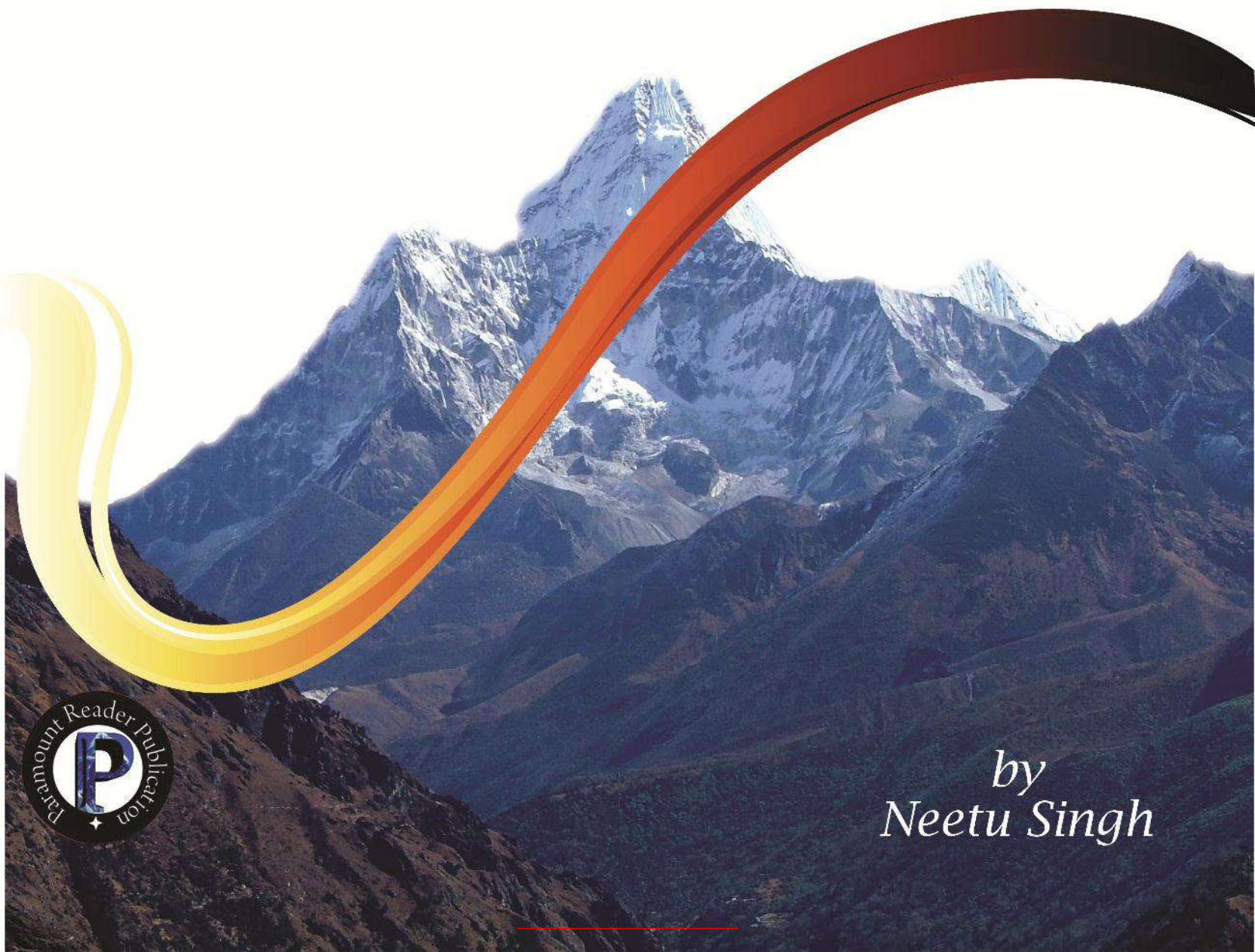

English

for general
competitions

from
Plinth
to
Paramount



by
Neetu Singh

ENGLISH

For General Competitions

from
Plinth
to
Paramount

*Indispensable for-
All Competitive Exams*

By
Neetu Singh

(Director)
Paramount Coaching Centre Pvt. Ltd.
Delhi

Published by:

Paramount Reader Publication

704, 1st floor, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

First Edition – May 2012
Second Edition –February, 2013

Price: ` 300/-

- All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means-electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the author and the publishers.
- The publishers have taken utmost precaution in publishing the book, yet if any mistake has inadvertently crept in, the publishers shall not be responsible for the same.

*Dedicated to my beloved son
whose time I stole to write this one*

PREFACE

To the First Edition

This book ‘English for General Competitions- from Plinth to Paramount’ is my gift to the aspirants of competitive exams who will surely be benefited by the approach of this book alongwith the numerous questions given at the end of every chapter carefully picked from different question papers of various competitive exams. The solution of every question has detailed explanation for easy understanding . All the latest questions especially of Passive Voice and Narration have been incorporated to help the students know the latest pattern of the questions being asked in different competitive exams. In nutshell, I would like to say that this book is an attempt to fill the void that aspirants of Hindi Medium felt when it came to preparing English for Competitive Exams.

I earnestly thank the students of Paramount Coaching Centre Pvt. Ltd. who helped me detect all the typographical and other mistakes, that might have crept inadvertently, had they not detected them with their keen sight.

Our students’ constructive feedback and suggestions are most welcome which have always remained and will remain our guiding light . I will be highly obliged if you message/mail me your feedback or suggestion on 8860330003 or on paramount.no1@gmail.com.

Neetu Singh

May 31, 2012



Contents

1.	VERB (BASIC)	01 - 24
2.	TENSE	25 - 40
3.	PASSIVE VOICE	41 - 75
4.	NARRATION	76 - 109
5.	QUESTION TAG	110 - 112
6.	SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT	113 - 126
7.	CONDITIONAL SENTENCE	127 - 133
8.	VERB (ADVANCE)	134 - 148
9.	NOUN	149 - 165
10.	PRONOUN	166 - 185
11.	ADJECTIVE	186 - 201
12.	CONJUNCTION	202 - 215
13.	ARTICLE	216 - 230
14.	PREPOSITION	231 - 269
15.	ADVERB	270 - 283
16.	WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED & MISUSED	284 - 294
17.	VOCABULARIES	295 - 318
18.	SYNONYMS (PRACTICE SET)	319 - 328
19.	ANTONYMS (PRACTICE SET)	329 - 338
20.	ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION	339 - 356
21.	ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION (PRACTICE SET)	357 - 366
22.	IDIOMS & PHRASES- 1	367 - 380
23.	IDIOMS & PHRASES- 2	381 - 396
24.	IDIOMS & PHRASES (PRACTICE SET)	397 - 416

इस किताब में प्रयुक्त *abbreviations*

S/ Sub → Subject

O/Obj → Object

V → Verb

S.V → Singular Verb

P.V → Plural Verb

N → Noun

S.N → Singular Noun

P.N → Plural Noun

P → Pronoun

S.P → Singular Pronoun

P.P → Plural Pronoun

Adj. → Adjective

Adv. → Adverb

Prep → Preposition

H.V → Helping Verb

M.V → Main Verb

V₁ → First Form of Verb

V₂ → Second Form of Verb

V₃ → Third Form of Verb

Aux. Verb → Auxilliary Verb

U.N → Uncountable Noun

S.C.N. → Singular Countable Noun

P.C.N. → Plural Countable Noun



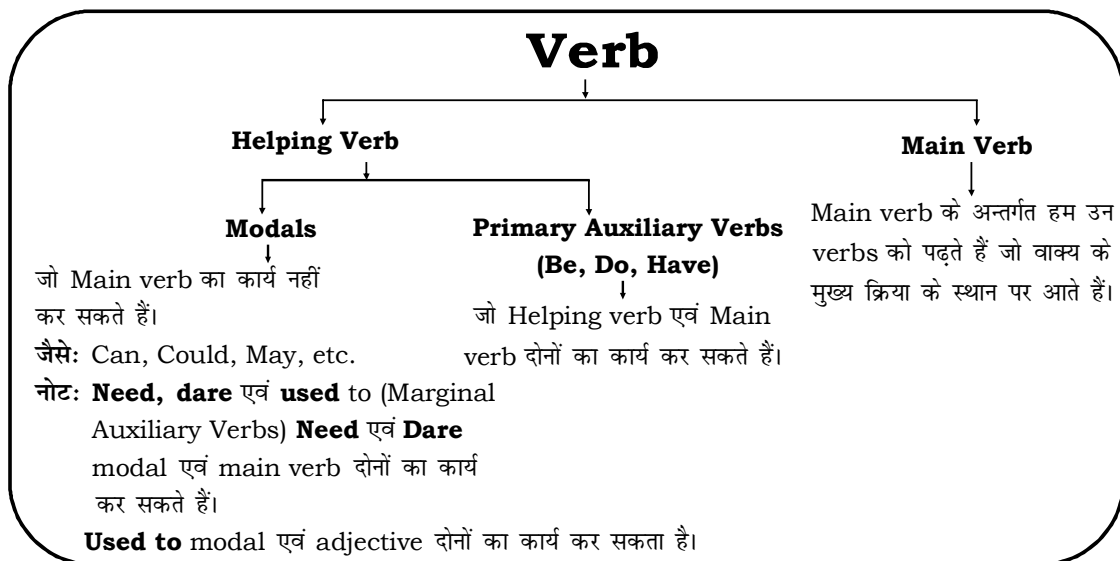
1

VERB (BASIC)

CHAPTER

Verb कार्य का होना दर्शाता है। अतः verb को 'doing word' भी कहते हैं।

Verb को दो वर्गों में बाँटा जा सकता है-



AUXILIARY VERBS: वे verbs जो अन्य verbs के साथ प्रयुक्त होते हैं **Auxiliary verbs** कहलाते हैं। इन्हें **helping verbs** भी कहा जाता है।

- MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS : Can, Could, May, Might, Shall, Will, Would, Should, Must, Ought to** Modal Auxiliary Verbs हैं। इनका प्रयोग सिर्फ **helping verb** के रूप में ही किया जा सकता है।

जैसे: 1. (a) She can run fast.
 Modal M.V.

(b) You should study English.
 Modal M.V.

- MARGINAL AUXILIARY VERBS : Used to, need, dare** Marginal Auxiliary Verbs हैं। ये ऐसे Modals हैं जिनका प्रयोग वाक्य में **Main Verb (need एवं dare)** और **adjective (used to)** के रूप में भी हो सकता है।

English – from Plinth to Paramount

- जैसे: 1. I am used to sleeping late at night.
H.V. Adjective Gerund
2. (a) I need you.
M.V.
- (b) You need not come tomorrow.
H.V. Direct infinitive
3. (a) She does not dare to come home late.
M.V. Infinitive
- (b) I dare not enter his room without permission.
H.V. Direct infinitive

AUXILIARY VERBS के कुछ मुख्य बिन्द

Rule (1): Modal Auxiliary Verbs का प्रयोग **Main Verbs** के रूप में नहीं होता है। इसका प्रयोग Helping Verbs के रूप में होता है। जैसे:

I can lift this box
H.V. M.V

He should work hard.
H.V. M.V

Rule (2): Modal Auxiliary verbs का **V₁, V₂, V₃, ing-form** या **s/es-form** नहीं होते हैं। इसका प्रयोग सभी **Numbers** तथा **persons** के **Subjects** के साथ हमेशा एक ही रूप में होता है। अर्थात् इसके रूप (form) में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

जैसे: She can help you.
V₁

You should understand you friends.
V₁

Rule (3): Ought तथा **Used** के बाद **Infinitive 'to + V₁'** का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: We ought to respect our parents.
to + V₁

He used to come late.
to + V₁

USE OF MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

CAN एवं COULD

Rule (1): Can का प्रयोग **power** (शक्ति), **ability** (योग्यता) तथा **capacity** (सामर्थ्य/क्षमता) को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। **Could** का प्रयोग **Past ability/ power/ capacity** (भूतकाल की योग्यता/शक्ति/सामर्थ्य) को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

- जैसे: 1. He **can** lift the box.
 2. I **could** not come yesterday.

Rule (2): Can का प्रयोग **permission** (अनमति) देने के भाव को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

- जैसे: 1. You **can** go now.

Verb (Basic)

Rule (3): Can का प्रयोग **theoretical possibility** (सैद्धांतिक सम्भावना) को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: Everyone **can** make a mistake.

Rule (4): Could का प्रयोग **remote possibility** व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: There **could** be a bomb under your seat.

Rule (5): Can का प्रयोग 'दोस्ताना निवेदन' करने वाले प्रश्नात्मक वाक्यों में किया जाता है एवं **Could** 'औपचारिक निवेदन' करने वाले प्रश्नात्मक वाक्यों में।

जैसे: 1. **Can** I take your scooter?

2. **Could** I talk to Mr. Shukla?

Note: 'able to' का प्रयोग 'can/could' के साथ न करें क्योंकि दोनों क्षमता दर्शाते हैं।

I cannot be able to come tomorrow. (×)

नोट: ऐसा करके हम अपने वाक्य को **superfluous** बना देते हैं। **'superfluous'** के अर्थ हैं **'more than what is needed'**.

इस वाक्य का सही formation होगा-

I **cannot** come tomorrow. (✓)

I will not be **able to** come tomorrow. (✓)

MAY, MIGHT , or MUST

Rule (1): May का प्रयोग संभावना/अनिश्चितता के भाव को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: It **may** rain tonight.

Rule (2): May का प्रयोग इच्छा को व्यक्त करने के लिए **optative sentence** में होता है।

जैसे: **May** you live long !

Rule (3): यदि **Principal clause Present Tense** में हो तथा **subordinate clause that/so that/ in order that** से प्रारंभ हो तथा इससे **purpose (उद्देश्य)** का बोध हो तो **subordinate clause** में **may** का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: We eat **so that** we **may** live.

Rule (4): Might का प्रयोग **less possibility** (कम संभावना) के भाव को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। जबकि **may** का प्रयोग **more possibility** (ज्यादा संभावना) के भाव को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: He **might** pass the exam but seeing his intelligence, I do not have much hope.

Rule (5): अगर सम्भावना बहुत अधिक हो तो **Must** का प्रयोग करें ।

जैसे: He stays in five-star hotels and travels by flight. He **must** be very rich.

Rule (6): 'May' का प्रयोग सम्मान के साथ निवेदन करने के लिए प्रश्नात्मक वाक्यों में किया जाता है।

जैसे: May I come in sir?

नोट: **May** एवं **Might** के साथ **'Possibly'** एवं **'likely'** का प्रयोग न करें क्योंकि दोनों सम्भावना दर्शाते हैं।

We may possibly come tomorrow. (×) (Superfluous)

We **may** come tomorrow. (✓)

We will **possibly** come tomorrow. (✓)

SHALL ,oa WILL

Rule (1): Shall का प्रयोग **first person** के **Subjects I/We** के साथ **future** के किसी कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। बाकी **subjects** के साथ **'will'** का का प्रयोग करें ।

जैसे: I **shall** go to college tomorrow and he **will** come with me.

➤ Modern English में हम **'I'** एवं **'we'** के साथ **'will'** का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं जो अब स्वीकार्य है लेकिन **interrogative sentence** में अब भी **'I'** एवं **'we'** के साथ **'shall'** का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: Will I go? (×)

Shall I go? (✓)

नोट: **Shall** का प्रयोग **second person** के **Subject – you** तथा **third person** के **Subjects – He, she, it, they,** के साथ **command** (आदेश), **promise** (वादा) **threat** (धमकी), **determination** (दृढ़ संकल्प), **compulsion** (अनिवार्यता) एवं **Advice** (सलाह) को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। इसी प्रकार के वाक्यों में **will** का प्रयोग **I** एवं **We** के साथ होता है।

जैसे: (a) **Command** (आदेश)

You shall leave the room at once.

(b) **Promise** (प्रतिज्ञा/वादा)

You shall be awarded.

I will help you come what may.

(c) **Threat** (धमकी)

Trespassers shall be prosecuted.

I will punish you.

(d) **Determination** (दृढ़ संकल्प)

I will work hard and score good marks.

(e) **Compulsion** (अनिवार्यता)

You shall be here for the meeting.

I will have to finish this work.

Rule (2): Let us/ let's से शुरू होने वाले **Imperative sentences** के **question tags** में भी **'shall'** का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: **Let us** dance together, **shall we** ?

Rule (3): Shall का प्रयोग **suggestions** (सुझावों) को व्यक्त करने वाले **Interrogative sentence** में **first person** के **subjects** के साथ होता है

जैसे: **Shall** we talk to the management?

नोट: **'Shall'** एवं **'will'** का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित प्रकार के वाक्यों में नहीं होता है-

1. अगर वाक्य **past** से शुरू हो-

जैसे: He hoped that he ~~will~~ **would** pass the test.

अगर वाक्य **past** से शुरू हो तो **'Will/ shall'** नहीं **'would/ should'** का प्रयोग होगा।

दरअसल ये नियम तब भी लागू होते हैं जब **'will/shall'** के स्थान पर कोई और **Modal** या **verb** का प्रयोग हुआ हो।

Rule (7): Would का प्रयोग **Polite request** को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रशनात्मक वाक्यों में होता है।

जैसे: **Would** you help me ?

Rule (8): Would का प्रयोग **Probability** (संभावना) को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: He **would** be sleeping.

Rule (9): Would का प्रयोग **wish** (इच्छा) को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: I wish, India **would** become a developed country soon.

Rule (10): 'Would like to' का प्रयोग भी **wish** (इच्छा) को व्यक्त करने के लिए होता है।

जैसे: I **would like to** talk to the manager

SHOULD

Rule (1): Should का प्रयोग **suggestion** (सलाह) देने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: You **should** study English.

Rule (2): 'Should' का प्रयोग 'advice' देने के भाव को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: You **should** not laugh at his mistakes.

Rule (3): Should का प्रयोग **lest** के बाद **negative purpose** (नकारात्मक उद्देश्य) को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: He ran fast **lest** he **should** miss the train.

नोट: **lest** के साथ **Simple present tense** का भी प्रयोग हो सकता है।

जैसे: Take care **lest** you fall.

OUGHT TO

Rule (1): Ought to का प्रयोग **moral obligation** (नैतिक कर्त्तव्य) या **duty** को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: We **ought to** love our country.

MUST

Rule (1): Must का प्रयोग **compulsion** (बाध्यता) को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: Candidates **must** write in ink.

Rule (2): Must का प्रयोग **fixed determination** (पक्का इरादा/दृढ़ संकल्प) को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: India **must** win the world cup.

Rule (3): Must का प्रयोग **duty** (कर्त्तव्य) को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: A soldier **must** fight for his country.

USED TO

Used to का प्रयोग **Past habit/situation** (भूतकाल की आदत/अवस्था) को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: He **used to** study till 10 PM.

(ii) 'Use to' or 'uses to' का प्रयोग **Present routine action** को व्यक्त करने के लिए नहीं होता है बल्कि

Verb (Basic)

Present routine action को व्यक्त करने के लिए Simple Present Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: He uses to study till 10 p.m and then goes to bed. (×)

He studies till 10 p.m and then goes to bed. (✓)

नोट: (i) Used to का प्रयोग **affirmative, negative तथा Interrogative sentences** में इस प्रकार होता है। जैसे:

(a) **Affirmative**

He **used to** come here.

(b) **Negative**

He **used not to** come here.

He **did not use to** come here.

(c) **Interrogative**

Used he to come here?

Did he use to come here?

नोट: 'Verb + used to' के बाद 'V₁ + ing' का प्रयोग होता है और ये 'habitual action' को दर्शाता है।

जैसे: I **am used to** getting up late in the morning.
V₁ + ing

नोट: कई Verbs/adjective/phrase के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग होता है। यहाँ to के बाद V₁ का प्रयोग नहीं होगा बल्कि 'V₁ + ing' का प्रयोग होगा।

जैसे: **Be used to, accustomed to, averse to, with a view to, addicted to, devoted to, in addition to, look forward to, object to, owing to, given to, taken to, prone to.**

जैसे: 1. He is **addicted to** smoking.
2. I am **looking forward to** meeting you.
3. He was **used to** driving on the right when he was in London.

DARE ,or NEED

➤ 'Dare' दुस्साहस व्यक्त करता है और 'Need' जरूरत।

➤ **Dare** तथा **Need** का प्रयोग **Main Verb** एवं **modal** दोनों ही रूप में होता है।

जैसे: (1) He needs me.
M.V

(2) She does not dare to go there.
M.V

(3) You need not come tomorrow.
Modal

➤ **Need** एवं **Dare** का प्रयोग **modal** के रूप में +ve वाक्यों में नहीं होता।

जैसे: (1) I need help him. (×)
Sub. modal V₁ Obj.

(2) I need to help him. (✓)
M.V Infinitive

- अगर 'dare' एवं 'need' का प्रयोग +ve वाक्यों में हो तो उसके बाद 'to + V₁' का प्रयोग होता है।
जैसे: (1) He **needs to work** hard.
(2) He **will not dare** to come here.
- अगर need एवं dare का प्रयोग helping verb के रूप में हो तो -ve वाक्यों में **need** एवं **dare** के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
जैसे: (1) I **need not** come tomorrow.
(2) He **dare not** cheat anyone again.

निवेदन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित **Modals** का प्रयोग किया जाता है-

Modals	Use	Example
Can	Friendly request	Can I take your bike?
Could	Formal request	Could I talk to Mr. Singh?
May	Request with respect	May I come in Sir?
Would	Polite Request	Would you help me?

विभिन्न काल एवं **Voice** में **Modals** अलग-अलग **formulae** में प्रयुक्त होते हैं। नीचे दिए गए सारणी में इनका प्रयोग देखें:-

MODALS	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Indefinite	Sub+modal+V ₁ +obj.	Obj + modal + be + V ₃ + by + sub.
Continuous	Sub + modal + be + V ₁ + ing + obj.	xxxxx
Perfect	Sub + modal + have + V ₃ + obj.	Obj + modal + have + been + V ₃ + by + sub.
Perfect Continuous	Sub + modal + have + been + V ₁ + ing + obj + for / since + time.	xxxxx

- ऊपर दिए गये सभी formulae को देखें। आप पाएंगे कि **Modal** के तुरंत बाद **verb** का प्रयोग '**V₁**' form में होता है।
- **Modals** का प्रयोग '**Perfect**' में नीचे दिए गये **formula** में देखें और उसका विशेष अर्थ भी उदाहरण में देखें।

Sub + modal + have +V₃ + obj

- कई बार जब हम **Modal + have + V₃** का प्रयोग करते हैं, (जैसे: should have come, could have gone, need not have seen इत्यादि) तो वाक्य में एक छिपा हुआ अर्थ भी होता है जो वाक्य के अर्थ के विपरीत होता है।

- जैसे: (1) I **could** score good marks. (**Meaning-I had the ability**)
 (2) I **could have** scored good marks. (**Hidden meaning -I didn't score though I had the ability**)
 (3) You **should** work hard. (**Just a suggestion**)

Verb (Basic)

(4) You **should have** worked hard. (**Hidden Meaning - You didn't**)

PRIMARY AUXILIARY VERBS: Do, Have, Be Primary Auxiliary Verbs हैं। इन verbs का प्रयोग **Main Verb** एवं **Helping Verb** दोनों ही रूप में किए जा सकते हैं।

जैसे: 1. **Do** का forms इस प्रकार हैं- $\underbrace{\text{Do/Does}}_{V_1}$ $\underbrace{\text{Did}}_{V_2}$ $\underbrace{\text{Done}}_{V_3}$

(a) I **do** my work.
M.V.

(b) I **did** not **know** him.
H.V. M.V.

2. **Have** के forms इस प्रकार हैं- $\underbrace{\text{Has/have}}_{V_1}$ $\underbrace{\text{Had}}_{V_2}$ $\underbrace{\text{Had}}_{V_3}$

(i) Have का प्रयोग **possession** (अधिकार) दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है।

I **have** a car.
M.V.

(ii) Have का प्रयोग '**helping verb**' के रूप में **Perfect** एवं **Perfect continuous tense** में होता है।

(a) I **have** not **seen** him.
H.V. M.V.

(b) I **had** been **waiting** for him for a long time.
H.V. M.V.

(ii) **Have + infinitive** का प्रयोग **forced action** (दबाव में किया जाने वाले कार्य) दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है।

जैसे: (a) I **have to** work hard.

(b) She **had to** leave her job.

3. **Be** के forms इस प्रकार हैं- $\underbrace{\text{Be, is, am, are}}_{V_1}$ $\underbrace{\text{was, were}}_{V_2}$ $\underbrace{\text{been}}_{V_3}$

अब **H.V.** एवं **M.V.** के रूप में इनका प्रयोग देखें-

(a) I **am** a doctor.
M.V.

(b) He **was** **working** hard.
H.V. M.V.

(b) He **has** **been** to London.
H.V. M.V.

MAIN VERB

I. MAIN VERBS: वे Verbs जो **Sentence** में **Main verbs** के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं और जिनके **V₁, V₂, V₃, ing-form**, तथा **s/es-form** वाक्य में प्रयुक्त होते हैं **Main verb** कहलाते हैं।

जैसे: I **know** you.
V₁

I **knew** you.
V₂

I have **known** you for two years.
V₃

➤ 'Main verb' वाक्य के tense के अनुसार विभिन्न forms में परिवर्तित होते हैं।

FORMS OF VERB

1. Present (1st form)

3. Past Participle (3rd form)

2. Past (2nd form)

4. Present Participle (-ing form)

GROUP - I

Present (1 st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2 nd Form)	P. Participle (3 rd Form)	- ing Form	s/es Form
Arise	उठना	arose	arisen	arising	arises
Awake	जागना	awoke	awaken	awaking	awakes
Be	होना	was, were	been	being	is/was
Bear	जन्म देना	bore	born	bearing	bears
Bear	सहन करना	bore	borne	bearing	bears
Become	बनना	became	become	becoming	becomes
Begin	आरंभ करना	began	begun	beginning	begins
Bite	दाँत से काटना	bit	bitten	biting	bites
Blow	हवा का चलना	blew	blown	blowing	blows
Bind	बाँधना	bound	bound	binding	binds
Bid	आज्ञा देना/बोली लगाना	bade	bidden	bidding	bids
Break	तोड़ना	broke	broken	breaking	breaks
Choose	चुनना	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses
Cling	चिपटना	clung	clung	clinging	clings
Come	आना	came	come	coming	comes
Dig	खोदना	dug	dug	digging	digs
Do	करना	did	done	doing	does
Draw	खींचना	drew	drawn	drawing	draws
Drink	पीना	drank	drunk	drinking	drinks
Drive	चलाना	drove	driven	driving	drives
Eat	खाना	ate	eaten	eating	eats
Fall	गिरना	fell	fallen	falling	falls
Find	पाना	found	found	finding	finds
Fly	उड़ना, उड़ाना	flew	flown	flying	flies
Forbid	मना करना	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	forbids
Forget	भूल जाना	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	forgets
Freeze	जमाना/जमना	froze	frozen	freezing	freezes
Get	पाना	got	got	getting	gets
Give	देना	gave	given	giving	gives
Grind	पीसना	ground	ground	grinding	grinds
Grow	बढ़ना, उगना	grew	grown	growing	grows
Hang	लटकाना	hung	hung	hanging	hangs

Verb (Basic)

Hide	छिपाना/छिपना	hid	hidden	hiding	hides
Hold	थामना	held	held	holding	holds
Know	जानना	knew	known	knowing	knows
Lie	लेटना	lay	lain	lying	lies
Ride	सवारी करना	rode	ridden	riding	rides
Ring	बजाना/बजाना	rang	rung	ringing	rings
Rise	उठना/उगना	rose	risen	rising	rises
See	देखना	saw	seen	seeing	sees
Shake	हिलाना	shook	shaken	shaking	shakes
Shine	चमकना	shone	shone	shining	shines
Shoot	फोटे निकालना/गोली मारना	shot	shot	shooting	shoots
Shrink	सिकुडना	shrank	shrunk	shrinking	shrinks
Sing	गाना	sang	sung	singing	sings
Sink	डूबना	sank	sunk	sinking	sinks
Sit	बैठना	sat	sat	sitting	sits
Slay	वध करना	slew	slain	slaying	slays
Speak	बोलना	spoke	spoken	speaking	speaks
Spit	थूकना	spat	spat	spitting	spits
Stand	खड़ा होना	stood	stood	standing	stands
Steal	चुराना	stole	stolen	stealing	steals
Stick	चिपकना	stuck	stuck	sticking	sticks
Strike	चोट मारना/ हडताल करना	struck	struck	striking	strikes
Swear	शपथ लेना	swore	sworn	swearing	swears
Swim	तैरना	swam	swum	swimming	swims
Swing	झूलना	swung	swung	swinging	swings
Take	लेना	took	taken	taking	takes
Tear	फाड़ना	tore	torn	tearing	tears
Wear	पहनना	wore	worn	wearing	wears
Weave	बुनना	wove	woven	weaving	weaves
Win	जीतना	won	won	winning	wins
Wind	चाबी लगाना	wound	wound	winding	winds
Write	लिखना	wrote	written	writing	writes
Wring	निचोडना	wrung	wrung	wringing	wrings

GROUP - II

नीचे दिए गए Verbs में 2nd form एवं 3rd form एक जैसे हैं और 1st form में ed, en अथवा t लगाकर 2nd एवं 3rd form बनाए गये हैं।

Present (1 st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2 nd Form)	P. Participle 3 rd Form)	- ing Form	s/es Form
Abuse	गाली देना/दुपयॉग करना	abused	abused	abusing	abuses
Act	काम करना/अभिनय करना	acted	acted	acting	acts

Add	जोड़ना	added	added	adding	adds
Admire	प्रशंसा करना	admired	admired	admiring	admires
Advise	उपदेश देना	advised	advised	advising	advises
Allow	अनुमति देना	allowed	allowed	allowing	allows
Answer	उत्तर देना	answered	answered	answering	answers
Appoint	नियुक्त करना	appointed	appointed	appointing	appoints
Appear	प्रकट होना	appeared	appeared	appearing	appears
Arrive	पहुँचना	arrived	arrived	arriving	arrives
Arrest	गिरफ्तार करना	arrested	arrested	arresting	arrests
Ask	पूछना/कहना	asked	asked	asking	asks
Attack	आक्रमण करना	attacked	attacked	attacking	attacks
Bark	भौंकना	barked	barked	barking	barks
Bathe	स्नान करना	bathed	bathed	bathing	bathes
Beg	भीख माँगना	begged	begged	begging	begs
Believe	विश्वास करना	believed	believed	believing	believes
Behave	व्यवहार करना	behaved	behaved	behaving	behaves
Bleed	खून बहना	bled	bled	bleeding	bleeds
Bless	आशीर्वाद देना	blessed	blessed	blessing	blesses
Break	तोड़ना/टटना	broke	broken	breaking	breaks
Bring	लाना	brought	brought	bringing	brings
Boil	उबालना	boiled	boiled	boiling	boils
Boast	डींगें मारना	boasted	boasted	boasting	boasts
Borrow	उधार लेना	borrowed	borrowed	borrowing	borrows
Build	बनाना/ निर्माण करना	built	built	building	builds
Burn	जलना / जलाना	burnt	burnt	burning	burns
Buy	खरीदना	bought	bought	buying	buys
Call	पुकारना	called	called	calling	calls
Carry	ले जाना	carried	carried	carrying	carries
Catch	पकड़ना	caught	caught	catching	catches
Clean	साफ करना	cleaned	cleaned	cleaning	cleans
Close	बंद करना	closed	closed	closing	closes
Change	बदलना	changed	changed	changing	changes
Check	रोकना/जाँच करना	checked	checked	checking	checks
Climb	चढ़ना	climbed	climbed	climbing	climbs
Clap	ताली बजाना	clapped	clapped	clapping	claps
Copy	नकल करना	copied	copied	copying	copies
Collect	इकट्ठा करना	collected	collected	collecting	collects
Complain	शिकायत करना	complained	complained	complaining	complains
Cook	पकाना	cooked	cooked	cooking	cooks
Count	गिनना	counted	counted	counting	counts
Confuse	उलझन में डाल देना	confused	confused	confusing	confuses

Verb (Basic)

Consult	सलाह देना	consulted	consulted	consulting	consults
Cover	ढकना	covered	covered	covering	covers
Crow	बांग लगाना	crowed	crowed	crowing	crowds
Cross	पार करना	crossed	crossed	crossing	crosses
Creep	रेंगना	crept	crept	creeping	creeps
Cry	चिल्लाना	cried	cried	crying	cries
Decorate	सजाना	decorated	decorated	decorating	decorates
Dance	नाचना	danced	danced	dancing	dances
Deceive	धोखा देना	deceived	deceived	deceiving	deceives
Defeat	हराना	defeated	defeated	defeating	defeats
Decide	निर्णय करना	decided	decided	deciding	decides
Desire	इच्छा करना	desired	desired	desiring	desires
Discover	खोज करना	discovered	discovered	discovering	discovers
Dip	डुबाना	dipped	dipped	dipping	dips
Die	मरना	died	died	dying	dies
Divide	बाँटना	divided	divided	dividing	divides
Dream	स्वप्न देखना	dreamed	dreamed	dreaming	dreams
Dry	सुखना/सखाना	dried	dried	drying	dries
Drown	डुबाना	drowned	drowned	drowning	drowns
Dye	रंगना	dyed	dyed	dyeing	dyes
Earn	कमाना	earned	earned	earning	earns
Enter	प्रवेश करना	entered	entered	entering	enters
Employ	काम पर रखना	employed	employed	employing	employs
Explain	समझाना	explained	explained	explaining	explains
Face	सामना करना	faced	faced	facing	faces
Fail	असफल होना	failed	failed	failing	fails
Fear	डरना	feared	feared	fearing	fears
Feed	खिलाना	fed	fed	feeding	feeds
Feel	महसूस/ अनभव करना	felt	felt	feeling	feels
Fell	गिराना	felled	felled	felling	fells
Flee	भागना	fled	fled	fleeing	flees
Fight	लड़ना	fought	fought	fighting	fight
Finish	समाप्त करना	finished	finished	finishing	finishes
Fine	जुर्माना लगाना	fined	fined	fining	fines
Float	तैरना (सतह पर)	floated	floated	floating	floats
Graze	चरना	grazed	grazed	grazing	grazes
Gather	इकट्ठा करना/होना	gathered	gathered	gathering	gathers
Have	रखना/प्राप्त करना	had	had	having	has
Hate	घृणा करना	hated	hated	hating	hates
Hang	फाँसी लगाना	hanged	hanged	hanging	hangs

Join Now

Click Here



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

Verb (Basic)

Hear	সুননা	heard	heard	hearing	hears
Help	সহায়তা করা	helped	helped	helping	helps
Improve	সুধারনা/ বেহতর হোনা	improved	improved	improving	improves
Invite	নিমন্ত্রণ দেনা	invited	invited	inviting	invites
Join	সাথ মেন হোনা.	joined	joined	joining	joins
Jump	কুদনা	jumped	jumped	jumping	jumps
Keep	রখনা	kept	kept	keeping	keeps
Kill	জান সে মারনা	killed	killed	killing	kills
Knit	বুননা	knitted	knitted	knitting	knits
Kneel	ঘুটনোঁ কে বল झुकना	knelt	knelt	kneeling	kneels
Lay	রখনা/(অঁড়া) দেনা ন্যোছাবর করা	laid	laid	laying	lays
Lie	झूठ बोलना	lied	lied	lying	lies
Laugh	हँसना	laughed	laughed	laughing	laughs
Learn	याद करना. सीखना	learned	learned	learning	learns
Leave	छोड़ना	left	left	leaving	leaves
Lend	उधार देना	lent	lent	lending	lends
Lose	खोना/हारना	lost	lost	losing	loses
Like	चाहना	liked	liked	liking	likes
Listen	सुनना (ध्यान से)	listened	listened	listening	listens
Look	देखना	looked	looked	looking	looks
Live	रहना	lived	lived	living	lives
Love	प्रेम करना	loved	loved	loving	loves
Lead	मार्ग दिखाना	led	led	leading	leads
Marry	विवाह करना	married	married	marrying	marries
Make	बनाना	made	made	making	makes
Mean	अर्थ लगाना	meant	meant	meaning	means
Meet	मिलना	met	met	meeting	meets
Move	हिलना	moved	moved	moving	moves
Melt	पिघलना. पिघलाना	melted	melted	melting	melts
Mend	सुधारना	mended	mended	mending	mends
Mix	मिलाना, मिलना	mixed	mixed	mixing	mixes
Name	नाम रखना	named	named	naming	names
Need	आवश्यकता होना	needed	needed	needing	needs
Nip	सख्ती से कुचलना	nipped	nipped	nipping	nips
Obey	आज्ञा मानना	obeyed	obeyed	obeying	obeys
Open	खोलना	opened	opened	opening	opens
Order	आदेश देना	ordered	ordered	ordering	orders
Oppose	विरोध करना	opposed	opposed	opposing	opposes
Pay	चकाना	paid	paid	paying	pays

Verb (Basic)

Play	खेलना	played	played	playing	plays
Pray	प्रार्थना करना	prayed	prayed	praying	prays
Praise	प्रशंसा करना	praised	praised	praising	praises
Preach	उपदेश करना	preached	preached	preaching	preaches
Peep	झाँकना	peeped	peeped	peeping	peeps
Plant	पौधा लगाना	planted	planted	planting	plants
Pluck	तोड़ना (जैसे फल तोड़ते हैं)	plucked	plucked	plucking	plucks
Prepare	तैयार करना	prepared	prepared	preparing	prepares
Pull	खींचना	pulled	pulled	pulling	pulls
Prevent	रोकना	prevented	prevented	preventing	prevents
Punish	दण्ड देना	punished	punished	punishing	punishes
Prove	सिद्ध करना	proved	proved	proving	proves
Promise	वचन देना	promised	promised	promising	promises
Push	धक्का देना	pushed	pushed	pushing	pushes
Plough	खेत जोतना	ploughed	ploughed	ploughing	ploughs
Quarrel	झगड़ना	quarrelled	quarrelled	quarrelling	quarrels
Rain	वर्षा होना	rained	rained	raining	rains
Reply	जबाब देना	replied	replied	replying	replies
Reach	पहुँचना	reached	reached	reaching	reaches
Receive	पाना, प्राप्त करना	received	received	receiving	receives
Refuse	इंकार करना	refused	refused	refusing	refuses
Rest	आराम करना	rested	rested	resting	rests
Resign	त्यागपत्र देना	resigned	resigned	resigning	resigns
Repair	मरम्मत करना	repaired	repaired	repairing	repairs
Remember	याद करना	remembered	remembered	remembering	remembers
Return	लौटाना. लौटना	returned	returned	returning	returns
Roar	गरजना	roared	roared	roaring	roars
Say	कहना	said	said	saying	says
Seek	अपेक्षा करना/ढूँढना	sought	sought	seeking	seeks
Sell	बेचना	sold	sold	selling	sells
Save	बचाना	saved	saved	saving	saves
Saw	आरे से चीरना	sawed	sawed	sawing	saws
Send	भेजना	sent	sent	sending	sends
Select	चुनना (छांटकर)	selected	selected	selecting	selects
Sleep	सोना	slept	slept	sleeping	sleeps
Stand	खड़ा होना	stood	stood	standing	stands
Stay	ठहरना	stayed	stayed	staying	stays
Spend	खर्च करना	spent	spent	spending	spends
Stop	रोकना	stopped	stopped	stopping	stops

Sweep	झाड़ू देना	swept	swept	sweeping	sweeps
Study	पढ़ना	studied	studied	studying	studies
Slip	फिसलना	slipped	slipped	slipping	slips
Talk	बात करना	talked	talked	talking	talks
Tell	कहना	told	told	telling	tells
Teach	पढ़ाना/सिखाना	taught	taught	teaching	teaches
Think	सोचना	thought	thought	thinking	thinks
Tie	बांधना	tied	tied	tying	ties
Touch	छूना	touched	touched	touching	touches
Try	प्रयत्न करना	tried	tried	trying	tries
Trust	विश्वास करना	trusted	trusted	trusting	trusts
Use	इस्तेमाल करना	used	used	using	uses
Understand	समझना	understood	understood	understanding	understands
Walk	चलना	walked	walked	walking	walks
Wash	धोना	washed	washed	washing	washes
Wait	प्रतीक्षा करना	waited	waited	waiting	waits
Weep	रोना	wept	wept	weeping	weeps
Work	काम करना	worked	worked	working	works
Watch	निगरानी करना	watched	watched	watching	watches
Wish	चाहना	wished	wished	wishing	wishes
Wander	घूमना	wandered	wandered	wandering	wanders
Waste	नष्ट करना	wasted	wasted	wasting	wastes
Wed	विवाह करना	wedded	wedded	wedding	weds
Wound	घायल करना	wounded	wounded	wounding	wounds
Worship	पूजा करना	worshipped	worshipped	worshipping	worships
Wonder	हैरान होना	wondered	wondered	wondering	wonders
Wrap	लपेटना	wrapped	wrapped	wrapping	wraps
Yield	झकना/ पैदा करना	yielded	yielded	yielding	yields

