i></li> </ul>
	<i>Within</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ before the end of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>within two hours</i></li> </ul>
	<i>At</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ for night</li> <li>▪ for weekend</li> <li>▪ for festival</li> <li>▪ for mealtime</li> <li>▪ a certain point of time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>at night</i></li> <li>▪ <i>at the weekend</i></li> <li>▪ <i>at Christmas</i></li> <li>▪ <i>at lunch</i></li> <li>▪ <i>at six o'clock</i></li> </ul>
	<i>On</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ for day</li> <li>▪ for date</li> <li>▪ day + Morning, evening etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>on Monday/ Tuesday etc.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>on 17<sup>th</sup> October</i></li> <li>▪ <i>on Friday night</i></li> </ul>
	<i>Since</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ from a certain point of time in the past till now</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>since 1986</i></li> </ul>
	<i>For</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ over a certain period of time in the past till now</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>for two years</i></li> </ul>
	<i>Ago</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ a certain time in the past from the time of speaking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>five years ago</i></li> </ul>
	<i>Before</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ earlier than a certain point of time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>before 2008</i></li> </ul>
	<i>To</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ telling the time (before)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>five to two (1.55)</i></li> </ul>
	<i>Past</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ telling the time (after)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>five past eleven (11.05)</i></li> </ul>
PLACE	<i>Till/ until</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ marking the beginning and end of a period of time</li> <li>▪ how long something is going to last</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>from Monday, till Friday</i></li> <li>▪ <i>until he comes</i></li> </ul>
	<i>By</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ at the latest</li> <li>▪ up to a certain time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>by 6 o'clock.</i></li> <li>▪ <i>by tomorrow morning</i></li> </ul>
	<i>From</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ one point of time to another</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>from 5am to 6 pm</i></li> </ul>
	<i>In</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ room, building, city, country</li> <li>▪ book, paper etc.</li> <li>▪ car, taxi</li> <li>▪ picture, world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>in the room, in Delhi</i></li> <li>▪ <i>in the notebook, in the news paper</i></li> <li>▪ <i>in the bus, in a car</i></li> <li>▪ <i>in the picture, in the world</i></li> </ul>
	<i>At</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ by an object</li> <li>▪ next to</li> <li>▪ for table</li> <li>▪ for events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>at the door</i></li> <li>▪ <i>at the end of the queue</i></li> <li>▪ <i>at the table</i></li> <li>▪ <i>at a concert, at the party</i></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ place where you do something typical (watch a film, study, work etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>at</i> the traffic lights, at school, <i>at</i> work</li> </ul>
<i>On</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ where something is attached</li> <li>■ for a place with a river</li> <li>■ being on a surface</li> <li>■ for a certain side (left, right)</li> <li>■ for a floor in a house</li> <li>■ for television, radio</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a picture <i>on</i> the wall</li> <li>■ <i>Agra lies on</i> the Yamuna</li> <li>■ <i>on</i> the shelf</li> <li>■ <i>on</i> the left</li> <li>■ <i>on</i> the first floor</li> <li>■ <i>on</i> TV, <i>on</i> the radio</li> </ul>
<i>By;</i> <i>next to;</i> <i>beside</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ left or right of somebody or something</li> <li>■ on the ground but lower than something else</li> <li>■ lower than something else but above ground</li> <li>■ at the back of something or someone</li> <li>■ covered by something else</li> <li>■ meaning more than getting to the other</li> <li>■ overcoming an obstacle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>by / next to / beside</i> the car/ fireplace/ bed</li> <li>■ the bag is <i>under</i> the table</li> <li>■ the fish are <i>below</i> the surface</li> <li>■ <i>behind</i> the house</li> <li>■ <i>behind</i> the girl</li> <li>■ a jacket <i>over</i> your T shirt</li> <li>■ <i>over</i> 90 years of age</li> <li>■ walk <i>over</i> the bridge</li> <li>■ climb <i>over</i> the tree</li> <li>■ a road <i>above</i> the river</li> <li>■ walk <i>across</i> the bridge</li> <li>■ swim <i>across</i> the pool</li> <li>■ drive <i>through</i> the tunnel</li> </ul>
<i>Below</i>			
<i>Behind</i>			
<i>Over</i>			
<i>Above</i>			
<i>Across</i>			
<i>Through</i>			
<i>To</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ movement to:</li> <li>■ a person, object or building</li> <li>■ a place or country</li> <li>■ for bed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>go to</i> the cinema</li> <li>■ <i>go to</i> Mumbai / America</li> <li>■ <i>go to</i> bed</li> </ul>
<i>Within</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ not farther than a particular distance</li> <li>■ in the sense of where from</li> <li>■ by the means of something or someone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ mark <i>within</i> the circle</li> <li>■ a book <i>from</i> the shelf</li> <li>■ <i>through</i> him/ her</li> </ul>
<i>AGENCY and POSSESSION</i>			
<i>By</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ who (somebody)</li> <li>■ which (something)</li> <li>■ means of travelling</li> <li>■ what somebody does</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ done <i>by</i> me</li> <li>■ cut <i>by</i> knife</li> <li>■ a journey <i>by</i> train</li> <li>■ doctors <i>by</i> profession</li> </ul>
<i>From</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a source of someone/ something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>from</i> my uncle/ father</li> </ul>
<i>Of</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ belonging to:</li> <li>■ some object</li> <li>■ rank</li> <li>■ person</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a lesson <i>of</i> the book</li> <li>■ the picture <i>of</i> a palace</li> <li>■ man <i>of</i> character</li> <li>■ a book <i>of</i> my friend</li> </ul>

