

* Homophones or Homonyms

Altes → अल्टेन अल्ल

Altas → अल्टा

Accede → agree

Exceed → be greater than

09/12/21

Syllabus

* Vocabulary

- ① Antonyms
 - ② Synonyms
 - ③ Homophones
 - ④ One word substitution
 - ⑤ Idioms
- } 10 marks

* Essay - 1 x 14

* Notes - 2 x 7

* Spoken English

- Oral Report
- Debate

- Discussion
- Telephonic conversation

* Homophones

Homophones are the words which sounds/pronunciation are either similar or slightly different but meanings or spellings are different from one another.

Example :-

* Spelling/meaning < Write > Sound/pronunciation
different Right (Same)

Write - लिखना

Right - सही / अधिकार

* Spelling < Alter (change) > Sound
(different) Altar (Place of) Same
(Worships)

1. Accede (agree) → He acceded to my request.

Exceed (be greater than) → One's expenditure should not exceed one's income.

2. Accept (to take) → He accepted the money without argument.

Except (Excluding) → Everybody except sonu attended the meeting.

3. Adopt (To take up) → He was adopted as an infant.

Adept (Skilled) → He is adept at computer.

4. Affect (to pretend) → Colorado was affected by severe flooding last summer.

Effect (result) → Smoking has a harmful effect on your health.

5. Altar (Place of worship) - The priest bowed before the altar.

Alter (change) :- An old dog cannot alter its way of barking.

6. Appraise (to judge) - She walked around the side of the house to appraise the damage.

Apprise (to inform) :- Please apprise me of any changes to the document before publication.

7. Beside (by the side of) - She sat beside him during dinner.

Besides (In addition to) - He must have seen something besides tracks

8. Cast (to throw) :- They have canvassed the votes cast carefully.

Caste (A class in ancient India) - We should do away caste system.

9. Capital (wealth) :- Labour is the capital of our working men.

Capitol (government building) - Julius ceaser was murdered in the capitol.

10. Coarse (rough) - ~~She~~ My clothes were made of coarse cloth.

Course (scheduled syllabus) - She's taking a chemistry course this semester.

11. Site (location) : This is the site for kidney hospital.

Sight (scene) : The snow clad hills presented a beautiful sight.

Cite (quote) : He cited many examples to prove his point.

12. Compliment (an expression of praise) : She recieved compliments for her new dress.

Complement (that which completes) : Some verbs need a complement to convey full sense.

13. Council (assembly) : M. Kalia is a member of Punjab legislative council.

Counsel (advice) : He gave me good counsel.

14. Credible (reliable): His story does not seem credible.

Creditable (worthy of credit):
'Beat-all' is a creditable film.

15. Desert (sandy region): A large part of Rajasthan is a desert.

16. Dessert (sweet or fruit served after meal): The dessert served in 'Maza' is better than the meal.

17. Equitable (fair, just): Judgement of Vikramaditya was always equitable.

18. Equable (steady, regular):
There is an equable improvement in the condition of the patient.

18. Farmer (peasant) : Most of the farmers in India are poor.

Former (first in position) : Ram and shyam are twins. But the former is fairer than the latter.

19. Graceful (pleasing) : She has a graceful appearance.

Gracious (kind) : The saint has a gracious smile on his lips.

20. Great (of remarkable ability) : Pandit Nehru was a great leader.

Goate (fine place) : He was sitting behind beside the goate.

21. Honorary (without remuneration):
Mr. Lamba is honorary
secretary of this committee.

Honourable (worthy): Front seats
are meant for honourable guests.

22. Hail (frozen rain drops): The
hailstones ruined the crops.

Hale (healthy): His father
is quite hale and hearty.

23. Judicial (legal): He was present
at the time of judicial
proceedings.

Judicious (wise): He took a
very ~~a~~ judicious decision.

24. Lay (to recline) : He lay on the bed in a sad mood.

Lay (song) : She sang a humble lay.

Lie (to place something) : All the things were lying here and there in the room.

25. Lead (a heavy metal) : Lead is not a costly metal.

Lead (to conduct) : Their teacher led the way to the museum.

26. Lessen (to reduce) : The medicine lessened the pain.

Lessen (something to remember) : He learnt a lesson from his mistake.

22. Mean (signify): I don't know what he means.

Means (ways, methods): Radio and TV are good means of ~~entertain~~ entertainment.

28. Popular (famous): Gandhi was a popular leader.

Populous (full of people): Delhi is a populous city.

29. Propose (to make a suggestion): The ~~com~~ committee proposed some changes in the syllabus.

Purpose (object): The purpose of education should be overall development of a student.

30. Past (time gone by): We should not live all the time in the past.

Passed (went by): He passed by me, without saying 'hello'.

31. Reminder (that which brings to mind): The principal sent him a reminder.

Remainder (that which remains): No remainder is left if we divide sixteen by four.

32. Personal (pertaining to person (body)): He made a personal attack on his brother.

Personnel (staff): Multinational companies pay very handsome salaries to their personnel.

33. Proceed (to go ahead): The judge asked the lawyer to proceed with his arguments.

Precede (to come before):
 Sunday precedes Monday.

34. Quiet (Silent): The teacher asked the students to be quiet.

Quite (completely): His answer was quite satisfactory.

35. Rise (to go up): Prices are rising at an enormous rate.

Raise (to bring up, to lift):
 He was raised by his grandparents.

36. Sit (to recline): He was sitting quietly.

Set (appear to move towards and below the horizon):
The sun sets in the west.

32. Stationary (still, fixed): People in the past used to think that the sun is stationary.

Stationary (pen, paper etc):
He is running a stationary shop.

38. Suit (legal proceeding): I have filed a suit against him.

Suit (be according to):
The climate of Shimla does not suit me.

Suite (a set of rooms): He has taken a suite in Hotel plaza.

39. Weather (climate): The weather is usually fine after rainfall.

Whether (adverb): Whether you agree or not, your son is at fault.

40. Vain (idle): He worked hard ~~in~~ but in vain.

Vein (a blood vessel): Veins supply blood to the heart.

41. Well (a deep pit for drawing water): She fell into the well.

Well (alright): I am not well today.