GROUP - III

नीचे दिए गए Verbs के सभी forms एक जैसे हैं।

Present (1 st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2 nd Form)	P. Participle (3 rd Form)	- ing Form	s/es Form
Bid	बोली लगाना	bid	bid	bidding	bids
Bet	शर्त लगाना	bet	bet	betting	bets
Burst	फटना	burst	burst	bursting	bursts
Cast	फेंकना/डालना	cast	cast	casting	casts
Cost	मूल्य लगाना	cost	cost	costing	costs
Cut	काटना	cut	cut	cutting	cuts
Hurt	पीडा पहुँचाना	hurt	hurt	hurting	hurts

Verb (Basic)

Let	करने देना	let	let	letting	lets
Put	रखना	put	put	putting	puts
Read	पढ़ना *	read	read	reading	reads
Set	अस्त होना	set	set	setting	sets
Shed	बहाना/त्याग देना	shed	shed	shedding	sheds
Shut	बंद करना	shut	shut	shutting	shuts
Spread	फैलाना	spread	spread	spreading	spreads
Thrust	ढूंसना/थोपना	thrust	thrust	thrusting	thrusts
Quit	छोड़ना	quit	quit	quitting	quits

* Read एवं Study में अंतर है। Study का अर्थ अध्ययन करना है जबकि Read हम Magazine, newspaper इत्यादि को करते हैं।

CONFUSING PAIR

1. Bear	bore	born	→ पैदा करना
Bear	bore	borne	→ बर्दाश्त करना
2. Fall	fell	fallen	→ गिरना
Fell	felled	felled	→ गिराना
3. Find	found	found	→ पाना
Found	founded	founded	→ स्थापित करना
4. Grind	ground	ground	→ पीसना
Ground	grounded	grounded	→ जमीन पर लाना/ उड़ान भरने पर पाबंदी लगाया
5. Hang	hanged	hanged	→ फांसी पर चढ़ाना
Hang	hung	hung	→ टांगना, लटकाना
6. Lie	lied	lied	→ झूठ बोलना
Lie	lay	lain	→ लेटना
Lay	laid	laid	→ — क्षैतिज (Horizontally) रखना — न्यौछावर करना — Hens lay eggs
7. Rend	rent	rent	→ चीरना/फाड़ना
Rent	rented	rented	→ किराये पर देना
8. Rise	rose	risen	→ उगना, बढ़ना, उठना, तरक्की करना
Raise	raised	raised	→ उठाना (मुद्दा, प्रश्न इत्यादि)
Raze	razed	razed	→ ध्वस्त करना
9. See	saw	seen	→ देखना
Saw	sawed	sawed/sawn	→ आरी से चीड़ना/ काटना
10. Wind	wound	wound	→ मोड़ना/ लपेटना/ चाबी लगाना
Wound	wounded	wounded	→ घायल करना
11. Fly	flew	flown	→ उड़ना
Flow	flowed	flowed	→ बहना

VERBS CONFUSED WITH VERB/ NOUN/ ADJECTIVE

1. Practice (Noun) - Practise (Verb)
अभ्यास - अभ्यास करना
2. Advice (Noun) - Advise (Verb)
सलाह - सलाह देना
3. Complain (Verb) - Complaint (Noun)
शिकायत करना - शिकायत
4. Affect (Verb) - Effect (Noun/ Verb)
असर करना - परिणाम/ बदलाव लाना
5. Assure (Verb) - Ensure (Verb) - Insure (Verb)
तसल्ली देना - सनिश्चित करना - बीमा करना
6. Hear (Verb) - Listen (Verb)
सनना - ध्यान से सनना
7. Heal (Verb) - Heel (Noun)
ठीक होना - ऐड़ी
(घाव या जखम का)
8. Prescribe (Verb) - Proscribe (Verb)
सलाह देना - पाबंदी लगाना
9. Adopt (Verb) - Adapt (Verb) - Adept (Adj.)
गोद लेना - ढालना - निपण
10. Allude (Verb) - Elude (Verb)
के संदर्भ में उल्लेख करना - से बचना
11. Amend (Verb) - Emend (Verb)
संशोधन करना - अशुद्धियाँ निकाल देना
12. Bought (V₂ & V₃ form of buy) - Brought (V₂ & V₃ form of bring)
खरीदना - लाना
13. Compose (Verb) - Comprise (Verb)
बनाना - से बना होना
14. Deface (Verb) - Efface (Verb)
विकृत करना - मिटा देना
15. Deprecate (Verb) - Depreciate (Verb)
नापसंद करना - मूल्य कम होना
16. Envelop (Verb) - Envelope (Noun)
ढकना (आवरण करना) - लिफाफा
17. Excite (Verb) - Incite (Verb)
उत्तेजित करना - भडकाना
18. Flout (Verb) - Flaunt (Verb)
उल्लंघन करना - दिखावा करना
19. Hoard (Verb) - Horde (Noun)
छिपा कर जमा करना - लोगों का समूह
20. Loathe (Verb) - Loath (Adj.)
नापसंद करना - अनिच्छक

Verb (Basic)

21. Lose (Verb) - Loss (Noun) - Loose (Adj.)
 खोना / हारना - घाटा / हानि - ढीला
22. Mitigate (Verb) - Militate (Verb)
 बेहतर करना (कम कर के) - प्रतिकूल होना
23. Pour (Verb) - Pore (Noun)
 उड़ेलना - छिद्र
24. Proceed (Verb) - Precede (Verb)
 आगे बढ़ना - से पहले आना
25. Pray (Verb) - Prey (Verb/Noun)
 प्रार्थना करना - शिकार करना - शिकार
26. Rout (Verb) - Route (Noun) - Root (Noun)
 आसानी से हराना - रास्ता - जड़
27. Censure (Verb) - Censor (Verb)
 निंदा करना - पाबंदी लगाना
28. Wave (Noun/Verb) - Waive (Verb)
 लहर (N)/ लहराना (V) - छूट देना
29. Tow (Verb) - Toe (Noun) - Tiptoe (Verb)
 खींच कर ले जाना - पैर की अंगुलियाँ - पैर की अंगुलियों पर चलना
30. Site (Noun) - Sight (Noun) - Cite (Verb)
 निर्माण स्थल - नजारा या दृष्टि - उल्लेख करना
31. Defuse (Verb) - Diffuse (Verb)
 तनाव कम करना - फैलाना
32. Desert (Noun/Verb) - Dessert (Noun)
 रेगिस्तान त्याग देना - Meals के बाद का sweet dish
33. Sever (Verb) - Severe (Adj) - Sewer (Noun)
 काट के अलग कर देना - तीव्र - नाला
34. See (Verb) - Look (Verb/Noun) - Stare (Verb) - Peep (Verb) - Glare / Glower (Verb/Noun) - Glance (Verb/Noun) - Glimpse (Noun)
 देखना - ताकना/नजर डालना - घूरना - झाँकना (V) - गस्से से देखना (V) - एक झलक देखना (V) - एक झलक देखना (V)
 Appearance (N) - चपके से देखना (V) - गस्से से भरी नजर (N) - एक झलक (N) - एक झलक (N)
35. Light (Adj/Noun/Verb) - Burn (Verb/Noun)
 हल्का - रोशनी - प्रज्वलित करना - जलाना - जला हुआ भाग (शरीर का)
36. Catch (Verb/Noun) - Hold (Verb/Noun)
 किसी गतिशील को पकड़ना (V) - पकड़ (N) - ठहरी हुई चीज को थामना (V) - पकड़ (N)

37. Canvass - Canvas
 Verb Noun
 ↓ ↓
 घम-घम के वोट मांगना - मोटा कपडा (जिससे जते एवं टेंट बनते हैं)
38. Refuse - Deny / Refute - Decline
 Verb Verb Verb
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 मना करना - खंडन करना - अस्वीकार करना/ कम होना
39. Peddle - Pedal
 Verb Noun/Verb
 ↓ ↓
 घम-घम के सामान बेचना - साइकिल में जिस पर पैर रख कर घमाते हैं। (N), Pedal चलाना (V)
40. Ride - Drive
 Verb/Noun Verb/Noun
 ↓ ↓
 सैर (N) / दोपहिये व जानवर की सवारी करना (V) - सैर (N) / चार पहिये की सवारी करना (V)
41. Wither - Weather - Whether - Whither
 Verb N Conj. Adj.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 मुरझाना - दिन-प्रतिदिन का मौसम - या या ना - Where (कहाँ) [पुराने काल की अंग्रेजी भाषा में]
 ('Whether ... or' Co-relative है)
42. Sink - Drown
 Verb Verb
 ↓ ↓
 डबना (निर्जीव का) - डबाना/डबना
43. Cease - Seize 44. Invent - Discover
 Verb Verb Verb Verb
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 रूकना - जब्त करना अविष्कार करना - खोज करना

vc upsf, xsd, D, saam, jdr, 'Chackiz, srs, jst

- जैसे: 1. The servant **hung** the picture on the wall
~~hanged~~
2. Lay your books aside and **lie** down to rest.
~~lay~~
3. **Practice** makes a man perfect.
 Noun
4. **Practise** the questions given in the assignment.
 Verb

Verb (Basic)

5. I need your **advice**.
Noun
6. Do not **advise** me.
Verb
7. I have lodged a **complaint** against him.
Noun
8. He **complained** against me.
Verb
9. Bad weather **affects** your health and the **effect** is cough and cold.
Verb Noun
10. Many songs are not worthlistening to [नोट: listen के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग होता है लेकिन 'worthlistening' (सुनने के लायक) के बाद नहीं। अतः 'to' हटा दें]
11. He **lighted** the candle and **burnt** the papers.
12. The thief **eluded** arrest.
Verb
13. The earth's atmosphere comprises of three layers (Active voice में comprise के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग नहीं होता अतः 'of' हटा दें)
14. Mirabai **composed** many songs.
15. I **refused** to help him.
16. The thief **denied** the charges.
17. I **declined** the offer.
18. Silence **precedes** the storm.
19. This is a good **site** for school.
20. Please **cite** an example.

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) He was so inquisitive/ (b) that he rose many/ (c) questions in the class ./ (d) No error.
2. (a) He was borne of poor parents,/ (b) but brought up/ (c) in an affluent family./ (d) No error.
3. (a) The university was/ (b) found in 1950/ (c) when India was not self dependent in many aspects./ (d) No error.
4. (a) I complaint against him/ (b) as in spite of my repeated warnings/ (c) he failed to mend his ways./ (d) No error.
5. (a) Failure must not have/ (b) permanent affect on a person/ (c)because only the tough survives./ (d) No error.
6. (a) I keep my cool/ (b) and never loose my temper/ (c) even when provoked/ (d) No error.
7. (a) He lied on the grass/ (b) for hours/ (c) enjoying the cool breeze./ (d) No error.
8. (a) During the rainy season/ (b) many rivers overflowed their banks/ (c) and caused great difficulty./ (d) No error.
9. (a) He lay his luggage/ (b) aside and lay down/ (c) to rest for a while ./ (d) No error.

10. (a) When calamity fell the village,/ (b) they faced it/ (c) bravely./ (d) No error.
11. (a) The assassin was convicted/ (b) and ordered to/ (c) be hung./ (d) No error.
12. (a) If I leave now,/ (b) I will not be able to/ (c) return back before 9 p.m. / (d) No error.
13. (a) When the company offered him a purse on his retirement/ (b) he refused to/ (c) agree it ./ (d) No error.
14. (a) The timid creature was driven/ (b) into a narrow lane/ (c) where it was slewed by the kidnapper./ (d) No error.
15. (a) Being implicated in a murder case,/ (b) he was conclusively suspected/ (c) for all the unsolved murder cases./ (d) No error.
16. (a) My brother thinks/ (b) that somebody must have dared/ (c) him steal the scooter./ (d) No error.
17. (a) When I was young,/ (b) I can run/ (c) faster than Mohan./ (d) No error.
18. (a) Harish needs not/ (b) come here/ (c) as it is getting dark./ (d) No error.
19. (a) He dare/ (b) not to/ (c) go there/ (d) No error.
20. (a) I use to/ (b) play Hockey/ (c) when I was ten year old./ (d) No error.
21. (a) A soldier/ (b) could fight/ (c) for his country and save his country's honour./ (d) No error.
22. (a) I would rather/ (b) die/ (c) then beg./ (d) No error.
23. (a) Run fast/ (b) lest you/ (c) will miss the train/ (d) No error.
24. (a) He hoped/ (b) that he will/ (c) pass the exam with flying colours./ (d) No error.
25. (a) You need to work hard/ (b) but you need not/ (c) to waste time on unimportant lessons/ (d) No error.
26. (a) She would broke/ (b) a plate every day/ (c) when she came to Delhi last month./ (d) No error.
27. (a) The old lady/ (b) prayed that he/ (c) may live long./ (d) No error.
28. (a) Rama must not to/ (b) have treated his mistress/ (c) like that./ (d) No error.
29. (a) Waste material/ (b) should be recycle/ (c) if possible/ (d) No error.
30. (a) The Government cannot/ (b) be able to contain/ (c) Encephalitis by spending just 1% of GDP on Health sector./ (d) No error.
31. (a) The police think/ (b) that he may be there/ (c) yesterday at the scene of crime./ (d) No error.
32. (a) "He may live long"/ (b) his sad mother/ (c) prayed./ (d) No error.
33. (a) He returned the purse/ (b) though he could keep/ (c) it very easily./ (d) No error.
34. (a) When you were young/ (b) you ought to learn/ (c) good habits./ (d) No error.
35. (a) If you get good marks/ (b) I shall happy/ (c) as much as you./ (d) No error.
36. (a) We ought to/ (b) honest/ (c) in our dealings./ (d) No error.
37. (a) It is very cold here/ (b) I should bring/ (c) my woolen clothes but I didn't./ (d) No error.
38. (a) Are you/ (b) used to get/ (c) up early./ (d) No error.
39. (a) Our knowledge of history does not come to our help/ (b) and sometimes we even fail to remember/ (c) who invented America./ (d) No error.
40. (a) I think/ (b) the news/ (c) might true./ (d) No error.

Verb (Basic)

41. (a) Very soon/ (b) I realised/ (c) that he is at fault/ (d) No error.
42. (a) He remembered/ (b) that his visa/ (c) will be expired in a month/ (d) No error.
43. (a) I wasn't/ (b) at the last meeting and/ (c) neither was you/ (d) No error.
44. (a) In any case no disciplinary action/ (b) are required/ (c) to be taken/ (d) No error.
45. (a) The capital of Yemen/ (b) is situating/ (c) 2190 metres above the sea level/ (d) No error.
46. (a) Owing to the heavy rains,/ (b) the ship drowned/ (c) in the middle of the ocean./ (d) No error.
47. (a) If your jogging clothes/ (b) were not made of/ (c) permeable fabric you will drown/ (d) in your sweat.

Answers with explanation

1. (b) 'rose' (rise का V_2) का अर्थ है 'उठना'। 'कई सवाल उठाना' के लिए 'raised many questions' का प्रयोग करें।
2. (a) 'Bear' (पैदा करना) का V_3 'born' होता है। 'Bear' (सहन करना) का V_3 'borne' होता है।
3. (b) 'found' के स्थान पर 'founded' का प्रयोग करें। 'found' (स्थापित करना) का V_3 'founded' होता है।
4. (a) Complain (V_1) का V_2 एवं V_3 'Complained' है। 'Complaint' (Noun) का अर्थ शिकायत है।
5. (b) 'Affect' (V) के स्थान पर 'effect' (N) का प्रयोग करें।
6. (b) 'loose' (adj.) का अर्थ है 'ढीला'। यहाँ Lose (V) का प्रयोग करें। 'Lose my temper' का अर्थ है 'आपा खोना'।
7. (a) 'lie' (लेटना) का V_2 'lay' होता है। 'Lie' (झूठ बोलना) का V_2 'lied' होता है।
8. (b) 'Overflow' का V_2 'overflowed' होता है।
9. (a) 'lay' (रखना) का V_2 'laid' होता है।
10. (a) यहाँ 'fell' के स्थान पर 'befell' का प्रयोग करें। 'Befall' का अर्थ है 'किसी घटना का होना / आ पड़ना।
11. (c) 'hang' (टाँगना) का V_2 एवं V_3 'hung' है। 'Hang' (फाँसी लगाना) का V_2 एवं V_3 'hanged' होगा।
12. (c) 'return' के साथ 'back' का प्रयोग न करें।
नोट: इसी प्रकार 'repeat' के साथ 'again' एवं 'enter' के साथ 'into' का प्रयोग नहीं हो सकता।
13. (c) 'agree' के स्थान पर 'accept' का प्रयोग करें।
14. (c) 'Slay' का V_3 'slain' होता है न कि 'slew'।
15. (b) 'Conclusively' का अर्थ है 'putting an end to debate, question or doubt'। 'Suspect' शब्द के साथ 'conclusively' का प्रयोग वाक्य के अर्थ को 'self contradictory' बना देता है।
16. (c) 'steal' के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग करें। 'Dare' अगर 'main verb' है तो उसके बाद 'infinitive' 'to + V_1 ' का प्रयोग होता है। अतः 'to steal' का प्रयोग सही होगा।
17. (b) 'Past Tense' में 'ability' दर्शाने के लिए 'can' के स्थान पर 'could' का प्रयोग करें।
18. (a) यहाँ 'needs' Main verb नहीं बल्कि modal है अतः 'needs' के स्थान पर 'need' का प्रयोग करें।
19. (b) यहाँ 'dare' का प्रयोग modal के रूप में हो रहा है अतः 'to go' का नहीं बल्कि 'go' का प्रयोग होगा। Modal के बाद ' V_1 ' का प्रयोग होता है न कि 'to + V_1 ' का।
20. (a) 'I used to' का प्रयोग 'I use to' के स्थान पर होगा। भूतकाल के routine action को दर्शाने के लिए

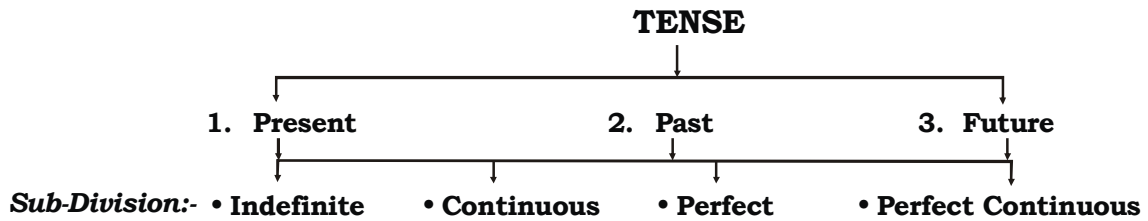
- 'used to + V₁' का प्रयोग होगा।
21. (b) यहाँ 'could' के स्थान पर 'must' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
 22. (c) 'then' के स्थान पर 'than' का प्रयोग करें। 'would rather' के साथ 'than' का प्रयोग होता है।
 23. (c) 'will' के स्थान पर 'should' का प्रयोग होगा। 'lest' के साथ 'should' का प्रयोग होता है।
 24. (b) 'will' के स्थान पर 'would' का प्रयोग करें। वाक्य 'Past Tense' में है। अतः 'would' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए न कि 'will' का।
 25. (c) 'to waste' के स्थान पर सिर्फ 'waste' का प्रयोग होगा। 'need not' के साथ 'V₁' का प्रयोग होता है।
 26. (a) 'would' के बाद 'V₁' का प्रयोग होता है न कि V₂ का। 'broke' के स्थान पर 'break' का प्रयोग करें।
 27. (c) 'may' के स्थान पर 'might' का प्रयोग करें। वाक्य 'Past' में है।
 28. (a) 'To' हटा दें। वाक्य का structure होगा 'must + not + have + V₃'।
 29. (b) 'should be' के बाद 'V₃' का प्रयोग होगा न कि 'V₁' का। 'recycle' को 'recycled' में परिवर्तित करें।
 30. (b) 'be able to' हटा दें। 'Cannot' क्षमता दर्शाता है। अतः 'be able to' का प्रयोग जरूरी नहीं जो क्षमता ही दर्शाता है।
 31. (b) 'May' को 'Might' में परिवर्तित करें क्योंकि 'yesterday' से ज्ञात होता है कि वाक्य 'Past' में है।
 32. (a) 'May he live long' सही प्रयोग है क्योंकि वाक्य 'wish' है।
 33. (b) 'Could keep' को 'could have kept' में परिवर्तित करें।
 34. (b) 'Ought to learn' को 'Ought to have learnt' में परिवर्तित करें।
 35. (b) 'Shall' के बाद Main verb 'be' का प्रयोग करें।
 36. (a) 'Ought to' के बाद 'be' का प्रयोग करें।
 37. (b) 'Should bring' को 'should have brought' में परिवर्तित करें।
 38. (b) 'get' को 'getting' में परिवर्तित करें। वाक्य 'habitual action' है।
 39. (c) 'invented' को 'discovered' में परिवर्तित करें।
 40. (c) 'Might' के बाद 'be' लगायें।
 41. (c) 'is' को 'was' में परिवर्तित करें क्योंकि वाक्य 'Past Tense' में है।
 42. (c) 'will' को 'would' में परिवर्तित करें क्योंकि वाक्य 'Past Tense' में है।
 43. (c) 'was' को 'were' में परिवर्तित करें। 'You' के साथ 'were' का प्रयोग होता है।
 44. (b) 'are' को 'is' में परिवर्तित करें क्योंकि subject 'disciplinary action' singular है।
 45. (b) 'situating' को 'situated' में परिवर्तित करें।
 46. (b) निर्जीव के डबने को 'sink' कहते हैं यहाँ 'drowned' के स्थान पर 'sank' (V₂) का प्रयोग करें।
 47. (c) 'will' को 'would' में परिवर्तित करें क्योंकि वाक्य 'Past Tense' में है।

2

TENSE

CHAPTER

Tense किसी कार्य के समय एवं अवस्था को व्यक्त करता है।



नोट: प्रश्न सामान्यतः formula अथवा confusing जोड़े पर आधारित होते हैं।

CONFUSING PAIR :

- (1) **Simple Present** and **Present Continuous**
- (2) **Continous** and **Perfect Continuous**
- (3) **Present Perfect** and **Simple Past**
- (4) **Simple Past** and **Past Perfect**

(1) **PRESENT INDEFINITE:** Present Indefinite के अंतर्गत हम विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यों को रख सकते हैं।

- (i) **Routine action • Regular action** (नियमित कार्य) - *I come here daily.*
 - **Irregular action** (अनियमित कार्य) - *Earthquakes come in Japan.*
 - **Habits** (आदत) - *He smokes.*
 - **Universal truth** (सार्वभौमिक सत्य) - *The sun rises in the east.*

(ii) नोट: **Newspaper** के **headlines** और **sports** के **commentary** में भी simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: PM signs deal.

Sachin strikes the ball and off it goes across the boundary line.

(iii) निकट भविष्य के किसी **planned** कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी simple present tense का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

जैसे: The Prime Minister leaves for China next week.

Formulae: + ve → Sub + V₁ + obj. (अगर Sub I, we, they, you अथवा plural हो)

- ve → Sub + do not (don't) + V₁ + obj.

Ques → Do + Sub + V₁ + obj?

Do + Sub + not + V₁ + obj?

Don't + Sub + V₁ + obj?

+ ve → Sub + V₁ + s/es + obj. (अगर sub he, she, it, name वा singular हो)

- ve → Sub + does not (doesn't) + V₁ + obj.

Ques → Does + Sub + V₁ + obj?

Does + Sub + not + V₁ + obj?

Doesn't + Sub + V₁ + obj?

Correct the following sentences:-

जैसे: (1) What he knows about you? (×)

What **does he know** about you? (✓)

(2) I don't know what he knows about you. (✓)

(3) The **appeal** of the victims to transfer the cases related to riots to some other States **do** not affect the merit of the case. (change do to **does**)

वाक्य 1 एवं 2 की व्याख्या

पहले वाक्य में 'what' का प्रयोग सवाल पुछने के लिए किया जा रहा है। अतः 'what' के बाद 'Question form' का प्रयोग करें। दूसरे वाक्य में 'what' दो वाक्यों को जोड़ रहा है। अतः 'what' के बाद 'sentence form' का प्रयोग करें न कि 'question form' का।

वाक्य 3 की व्याख्या

(3) एक वाक्य में **verb** उस **sub** के अनुसार होना चाहिए जो वाक्य का **main sub** हो। हम अक्सर verb को नजदीक वाले Subject से match कर देते हैं लेकिन ऐसा करना गलत है।

SIMPLE PAST

➤ जो कार्य खत्म हो चका वह simple past के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: I saw you but you did not see me.

Formulae: Sub + V₂ + obj

Sub + did not (didn't) + V₁ + obj

Did + Sub + V₁ + obj ?

Did + Sub + not + V₁ + obj ?

Didn't + sub + V₁ + obj ?

नोट: निकट भविष्य में होने वाले किसी कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी हम **Present Continuous Tense** का प्रयोग करते हैं।

जैसे: I am going to Mumbai tomorrow.

Formulae: + **ve** → **Sub + is/ am/ are + v₁ + ing+ obj**
 - **ve** → **Sub + is/ are/ am/ + not + v₁ + ing+ obj**
Sub + isn't/ aren't/ am not + v₁ + ing+ obj

Ques → **Is/ am/ are + S + v₁ + ing+ obj?**
Is/ am/ are + S + not + v₁ + ing+ obj?
Isn't/ aren't + S + v₁ + ing+ obj?

नोट: 'am not' का कोई contracted form नहीं होता है लेकिन Question Tag में **aren't** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: I am fine, **aren't** I ?

➤ **Is/am/are** का प्रयोग

Is – **he/she/it/name/singular** के साथ

Am – **I** के साथ

Are – **you/we/they/all/plural** के साथ

नोट: My father is working in a bank and my brother is studying in a school. (×)

My father works in a bank and my brother studies in a school. (✓)

➤ जब वाक्य '**routine**' हो तो **Present Continuous** का प्रयोग न करें बल्कि '**simple present**' का प्रयोग करें। लेकिन अगर कार्य ऐसा हो जो कछ अवधि के लिए ही **routine action** रहे तो **present continuous tense** का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

जैसे: I am preparing for competitive exams now-a-days.

PAST CONTINUOUS

➤ जो कार्य भूतकाल में हो रहा था वह **Past Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: I was waiting for you

Formulae: + **Ve** → **Sub + was/were + V₁ + ing + obj**
 - **Ve** → **Sub + was/were + not + V₁ + ing + obj**
Sub + wasn't/weren't + V₁ + ing + obj
Ques → **Was/were + Sub + V₁ + ing + obj?**
Was/were + Sub + not+ V₁ + ing + obj?
Wasn't/weren't + Sub + V₁ + ing + obj?

➤ **Was/were** का प्रयोग

Was → **He/she/it/name/singular/I** के साथ

Were → **You/we/they/plural/all** के साथ

➤ काल्पनिक वाक्यों में सभी **sub** के साथ '**were**' का प्रयोग होता है चाहे '**were**' का प्रयोग '**helping verb**' के रूप में हो या '**main verb**' के रूप में।

जैसे: 1. I wish, I were a bird.
M.V.

2. He pretended as if he were sleeping.
H.V.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

➤ जो कार्य भविष्य में हो रहा होगा वह **Future Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: We shall be taking the exam at this time, next month.

Formulae: + Ve → **Sub + shall/ will + be + V₁ + ing + obj**

- Ve → **Sub + shall/ will + not + be + V₁ + ing + obj**
Sub + shan't/ won't + be + V₁ + ing + obj

Ques → **Will/shall + Sub + be + V₁ + ing + obj?**

Will/shall + Sub + not + be + V₁ + ing + obj?

Won't/shan't + Sub + be + V₁ + ing + obj?

नोट: कुछ verbs का प्रयोग हम continuous tense में नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे verbs होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'ing' form में नहीं होता।

VERBS

(1) **Verbs of Perception-** See, taste, smell, hear, prefer, please, notice, recognize.

(2) **Verbs of Thinking Process-** Think, know, mean, mind, remember, suppose.

(3) **Verbs Showing Possession-** Own, have, belong, comprise, possess, contain, consist.

(4) **Verbs expressing Feelings or State of Mind-** Believe, like, dislike, love, adore, want, wish, desire, hate, agree, trust, imagine.

(5) **Verbs in General-** Look, seem, appear, affect, resemble, cost, require, become, hope, refuse.

उदाहरण देखें-

जैसे: 1. He is owing a car. (×)

He owns a car. (✓)

2. This house is belonging to me. (×)

This house belongs to me. (✓)

3. I am not meaning anything wrong. (×)

I don't mean anything wrong. (✓)

4. I am seeing a man standing there. (×)

I see a man standing there. (✓)

नोट: अगर 'have' का अर्थ 'अधिकार होना' हो तो 'have' में 'ing' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। अगर 'have' का अर्थ निकलता है खाना/ enjoy करना तो 'have' में 'ing' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

जैसे: I am having a piece of cake. (✓)

I am having a car. (×)

I have a car. (✓)

➤ हम **Think, remember, feel, look, appear** etc. (जिनका प्रयोग सामान्य वाक्यों में 'ing' में नहीं होना चाहिए) का प्रयोग अगर भावनाओं को दर्शाने के लिए करते हैं तब उनका प्रयोग 'ing' form में किया जा सकता है। (eg- 2 एवं 4 देखें)

- जैसे: 1. I am thinking you are right. (×)
I think you are right. (✓)
2. I am thinking of you. (✓)
3. It was appearing as if they were going to kill us. (×)
It appeared as if they were going to kill us. (✓)
4. You are looking good. (✓)
2. **Gerund** एवं **Present participle** में **verb 'ing' form** में होते हैं।

- जैसे: (1) Being ill, I could not come.
(2) Getting a job is easy now-a-days.
(3) Seeing is believing.
(4) Swimming is a good exercise.

नोट: विस्तार से जानकारी के लिए Verb (Advance) देखें-

3. सभी **preposition** के बाद अगर **verb** का प्रयोग होता है तो **verb 'ing' form** में होना चाहिए।

जैसे: (1) Bats are capable of hearing the ultrasonic waves.
V₁+ing

(2) We must keep away from smoking.
V₁+ing

PRESENT PERFECT

➤ जो कार्य अभी-अभी या हाल फिलहाल खत्म हुआ हो वह **Present Perfect Tense** के अन्तर्गत आता है।

जैसे: He has come to Delhi recently.

➤ जब कार्य महत्त्वपूर्ण हो न कि कार्य होने का समय एवं कार्य होने के समय का उल्लेख भी नहीं हो तब **Present perfect Tense** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: We have progressed a lot.

We have reached the moon.

Formulae: + Ve → **Sub + has/ have + V₃ + obj**

- Ve → **Sub + has/ have + not + V₃ + obj**
Sub + hasn't/ haven't + V₃ + obj

Ques → **Has/ have + Sub + V₃ + obj ?**
Has/ have + Sub +not+ V₃ + obj ?
Hasn't/ haven't + Sub + V₃ + obj ?

Has/have के प्रयोग**has - He/ She/ It/ Name/Singular** के साथ**have- I/ We/ They/ You/ Plural/ All** के साथ

अंतर देखें:

1. Science has given us many new inventions. (✓)
2. We have reached the moon. (✓)

1. Science has given us many new inventions in the 19th century. (×)
2. We have reached the moon on 22nd Oct, 2008. (×)

➤ अगर भूतकाल के समय का उल्लेख हो तो **Present perfect** नहीं **Simple past tense** का प्रयोग करें। यानि ऊपर दिए गए दोनों वाक्यों के सही रूप होंगे।

1. Science gave us many life saving drugs in the 19th century. (✓)
2. We reached the moon on 22nd Oct, 2008. (✓)

नोट: 1. I have had enough problems here (✓)

He has had his breakfast (✓)

एक वाक्य में **have** के किसी भी **form** (यहाँ have के forms helping verb होंगे) के बाद **had** (had main verb होगा) का प्रयोग हो सकता है। क्योंकि ये **Present perfect** एवं **Past perfect** के **Formulae** में **fit** होते हैं।

2. सामान्यतः **recently, already, yet, so far** का प्रयोग **perfect tense** में होता है। **'yet'** का प्रयोग **perfect tense -ve** वाक्य में होता है।

जैसे: He has not reached home yet (present perfect)

He had not done any work so far. (past perfect)

3. अगर **since** के बाद **simple past** का प्रयोग हो तो **since** के पहले **present perfect** का प्रयोग होगा।

जैसे: I haven't seen him **since** he left India.

Present perfect

Simple past

नोट: 1. ऐसे वाक्यों में **present perfect** के स्थान पर कोई **modal** भी **perfect form** में आ सकता है।

जैसे: He may have grown old **since** she last saw him.

Modal in perfect form

Simple past

2. अगर **since** का प्रयोग वाक्य के शरूआत में कर लिया जाए तो **simple past** भी **since** के साथ वाक्य के प्रथम भाग में आ जाएगा।

जैसे: **Since** he joined the army, he has not taken any leave.

Simple past

Present perfect

PAST PERFECT

नीचे दिए गये विभिन्न वाक्यों को देखें:-

1. I saw him **before** he stopped his car. (×)
I had seen him **before** he stopped his car. (✓)
2. **Before** he understood anything the robber fled. (×)
Before he understood anything the robber had fled. (✓)
3. I met him **after** I finished my work. (×)
I met him **after** I had finished my work. (✓)
4. **By the time** I reached the theatre, the show started. (×)
By the time I reached the theatre, the show had started. (✓)
5. When Anand reached his village, he found that the news about him had preceded him. (✓)

➤ प्रथम वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

1st action before 2nd action
Past Perfect **Simple Past**

➤ द्वितीय वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

Before का प्रयोग अगर शरू में हो तो 2nd action 'S.Past', 1st action 'Past Perfect'

➤ तीसरे वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

2nd action after 1st action
Simple Past **Past Perfect**

➤ चौथे वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

By the time 2nd action 'Simple Past', 1st action 'Past Perfect'

➤ अगर दो कार्य **Past** में एक के बाद एक हो. तो पहला कार्य **Past perfect** में होगा। और दूसरा **Simple Past tense**.

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + had + V₃ + obj
- Ve → Sub + had + not (hadn't) + V₃ + obj
Ques → Had + sub + V₃ + obj ?
 Had + sub + not + V₃ + obj ?
 Hadn't + sub + V₃ + obj ?

नोट: वाक्य 5 को देखें:-

When Anand reached his village, he found that the news about him had preceded him.
वाक्य की व्याख्या-

➤ जब Anand गाँव पहुँच (Simple Past) तो पाया कि उसके बारे में जो News थी वह उससे पहले पहुँच चुकी थी। (Precede का अर्थ है 'से पहले आना')। अगर कोई action 'simple past' से पहले होता है तो वह 'past perfect tense' में होता है। अतः 'news का पहुँचना' Past perfect tense में होगा।

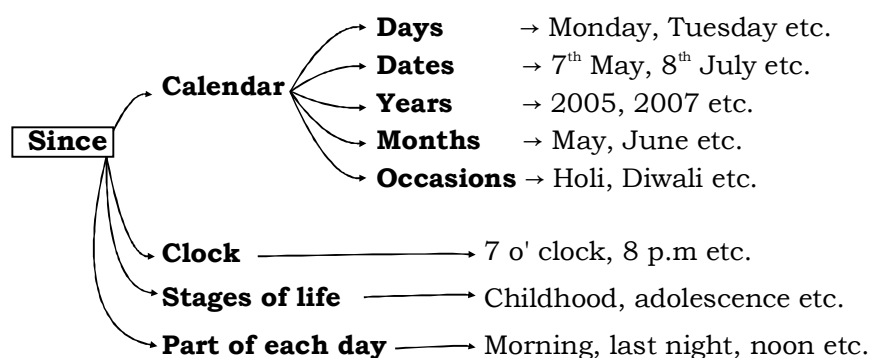
➤ **For-** जब समय की अवधि का उल्लेख हो तब 'For' का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: For two hours, for last 2 years
For five days, for last 2 months
For 10 years, for last 3 weeks

➤ **Since-** जब शरूआती समय का उल्लेख हो तब **since** का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: Since monday, since the beginning
Since 2008, since time immemorial
Since 7 P.M., since last year

Since का प्रयोग- केलेण्डर, घड़ी, दिन के पहर एवं जीवन की अवस्थाओं के साथ 'since' का प्रयोग होता है-



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

➤ जो कार्य भूतकाल में शरू हुआ, चला और भूतकाल में खत्म हो गया वे **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

जैसे: I had been waiting for you since morning.

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + had + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time.

-Ve → Sub + had + not (hadn't) + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time.

Ques → Had + sub + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time ?

Had + sub + not+ been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time ?

Hadn't + sub + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time ?

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

➤ जो कार्य भविष्य के किसी समय तक जारी रहेगा वह **Future Perfect Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है

जैसे: I shall have been living in Delhi for five years by the end of this year.

He will have been playing from 2 O' clock

Formulae: + Ve →	Sub + shall/will + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time
- Ve →	Sub + shall/will + not + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time
	Sub + shan't/won't + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time
Ques →	Will/shall + sub + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time?
	Will/shall + sub + not + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time?
	Won't/shan't + sub + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time?

नोट: 1. जिन verbs का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'ing' में नहीं होता, उनका प्रयोग **continuous/perfect continuous** दोनों तरह के **tense** में नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि दोनों में **verb 'ing' form** में होते हैं। अगर ऐसे '**verbs continuous tense**' में हो तो उन्हें **indefinite tense** में परिवर्तित कर दें।

जैसे: I am knowing you. (×)
I know you. (✓)

2. अगर ऐसे verbs '**perfect continuous**' में हो तो उन्हें '**Perfect Tense**' में परिवर्तित कर दे।

जैसे: I have been knowing him for five years. (×)
I have known him for five years. (✓)

3. **For/Since** का प्रयोग **perfect** and **perfect continuous** दोनों प्रकार के tense में होते हैं।

जैसे: I have been living in Delhi for five years. (✓)
I had known him for two years. (✓)

4. अगर वाक्य में **Since + time** का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य सिर्फ **perfect** या **perfect continuous tense** में ही होने चाहिए।

जैसे: I ate nothing since morning. (×)
I have eaten nothing since morning. (✓)

SPOTTING THE ERROR

- (a) I have not seen him since twenty years/ (b) and so I cannot say with certainty/ (c) whether he is alive or dead./ (d) No error
- (a) When he did not find his cook in the kitchen/ (b) he asked his wife/ (c) where had he gone./ (d) No error
- (a) Although I am playing cricket/ (b) for more than three years/ (c) I have not been able to score a century/ (d) No error
- (a) I do not know where could he have gone/ (b) so early/ (c) in the morning./ (d) No error
- (a) By the time/ (b) we got our tickets and entered the cinema theatre,/ (c) the show was already begun./ (d) No error
- (a) By the time/ (b) we will get our tickets and enter the cinema theatre,/ (c) the show will have already begun./ (d) No error
- (a) Gowri told me/ (b) his name after/ (c) he left./ (d) No error

8. (a) we have been/ (b) celebrating many festivals/ (c) since centuries./ (d) No error
9. (a) Old age and infirmity/ (b) had began to/ (c) catch up with him./ (d) No error
10. (a) The passer-by told us/ (b) where was the marriage hall/ (c) and even led us to it./ (d) No error
11. (a) I have passed / (b) the examination/ (c) two years ago/ (d) No error
12. (a) Since he joined/ (b) this post, he did not take/ (c) any bribe./ (d) No error
13. (a) Perhaps you know/ (b) that I have passed/ (c) the examination in 1990./ (d) No error
14. (a) He has read four plays/ (b) written by Shakespeare/ (c) by the end of his vacation./ (d) No error
15. (a) When they stole / (b) the money/ (c) and where did they hide it?./ (d) No error
16. (a) The teacher/ (b) has took/ (c) the responsibility/ (d) No error.
17. (a) For time immemorial/ (b) sea shells have been used by man/ (c) in many ways./ (d) No error
18. (a) The river is in spate/ (b) and it has overflown/ (c) its banks./ (d) No error
19. (a) The little boy/ (b) had been waiting for his turn/ (c) since a long time./ (d) No error
20. (a) This T.V. serial/ (b) is going on/ (c) for 3 years./ (d) No error
21. (a) In the early years of the renaissance of Bharatanatyam, hereditary dancers have their own set of accompanists/ (b) who lived with the dancers and travelled with them from place to place/ (c) when they gave performances./ (d) No error
22. (a) This is turned out to be/ (b) one of our most successful projects/ (c) and we have made quite/ (d) a large profit from it./ (e) No error
23. (a) He is given me/ (b) a lot of documents/ (c) to read before/ (d) the presentation tomorrow./ (e) No error
24. (a) Since the trip home/ (b) was expensive I/ (c) did not went home/ (d) during the holidays./ (e) No error
25. (a) As she is late/ (b) for work yesterday she decided/ (c) to skip breakfast and/ (d) leave for office./ (e) No error
26. (a) As soon as the CEO entered the office, the/ (b) union leaders approached him/ (c) and report the matter to him./ (d) No error
27. (a) The college/ (b) is running a computer course/ (c) since 2007./ (d) No error
28. (a) Did he tell you/ (b) why he hasn't/ (c) come yesterday?/ (d) No error
29. (a) Last night I dream/ (b) I was a Sheikh on the 169th floor/ (c) of Burj Khalifa./ (d) No error
30. (a) She and her sister/ (b) were working here/ (c) since 1983./ (d) No error

Tense

31. (a) Nobody saw him/ (b) since the fire broke/ (c) in his locality./ (d) No error
32. (a) By this time next year/ (b) Ramesh will take/ (c) his degree./ (d) No error
33. (a) The families/ (b) are living in Gulmohar Park/ (c) for the last two decades./ (d) No error
34. (a) My uncle/ (b) has left/ (c) for Bombay last Saturday./ (d) No error
35. (a) Good heavens !/ (b) How has she/ (c) grown !/ (d) No error
36. (a) I ate/ (b) nothing/ (c) since morning/ (d) No error
37. (a) He/ (b) is having/ (c) many friends here/ (d) No error
38. (a) When I went there/ (b) Charles is playing/ (c) a game of chess/ (d) No error
39. (a) The vaccine/ (b) when hit the market/ (c) is dogged by controversy/ (d) No error
40. (a) The victim tried to tell us/ (b) what has happened but/ (c) his voice was not audible./ (d) No error
41. (a) Our history can be seen as a long evolutionary dialectical development/(b) in which there have been/ (c) a painstaking forging of rational and moral self./ (d) No error
42. (a) Last year two Italian prisoners of war/ (b) escapes from a prison camp/ (c) in Kenya during the war./ (d) No error
43. (a) Madhuri Dixit/ (b) is having/ (c) a large fan following./ (d) No error
44. (a) No one heard anything/ (b) about him since/ (c) he left India for good./ (d) No error
45. (a) Before the teacher/ (b) could finish the question/ (c) the students gave the correct answer./ (d) No error
46. (a) She did not prepare/ (b) her/ (c) breakfast yet./ (d) No error
47. (a) Perhaps you do not know/ (b) I am owning/ (c) a farm house besides two bungalows./ (d) No error
48. (a) When Anand reached his village/ (b) he found that / (c) the news about him preceded him./ (d) No error
49. (a) She will already return/ (b) home/ (c) when he arrives./ (d) No error
50. (a) Each one of them/ (b) has have his share/ (c) of joy and sorrow./ (d) No error
51. (a) This custom/ (b) has come down/ (c) since times immemorial./ (d) No error
52. (a) Since his arrival in India,/ (b) he is visiting as many villages as he can/ (c) to acquire a firsthand knowledge of the rural India./ (d) No error.
53. (a) Believe me, I/ (b) am believing/ (c) whatever you have said./ (d) No error.
54. (a) It is time/ (b) we should have done/ (c) something useful/ (d) No error.
55. (a) Mother said,/ (b) "Son,/ (c) you have finished your homework?"/ (d) No error.
56. (a) I am going to buy/ (b) a computer/ (c) when the prices comes down./ (d) No error.
57. (a) I wish/ (b) I have learnt swimming/ (c) when I was young./ (d) No error.