	▪ place	▪ Director of the college
<b>CAUSE and PURPOSE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ belonging to someone/ something</li> <li>▪ with something/ someone</li> <li>▪ related to something/ someone</li> <li>▪ for the reason</li> <li>▪ by the means of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>with</i> sweet voice</li> <li>▪ <i>with</i> my father</li> <li>▪ died <i>of</i> cholera/ fever</li> <li>▪ left place because <i>of</i> her</li> <li>▪ concealed truth <i>through</i> shame</li> </ul>
<b>MANNER and METHOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ for the cause of</li> <li>▪ due to something</li> <li>▪ the way, approach, behavior, style, conduct</li> <li>▪ how or what way something is done</li> <li>▪ using something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ fought <i>for</i> freedom</li> <li>▪ trembled <i>with</i> fear</li> <li>▪ a letter <i>by</i> mail</li> <li>▪ by good nature/ positive attitude</li> <li>▪ <i>by</i> hard work</li> </ul>
<b>DIRECTION and MOTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ movement towards the interior of a volume</li> <li>▪ in the direction of something or someone</li> <li>▪ in a higher position</li> <li>▪ in a circle</li> <li>▪ orientation towards a goal</li> <li>▪ movement towards a surface</li> <li>▪ movement inside something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ treated <i>with</i> acid</li> <li>▪ paper ball went <i>into</i> the garbage can</li> <li>▪ heading <i>towards</i> the aim</li> <li>▪ back <i>towards</i> me</li> <li>▪ the sun was <i>up</i></li> <li>▪ <i>round</i> the world</li> <li>▪ <i>round</i> the sun</li> <li>▪ <i>to</i> market, <i>to</i> the office, <i>to</i> Delhi</li> <li>▪ Fell <i>onto</i> the floor</li> <li>▪ <i>into</i> the well</li> <li>▪ <i>into</i> the water</li> </ul>

**1. Beside/ Besides:** 'Beside' means 'at the side of' and 'besides' means 'in addition to':

- My school is *beside* the lake.
- He is learning English *besides* French and German.

**2. Below/ Under:** 'Below' means 'lower than', 'less than', and 'inferior to':

- Raju is *below* fourteen, so he cannot play this game.
- Take any number *below* hundred.
- No one *below* the officer's rank can apply for the post.
- Neelam inherited a large property *under* the will of her father.
- The issue is *under* discussion.

- The Assistant Manager is *under* the General Manager.
3. **Since/ For:** 'Since' is used for 'a point of time from the past' while 'for' indicates 'duration of time':
- We have been doing it *since* morning.
  - They have been learning English *for* many years.
4. **Between/ Among:** 'Between' is used for two persons or things while 'among' is used for more than two:
- I stood *between* Vandana and Jyoti.
  - This is a custom which exists *among* the tribals.
5. **By/ With:** 'By' is used for the agent or the doer while 'with' is used for the instruments:
- He was killed *by* a terrorist.
  - The terrorist killed the lady *with* an axe.
6. **In/ At/On (Place):** 'In' is used for bigger places, districts, countries etc., 'at' is used for smaller towns, villages or places while 'on' is used for streets, floor, road etc.:
- He lives *at* 36, Geeta Marg *in* Lucknow.
  - The show was organized *at* the Art Club *in* Delhi.
  - There is a village *on* this road.
  - His house is *on* the first floor.
7. **On/ In/ At/ By (Time):** 'On' is used for days, 'in' is used for months or years, 'at' with 'time' and 'by' indicates the latest time by which the action will be finished:
- We should have vacation *at* the right time.
  - We will be there *at* 6.30p.m. *on* Monday
  - They will visit hill station *in* summer.
  - I hope to finish it *by* 15 January.
8. **In/ Into:** 'In' is used to show the state of being inside something, whereas 'into' shows movement to the inside of something:
- He is sleeping *in* the room.
  - The ball fell *into* the tank.
9. **On/ Upon:** 'On' is used for objects in a position while 'upon' presents things in motion:
- Put it down *on* the table.
  - The boy jumped *upon* the horse.
10. **In/ Within:** While referring to time 'in' indicates the end of a certain period and 'within' means before the certain period of time:
- We will be back *in* three days.
  - They will repay the loan *within* three years.
  - I *differ with* my father on this issue.

**Exercise**

**Fill in the blanks using suitable prepositions:**

1. There was a long discussion .....this issue.
2. She was standing .....front.....the mirror.
3. He will go to school ..... foot.
4. They left the room one..... one.
5. The lion was shot.....me .....a gun.
6. The cat pounced.....the rat.
7. One must learn...distinguish.... .....the good and the bad.
8. She is.....leave.
9. He is working.....computer.
10. He prevented me.....telling lies.
11. Team has lost the match.....its rival.
12. What is the time.....your watch?
13. The books are lying ..... the shelf.
14. The car stopped ..... the traffic lights.
15. The train departed ..... two o'clock.
16. The interview will be held .....Friday, the 22 July.
17. There is somebody .....the door.
18. Why are you looking ..... of the window?
19. Be careful. Don't fall .....the bike.
20. She took the key .....the purse and opened the door.