Answers with explanation

1. (a) 'twenty years' अवधि है अतः 'since' नहीं 'for' का प्रयोग करें।
2. (c) 'he' के बाद had का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि वाक्य प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्नात्मक वाक्यों में helping verb का प्रयोग subject के पहले होता है।
3. (a) 'am' को 'have been' में परिवर्तित करें। वाक्य present perfect continuous tense में है।
4. (a) He के बाद could का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि वाक्य प्रश्न नहीं है।
5. (c) was के स्थान पर 'had' का प्रयोग करें। अगर भूतकाल में दो कार्य एक के बाद एक हो तो पहले होने वाला कार्य 'Past perfect tense' में होता है और उसके बाद होने वाला कार्य 'simple past tense' में होता है।
6. (b) 'will' हटा दे। 'we get our tickets' सही formation है। अगर दो कार्य भविष्य में एक के बाद एक हो तो बाद में होने वाला कार्य 'simple present tense' में होता है और उसके पहले जो कार्य हो चका होगा वह 'future perfect tense' में।
7. (c) 'he had left' सही formation है।

Simple Past	after	Past Perfect
2 nd Action		1 st Action
8. (c) 'since' के स्थान पर 'for' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि 'centuries' अवधि है।
9. (b) had के साथ V₃ 'begun' का प्रयोग करें।
10. (b) marriage hall के बाद 'was' का प्रयोग करें। (वाक्य 2 की व्याख्या देखें)
11. (a) I passed (Simple past) सही formation है।
अगर भूतकाल के समय का उल्लेख हो तो present perfect नहीं Simple past tense का प्रयोग करें।
12. (b) 'He did not take' के स्थान पर 'he has not taken' का प्रयोग करें।

Since	S + V ₂	S + has + V ₃	(Present Perfect का आखिरी point देखें)
	S. Past	Pres. Perf.	
13. (b) 'I passed' सही formation है। (वाक्य II की व्याख्या देखें)।
14. (a) 'He will have read' का प्रयोग 'He has read' के स्थान पर होगा। जो कार्य भविष्य के किसी समय तक हो चका होगा वह future perfect tense के अंतर्गत आता है।
15. (a) 'When they stole' के स्थान पर 'When did they steal' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि वाक्या प्रश्न है।
16. (b) has के साथ V₃ 'taken' का प्रयोग करें।
17. (a) Time immemorial (अनंत काल) शुरुआती समय को दर्शाता है ना कि अवधि को। अतः 'for' के स्थान पर 'since' का प्रयोग करें।
18. (b) 'Overflow' का V₃ overflowed है।
19. (c) 'since' के स्थान पर 'for' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि 'a long time' अवधि है।
20. (b) Is going के स्थान पर 'has been going' का प्रयोग करें। वाक्य present perfect Continuous tense का है।
21. (a) 'early years of renaissance' से ज्ञात होता होता है कि वाक्य भूतकाल का है। अतः hereditary dancers के बाद 'have' के स्थान पर 'had' का प्रयोग करें।
22. (a) 'This is turned out' के स्थान पर 'this has turned out' का प्रयोग करें। वाक्य present perfect



tense में है।

23. (a) 'He is given me' के स्थान पर 'he has given me' का प्रयोग करें।
24. (c) did not के साथ V_1 का प्रयोग होता है। 'went' के स्थान पर 'go' का प्रयोग करें।
25. (a) 'She is late' के स्थान पर 'she was late' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि yesterday भूतकाल के समय को दर्शाता है।
26. (c) 'report' के स्थान पर 'reported' का प्रयोग करें verb 'report' को छोड़कर सभी verb ' V_2 ' form में हैं।
27. (b) is 'running' के स्थान पर 'has been running' का प्रयोग करें।
28. (b) 'he hasn't' के स्थान पर 'he hadn't' का प्रयोग करें। (वाक्य 11 की व्याख्या देखें)।
29. (a) 'last night' के साथ V_2 का प्रयोग करें। यानि dream के स्थान पर dreamed या dreamt का।
30. (b) 'were' के स्थान पर 'had been' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि वाक्य में since + time (since 1983) का प्रयोग हो रहा है। वाक्य Past Perfect Continuous tense में होना चाहिए।
31. (a) 'Nobody has seen him' का प्रयोग करें। Since के बाद 'simple past' है तो Since के पहले 'Present perfect' का प्रयोग होगा।
32. (b) 'Ramesh will take' के स्थान पर 'Ramesh will have taken' का प्रयोग करें। (वाक्य 14 की व्याख्या देखें)।
33. (b) 'are' के स्थान पर 'have been' का प्रयोग करें।
34. (b) has left के स्थान पर 'left' का प्रयोग करें। (वाक्य 11 की व्याख्या देखें)।
35. (b) 'has she' के स्थान पर 'she has' का प्रयोग करें। वाक्य प्रश्न नहीं है।
36. (a) 'I ate' के स्थान पर 'I have eaten' का प्रयोग करें। 'Since/for + time' का प्रयोग perfect एवं perfect Continuous tense में ही होता है।
37. (b) 'is having' के स्थान पर 'has' का प्रयोग करें। अगर 'have' का अर्थ होता है 'to possess' तो 'have' के साथ 'ing' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।
38. (b) 'is' के स्थान पर 'was' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि 'When I went there' से स्पष्ट है कि वाक्य भूतकाल का है।
39. (c) 'is' के स्थान पर was का प्रयोग करें। vaccine when hit' से स्पष्ट है वाक्य simple past tense में है।
40. (b) 'has' के स्थान पर 'had' का प्रयोग करें क्योंकि victim (पीडित) ने जब बोलने की कोशिश की उस से पहले उसके साथ हादसा हो चुका था। यानि घटना Past Perfect tense में होना चाहिए।
41. (b) 'have' के स्थान पर 'has' का प्रयोग करें।
42. (b) 'escapes' के स्थान पर 'escaped' का प्रयोग करें।
43. (b) 'is having' के स्थान पर 'has' का प्रयोग करें। (वाक्य 37 को देखें)।
44. (a) 'No one heard' के स्थान पर 'no one has heard' का प्रयोग करें। (वाक्य 12 की व्याख्या देखें)।
45. (c) 'the students gave' के स्थान पर 'the students had given' का प्रयोग करें।

Before Simple Past , Past Perfect (Past Perfect देखें)।

2^{nd} Action 1^{st} Action

46. (a) 'She did not prepare' के स्थान पर 'she has not prepared' का प्रयोग करें। 'yet' का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'Present perfect negative sentences' में होता है।
47. (b) 'I am owning' को 'I own' में परिवर्तित करें।
48. (c) 'Preceded' के स्थान पर 'had preceded' का प्रयोग करें। (47 एवं 48 की व्याख्या के लिए Past Perfect देखें)।
49. (a) 'Will have already returned' का प्रयोग करें। (वाक्य 6 की व्याख्या देखें)।
50. (b) 'has' के बाद V_3 'had' का प्रयोग होगा।
51. (c) 'times' को 'time' में परिवर्तित करें।
52. (b) 'is' के स्थान पर 'has been' का प्रयोग करें।
53. (b) 'am believing' को 'believe' में परिवर्तित करें।
54. (b) 'we should have done' को 'we did' में परिवर्तित करें।
55. (c) 'you have' को 'have you' में परिवर्तित करें। वाक्य प्रश्नात्मक है।
56. (c) 'Prices comes' को 'price comes' में परिवर्तित करें।
57. (b) 'have' को 'had' में परिवर्तित करें। क्योंकि वाक्य Past का है।

[Join Now](#)



Click Here

Telegram



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস
প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

[Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan](#)

[Join Now](#)



Click Here

WhatsApp

3

PASSIVE VOICE

CHAPTER

- **Verb** का वह रूप **Voice** कहलाता है जिससे पता चलता है कि कर्ता कोई काम करता है या कर्ता पर कोई काम होता है।

ACTIVE VOICE

- **Verb** का वह रूप **active voice** कहलाता है जिससे ये ज्ञात हो कि कर्ता (**Sub**) किसी क्रिया (**verb**) को किसी कर्म (**obj**) पर करता है।

General Formula:- **Sub + verb + obj**

PASSIVE VOICE

- **Verb** का वह रूप **Passive Voice** कहलाता है जिससे ये ज्ञात होता है कि कर्म (**obj**) पर किसी क्रिया (**verb**) का प्रभाव पड़ता है।

General Formula:- **Obj + Helping Verb + V₃ + by + sub**
Tense के अनुसार परिवर्तित

- **Passive Voice** का प्रयोग कहाँ होता है?

1. जब क्रिया स्वतः नहीं होता बल्कि उसे किया जाता है।

जैसे: Tea grows both in Assam and Ceylon. (×)

Tea is grown both in Assam and Ceylon. (✓)

2. जब क्रिया महत्वपूर्ण हो यानि 'घटना'।

जैसे: He was rushed to the hospital where he was declared brought dead.

- इस वाक्य में 'घटना' महत्वपूर्ण है यानि किसी 'दुर्घटना' के बाद घायल व्यक्ति को तुरंत अस्पताल ले जाना और उसे मृत घोषित किया जाना। यहाँ घायल को अस्पताल ले जाने वाले 'लोग' और ये घोषणा करने वाले 'डॉक्टर' कि घायल को मृत लाया गया अप्रासंगिक (irrelevant) है।

3. जब कर्ता का पता नहीं या ये महत्वपूर्ण नहीं कि कर्ता ज्ञात हो।

जैसे: People were relocated from the flood affected villages.

CHANGE THE VOICE

- जैसे: 1. The committee is looking into the matter. (Active)
 The matter is being looked **into** by the committee. (Passive)
- नोट** Verb के बाद आने वाले **preposition** को **P.V.** में लगाना न भूले।
2. They are laughing at you. (Active)
 You are being laughed **at** by them. (Passive)
3. The accused is being produced before the court. (Passive)
 The police are producing the accused before the court. (Active)
4. Right to protest peacefully is being demanded by the revolutionaries. (Passive)
 The revolutionaries are demanding right to protest peacefully. (Active)
5. You were not taking the exam seriously. (Active)
 The exam was not being taken seriously by you. (Passive)

PERFECT TENSE

Perfect Tense	Active	Passive
Present Perfect	Sub + has/have + V ₃ + obj	Obj + has / have + been + V ₃ + by + sub
Past Perfect	Sub + had + V ₃ + obj	Obj + had + been + V ₃ + by + sub
Future Perfect	Sub + shall/ will + have + V ₃ + obj	Obj + shall / will + have + been + V ₃ + by + sub
Modal Perfect	Sub + Modal + have + V ₃ + obj	Obj + modal + have + been + V ₃ + by + sub

नोट अगर **Passive Voice 'Perfect Tense'** में हो तो '**been**' का प्रयोग करना न भूलें।

CHANGE THE VOICE

- जैसे: 1. **Who** has seen him? (Active)
By whom has he been seen? (Passive)
2. The news has surprised us. (Active)
 We have been surprised **at** the news. (Passive)
3. He will have understood your ulterior motive by that time. (Active)
 Your ulterior motive will have been understood by him by that time. (Passive)
4. The committee had looked into the matter impartially before he was found guilty.
 The matter had been looked into by the committee impartially before it found him guilty.

नोट कुछ ऐसे **verbs** होते हैं जिनके बाद **fixed preposition** आते हैं।

known **to**, surprised **at**, amazed **at**, astonished **at**, startled **at**, vexed **at**, annoyed **with** somebody, annoyed **at** something, contained **in**, embodied **in**, crammed **with**, decorated **with**, filled **with**, ornamented **with**, thronged **with**, tired **of**, engulfed **in**.

- जैसे: 1. The fire engulfed the building.
 The building was engulfed **in** the fire.
2. This box contains ten cigars.
 Ten cigars are contained **in** this box.

Passive Voice

नोट 'to + V₁' को passive voice में 'to + be + V₃' में परिवर्तित कर देते हैं पर ये हमेशा नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर 'to + V₁' को करने वाले **subject** का उल्लेख 'to + V₁' से पहले हो चुका हो तो 'to + V₁' को 'to + be + V₃' में परिवर्तित न करें।

जैसे: Active: The teacher gave me a book to read.

Passive: I was given a book to read by my teacher.

'HAVE/HAS/HAD + TO + V₁'

Active: **S + have / has / had + to + V₁ + Obj**

Passive: **Obj + have / has / had + to + be + V₃ + by + sub.**

जैसे: (i) Active: I have to finish this work.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 S have to V₁ Obj

Passive: This work has to be finished by me
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Obj has to be V₃ by sub

(ii) Active: You have to choose a dress.

Passive: A dress has to be chosen by you.

VERB- LET, BID, HELP, MAKE

➤ Verb- **Let, bid, help** और **make** का प्रयोग **active voice** में **direct infinitive** (बिना 'to' के) के साथ होता है।

जैसे: 1. She let me go.
2. I bade him leave the room.
3. They must help me finish the work.
4. I made him wash all the clothes

➤ **Bid, help** और **make** का प्रयोग **passive voice** में 'to' के साथ होगा।

जैसे: 1. He was bidden to leave the room by me.
2. I must be helped to finish the work.
3. He was made to wash all the clothes by me.

नोट 'Let' का प्रयोग वाक्य में **अलग-अलग अर्थ** में हो सकता है। Passive voice में भी उसी अनुसार परिवर्तन होंगे।

जैसे: 1. Let me play (अनुमति)
 I may be allowed to play.
2. Let him do this work.
 Let this work be done by him.
3. Let us organize a party (सलाह, वाक्य में object भी है)
 A party should be organized.
4. Let us help the poor. (नैतिक सलाह)
 The poor should be helped.

VERBS FOLLOWED BY ADJECTIVES.

Rose smells sweet. (Active)

Rose is sweet when it is smelt. (Passive)

Sub + verb + adjective + when + pronoun + H.V + V₃
according to tense and number according to number according to tense and number M.V in V₃ form.

- जैसे: 1. Quinine tastes bitter. (Active)
 Quinine is bitter when it is tasted. (Passive)
2. Those mangoes tasted sour. (Active)
 Those mangoes were sour when they were tasted. (Passive)

PRACTICE SET

Directions: A sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

1. What amused you?

- (a) What you are made to amuse by?
 (b) By what are you being amused?
 (c) By what were you amused?
 (d) By what have you been amused?

2. Smoke and flames engulfed the area and made rescue operations difficult.

- (a) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and make rescue operations difficult.
 (b) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames making rescue operations difficult.
 (c) The area has been engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult.
 (d) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and rescue operations were made difficult.

3. He asked me to finish the work in time.

- (a) I was asked that I should finish the work in time.
 (b) He asked me that I should finish the work in time.
 (c) I was asked to finish the work in time.
 (d) I was asked to finished the work in time by him.

4. Quinine tastes bitter.

- (a) Quinine is bitter when it is tasted.
 (b) Quinine is bitter tested.
 (c) The taste of quinine is bitter.
 (d) Quinine is tasted bitter.

5. The vintage cars hold a special place in the hearts of their owners.

- (a) A special place in the hearts of the vintage car owners is held by them.
 (b) A special place was held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
 (c) A special place is held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
 (d) A special place is being held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.

6. The accountant took the cheque from the customer.

- (a) The cheque is taken from the customer by the accountant.
- (b) The cheque was taken from the customer by the accountant.
- (c) The customer was taken the cheque by the accountant.
- (d) The cheque had been taken from the customer by the accountant.

7. The gatekeeper refused him admittance.

- (a) He was refused admittance by the gatekeeper.
- (b) Admittance is refused to him by the gatekeeper.
- (c) Admittance was refused by the gatekeeper .
- (d) Admittance is refused him by the gatekeeper.

8. Sohan was interviewing the political leaders.

- (a) The political leaders were being interviewed by Sohan.
- (b) The political leader was being interviewed by Sohan.
- (c) The political leaders are being interviewed by Sohan.
- (d) The political leaders is being interviewed by Sohan.

9. The builders have built a perfect dam across the stream.

- (a) A perfect dam has built by the builders across the stream.
- (b) A perfect dam has been built by the builders across the stream.
- (c) A perfect dam have been built by the builders across the stream.
- (d) A perfect dam was being built by the builders across the stream.

10. They should follow all the instructions carefully.

- (a) All the instructions are carefully followed by them.
- (b) All the instructions should be carefully followed by them.
- (c) All the instructions have to be followed by them.
- (d) All the instructions can be carefully followed by them.

11. Shut the door and leave.

- (a) Let the door be shut and you are ordered to leave.
- (b) Let the door be shutted and you are ordered to leave.
- (c) Let the door be shut and you be left.
- (d) Let be the door shut and you are ordered to leave.

12. Who knows you?

- (a) By whom are you known?
- (b) Whom are you known by?
- (c) To whom are you known?
- (d) Who are you known?

13. Help others but do not expect anything in return.

- (a) You are advised to help others and expect anything in return.
- (b) Let others be helped and expect nothing in return.
- (c) You were advised to help others and expect anything in return.
- (d) You are advised to help others but forbidden to expect anything in return.

14. **We are taught English here.**
- (a) A teacher teaches us English here.
 - (b) English is taught here.
 - (c) A lady teaches us English here.
 - (d) You teach us English here.
15. **The news surprised us.**
- (a) We were surprised at the news.
 - (b) We were surprised by the news.
 - (c) We were surprised with the news.
 - (d) We were surprised on the news.
16. **Spain expected to win the world cup.**
- (a) The world cup was expected to be won by Spain.
 - (b) It was expected by Spain to win the World Cup.
 - (c) To win the World Cup has been expected by Spain.
 - (d) Spain expected that the World Cup be won by it.
17. **After taking her to the hospital, I dropped her at her place.**
- (a) After being taken to the hospital, she was dropped at her place by me.
 - (b) After been taken to the hospital, she was dropped at her place by me.
 - (c) After being taken she was sent to hospital and dropped at her place by me.
 - (d) After being taken to the hospital, she was dropped on her place by me.
18. **Have this lock broken.**
- (a) Break this lock.
 - (b) Get someone to break this lock.
 - (c) Let this lock be broken.
 - (d) Have broken this lock be.
19. **Think before you speak.**
- (a) Let thinking be done before you speak.
 - (b) Let speaking be not done before you think.
 - (c) You are advised to think before you speak.
 - (d) You are requested to think before you speak.
20. **The case is being investigated by the police alongwith the CBI.**
- (a) The police alongwith the CBI are investigating the case.
 - (b) The police alongwith the CBI is investigating the case.
 - (c) The police alongwith the CBI was investigating the case.
 - (d) The police alongwith the CBI were investigating the case.
21. **He doesn't like people to call him cheat.**
- (a) He doesn't like to be called a cheat.
 - (b) He doesn't like to be call is a cheat.
 - (c) He doesn't like anyone to call him cheat.
 - (d) To call cheat is not liked by him.

22. At Paramount every question is answered as we believe that even Einstein asked questions.

- (a) At Paramount every question is answered as we believe that even questions were asked by Einstein.
- (b) At Paramount every question is answered as that is believed by us that Einstein even asked question.
- (c) At Paramount we answer every question as it is believed by us that questions were asked by even Einstein.
- (d) Every question is answered by Paramount as we believe that Einstein asked even questions.

23. You must hit the nail on the head.

- (a) The nail must hit on the head.
- (b) The nail must be hit on the head.
- (c) The nail has to be hit on the head.
- (d) The nail on the head must be hit.

24. Those mangoes smell sweet.

- (a) Those mangoes are sweet when they are smell.
- (b) Those mangoes are sweet when they are smelt
- (c) Those mangoes were sweet when those are smelt.
- (d) Sweet are smelt by those mangoes.

25. The little boy asked the man the way to Athens.

- (a) The man has been asked the way to Athens by the little boy.
- (b) The man was asked the way to Athens by the little boy.
- (c) The man was being asked the way to Athens by the little boy.
- (d) The way to Athens was asked by the man from the little boy.

26. Shut the door and go away.

- (a) Let the door be shut and you are ordered to go away.
- (b) You are ordered to go away and shut the door.
- (c) Let the door be shut and let you be gone.
- (d) Shut the door and let you be gone.

27. Your proposal was objected to and everyone laughed at you.

- (a) Everyone objected your proposal and laughed at you.
- (b) Everyone objected to your proposal and you were laughed at.
- (c) Everyone objected to and laughed at you and your proposal.
- (d) Your proposal was objected and you were laughed.

28. Let everyone be given a chance.

- (a) Give everyone a chance.
- (b) Give a chance for everyone.
- (c) Let a chance be given to everyone.
- (d) I will give up a chance.

29. Do not make a noise.

- (a) Let a noise be made not.
- (b) You are requested to not make a noise.
- (c) You are ordered to not make a noise.
- (d) You are forbidden to make a noise.

30. People are raising a hue and cry and are breaking the furniture.

- (a) A hue and cry is being raised and the furniture is being broken by the people.
- (b) A hue and cry is being raised and the furniture are being broken by the people.
- (c) Hue and cry and the furniture is being broken.
- (d) A hue and cry has been raised and the furniture has been broke.

31. The fur coats were imported from Sweden by us.

- (a) Sweden imported the fur coats.
- (b) Sweden was imported the fur coats.
- (c) We imported the fur coats from Sweden.
- (d) We had imported the fur coats from Sweden.

32. A bullet in the chest is adored by the brave.

- (a) The brave adores a bullet in the chest.
- (b) The brave adore a bullet in the chest.
- (c) The brave adored a bullet in the chest.
- (d) The brave have adored a bullet in the chest.

33. Decisions must be taken.

- (a) Decisions should be taken.
- (b) We must take decisions.
- (c) It is good to take decisions.
- (d) We should take decisions.

34. Are they not cheating us?.

- (a) Are we not being cheated?
- (b) Are not we being cheated?
- (c) Are we being not cheated?
- (d) Are we being cheated?

35. The room was cleaned.

- (a) The cleaner cleaned the room.
- (b) The room should be cleaned.
- (c) I cleaned the room.
- (d) Someone cleaned the room.

36. I should have met him yesterday.

- (a) He should have met by me yesterday.
- (b) He should be meeting me yesterday.
- (c) He should have been meeting by me yesterday.
- (d) He should have been met by me yesterday.

37. One could see her lying on the flowerbeds.

- (a) Flowerbeds could be seen lying on her.
- (b) She could see on lying on flowerbeds.
- (c) She could be seen lying on flowerbeds.
- (d) She could be lying on flowerbeds seen.

38. We expect good news.

- (a) Good news is expected by us.
- (b) Let good news be expected.
- (c) Let us expect good news.
- (d) Expecting good news from them.

39. My teacher gave me a journal to read.

- (a) I was given a journal by my teacher to be read.
- (b) A journal to read was given to me by my teacher.
- (c) A journal was given me to read by my teacher.
- (d) I was given a journal by my teacher to read.

40. It is impossible to do this.

- (a) This is impossible to be done.
- (b) To do this by it is impossible.
- (c) It is impossible to have done this.
- (d) It can't be done.

41. Physically challenged people should not be laughed at by the public.

- (a) Physically challenged people should not laugh at the public.
- (b) The public will not be laughing at physically challenged people.
- (c) The public shall not be laughing at physically challenged people.
- (d) The public should not laugh at physically challenged people.

42. They say that people live on distant planets .

- (a) It was said that people live on distant planets .
- (b) It is being said that people live on distant planets .
- (c) It is said that people live on distant planets .
- (d) It is saying that people live on distant planets .

43. Can we send the parcel tomorrow?

- (a) Can be the parcel sent by us tomorrow?
- (b) Can we be sent by the parcel tomorrow?
- (c) Can the parcel be sent by us tomorrow?
- (d) Can the parcel sent by us tomorrow?

44. A detective arrested him as soon as he got home.

- (a) An arrest was made by a detective as soon as he got home.
- (b) He was arrested by a detective as soon as he got home.
- (c) A detective was arrested by him as soon as he got home.
- (d) An arrest was detected by him as soon as he got home.

45. They cooked the food and sent it to the orphanage.

- (a) They cooked food was sent to the orphanage by them.
- (b) The food was cooked and sent to the orphanage by them.
- (c) The food was sent to the orphanage by them.
- (d) The food was cooked and sent by them.

46. Where were they playing the cricket match?

- (a) Where was the cricket match played?
- (b) Where has the cricket match been played?
- (c) Where will the cricket match be played?
- (d) Where was the cricket match being played?

47. They say he can teach almost anything in this world.

- (a) It is said that almost anything in this world can be taught by him.
- (b) It was said that almost anything could be taught by him.
- (c) They say almost anything could be taught by him.
- (d) They say anything almost will be taught by him.

48. Please enter by the left door.

- (a) Let the left door be entered by you.
- (b) You are requested to enter by the left door.
- (c) Let it be entered by the left door.
- (d) The left door is requested to be entered.

49. I would advise you not to get on the wrong side of your boss.

- (a) It would be advised by me not to get on the wrong side of your boss.
- (b) It would be my advice not to get on the wrong side of your boss.
- (c) You would be advised by me not to get on the wrong side of your boss.
- (d) My advice to you would be not to get on the wrong side of your boss.

50. They have done this to defuse the crisis.

- (a) The crisis has been defused by them.
- (b) This has been done by them to defuse the crisis .
- (c) To defuse the crisis this was done by them.
- (d) To defuse the crisis this is done by them.

51. Open the door.

- (a) The door must be opened.
- (b) The door will be opened.
- (c) The door is opened.
- (d) Let the door be opened.

52. I did not trust anybody.

- (a) Nobody was trusted by me.
- (b) Anybody had been trusted by me.
- (c) Nobody would be trusted by me.
- (d) Nobody has been trusted by me.

53. Did he remember the date and time?

- (a) Are the date and time remembered by him?
- (b) Was he remembering the date and time?
- (c) Were the date and time remembered by him?
- (d) Did the date and time be remembered by him?

54. The boys were digging a hole in the ground.

- (a) A hole was being dug in the ground by the boys.
- (b) In the ground, the boys dug a hole.
- (c) A hole in the ground has been dug by the boys.
- (d) A hole in the ground has been dug by the boys.

55. We must now deal with these problems.

- (a) These problems must now be dealt with by us.
- (b) These problems must now be dealing with by us.
- (c) These problems must now deal with by us.
- (d) These problems are to be dealt with by us.

56. The audience loudly cheered the leader's speech.

- (a) The leader's speech was loudly cheered by the audience.
- (b) The leader's speech in loudly cheered by the audience.
- (c) The audience loudly cheered the leader for his speech.
- (d) The speech of the leader was loudly cheered by the audience.

57. Someone is following us.

- (a) We are following by someone.
- (b) We are being followed by someone.
- (c) We were being followed by someone.
- (d) We had been followed by someone.

58. He hasn't slept in his bed.

- (a) His bed hasn't been slept in.
- (b) He had not been slept in his bed.
- (c) His bed had been slept in.
- (d) His bed had not been slept in.

59. I was recommended another lawyer.

- (a) Somebody recommended another lawyer.
- (b) Somebody recommended me to another lawyer.
- (c) Somebody recommended me another lawyer.
- (d) Somebody recommends me another lawyer.

60. Many a person has been saved from the man-eaters by these hunters.

- (a) These hunters will save many a person from the man-eaters.
- (b) These hunters say many a person from the man-eaters.
- (c) These hunters saved many a person from the man-eaters.
- (d) These hunters have saved many a person from the man-eaters.

61. Must we cut this tree?

- (a) Must this tree will cut?
- (b) Must this tree be cut?
- (c) Must his tree was cut?
- (d) Must his tree is cut?

62. You will be looked after well.

- (a) They will look after you well.
- (b) They can't look after you well.
- (c) They may look after well.
- (d) They shall look after you well.

63. Didn't they tell you to be here by six o'clock?

- (a) Weren't you told to be here by six o'clock?
- (b) Haven't they told you to be here by six o'clock?
- (c) You were expected to be here by six o'clock.
- (d) They expected you to be here by six O'clock.

64. Don't touch this switch.

- (a) This switch does not be touched.
- (b) This switch must not be touched.
- (c) This switch don't be touched.
- (d) This switch need not be touched.

65. One cannot gather grapes from thistles.

- (a) Thistles cannot be gathered from grapes.
- (b) Grapes cannot be gathered from thistles.
- (c) Grapes and thistles cannot be gathered by one.
- (d) Grapes cannot be gathered by them.

66. They will have completed the work by the time we get there.

- (a) The work will be completed by the time we get there.
- (b) The work will have been completed by the time we get there.
- (c) The work will have completed by the time we get there.
- (d) The work will have been completed by the time we have got there.

67. You will have to pull down this sky-scraper as you have not complied with the town planning regulations.

- (a) This sky-scraper will have to be pulled down as the town planning regulations have not been complied with.
- (b) This sky-scraper will have to be pulled down by you as the town planning regulations have not been complied by you.
- (c) This sky-scraper will be pulled down as the town planning regulations have not been complied with.
- (d) This sky-scraper will have to be pulled down as the town planning regulations have not been complied.

68. He has written a poem which fascinates every one.

- (a) A poem has been written by him which fascinates every one.
- (b) Everyone is fascinated by the poem which has been written by him.
- (c) Poem written by him fascinates everyone.
- (d) Every one fascinates the poem which is written by him.

69. Will those happy days be ever forgotten by me?

- (a) Will I ever forget those happy days?
- (b) Shall I ever forget those happy days?
- (c) Would I forget these happy days?
- (d) Ever shall I forget those happy days?

70. You are requested to permit him.

- (a) Please permit him.
- (b) I request you to permit me.
- (c) He requests to permit him.
- (d) I plead you to permit him.

71. I am not going to tolerate this nonsense anymore.

- (a) This nonsense is not going to be tolerated by me anymore.
- (b) This nonsense is not being gone to be tolerated by me anymore.
- (c) This nonsense is not being going to be tolerated by me anymore.
- (d) Tolerate is not being going to be done by me of this nonsense.

72. The boys were being laughed at by the passers-by on the busy thoroughfare last evening.

- (a) The passers-by laughed at the boys on the busy thoroughfare last evening.
- (b) The passers-by were laughing at the boys on the busy thoroughfare last evening.
- (c) The boys were laughing at the passers-by on the busy thoroughfare last evening.
- (d) None of the above.

73. The police are questioning Mr. and Mrs. Sharma.

- (a) Mr. and Mrs. Sharma are questioned by the police.
- (b) Mr. and Mrs. Sharma have been questioning the police.
- (c) Mr. and Mrs. Sharma have been questioned by the police.
- (d) Mr. and Mrs. Sharma are being questioned by the police.

74. Before they invented printing, people had to write everything by hand.

- (a) Before printing was invented everything had to be written by hand.
- (b) Before printing was invented by them, everything had to be written.
- (c) Before printing was invented people had to write everything by hand.
- (d) Before printing was invented everything was written by hand.

75. Did any one ever make it clear how one operates the machine?

- (a) Was it ever made clear how the machine is operated?
- (b) Did any one ever make it by clear how the machine is operated?

(c) Was ever it made clear how to operate the machine?

(d) Was how to operate the machine ever made clear?

76. Why did your father refuse to give the money to you?

(a) Why was your father refused money to you?

(b) Why was the money not given to you by your father?

(c) Why was the money refused to be given to you by your father?

(d) Why the money was refused to be given to you by your father?

77. Do you expect your parents to come from Hyderabad today?

(a) Did your parents come today from Hyderabad?

(b) Were your parents expected to come from Hyderabad today?

(c) Are your parents expected to come today from Hyderabad?

(d) Do your parents are expected to come today from Hyderabad?

78. Why are you raising a hue and cry?

(a) Why are a hue and cry being raised by you?

(b) Why is a hue and cry being raised by you?

(c) Why a hue and cry are being raised by you?

(d) Why a hue and cry is being raised by you?

79. They say that there are living beings on Mars.

(a) They say that Mars has living beings.

(b) It is said that there are people living on Mars.

(c) On Mars, there are living beings.

(d) It is said that there are living beings on Mars.

80. A fortnight after he was convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate, the Delhi High Court sentenced him to death on Monday.

(a) A fortnight after he had been convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate he had been sentenced to death by the Delhi High Court on Monday.

(b) A fortnight after he was convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate he has been sentenced to death by the Delhi High Court on Monday.

(c) A fortnight after he was convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate he was sentenced to death by the Delhi High Court on Monday.

(d) A fortnight after he was been convicted for the rape and murder of his classmate he was sentenced to death by the Delhi High Court on Monday.

81. Their dog bit our neighbour yesterday.

(a) Our neighbour bit their dog yesterday.

(b) Our neighbour bitten by their do yesterday.

(c) Our neighbour was bitten by their dog yesterday.

(d) Our neighbour were bit by their dog yesterday.

82. The MD told us about the new project.

(a) We were told about the new project by the MD.

(b) We are told about the new project by the MD.

- (c) We told by MD about the new project.
- (d) We had been told by MD about project.

83. The Minister had already informed his Cabinet about his decision.

- (a) His Cabinet was already informed about the Minister's decision.
- (b) His Cabinet has already informed the Minister about his decision.
- (c) His Cabinet had already been informed about his decision by the Minister.
- (d) His Cabinet will have already been informed about the Minister's decision.

84. Sayali gave the beggar an old sari.

- (a) An old sari was given to Sayali by the beggar.
- (b) An old sari was given to the beggar by Sayali.
- (c) The beggar was being given on old sari by Sayali.
- (d) The beggar had to be given on old sari by Sayali.

85. They are going to perform "Hamlet".

- (a) "Hamlet" is going to be performed by them.
- (b) "Hamlet" is going to perform by them.
- (c) "Hamlet" is to perform.
- (d) "Hamlet" has to be performed.

86. I was shocked by the letter.

- (a) They shocked me with the letter.
- (b) I am shocked.
- (c) The letter shocked me.
- (d) I shocked with the letter.

87. Somebody stole my car last week.

- (a) Last week my car was steal by somebody.
- (b) My car was stolen last week by somebody.
- (c) My car was stolen that week by somebody.
- (d) Somebody last week has stolen my car.

88. Do they sell construction material?

- (a) Does construction material sold by them?
- (b) Is construction material selling by them?
- (c) Is construction material sold by them?
- (d) Does construction material sell by them?

89. Sharma was cleaning the house.

- (a) The house was cleaned by Sharma.
- (b) The house will be cleaned by Sharma.
- (c) The house was being cleaned by Sharma.
- (d) The house is being cleaned by Sharma.

90. I bought a new shirt last week.

- (a) Last week a new shirt was bought by I.
- (b) Last week a new shirt is bought by I.

- (c) Last week a new shirt was bought by me.
- (d) Last week a new shirt had been bought by me.

91. The plants have been watered by the gardener.

- (a) The gardener is watering the plants.
- (b) The gardener has been watering the plants.
- (c) The gardener has watered the plants.
- (d) The gardener have watered the plants.

92. The children could use the place always.

- (a) The place can be used by children always.
- (b) The place is used by children always.
- (c) The place could always be used by children.
- (d) The place has been used by children always.

93. They say that the earth is round.

- (a) It has been said that the earth is round.
- (b) That the earth is round is said by them.
- (c) It is said that the earth is round.
- (d) It was said that the earth was round.

94. This machine must not be used after 5.30 p.m.

- (a) You can't use the machine after 5.30 p.m.
- (b) You mayn't use the machine after 5.30 p.m.
- (c) You need not you the machine after 5.30 p.m.
- (d) You must not use the machine after 5.30 p.m.

95. Tiny houses dot the landscape.

- (a) The landscape was dotted by tiny houses.
- (b) The landscape is being dotted by tiny houses.
- (c) The landscape is dotted by tiny houses.
- (d) The landscape has been dotted by tiny houses.

96. Dogs always chase cats.

- (a) Cats are always chasing dogs.
- (b) Cats have been always chased by dogs.
- (c) Cats are always chased by dogs.
- (d) Cats are being always chased by dogs.

97. The farmer prepared the field.

- (a) The field was prepared by the farmer.
- (b) The field was being prepared by the farmer.
- (c) The field were prepared by the farmer.
- (d) The field were being prepared by the farmer.

98. Teachers should be respected.

- (a) Teachers deserve respect.
- (b) Teachers are to be respected.

Passive Voice

- (c) We shall respect teaches.
- (d) We should respect teachers.

99. He will do the work tomorrow.

- (a) The work will be done by him tomorrow.
- (b) The work would be done by him tomorrow.
- (c) The work could be done by him tomorrow.
- (d) The work will have been done by him tomorrow.

100. She gave me a book.

- (a) I was given a book by her.
- (b) She was given a book.
- (c) A book is given by her to me.
- (d) I was given her a book.

101. I have bought a new car.

- (a) A new car was bought by me.
- (b) A new car is brought by me.
- (c) A new car has been bought by me.
- (d) A new car had been bought by me.

102. Teachers might have given their students some concessions.

- (a) Their students might have given some concessions to their teachers.
- (b) Their students might be given some concessions by their teachers.
- (c) Their students might be giving some concessions to their teachers.
- (d) Students might have been given some concessions by their teachers.

103. You should not offer meat to vegetarians.

- (a) Vegetarians should not be offered meat.
- (b) Meat should be offered to non-vegetarians.
- (c) Vegetarians should not offer meat.
- (d) You should offer no meat to non-vegetarians.

104. You must write off all those bad debts.

- (a) You must be written off by all those bad debts.
- (b) All those bad debts must be written off by you.
- (c) Write off all those bad debts .
- (d) All those bad debts could be written off.

105. Are they receiving the chief guest at the station ?

- (a) Was the chief guest being received at the station ?
- (b) Is the chief guest being received at the station ?
- (c) Will they be received by the chief guest at the station ?
- (d) Will the chief guest be received at the station ?

106. We make butter from milk.

- (a) Butter is make from milk by us.
- (b) Butter is made from milk by us.

- (c) Butter is make with milk by us.
- (d) From milk butter is made by us.

107. I don't like people telling me what to do.

- (a) I don't like being told what to do.
- (b) People telling me what to do was not liked by me.
- (c) I do not like being told by the people.
- (d) People don't like telling me what to do.

108. The meeting has been called off by the chairman.

- (a) The chairman called off the meeting.
- (b) The chairman has called off the meeting.
- (c) The chairman is calling off the meeting.
- (d) The chairman had called off the meeting.

109. The police arrested 200 students on the University campus.

- (a) 200 students had been arrested on the University campus by the police.
- (b) 200 students has been arrested by the police on the University campus.
- (c) 200 students were arrested by the police on the University campus.
- (d) 200 students are arrested on the University campus by the police.