\*\*\*\*\*

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

Accept	स्वीकार करना	Except	इसके अलावा
Accept	स्वीकार करना	Agree	सहमत होना
Advice	सलाह	Advise	सलाह देना
Air	हवा	Heir	उत्तराधिकारी
Angle	कोण	Angel	देवदूत
Artist	कलाकार	Artisan	कारीगर
Avenge	दूसरे के लिए	Revenge	प्रतिशोध लेना
Battle	लड़ाई	War	युद्ध
Be	होना	Bee	मधुमक्खी
Beet	चुकन्दर	Beat	पराजित करना
Beside	बगल में	Besides	अलावा
Birth	जन्म	Berth	रेलवे बर्थ, जगह
Boar	जंगली सूअर	Bore	उकता जाना
Break	तोड़ना	Brake	रोकना
Bridal	वधु का	Bridle	लगाम
Canvass	प्रचार करना	Canvas	मोटा कपड़ा,
Career	भविष्य	Carrier	वाहक
Careless	असावधान	Carefree	चिंताहीन
Cattle	पशु दुधारू	Kettle	चाय की डेगची
Caught	पकड़ा	Cot	पलंग
Ceiling	छत का	Sealing	पैकिंग
Cell	कोठरी	Sell	बेचना
Cemetery	श्मशानघाट	Symmetry	समानता
Cent	सैकड़ा	Sent	भेजना
Check	जांचना	Cheque	बैंक का धनादेश
Choir	गायक दस्ता	Coir	कारपेट
Cite	उल्लेख करना	Site	स्थान
Coarse	खुरदरा	Course	पाठ्यक्रम
Crops	फसलें	Corps	सेना का
Dear	प्यारा	Deer	हिरन
Decent	उचित	Descent	उतार नीचे
Dessert	खाने के बाद	Desert	मरुस्थल या रेगिस्तान
Dew	ओस	Due	बाकी
Diary	डायरी	Dairy	डेयरी
Die	मरना	Dye	रंगना
Discover	पता लगाना	Invert	आविष्कार करना
Disease	बीमारी	Decease	मृतक
Domestic	घरेलू	Homely	साधारण
Dose	दवाई की मात्रा	Doze	नींद या झपकी
Drown	व्यक्ति का डूबना	Sink	वस्तु का डूबना

Dual	दोहरा दुगना	Duel	द्वंद्व युद्ध
Eligible	योग्य	Illegible	अस्पष्ट
Eminent	स्वविख्यात	Imminent	जो होने
Expense	खर्च	Expanse	विस्तार
Fair	उचित	Fare	किराया
Floor	फर्श	Flour	आटा
Four	चार	Fore	अग्रभाग
Fowl	बड़ा मुर्गा	Foul	खराब
Goal	उददेश्य	Goal	जेल का प्रकार
Hail	ओला या पत्थर	Hale	तन्दुरुस्त
Hare	खरगोश	Heir	वारिस
Heel	एड़ी	Heal	घाव भरना
Human	मानव	Humane	मानवता
Idol	मूर्ति	Idle	बिना काम के
In	अन्दर	Inn	सराय
Knot	गांठ	Not	नहीं
Layer	परत	Liar	झूठा
Lend	उधार देना	Land	जमीन
Lesson	पाठ	Lessen	कम होना
Letter	पत्र	Latter	बाद में
Loose	ढीला	Lose	हानि
Male	नर	Mail	पत्र संदेश
Medal	पदक	Meddle	दूसरे के काम में
Meet	मिलना	Meat	मांस
Memorable	याद रखने	Memorial	स्मारक
Merry	खुशी	Marry	शादी
Minor	अवयस्क	Miner	मजदूर
Morning	सुबह	Mourning	संताप
Nail	कील	Nail	नाखून
Nice	अच्छा	Niece	भतीजी, भाजी
Pail	पानी का वर्तन	Pale	कमजोर
Pain	दर्द	Pane	पलड़ा खिड़की का
Palm	पेड़	Palm	हथेली
Peace	शान्ति	Piece	टुकड़ा
Poll	मतदान	Pole	खंभा
Pore	छिद्र	Pour	उड़ेलना
Practice	अभ्यास	Practice	अभ्यास करना
Pray	प्रार्थना	Prey	शिकार
Quit	छोड़ देना	Quite	काफी
Quite	पूर्णतः	Quiet	शांत
Rain	वर्षा	Rein	नियंत्रित करना
Right	अधिकार	Write	लिखना

Department of English, G L A U

Ring	अंगूठी,	Wring	निचोड़ना
Root	जड़	Route	जाने का मार्ग
Row	कतार	Row	नाव चलाना
Sale	बेचना	Sail	नाव चलना
Seize	जब्त करना	Seige	घेरा
Soar	खटटा	Sour	उपर उठना
Soul	आत्मा	Sole	जूते या चप्पल
Stare	धूरना	Stair	सीढ़ी
Stationary	पाठ्य सामग्री	Stationery	रुका हुआ
Steal	चुराना	Steel	धातु
Story	कहानी	Storey	मजिले मकान की
Surge	आगे जाना	Serge	कपड़े की जाति
Tail	पूछ	Tale	कहानी
Throne	राजगद्दी	Thrown	फेकना
Vain	बेकार	Vein	नाड़ी
Waist	कमर	Waste	बेकार
Wave	लहरे	Waive	फीस या
Weak	कमजोर	Week	सप्ताह
Weather	मौसम	Whether	शायद
Wonder	आश्चर्य	Wander	भटकना
Zealous	उत्साही	Jealous	जो जलता है