110. Why do you like him so much ?

- (a) Why has he been liked so much by you ?
- (b) Why was he liked by you so much?
- (c) Why is he liked by you so much ?
- (d) Why he is liked by you so much ?

111. The invitation cards will be sent today.

- (a) They will sent the invitation cards today.
- (b) They will have sent the invitation cards today.
- (c) They will send the invitation cards today.
- (d) They will be sending the invitation cards today.

112. She has baked several cakes for her friends.

- (a) She has several cakes to be baked for her friends.
- (b) Her friends had several cakes baked by her.
- (c) Several cakes have been baked by her for her friends.
- (d) Her friends baked several cakes for her.

113. We believe that God gives us misery.

- (a) It was believed that God gave us misery.
- (b) It has been believed that God gives us misery.
- (c) It is believed that God gives us misery.
- (d) It is a belief that God gives us misery.

114. A lot of saplings have been planted by the chief guest.

- (a) The chief guest is planting a lot of saplings.
- (b) The chief guest has planted a lot of saplings.

Passive Voice

- (c) The chief guest have planted a lot of sapling.
- (d) The chief guest has been planting a lot of saplings.

115. The Prime Minister has discussed the matter with the other ministers.

- (a) The matter was discussed by the Prime Minister with the other ministers.
- (b) The matter is discussed- by the Prime Minister with the other ministers.
- (c) The matter had been discussed by the Prime Minister with the other ministers.
- (d) The matter has been discussed by the Prime Minister with the other ministers.

116. The Principal will meet the students this evening.

- (a) The students will be met by the Principal this evening.
- (b) The students could be met by the Principal this evening. .
- (c) The students would be met by the Principal this evening.
- (d) The students will be meeting the Principal this evening. .

117. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President.

- (a) The President “of India appointed the Chief Justice.
- (b) The President appoints the Chief Justice of India.
- (c) The President appointed the Chief Justice of India.
- (d) The appointment order of the Chief Justice of India was given by the President.

118. A meeting was convened by the Principal.

- (a) The Principal convened a meeting.
- (b) The Principal was convening a meeting.
- (c) The Principal has convened a meeting
- (d) The Principal is convening a meeting.

119. Someone has stolen my suitcase.

- (a) My suitcase is stolen by someone.
- (b) Someone has been stolen my suitcase.
- (c) My suitcase has someone been stolen.
- (d) My suitcase has been stolen by someone.

120. Anu is interviewing Radhika and Sarath Kumar.

- (a) Radhika and Sarath Kumar are being interviewed by Anu.
- (b) Radhika and Sarath Kumar are interviewing Anu.
- (c) Radhika and Sarath Kumar were interviewed by Anu.
- (d) Radhika is being interviewed by Sarath Kumar and Ami.

121. Our task had been completed before sunset.

- (a) We completed our task before sunset.
- (b) We have completed our task before sunset.
- (c) We complete our task before sunset.
- (d) We had completed our task before sunset.

122. The boy laughed at the beggar.

- (a) The beggar was laughed by the boy.
- (b) The beggar was being laughed by the boy.

- (c) The beggar was being laughed at by the boy.
- (d) The beggar was laughed at by the boy.

123. The government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme in Jharkhand.

- (a) A massive tribal welfare programme is launched by the government in Jharkhand.
- (b) A massive tribal welfare programme has been launched by the government in Jharkhand.
- (c) Jharkhand government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.
- (d) The government in Jharkhand has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.

124. The boys were playing cricket.

- (a) Cricket had been played by the boys.
- (b) Cricket has been played by the boys.
- (c) Cricket was played by the boys.
- (d) Cricket was being played by the boys.

125. They drew a circle in the morning.

- (a) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning.
- (b) A circle was drawn by them in the morning.
- (c) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.
- (d) A circle has been drawing since morning.

126. They will demolish the entire block.

- (a) The entire block is being demolished.
- (b) The block may be demolished entirely.
- (c) The entire block will have to be demolished by them.
- (d) The entire block will be demolished by them.

127. The burglar destroyed several items in the room. Even the carpet has been torn.

- (a) Several items destroyed in the room by the burglar. Even the carpet he has torn.
- (b) Several items in the room were destroyed by the burglar. Even the carpet has been torn.
- (c) Including the carpet, several items in the room have been torn by the burglar.
- (d) The burglar, being destroyed several items in the room, also carpet has torn.

128. We must respect the elders.

- (a) The elders deserve respect from us.
- (b) The elders must be respected.
- (c) The elders must respected by us.
- (d) Respect the elders we must.

129. We have warned you.

- (a) You have been warned.
- (b) We have you warned.

Passive Voice

- (c) Warned you have been.
- (d) Have you been warned.

130. Has anybody answered your question ?

- (a) Your question has been answered ?
- (b) Anybody has answered your question ?
- (c) Has your question been answered ?
- (d) Have you answered your question ?

131. The shopkeeper lowered the prices.

- (a) The prices lowered the shopkeeper.
- (b) The prices were lowered by the shopkeeper.
- (c) Down went the prices.
- (d) The shopkeeper got down the prices.

132. One must keep one's promises.

- (a) One's promises are kept.
- (b) One's promises must kept.
- (c) One's promises were kept.
- (d) Promises must be kept.

133. The government has not approved the new drug for sale.

- (a) The government approval for the sale of the new drug has not been given.
- (b) The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government.
- (c) For the sale of the new drug we have not been given the approval.
- (d) The new drug was not approved by the government.

134. They have published all the details of the invention.

- (a) All the details of the invention have been published by them.
- (b) The publication of the details of invention was done by them.
- (c) All the details have been invented by the publishers.
- (d) All the inventions have been detailed by them.

135. He teaches us grammar.

- (a) Grammar was taught to us by him.
- (b) We are taught grammar by him.
- (c) Grammar will be taught to us by him.
- (d) We were teached grammar by him.

136. The manager could not accept the union leader's proposals.

- (a) The union leader's proposals could not be accepted by the manager.
- (b) The union leader's proposals were not accepted by the manager.
- (c) The union leader's proposals will not be accepted by the manager.
- (d) The union leader's proposals would not be accepted by the manager.

137. Prepare yourself for the worst.

- (a) You be prepared for the worst.
- (b) The worst should be prepared by yourself.

Join Now

Click Here



Telegram



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

- (c) Be prepared for the worst.
- (d) For the worst, preparation should be made by you.

138. Please shut the door and go to sleep.

- (a) The door is to be shut and you are to go to sleep.
- (b) Let the door be shut and you be asleep.
- (c) You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep.
- (d) The door is to be shut and you are requested to sleep.

139. Small strokes fell great oaks.

- (a) Great oaks are fallen by small oaks.
- (b) Great oaks are felled by small oaks.
- (c) Great oaks are fell by small oaks.
- (d) Great oaks were fallen by small oaks.

140. We must take care of all living species on Earth.

- (a) All living species on Earth are taken care of by us.
- (b) All living species on Earth must be taken care of by us.
- (c) All living species on Earth had been taken care of by us.
- (d) All living species on Earth will be taken care of by us.

141. People call him a fool.

- (a) He has been called a fool.
- (b) He is called a fool by the people.
- (c) The people have been calling him a fool.
- (d) We all people have called him a fool.

142. It is being read by us.

- (a) We are reading it.
- (b) It will be read by us.
- (c) We can read it.
- (d) We have to read it.

143. He had committed a mistake.

- (a) A mistake had committed by him.
- (b) A mistake was committed by him.
- (c) A mistake had been committed by him.
- (d) A mistake has been committed by him.

144. The most useful training of my career was given to me by my boss.

- (a) My boss has been giving me the most useful training of my career.
- (b) My boss gives me the most useful training.
- (c) My boss is giving me the most useful training.
- (d) My boss gave me the most useful training of my career.

145. We have decided to open a new branch.

- (a) To open a new branch was decided by us.
- (b) To be opened a new branch has been decided.

Passive Voice

- (c) It has been decided to open a new branch.
- (d) It may be decided to open a new branch by us.

146. The loan will be sanctioned by the bank.

- (a) The bank sanctioned the loan.
- (b) The bank is going to sanction the loan.
- (c) The bank would sanction the loan.
- (d) The bank will sanction the loan.

147. Paint the windows.

- (a) Windows should be painted.
- (b) Let the windows be painted.
- (c) Let be the windows painted.
- (d) Windows are let to be painted.

148. The traitors should be shot dead.

- (a) They should have shot the traitors dead.
- (b) They shall shoot the traitors dead.
- (c) They should shoot the traitors dead.
- (d) They shot the traitors dead.

149. Rahul is teaching the children in the slum areas.

- (a) The children in the slum areas are taught by Rahul.
- (b) The children are taught by Rahul in the slum area.
- (c) In the slum areas the children are learning from Rahul.
- (d) The children in the slum areas are being taught by Rahul.

150. One cannot expect children to understand these problems.

- (a) Children cannot be expected to understand these problems.
- (b) Children to understand these problems cannot be expected.
- (c) Children cannot be expected to be understood these problems.
- (d) To understand these problems cannot be expected from children by one.

151. Why did she break the garden wall ?

- (a) Why the garden wall was broken by her?
- (b) Why had the garden wall been broken by her ?
- (c) Why was the garden wall broken by her?
- (d) Why will the garden wall be broken by her ?

152. The students were laughing at the old man.

- (a) The old man was being laughed at by the students.
- (b) The old man was laughed at by the students.
- (c) The old man was being laughed by the students.
- (d) The old man is laughing at the students.

153. He admonished her for the error.

- (a) She was admonished by him for the error.
- (b) She has been admonished by him for the error.

- (c) She would be admonished by him for the error.
- (d) She is admonished by him for the error.

154. Can we send this big parcel by air ?

- (a) Can this big parcel be sent by air?
- (b) Can this big parcel sent by air ?
- (c) Could this big parcel be sent by air?
- (d) Could this big parcel sent by us by air?

155. The boys saved many elders from drowning.

- (a) Many elders are saved from drowning by the boys.
- (b) Many elders are being saved from drowning by the boys,
- (c) Many elders were saved from drowning by the boys.
- (d) Many elders have .been saved from drowning by the boys.

156. He was refused admittance.

- (a) The guards refuse him admittance.
- (b) The guards refused him for admittance.
- (c) The guards have refused him admittance.
- (d) The guards refused him admittance.

157. You will be taken care of by me.

- (a) I will be taking care of you.
- (b) I would take care of you.
- (c) I will take care of you.
- (d) I will being take care of you.

158. Promises should be kept.

- (a) You must keep the promises.
- (b) We must keep their promises.
- (c) Kept the promises.
- (d) One should keep one's promises.

159. Circumstances forced him to resign his post.

- (a) Circumstances make him to resign his post.
- (b) He was forced to resign his post.
- (c) He is forced to resign his post.
- (d) He is forced and resigned his post.

160. He would have written this essay in time.

- (a) The essay was written on time.
- (b) This essay would have been written by him in time.
- (c) The essay was written by him in
- (d) He wrote the essay on time.

161. I give alms to the poor on Saturdays.

- (a) Alms are given to the poor by me on Saturdays.
- (b) Alms is given to the poor by me on Saturdays.

Passive Voice

- (c) Alms are given to the poors by me on Saturdays.
- (d) Alms were given to the poor by me on Saturdays.

162. God helps the brave.

- (a) The brave is helped by God
- (b) The brave are helped by God
- (c) The brave are help by God
- (d) The brave helped by God

163. I haven't read Three Musketeers.

- (a) Three Musketeers have not been read by me.
- (b) Three Musketeers has not been read by me.
- (c) Three Musketeers has been not read by me.
- (d) Three Musketeers has not been readed by me.

164. I am going to buy new spectacles tomorrow.

- (a) New spectacles are going to be bought by me tomorrow.
- (b) New spectacles is going to be bought by me tomorrow.
- (c) New spectacles are being bought by me tomorrow.
- (d) New spectacles are to be bought by me tomorrow.

165. Our mothers use tongs while making chapaties.

- (a) Tongs are used by our mothers while making chapaties.
- (b) Tongs is used by our mothers while making chapaties.
- (c) Tongs are used by our mothers while chapaties are being made.
- (d) Tongs are use by our mothers while making chapaties.

166. I play Billiards during my free time.

- (a) Billiards are played by me during my free time.
- (b) Billiards were played by me during my free time.
- (c) Billiards are being played by me during my free time.
- (d) Billiards is played by me during my free time.

167. Have the car painted black.

- (a) Paint the car black.
- (b) I have painted the car black.
- (c) Get someone to paint the car black .
- (d) Black has been painted by the car.

168. Who has stolen my binoculars?

- (a) By whom my binoculars have been stolen?
- (b) By whom have my binoculars been stolen?
- (c) By whom has my binoculars been stolen?
- (d) By whom my binoculars has been stolen?

169. He has been arrested and sent to jail.

- (a) The police arrested him and the court sent him to jail.
- (b) The police has arrested him and the court have sent him to jail.

- (c) The police have arrested him and the court has sent him to jail.
- (d) The police has arrested him and the court has sent him to jail.

170. Anna and his team hope to fight corruption with Jan Lokpal Bill.

- (a) It is hoped by Anna and his team that they would fight corruption by Jan Lokpal Bill .
- (b) To fight corruption is been hoped by Anna and his team by Jan Lokpal Bill.
- (c) To fight corruption was being hoped by Anna and his team by Jan Lokpal Bill.
- (d) To fight corruption is being hoping by Anna and his team by Jan Lokpal Bill.

171. The Greeks expected to conquer Carthage.

- (a) People expected the Greeks to conquer Carthage.
- (b) It was expected by the Greeks to conquer Carthage.
- (c) To conquer Carthage was expected by the Greeks.
- (d) Carthage was expected to be conquered by the Greeks.

172. Rome was not built in a day.

- (a) They did not build Rome in a day.
- (b) They could not build Rome in a day.
- (c) The Romans did not build Rome in a day.
- (d) They have not built Rome in a day.

173. The ship is being taken to safe water by the Captain and not his crew.

- (a) The Captain and not his crew is taking the ship to safe water.
- (b) The Captain and not his crew are taking the ship to safe water.
- (c) The Captain and not his crew have taken the ship to safe water.
- (d) The Captain and not his crew is being taking the ship to safe water.

174. Strong Anti-Corruption law is liked by neither the Central Government nor the State Governments.

- (a) Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments likes strong Anti-Corruption law.
- (b) Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments like strong Anti-Corruption law.
- (c) Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments liked strong Anti-Corruption law.
- (d) Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments are liking strong Anti-Corruption law.

175. If you cannot change the master, you cannot change the destiny.

- (a) The destiny cannot be changed if masters cannot change.
- (b) The destiny could not be changed if masters cannot be changed.
- (c) The destiny cannot change if masters cannot be changed.
- (d) The destiny cannot be changed if masters cannot be changed.

Passive Voice

176. The curd smelt sour.

- (a) The curd is sour when smelt.
- (b) The curd was sour when it was smelling.
- (c) The curd was sour when it was smelt.
- (d) The curd is sour when it was smelt.

177. People are not going to tolerate Government's despotism.

- (a) Government's despotism is not going to be tolerated by people.
- (b) Government's despotism was not going to be tolerated by people.
- (c) Government's despotism is not being tolerated by people.
- (d) Government's despotism is not to be tolerated by people.

178. He is writing a letter.

- (a) A letter is being written by him.
- (b) A letter is written by him.
- (c) A letter has been written by him.
- (d) Let a letter be written by him.

179. The man cut the tree into thin strips.

- (a) The tree was cut into thin strips by the man.
- (b) The tree cut itself into thin strips by the man.
- (c) The tree has cut into thin strips by the man.
- (d) The tree can be cut into thin strips by the man.

180. My father gave me a hundred rupee note yesterday.

- (a) A hundred rupee note was given to me by my father yesterday.
- (b) A hundred rupee note was being given to me by my father.
- (c) A hundred rupee note had been given to me by my father.
- (d) Yesterday, my father was given a hundred rupee note by me.

181. The pilot landed the plane safely.

- (a) The plane had been landed safely by the pilot.
- (b) The plane was landed safely by the pilot.
- (c) The plane has been landed safely by the pilot.
- (d) The plane was to be landed safely by the pilot.

182. Abha sent me a card.

- (a) A card will be send to me by Abha.
- (b) A card was sent to me by Abha.
- (c) A card will be sent to me by Abha.
- (d) A card is sent to me by Abha.

183. He will never forget it.

- (a) It will never be forgotten by him.
- (b) It can never be forgotten by him.
- (c) It should never be forgotten by him.
- (d) It may never be forgotten by him.

184. Let not his insulting words be minded.

- (a) Don't be insulted his words.
- (b) Don't mind his insulting words.
- (c) Don't insult him with his words.
- (d) Do mind his insulting words.

185. The students have been punished by the teacher for negligence of duty.

- (a) The teacher has punished the students for negligence of duty.
- (b) The teacher had punished the students for negligence of duty.
- (c) The teacher punished the students for negligence of duty.
- (d) The teacher have punished the students for negligence of duty.

186. The storm has destroyed twelve houses.

- (a) Twelve houses had been destroyed by the storm.
- (b) Twelve houses have been destroyed by the storm.
- (c) Twelve houses were destroyed by the storm.
- (d) Twelve houses have been stormed.

187. She is reading a novel.

- (a) A novel is being read by her.
- (b) A novel has been read by her.
- (c) A novel is read by her.
- (d) A novel was being read by her.

188. The whole village was ravaged by the man-eater.

- (a) The man-eater ravages the whole village.
- (b) The whole village is ravaged by the man-eater.
- (c) The man-eater ravaged the whole village.
- (d) The whole village is being ravaged by the man-eater.

189. The purity of justice is maintained by the reports of proceedings in the law courts.

- (a) The law courts maintain purity of justice in the reports of the proceedings.
- (b) The reports of the proceedings in the law courts maintain the purity of justice.
- (c) Pure justice is maintained in the proceedings of the law courts.
- (d) The maintenance of justice is pure in the proceedings of the law courts.

190. Newton wrote this letter yesterday.

- (a) Yesterday was written letter by Newton.
- (b) This letter is written by Newton Yesterday.
- (c) This letter was written by Newton yesterday.
- (d) This letter was wrote by Newton yesterday.

Passive Voice

191. An awareness is being created among the people by the Government about the importance of trees.

- (a) The Government is creating an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
- (b) The Government are creating an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
- (c) The Government creates an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
- (d) The Government created an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.

192. Ads on TV increase the sale of any commodity.

- (a) The sale of any commodity is being increased by ads on TV.
- (b) The sale of any commodity are increased by ads on TV.
- (c) The sale of any commodity are being increased by ads on TV.
- (d) The sale of any commodity is increased by ads on TV.

193. The Indian Government is encouraging the Europeans to visit India.

- (a) The Europeans are encouraged by the Indian Government to visit India.
- (b) The Europeans are encouraging by the Indian Government to visit India.
- (c) The Europeans are being encouraged by the Indian Government to visit India.
- (d) The Europeans is being encouraged by the Indian Government to visit India.

194. He handed her a chair.

- (a) She was handed a chair by him.
- (b) He handed a chair to her.
- (c) He will hand a chair to her.
- (d) A chair will be handed to her by him.

195. Call the police at once.

- (a) Let the police be called at once.
- (b) The police was to be called at once.
- (c) The police is to be called at once.
- (d) Let the police called at once.

196. Post the letter.

- (a) The letter is posted.
- (b) The letter was posted.
- (c) Let the letter be posted.
- (d) The letter will be posted.

197. Who painted it?

- (a) It was painted?
- (b) Was it painted?
- (c) Had it been painted by?
- (d) By whom was it painted?

Answer key

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (c)	6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (b)
10. (b)	11. (a)	12. (c)	13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (a)	16. (b)	17. (a)	18. (b)
19. (c)	20. (a)	21. (a)	22. (c)	23. (b)	24. (b)	25. (b)	26. (a)	27. (b)
28. (a)	29. (d)	30. (a)	31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (a)	36. (d)
37. (c)	38. (a)	39. (d)	40. (a)	41. (d)	42. (c)	43. (c)	44. (b)	45. (b)
46. (d)	47. (a)	48. (b)	49. (c)	50. (b)	51. (d)	52. (a)	53. (c)	54. (a)
55. (a)	56. (a)	57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (c)	60. (d)	61. (b)	62. (a)	63. (a)
64. (b)	65. (b)	66. (b)	67. (a)	68. (b)	69. (b)	70. (a)	71. (a)	72. (b)
73. (d)	74. (a)	75. (a)	76. (c)	77. (c)	78. (b)	79. (d)	80. (c)	81. (c)
82. (a)	83. (c)	84. (b)	85. (a)	86. (c)	87. (b)	88. (c)	89. (c)	90. (a)
91. (c)	92. (c)	93. (c)	94. (d)	95. (c)	96. (c)	97. (a)	98. (d)	99. (a)
100. (a)	101. (c)	102. (d)	103. (a)	104. (b)	105. (b)	106. (b)	107. (a)	108. (b)
109. (c)	110. (c)	111. (c)	112. (c)	113. (c)	114. (b)	115. (d)	116. (a)	117. (b)
118. (a)	119. (d)	120. (a)	121. (d)	122. (d)	123. (b)	124. (d)	125. (b)	126. (d)
127. (b)	128. (b)	129. (a)	130. (c)	131. (b)	132. (d)	133. (b)	134. (a)	135. (b)
136. (a)	137. (c)	138. (c)	139. (b)	140. (b)	141. (b)	142. (a)	143. (c)	144. (d)
145. (c)	146. (d)	147. (b)	148. (c)	149. (d)	150. (a)	151. (c)	152. (a)	153. (a)
154. (a)	155. (c)	156. (d)	157. (c)	158. (d)	159. (b)	160. (b)	161. (a)	162. (b)
163. (b)	164. (a)	165. (a)	166. (d)	167. (c)	168. (b)	169. (c)	170. (a)	171. (b)
172. (c)	173. (a)	174. (b)	175. (d)	176. (c)	177. (a)	178. (a)	179. (a)	180. (a)
181. (b)	182. (b)	183. (a)	184. (b)	185. (a)	186. (b)	187. (a)	188. (c)	189. (b)
190. (c)	191. (a)	192. (d)	193. (c)	194. (a)	195. (a)	196. (c)	197. (d)	

संज्ञक शब्दों का अर्थ

16. (a) नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि इससे वाक्य का ये अर्थ निकलता है कि ये उम्मीद की जा रही थी कि Spain वर्ल्ड कप जीतेगी। Question 16. में ये स्पष्ट है कि Spain को वर्ल्ड कप जीतने की उम्मीद थी। अतः उत्तर (b) होगा जिसका अर्थ Question 16 के अर्थ से मेल खाता है।
18. (b) वाक्य में 'Have' Causative Verb है। यहाँ कार्य किया नहीं करवाया जा रहा है। अतः (b) उपयुक्त उत्तर होगा।
32. (b) 'The brave' plural common noun है। अगर brave, poor, rich इत्यादि जैसे adjectives के पहले article 'the' का प्रयोग किया जाए तो वह plural common noun बन जाता है एवं plural verb के साथ आता है।
35. (a) जब Passive Voice में 'by + sub' का उल्लेख नहीं हो तो इसका अर्थ है कि कर्ता सामान्यतः उस कार्य की करता है जिसका उल्लेख करना जरूरी नहीं। अतः उत्तर (a) होगा।
39. (d) अगर 'to read' के स्थान पर 'to be read' का प्रयोग किया जाए तो 'by + sub' का option खुल जाता है जबकि 'to read' का sub. 'I' का उल्लेख पहले हो चुका है। अतः 'to read' का ही प्रयोग करना उपयुक्त होगा।
161. (a) Alms (दान) Plural Noun है। अतः Plural verb 'are' का प्रयोग करें।
164. (a) Spectacles plural noun है। अतः spectacles के साथ 'are' का प्रयोग होगा।
165. (a) Tongs plural noun है। अतः tongs के साथ plural verb 'are' का प्रयोग होगा।
166. (d) Billiards form से plural है परन्तु एक खेल का नाम है। अतः अर्थ से singular है। अतः singular verb 'is' का प्रयोग होगा।
167. (c) वाक्य Passive voice में है और वाक्य में Causative verb 'have' का प्रयोग है। अतः Sub (कर्ता) के स्थान पर someone का उल्लेख है।

Passive Voice

168. (b) Binoculars plural noun है। अतः binoculars के साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होगा।
169. (c) Police plural noun है। अतः plural के साथ plural verb का प्रयोग होगा।
171. (b) वाक्य 16 की व्याख्या देखें।
173. (a) जब दो subjects को 'and not' से जोड़ा जाता है तो verb 1st sub के अनुसार प्रयुक्त होता है। अतः 'the captain' के अनुसार verb 'is' का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।
174. (b) जब दो sub को 'neither.....nor' से जोड़ा जाता है तो verb नजदीक वाले subject के अनुसार प्रयुक्त होता है। अतः verb 'State Governments' (Plural noun) के अनुसार प्रयुक्त होगा।

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) The officers/ (b) who were on inspection in this factory / (c) were discovered many discrepancies. / (d) No error.
2. (a) The teacher asked / (b) the students whether they could/ (c) tell the name of the man who had been invented steam engine. / (d) No error.
3. (a) He held a bomb / (b) in his hand which was totally hiding / (c) in the long cloak that he was wearing. / (d) No error.
4. (a) I was surprise / (b) at his brazenness/ (c) as he was considered an obedient student / (d) No error.
5. (a) Had the police not/ (b) reached here / (c) on time, the traders would have robbed . / (d) No error.
6. (a) He seriously wounded / (b) during the cross fire and / (c) was rushed to hospital / (d) No error.
7. (a) Police Officers sent / (b) to the theatre and every nook and corner / (c) was thoroughly checked. / (d) No error.
8. (a) When the minister was shot dead,/ (b) people were run here and there / (c) to save themselves. / (d) No error.
9. (a) Mother's milk / (b) cannot substituted by / (c) any thing else./ (d) No error.
10. (a) When the thief broke into their house / (b) they raised a hue and cry / (c) and the thief caught immediately by the people. / (d) No error
11. (a) The city / (b) was tore / (c) by riots./ (d) No error.
12. (a) It was suggested / (b) by him that the baby / (c) should be immediately taken care. / (d) No error.
13. (a) The truck driver was accused / (b) the lady for walking / (c) in the middle of the road./ (d) No error.
14. (a) Some passengers / (b) were flew/ (c) to Paris on the last trip./ (d) No error.
15. (a) By the time he arrived, / (b) everybody had / (c) been gone./ (d) No error.
16. (a) I am extremely annoyed / (b) by/ (c) the mismanagement./ (d) No error.
17. (a) The mall was / (b) engulfed/ (c) by the fire/ (d) No error.
18. (a) It believed earlier / (b) that the sun/ (c) revolved round the earth./ (d) No error.
19. (a) As she was wearing / (b) skimpy clothes/ (c) she was stared./ (d) No error.

20. (a) You behave in such / (b) a weird manner that / (c) everybody disgusted with you. / (d) No error.
21. (a) Ten mangoes / (b) are contained / (c) by this box. / (d) No error.
22. (a) A gang of robbers were arrested / (b) by the police / (c) last night near the island. / (d) No error.
23. (a) The streets of Rome / (b) were thronged / (c) by the common people. / (d) No error.
24. (a) Everyone says that / (b) he born / (c) of poor parents. / (d) No error.
25. (a) The ship sank / (b) and everyone / (c) aboard drowned. / (d) No error.
26. (a) If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations, (b) they will be stopped, ticketed / (c) and have to pay a fine. / (d) No error
27. (a) There will be no more supplies / (b) unless all arrears of payment / (c) were cleared by next Monday. / (d) No error
28. (a) The news of his father's death / (b) was not declared / (c) so far. / (d) No error

Answers with Explanation

1. (c) 'were' हटा दें। वाक्य 'Past Indefinite' के Active Voice में है। अतः V_2 का प्रयोग होगा न कि 'were + V_3 ' का।
2. (c) 'been' हटा है। वाक्य Active Voice में है। अतः 'had + V_3 ' का प्रयोग होगा न कि 'had + been + V_3 ' जिसका प्रयोग Past Perfect Tense के Passive Voice में होता है।
3. (b) 'hiding' को 'hidden' में परिवर्तित करें। 'which was totally hiding' का अर्थ होगा जो सम्पूर्ण रूप से छिप रहा था। 'which was totally hidden' का अर्थ है जो 'सम्पूर्ण रूप से छिपा हुआ था'।
4. (a) 'Surprise' को 'surprised' में परिवर्तित करें Passive Voice में Main Verb हमेशा V_3 form में होना चाहिए।
5. (c) 'would have' के बाद 'been' का प्रयोग करें। 'traders would have robbed' का अर्थ है 'traders' ने लूट किया होता। वाक्य को अर्थपूर्ण बनाने के लिए 'traders would have been robbed' का प्रयोग करें जिसका अर्थ होगा 'traders' लूट लिए गये होते।
6. (a) 'He was seriously wounded' का प्रयोग करें 'He wounded' का अर्थ होगा। 'उसने घायल कर दिया। 'He was wounded' का अर्थ होगा 'वह घायल हो गया'।
7. (a) 'sent' के पहले 'were' का प्रयोग करें।
8. (b) 'were run' को 'ran' में परिवर्तित करें।
9. (b) Cannot के बाद 'be' का प्रयोग करें। Passive Voice में 'Cannot + be + V_3 ' का प्रयोग होगा।
10. (c) 'thief was caught' का प्रयोग करें। 'thief caught' का अर्थ निकलेगा 'चोर ने पकड़ लिया' जबकि होना चाहिए 'चोर पकड़ा गया'।
11. (b) 'was' के साथ V_3 का प्रयोग होगा अगर वाक्य passive voice में है तो। अतः torn (tear का V_3 form) का प्रयोग करें।
12. (c) 'Care' के बाद 'of' का प्रयोग करें। Passive Voice में 'Preposition' का ध्यान रखें।
13. (a) यहाँ 'truck driver' subject है। अतः 'was' हटा दें। वाक्य passive voice में नहीं है।
14. (b) 'were' के बाद V_3 का प्रयोग करें। 'fly' का V_3 form 'flown' होता है।
15. (c) 'been' हटा दें।
16. (b) 'by' को 'at' में परिवर्तित करें। 'annoyed' के साथ 'at' का प्रयोग होता है अगर 'something' का उल्लेख हो। Eg- 'annoyed at the mismanagement.' अगर 'someone' का प्रयोग हो तो 'annoyed' के साथ 'with' का प्रयोग होगा। Eg- 'annoyed with you'.



Telegram

Join Now

Click Here



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

4

NARRATION

CHAPTER

Narration ক'রে ইমতহত **Direct** তৈর্যত **Indirect Speech** তপোক্রিম

DIRECT SPEECH

➤ কা ব ক্বলৌ জিম বি চয়জহরু ব স্ব জহরুই ব ক্বম ব ক্বক্রি শব ড তপক্মে, ম ব রু'ী হৌ জস ব ঘ টক্কহল্লয় **Direct Speech** ব জ' হহ জুত

কেতরু Ram says, " I work hard ."
Reporting Verb Reported Speech

INDIRECT SPEECH

➤ কা ব ক্বলৌ জিম বি চয়জহরু ক্ব ত ক্ব প্র ক্বশ' ক্বক সিতবস অতক্মে, ম ব ঘ' হৌ জস ব ক্বহল্লয় **Indirect Speech** ব জ' হহ জুত

কেতরু Ram says that he works hard.

ASSERTIVE SENTENCES : ক্ব হ'হ তপক্কত

- (1) He says, "I work hard." (Direct Speech)
- He says that he works hard. (Indirect speech)

ASSERTIVE SENTENCES DIRECT to INDIRECT SPEECH esa ifjorZu djus ds fu:e

- (1) **Comma** ইয় **inverted commas** তব হল্লু হ'ক' ক্ব **Conjunction 'that'** ব হ'ী ক্ব ব চুু
- (2) **Pronoun** মক স'টই বই ব্র উহ' ডে অতক্মে ব ম ব চুু

S O N	Sub	Obj	No
1 2 3	1 st Person	2 nd Person	3 rd Person
	I, we	you	he, she, it, they

বহুক 1. He says, " **I** work hard"
sub. 1st Person
 according to changes to
 He says that **he** works hard.

(2) CHANGE OF MODALS

- shall/will → should / would
- may → might
- can → could

(3) CHANGE IN TIME AND PLACE

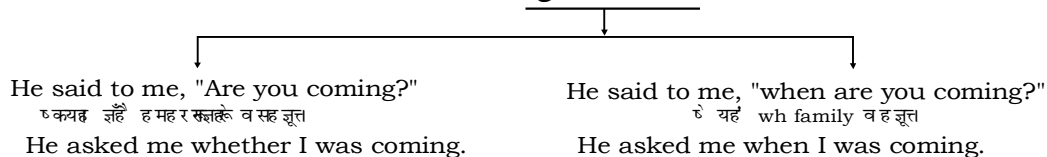
today → that day, tomorrow → the next day, yesterday → the previous day/
 the day before, tonight → that night, Last → the previous, here → there,
 this → that, these → those, ago → before, now → then.

Examples

1. She said, "I cannot help you at this time."
She said that she couldn't help me at that time.
2. He said to me, "I shall come to meet you tomorrow."
He told me that he would come to meet me the next day.
3. Ram said, "I haven't taken any exam this year but I intend to take two exams the next year"
Ram said that he hadn't taken any exam that year but he intended to take two exams the next year.
4. He said, "Virtue is its own reward"
He said that virtue is its own reward यही phrase है
5. Our teacher said, "We have to finish this work today as we know that tomorrow never comes."
Our teacher said that we had to finish that work that day as we know that tomorrow never comes.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (i.z 'ukRed okD;)

Questions



INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

- (1) 'Said to' व asked, questioned, enquired, interrogated जैसे वटि र कू धियसिख व घूकू
- (2) Question mark (?) व full stop (.) र कू धियसिख व घूकू
- (3) यल्ले व हformation interrogative र तल्लहूँ वी हिये helping verb व हनी कू subject त कल्ले जल्लहूँ
- (4) Tense, pronoun जैसे वटि र रूपकले, मतव उहध उअल्लहूँ
- (5) वध डयध त सवयअतल्ले इतउअल्ले इतर सटि ह कहे व सह जल्लहूँ conjunction 'if' उध 'whether' व ह नी कू व घूकू 'wh family' व रे यह र कू सल्ले conjunction सपधअल्ले र तल्लहूँ

Narration

Examples-

1. He said to me, "Do you know me?"
He asked me if I knew him.
2. She said to him, "What are you doing now?"
She asked him what he was doing then.
3. He said to him, "Did you intend to come with me?"
He asked him if he had intended to come with him.
4. He said to her, "Haven't you seen this movie?"
He asked her if she hadn't seen that movie.
5. He said to her, "Madam, can I help you?"
She said, "no"
He asked her respectfully if he could help her.
She answered in the negative.
6. He said to me, "When will the train arrive?"
He enquired of me when the train would arrive

Explanation to sentence 5:

5. 'बच **Direct Speech** हेरु Sir/Madam / Your Honour केरु डरु डरु तु भुँ शरुन हरी कू जकरुसरु
Indirect Speech ररुसरुसरु हटकरु हेरु **'respectfully'** डरुट व हरी कू व डूकरु
➤ 'खरु म' बच **Dear / Darling / My beloved** केरु ररुपरुडरुस तु भुँ शरुन हरी कू जकरुसरुसरु गसरुसु खरु ड
'lovingly' उभरु **'affectionately'** डरुट व हरी कू व डूकरु
➤ 'बच कयड **'yes'** जकरुसरुसरु **answered in the affirmative** व हरी कू व डूकरु हेरु 'बच कयड **'No'** जकरुसरुसरु
'answered in the Negative' व हरी कू व डूकरु

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES (vkKklwpd okD;)

He said to me, "Go away."
He ordered me to go away.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES dks **DIRECT** ls **INDIRECT SPEECH** esa ifjorZu dju; ds fu;e

1. **'Said to'** व हकरुसरुसरु वरुं मे: हेरु **ordered / requested/ forbade / suggested** पैरु हेरु ररु वरुसरुसरु व डूकरु
2. Conjunction **'to'** व हरी कू व डूकरु
3. **'To'** वरुस हेरु **V₁** हेरु जूट
4. **Tense, pronoun** पैरु हेरु ररुसरुसरुसरु मरुत उहभरु डेरुसरुसरुसरु

Examples-

1. She said to me, "Do not come here"
She forbade me to come there.
or
She ordered me not to come there.
2. He said, "call the first witness now."
He ordered them to call the first witness then.
3. She said, "Spread the clothes in the sunlight and do not wash anything else."
She ordered him to spread the clothes in the sunlight and not to wash anything else.
4. The captain said to the soldiers, "Stand at ease."
The captain commanded the soldiers to stand at ease.
5. My mother said to me, "Help others but do not expect anything in return."
My mother advised me to help others but not to expect anything in return."

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES (foLe;kfncks/d okD;)

She said, "Alas! I am undone."

She exclaimed with sorrow that she was undone.

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES **IN** DIRECT **INDIRECT SPEECH** esa ifjorZu dju ds fu;e

- (a) **Said + Alas !** $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with sorrow.**
Said + Hurray ! $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with joy**
Said + Fi ! / Ugh ! $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with despise/disgust.**
Said + Wow ! $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with joy.**
Said + Oh ! $\xrightarrow{\text{changes to}}$ **exclaimed with surprise / regret.**
- Conjunction **'that'** वहाँ की वचक
- Tense, pronoun** जैसे वचक र सपकमे, मतव उहभ डे अमरकूरु

Examples:

- She said, "Hurray ! we have won this match."
She exclaimed with joy that they had won that match.
- She said, "How beautiful is the rain!"
She exclaimed with joy that the rain was very beautiful.
- He said, "Bravo ! you have done well."
He applauded him saying that he had done well
- She said, "What a pleasant surprise!"
She exclaimed that it was a pleasant surprise.

OPTATIVE SENTENCES (bPNk1wpd okD;)

He said, "May God bless you."

He prayed that God might bless me.

OPTATIVE SENTENCES **IN** DIRECT **INDIRECT SPEECH** esa ifjofrZr dju ds fu;e

- 'Said'** वचक **'wished'** वचक **'prayed'** रकू ध्यसिख वचक
- Conjunction 'that'** वहाँ की वचक
- Tense, pronoun** जैसे वचक र सपे: रकू ध्यसिख वचक

Examples:

- She said, "May, God pardon him."
She prayed that God might pardon him.
- They said, "long live the king."
They prayed that the king might live long.

Narration

भेता -उतहरं यपछसकतं ?

1. **Need not, used to, would rather, would better, had rather, had better** र खरु हकृतं वियस्ता मसजसकतं जूत
केरू He said, "I used to go to school by bus."
He said that he used to go to school by bus.
2. **इआपस्त continuous** सपषकृत time clause हकृत के कसे हकृत सपषकृतये, मत्र र'तर सृषी
केरू He said to me, "While I was studying, you were playing."
He told me that while he was studying, I was playing.
3. **इआपस्त indefinite tense** सपषकृत time clause हकृत के कसे हकृत सपषकृतये, मत्र र'तर सृषी
केरू He said, "When I met him, he was playing."
He said that when he met him, he was playing.
4. **वक्रतपस्त indefinite** सपषकृत simultaneous actions हकृत के कसे हकृत सपषकृतये, मत्र र'तर सृषी
केरू She said, "I prepared the tea and he fried the chips."
She said that she prepared the tea and he fried the chips.
5. **वक्रतपस्त indefinite** सपषकृत historical : केरु कसु कतएड स कत' तर के कसे हकृत सपषकृतये, मत्र र'तर सृषी
केरू He said, "Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement."
He said that Gandhiji started the Quit India movement.
6. **Will/ shall** सपषकृतये, मत would/ should हकृत सपषकृतये सपषकृतये will/ shall सपषकृतये, मत 'should' तर्हक र सपषकृतये इआपस्त कतड' स तड प्रकसे तर के
केरू 1. He said, "I shall come tomorrow."
He said that he would come the next day.
2. She said to me, "What shall I do after the exam?"
She asked me what she should do after the exam.
7. **यसुत क नस कं के तै ? त 'सपषकृत modals** हकृतये, मत तबे तसि
केरू 1. She said, "If I get selected, I need not take any exam further."
She said that if she got selected, she would not have to take any exam further.
2. He said, "Need I send an e-mail?"
He asked me if he had to send an e-mail.
3. He said, "When I was a kid, I could not go out alone," तै जहँ 'could' व ह'पे क' मरसि व स' इ जं: ह जूत
He said that when he was a kid, he was not allowed to go out alone.
4. She said, "Rohit, you must be prudent." तै जहँ 'must' व ह'पे क' हकृत व स' इ जं: ह जूत
She ordered Rohit to be prudent.

PRACTICE SET

Directions: A sentence has been given in direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

1. **“Call the first witness”, said the Judge.**
 - (a) The judge commanded to call the first witness.
 - (b) The judge commanded them to call the first witness.
 - (c) The judge commanded that the first witness be called.
 - (d) The judge commanded the first witness to be called.
2. **The queen said to her son, “You must go to the forest and remain there till your father calls you back.”**
 - (a) The queen ordered her son to go to the forest and remain there till his father calls him back.
 - (b) The queen told her son that he must go to the forest and remain there till his father called him back.
 - (c) The queen told his son that you must go to the forest and remain there till your father called you back.
 - (d) The queen told her son to go to the forest and remained there till his father called him back.
3. **I said to her, “All your faults will be pardoned if you confess them.”**
 - (a) I told her that all her faults will be pardoned if you confess them.
 - (b) I told her that all her faults would be pardoned if she confessed them.
 - (c) I told her that all her faults will have to be pardoned if she confessed them.
 - (d) I told her that all her faults would have to be pardoned if she confessed them.
4. **He said to Sita, “When do you intend to pay back the money you borrowed from me?”**
 - (a) He enquired Sita when did she intend to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
 - (b) He enquired Sita when she intended to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
 - (c) He enquired Sita when she intended to pay back the money she had borrowed from him.
 - (d) He enquired when Sita intended to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
5. **“Let’s give a party”, said Jaya.**
“Let’s not”, said her husband.
 - (a) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband answered in the negative.
 - (b) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband opposed the idea.
 - (c) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband contradicted her.
 - (d) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband refused.
6. **The old man of Latur said, “Alas! my only son is dead.”**
 - (a) The old man of Latur exclaimed with sorrow that his only son was dead.
 - (b) The old man of Latur told with pain that his only son was dead.

Narration

- (c) The old man of Lature expressed with anguish that his only son was dead.
(d) The old man of Latur sorrowfully narrated that his only son was dead.
- 7. She said to the girl, "Did you do this ?"**
(a) She asked the girl that she did that.
(b) She asked the girl if she did that.
(c) She asked the girl if she had done that.
(d) She told the girl that she had done that.
- 8. "Many happy returns of your birthday", we said.**
(a) We greeted him on his birthday.
(b) We said that many happy returns of your birthday.
(c) We wished him many happy returns of his birthday.
(d) We prayed for many happy returns of his birthday.
- 9. "Doctor", the patient cried, "please tell me how much time I have."**
(a) The patient pleaded the doctor how much time he will have.
(b) The patient exclaimed to the doctor that how much time he had.
(c) The patient pleaded with the doctor to tell him how much time he had.
(d) The patient cried to the doctor that how much time had he.
- 10. "So help me Heaven!" he cried, "I never steal again."**
(a) He wanted Heaven to help him so that he would never steal again.
(b) She exclaimed to heaven that he would never steal again.
(c) He exclaimed heaven to help him that he would never steal again.
(d) He called upon heaven to witness his resolve never to steal again.
- 11. She said, "I'll give you Rs. 100/- to keep your mouth shut."**
(a) She said that she would give him Rs. 100/- to keep his mouth shut.
(b) She offered him Rs. 100/- to keep his mouth shut.
(c) She suggested to him that she would give him Rs. 100/- to keep his mouth shut.
(d) She proposed that she would give him Rs. 100/- to keep his mouth shut.
- 12. From one of the windows of my flat I can see the Qutub Minar', said my friend.**
(a) My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutub Minar.
(b) My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he can see the Qutub Minar.
(c) My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutub Minar.
(d) My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he can see the Qutub Minar.
- 13. The teacher said to the student, "Why were you absent yesterday?"**
(a) The teacher asked the student why had been he absent the previous day.
(b) The teacher asked the student why had he been absent the previous day.
(c) The teacher informed the student that why he had been absent the next day.
(d) The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day.

- 14. The teacher said to Ashok, "I shall report the matter to the Principal if you misbehave again."**
- (a) The teacher told Ashok that he would be reporting the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.
 - (b) The teacher warned Ashok that he would report the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.
 - (c) The teacher threatened Ashok to report the matter to the Principal if he misbehave again.
 - (d) The teacher cautioned Ashok about reporting the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.
- 15. "Fi! A soldier and afraid of fighting!" said Babar.**
- (a) Babar exclaimed with surprise that a soldier should be afraid of fighting.
 - (b) Addressing a soldier, Babar cursed him that he should be afraid of fighting.
 - (c) Babar cursed the soldier who was afraid of fighting.
 - (d) Babar cursed and exclaimed that a soldier should not be afraid of fighting.
- 16. The teacher said to Ram, "Would you like to go on a trip to Kashmir?" Ram said, "Yes."**
- (a) The teacher asked if Ram would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied yes.
 - (b) The teacher asked Ram if he would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied yes.
 - (c) The teacher asked Ram if he would have like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied in the affirmative.
 - (d) The teacher asked Ram if he would like to go on a trip to Kashmir and Ram replied in the affirmative.
- 17. Everybody said, "How well she sings!"**
- (a) Everybody told us that she sings very well.
 - (b) Everybody exclaimed that she sings very well.
 - (c) Everybody exclaimed that she sang very well.
 - (d) Everybody told us that how she sang very well.
- 18. "Suppose your children go out for a nice long walk", she said.**
- (a) She proposed that his children went out for a nice long walk.
 - (b) She advised that his children go out for a nice long walk .
 - (c) She suggested that his children go out for a nice long walk.
 - (d) She suggested that his children should go out for a nice long walk.
- 19. I said, "When it gets dark, light the lantern and hang it out."**
- (a) I said that when it got dark he light the lantern and hung it out.
 - (b) I requested that when it got dark he may light the lantern and hang it out.
 - (c) I said that when it got dark he should light the lantern and hung it out.
 - (d) I said that when it got dark he should light the lantern and hang it out.
- 20. "Do as you wish, but don't come and ask me for help if you get into difficulties.", He said to me**

Narration

- (a) He told me to do as he wished or he wouldn't come and help me if I got into difficulties.
(b) He told me to do as I wished, but not to come and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.
(c) He ordered me to do as I wished, but not to come and ask him for help if I got into difficulties.
(d) He told me that unless I did as I wished he would not come and help me if I got into difficulties.
- 21. "May you live long and prosper", said the old lady to her son.**
(a) The old lady blessed her son with long life and wished him prosperity.
(b) The old lady prayed for her son's long life and prosperity.
(c) The old lady prayed for her son and said that he might live long and prosper.
(d) The old lady blessed her son and prayed for his long life and prosperity.
- 22. Socrates said, "Virtue is its own reward."**
(a) Socrates said that virtue had its own rewards.
(b) Socrates says that virtue is its own reward.
(c) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward.
(d) Socrates said that virtue was its own reward.
- 23. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"**
(a) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.
(b) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.
(c) He requested the interviewer to repeat the question.
(d) He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.
- 24. He said, "It used to be a lovely, quiet street."**
(a) He said that it used to be a lovely, quiet street.
(b) He pointed out that it had used to be a lovely, quiet street.
(c) He said that there used to be a lovely, quiet street.
(d) He inquired whether there was a lovely, quiet street.
- 25. The Prime Minister said that no one would be allowed to disturb the peace.**
(a) The Prime Minister said, "We shall not allow any one to disturb the peace."
(b) The Prime Minister said, "We would not allow any one to disturb the peace."
(c) The Prime Minister said, "No one will disturb the peace."
(d) The Prime Minister said, "No one can disturb the peace."
- 26. The spectators said, "Bravo ! Well done, players."**
(a) The spectators shouted that the players were doing very well.
(b) The spectators exclaimed with joy that the players were doing very well.
(c) The spectators applauded the players saying that they had done well.
(d) The spectators applauded the players joyfully to do well.
- 27. I said to my friend, "Good Morning.Let us go for a picnic today."**
(a) I told good morning to my friend and asked to go for a picnic that day.
(b) I wished my friend good morning and proposed that we should go for a picnic that day.
(c) I wished my friend good morning and proposed that they should go for a picnic

that day.

(d) I told good morning to my friend and suggested to go for a picnic today.

28. The new student asked the old one, "Do you know my name?"

(a) The new student asked the old one if he knew his name.

(b) The new student asked the old one that whether he knew his names.

(c) The new student asked the old one did he know his name.

(d) The new student asked the old one if he knows his name.

29. I warned her that I could no longer tolerate her coming late.

(a) I said to her, "You can no longer tolerate my coming late."

(b) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate your coming late."

(c) I said to her, "He can no longer tolerate her coming late".

(d) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate she coming late."

30. I said to my mother, "I will certainly take you to Bangalore this week."

(a) I told my mother he would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.

(b) I told my mother that I would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.

(c) I told my mother that she would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.

(d) I told to my mother that I would take you to Bangalore that week.

31. "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly!" said the mother.

(a) The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.

(b) The mother expressed that he was so clever to have solved the puzzle quickly.

(c) The mother told that he was very clever in solving the puzzle so quickly.

(d) The mother exclaimed with joy that he was clever enough to solve the puzzle so quickly.

32. He said that he went for a walk every morning.

(a) He said, "I went for a walk every morning".

(b) He said, "I go for a walk every morning".

(c) He said, "I will go for a walk morning".

(d) He said, "he went for a walk every morning".

33. I reiterated, "I don't care about the job".

(a) I reiterated I didn't care about the job.

(b) I said again and again I didn't care about the job.

(c) I reiterated that I did not care about the job.

(d) I repeatedly said that I cared about the job.

34. I said to my brother, "Let us go to some hill station for a change."

(a) I suggested to my brother that they should go to some hill station for a change.

(b) I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a change.

(c) I suggested to my brother that let us go to some hill station for a change.

(d) I suggested to my brother that let them go to some hill station for a change.

35. I wondered how many discoveries went unheeded.

(a) I said, "How many discoveries have gone unheeded?"

Narration

- (b) I said, "How many discoveries went unheeded?"
(c) I said, "Do discoveries go unheeded?"
(d) I said, "How many discoveries go unheeded?"
- 36. Gopan said to me, "Can you do these sums for me?"**
(a) Gopan asked me if I could do those sums for him.
(b) Gopan asked me if I can do those sums for him.
(c) Gopan asked me if I can do those sums for him.
(d) Gopan asked if I could do these sums for him.
- 37. The boss said, "It's time we began planning our work".**
(a) The boss said that it was time they had begun planning their work.
(b) The boss said that it was time we had began planning our work.
(c) The boss said that it was time they began planning their work.
(d) The boss said that it was time we began planning his work.
- 38. He said to the judge, "I did not commit this crime."**
(a) He told the judge that he did not commit the crime.
(b) The told the judge that he had not committed the crime.
(c) He told the judge that he had not committed that crime.
(d) He told the judge that he had not committed this crime.
- 39. Rahul said, "I will do it now or never".**
(a) Rahul said that he will do it now or never.
(b) Rahul said that he will now or never do it.
(c) Rahul said that he would do it then or never.
(d) Rahul said that he would now or never do it.
- 40. My father once said to me, "If I can't trust my people, then I don't want to be doing this."**
(a) His father once told him that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
(b) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
(c) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust my people then he didn't want to be doing that.
(d) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing this.
- 41. Doshi said to his wife, "Please select one of these necklaces."**
(a) Doshi requested his wife to select one of these necklaces.
(b) Doshi said to his wife to please select one of these necklaces.
(c) Doshi told his wife to please select one of these necklaces.
(d) Doshi requested his wife to select one of those necklaces.
- 42. He wrote in his report, "The rainfall has been scanty till now."**
(a) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till now.

- (b) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till now.
(c) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till then.
(d) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till then.
43. **“Govind,” said the manager sternly, “I command you to tell me what the old man said.”**
(a) The manager sternly commanded Govind to tell him what the old man had said.
(b) The manager commanded sternly to Govind to tell him what the old man had to say.
(c) The manager commanded Govind to tell him what the old man said.
(d) The manager told Govind to tell him what the old man said.
44. **He says, “I am going to the market now.”**
(a) He says that he is going to the market now.
(b) He said that he was going to the market then.
(c) He says that he was going to the market then.
(d) He said that he was going to the market now.
45. **She said to Rita, “Please help me with my homework.”**
(a) She requested Rita to help her in her homework.
(b) Rita requested her to help her with her homework.
(c) She requested Rita to help her with her homework.
(d) She requested Rita to help her homework.
46. **He said to me, “Do not run after money and then you will see money running after you.”**
(a) He told to me that I did not run after money and then I would see money running me.
(b) He advised me not to run after money and then I would see money running after me.
(c) He warned me not to run after money and then I will see money running after me.
(d) He warned me not to run after money and then money would run after me.
47. **He said to me, “Do you know English?”**
(a) He asked me if I did know English.
(b) He asked me if I knew English.
(c) he asked me that if I know English.
(d) He asked me if I know English.
48. **My father said to me, “Bravo! You have done well.”**
(a) My father applauded me saying that I had done well.
(b) My father applauded me saying that I have done well.
(c) My father applauded me saying that I did well.
(d) My father applauded me saying that you had done well.
49. **Tom said that he had had a strange experience the day before.**
(a) Tom said, “I have a strange experience yesterday.”

Narration

- (b) Tom said, "I have had a strange experience yesterday."
- (c) Tom said, "I had a strange experience yesterday."
- (d) Tom said, "I had had a strange experience yesterday."

50. Our teacher said to us, "I am not going to tolerate your nonsense anymore."

- (a) Our teacher warned us that she is not going to tolerate our nonsense anymore.
- (b) Our teacher warned us that she was not going to tolerate our nonsense anymore.
- (c) Our teacher told us that she was not going to be tolerate our nonsense anymore.
- (d) Our teacher said that she was not going to tolerate our nonsense anymore

51. Sheela said, "I am going to finish this work now before I start a new work tomorrow."

- (a) Sheela told me that she was going to finish that work then before she started a new work the next day.
- (b) Sheela said that she was going to finish that work then before she started a new work the next day.
- (c) Sheela said that she is going to finish that work then before she started a new work the next day.
- (d) Sheela told that she was going to finish that work then before she started a new work the next day.

52. "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" shouted her angry mother.

- (a) Her angry mother shouted and asked that she supposed whether she knew better than her own father.
- (b) Her angry mother shouted and asked that she supposed that she knew better than her own father.
- (c) Her angry mother shouted whether she supposed that she known better than her own father.
- (d) Her angry mother shouted and asked her whether she supposed that she knew better than her own father.

53. "So help me, Heaven !" he cried "I will never drive recklessly".

- (a) He called upon Heaven to see his resolve never to drive recklessly.
- (b) He called upon Heaven to witness his resolve never to drive recklessly.
- (c) He called upon Heaven to witness his resolved never to drive recklessly.
- (d) He ordered Heaven to witness his resolve never to drive recklessly.

54. The dwarf said to her, "Promise me that when you are a queen you will give me your first-born child."

- (a) The draft advised her to promised that when she was a queen she would give him her first born child.
- (b) The draft requested her to promise that when she had been a queen she would give him her first born child.
- (c) The draft requested her to promise that when she is a queen she would give

him her first born child.

- (d) The draft asked her to promise him that when she was a queen she would give him her first born child.

55. "Dear bird", she said, stroking its feathers, "have you come to comfort me in my sorrow?"

- (a) Stroking the bird's feathers, she asked affectionately that she had come to comfort her in her sorrow.
(b) Stroking the bird's feathers, she asked affectionately whether it had come to comfort in her sorrow.
(c) Stroking the bird's feathers, she asked affectionately whether they had come to comfort her in her sorrow.
(d) Stroking the bird's feathers, she asked affectionately whether it had come to comfort her in her sorrow.

56. He said, "My God ! I am ruined."

- (a) He exclaimed sadly that he was ruined.
(b) He exclaimed that he was ruined.
(c) He exclaimed sadly that he had been ruined.
(d) He exclaimed sadly that he ruined.

57. "Ah me!" exclaimed the man, "What a rash and bloody deed you have done!"

- (a) The man exclaimed that he had done a very rash and bloody deed.
(b) The man exclaimed sadly that he had done a very rash and bloody deed.
(c) The man exclaimed with sorry that you had done a very rash and bloody deed.
(d) The man exclaimed with sorrow that they had done a very rash and bloody deed.

58. Bhishma said, "Boys! Boys! Remember you are playing a game. If it be Arjuna's turn let him have it."

- (a) Bhishma asked the boys to remembered that they were playing a game. If it was Arjuna's turn he must have it.
(b) Bhishma asked the boys to remembered that they were playing a game. If it is Arjuna's turn he must have it.
(c) Bhishma asked the boys to remember that they were playing a game. If it was Arjuna's turn he must have it.
(d) Bhishma asked the boys to remember that we were playing a game. If it was Arjuna's turn he must have it.

59. "What are you doing, grandma?" said the little boy. "I'm planting saplings, my little prince." "Ah, how interesting! Let me try , if I can also do so."

- (a) The little boy said to his grandma what she was doing. She replied affectionately that she was planting saplings. The boy exclaimed that it was very interesting and wanted to try if he could also do so.
(b) The little boy asked his grandma what she was doing. She replied affectionately

Narration

that she was planting saplings. The boy exclaimed that it was very interesting and wanted to try if he could also do so.

- (c) The little boy asked his grandma that she was doing. She replied affectionately that she was planting saplings. The boy exclaimed that it was very interesting and wanted to try if he could also do so.
- (d) The little boy asked his grandma what was she doing. She replied affectionately that she was planting saplings. The boy exclaimed that it was very interesting and wanted to try if he could also do so.

60. "You say," said the judge, "that the bag you lost contained one hundred and ten pounds". "Yes, your honour," replied the cheat. "Then as this one contains one hundred pounds it cannot be yours."

- (a) The judge asked the cheat if the bag he had lost contained one hundred and ten pounds. The cheat replied respectfully in the affirmative. Then the judge concluded that as that one contained one hundred pounds it could not be his.
- (b) The judge ordered the cheat if the bag he had lost contained one hundred and ten pounds. The cheat replied respectfully in the affirmative. Then the judge concluded that as that one contained one hundred pounds it could not be his.
- (c) The judge ordered the cheat that the bag he had lost contained one hundred and ten pounds. The cheat replied respectfully in the affirmative. Then the judge concluded that as that one contained one hundred pounds it could not be his.
- (d) The judge asked the cheat that the bag he had lost contained one hundred and ten pounds. The cheat replied in the affirmative. Then the judge concluded as this one contained one hundred pounds it could not be his.

61. The child said, 'Mommy, can you bring the moon for me?' Mommy said, 'No.'

- (a) The child asked his mommy if she could bring the moon for him. Mommy replied in the negative.
- (b) The child told his mommy if she could bring the moon for him. Mommy replied in the negative.
- (c) The child asked his mommy if she could bring the moon for him. Mommy replied no.
- (d) The child said to his mommy that she could bring the moon for him. Mommy replied in the negative.

62. He said, "Fi!" and vomited

- (a) He exclaimed with disgust and had vomited
- (b) He exclaimed with disgust and vomited
- (c) He exclaimed with sorrow and vomited
- (d) He exclaimed with disgust and then had vomited

- 63. The captain said to the soldiers, " Stand at ease."**
- (a) The captain commanded the soldiers to stand at ease.
 - (b) The captain said the soldiers to stand at ease.
 - (c) The captain told the soldiers to stand at ease.
 - (d) The captain commanded the soldiers that they stand at ease.
- 64. "I can show no mercy," said the king, "except permitting you to choose what kind of death you wish to die."**
- (a) The king asked that he could show no mercy except permitting him to choose what kind of death he wished to die.
 - (b) The king advised that he could show no mercy except permitting him to choose what kind of death he wished to die.
 - (c) The king ordered that he could show no mercy except permitting him to choose what kind of death he wished to die.
 - (d) The king said that he could show no mercy except permitting him to choose what kind of death he wished to die.
- 65. Kausalya said to Rama, " Do not desire, O my child, to possess the stars, because they are thousands of miles off."**
- (a) Kaushalya forbade her child Rama to desire to possess the stars because they were thousands of miles off.
 - (b) Kaushalya requested her child Rama to desire to possess the stars because they were thousands of miles off.
 - (c) Kaushalya ordered her child Rama to not desire to possess the stars because they were thousands of miles off.
 - (d) Kaushalya said to her child Rama not to desire to possess the stars because they were thousands of miles off.
- 66. "What a stupid fellow you are!" she remarked.**
- (a) She exclaimed that what a stupid fellow he was.
 - (b) She exclaimed that he was a very stupid fellow.
 - (c) She exclaimed in disgust how he could be so stupid.
 - (d) She asked him what a stupid fellow he was
- 67. The police said to the thief, "Don't move."**
- (a) The police ordered the thief not to move.
 - (b) The police ordered the thief that he should not move.
 - (c) The police told the thief that he did not move.
 - (d) The police ordered to the thief to not move.
- 68. He said, "I am going to college just now."**
- (a) He said that he was going to college just now.
 - (b) He asked that he was going to college just then.
 - (c) He said that he was going to college just then.
 - (d) He asked that he was going to college just now.

Narration

69. The teacher said to the student “Can you explain this?”

- (a) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain this.
- (b) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain that.
- (c) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain this.
- (d) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain that.

70. Ramu said, “My master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala.”

- (a) Ramu said that his master planned to build a huge house in Khandala.
- (b) Ramu said that his master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala.
- (c) Ramu said that his master’s plan is to build a huge house in Khandala.
- (d) Ramu said that his master was planning to build a huge house in Khandala.

71. Nandita said to Nitin, “Can you solve this sum?”

- (a) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve this sum.
- (b) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve that sum.
- (c) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve this sum.
- (d) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve that sum.

72. He said, “How lovely the scene is!”

- (a) He exclaimed that the scene is very lovely.
- (b) He exclaimed that how the scene was lovely.
- (c) He exclaimed that the scene was very lovely.
- (d) He exclaimed that the scene is indeed lovely.

73. Bill said, “I am here to help you all.”

- (a) Bill said that he is here to help you all.
- (b) Bill said that he was there to help us all.
- (c) Bill said that he was here to help us all.
- (d) Bill said that he is there to help us all.

74. The kids yelled in a loud voice, “We love our family.”

- (a) The kids yelled loudly that they love our family.
- (b) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved their family.
- (c) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved our family.
- (d) The kids were shouting loudly that they loved their family.

75. He said to me, “Please visit my company tomorrow”.

- (a) He said to me to visit his company tomorrow.
- (b) He requested me to visit his company tomorrow.
- (c) He requested me to visit his company the next day.
- (d) He said to me to visit his company the next day.

76. He said, “My parents are arriving tomorrow”.

- (a) He said that his parents are arriving the next day.
- (b) He said that his parents were arriving the next day.
- (c) He said that his parents are arriving tomorrow.
- (d) He said that his parents have arrived the next day.

- 77. He said, "How cruel of him!"**
- (a) He remarked that it was very cruel of him.
 - (b) He remarked on his great cruelty.
 - (c) He remark that it was very cruel of him.
 - (d) He remarked that it is very cruel of him.
- 78. "How did it get here?" She wanted to know.**
- (a) She wanted to know how did it get here.
 - (b) She wanted to know how it had got there.
 - (c) She wanted to know how did it got there.
 - (d) She wanted to know how it get there.
- 79. The author said, "It took me three years to finish the novel."**
- (a) The author said that it took him three years to finish the novel.
 - (b) The author said that it had taken me three years to finish the novel.
 - (c) The author said that it would take him three years to finish the novel.
 - (d) The author said that it had taken him three years to finish the novel.
- 80. "Go away!" she said to the man, "do not trouble your family anymore".**
- (a) She asked the man to go away and not trouble the family any more.
 - (b) She asked the man not to trouble the family that was away, any more.
 - (c) She asked the man not to trouble your family any more and go away.
 - (d) She asked the man to go away and not to trouble his family any more.
- 81. He asked me, "Have you finished reading the magazine?"**
- (a) He asked me whether I had finished reading the magazine.
 - (b) He asked me if had I finished reading the magazine.
 - (c) He asked me if I have finished reading the magazine.
 - (d) He asked me whether I finished reading the magazine.
- 82. He said, "We have done our work."**
- (a) He said that he had done his work.
 - (b) He said that they have done their work.
 - (c) He said that they had done their work.
 - (d) He said that they should do their work.
- 83. "I'm sorry I'm unable to repay the loan in time," said the customer.**
- (a) The customer regrets that he was unable to repay the loan in time.
 - (b) The customer regretted that he is unable to repay the loan in time.
 - (c) The customer regretted that he was unable to repay the loan in time.
 - (d) The customer said that he could be unable to repay the loan in time.
- 84. "Please, take me to the officer," said the visitor.**
- (a) The visitor requested them to take him to the officer.
 - (b) The visitor told them to take him to the officer.
 - (c) The visitor requested for the officer to be taken.
 - (d) The visitor wanted the officer to take him there.

Narration

- 85. Nitin said, "What a pleasant atmosphere this place has!"**
- (a) Nitin exclaimed with joy that that place was a pleasant atmosphere.
 - (b) Nitin exclaimed with joy that was a pleasant atmosphere in that place.
 - (c) Nitin exclaimed with joy that that place had a pleasant atmosphere.
 - (d) Nitin exclaimed with joy that what a pleasant atmosphere that place had.
- 86. Aarti said, "I am in a hurry today."**
- (a) Aarti said that she was in a hurry that day.
 - (b) Aarti said that I am in a hurry today.
 - (c) Aarti said that she is in a hurry today.
 - (d) Aarti said that she is in a hurry that day.
- 87. They said, "We are practising for the next match."**
- (a) They said that they are practising for the next match.
 - (b) They said that they practised for the next match.
 - (c) They said that they were practising for the next match.
 - (d) They said they were going to practise for the next match.
- 88. He said, " May you live long."**
- (a) He suggested that my life might be long.
 - (b) He prayed that my life might be long.
 - (c) He prayed that my life may be longer.
 - (d) He declared that my life is longer.
- 89. "When did you meet my brother?" She asked me.**
- (a) She wanted to know when did I meet her brother.
 - (b) She asked when did I meet my brother.
 - (c) She asked me when I had met her brother.
 - (d) She wants to know when I had met my brother.
- 90. Ruby requested me to lend her Rs. 1000 the next day.**
- (a) Ruby said to me, "Please lend me Rs. 1000 the next day."
 - (b) Ruby said to me, "Please lend her Rs. 1000 the next day."
 - (c) Ruby said to me, "Please lend her Rs. 1000 tomorrow."
 - (d) Ruby said to me, "Please lend me Rs. 1000 tomorrow."
- 91. "You'd better leave the dog along," the man said.**
- (a) The man said to me to leave the dog alone.
 - (b) The man told me to better leave the dog alone.
 - (c) the man warned me to leave the dog alone.
 - (d) The man said I should leave the dog alone.
- 92. "I'd have enjoyed the journey more if the man next to me hadn't snored all the time," said John.**
- (a) John said that he enjoyed the journey but the man next to me snored.
 - (b) John said that he would have enjoyed the journey more if the man next to him hadn't snored all the time.

- (c) John said that he would have enjoyed the journey if the next man hadn't snored all the time.
- (d) John said that he would have enjoyed the journey if the man next to him did not snore.
- 93. A poet said, "The night is dark and I am far from home."**
- (a) A poet said that the night was dark and he was far from home.
- (b) A poet told his friend that the night is dark and that he is far from home.
- (c) The friend was told by the poet that the night was dark and he was far from home.
- (d) A poet said that the night is dark and he is far from home.
- 94. The players reported that the spectators were cheering while they were playing.**
- (a) "The spectators have been cheering while we played.", said the players.
- (b) "The spectators cheered while we were playing.", said the players.
- (c) "The spectators were cheering while we were playing.", said the players.
- (d) "The spectators played while we cheered.", said the players.
- 95. She requested the boys to listen to what she was saying.**
- (a) She said to the boys, "Please listen to what I am saying."
- (b) I said to the boys, "Listen to what I am saying."
- (c) She said, "Boys, listen to what I was saying."
- (d) She said, "I requested you to listen to what I am saying."
- 96. "Do you want balloons?" he said to the child.**
- (a) He asked the child if it wanted balloons.
- (b) He asked the child whether it had wanted balloons.
- (c) He asked the child did it want balloons.
- (d) He asked the child if it would want balloons.
- 97. She said, "How ugly I look in this dress!"**
- (a) She said that how ugly she was looking in that dress.
- (b) She exclaimed how ugly she looked in that dress.
- (c) She expressed how ugly she looked in that dress.
- (d) She exclaimed that she looked very ugly in that dress.
- 98. She said "You can leave the books here."**
- (a) She said that they can leave the books there.
- (b) She said that they could leave the books there.
- (c) She said that they can leave the books here.
- (d) She said that they could leave the books here.
- 99. My friend said "I am leaving today."**
- (a) My friend said that he is leaving today.
- (b) My friend said that he was leaving today.
- (c) My friend said that he leaves today.
- (d) My friend said that he was leaving that day.

Narration

100. Mukta said to Puneet, “My mother is a good cook.”

- (a) Mukta told Puneet that her mother was a good cook.
- (b) Mukta told Puneet that my mother was a good cook.
- (c) Mukta told to Puneet that her mother is a good cook.
- (d) Mukta asked Puneet that her mother is a good cook.

101. The commander said to the army, “March forward”.

- (a) The commander asked the army march forward.
- (b) The commander ordered the army to march forward.
- (c) The commander requested the army to go forward.
- (d) The army requested the commander to march.

102. He promised, “I will do it tomorrow.”

- (a) He promised that he will do it tomorrow.
- (b) He promised that he will do it the next day.
- (c) He promised that he would do it tomorrow.
- (d) He promised that he would do it the next day.

103. Geeta said, “I did not do this deliberately.”

- (a) Geeta said that I had not done that deliberately.
- (b) Geeta said that she had not done that deliberately.
- (c) Geeta said that she has not done this deliberately.
- (d) Geeta said that I have not done this deliberately.

104. She said, “I’m afraid we are rather late!”

- (a) She exclaimed that they were frightened of being late.
- (b) She exclaimed that she was afraid that they were rather late.
- (c) She shouted that they were scared that they would be late.
- (d) She screamed that she was worried that they would all be late.

105. She said to me, “What can I do for you ?”

- (a) She asked me what she could do for me.
- (b) She asked me what can she do for me.
- (c) She asked me what she can do for me.
- (d) She asked me whether she can do anything for me.

106. He said, ‘Alas! I am undone !’

- (a) He said that it was his undoing.
- (b) He exclaimed pathetically that he was undone.
- (c) He stated that he was undone.
- (d) He cried that he was being undone.

107. “I shall unlock the secrets of their success,” he said.

- (a) He said that he shall unlock the secrets of their success.
- (b) He said that he should unlock the secrets of their success.
- (c) He said that he would unlock the secrets of their success.
- (d) He said that he will unlock the secrets of their success.

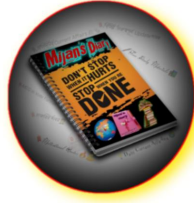
- 108. "I wonder what he wants of us," said Quint.**
- (a) Quint said that he was wondering what he wanted of them.
 - (b) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of us.
 - (c) Quint said he wondered what he wants of them.
 - (d) Quint said that he wondered what he wanted of them.
- 109. Dinesh said, "I want to eat a good mango one of these days."**
- (a) Dinesh said he wants to eat a good mango one of these days.
 - (b) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of those days.
 - (c) Dinesh said that he wants to eat a good mango one of those days.
 - (d) Dinesh said that he wanted to eat a good mango one of these days.
- 110. He said, "I intend to leave for Delhi tonight."**
- (a) He said that he will intend to leave for Delhi tonight.
 - (b) lie said that he should intend to leave for Delhi that night.
 - (c) He said that he intended to leave for Delhi that night.
 - (d) He said that his intention is to leave for Delhi tonight.
- 111. He said, "The Sun rises in the east."**
- (a) He said that the Sun rised in the east.
 - (b) He said that the Sun rises in the east.
 - (c) He said that the Sun will rise in the east.
 - (d) He said that the Sun may rise in the east.
- 112. Ram asked Krishna, "Where are you going today?"**
- (a) Ram asked Krishna where he was going that day.
 - (b) Ram asked Krishna as to where he was going on the previous day.
 - (c) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the next day.
 - (d) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the day before.
- 113. He said, "What a fool Tom is!"**
- (a) He exclaimed that he was a big fool.
 - (b) He exclaimed that Tom was a big fool.
 - (c) He wondered what kind of a fool Tom was.
 - (d) He claimed that Tom was a big fool.
- 114. "What kind of scheme do you have?" Amif said to the insurance agent.**
- (a) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she had.
 - (b) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she has.
 - (c) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she is having.
 - (d) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she was having.
- 115. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete rest."**
- (a) The doctor told to the patient that take complete rest.
 - (b) The doctor advised the patient to take complete rest.
 - (c) The doctor suggested the patient to take complete rest.
 - (d) The doctor asked the patient take complete rest.

Join Now

Click Here



Telegram



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...  

Narration

116. Mini said to me, "I have bought this flat for my mother."

- (a) Mini told that she had bought that flat for her mother.
- (b) Mini said that she bought that flat for her mother.
- (c) Mini said she has bought that flat for her mother.
- (d) Mini told me that she had bought that flat for her mother.

117. He said, "I will come again."

- (a) He said that he will come again.
- (b) He says he is coming again.
- (c) He says he'll come again.
- (d) He said that he would come again.

118. "Don't do any more work until you have had a rest," her mother said to her.

- (a) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she has had a rest.
- (b) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she had had a rest.
- (c) Her mother advised her that she not do any more work until she had had a rest.
- (d) Her mother advised her that she need not do any more work until she had had a rest.

119. "Make me another suit like this," he said to the tailor.

- (a) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like this.
- (b) He asks the tailor to make him another suit like this.
- (c) He told the tailor to make him another suit like that.
- (d) He told the tailor to make me another suit like this.

120. My Principal told me, "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."

- (a) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
- (b) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
- (c) My Principal ordered me don't conduct any test.
- (d) My Principal ordered me not to conduct any test the next day.

121. Kiran said to me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night?"

- (a) Kiran asked me if I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night
- (b) Kiran asked me if I had seen the cricket match on television the previous night
- (c) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night
- (d) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night

122. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."

- (a) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow
- (b) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day
- (c) David told to Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow
- (d) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day

123. I said to him, "Why are you working so hard?"

- (a) I asked him why he was working so hard
- (b) I asked him why was he working so hard

English – from Plinth to Paramount

99

- (c) I asked him why he had been working so hard
(d) I asked him why had he been working so hard
- 124. Pooja said, "Ridhi, do you want another cake?"**
(a) Pooja asked Ridhi do you want another cake.
(b) Pooja asked Ridhi if she wanted another cake.
(c) Pooja said to Ridhi you wanted another cake.
(d) Pooja said if you wanted another cake.
- 125. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?"**
(a) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening
(b) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening
(c) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening
(d) The tailor asked him if he will like to have the suit ready by the next evening
- 126. He ordered his servant to do as he was told.**
(a) He ordered his servant, "Do as you are told."
(b) He said to his servant, "Do as you are told."
(c) He said to his servant, "Do as I told you."
(d) He said to his servant, "Do as you were told."
- 127. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."**
(a) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words
(b) He urged them and said be quiet and listen to words
(c) He said they should be quiet and listen to his words
(d) He said you should be quiet and listen to my words
- 128. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."**
(a) He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire
(b) He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire
(c) He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire
(d) He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire
- 129. "I have seen the film before" Sunita says.**
(a) Sunita said that she had seen the film before.
(b) Sunita says that she has seen the film before.
(c) Sunita said that the film was seen by her before.
(d) Sunita said that she saw the film earlier.
- 130. Pawan said to me, "If I hear any news, I'll phone you."**
(a) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he will phone me
(b) Pawan told me that if he will hear any news, he will phone me
(c) Pawan told me if he had heard any news, he would phone me
(d) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me
- 131. The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulations ! Wish you success in life."**
(a) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and said wish you success in life
(b) The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Mahesh

Narration

- (c) The teacher said congratulations to Mahesh and wished him success life
(d) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and wished him success in life
- 132. The poor examinee said, "O God! take pity on me."**
(a) The poor examinee prayed God to take pity on him
(b) The poor examinee, invoking God, implored him to take pity on him
(c) The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him
(d) The poor examinee asked God to take pity on him
- 133. "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "in case I have to ring you?"**
(a) I asked where you will be the next day in case I will ring him
(b) I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him
(c) I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him
(d) I enquired about his whereabouts the next day in case I would have to ring up
- 134. Seeta said to me, "Can you give me your pen?"**
(a) Seeta asked me can I give her my pen
(b) Seeta asked me if I can give me your pen
(c) Seeta asked me if I could give her my pen
(d) Seeta asked me if I gave her my pen
- 135. The father warned his son that he should be beware of him.**
(a) The father warned his son, "Beware of him!"
(b) The father warned his son, "Watch that chap!"
(c) The father warned his son, "Be careful about him."
(d) The father warned his son, "Don't fall into the trap."
- 136. Manna said to Rohan, "Have you sat in a trolley bus before?"**
(a) Manna asked Rohan whether he had sat in a trolley bus earlier.
(b) Manna asked Rohan had he sat in a trolley bus before.
(c) Manna asked Rohan-if he sat on a trolley bus before.
(d) Manna asked Rohan if he has ever sat in a trolley bus
- 137. Farhan said to Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees until tomorrow?"**
(a) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until tomorrow.
(b) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day.
(c) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
(d) Farhan asked whether Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
- 138. "What about going for a swim," he said, "It's quite fine now."**
(a) He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then
(b) He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine.
(c) He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine.
(d) He advised me to go for a swim as it was quite fine.
- 139. "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "it's very rough."**
(a) He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough.
(b) He said that you couldn't bathe in that sea if it was very rough.

- (c) He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough.
(d) He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough.
- 140. Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa."**
(a) Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
(b) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
(c) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
(d) Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
- 141. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."**
(a) He told me that he had expected me to attend the function.
(b) He told me that he expected me to attended the function.
(c) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function.
(d) He told me that he expected me to attend the function.
- 142. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me ?"**
(a) He enquired why I had not sent my application to him.
(b) He enquired why I did not send my application to him.
(c) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him.
(d) He enquired why did I not send my application to him.
- 143. Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza ?"**
(a) Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day.
(b) Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day.
(c) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day.
(d) Dinesh asked Eliza are you going to the party tomorrow.
- 144. John said, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa?"**
(a) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
(b) John asked how long would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
(c) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
(d) John was asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
- 145. "What did you see at the South Pole ?" Ashok asked Anil.**
(a) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole.
(b) Ashok asked Anil what he had. seen at the South Pole.
(c) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole.
(d) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole.
- 146. "Do you want some more sweets ?" asked my friend.**
(a) My friend asked me if I want some more sweets.
(b) My friend said to me if I wanted some more sweets.
(c) My friend asked me whether I wanted some more sweets.
(d) My friend asked me that I wanted some more sweets.

Narration

147. I said to my sister, "I brought you a doll yesterday."

- (a) I told my sister that I brought you a doll the previous day.
- (b) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll the previous day.
- (c) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll yesterday.
- (d) I told my sister that I brought her a doll yesterday.

148. The captain said to the army, "March forward, now."

- (a) The captain said to the army that march forward now.
- (b) The captain ordered the army to march forward then.
- (c) The captain ordered the army to march on that day.
- (d) The captain ordered the army to attack the enemy.

149. They said, "We've lived here for a long time."

- (a) They said that they have lived there for a long time.
- (b) They said that they lived here for a long time.
- (c) They said that they had lived there for a long time.
- (d) They said that they have lived for a long time.

150. "Would you open the door please ?"

- (a) She asked me to please open the door.
- (b) She requested me to open the door.
- (c) She requested me to please open the door.
- (d) She asked me open the door.

151. The teacher said, "Gandhiji was born in India."

- (a) The teacher said that Gandhiji had been born in India.
- (b) The teacher says that Gandhiji was born in India.
- (c) The teacher said that Gandhiji had born in India.
- (d) The teacher said that Gandhiji was bom in India.

152. "Where do you live ?" asked the stranger.

- (a) The stranger asked where I lived.
- (b) The stranger enquired where I was living.
- (c) The stranger questioned where did live.
- (d) The stranger wanted to know where I live.

153. I said to him, "How do you know this ?"

- (a) I asked him how I knew that.
- (b) I asked him that how he knew that.
- (c) I told him how I knew that.
- (d) I asked him how he knew that.

154. He said, "We are all sinners."

- (a) He said that we are all sinners.
- (b) He said they were all sinners.
- (c) He said that he was a sinner.
- (d) He said all were sinners.