## LIST OF ONE WORD SUBSTITUTES

<b>Abbreviation</b>	Shortened form of a word or a phrase
<b>Abolish</b>	Put an end to something
<b>Accelerate</b>	To increase speed or hasten progress of something
<b>Accountable</b>	Liable to be called to account
<b>Adolescence</b>	The period between childhood and adulthood
<b>Aggravate</b>	To increase the gravity of an offence or the intensity of a disease
<b>Ambiguous</b>	A sentence whose meaning is not clear
<b>Amphibian</b>	An animal capable of living both on land and in water
<b>Anarchist</b>	One who is out to destroy a government
<b>Anarchy</b>	Absence of government
<b>Anonymous</b>	A book written by an unknown author
<b>Answerable</b>	A person liable to be called responsible for his actions
<b>Anthropology</b>	A study of man
<b>Antidote</b>	A medicine to counteract the effect of another medicine
<b>Archaeology</b>	A study of ancient things
<b>Aristocracy</b>	A government by nobles
<b>Arsenal</b>	A place where weapons and ammunitions are stored
<b>Atheist</b>	One who does not believe in the existence of God
<b>Audience</b>	An assembly of people at a lecture or a concert
<b>Auditor</b>	One who makes an official examination of accounts
<b>Autobiography</b>	A life history written by oneself
<b>Behead</b>	Cut off the head
<b>Bilingual</b>	A person who speaks two languages
<b>Biography</b>	A life history written by somebody else
<b>Biology</b>	The science which deals with life
<b>Botany</b>	The branch of biology which deals with plant life
<b>Brittle</b>	Hard but liable to be easily broken
<b>Bureaucracy</b>	A government by the officials
<b>Cannibal</b>	A person who eats human flesh/ an animal that eats the flesh of other animals of the same kind
<b>Carnivorous</b>	A flesh eating animal
<b>Catalogue</b>	A list of books
<b>Colleague</b>	A co-worker or a fellow-worker in the same institution
<b>Contemporaries</b>	People living at the same time
<b>Cosmopolitan</b>	One who can make himself at home in all countries
<b>Cynic</b>	One who questions everything
<b>Democracy</b>	Government of the people, for the people, by the people
<b>Depreciate</b>	To go down in value
<b>Deteriorate</b>	To go from bad to worse
<b>Draw</b>	A game in which neither party wins
<b>Eccentric</b>	One who has strange habits
<b>Ecology</b>	Study of environment
<b>Edible</b>	Something that is fit to be eaten

Eligible	One who is qualified for selection
Elucidate	To explain something in order to clarify
Epidemic	A contagious disease which spreads over a huge area
Emigrant	One who leaves one's country and settles in a foreign country
Epitaph	Inscription on a tombstone
Equilibrium	A state of perfect balance
Bradicate	Destroy or get rid of something completely
Ethnology	A study of races
Extempore	A speech delivered without any previous preparation
Fatal	Anything that leads to death
Fatalist	A person who believes in fate
Foregone	Something that has been determined beforehand
Genocide	Murder of a whole race or a big group of people
Herbivorous	A grass eating animal
Homicide	Murder of a human being
Honorary	A position for which no salary is paid
Hostility	Intense aggression or a state of resentment
Humanitarian	One who feels sympathetic towards human beings
Hung	Assembly or parliament in which no party has got clear majority
Hypocrite	One who pretends to be what he is not
Idolatry	Worship of idols; Too much admiration for somebody
Illegal	That which is against law
Illegible	A handwriting that cannot be read
Immigrant	One who lives permanently in a foreign country
Impracticable	That which cannot be practiced
Improbable	That which is not likely to happen
Inanimate	Without life
Inaudible	A sound that cannot be heard
Incomprehensible	A statement which cannot be understood
Incorrigeable	Someone or something that cannot be corrected
Incredible	That which cannot be believed
Incurable	That which cannot be cured
Indefensible	That which cannot be defended
Indescribable	That which cannot be described
Indispensable	Something that is essential and cannot be dispensed with
Inevitable	That which cannot be avoided
Inexplicable	That which cannot be explained
Infallible	One who does not make mistakes
Infanticide	The act of killing an infant
Inflammable	Something that is quickly and easily set on fire and burned
Inimitable	A method that cannot be imitated
Insoluble	Incapable of being dissolved in a liquid
Insolvent	One who is unable to pay his debts
Invincible	That which cannot be conquered
Invisible	A thing that cannot be seen with human eyes