- 155. "Would you mind taking off your shoes before entering the house?" He said to the foreigner.**
- (a) He requested the foreigner to take off his shoes before entering the house.
 - (b) He told the foreigner that he must take off his shoes before entered the house.
 - (c) He said the foreigner that to take off His shoes before entered the house.
 - (d) Before entering the house he said that shoes must be taken off.
- 156. "I lost my book yesterday", she said to her teacher.**
- (a) She admitted to her teacher that she had lost her book the previous day.
 - (b) To her teacher she was admitted that she has lost her book the previous day.
 - (c) She admitted losing her book to her teacher yesterday.
 - (d) She said to her teacher that I have lost my book the previous day.
- 157. They said, "The boy will soon be found and we will bring him."**
- (a) They said that boy would be found and brought.
 - (b) They said that the boy would soon be found, and that they would bring him.
 - (c) They informed him that the boy would soon be found, and they ought to bring him.
 - (d) They told that the boy will be found soon and they will bring him.
- 158. "Stop talking children," said the teacher.**
- (a) The teacher ordered the children to stop talking.
 - (b) The teacher asked the children to stop talking.
 - (c) The teacher told to the children to stop talking.
 - (d) The teacher said the children to stop talking.
- 159. The teacher said that the Earth moves round the Sun.**
- (a) The teacher stated: "The Earth has been moving round the Sun."
 - (b) The teacher said, "The Earth is moving round the Sun."
 - (c) The teacher said, "The Earth will move round the Sun."
 - (d) The teacher said, "The Earth moves round The Sun."
- 160. The lady said that they had been witnessing the programme.**
- (a) The lady said, "We were witnessing the programme."
 - (b) The lady says, "We are witnessing the programme."
 - (c) The lady said, "We witnessed the programme."
 - (d) The lady says, "We had witnessed the programme."
- 161. The Principal told us, "Wait here till I return."**
- (a) The Principal told us wait here till her return.
 - (b) The Principal told us to wait there till he returned.
 - (c) The Principal told us to wait there till I return.
 - (d) The Principal told us please wait here till he returned.

Narration

162. My mother said to me, "Who is your best friend?"

- (a) My mother questioned me as to who my best friend was.
- (b) My mother asked me who was my best friend.
- (c) My mother asked me who my best friend was.
- (d) My mother asked me who my best friend is.

163. The teacher said to the boys, "If you do your best you will surely pass."

- (a) The teacher asked the boys to work hard so that they can pass.
- (b) The teacher told the boys that unless they work hard they will not pass.
- (c) The teacher requested the boys that if they work better, they will surely pass.
- (d) They teacher told the boys that if they did their best they would surely pass.

164. The boy pleaded that he had not stolen the book.

- (a) The boy said, "I don't steal the book."
- (b) The boy said, "I didn't steal the book."
- (c) They boy said, "I hadn't stolen the book."
- (d) The boy said, "I haven't stolen the book."

165. Kavitha said, "I saw the photograph."

- (a) Kavitha told that she saw the photograph.
- (b) Kavitha said that she had seen the photograph.
- (c) Kavitha said that the photograph was seen by her.
- (d) Kavitha said that she has seen the photograph.

166. The king said to his man, "Put the man in prison."

- (a) The king implored his men to put the man in prison.
- (b) The king commanded his men to put the man in prison.
- (c) The king requested his men to put the man in prison.
- (d) The king informed his men to put the man in prison.

167. He said, "I have made a kite."

- (a) He says that he made a kite.
- (b) He will say that he had made a kite.
- (c) He said that I had made a kite.
- (d) He said that he had made a kite.

168. Dravid's neighbour said, "Do you like to play golf?"

- (a) Dravid's neighbour questioned him and said if he liked to play golf.
- (b) Dravid's neighbour asked him to like golf.
- (c) Dravid's neighbour asked him if he would like to play golf.
- (d) Dravid's neighbour asked him if he liked to play golf.

169. She announced that they had selected Pradeep as their leader.

- (a) She said, "Pradeep is our leader."
- (b) She announced, "We have selected Pradeep as our leader."
- (c) She announced, "Let us select Pradeep as our leader."
- (d) She declared, "Pradeep had been selected as our leader."

170. He told the boy not to sit there.

- (a) "Didn't sit here," he said to the boy.
- (b) "Don't sit there," he said to the boy.
- (c) "Didn't sit there," he said to the boy.
- (d) "Don't sit here," he said to the boy.

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) |
| 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (d) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) | 26. (c) | 27. (b) |
| 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (b) | 31. (a) | 32. (a) | 33. (c) | 34. (b) | 35. (d) | 36. (a) |
| 37. (a) | 38. (c) | 39. (c) | 40. (b) | 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (a) | 44. (a) | 45. (c) |
| 46. (b) | 47. (b) | 48. (a) | 49. (c) | 50. (b) | 51. (b) | 52. (d) | 53. (b) | 54. (d) |
| 55. (d) | 56. (a) | 57. (b) | 58. (c) | 59. (b) | 60. (a) | 61. (a) | 62. (b) | 63. (a) |
| 64. (d) | 65. (a) | 66. (b) | 67. (a) | 68. (c) | 69. (d) | 70. (d) | 71. (d) | 72. (c) |
| 73. (b) | 74. (b) | 75. (c) | 76. (b) | 77. (a) | 78. (b) | 79. (d) | 80. (d) | 81. (a) |
| 82. (c) | 83. (c) | 84. (a) | 85. (c) | 86. (a) | 87. (c) | 88. (b) | 89. (c) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (c) | 92. (b) | 93. (a) | 94. (c) | 95. (a) | 96. (a) | 97. (d) | 98. (b) | 99. (d) |
| 100. (a) | 101. (b) | 102. (d) | 103. (b) | 104. (b) | 105. (a) | 106. (b) | 107. (c) | 108. (d) |
| 109. (b) | 110. (c) | 111. (b) | 112. (a) | 113. (b) | 114. (a) | 115. (b) | 116. (d) | 117. (d) |
| 118. (b) | 119. (c) | 120. (d) | 121. (b) | 122. (d) | 123. (a) | 124. (b) | 125. (c) | 126. (b) |
| 127. (a) | 128. (b) | 129. (b) | 130. (d) | 131. (d) | 132. (b) | 133. (b) | 134. (c) | 135. (a) |
| 136. (a) | 137. (b) | 138. (a) | 139. (c) | 140. (c) | 141. (d) | 142. (a) | 143. (c) | 144. (c) |
| 145. (b) | 146. (c) | 147. (b) | 148. (b) | 149. (c) | 150. (b) | 151. (d) | 152. (a) | 153. (d) |
| 154. (a) | 155. (a) | 156. (a) | 157. (b) | 158. (a) | 159. (d) | 160. (a) | 161. (b) | 162. (c) |
| 163. (d) | 164. (d) | 165. (b) | 166. (b) | 167. (d) | 168. (d) | 169. (b) | 170. (d) | |

Narration

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) He said/ (b) that / (c) he will come. / (d) No error
2. (a) He said/ (b) that / (c) I shall work hard if I want to pass. / (d) No error
3. (a) He asked me/ (b) that if / (c) I was fine./ (d) No error
4. (a) He asked me/ (b) that what / (c) had happened./ (d) No error
5. (a) He asked me/ (b) what / (c) did I say about him./ (d) No error
6. (a) He told to me / (b) that / (c) the Sun is a star./ (d) No error
7. (a) The king commanded to / (b) call the/ (c) first witness./ (d) No error
8. (a) The judge asked me / (b) if I knew the / (c) accused or not./ (d) No error
9. (a) Ram was telling / (b) that everyone / (c) was happy with the bonus./ (d) No error
10. (a) My teacher said that / (b) a bad carpenter / (c) fights with his tools./ (d) No error
11. (a) She ordered the servant shut / (b) the door / (c) and leave the room./ (d) No error
12. (a) She exclaimed with surprise / (b) that / (c) how tall has she grown./ (d) No error
13. (a)The teacher asked the little boy/(b) if he knows the / (c) correct answer to the question./ (d) No error
14. (a) Mother allowed me to / (b) go wherever/ (c) I want./ (d) No error
15. (a) The father forbade his son / (b) not to make the / (c) same mistake again./ (d) No error
16. (a) He exclaimed with sorrow / (b) that his father died just two / (c) months before. / (d) No Error.
17. (a) She requested him/ (b) to take her to the doctor / (c) as she has very high fever. / (d) No Error
18. (a) When my boss said / (b) that he was coming to see / (c) me the next day, I wondered what problems he will have with me. / (d) No Error
19. (a) I suggested that she should / (b) stay at home if it / (c) rained but she does not give any answer. / (d) No Error
20. (a) He asked me / (b) why had I gone to office / (c) when I knew there would be fewer buses on road that day. / (d) No Error
21. (a) My friend asked me / (b) what could she do/ (c) for me in that critical situation. / (d) No Error
22. (a) The Government warned the multiplexes that if / (b) they continue charging prices higher than MRP , their / (c) licences would be cancelled. / (d) No Error
23. (a) My father told me / (b) that if I work for the / (c) betterment of mankind, God would certainly do good to me . / (d) No Error
24. (a) My teacher wanted to know / (b) if I had done / (c) the homework or not. / (d) No Error
25. (a) She says, "I studied / (b) hard so that I / (c) may get good marks/ (d) No Error
26. (a) She said that she was going to / (b) theatre and wanted to know that I could / (c) accompany him. / (d) No Error
27. (a) She requested me / (b) to wait for her / (c) until she returns from school. / (d) No Error

English – from Plinth to Paramount

107

Narration

28. (a) The players exclaimed / (b) with joy that / (c) they have won the match / (d) No Error
29. (a) The Principal said / (b) that the gates should / (c) be locked as the classes have started. / (d) No Error
30. (a) He told us / (b) that / (c) he has not read the book. / (d) No Error

Answers with explanation

1. (c) will व स्वक्लमं च would व हौी क्क व पूरु Said (Reporting Verb) Past र क्कूतं सण reported speech (he will come) ' क्कपस्ट र क्ककतह व वीजडू
2. (c) Shall व स्वक्लमं च should व हौी क्क व पूरु क्क want व स्वक्लमं च wanted व हू चयलै क्क व चतै हू हटूक्क
3. (b) 'that' इयनif व हौी क्क इव क्क मज्जकजत्कहू जैहँ that' जु हटूकू बघ व क्कल यहँ ' इह कत्कह जत्क क्क यहँ 'wh family' व ह मज्जकजत्कह जत्कसत्क Conjunction 'if' व क्कह 'whether' व हौी क्क जत्कह जूत
4. (b) 'that' इयनwhat' व हौी क्क इव क्क मज्जकजत्कहू जैहँ that' व हौी क्क मज्जकजत्कहू बघ यहँ 'wh family' व ह जत्कसत्कवि च' क्क Conjunction व हौी क्क मज्जकजत्कह जूत
5. (c) Reported speech र क्क Question form व हौी क्क मज्जकजत्कह जूतं सण 'did I say' व स्वक्लमं च 'I said' व हौी क्क व पूरु
6. (a) 'Tell' इयन told' व रे क्क 'to' व हौी क्क मज्जकजत्कहू
7. (a) Commanded व स ह इव object (them/ him पै हँट। व हौी क्क कछघचजत्कह जूत Commanded व रू ' क्कहरेporting verbs tell , told, advise, forbid पै हँट व स ह ' क्कइव object व ह द्व' रूह जत्कह कछघच जत्कह जूत
8. (b) 'if' व स्वक्लमं च 'whether' व हौी क्क व पूरुयलै व रू स र क्क or not' व हौी क्क जत्कसह जूत 'whether.....or' Co-relative जूत 'If' व ह कत्कह 'or' मज्जकजत्कह जूत
9. (a) Telling व स ह इव object व ह द्व' रूह जत्कह व वीजडू चयलै ख व चतै हू हटूक्क
10. (d) यलै जचजूत Reported speech इव व जल्लस (idiom) जूतं सणै ज Present tense र क्ककले व स ह जूत
11. (a) shut व रू ज 'to' व हौी क्क व पूरु Imperative sentences च हट्क य मियल्लम यहँ रूयलै । र क्क Conjunction 'to' व हौी क्क जत्कहू
12. (c) 'How tall has she grown' interrogative form र क्कूतं जचformation जत्कह 'She has grown very tall'.
13. (b) Knows व स्वक्लमं च knew व हौी क्क व पूरु चयलै क्क व चतै हू हटूक्क
14. (c) 'I want' व हँ wanted र क्क धियसि स व पूरु to व स ह सत्क V₁ व हौी क्क (go) जचजत्क 'वि म.' व स ह मि र ल्ले: ह V₂ व हौी क्क जत्कह व वीजडू
15. (b) 'forbade' व हँ क्कसत्क (र मह व घमत्त 3 बघ डँट व क्कत्क सभव क्कत्क व जत्कसत्क व रे क्क 'not' व हौी क्क मज्जक जत्कहू गै डँट किमव रे क्क not व हौी क्क मज्जकजत्कह) Until, Unless, deny, decline इयन est (मुत्कल्ल) Both व रे क्क जच 'not' व हौी क्क मज्जकजत्कहू
केत्क क्क Both of them did not go. (×)
Neither of them went. (✓)
16. (b) 'died' व रू ज 'had' व हौी क्क व पूरु 'Simple Past' 'past perfect' र क्क धियसि स जत्ककत्कह जूत
17. (c) 'has' व स्वक्लमं च 'had' व हौी क्क जत्कहू Indirect Speech र क्क 'Simple Present', 'Simple Past' र क्क धियसि स जत्ककत्कह जूत

5

QUESTION TAG

CHAPTER

Ram works hard, **doesn't he?**

He is not coming, **is he?**

➤ क कहसक कान् ईमक हकई ककपे । ककस कान् 'Question tag' । लतपे कलन

QUESTION TAG ककस कस फु;े

1. कान् से कQuestion tag सा हलतense यकलसकई फकसज
2. कंमं ह' कान् 'positive लकई कQuestion tag' negative लसकई फकसकवपेहकंमं ह' कान् 'negative लकई कQuestion tag' positive लसकई फकसज
3. Question tag यकलयकफPronoun । कधवफहा ं क
4. Negative question tag यकhelping verb से कnot । कcontracted form । कधवफहा ं क
' कनन didn't, hadn't, won'tहू फकसज

इसक

1. फपने लह'am not' । प कcontracted form ककलसकलकत क : Question tag यकलaren't' । प कधवफहालसकलन
' कनन I am fine, aren't I?
2. Everyone, everybody, no one, none, each, every फकसक form कसingular लकई :। क फकसक singular verb, singular pronoun फकसकहा कधवफहालसकलकत क : Question tag यकनन ककननडै । क कधवफहाक नकनपे कलन
' कनन Everyone has come, **hasn't he?** (×)
Everyone has come, **haven't they?** (✓)
None of your friends likes her, **do they?** (✓)
Everybody can speak English, **can't they?** (✓)
3. Collective noun । कधवफहा singular form यकलसकलक लकई :। कQuestion Tag यकसingular verb से कsingular pronoun । कधवफहा ं क
' कनन The jury has taken its decision, **hasn't it?**
S.V. S.P.

PROVIDE SUITABLE QUESTION TAG FOR THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

Find the meaning of the difficult words and learn them by heart

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I am happy, | 20. We hadn't got any remuneration, |
| 2. I don't write letter, | 21. Polygamy has been banned in many countries, |
| 3. I didn't go to college yesterday, | 22. Charles Shobraj was an imposter, |
| 4. It is very cold, | 23. Hindus practise idolatry, |
| 5. You haven't eaten anything, | 24. My nephew is an ambidextrous, |
| 6. She doesn't drive carelessly, | 25. He is a pessimist, |
| 7. I have called him up, | 26. Everyone has come late today, |
| 8. The boys are quite boisterous, | 27. The mob has lynched the thief, |
| 9. My friend Ram is an egoist, | 28. The audience have taken their seats, |
| 10. God is Omnipotent, omnipresent and Omniscient, | 29. Have some more tea, |
| 11. The mob killed the District Magistrate, | 30. Wait for me, |
| 12. Bhim was a glutton, | 31. Let's go out for a walk, |
| 13. We see somnambulists in movies very often, | 32. He has barely anything to wear, |
| 14. Bhagat Singh was a martyr, | 33. Somebody entered the room, |
| 15. We see conjurors in circus, | 34. I think, you are right, |
| 16. Asthma is not a contagious disease, | 35. I feel, he is hungry, |
| 17. We used to see epidemic in villages earlier, | 36. There are many boys in this school, |
| 18. Sanjivini was considered to be a panacea, | 37. Nobody bothers, |
| 19. We find too many monologues in Shakespeare's plays, | 38. It hardly rains here, |
| | 39. The jury was unanimous in its decision. |
| | 40. I am tired, |

Answers

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. aren't I? | 11. didn't it | 21. hasn't it? | 31. Shall we? |
| 2. do I? | 12. wasn't he? | 22. wasn't he? | 32. Has he? |
| 3. did I? | 13. don't we? | 23. don't they? | 33. didn't they? |
| 4. isn't it? | 14. wasn't he. | 24. isn't he? | 34. aren't you? |
| 5. have you? | 15. don't we? | 25. Isn't he? | 35. Isn't he? |
| 6. does she ? | 16. is it? | 26. haven't they? | 36. aren't there? |
| 7. haven't I? | 17. didn't we? | 27. hasn't it? | 37. do they? |
| 8. aren't they? | 18. wasn't it? | 28. haven't they? | 38. does it? |
| 9. isn't he? | 19. don't we? | 29. will /would you? | 39. wasn't it? |
| 10. isn't he? | 20. had we? | 30. will you?/can you? | 40. aren't I? |

6

SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

CHAPTER

➤ क कस्य **Sentence** लै **Subject** त **Number** जिह **Person** त से चप **Verb** त फ़इइ **Subject-Verb Agreement** त मं पंफ़मं

1. He comes. (इ क **Subject 'Singular'** हम फ़इइ **Verb 'Singular'** हइइ चि हम फ़ीफ़मं
2. They come. (हइ क **Subject 'Plural'** हम फ़इइ **Verb 'Plural'** हइइ चि हम फ़ीफ़मं

➤ Verb त फ़ मकत जहलैइइ फ़इ ये त त कू हइ महसुसं इा हम हक हस फ़इइ **Singular** प **Plural Verb** हइ फ़इमी पेंइ

Singular Verb	Plural Verb	Singular Verb	Plural Verb
is	are	was	were
has	have	V ₁ +s/es (plays, goes etc.)	V ₁ (play, go etc.)

Verb कता **Noun** इम है घप

Noun + s/ es → **Plural Noun** (**Noun** लैइ **/es** कपे तजकणम **Plural** दे हु पंफ़मं

Verb + s/ es → **Singular Verb** (**Verb** लैइ **/es** कपे तजकणम **Singular** दे हु पंफ़मं

RULE 1

➤ सकयट **Sub.** त **'and'** तु फ़इइ **Plural Verb** त फ़इइ फ़इमफ़

- उ 'त (1) Ram **and** Shyam are coming.

RULE 2

➤ इकयट **Sub.** तसकय **Nouns** इ **Adjectives** त **'and'** तु फ़इइ फ़इं क हइइ मकसिय, तजकण हि **idea** त फ़इइइइइइ **Singular verb** त फ़इइइइइइ

My friend, philosopher and guide have come. (change 'have' to '**has**')
 Slow and steady win the race. (change 'win' to '**wins**')
 Fish and chips **is** my favorite dish. (✓)

इसक (i) हइ कयट **uncountable nouns 'and'** तु बइ **sentence** त **subject** त त जहलैइइइ चि हमौइइइ

- (1) Poverty **and** misery come together. (✓)

RULE 3

इकट्टक Sub I 'as well as', 'with', 'alongwith', 'together with', 'and not', 'In addition to', 'but', 'besides', 'except', 'rather than', 'accompanied by', 'like', 'unlike', 'no less than', 'nothing but' तु सक्कु इत्ति verb भवडे sub I है . अहहइइ संहमोपाकी फमइइ

- उ ' र (1) Ram **as well as** his parents is coming.
s. s. s. v.
- (2) The Captain **along with** the sailors was drowned.
s. s. s. v.
- (3) My father **unlike** my uncles is very strict.
s. s. s. v.

RULE 4

सक्यह Article I फइइ संहक जइइ 1st sub I तइमं तमसिण्ड I फस जइमसकईक वम I सिंयै न्हाह तइसु सरि **singular verb** I फइइ संहमसक

- उ ' र (1) **A** white and black gown was bought by her.
s. v.
- (2) Churchill was a great orator and a great politician of his time.(×)
 Churchill was a great orator and politician of his time.(✓)
- के हसक्यह Article I फइइ संहमसक Sub. भवडे मसिण्ड I फस जइमसकई डं ? डं I सिंयै न्हाह तइसु सरि **plural verb** I फइइ संहमसक

- उ ' र **The** director and **the** producer have come.(✓)
P. V.

RULE 5

इकट्टक subject I 'neither.....nor', 'either.....or', 'not only'.....'but also', 'nor', 'or' इप 'none-but' तु सक्कु इत्ति verb. जबम तहडे sub I तसे चफइइ संहमोपाकी फमइइ

- उ ' र (1) **Neither** Ram **nor** Shyam has come.
s. s. s. v.
- हहहहह(2) **Either** Ram **or** his friends have come.
P. S. P. V.
- हहहहह(3) **Has** Ram **or** Shyam come?
s. s. s. s.

RULE 6

'Neither of' I फस जइसवे: I अे के गइम वम च्हाटण तसकम हलैत तू I हसकई मवैह तकू ह'none of

Subject Verb Agreement

- 1 फ़ज़इ फ़हा येन
- ‘ स Neither of his four sons looked after him. (×)
None of his four sons looked after him. (✓)
- **'Either of** 1 फ़स जहमहाटफ़लैत तू 1 फ़ाटफ़ तसकमा हलैत तू 1 ह तकू ह One of हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा येन
- ‘ स Either of the five members is at fault. (×)
One of the five members is at fault. (✓)
- इसकि **'Both'** 1 त फ़ह **'not'** 1 फ़ज़इ फ़हे मैकमपीफ़नइफ़क हबहे 1 अे के ग़म् वमहा तकू ह **'neither of'** 1 फ़ज़इ फ़ मपीफ़म
- ‘ स Both of them did not take the exam. (×)
Neither of them took the exam. (✓)

RULE 7

- 1 यह **Noun** form त Plural मपीतमहं के हस जलैत **Singular** हे 1 त फ़स **singular Verb** 1 फ़ज़इ फ़हा यत मै
- ‘ स (a) इम हसर्वि ह ह ल **Measles, Mumps, Rickets, Shingles etc.**
(b) उहेड ह ल **Billiards, Darts, Draughts, etc.**
(c) बेत्ह ह ल **The United States, The West Indies, etc.**
(d) थ्ररर्वे ह ल **The Arabian Nights, Three Muskeeters, etc.**
(e) सूर्वे ह ल **Physics, Economics, Civics, Statistics, Politics, Linguistics.**
- ‘ स (1) Mathematics is an interesting subject.
s.v.
(2) Politics is not my cup of tea.
s.v.
- इसकि इवह **'Statistics'** तमलयस फ़इ ह **'data'** मफ़ **'Mathematics'** तमलयस फ़इ ह **'Calculation'** मफ़स प **'Politics'** तमलयस फ़इ ह **'मरी सार हवेह तमैफ़िउे 1 फ़ज़इ फ़हदमधी हा तत जहलैतमफ़फ़**
- ‘ स Statistics have revealed multiple scams in the organisation of Commonwealth Games.
P.V.

RULE 8

- 1 हण फ़इ हलैत **verb** त **subject** 1 तसे चपमोफ़ी फ़मू हु फ़ण फ़इ ह **main subject** मफ़हमलहसन य **verb** 1 फ़े टव हणप त **subject** त **match** 1 य तमैहजयू तफ़ा ये फ़क हिमपीफ़म
- ‘ स (1) The quality of apples is good.
(2) He and not his parents is guilty.
(3) The appeal of the victims for the transfer of the cases related to riots to some other States has been accepted.

RULE 9

- **Collective Noun** 1 त फ़हमलैतफ़ **Singular Verb** 1 फ़ज़इ फ़हा येन
- ‘ स (1) The herd of cows is grazing in the field.
s.s. s.v.

Subject Verb Agreement

RULE 12

➤ **Each, Every, Everyone, Someone, Somebody, Nobody, None, One, Any, Many a, More than one** हैं **Singular** हैं। त **Singular verb, Singular noun** हैं।
Singular pronoun हैं।

- ‘ स (1) **Each** student **has** come.
- (2) **Each** boy and **each** girl **has** come.
- (3) **One** must tolerate **one’s** friend as well as **his** enemy.
one's
- (4) **Many a** student **have** not done **their** home work.
has his
- (5) **More than one** **man** **was** present there.
S.N S.V

इसके 'Many' हैं।

- ‘ स (1) **Many a** **man** **has** come.
S.N. S.V.
- (2) **Many** **men** **have** come.
P.N. P.V.
- (3) **A great/ A good many** **men** **have** come.
P.N. P.V.

RULE 13

➤ **each, every, one** उके **of** हैं। **of** हैं। **of** हैं। **Noun** हैं।
Pronoun हैं। **Plural** हैं। **Verb, Pronoun** हैं। **Singular** हैं।

- ‘ स One of **the boys/them** **has** done **his** work.
Noun/Pronoun (Plural) S.V. S.P.

RULE 14

Plural Noun हैं। **Plural Pronoun** हैं। **each** हैं। **Plural** हैं। **Plural Verb** हैं।

- ‘ स **We** each **have** a duty towards our nation. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

RULE 15

Indefinite Pronoun - 'One' हैं। **Sentence** हैं। **Subject** हैं। **Singular Verb** हैं। **Singular Pronouns - one, one’s, oneself** हैं।

- ‘ स **One** should keep his promise. (×)
- One** should keep **one’s** promise. (✓)

RULE 16

➤ **if, as if, as though, suppose, I wish, in case** हैं। **would that** हैं।

Subject Verb Agreement

मपीतमैहडे हे पट्टैस तदपट्टै पातक कसक Number व जस Person त Subject त फइ सलम Plural Verb 'were'
I फमकइ सलमपीकमहे हक हे 'was' हा फ

- ‘ स (1) I wish, I **were** a bird.
- (2) If he **were** rich, he would help others.

RULE 17

➤ **Optative Sentence** लेत **Singular Subject** I त फनसक **Plural Verb** I फइ सलमपीकमहे

- ‘ स (1) God save the king!
S.S. P.V.
- (2) Long live the Queen !
P.V. S.S.

RULE 18

➤ **A number of/A large number of/A great number of** I फइ सल **Plural Countable Noun** हा त फनसलमपीकमहे जसत I त फनस **Plural Verb** I फइ सलमपीकमहे

- ‘ स A number of students were present. (✓)
P.S. P.V.

इसक के ह **The number of** I फइ सल हेकेकी हि लइ पत तस जसलैतमपीकमहे I तदपट्टै **Plural Sub.** I फइ सल मपीकमहे जसत I फइ सल **Sentence** Subject I त जसलैतमपीकमहे I त फनस **Singular Verb** I फइ सल मपीकमहे

- ‘ स The number of boys are fifty. (×)
P.S. P.V.
- The number of boys is fifty. (✓)
P.S. S.V.

RULE 19

➤ सक्क **'Amount of/quantity of Uncountable Noun** I त फनसइ सल मपीकमहे दिहडे I फइ सल **Sentence** हा त **Subject** I त जसलैतमपीकमहे I त फनस **Singular Verb** I फइ सलमपीकमहे

- ‘ स **The amount of** money are not sufficient. (×)
U.N. P.V.
- The amount of money is not sufficient. (✓)
U.N. S.V.

RULE 20

➤ **All** I फइ सल **uncountable** I तस जसलैतमपीकमहे त **Singular** हलेप फु पिकम हे जसत I त फनस **Singular Verb** I फइ सलमपीकमहे

- ‘ स **All** is well that ends well.
S.V. S.V.
- ‘ स **'All** I फइ सलससि यतिहितससै हे मअसि हे इदफस येत त कू हमपेसत त **Plural** लेप फु पिकम हे जसत I त फनस **Plural verb** I तसइ सलमपीकमहे
- ‘ स All are well at home. (✓)
P.V.

RULE 24

> I यह Nouns सगरे : Singular हं कि तमै हं के हउे । फइइ फइमलतफइ Plural हलैतमपी फमहु ' **cattle, cavalry, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police, people**, etc. हउे । त फइइ सइसइ 's' हे मैक वइहु पंपहु ' **cattles, childrens** हके लेपे फव हिमं

- उ ' स (a) **Cattle** are grazing in the field.
(b) Our **infantry** have marched forward.
(c) **Police** have arrested the thieves.

इसक 'People' । फस जइमहसडे हँ ' **Peoples** ' । फस जइमह 'सासह्य : डतह' डँ ' छ

RULE 25

> I यह Nouns ह फइइ हँ ' त ड **Singular form** हलैतमक इफु पं फइइ त **Uncountable Nouns** हमै हउे । त फइइ Article A/An ह फइइ फइसइ मैक इफु पं फइइ ' स

Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Mischief, Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Luggage, Baggage, Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Money, Jewellery, Breakage, Equipment, Work, Evidence, Word (द 'word' । फइस जइम पँ हे तैतप इफइकी फमपँ **Fuel** पँ **Paper**.

- उ ' स (a) The **scenery** of Kashmir is very charming.
(b) I have no **information** about her residence.
(c) The **mischief** committed by him is unpardonable.
(d) His **hair** is black.
(e) I have bought some **equipment** that I needed for the project.

(i) हउे ह Nouns ह फइमपी हे मैकडे इफु फ । फइइ ' **Sceneries, informations, furnitures, hairs** हउइ फइ के लेपे फव हिमं

(ii) हउइ नहि Noun ह **Singular** हि **Plural** बेहे हे **forms** : है हतत यह वेहि फइउे । त फइइ द तइवहजेइवत पं तमै

इत वेम' वय वये सुकसे वसक

- (a) He gave me **a piece of** information.
(b) **All pieces of** information given by her were reliable.
(c) **Many kinds of** furniture are available in that shop.
(d) I want **a few articles of** jewellery.
(e) He ate **two slices of** bread.
(f) Please show me **some items of** office stationery.
(g) The Police have found **a strand of** hair in the car.

RULE 26

> I यह Nouns, **Plural** कता **Singular** बेहे हे : के वमधभ : हेयततमै हउे ' **deer, sheep, series, species, fish, crew, team, jury, aircraft, counsel** etc.

- उ ' स (a) Our team **is** the best.
(b) Our team **are** trying their new uniform.
(c) There are two fish in the pond.
(d) There are many fishes in the aquarium. ('Fishes' । फस जइमहक कप हजु: फइइसा तीfish)

Subject Verb Agreement

RULE 27

➤ . मे स्मिँ क Table हेखेह अ भे,ई

S.N	WORDS	+NOUN/PRONOUN	VERB
1.	No	+ U. N	Singular Verb
2.	No	+ S. C. N	Singular Verb
3.	One-third of / three-fourths of / The rest of / A quarter of / Part of / Ten percent of / Twenty Percent of	+ U. N.	Singular Verb
4.	One-third of / three-fourths of / Part of / Ten percent of / Twenty percent of	+ P. C. N.	Plural Verb
5.	Most of / Some / Some of / Half of/ Enough / Enough of / Not enough of/ Plenty of / A lot of/ Lots of	+ U. N.	Singular Verb
6.	Most of / Some / Some of /Half of/ Enough / Enough of / Not enough of/ Plenty of / A lot of/ Lots of	+ P. C. N.	Plural Verb
7.	The percentage of	+ U.N./P.C.N.	Singular Verb
8.	More than one	+ S. C. N.	Singular Verb
9.	More than two/three. etc.	+ P. C. N.	Plural Verb
10.	More	+ P. C. N. + than one	Plural Verb

इत के वयं ब्ये मुकसे वस्य

1. No air is present on the Mars.
2. No student was interested in taking the exam.
3. One-third of the work has been finished.
4. One- third of the students have passed.
5. Ninety percent of the work is done.
6. Most of the knowledge is gained by experience.
7. Most of the girls are absent today.
8. Ninety percent of the students have passed with good marks.
9. Half of the candidates have passed with flying colours.
10. Some of the students have not taken the exam.
11. The percentage of unsuccessful candidates is ten.
12. More than one city was in ruins.
13. More cities than one were in ruins.
14. More than two theives have been caught red handed.
15. More plans than one were made.

इसक तहे व क्तावर्ज इम है एप बेउहे

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) Neither of them/ (b) are going to attend/ (c) the party on 10th October./ (d) No error
2. (a) He walked five miles which are really a great distance/ (b) for a man like him who is not only old but also ill./ (d) No error

Subject Verb Agreement

3. (a) Either my colleague/ (b) or a peon are coming home/ (c) with the material today./ (d) No error
4. (a) The rise and fall/ (b) of the tide are due/ (c) to lunar influence./ (d) No error
5. (a) Many a man/ (b) have succumbed/ (c) to this temptation./ (d) No error
6. (a) The introduction of tea, coffee/ (b) and such other beverages/ (c) have not been without some effect./ (d) No error
7. (a) The newer type of automatic machines/ (b) wash/ (c) clothes faster./ (d) No error
8. (a) Each of the students in the computer class/ (b) has to type/ (c) their own research paper this semester./ (d) No error
9. (a) Everyone of the films/ (b) you suggested/ (c) are not worth seeing./ (d) No error
10. (a) The Secretary and Principal of the college/ (b) are attending/ (c) the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate./ (d) No error
11. (a) There is/ (b) only one of his novels/ (c) that are interesting./ (d) No error
12. (a) Knowledge of/ (b) at least two languages/ (c) are required to pass the examination./ (d) No error
13. (a) It is I/ (b) who is to blame/ (c) for this bad situation./ (d) No error
14. (a) Romansticism of melancholy/ (b) in art and literature are the reason/ (c) for insensitivity to those suffering from depression./ (d) No error
15. (a) Patience as well as perseverance (b) are necessary/ (c) for success./ (d) No error
16. (a) In Singapore/ (b) my brother-in-law with his wife/ (c) were present at the function./ (d) No error
17. (a) A hot and/ (b) a cold spring/ (c) was found near each other./ (d) No error
18. (a) Either of the roads/ (b) lead/ (c) to the park/ (d) No error
19. (a) One of my desires/ (b) are to become/ (c) a doctor./ (d) No error
20. (a) The whole block of flats/ (b) including two shops were/ (c) destroyed in fire./ (d) No error
21. (a) The sum and substance/ (b) of his poem/ (c) are as follows./ (d) No error
22. (a) Neither of the/ (b) five accused/ (c) could be convicted./ (d) No error
23. (a) The strain of all/ (b) the difficulties, vexations and anxieties/ (c) were more than he could beat./ (d) No error
24. (a) Everybody/ (b) it must be admitted/ (c) has their ups and downs./ (d) No error
25. (a) Every woman in the world/ (b) fervently hopes that their child/ (c) will be a normal and healthy baby/ (d) No error
26. (a) Neither of them/ (b) sent their papers/ (c) in time for the last seminar/ (d) No error
27. (a) This is a strange world/ (b) where each one pursues their own golden bubble/ (c) and laughs at others for doing the same./ (d) No error
28. (a) If it were possible to get near when/ (b) one of the volcanic eruptions take place/ (c) we would see a grand sight./ (d) No error

Subject Verb Agreement

29. (a) A rise in rents and wages/ (b) have been found/ (c) to go together./ (d) No error
30. (a) He is one of those few post-colonial writer who believes/ (b) that this talk about colonialism has gone too far/ (c) and has turned into a cliché./ (d) No error
31. (a) One of the peculiarities/ (b) which distinguishes the present age/ (c) is the multiplication of books/ (d) No error
32. (a) Neither of them/ (b) are going to attend/ (c) the party on 10th October/ (d) No error
33. (a) Ten miles are/ (b) a long distance / (c) to cover on foot./ (d) No error
34. (a) If Mahatma Gandhi/ (b) was alive, he would feel sorry for the poor and downtrodden who/ (c) still struggle everyday to make both ends meet. / (d) No Error
35. (a) Having acquired some experience/ (b) she is no longer one of those who believes/ (c) every explanation they are given./ (d) No error
36. (a) With regard to implementation of the/ (b) details of the proposal, the committee was divided/ (c) in their opinion./ (d) No error
37. (a) Most of the funds/ (b) we get from/ (c) America is used to build roads and bridges./ (d) No error
38. (a) The tiger was not/ (b) the only dangerous animal/ (c) in the forest there was hyenas too./ (d) No error
39. (a) She immediately quit/ (b) the job in which/ (c) neither skill nor knowledge were required./ (d) No error
40. (a) The type of qualities you acquire/ (b) depend upon your company/ (c) and so you associate yourselves with simple and good natured people./ (d) No error
41. (a) Our success or our failure/ (b) largely depend/ (c) upon our actions./ (d) No error
42. (a) He is/ (b) one of the tallest boy/ (c) in the class./ (d) No error
43. (a) That day when they brought her back for the last time/ (b) there was many old-timers/ (c) who were shocked and fearful./ (d) No error
44. (a) A computer virus works exactly/ (b) like the biological variety/ (c) which invade the human body./ (d) No error
45. (a) Many a boy/ (b) have not done their/ (c) homework properly./ (d) No error
46. (a) Two miles beyond/ (b) that building was seen dozens/ (c) of antisocial elements/ (d) No error
47. (a) Along the northern frontier/ (b) of India is seen/ (c) the beautiful and mighty Himalayas./ (d) No error
48. (a) A body of volunteers/ (b) have helped in/ (c) making this celebration a great success/ (d) No error
49. (a) There appears/ (b) a number of problems/ (c) and I really do not know how to solve them. (d) No error
50. (a) Shingles are a disease/ (b) in which a person develops/ (c) lots of inflamed spots round the waist./ (d) No error
51. (a) Whether she should get married/ (b) or whether she should remain/ (c) single are her personal problem./ (d) No error

- verb 'is'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हमफ़फ़
34. (b) Ifहा त फ़ह'was'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा ख़फ़े मैकमफ़ीफ़ह'were'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यै
35. (b) 'Those' relative pronoun 'who'त फ़antecedentहमफ़हwhoत तदपहसपे तपपे फ़verb those (Pl. Sub)हा तसे तद्वे हमफ़फ़हBelieves (S.V.)हा तउजेमे हज़यहbelieve (P.V.)हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यै
36. (b) Was theतउजेमे हज़यहPlural verb 'were'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यैतनइफ़े हcommitteeहलैतली ख़हहमफ़े
37. (c) 'is'हा तउजेमे हज़यह'are'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हमफ़फ़हनइफ़े हलख़ह हsub 'funds' plural nounहमफ़े
38. (c) 'Hyenas' plural nounहमफ़ेहसरिहPlural verb 'were'हा फ़ज़इ फ़ह'Hyenas'हा तज़मं ता यै
39. (c) दहतसsubjectsत फ़Neither Nor'हे तु फ़फ़ु प'फ़महाफ़verbहे, टव क़subहा तसे चपहज़इ फ़ मफ़ीफ़मफ़ेसरिह'were'हे मैक'was'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यै
40. (b) The type, (singular sub)हा तसे चपहverb 'depends' (singular verb)हा फ़ज़इ फ़हमफ़ाफ़ी फ़मू ट
41. (b) सक्कटक़subहा त'or'हे तु फ़फ़ु पू हाफ़verb nearest subहा तसे चपहज़इ फ़ि हमफ़ाफ़ी फ़मू च'failure' I तसे चपहverb 'depends'हमफ़ाफ़ी फ़मू ट
42. (b) 'One of'हा त फ़ह'noun' plural हमफ़ीफ़मफ़े'Boys'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यै
43. (b) Many old timersत त फ़हplural verb 'were'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हमफ़फ़ेThereत तदपह'was'हे मैक'were' I फ़ज़इ फ़हा यै
44. (c) Whichत फ़antecedent 'variety' (Singular noun)हमफ़ेह I त फ़हsingular verb 'invades' I फ़ज़इ फ़हा यै
45. (b) 'Many a'हा त फ़हनoun, pronounहू पैहverb singular formहलैतज़इ फ़हक इतु प'हमफ़े'have'हा त उजेमे हज़यह'has'हू पैह'their'हा तउजेमे हज़यह'his'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यै
46. (b) 'Was'हा तउजेमे हज़यह'were'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यैतनइफ़े ह'dozens' (Plural sub)हा त फ़हwere (plural verb)हा फ़ज़इ फ़हमफ़फ़े
47. (b) 'is'हा तउजेमे हज़यह'are'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यैहउ हपफ़इ हलैतverb'त फ़ज़इ फ़हsub (Himalayas)त तज़मं तमफ़यम मफ़ू ततपफ़इ हलैतConfusionहमफ़ I फ़िमफ़े क' हपफ़इ त तसजह तदतज़,)हमफ़क इIndiaत तंकू ह'is seen' I फ़ज़इ फ़हे मैकमफ़यमफ़दका इHimalayasत तंकू हमफ़यमफ़ेHimalayas'त त फ़ह'is seen'हे मैक'are seen'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हमफ़फ़े
48. (b) Body, group, classहउड फ़त त फ़हsingular verbत फ़ज़इ फ़हमफ़फ़ेसरिह'have'त तउजेमे हज़यह'has' I फ़ज़इ फ़हा यै
49. (a) इमफ़verb 'appears' (s.v.) I तउजेमे हज़यह'appear' (p.v.)हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यैतनइफ़े हsub (a number of problems) plural formहलैतमफ़े
50. (a) 'Shingles' formहलैतpluralहमफ़े क' हसजहलैतsingularफ़ेसरिहsingular verb 'is'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यै
51. (c) 'are'हा तउजेमे हज़यह'is'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हा यैतनइफ़े हकमफ़हा फ़क,इह(कणफ)हू I हमकलतहमफ़े
52. (b) 'makes'हा त'make'हलैतज़क़ा क'रिहा यै
53. (a) 'Many a'हा त फ़ह'man'हा फ़ज़इ फ़हमफ़फ़े
54. (b) 'makes'हा त'make'हलैतज़क़ा क'रिहा यै'Perquisites' plural nounहमफ़े
55. (c) 'are'हा त'is'हलैतज़क़ा क'रिहा यै

Conditional Sentences

➤ **'If' Clause + Present perfect tense** (कालांतरगत) । मतलब व पत जेव

- केयू 1. If you have finished the work, you **may** leave.
2. If they have bought tickets, they **will** surely go to see the movie.