Irrelevant	Not important to or connected with a situation
Irrevocable	That cannot be altered or withdrawn
Jurisdiction	The area over which an official has control
Legal	That which is lawful
Maiden	The first attempt made by a person
Manuscript	A handwritten material
Notorious	A person with a bad reputation
Novice	One who is new to a trade or profession
Omnipotent	All-powerful; possessing complete power and authority
Omnipresent	One who is present everywhere
Omniscient	A person who knows everything
Omnivorous	An animal or a human being that eats any kind of food
Opaque	That through which light cannot pass
Optimist	One who looks at the bright side of things; somebody positive
Parasite	A living being supported by another and giving nothing in return
Patricide	Killing of one's own father
Pedestrian	One who goes on foot
Pessimist	One who looks on the dark side of things
Philanthropist	Lover of mankind
Postmortem	Medical examination of a dead body
Postscript	A short message added on to the end of a letter after the signature
Synonyms	Words which have the same meaning
Translucent	That through which light can partly pass
Transparent	That through which light can pass
Veteran	Somebody who is considerably experienced in something
Volunteer	One who works for free
Zoology	A study of animals

## WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

1. **A lot:** Much, plenty: He had to do a lot of hard work to achieve success.  
**Allot:** To give time, task, money etc. to somebody: You have been allotted three crore rupees for this project.
2. **Ability:** Skill: He has an ability to handle difficult situations.  
**Capability:** Capacity: Animals, in the zoo, lose their capability to catch food for themselves.
3. **Abstract:** Substance of a document: Please prepare an abstract of the research paper.  
**Extract:** Something that is taken out: This book contains extracts from the speeches of the famous leaders.
4. **Abuse:** Use wrongly: What she did was an abuse of her position as a manager.  
**Misuse:** Use incorrectly: He has misused the funds allotted for staff welfare.
5. **Accept:** To take, to receive: It was raining heavily so I accepted his offer of a lift.  
**Except:** Excluding: Every student except Ramesh has done well in exams.
6. **Access:** Approach: Access to the internet is very easy these days.  
**Excess:** To be more than enough: If you eat in excess, your health will be affected.
7. **Accident:** Mishap: Her mother was killed in an accident three years ago.  
**Incident:** Occurrence not very important but interesting: My grandmother told us some interesting incidents of her life.  
**Event:** A planned public occasion: Sports were the major event of the year in our college.
8. **Accurate:** Correct and true in every detail: Facts and figures, given in records, should be accurate.  
**Exact:** Correct and as detailed as possible: Please tell me the exact words he said.
9. **Admit:** To agree (often unwilling): She has admitted that she was very strict with her students.  
**Confess:** Admit (formally): He confessed that he had stolen my purse.
10. **Adopt:** To take up, to make one's own: All the people adopted different approaches to the problem.  
**Adept:** Skilled: He has been very successful on the stage because he is adept in the art of singing.  
**Adapt:** To adjust: A wise man adapts his ways according to the circumstances.
11. **Affect:** To produce a change in somebody, something: (a verb): Every living being will be affected by pollution.  
**Effect:** The result (a noun): His smile had a strange effect on me and I forgot my worries.
12. **Anonymous:** Unidentified, nameless: I received an anonymous letter yesterday..  
**Unanimous:** Fully in agreement: We are all unanimous whom to choose our next President.
13. **Antic:** Tricks: The antics of the juggler amazed us.  
**Antique:** Old, ancient: Most of the people love to preserve antique things.  
**Artificial:** Not natural: Some states of India have a highly efficient artificial irrigation system.

- 14. Aspire:** To desire for: She aspired to pursue a scientific career.  
**Expire:** To come to an end: The insurance policy will expire on 31<sup>st</sup> March.
- 15. Assure:** To guarantee: I assured my father that the mistake will not be repeated in future.  
**Ensure:** To make sure by double checking: Before leaving for college we ensured that all the rooms were locked.  
**Insure:** To provide insurance: It is wise to get your house insured against flood, fire, or theft.
- 16. Avoid:** Keep away from: The name of the firm was changed to avoid confusion.  
**Prevent:** Stop or check someone from doing something: The boundary wall prevents the dogs from getting into the garden.
- 17. Award:** Honour: 'Ashoka Chakra' is an award given for bravery in War.  
**Reward:** Something given in return: The poor servant was rewarded for his honesty.
- 18. Begin:** Start, a general word used for any action: I begin my day with Yoga.  
**Commence:** Used for the beginning of some formal, important and dignified programme: The ceremony commenced at 5 a.m.  
**Start:** Initiate, used for physical movements: As soon as we got ready, it started raining.
- 19. Belief:** A noun: I admire his passionate belief in what he is doing.  
**Believe:** A verb: He believes in what he does.
- 20. Beside:** Next to: The lamp was kept beside the bed.  
**Besides:** Additionally: Besides being a successful businessman, he is a kind hearted person too.
- 21. Blank:** Without written or printed words: Give me a blank sheet of paper to write a letter.  
**Empty:** Containing or carrying nothing: There was an empty jug in the fridge.  
**Vacant:** Not occupied: Several seats are vacant in the hall.
- 22. Blunder:** A serious mistake: The teacher blundered in suspending the innocent boy.  
**Error:** A minor mistake: I think you have made an error in calculating the amount.  
**Mistake:** Something incorrectly done: Leaving school so young was the biggest mistake of my life.
- 23. Bold:** Courageous: She is bold enough to face the challenges of life.  
**Strong:** Physically powerful: He is strong enough to lift this weight.
- 24. Borrow:** To take something on loan: I have borrowed five books from the library.  
**Burrow:** A hole, rabbit's home: The rabbit lives in a burrow.
- 25. Bought:** Past tense of the verb 'to buy': I bought a bungalow last year.  
**Brought:** Past tense of the verb 'to bring': She brought her friends home to have dinner with them.
- 26. Boundary:** Edge, an area of land within a country: The fence marks the boundary between my property and hers.  
**Border:** The place where two countries meet: Wagha Border in Amritsar separates India and Pakistan.
- 27. Canvas:** A rough cloth: He was wearing a canvas hat.  
**Canvass:** To request for votes: Party workers are busy canvassing local residents.

28. **Capture** (verb): Seize: He was captured by his enemies.  
**Captivate** (verb): Fascinate: He was captivated by her beauty.
29. **Ceiling**: Inner roof: Children were playing in a large room with a high ceiling.  
**Roof**: Upper covering of a house: During the summer season we sleep on the roof top.
30. **Centre**: More precise and definite: There was a table in the centre of the room.  
**Middle**: Approximately near the centre: They were sitting in the middle of the row.
31. **Chair**: A movable seat for one person: The old man fell asleep in his chair.  
**Seat**: A place to sit as found in cinema, train buses etc.: Those seats in the bus are still vacant.
32. **Cite**: To quote something as an example: He cited his poor health as the reason for delay in work.  
**Quote**: To repeat the exact words of another person: People often quote, 'Life is meaningless without love.'
33. **Coma**: A deep unconscious state: Nobody can meet the patient as he is in coma.  
**Comma**: A punctuation mark: A comma is used to separate more than two words in a sentence or to show a slight pause.
34. **Compulsion**: Pressure to do something due to circumstances: Students demand that there should be no compulsion on them to attend classes.  
**Obligation**: Commitment, duty: She is not under any obligation to tell him the truth.
35. **Confident**: To be sure of: He is confident of achieving success.  
**Confidant**: One entrusted with secrets: Nitin is my trusted confidant, he knows all my secrets.
36. **Considerable**: Moderately large: A considerable number of people thinks that smoking is injurious to health.  
**Considerate**: Thoughtful for the feelings of others: My friend was considerate enough to understand my problem.
37. **Contagious**: Diseases that spread through physical contact: Most of the skin diseases are contagious.  
**Infectious**: Transmitted by germs through air or water: Jaundice is an infectious disease.
38. **Cool**: Opposite of warm: Let us enjoy the cool shade of the mango tree.  
**Cold**: Opposite of hot: It was very cold outside so we did not go out.
39. **Corpse**: Dead body: After the war many corpses were lying on the ground.  
**Corps**: A division of an army: Every student should have the membership of National Cadet Corp.  
**Core**: The innermost part: The hostess welcomed the guest from the core of her heart.
40. **Credible**: Believable: The witness was brought to the court of law but he did not give any credible argument in support of his evidence.  
**Creditable**: Praiseworthy: It is really creditable for him to attain success under these circumstances.



- Credulous:** One who believes things easily: Mansi is very credulous and she trusts everybody easily.
41. **Crime:** Offence against law: Crime rate is increasing day by day.  
**Sin:** Offence against God: It is a sin to torture the poor.
42. **Custom:** Tradition, convention: It is our custom to equate guests with God.  
**Costume:** The outfit worn to represent a particular time, event, or culture: She has four costume changes during the play.
43. **Damp:** Moist, slightly wet: Don't sit here. the seat is damp.  
**Humid:** Warm and sticky: It is very hot and humid.
44. **Delightful:** Pleasant (to the senses): It was a delightful journey and we all enjoyed it.  
**Delicious:** Tasty, mouth-watering: They served us many delicious dishes in dinner.
45. **Deny:** Contradict (used for statements): It can't be denied that we need to devote some more time to solve this problem.  
**Refuse:** Turn down (used for actions): He refused to give me his notes.
46. **Device:** An instrument used to perform a task: Nowadays there are several electronic devices to help us.  
**Devise:** To plan: You have to devise a plan to finish your work in the given time.
47. **Discriminate:** To point out minute differences: Only an expert can discriminate between the different shades of the same colour.  
**Distinguish:** To recognize broad differences: Even a child can distinguish between red and black.
48. **Discussion:** Conversation, dialogue: We arrived at a conclusion after a long discussion.  
**Argument:** A quarrel: The boys had an argument with the conductor about the bus fare.
49. **Disease:** Illness: He is suffering from a rare blood disease.  
**Decease:** Death: The government decided to give fifty thousand rupees to the family of the deceased.
50. **Divers:** Several: Divers ways were used to overcome the hurdles.  
**Diverse:** Unlike: Their views were so diverse that they could not find a solution.
51. **Drown:** Used for living objects: Three people drowned in the river yesterday.  
**Sink:** Used for lifeless objects: The boat sank all of a sudden and all the passengers drowned.
52. **Elect:** Choose by ballot: Mrs. Sareen has been elected as the new M.L.A. of Ambala.  
**Choose:** Select: The board has chosen its new president.
53. **Elemental:** Fundamental: Air, water, earth, and fire are elemental forces.  
**Elementary:** Basic: His elementary knowledge of the subject is very weak.
54. **Emerge:** To come out: Many evils emerge from poverty.  
**Immerge:** To go down into: Heimmerged into water and took out the lost ring.
55. **Eminent:** Well known: An eminent scholar presented his research paper at the seminar.  
**Imminent:** About to happen: We all waited for an imminent announcement about his resignation.