PAST CONDITIONAL

B. 'IF' CLAUSE IN PAST TENSE

General Formula— **If + Simple Past, Subject + would + V₁**

केयू If I had money, I would lend it to you.

- सुखलैत 'improbability' तर्क प व हपस्जेमिक्त 'If clause' त? अनियतकी तकात्-स सातहुतभइतर इगसुडाच
➤ इहैतम लैत 'If I had money' यस्वइद्वे जे न्न इयस्वजमल्ल

C. 'IF' CLAUSE IN PAST PERFECT TENSE

General Formula— **If + Past Perfect, Sub + would + have + V₃**

केयू If I had seen you, I would have stopped my car.

- सुखलैत 'If clause' त सकय वतीवतँ उससतजस्तजेँ य वतीवतघ जस्त 'रती तकात्तजेव' त 'If I had seen you' यस्वतइीजे न्न 'I had not seen you.'
➤ सुखलैत त 'If' तकात् 'had' तय 'replace' तर्क तनातयक तइेचपा Formula जस्त

Had + Subject + V₃ + obj, Subject + would + have + V₃

केयू Had I seen you, I would have stopped my car.

THREE IMPORTANT FORMULAE

- **If + Present Indefinite** , **Simple Future**
- **If + S + had + V₃** , **S + would + have + V₃**
- **If + S + V₂** , **S + would + V₁**

D. OTHER TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

(i) वक्तइन्न इ'

General Formula— **If + subject + were, subject + would + V₁**

केयू If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

English – from Plinth to Paramount

का-। रिक्ता हत(Post)तकसि तयसगत्subjectsतकसया'त'were' काताँ इम न्न ति कततत जेच
छप्द स्तुँ सिखता'तस्य स्वयत्त'was' व त इति र इगत्तसत जेच

If, as though, in case, as if, would that अथ wish.

Ex. He scolded me as if he was my father. (×)

He scolded me **as if** he **were** my father.(✓)

(ii) 'If Clause'त'Unless' so long, as soon as, when, provided, suppose, in case, but , for() गहितकात्सगताँ इमत्कप्रत्यव परुजेच

केयसू (1) **Unless** you work hard, you will not pass.

कु **Unless**तकसया'त'not'तकाताँ इमत्त इगत्तमाच Unless you work hard यरुज् हत पत्तइतिजे 'If you do not work hard.' तिक्त 'Unless + affirmative = If + negative.

2. I shall support him **so long as** I am alive.

3. **As soon as** the train comes, there will be rush for seats.

4. **When** he comes to Delhi, I will go to meet him.

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) If he came to me / (b) I would have given/ (c) him my car. / (d) No error
2. (a) Had he invited me / (b) I would have attended / (c) the function. / (d) No error
3. (a) If he had called me up (b) I would inform/ (c) him ./ (d) No error
4. (a) If he will work hard / (b)/ he will surely / (c) get the job of his choice. / (d) No error
5. (a) Unless I do not / (b) see his ticket, / (c) I will not let him sit here. / (d) No error
6. (a) Before the police will come / (b) You should better / (c) get the anticipatory bail. / (d) No error
7. (a) We will come to know the truth / (b) after / (c) the investigation finished. / (d) No error
8. (a) Until the train will not get the signal , (b) it will not / (c) leave the platform. / (d) No error
9. (a) If I had money/ (b) I will have lent / (c) it to her. / (d) No error
10. (a) If I was you/ (b) I would not tolerate him / (c) for a moment. / (d) No error
11. (a) Suppose she does not agree/ (b)what could/ (c) we do ? / (d) No error
12. (a) Supposing if you do not reach / (b) the station in time,/ (c) what will you do? / (d) No error
13. (a) If you saw a tiger / (b) what will your / (c) reaction be?/ (d) No error
14. (a) If I had two houses, / (b) I would have given / (c) one to you./ (d) No error
15. (a) If we will heat dry ice / (b) it turns / (c) to vapour. / (d) No error
16. (a) "Suppose if you are / (b) late, you will be / (c) in trouble." / (d) No error.

Conditional Sentences

17. (a) Unless / (b) he will not understand the concept/ (c) he will not be able to solve the questions. / (d) No error
18. (a) If he tried again,/ (b) he can pass the exam/ (c) with flying colours. / (d) No error
19. (a) I will wait for you / (b) unless / (c) you come. / (d) No error
20. (a) If I was you / (b) I would teach/ (c) him a lesson. / (d) No error
21. (a) If I were the Prime Minister of India / (b) I will work for the / (c) welfare of the poor. / (d) No error
22. (a) If she would have come to me / (b) I would have given her the / (c) money she needed / (d) No error
23. (a) If he drove fast/ (b) he can reach the station / (c) in time / (d) No error
24. (a) If I was a millionaire/ (b) I would support / (c) the millinium project / (d) No error
25. (a) If both of you stood / (b) on the table/ (c) it would have broken/ (d) No error
26. (a) If she would have worked hard , / (b) she would / (c) have passed. / (d) No error
27. (a) If you had seen me, / (b) you should have stopped your car / (c) and come to help me. / (d) No error
28. (a) If the Government will make strict law/ (b) the law and order situation / (c) will improve. / (d) No error
29. (a) But for his help / (b) the patient would / (c) have died. / (d) No error
30. (a) But for his prompt action / (b) many people would/ (c) have lost their savings. / (d) No error
31. (a) I will not come / (b) in case / (c) it will rain. / (d) No error
32. (a) Had the river overflown its bank,/ (b) flood would / (c) have come. / (d) No error
33. (a) Had I known him, / (b) I would allow him / (c) to enter my house. / (d) No error
34. (a) You will not get well / (b) unless you will not / (c) follow the doctor's instructions. / (d) No error
35. (a) Supposing if he refuses / (b) to meet you, / (c) what will you do? / (d) No error
36. (a) I shall take you for a long drive / (b) after you / (c) will return from the meeting. / (d) No error
37. (a) When you complete your service / (b) you will be / (c) retired on pension / (d) No error
38. (a) Were she I, / (b) she will not allow/ (c) you to go anywhere at this time of crisis./ (d) No error
39. (a) I told her when / (b) she came to Delhi,/ (c) I would show her all historical monuments. / (d) No error
40. (a) You can scale this high peak, / (b) provided you/ (c) will wear the right kind of shoes. / (d) No error
41. (a) Had you / (b) worked hard/ (c) you will have passed./ (d) No error
42. (a) When I shall see him/ (b) I shall/ (c) tell him/ (d) No error.
43. (a) He will tell you/ (b) about it when/ (c) he will come back/ (d) No error.
44. (a) When I will get back/ (b) I shall pay back/ (c) the money that I borrowed/ (d) from you last month

45. (a) I will/ (b) meet him/ (c) when he will come./ (d) No error.
46. (a) Had I realized/ (b) your house was such a long way off, / (c) I would take a taxi./ (d) No error.

Answers with Explanation

1. (a); 'If he had come' व त इतिरु व हस
2. (d);
3. (b); 'I would have informed' व त इतिरु व हस : 'ह 'if clause' sub + had + v₃ जरुपतरु main clause 'sub + would + have + v₃' सजतरु द तनु च
4. (a); 'If he works hard' व त इतिरु व हस 'If clause' 'स will धजमः तत जेव
5. (a); 'do not' जएत 'स 'Unless व स्यतरु 'not' व त इतिरु धजमजतरु जेव
6. (a); 'Before the police come' व त इतिरु व हस 'Before' व स त 'will/ shall' व त इतिरु सप जेव
7. (c); 'the investigation has finished' व त इतिरु व हस
8. (a); 'Until the train gets' व त इतिरु व हस 'Until' व स्यतरु 'not' व त इतिरु धजमजतरु
9. (b); 'will have lent' व तरु would lend' सह नहलमी व हस 'If clause' past tense 'स जेवः पज्ञ main clause' त past tense 'स जतरु
10. (a); 'If I were you' व त इतिरु व हस 'If clause' 'स was' व त इतिरु धजमजतरु जेव व त इतिरु लैत तिरु स्य त 'subjects' व स्यतरु 'were' व त इतिरु जतरु जेव
11. (b); 'could' व तरु can' सह नहलमी व हस 'If clause' present tense 'स जेवः पज्ञ main clause' त present tense 'स जतरु
12. (a); 'Supposing' लमी 'if' व त इतिरु व यतरु व हस 'ततरु व तः लु व जेव
13. (b); 'will' व तरु would' सह नहलमी व हस छरु (व ण कृतरु त 'सतरु
14. (b); 'I would give' व त इतिरु व हस छरु 3 व ण कृतरु त 'सतरु
15. (a); 'will' जएत 'स छरु) व ण कृतरु त 'सतरु
16. (a); 'Supposing' लमी 'if' व त इतिरु व यतरु व हस 'ततरु व तः लु व जेव
17. (b); 'he understands' व त इतिरु व हस छरु 2 व ण कृतरु त 'सतरु
18. (b); 'Can' व तरु Could' सह नहलमी व हस 'If clause' past tense 'स जेव
19. (b); 'Unless' व तरु Until' सह नहलमी व हस 'Until' य' ि य व व जतरु जेः ते 'Unless' वती य व भव
20. (a); 'Was' व स्यतरु इह 'were' व त इतिरु व हस छरु 3 व ण कृतरु त 'सतरु
21. (b); 'Will' व तरु would' सह नहलमी व हस छरु (व ण कृतरु त 'सतरु
22. (a); 'If she had come to me' यजण इतिरु जतरु

Formula → If + Sub + had + V₃, Sub. + would + have + V₃

23. (b); 'Can' व तरु Could' सह नहलमी व हस
24. (a); 'Was' व तरु were' सह नहलमी व हस छरु 3 व ण कृतरु त 'सतरु
25. (c); 'it would break' व त इतिरु व हस

Formula → If + Sub + V₂, Sub. + would + V₁

8

VERB (ADVANCE)

CHAPTER

KINDS OF VERB

1. FINITE VERBS
2. Non-Finite Verbs
3. Transitive Verbs
4. INTRANSITIVE VERBS

1. **FINITE VERBS:** Finite Verbs का वक Sub हास हलौलर Subject कतौ इमरह Person कै य पा मँ जसिच हासहस

: इरू He is **playing**.
They are **playing**.

2. **NON-FINITE VERBS:** Non-Finite Verbs सत Person इमौ इमौ limited पी ते हासहस

: इरू I like **watching** television.
She wants **to go** abroad.

NON-FINITE VERBS:- त्रम जसौ कसहासहस

- (A) INFINITIVE
- (B) GERUND
- (C) PARTICIPLE

(A) **INFINITIVE:** 'to + V₁' Infinitive रक कर्म कम nounी वहा, verb कै आनु। मी मैकी सत पवहं infinitive कास verb-noun 'त कह इ कपसहस

: इरू 1. **To err** is human
2. I want **to study**
3. I want **to study** English.

इ स विका बिमो प्र मतियुस

हमाइ (1) 'to err' (to + V₁) subject कै जसिच हस

हमाइ (2) 'to study' (to + V₁) object कै जसिच हस

हमाइ (3) 'to study' want (verb) का object हल स' तै 'English' कास object करू जं सति : तव पास 'to study' verb का काणिकै हा हल

➤ त पव 'to + V₁' कैमी noun रहै verb ? मी कै इ कपसहस

(B) **GERUND:** 'V₁ + ing' Gerund वक जसौ का verb हल 'ing', म हास हलौलर इं noun कै आनु। म हासहस

Verb (Advance)

- : इस 1. **Swimming** is a good exercise.
 2. I learnt **driving**.
 3. I love **watching** television.

इस कि बिमो प्र मतिये

हमाइ (1) 'Swimming' (V₁ + ing) subject कै जसिच हल

हमाइ (2) 'driving' (V₁ + ing) object कै जसिच हल

हमाइ (3) 'watching' love (verb) का object हल 'television' तरे television का object करू जं सति : व पारु 'watching' verb का काणकै हा हलत प 'V₁ + ing' का 'noun' रहे 'verb' कै जसिच कै इ कपहल

अथ क Verbs/adjective/phrase कसे द 'to' का जसिच हास हल हि 'to' कसे द 'V₁' का जसिच 'हयहास' की नक 'V₁ + ing' का जसिच हास

: इस Verb + used to, accustomed to, averse to, with a view to, addicted to, devoted to, in addition to, look forward to, object to, owing to, given to, taken to, prone to.

- : इस 1. He is **addicted to** smoking.
 2. I am **looking forward to** meeting you.
 3. He was **used to** driving on the right when he was in London.

➤ दई खाखरुं सकहा : व पास्त कै कसि Phrasal verb 'to'. मी मैत्रैबा कै सरे 'V₁' पी ते 'V₁ + ing' कम इम कै

: इस (a) I am looking forward to meeting you.
 V₁+ing

(b) He is given to drinking.
 V₁+ing

(c) He is prone to making the same mistake again and again.
 V₁+ing

(d) He got used to driving on the right when he was in London.
 V₁+ing

तस 'modals' 'used to' कै सरे V₁ का जसिच हास हल

(e) I used to drive on the right.
 V₁

हमाइ d रहे e कै स्तं कमर्यत्रलि

Sentence (d)		Sentence (e)	
(1)	तरे used to करुहट verb हास used to कसे द V ₁ +ing ट चास	(1)	तरे used to करुहट verb 'हयहास' used to कसे द V ₁ ट चास
(2)	सि दप' सति कासरापा हल	(2)	सि दप' सति कासरापा हल
(3)	सि दप' सति कासरापा हल Used to करुहट रू ता' रूटा verb, चि कसे tense का न' घौणा कै पा हल	(3)	सि दप' सति कासरापा हल

(C) **PARTICIPLE**: : आसक 'verb' वृ य **adjective** दासकका काणिकै कृ ह **Participle** हल

(i) **PRESENT PARTICIPLE (V₁ + ING)**

- : इक 1. **Hearing** the noise, we rushed out of the restaurant.
- 2. **Thinking** all is well, he went to bed.

➤ गजै नद्व त्व दासक आचिसं स **V₁ + ing** का जसिरू नकइ छडै '1 कास **incomplete** इमी ममी ममदराणस्कस्य व हारूहा हलहि
'V₁ + ing' Present Participle हल

(ii) **PAST PARTICIPLE (V₃)**

- : इक 1. **Driven** by poverty, he committed suicide.
- 2. **Deceived** by his best friend, he was left in the lurch.

➤ गजै नद्व त्व दासक आचिसं स **V₃** का जसिरू नकइ छडै '1 कास **Complete** दराणस्कस्य व नकी ती हल इ **'V₃' form** कास **Past Participle** कहपस्य

(iii) **PERFECT PARTICIPLE (HAVING V₃)**

- : इक 1. **Having done** with it, they got down to work.
- 2. **Having rested**, they started their journey again.

➤ गजै नद्व त्व दासक आचिसं स **V₃** का जसिरू नकइ छडै '1 कास **Complete** हास दराणि ती हलवका कै 'स्कस्य व **'having + V₃'** निन **Perfect Participle** का जसिरू नकी : पा हल

3. **TRANSITIVE VERB**- :ी चि 'सू इमकै सरी रक क ए(obj.) कत यम्ह 'इकक्रम' छैटपासुणि **transitive verb** कहटापा हल

- : इक 1. I write essay.
 V obj.
- 2. Children fly kites.
 V obj.

4. **INTRANSITIVE VERB**- :ी चि 'सू इमकै सरी क ए' obj.) कत यम्ह 'इकक्रम प' छैटपासुणि **intransitive verb** कहटापा हल

- : इक Birds fly.
 v
- She slept.
 v

पैमल तरे verb transitive (t.v.) हास हलमासverb करू बट स 'क इ रूगइ म' : इसु ट, शपस्य

- : इक 1. He killed दुचीएल
 He killed a rabbit.
 t.v. obj.
- 2. I helped दुसइस्यल
 I helped him.
 t.v. obj.

Verb (Advance)

CAUSATIVE VERB

➤ **Have, Get** वृ य **Make** का जसिरू 'Causative verb' करू ज सक्रि :। पा हलइं। र्खिपवक (।।।(sub) करइ ष करि (verb) काख (obj.) जै कै पा हल

: इकर He helps the poor.
Sub. Verb obj.

➤ ट कर' :। 'sub' । त verb कै म experience कै खीन नू इम कर ढे . . . । प, षटकि कलम रि, षैट पाख Causative verb का जसिरू हास हल

: इकर 1. He got caught.
2. The environment gets polluted due to our ignorance.

➤ क पीे षा र्खि इरू खी। र्खि ण कट पा हल कर कलम करू त कर षकै म करि म पी त रू स कर करि मी वीन हि S₁ ' कर ष क पीे ह म म रह S₂ ' कर ष क पीे ह म म करू जसि। त । त जसि। तू ज इरू। लद हास हल

: इकर 1. I made him do the whole work.
S₂ 'Make' according to tense S₁ V₁ obj.

2. We got him arrested by the police.
S₂ 'Get' according to tense obj. V₃ S₁

3. Have the box opened.
'Have' according to tense obj. V₃

4. We have to make the system work.
S₂ 'make' according to tense S₁ V₁

5. I cannot get your work done by him.
S₂ 'get' according to tense obj. V₃ S₁

पैमल **Make/Have** रह **Get** कै, इमै कै स्तं कर य र्खि

1. **Get/Have** करू खीरू कखी। द S₁ कर ब-रै **by + S₁** कै form ' खी। स हल ट कर' **Passive voice** कै र्खी । त S₁ कर इमै कर इ म अत डमा कर मी व य मी पी त अत

Make कखी। द S₁ का जसिरू कै '। त। रिक हास हल

2. **Get/Have** कखी। द V₃ का जसिरू हास हल

Make कखी। द V₁ का जसिरू हास हल

➤ षा र्खि ' **Get/Have** वृ य **Make** tense कै य पा र्खि, सह कर हास हल

Verb कर इमै खी। स Pattern. '। मी कर मी ब पत' रीर नई कर patterns. ' verb कर इमै ? कै

PATTERN - 1

Subject + Verb

➤ रि **Verb** करू खीरू का इी इ खी। षी ।। Pattern हल व करू sentence formation ' खी। स कै र्खी य क क सू इ म (intransitive verb) का जसिरू हास हल। ह माइ कर य व करू त क ण (object) कै स प म अत खी खी। स र्खी। स इ sentence pattern to **passive voice**. ' सह कर पी त करि :। इ क पा हल

English – from Plinth to Paramount



S.N	Subject	Verb
1.	Birds	fly.
2.	The moon	is shining
3.	The baby	is sleeping.
4.	I	was going

PATTERN - 2

Subject + verb + subject complement

- वक्रसं' sentence form' सं' complement ि पाखNoun हास हसि pronoun ि नै adjective. ' इ sentence pattern कारु' **passive voice**, ' सहसकपी ते नकति :। इ कपा हल



S.N.	Subject	Verb	Subject Complement
1.	This	is	a pen.
2.	It	is	I
3.	He	looks	happy.
4.	My father	got	angry.

PATTERN - 3

Subject + verb + direct object

- कं ण' verbs' ि क क सू इम (transitive verb) हासहस Transitive verbs कै सं' object कम ब-तै मी भमडँ ति हास हल 'ए' चि का त ण' 4 जँ ' हयहास



S.N.	Subject	Verb	Direct Object
1.	I	know	him.
2.	She	opened	the door.
3.	You	should help	yourself.

PATTERN - 4

Subject+verb + indirect object + direct object

- ःी ' चि ' सं' 'objects' हासपास Indirect object द्वः सां र्छि पकइ : ६ हास हल कम ब-तै मी तै हास हल लौलस ि direct object का



S.N.	Subject	Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object
1.	I	gave	her	my book.
2.	I	bought	her	a purse
3.	He	showed	me	his notes.

Verb (Advance)

PATTERN - 5

Subject + verb + direct object + preposition + prepositional object

- तै pattern 4 काखं 'इ पै ह जै नप कै '। थहखक **direct object** कमब-तै प्री तै मैत्रै **direct object** कै रक **preposition** कप्र इमै तै मयस **indirect object** कप्र

S.N.	Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Preposition	Prepositional object
1.	I	gave	my book	to	her.
2.	I	bought	a purse	for	her.
3.	He	showed	his notes	to	me and my friends.

- काखं verbs का जसैरू pattern 4 वृ य5 दाखं सकाि :। इ कपा हल **Pattern 5** कप्र इमै तइमबसं क्र तै मयस **direct object** क . तै उमै मयस **indirect object** तइमत्कमी मयस

PATTERN - 6

Subject + verb + noun/ pronoun + adjective

- वखं sentence form **adjective** बा य हखं कयै? 'मयस वमसू इमकै हडी तै मयस नै **noun** रह **adjective** कयै तमकै **object** तै 'ति :। पा हल

S.N.	Subject	Verb	Direct Object	Adjective
1.	He	pushed	the door	open.
2.	She	washed	the plates	clean.
3.	I	like	my tea	strong.

- 'इ pattern' कयै हल **verbs** हल **get, keep, beat, drive, make, paint, leave, turn, find, like, wish.**

PATTERN - 7

Subject + verb + preposition + prepositional object.

S.N.	Subject	Verb	Preposition	Prepositional object
1.	This car	belongs	to	me.
2.	She	met	with	an accident.
3.	He	succeeded	in	his attempt.

PATTERN - 8

Subject + verb + to-infinitive (as object of the verb)

S.N.	Subject	Verb	Infinitive
1.	She	wants	to sleep.
2.	He	forgot	to take his medicine.
3.	I	hoped	to pass the exam.

—Verb (Advance)

- 'इ pattern' सजसिचम हारूकू टरूverbs हस **like, love, prefer, begin, start, agree, try, attempt, choose, continue, intend, propose, desire, wish, want, hate, dislike, hope, expect, promise, fear, remember, forget, offer, learn.**

PATTERN - 9

Subject + verb + noun/ pronoun + infinitive.

S.N.	Subject	Verb	Noun/ Pronoun	Infinitive + etc.
1.	I	want	you	to help him.
2.	The doctor	advised	him	to rest.
3.	I	allowed	Rohit	to go.

- 'इ pattern' सजसिचम हारूकू टरू खेछि verb हस **ask, tell, order, command, persuade, encourage, urge, want, wish, request, intend, expect, force, tempt, teach, invite, help, warn, like, love, hate, allow, permit, remind, cause, mean, dare.**

PATTERN - 10

Subject + verb + gerund.

- 'इ pattern' स Gerund हमाइ कै object कमकइणकै पा हस

S.N.	Subject	Verb	Gerund, etc.
1.	She	started	singing.
2.	He	has finished	talking.
3.	I	love	teaching.

- 'इ pattern' सजसिचम हारूकू टरू खेछि राज हस **begin, start, love, like, hate, stop, finish, enjoy, prefer, fear, remember, forget, mind, miss, suggest, practice, try, understand, keep, help, advise, admit, avoid, consider, intend, delay, deny, detest, can't help, rest, defer, worth, risk, it is noun/good, propose, regret, anticipate.**

PATTERN - 11

Subject + verb + noun/ pronoun + present participle.

S.N.	Subject	Verb	Noun/ Pronoun	Present Participle
1.	I	saw	him	crossing the bridge.
2.	I	heard	him	shouting
3.	You	kept	me	waiting

- 'इ pattern' सजसिचम हारूकू टरूverbs हस **see, hear, smell, feel, watch, notice, find, observe, listen, get, catch, keep, leave, set, start.**

Verb (Advance)

PATTERN - 12

Subject + verb + noun/ pronoun + plain infinitive.

उदा.

S.N.	Subject	Verb	Noun/ Pronoun	Plain Infinitive
1.	I	will not let	you	go
2.	We	made	him	finish the work.
3.	I	bade	the boy	leave the room.

➤ 'इ pattern' कृत्तित्तत हारूतू टरूँरूँ verbs हसू **see, watch, notice, observe, hear, listen, feel, make, let, help, bid.**

VERB के दण IMPORTANT RULES फुतु लs iz 'u inNs tkrs gSa:

- Being ill, I could not come. (✓)
 - Being a rainy day, I could not come (×)
 - Walking along the road, my pen fell down. (×)

(i) तरै जहत रूाच 'being' करूजहत रूकइ subject का बट छ 'हधहास्पास्2nd' तात का sub 'I' जहत रूात का 'एsubी' : ता हलतौलू रूाच (i) का त णइ हध न कट पा हल

(ii) तरै दइ रूाच 'being' करूजहत रूub 'it' का जसिरू 'कति : तव पास', rainy day का 'एsubी' : ता हलतौलू इइ रूाच का त णट प हारू ता हलत पव **'It being a rainy day'** का जसिरू कै क

(iii) 'इधजसौ पधै रूाच' का **walking** कै सइ ब्र इाकसुब. का जसिरू कै क खी ता 'my pen' जहत रूात का subी' : तिसज

त पव **'While I was walking along the road'** का जसिरू कै क
- The girls watched intently as the model applied her make-up with a practiced hand. (×)

कइधसू इम 'Verb' कप्र इमै स 'मसुम' adjective) कै . ' सका तNoun कतसू 'मसुमसक्रमै कै सइ सकइम डमसमी वक्रमै सू इम 3rd form. 'ीतीमम' मीइड यकर **Practised (v) form** कम इमै कौड **'Practice' noun** त

यद्ध ब?मिु म **Spoken English**
Revised edition
Written document

- जैसस दाहै ता **English, edition** ह **document** इया (Noun) हलत 'कधतू रासुपी पा'स्करूट व 'verb' का जसिरू हारूँहा हलत पव Verb 3rd form सहल
- टसू तरै कति (Verb) कालू ध(continuous) तू 4) ता करूराणि : तिसारूverb 'ing' form सहल थनहिक
- : इक (i) **Rising** price.
(ii) **Developing** country.
(iii) **Steaming** cup of tea.
- तरै कति का जसिरू noun form सकति : तिसारूइ **sing form' (Gerund)/'to+V₁ form' (Infinitive)/** सहल थनहिक
- : इक (i) Smoking is prohibited here.

(ii) Swimming is a good exercise.
sub

(iii) To err is human.
Sub.

4. कर्ता कहते हैं कि adverb of manner की पापा हलौल **adverb of manner** । म्भ्ररु 'ly' । म्भ्र हास हल

: हक (i) He works honestly.
Verb Adv

(ii) He talks politely.
Verb Adv

➤ तरे **verb** की म्भ्र म्भ्ररु इमै । क्भ्ररु म्भ्ररु कौ म्भ्र **adverb** पी ते **adjective** क्भ्र इमै कौ क्भ्र

: हक (i) He looks honest.
Verb Adj

(ii) He sounds polite.
Verb Adj

पतै सैर नई । म्भ्ररु इमै **verbs of sensation** की ब

Look, seem, sound, appear, smell, taste, feel

➤ **Verbs of sensation** क्भ्ररु । **be, become, turn, get, grow, keep** 'ती प्भ्र: **make** वृ य **prove** क्भ्ररु **adverbs** 'हध्मी क्भ्र **adjective modify** कौ प्भ्ररु

: हक When he heard the news, he **became** sad.
adj

5. We adapt to the environment. (×)

We **adapt ourselves** to the environment. (✓)

➤ Adapt क्भ्र हक रौ **verbs** की क्भ्ररु कौ म्भ्र रक **Reflexive Pronoun** क्भ्ररु म्भ्ररु तिहास हल रौ **verbs** क्भ्ररु उक्

Acquit (to do better than expected), absent, avail, reconcile (to accept a situation reluctantly), amuse, resign, avenge, enjoy, exert, apply (to work hard on something), adapt, adjust, pride

1. The officers **acquitted themselves** well during the crisis.
2. She has **reconciled herself** to the demands of her in laws.
3. The students **exert themselves** a lot at the time of examination.
4. You will have to **apply yourself** to this task whole heartedly.
5. I **pride myself** on being able to work smoothly under pressure too.
6. You should **avail yourself** of this opportunity.
7. He **resigned** himself to yet another day without food.

अेभ्र (1) They **enjoyed** the party. (reflexive pronoun क्भ्र: 'हध्महल)

They **enjoyed** during vacation. ('themselves' का क्भ्ररु 'enjoyed' क्भ्ररु कौ क्भ्र

➤ यर्न **enjoy** कौ म्भ्र **object** क्भ्ररु म्भ्ररु **reflexive pronoun** प्भ्ररु क्भ्ररु **object** क्भ्ररु म्भ्ररु म्भ्ररु **reflexive pronoun** क्भ्ररु इमै कौ क्भ्र

Nothing has been or will be more tragic than his demise. (✓)
V₃ V₁

➤ तत्तै वक्तुं च 'सक verb के forms कतडं क्रिमेक्रमै? मै forms कप्र इमै कौडहं वक form इस्कां 'हृद्यट्टा इकपक

9. (i) If he was a millionaire, he would help the millennium project. (×)
It he were a millionaire, he would help the millennium project. (✓)

➤ कप्र सक जद कस्टिख 'P sub कस्टि)I were का जिरू कै क

10. (i) Long live the king ! (✓)
P.V. S.S.

➤ optative हमइमै * singular subject कै । मप्र अस plural verb कप्र इमै पीममी ल
11. वकप्र verbs पी कडपकै, पी तै article कप्र इमै ककै बा Noun कप्र, सईमडममी ह

: इक (i) He is walking.
verb

(ii) He is going for a walk.
noun

(iii) He rides a horse.
verb

(iv) He went for a ride.
noun

12. तत्तै यत्नव्यत्न verb कै । मप्र यत्नव्यत्न preposition कतडं क्रि दैट्रमै अस preposition कप्र इमै कै क

: इक (i) Amphibians can live **on** land and **in** water.
(ii) He was acquitted **of** and absolved **from** all the charges of corruption.

13. (i) I am having a car. (×)
I have a car. (✓)

➤ के- वकप्र verbs हासकल 'का जिरू इं रूपक 'ing' form 'स' हव्यकता :I इकपाड
रै **verbs** कता उत

- (1) **Verbs of Perception**- See, taste, smell, hear, prefer, please, notice, recognize.
- (2) **Verbs of Thinking Process**- Think, know, mean, mind, remember, suppose.
- (3) **Verbs Showing Possession**- Own, have, belong, comprise, possess, contain, consist.
- (4) **Verbs expressing Feeling or State of Mind**- Believe, like, dislike, love, adore, want, wish, desire, hate, agree, trust, imagine.
- (5) **Verbs in General**- Look, seem, appear, affect, resemble, cost, require, become, hope, refuse.

द्वृ 4पौ इरू 'कौ ष कस्टव Tense 'सContinuous 'ार दखक

14. (A) Adverb 'as' का जिरू 'ष कस्टव तिर verbs कस्टि)I कता :I इकपा हल
'regard, describe, define, treat, view, know'.

(B) Adverb 'as' का जिरू 'ष कस्टव तिर verbs कस्टि)I प कै क

'name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose.'

: इक 1. I **regard** him my brother. (Add 'as' after 'him')

13. (a) My father does not mind/ (b) to be disturbed/ (c) while he is reading the newspaper./ (d) No error.
14. (a) Perhaps you do not know/ (b) I am having a car and a jeep/ (c) besides a big house in a good locality./ (d) No error.
15. (a) The lawyer asked me/ (b) if it were worth to take/ (c) the matter to court./ (d) No error.
16. (a) I bade him/ (b) to submit all the important documents/ (c) before he left the job./ (d) No error.
17. (a) He thinks/ (b) himself/ (c) as a great scholar ./ (d) No error.
18. (a) All the candidates/ (b) will give/ (c) a test on Friday./ (d) No error.
19. (a) Mrs Dorai would rather/ (b) spend a quiet evening/ (c) than attending a party./ (d) No error.
20. (a) The audience/ (b) watched the clowns/ (c) performed their act ./ (d) No error.
21. (a) The life-guard would not/ (b) let the children/ (c) to swim at the deep end of the pool ./ (d) No error.
22. (a) He denied/ (b) to help/ (c) me./ (d) No error.
23. (a) Walking along the/ (b) bank of the river/ (c) the road began to rise./ (d) No error.
24. (a) It is time you/ (b) decide on your next/ (c) course of action ./ (d) No error.
25. (a) As I was feeling sleepy/ (b) I asked for/ (c) a steamed cup of tea./ (d) No error.
26. (a) I remember/ (b) meet him/ (c) five years ago./ (d) No error.
27. (a) I have always/ (b) and will always/ (c) be faithful to you./ (d) No error.
28. (a) I am afraid/ (b) I did a mistake/ (c) in the calculation./ (d) No error.
29. (a) The lights went out/ (b) while we/ (c) took the examination./ (d) No error.
30. (a) His assistants have and/ (b) are still doing/ (c) excellent work for the organization./ (d) No error.
31. (a) After the teacher had told the boys/ (b) how to pronounce the word/ (c) all of them in one voice repeated the word again ./ (d) No error.
32. (a) The company is not doing well./ (b) Isn't it time you/ (c) sell off your shares in it?./ (d) No error.
33. (a) He caught the boy/ (b) steal/ (c) the parcel./ (d) No error.
34. (a) I declined the invitation/ (b) not because I did not want to go,/ (c) but because I have no time./ (d) No error.
35. (a) It is a known fact/ (b) that time does not return back/ (c) once it is lost./ (d) No error.
36. (a) Even after sixty years of independence/ (b) lakhs of people/ (c) do not have bed to sleep./ (d) No error.
37. (a) The dinosaurs could not/ (b) adapt to the/ (c) changing environment./ (d) No error.

Verb (Advance)

38. (a) The students were/ (b) looking forward to/ (c) meet the eminent scientist./ (d) No error.
39. (a) The lady made the/ (b) little boy to wash/ (c) all the clothes./ (d) No error.
40. (a) We must get this letter/ (b) send/ (c) as soon as possible./ (d) No error.

Answers with explanation

1. (a) 'walking' करूँहट रूँwhile he was' : रूँवक 'a car' जहट रूँverb का 'subject' : वतन 'walking' का तौलनै रूँचि का त)ण्टप हारू वतन
2. (a) After I had done my homework' का जसिरू कै रूँवक ' my mother जहट रूँ (having done my homework) का 'subject' : वतन तौल रूँचि का त)ण्टप हारू वतन
3. (a) 'Being' करूँहट रूँ' का जसिरू कै रूँवक ' वृ य क रूँवक दखरू
4. (b) 'Bent on harming' का जसिरू 'bent to harm' कख)ा' जै कै रूँBent on' का त)ण्टdetermined to do 'Bent on' कख)ा 'harming' (V₁ + ing) का जसिरू हारू रूँ 'bend on' : इरूके- verbs/ phrases कख)ा 'Gerund' (V₁ + ing) का जसिरू हारू हल
5. (b) 'Confident to pass' कख)ा' जै 'Confident of passing' का जसिरू कै रूँConfident कख)ा 'of' का जसिरू हारू हल 'of' कख)ा 'V₁ + ing' (Gerund) का
6. (b) 'with a view to' कख)ा 'V₁ + ing' का जसिरू हारू हल 'help' कख)ा' जै 'helping' का जसिरू कै रूँ
7. (b) 'to go' कख)ा' जै 'going' का जसिरू कै रूँ 'Avoid' कख)ा 'gerund (V₁ + ing)' का जसिरू हारू हल
8. (c) 'boast' कख)ा 'of' का जसिरू कै रूँ 'noun' कारूकाख)ा 'infinitive qualify' कै पा हलपाख)ा 'infinitive' कख)ा 'preposition' का जसिरू हारू हल
9. (a) 'Avail' कख)ा 'reflexive pronoun' का जसिरू कै रूँ 'one' subject करू ज सजिच हेत हलत पव 'avail' कख)ा 'oneself' का जसिरू कै रूँ
10. (b) 'Send' कख)ा' जै V₃ 'sent' का जसिरू कै रूँ 'Get' वृ य 'Have' का जसिरू तै 'Causative Verb' करू ज सहाख)ा Main Verb 'V₃ form' सहाख)ा

Eg: Have it Painted.
V₃

Get it done.
V₃

11. (b) 'Order' कख)ा 'for' का जसिरू कै रूँ
12. (a) 'Considered' कख)ा 'as' का जसिरू कै रूँ 'as' हँ दख)ा (Chapter adverb दखरू
13. (b) 'Mind' कख)ा 'Gerund' का जसिरू हारू 'to be' कख)ा' जै 'being' का जसिरू कै रूँ
14. (b) 'Have' का त)ण्ट तै 'to possess' हारू 'have' कख)ा 'ing' का जसिरू 'हय)ा 'I am having' कख)ा' जै 'I have' का जसिरू कै रूँ
15. (b) 'worth' कख)ा 'V₁ + ing' का जसिरू कै रूँ 'worth taking' का जसिरू कै रूँ 'worth' हारू
16. (b) 'bade' (bid का V₂) कख)ा 'plain infinitive (V₁)' का जसिरू हारू 'infinitive' (to + V₁) का त)ण्ट 'to' हँ दख)ा
17. (c) 'as' हँ दख)ा 'think' कख)ा 'as' का जसिरू 'हय)ा
18. (b) 'English' कख)ा 'Candidates' का त)ण्ट 'English' कख)ा 'Candidates'

9

NOUN

CHAPTER

‘क वक्ता’ इ मरे हरे अइ। हिं सखी तयक्रमरे अस पत्र सय Noun वडअ। हखलसखै।

A **noun** is a **word** used as a **name of a person, place or thing**.

Noun याँ सखस ब्ये बस

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Proper Noun | वक्ताँ मयँ सन |
| 2. Common Noun | वं ये मयँ सन |
| 3. Collective Noun | वडभलमयँ सन |
| 4. Material Noun | (उक्रेमयँ सन |
| 5. Abstract Noun | वत्क्यमयँ सन |

(1) PROPER NOUN

- **Proper noun** सहसखतसखलपत्रक वक्ताँ इ मरे हेँ अरै अ स पत्रप सहसखतै।
लै ज्ञ Ram, Delhi, Gita etc.
(a) **Ram** is my friend.
(b) I live in **Delhi**.

(2) COMMON NOUN

- क पNoun क मरूप जघा पमी ट नरुंखं ये । जत्कूतपत्रस’णतपा खी खपहुखाब ज**Common Noun**
वं ये मयँ स इअसापा हतपहैमिलै जपKing, boy, girl, city etc.
(a) According to the **boy**, the nearest **town** is very far.
(b) The **boys** are going to the nearest **village**.

(3) COLLECTIVE NOUN

- क पNoun क मरूप जडभल । खी खपहुखाब ज**Collective Noun** वडभलमयँ स इअस । हतपहैमिलै लै ज्ञ
Team, Committee, Army etc.
सखसतइ **Collective Noun** । खयअसप**Singular** पससहसखतैपिटु । खयअसप**Plural** पससतखक जखलसखतै
ली पभे च्छपाँ सखलरूपजखकगेपु त्रस डउरत । खी खसख डपा हखलरु
(a) The **flock** of geese **spends** most of its time in the pasture.
s.v.
(b) The **jury** **is** deciding the matter.
s.v.
(c) The **committee** **meets** every week.
s.v.

(d) The **team are** divided over the issue of captainship. कसतः
P.V.

(e) The **audience have** taken **their** seats. कयञ्जान पत्तकूत
P.V. P.P.

(4) MATERIAL NOUN

➤ कान् पNoun क मरूप क जजु उंयैवी खे स्फहस्का जॉ क'र्तधमृ प। उञ्ज **Material Noun** वु उंयैवीयं स डअञ्ज
। हतः

लेँ ज्ञ Silver, iron, wood etc.

(a) The necklace is made of **gold**.

(b) She has purchased a tea set of **silver**.

(c) He got his furniture made of teak **wood**.

➤ **Material Nouns, Countable** क हवाहस्सहैपट नस्सपट्ट। ककृ तवृ हवा कलख। तवहैपिउहवापसखजसतैखलख। तरु
हैपिट्ट। का स्ख स्सस्ततइप **Singular verb** प खयञ्जानक जसतसखैफ 'मृ। खयहछप **Article** प खयञ्जानप हवक जरु
लखसखै

(5) ABSTRACT NOUN

➤ **Abstract Noun**, ककृ जवा हिक् त्यमइ ण तय 'म क्रमरै यमा स्सजू तपा तखहैपकारहक क्रयपवट लख। तखहै पा क्ररु
हवलख। तखहै पी का पसम' भवडड क जखलखा तखहै

लेँ ज्ञ Honesty, bravery (quality), hatred, laughter (action), poverty, youth (state).

➤ **Abstract Noun** पा खयञ्जानप स्सस्ततइप **Singular** पसखक जखलखसखै

लेँ ज्ञ (a) People respect his **sincerity**.

(b) **Honesty** is the best policy.