- 56. Empire:** Kingdom: The British Empire ruled India for a long time.  
**Umpire:** Referee: Players cannot challenge umpire's decision in a cricketmatch.
- 57. Envelop:** To surround, encircle: Clouds enveloped the mountain tops.  
**Envelope:** A cover, a flat container: I wrote a letter and put it in an envelope.
- 58. Envy:** Painful awareness of the advantages enjoyed by others with the desire to have the same: She felt a pang of envy at the thought of his success.  
**Jealousy:** Hostility towards one who is believed to enjoy an advantage: Children often feel jealous when a new baby arrives.
- 59. Excuse:** To apologize for an ordinary offence: Excuse me for coming late.  
**Pardon:** To exempt from penalty: The governor pardoned the convict.  
**Forgive:** Act of pardoning at personal level: Don't say anything wrong otherwise he will never forgive you.
- 60. Expect:** To wait for: I did not expect to finish it today.  
**Hope:** To think with some confidence: I hope to win the first prize in the competition.
- 61. Famous:** Well known for being good: Kalidas is a famous Sanskrit poet.  
**Notorious:** Well known for being bad: Ramesh Bahadur is a notorious terrorist.
- 62. Famous:** Popular: Chetan Bhagat is internationally famous because of his novels.  
**Renowned:** Celebrated, distinguished: She is renowned for her patience.
- 63. Floor:** Ground, base: The body was lying on the kitchen floor.  
**Flour:** Fine powder made from grains: Wheat flour is used to make bread.
- 64. Forceful:** Impressive: Everybody was impressed by his forceful speech.  
**Forcible:** Aggressive: The criminal was sent to the jail forcibly.
- 65. Formally:** Ceremoniously: The Chief Guest was formally welcomed by the students.  
**Formerly:** Previously: My father is a teacher but formerly he was in military.
- 66. Freedom:** Independence: In democracy everybody has freedom of speech.  
**Liberty:** Being free from slavery: The slaves were set at liberty.
- 67. Get:** Receive something: What present did you get on your birthday?  
**Obtain:** Achieve, to get something by making efforts: To obtain the overall score, add up the totals in each column.
- 68. Goal:** Aim: Our ultimate goal must be the preservation of the natural resources.  
**Gaol:** Jail: The thief who tried to steal the jewels has been put in the gaol.
- 69. Ghostly:** Like a ghost: A ghostly figure appeared in the dark.  
**Ghastly:** Pale, frightening: The patient looked ghastly as he was very weak.
- 70. Godly:** Pious, holy: Guru Nanak Dev is a Godly figure.  
**God-like:** Like God: Mother Teresa was God-like in her kindness and generosity towards the poor.
- 71. Gypsy:** A race of people who move from one place to another and traditionally live in caravans: A gypsy camp has come to settle here for some time.  
**Vagabond:** A person who wanders from place to place without settled home or job: Rajesh has passed the whole of his life as a vagabond.

72. **Hanged:** Past tense of 'hang' used for executing someone with a rope around the neck:  
**The murderer was hanged.**  
**Hung:** The past tense of hang (used for other things): Leela's son never hung up his clothes.
73. **Haste:** Speed in doing something: Don't write your answers in haste or you will make a number of mistakes.  
**Hurry:** Quickness with compulsion: Hurry up or you will be late for your classes.
74. **Healthy:** One who has good health: A healthy man enjoys the bliss of life.  
**Strong:** Physically powerful: He is strong enough to carry this burden.
75. **Idle:** Without work: An idle mind is a devil's workshop.  
**Lazy:** Lethargic. (habit): He does not finish his work due to his laziness.
76. **Industrious:** Hard working: We have to be industrious to achieve success in our life.  
**Industrial:** Related to industry: Industrial Revolution has played an important role in the history of civilization.
77. **Intelligent:** Clever, bright: Anuj is a very intelligent boy.  
**Intelligible:** Understandable: This article is very intelligible to all the students.
78. **Invent:** To create, to originate: Graham Bell invented telephone.  
**Discover:** To find out, notice: Columbus discovered America.
79. **Judicial:** Related to a judge or justice: The committee has ordered judicial inquiry against the accident.  
**Judicious:** Thoughtful, sensible: We must be judicious while taking important decisions.
80. **Jump:** To leap, to skip: The kids were jumping in the field.  
**Pounce:** To attack suddenly: The cat pounced upon the rat.
81. **Kill:** Slay (unintentionally): His brother was killed in a car accident.  
**Murder:** Put to death (intentionally): Amir murdered his brother for property.
82. **Kind:** Generous: A kind hearted person helps everyone.  
**Kindly:** Graciously: We requested the Chief Guest kindly to inaugurate the function.
83. **Keep:** To put something for a long time: Keep your passport in a safe place.  
**Place:** To put something for the time being: A bomb has been placed under the seat in a theater.
84. **Later:** Afterwards: As we were very tired, we decided to do it later.  
**Latter:** Second: Out of the two solutions, the latter one was better.
85. **Lay:** To set, to arrange, to put down: The table was laid for four people.  
**Lie:** Remain in a certain place: He kept lying in the bed because he was not feeling well.
86. **Lend:** To give something to someone temporarily: Can you lend me your car this evening?  
**Loan:** Something borrowed: Most people get a bank loan to buy a house or to start a business.  
**Borrow:** To receive something from someone temporarily: Members can borrow up to ten books from the library at any one time.

87. **Literal:** Usual meaning of a word or a phrase: I am not referring to 'small' people in the literal sense of the word.  
**Literary:** Related to literature: Prem Chand is a literary figure.
88. **Loose:** Not tight: The knot was tight but after sometime it came loose.  
**Lose:** To misplace, be defeated: If you don't play well, you will lose the game.
89. **Lovely:** Beautiful: There were many lovely flowers in the garden.  
**Lovable:** Worthy of love: People admire him because of his lovable nature.
90. **Luggage:** A traveller's trunks, suitcase etc.: You stay there with the luggage while I find a taxi.  
**Baggage:** Traveller's luggage, tent and provisions etc. for an army: The army loaded their baggage into the car.
91. **Marital:** Related to marriage: Vasu and Meena are facing marital difficulties.  
**Martial:** Refers to war or warriors: Anuj has got a black belt in martial arts.
92. **Mob:** A large gathering of people in a disorderly and uncontrolled manner: The mob was, were going to storm the building.  
**Crowd:** A large gathering of people: Salman Khan left the hotel surrounded by crowds of journalists.
93. **Momentary:** Short lived: When results were announced there was a momentary confusion.  
**Momentous:** Significance: The decision to devalue the rupee is momentous.
94. **Nation:** A country considered as an economic or political structure: China is one of the strongest nations of the world.  
**Country:** The area a person comes from: Most of the leaders in our country are corrupt.
95. **Negligible:** Not of much value: There was a negligible error in calculation.  
**Negligent:** Careless: Don't be negligent about your duties.
96. **Notable:** Important, worth noting: The town is notable for its ancient harbour.  
**Noticeable:** That which can be seen: Marks were noticeably higher for girls than for boys.
97. **Old:** Not new or young: Rahim is an old man of sixty.  
**Ancient:** Not modern: Women were not kept in purdah in ancient India.
98. **Overdo:** To exaggerate something: Isha overdoes her makeup and she looks like a clown.  
**Overdue:** Something that has missed its deadline: You must pay these overdue bills immediately.
99. **Overtake:** Leave behind, surpass: It's dangerous to overtake on a bend.  
**Takeover:** Taking control of a company by buying its shares: The company's takeover has lifted its shares in the market.
100. **Patrol:** A party of soldiers or guards: Police patrol visits this place regularly at night.  
**Petrol:** A kind of liquid used as fuel in car engines, etc.: There has been an increase in petrol prices.
101. **Perspective:** A mental outlook: Nivedita is only 15 years old but she has a wonderful perspective on life.

it): He does not finish his work.  
working: We have to be industrious to achieve success in our life.  
) industry: Industrial Revolution has played an important role in the  
right: Anuj is a very intelligent boy.  
indable: This article is very intelligible to all the students.  
originate: Graham Bell invented telephone.

**Prospective:** Likely to happen: Children have several prospective opportunities before them.

**102. Praise:** Compliment, to approve of something: We all are full of praise for the progress he has made.

**Admire:** Esteem, regard: I don't agree with her, but I admire her for sticking to her principles.

**103. Precede:** To come or go before: The flower girl preceded the bride in the procession.

**Proceed:** To move forward: The MLA and his group proceeded to the guest house for lunch.

**104. Pursue:** Follow: We should pursue our goals with strong determination.

**Persuade:** Influence: I persuaded him to come with me.

**105. Quiet:** Calm, silent: We are supposed to be quiet in hospitals, schools and libraries.

**Quite:** Completely, rather: She was quite alone that Saturday afternoon but she kept herself busy with house keeping.

**106. Remember:** To keep in memory: I remember the days when I was in school.

**Remind:** To help someone remember something: Could you remind me to pay the bill?

**Recollect:** To recall with an effort: As far as I can recollect, she wasn't there on that occasion.

**107. Sensitive:** Easily and actually affected: He is very sensitive, don't use say anything bad to him.

**Sensible:** Wise, prudent: A sensible person takes every step carefully.

**108. Suit:** A set of clothes: The Manager was wearing a nice business suit.

**Suite:** A set of rooms: We rented a three-piece suite with two armchairs and a sofa.

**Soot:** Black substance in smoke: The lamp soot blocked the pipes.

**109. Tamper:** To meddle: Someone appears to have tampered with the binocular.

**Temper:** Disposition: We should not rely on those who have an unpredictable temper.

**110. Travel (v):** To change location: My job requires a lot of travelling.

**Trip (n):** Used when the travelling distance is short: How was your trip to Amusement Park?

**Voyage (n):** A long journey by boat: The voyage to South Africa took six weeks.

**Journey (n):** Piece of travel between 2 or more points: I got very tired because the journey was very long.

**111. Unqualified:** Not having sufficient qualification: He is unqualified for the post as he cannot write anything in a systematic manner.

**Disqualified:** Debarred: He was disqualified from military services because of his health problems.

**112. Wish:** To want something to happen: I wish you all success in your future endeavours.

**Hope:** A feeling of expectation or desire: We hope to finish it today.