➤ **Noun**। ख (A) **Countable** 'म (B) **Uncountable** ः त्यज्जयं यडसे यब्

(A) Countable Nouns

➤ **Countable Noun** 'हपNoun हस्सखहै पक। का खियसटं यडसजि

लेँ ज्ञ (a) We bought **six** tables.

(b) I have a **few** friends.

(c) She saw **many** movies last month.

(B) NON-COUNTABLE NOUNS

➤ **Uncountable Noun** 'हपNoun हस्सखहै पक। का खियपसटं यडसजि

लेँ ज्ञ (a) J. Priestly discovered **oxygen**.

(b) They decided to sell the **furniture**.

(c) Much **money** was wasted on the show.

	Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun
Eg:-	Stars, Seconds, Rupees etc.	Money, time, knowledge etc.
Verb-	Singular with Singular Noun Plural with Plural Noun	Singular Verb
Adjective-	Many, few, a number of, the number of.	Much, little, quantity of
Article -	A/An/ the can be used.	only 'the' can be used

IMPORTANT POINTS

RULE 1

- **सह Nouns** । खु दीय बः ञ्च **Plural form** पसःहःवःहःसःहैःपिः प Nouns पा षःले ः ' s सःयःकःसःजः -लः **Singular** पःबःटःजःपःकःयः यःडःसे यःहैःपिःकःकःरूःकःसःकःसः Plural पःछःसःतःपःहैःमः ' पः । खु दीय **त्यः Plural** सःटे जःवःपःहःसःकः हैःपिःजःषः Nouns पःकःटः पःहैःञ्च

Scissors, tongs वाँ भः-कः, **pliers, pincers, bellows** वु षःपःकः, **trousers, pants, pajamas, shorts, gallows** वु षःकःटःसःयुः षःकः, **fangs** वःएःसःनः, **spectacles, goggles, binoculars** वःउःकःकःयःनः, **eyeglasses, Alms** वःउःकःयःनः, **amends** वःडः षःहःपःनः, **archives** वः बःयःडःसः उःरे षः नः, **arrears, auspices, congratulations, embers** वःजःषःकः, **fireworks, lodgings, outskirts, particulars, proceeds, regards, riches, remains, savings, shambles, surroundings, tidings, troops, tactics, thanks, valuables, wages, belongings** etc.

- लै ञ्च (a) Where are my **pants**?
 (b) Where are the **tongs**?
 (c) The **proceeds** were deposited in the bank.
 (d) All his **assets** were seized.
 (e) **Alms** are given to the beggars.
 (f) The **embers** of the fire were still burning.

खः 'Wages' । सःयःजःसःसःपः **singular** ' मः **plural** उःयःयः **forms** ः पःकः जःसःलःसः । तःसःहैःपिःकःटः कःकःकःसःपः' रूःजःसः सःसः कःसः

	क्रे ये	Form	Example
Wages	सःलो व	Plural	Wages are paid in cash. P.v
	यःकेःलःसःसः	Singular	Wages of hard work is sweet. S.v

RULE 2

- । डःपः **Nouns** पाःउःशःयः ः **Plural** पःछःसःतःपःहैःमःछःकः पःटः नःकःसःपः **Singular** पःहःसःकःहैःपिः । खु दीय पःहःसँजःसः **Singular** सःकःहःकःहःसःसःहैःपिःलै ञ्च **News, Innings, Politics, Summons, Physics, Economics, Ethics, Mathematics, Mumps, Measles, Rickets, Shingles, Billiards, Athletics** etc.

- लै ञ्च (a) No **news** is good news.
 (b) **Politics** is a dirty game.
 (c) **Economics** is an interesting subject.
 (d) **Ethics** demands honesty.

RULE 3

- । डःपः **Nouns** । उःशःयः ः **Singular** पःछःसःतःपःहैःमःछःकः पःटः । सःयःजःसःसःपःहःसँजःसः **Plural** पःसःकःहःसःसःहैःपिःलै ञ्च **cattle, cavalry, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police, people**, etc. पःटः । जः सःसः षःसःकःसः 's' पः हःकःछःलःसःसःलःसःरूःपःलै ञ्च **cattles, childrens** पःकःकःरूः सःसःछःतःपःहैः

- लै ञ्च (a) **Cattle** are grazing in the field.

- (b) Our **infantry** have marched forward.
 (c) **Police** have arrested the thieves.

इसके 'People' । खट नखहैपठ 'य वपि Peoples' । खट नखहैपामात्ख भले म प्रव different races न स 'य 'ि

RULE 4

- । 'डप Nouns प खु तैयु पप्रम' **Singular form** पसक वक जखलखसहैपिख Uncountable Nouns हैमिडु । ज खयखसपख हवक जखलखसहैपिलै ज्ञ

Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Mischief, Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Luggage, Baggage, Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Jewellery, Breakage, Equipment, Work (Works । खट नखहैप खखपछकस', **Evidence, Word** क्ली 'word' । खपट नख' खु प मँजखसयकेछखसहख **Fuel, च'प Cost.**

- लै ज्ञ (a) The **scenery** of Kashmir is very charming.
 (b) I have no **information** about her residence.
 (c) The **mischief** committed by him is unpardonable.
 (d) His **hair** is black.
 (e) I have bought some **equipment** that I needed for the project.

(i) पडू प Nouns पा खी ह' रू प हकी खखलख । तखिलै ज्ञ Sceneries, informations, furnitures, hairs पडखसक ककूरूखसछतपहै

(ii) फलकपवू तप Noun पा ख Singular तय Plural उग्रय forms इ क्रय तसे यव्यतुखडु । ज खससह खडपं यल लखसहैमि

इत खे' व्य व्ये सुकखे वसक

- (a) He gave me **a piece of** information.
 (b) **All pieces of** information given by her were reliable.
 (c) **Many kinds of** furniture are available in that shop.
 (d) I want **a few articles of** jewellery.
 (e) He ate **two slices of** bread.
 (f) Please show me **some items of** office stationery.
 (g) The Police have found **a strand of** hair in the car.

खख **Money** । ख plural form 'Monies' पखस । तखहैपक । खट नखका छतखहैप 'sums of money'.

लै ज्ञ Monies have been collected and handed to the women's welfare society.

RULE 5

- । 'डप Nouns, Plural 'म Singular उग्रय इ 'स बटतु इपे हतखहैमिलै ज्ञ deer, sheep, series, species, fish, crew, team, jury, aircraft, counsel etc.

- लै ज्ञ (a) Our team **is** the best.
 (b) Our team **are** trying their new uniform.
 (c) There **are** two fish in the pond.
 (d) There **are** many fishes in the aquarium. ('Fishes' । खट नखहैपक करूपयखसखसख ज fish)

Noun

RULE 6

➤ **Hyphenated noun** पा खयझाखपा छस्वाख **plural form** सखपबट हखरि

- लै झ (a) He gave me two hundred-rupees notes. क rupees I ख rupee सखयेके' वतपा ' ख
(b) He stays in five- stars hotels. क stars पा ख star सखयेके' वतपा ' ख

RULE 7

➤ I डप nouns पा खयझाख मखनी खखखपा वाखखसा ' तफैपखकू प' खत' पखख I खु डैय I ' खकेछा ' छपा ' पहखखहै

कखजिय	I ^ डैय	डबट डैय
1.	Cousin brother or Cousin sister	Cousin
2.	Pickpocket	Pickpocket
3.	Good name	Name
4.	Big/small blunder	Blunder (Blunder सयक्रे वेबेय यबखएखक (क्रे : big सयु डैय I ^ बख
5.	Strong breeze	Strong wind (Breeze बख) खlight ' म gentle बेय यबख
6.	Bad dream	Nightmare

➤ 'पम्पा' शये nouns ड त्थे बख confusion जे यबख

1.	Floor यंग रू	Ground लसूव
2.	Skill खखा ' पयखपा ' तफै	Talent Inborn कलरसप पहखखहै
3.	Envy उखखलखसा ' ख खखखसा ख खखसा ' पहख	Jealously उखखलखसा य खखखसा खखखसा खे प खख

RULE 8

➤ I डप Nouns पलखक्रे ये डे य Plural हखखहैमखकू पखकपड I जु सी असड (पा) ' इशतयूभस (म) खयिय (Definite numeral adjective) प खयझाखक खखलखखहैपतखड प Noun सय Pluralise पबक खखलखरू हैपिलै खख Pair, score, gross, stone, hundred, dozen, thousand, million, billion, etc.

- लै झ (a) I have two **pairs** of shoes.
(b) I have **two hundred** rupees only.
(c) She purchased **three dozen** pencils.
(d) He has already donated **five thousand** rupees.

➤ खकू पखकपड I ख खख Indefinite countable पा खयझाखपहखतखखरहख Pluralise पक खखलखखहै

लै झ dozens of women, hundreds of people, millions of dollars, scores of shops, many pairs of shoes etc.

- लै झ (a) **Hundreds of people** came to see the fair.
(b) He donated **millions of rupees**.

RULE 9

➤ खकक व Noun पख खय Preposition पा खयझाखपहखरू रूपकगे प ' हव Noun ' repeat हखखसा ' हप Noun ' Singular form पखखखखखखपिलै झ

- लै झ (a) **Town after town** was devastated.
(b) **Row upon row** of marble looks beautiful.
(c) He enquired from **door to door**.
(d) **Ship after ship** is arriving.

Noun

➤ उ पते हप रूजसप Towns after towns, Rows upon rows, doors to doors पसशुपस after ships
ककूरूसरुछतपहै

RULE 10

➤ Common Gender Nouns पलै ज्ञ **Teacher, student, child, clerk, advocate, worker, writer, leader, musician** etc. फजषणouns हैमकृ । खयज्ञसप **male 'म' female** पा रूसषा पककपक जरू लसखहैपिउरह **Dual Gender** पख्वा हखलसखहैपिली पउ पते हपा षणNounपा खयज्ञसपSingularपसषक जसखलसखरू हैपतखडयते : **he/his/him** । खयज्ञसपक जखलसखहैपिलै ज्ञ
(1) Every **leader** should perform **his** duty.
(2) A **teacher** should perform **his** duty sincerely.

तबयाममय सयामध्ना तब बसस बभ **Masculine Gender (He/His etc.)** सयबटु दैय ' तयसज्ज/

➤ उ प द्वी रदपसपकपmatter legal हखतपसपनसपहैपानसखरू है ना पदसख षणयउपा ' पृजसखरूहजनि

WORDS DENOTING GROUPS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A band of musicians. 2. A board of directors, etc. 3. A bevy of girls, women, officers etc. 4. A bunch of grapes, keys, etc. 5. A bundle of sticks and hay. 6. A caravan of Merchants, pilgrims, travellers. 7. A chain/range of mountains or hills. 8. A choir of singers. 9. A class of students. 10. A retinue of servants/ attendants. 11. A clump/grove of trees. 12. A code of laws. 13. A cluster / constellation/ galaxy of stars. 14. A company/regiment/army of soldiers. 15. A convoy of ships, cars etc.moving under an escort. 16. A course or series of lectures. 17. A crew of sailors. 18. A crowd/mob of people. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. A curriculum of studies. 20. A flight of steps, stairs. 21. A fleet of ships or motorcars. 22. A flock of geese, sheep and birds. 23. A gang of robbers, labourers. 24. A garland/bunch/bouquet of flowers. 25. A heap of ruins, sand, stones. 26. A herd of cattle. 27. A litter of puppies. 28. A pack of hounds, cards. 29. A pair of shoes, scissors, compasses, trousers. 30. A series of events. 31. A sheaf of corn, arrows. 32. A swarm of ants, bees or flies. 33. A train of carriages, followers etc. 34. A troop of horses (cavalry) scouts; etc. 35. A volley of shots, bullets 36. A forum of people (discussing issues) 37. A congregation of people (discussing religious issues) |
|--|--|

NOUN-GENDER

Gender सर्यं क्तय्ययभ्रामत्यां ' सतय। तयबस

- (1) **Masculine Gender** वु ह्रु । नःफजषणNounपलसप **male sex** । खजू तपा ' तपहैम **Masculine Gender** । हखसपहैमिलै ज्ञ **Tiger, Power, Violence, Father, Sun, Summer, Time, Thunder** etc.
- (2) **Feminine Gender** पवर, य' । नःफजषणNounपलसप **Female sex** प खजू तपा ' तपहैम **Feminine Gender** प हखसज हैमिजज्ञ **Tigress, Woman, Lioness, Mother, Sister, Peace, Nature, Earth, Goddess** etc.
- (3) **Common Gender** पवक्त्या । नःफजषणNounपलसप **Common Gender** पा हखसपहैमिलै ज्ञ **Child, Baby, Teacher, Servant, Student, Cousin, Infant, Thief, Neighbour** etc.
- (4) **Neuter Gender** वपु, इस । नःफजषणNounपलसप पापं वे मरे हय्या खजू तपा ' तपहैमलसप **male** पहैमट रू प बट **female** बह **Neuter Gender** । हखसपहैमिलै ज्ञ **Copy, Book, Room, Paper, T.V., Box,** etc.

Noun

RULES FOR CHANGING MASCULINE NOUN TO FEMININE NOUN

RULE 1

- I 'डपcasesपसबMasculine Nounपा ची रू 'ess' छस्रूबा बाFeminine Nounपी, स्सलरू I तस्सहैपिलै झ

Masculine	Feminine
Author कछक्ररू '	Authoress
Host कसली रू'	Hostess
Jew	Jewess
Mayor	Mayoress
Poet का कं	Poetess
Tutor	Tutoress
Shepherdकस्2 छरू	Shepherdess
Giant का रू'	Giantess
Heir कबथेरूस्स रूव	Heiress
Lion	Lioness
Priest(र्यलेरूव	Priestess
Tailor का लव	Tailoress

RULE 2

- I 'डपcasesपसबMasculine Nounपा कक्रोलभ vowel 'म वडसु ब' क्रय मयं consonant सय ब-सज 'ess'पलखू(बा बास्स Feminine Nounपी, पलस्सहैपिलै झ

Masculine	Feminine
Actor	Actress
Benefactorकबया रूपा 'े' बा' स्सलरू	Benefactress
Hunter ककरू रूव	Huntress
Prince के स्सा 'सेरू	Princess
Waiter	Waitress
Ambassador	Ambadressess
Director	Directress
Negro	Negress
Tiger	Tigress

RULE 3

- I 'डपcasesपसबMasculine Nounपा बा)स्सयभ सह change तसतयं येयबस् 'म क्रले भ 'ess' छस्रूबाये पस्सFeminine Nounपी, पलस्सहैपिलै झ

Masculine

Emperorके स्लरू
Governor
Duke
God
Master
Sorcerer कलरूसे '

Feminine

Empress
Governess
Duchess
Goddess
Mistress
Sorceress

RULE 4

- I 'डपcasesपसबCompound Masculine Noun I 'first क्रै ययsecond' स्स भ सह, तजे भेगा ज्ञ लस्सहैपिलै झ

Masculine

Man-servant
Washerman
Buck-rabbit
Brother-in law
He-bear
Bull-calf
Jack-ass
Headmaster
Milkman
Postmaster
Peacock
Landlord
Father-in-law
Step-Father
He-goat
Cock-sparrow
Dog-wolf
Stepbrother
Grandson

Feminine

Maid - servant
Washerwoman
Doe-Rabbit
Sister-in-law
She-bear
Cow-calf
Jenny-ass
Headmistress
Milkmaid
Postmistress
Peahen
Landlady
Mother-in-law
Step-Mother
She-goat
Hen-sparrow
Bitch-wolf
Stepsister
Granddaughter

RULE 5

- Foreign wordsपठ'मट स्सप कंकद पँ रू स्सा ज Masculineपठ'मFeminine genderपू वछज कज्ञपस्सपहैमि-पसयस डटाम)स्सपतभ सु 'े बे तज्मो 'ी पबटसजे बस्As:

Masculine

Administrator
Executor (I स्सलरू तप 'े' बा' स्सलरू
Lad(छ2(रू

Feminine

Administratrix
Executrix
Lass

English – from Plinth to Paramount

155

Noun

RULE 4

➤ जकपक वानounपा ककले ः **double vowel** छस्फहधपहस्वातस्वा । खPluralपी रूपा ककधपव । ज कले ः **s** छस्सकजसलससहैपलै ज्ञ

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Bee	Bees	Tree	Trees
Zoo	Zoos	Radio	Radios
Woe	Woes	Portfolio	Portfolios

RULE 5

➤ जकपNounपा ककले ः प'य'प'रूपा 'म'य' डु सी ख वं पव**consonant**)पट ससहैपतस्वा'y' सट' । ब 'ies'पछरूपा पव । खPluralपी पलससहैपलै ज्ञ

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Cry	cries	Country	countries
Family	families	Pony	ponies
City	cities	Dictionary	dictionaries
Lorry	lorries	Reply	replies

RULE 6

➤ जकपNounपा ककले ः 'y'प'रूपा 'य' डु सी ख **Vowel** ट ससहस्वातस्वा'पछरूपा पव । खPlural पी पलससहैपलै ज्ञ

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Key	Keys	Donkey	Donkeys
Ray	Rays	Monkey	Monkeys
Way	Ways	Valley	Valleys
Toy	Toys	Storey	Storeys

RULE 7

➤ जकपNounपा ककले रतपस'फ'प'रूपा 'फे'प'रूपा खPlural पी रूपा ककधप'f' जस'fe'पा ससहएक' प'ves'पछस्सज हैमिलै ज्ञ

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Calf	Calves	Half	Halves
Wife	Wives	Thief	Thieves
Wolf	Wolves	Life	Lives
Leaf	Leaves	Knife	Knives
Shelf	Shelves	Loaf	Loaves

➤ उ । ख 'ड'पExceptionsप'रूपा हैमिलै ज्ञ

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Belief	Beliefs	Chief	Chiefs
Cliff	Cliffs	Dwarf	Dwarfs
Grief	Griefs	Gulf	Gulfs
Proof	Proofs	Roof	Roofs
Safe	Safes	Scarf	Scarfs
Turf	Turfs	Brief	Briefs

RULE 8

➤ Compound noun ससह-हत प'रूपा ख सस'स' छरूपाये पव । खPlural पी पलससहैपलै ज्ञ

Singular	Plural
Brother-in-law	Brothers-in-law
Bed-room	Bed-rooms
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Step-daughter	Step-daughters
Maid-servant	Maid-servants
Pea-hen	Pea-hens
Peacock	Peacocks
Mother-in-law	Mothers-in-law
Sister-in-law	Sisters-in-law
Member of Parliament	Members of Parliament
Man hater	Man haters
Woman lover	Woman lovers
Man lover	Man lovers

RULE 9

➤ कूट पNouns धजसहैमकृ । खPluralपी रूपा ज ककधप**Inside Vowels**पससु जसे 'म' । तसहैम

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Woman	Women
Foot	Feet	Tooth	Teeth
Mouse	Mice	Louse क्लैम	Lice
Goose	Geese	Oasis	Oases

RULE 10

➤ कृद्व ककसपNounsफजपैमकृ । सPluralपी रूज । ककषप'en' य्रेत्रहैमिलै झ

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Child	Children	Ox	Oxen

RULE 11

➤ । डपNounsपा सा। सखते हपा सPluralपी तसहैम कृ । सट नसखट छरुपहसखहैपिलै झ

- (1) **Brother**
Brothers - Sons of the same parents.
Brethren - Members of a society, community or a religious group.
- (2) **Cloth**
Cloths - Unstitched cloth.
Clothes - Stitched clothes (Garments)
- (3) **Die**
Dies - Stamps used for printing and coining.
Dice - Small cubes used in games.
- (4) **Index**
Indexes - tables of contents in a book.
Indices - Signs used in algebra.

SOME TYPICAL PLURAL NOUNS (NUMBER)

(A) **Latin words:** Latin । स डपै रू फकृ । ककले भसुम' ट सखहै प स मँ पफसखहैमिडु । सPlural पी रूसा ककषप'um' क-सज 'a' छरुसखलसखहै लै झ

Singular	Plural
Datum	Data
Ovum	Ova
Agendum	Agenda
Dictum	Dicta
Memorandum	Memoranda
Stratum	Strata

IMPORTANT

➤ **Latin** । ककद्व पँ रू सखे प,रूरूपा झरु पँ रू सख सपकज 'um'पट सखहै पछकृ पडु । सPluralपी रूसाहर्षा क 's'पछरुसखलसखहै

Singular	Plural
Asylum	Asylums
Museum	Museums
Premium	Premiums
Forum	Forums
Pendulum	Pendulums

(B) । डप**Latin words**पा सट रतपसख'us'पट सखहै रू । सPlural 'us' सय 'i'पा सी । छे पी रूरू लसखहैपिलै झ

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Radius	radii	Syllabus	syllabi

(C) । डप**Greek**पँ रू सख सट रतपसख'is' ट सखहैपडु । रू Plural 'is' सय'es'पसखी । छे पी रूसखलसखहै

Singular	Plural
Analysis	Analyses
Crisis	Crises
Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Basis	Bases
Thesis	Theses

(D) । डप**Greek** रू सख सट रतपसख'on' ट सखहैपडु । रू Plural 'on' सय'a' डु जउ' प्र खे तसखहैपिलै झ

Singular	Plural
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Criterion	criteria

(E) टरुप उः**Nouns** । सPluralपपपपु, सैक्री तसखेझ

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
If	Ifs	I	I's
5	5s	P	P's
BA	BAs	ATM	ATMs
But	Buts	T	T's
10	10s	MP	MPs
MA	MAs	UPC	UPCs

Noun

(F) **Singular** and **Plural forms** of nouns. Write the singular and plural forms of the following nouns.

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
Air	वायु	Airs	वायुओं का समूह
Return	वापस आना	Returns	वापस आने के स्थान
Iron	लोहा	Irons	लोह के टुकड़े
Sand	रेतीली मिट्टी	Sands	रेतीली मिट्टी का ढेर
Wood	वृक्ष	Woods	वृक्षों का समूह
Abuse	अपमान	Abuses	अपमान के उदाहरण
Good(adj)	अच्छ	Goods	अच्छ चीजें
Water	पानी	Waters	पानी के स्रोत
Work	काम	Works	काम के स्थान
Fruit	फल	Fruits	फल के प्रकार
Wit	बुद्धि	Wits	बुद्धि के उदाहरण

(G) **Singular form** and **Plural Form** of the following nouns.

Singular	Meaning	Plural	Meaning
Custom	आदत	Customs	आदतों का समूह
Manner	शैली	Manners	शैलियों का समूह
Pain	दर्द	Pains	दर्द के उदाहरण
Quarter	चौथा हिस्सा	Quarters	चौथा हिस्सों का समूह
Letter	पत्र	Letters	पत्रों का समूह

NOUNS OF APOSTROPHE

(A) **Apostrophe** is used to show possession.

- (1) **वर्षा** में मरे ह

लैज़ (a) Mohan's book (b) a cow's horn (c) a woman's purse
- (2) **सूर्य** का क्रोध (Personification) **व्यक्ति** का (Personification)

लैज़ (a) Sun's fury (b) Nature's love
- (3) **दिनांक** 'म' का **दिनांक** **Nouns** का **व्यक्ति**

लैज़ (a) a day's leave. (b) arm's length. (c) a pound's weight.
- (4) **दफ्तर** के **Nouns** का **व्यक्ति**

लैज़ (a) court's orders (b) at duty's call
- (5) **दफ्तर** के **Phrases** का **व्यक्ति**

लैज़ (a) at one's wit's end. (b) at a stone's throw
- (6) **पृथ्वी** का **व्यक्ति**

लैज़ (a) Earth's atmosphere.

Noun

6. (a) The beautiful / (b) surrounding of the place / (c) enchanted me./ (d) No error
7. (a) No Porter being available/ (b) he carried / (c) all his luggages himself./ (d) No error
8. (a) The table's legs / (b) have been / (c) elaborately carved./ (d) No error
9. (a) The sceneries / (b) of Kashmir / (c) is very charming./ (d) No error
10. (a) The driver showed / (b) great talent in keeping / (c) the damaged car under control./ (d) No error
11. (a) When I entered the bedroom / (b) I saw a snake crawling / (c) on the ground./ (d) No error
12. (a) Alms / (b) are given/ (c) to the poors./ (d) No error
13. (a) Lasers are / (b) indispensable tools / (c) for the delicate eyes surgery./ (d) No error
14. (a) If you have a way with words / (b) a good sense of design and administration ability / (c) you may enjoy working in high pressure world of advertising./ (d) No error
15. (a) Last week's sharp hike in the wholesale price of beef / (b) is a strong indication for / (c) higher meat costs to come./ (d) No error
16. (a) Whenever he goes to Mumbai / (b) he stays in/ (c) five-stars hotels./ (d) No error
17. (a) The company has ordered / (b) some / (c) new equipments./ (d) No error
18. (a) A strong breeze / (b) blew his / (c) cap off./ (d) No error.
19. (a) One of her firmest belief among the Hindus is that/ (b) Karma affects their / (c) life and also the life after death./ (d) No error
20. (a) He was advised to take/ (b) two spoonsful of / (c) medicine times a day./ (d) No error
21. (a) It is a big blunder/(b) but we had / (c) to ignore it/(d)No error
22. (A) The police have received / (b) two important informations / (c) that can help them solve the triple murder case (E) No error
23. (a) The sheafs / (b) of the wheat plants were too heavy / (c) for the weak farmer to carry them on his head./ (d) No error
24. (a) The population of India / (b) is divided into two classes- / (c) Haves and Haves not./ (d) No error
25. (a) All his sister-in laws / (b) are extremely co- operative / (c) and she doesn't miss her real sisters at all./ (d) No error
26. (a) Envy strikes a woman / (b) when she sees her husband / (c) talking to another woman./ (d) No error
27. (a) Two summons have been issued by the court / (b) but he has not / (c) yet appeared before the court./ (d) No error
28. (a) The Vaidya's / (b) have been living here / (c) for about a decade./ (d) No error.
29. (a) You are among those/ (b) man who earned name and fame not by / (c) chance but by hard work . / (d) No error
30. (a) Children are playing / (b) and making mischiefs/ (c) as their holidays have started./ (d) No error.

Noun

31. (a) Sheeps are economically useful/ (b) and so they are reared/ (c) for wool and meat./ (d) No error.
32. (a) I read the letter/ (b) and made him aware/ (c) of its content./ (d) No error.
33. (a) I shall not go to party tonight/ (b) since I have many works to complete/ (c) before I give presentation tomorrow./ (d) No error.
34. (a) One must be always/ (b) true to one's words/ (c) if one wants to get respect from everyone./ (d) No error.
35. (a) Even after the enactment of several Acts and Provisions / (b) we can see five years old boys/ (c) working in hazardous factories./ (d) No error.
36. (a) The fan's blade / (b) has broken/ (c) and we must buy a new fan before disposing it of./ (d) No error.
37. (a) She wears spectacle/ (b) and so she was unable to see the gangster/ (c) that attacked her last night./ (d) No error.
38. (a) All the furnitures have been/ (b) sold for a song/ (c) as we were in a hurry to leave the town./ (d) No error.
39. (a) The angry mob/ (b) attacked the police officers/ (c) when they came to raze the illegal construction./ (d) No error.
40. (a) They left/ (b) their luggages/ (c) at home by mistake and went to the railway station./ (d) No error.
41. (a) The car could not/ (b) ascend the steep hill/ (c) because it was in the wrong gears./ (d) No error.
42. (a) The ticket window/ (b) remained closed / (c) throughout the day./ (d) No error.
43. (a) Satyajit Ray, who conceived, co-authored / (b) and directed a number of good films, was/ (c) one of India's most talented film maker./ (d) No error.
44. (a) I think this/ (b) is not your book. / (c) It is some body's else./ (d) No error.
45. (a) You should not put/ (b) your sign on any paper / (c) that you haven't read./ (d) No error.
46. (a) Towns after towns were/ (b) conquered / (c) by him but he found no peace./ (d) No error.
47. (a) When we reached the fair/ (b) we found that there / (c) was no place to stand./ (d) No error.
48. (a) All the evidences were/ (b) against him and he was / (c) held guilty./ (d) No error.
49. (a) My cousin brother is a cheater/ (b) and he / (c) cheats his family members and friends too./ (d) No error.
50. (a) The committee/ (b) could not come to/ (c) a final conclusion./ (d) No error.
51. (a) The cattle in the meadow/ (b) was terrified to hear/ (c) the roar of a lion which appeared to be wild with anger./ (d) No error.
52. (a) There should be/ (b) no furnitures/ (c) in my room./ (d) No error.
53. (a) That house/ (b) is built of/ (c) stones./ (d) No error.
54. (a) Santosh lives/ (b) by the principals/ (c) he professes./ (d) No error.
55. (a) The astronomer/ (b) who predicts the future/ (c) has arrived./ (d) No error.
56. (a) He told me that/ (b) it was/ (c) his friend's Sankar's house./ (d) No error.

Noun

Answers with explanation

1. (c) 'Page after page' I खयझासप हवहससफिट से पक वpreposition I षाहछषटैरुप षी रू same noun I खयझासपहसससहैपतखनoun I खयझास 'singular form' सषाे षि
2. (c) 'Cousin sisters' I हृ सखतपहसससहैफ Cousins I खयझासपाे षि
3. (b) takes pains I खयझासपाे षिउ phrase I खट नखहैप/ खगनयझारुपाे रू ख
4. (b) 'Criterion' I रूplural form 'Criteria' है
5. (b) 'Poetry' uncountable noun हैपिउ I सी ह' रू पृ हवी रू खखलस I तरु
6. (b) 'Surroundings' I खयझासपाे षका I खट नखहैपट रूवयरुपा वलसह 'Surrounding' surround (verb) I रूing' form है
7. (c) 'Luggage' I खयझासपाे षि 'Luggage' uncountable noun हैपटैरुप I ख रू plural form हवहै
8. (a) table's legs I षाणरुपये 'Legs of table' I खयझासपाे षि सखतइपकलव प' र्तपा षा सख I खयझासप हव हससफ
9. (a) 'Scenery' I खयझासपाे षि 'Scenery' uncountable noun है
10. (b) 'talent' I षाणरुपये 'skill' I खयझासपाे षि Talent I खट नखहैप natural ability to do something. 'Skill' I खट नखहैप type of activity that requires special training and knowledge'. Driving skill I खयझासप हवहससहै
11. (c) Ground I खट नखहैपसा रूपा षी रहे प वदे तवा खवये वा तह I Ground I षाणरुपये 'floor' प खयझासपाे षि floor I खट नखसा रूपा षट से पा खयगं खहससहै
12. (c) 'the poors' I षाणरुपये 'the poor' I खयझासपाे षि The poor' I खट नखहैप वे प' र्फ 'Poor' adjective हैपिउ पसष I खयझासप पाे षि 'The poor' plural common noun है
13. (c) 'eyes surgery' I षाणरुपये 'eye surgery' I खयझासपाे षि 'Eyes' noun हैपये र्तप जहरु 'eyes' surgery I वक रूखी तसे हसहैप 'adjective I सा रूषाे पे हसहैपिट से प noun adjective I सा रू: I 'सतसा' ह singular form सषहससहैपिट तइ 'eyes' हवहै eye' I खयझासपहससफ
14. (b) 'administration' noun हैपिजहरसहसष ability' I वक रूखी तरूषाे रूज adjective' I खयझासपाे रू खखरु administration I रू adjective form 'administrative' I खयझासपाे षि
15. (c) 'Costs' I षाणरुपये 'Cost' I खयझासपाे षि Noun I षा यपसष 'Cost' uncountable noun हैपटैरुप I रू री ह' रू पृ हवहस I तरु
16. (c) 'five-stars' hyphenated noun हैपलसा रूषाे plural form सष हवहससफ 'five star' I खयझासपाे षि
17. (c) 'Equipment' uncountable noun हैपका I रू plural form हवहससफ
18. (a) 'breeze' हससस gentle हससहैपितलरह' सा षाषप 'Strong wind' रूपा खयझासपाे षि
19. (a) 'One of the' I षी रूपट रूषाे रूखनoun plural form सषहससहैपिट तइ 'One of the firmest beliefs' I खयझासपाे षि
20. (b) 'Spoonsful' हवह Spoonfuls' I खयझासपाे षि

Noun

21. (a) 'blunder' I खट नखहखखहै 'big mistake.' ट तइ blunder I ख खरु'big' I खयझखपखतपहखरु
22. (b) 'Information' uncountable noun हैपिउ I रूplural I रूषा खखख 'pieces of information' I खयझखपा खे खि
23. (a) 'Sheaf' I रूplural form 'Sheaves' हखखहैपु पक 'Sheafs'I
24. (c) 'Have nots' I खयझखपा खे खकन I खट नखहखखहैपे कतप'रु
25. (a) 'Sisters-in-law' I खयझखपा खे खि 'Sister-in-law' I खी ह'रु 'Sisters-in-law' हखखहै
26. (a) लखहसेरुखहैपु रूषा खरुषा खे प खहसखउखखखहैपुखJalousyपा खयझखपक जखलखखहैपुली पव प'रु I खखखपउखखहखखलखसेरुख हवतखenvyपा खयझखपक जखलखखहै
27. (a) 'Summons' घा Countable noun हैपु रू Singular हैपिउ I रूplural summonses हखखहै ट तइ 'two summonses' I खयझखपा खे खि
28. (a) Vaidyas I खयझखपा खे खिapostrophe (') हएखा खि
29. (b) 'men' I खयझखपहखरु 'Those' I ख खरुplural countable noun I खयझखपहखरु
30. (b) 'Mischief' uncountable noun हैपिउ I रूplural form हवहख I तखहै
31. (a) 'Sheep' I रूसingular तनरूplural form 'sheep' हवहखखहै 'Sheeps' I खणरूपये Sheep I रू यझखपा खे खि
32. (c) Content I खणरूपये 'Contents' I खयझखपा खे खि 'Contents' I खट नखहै 'things contained in something'.
33. (b) 'work' uncountable noun है 'Many pieces of work' I खयझखपा खे खि
34. (b) 'true to one's word' I खयझखपा खे खकन I खट नखहखखहैपुली रूषा खयू I खरु
35. (b) 'five year old boys' I खयझखपा खे खिहखरु five year adjective I ख खख 'पे हखहैपु तइपुह plural form सषु हवहखरु
36. (a) fan कलव हैपिउ तइ 's' I खयझख 'fan' I ख खरु पा खे खि 'The blade of fan' I खयझखपा खे ख हवहखरु
37. (a) 'Spectacles' I खयझखपा खे खि
38. (a) 'furniture'पा खयझखपा खे खि खखहव, जरूपे खखक 'furniture' singular noun हैपु तइ singular verb 'has' I खयझखपहखरु
39. (a) 'angry mob' I खयझखपखतपहै 'Mob' I खयझखपा खे खि जख Mob I खट नखहखखहैपुखखखरु (पि)Angry I ख खखmobपा खयझखपsuperfluousपहखरु
40. (b) 'luggage' I खयझख luggage I खणरूपये पा खे खि
41. (c) 'wrong gear' I खयझखपा खे खिCar घा प सजपसख पहवgear सखहख I तवहै
42. (a) 'ticket window' I खणरूपये 'ticket counter' I खयझखपा खे खि
43. (c) 'One of'पा खी रूपु रूषा खरुख noun plural form सखहखखखखरुपिउ तइ 'One of' I ख खरु film makers' हखखरु पक 'film maker'
44. (c) 'Somebody else's' हवयझखपहै
45. (b) 'Sign' verb है your I खी रू noun I खयझखपहखखखरु signature I रू
46. (a) 'Town after town' I खयझखपा खे खिउ रे पक वpreposition I खहखरु रूषी रूपसखame noun I रू यझखपहखखरु noun singular form सखहखखखखरु

10

PRONOUN

CHAPTER

- **Pronoun** कर्ता इमकA word used in place of a Noun.
- **Noun** रैहयप। वरुषत जि सो चयिः णि **Pronoun** : तौ इ
- **Noun** र **repetition** वैह्या ह ह्यौ क्रै **Pronoun** रै भवे है स डै अने नै ऋः ' दृष्टिसलिरुनमः ' दNoun : विरुति णि णि : पज ' असलिरुः द ' भिप्रा दुनि विवति इ इरु चनवरुः णि इः Noun : लू जे IPronoun : विरुति : खि बति इ

बइक Mrs. Shukla, being a good teacher, she is liked by all the students. (**She** कृ पँहNoun : असजि वण pronoun : विरुति ति इजः Noun : सिडि

PRONOUNS ds izdkj%

1. **PERSONAL PRONOUNS** भजेवते रि कर्ता इमकI, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, her, it, they, them.
2. **POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS** : संर ल्ते रि कर्ता इमकMine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.
3. **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS** क्ता हते रि कर्ता इमकThis, that, these, those.
4. **DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS** उरुते रि कर्ता इमकेach, either, neither, every, none etc.
5. **RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS** भे ल्त्भस्त्र -कू यणं ते रि कर्ता इमकेach other, one another.
6. **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS** संअते रि कर्ता इमकMyself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.
7. **EMPHATIC OR EMPHASIZING PRONOUNS** पये तक् रि कर्ता इमकMyself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself : विरुति बू subject : षि वण लू सि णि जः णि ' : खि बति इतू ख **Emphatic** खि **Emphasizing Pronouns** : ति इ

बइक You, **yourself** are responsible for your problems.
He hurt **himself**.

8. **INDEFINITE PRONOUNS** : संघि डते रि कर्ता इमकेverybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody, someone, no one, anyone, everything, something, nothing, anything, all, some, any, both, another, much, few, little.
9. **RELATIVE PRONOUNS** क्ता गते रि कर्ता इमकWho, whom, whose, which, that गुखि ज्मख बौ इ : णि ' वरुषत ति इ
10. **INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS** भवे ते रि कर्ता इमकWho, whom, whose, which गुखि ज्मख वल्लज व्रं जः णि ' वरुषत ति इ

Pronoun

The Case of Personal Pronouns		Subject	Object	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
First Person	Singular	I	me	my	mine
	Plural	We	us	our	ours
Second Person	Singular/ Plural	You	you	your	yours
Third Person	Singular	She, He, It	her, him, it	her, his, its	hers, his, ---
	Plural	They	them	their	theirs

: ये कटे भये है रै हPronoun रै हसत्ते है वैहपहे ह

1. USE OF PERSONAL PRONOUN

➤ सा Pronouns बरि तच्छनिPronouns बई। First person, Second person तसौ Third person नम वरुसतै तितै इPronouns : तै तितै इ

PERSONAL PRONOUN

Nominative Case	Objective Case	Nominative Case	Objective Case
I	me	He	him
She	her	It	it
They	them	You	you
We	us		

RULE 1

: ' स sentence : I verb : I वै I Pronoun : विरुति गि तगि सै Nominative case नमै तितै इ छत्प
Pronoun : विरुति verb : Iू जिनै गि तगि Objective Case : विरुति तितै इ

बईक (1) I teach him. (Active Voice) (2) He is taught by me (Passive)

Sub. Verb Obj. : I वै : Iू जि

RULE 2

बू सं टक्रिPronouns ' : स sentence नमवरुसतै म्निछि : ' छू फू ति : छि टिगि रि तगि शै म्231
: I द्वन नमै तितै इ वै I 2nd Person, वण 3rd Person छि छत् नम 1st Person.

1. **You, he** and **I** shall study for the exam. (231)
2. **He** and **I** have finished our work. (31)
3. **You** and **he** have done a great job. (23)

RULE 3

: सलिरु नमसं टक्रिPronouns : विरुति : प्ता' नरु रूज श' नम्वज पे ह असः पि : रुत्तु रै गि छससि : गि
फू ति : स रगौ रि तगिPronouns : गि 123 : I न इ नमपदतौ इ

- बईक 1. **I, you and he** have made a blunder. (123)
 2. **You and he** have done this mischief. (23)

RULE 4

बू Pronoun नै सलज नभै तिती Pronoun **123** : I द्व न नभै लि लि ' रूजि वै ' I **1st Person**, ' वणै **2nd Person** छड़ि वणै **3rd Person**.

1. **We, You and they** should now get down to work.

RULE 5

Let, like, between, but, except 'सक **prepositions** : लू लि **Objective Case** : विरुक्ति : रू बति छ

- बईक 1. Let **me** do this work.
 2. There is no problem between she and I. (×)
 There is no problem between **her** and **me**. (✓)
 3. Everybody but **him** was present for the meeting. (✓)
 4. He laughed at I. (×)
 He laughed at **me**. (✓)
 5. Everyone attended the party except he. (×)
 Everyone attended the party except **him**. (✓)

RULE 6

रूजि वै **nominatives** रै ह्यै नै **As/than** : लू लि **Nominative Case** रै **Pronoun** : विरुक्ति ति छ

- बईक 1. He is **as** fast **as** me . (×)
Objective Case
 2. He is **as** fast **as** I . (✓)
Nominative Case
 3. I run faster **than** him . (×)
Objective Case
 4. I run faster **than** he . (✓)
Nominative Case

➤ खवण 'सक' शजै षनिमरुति **subjects** रै ह्यै नै : रू त्स्वै छतकजिनि **Pronoun 'nominative case'** नभै लि लि 'म

इसक 'i: ज वै **objects** रै ह्यै नै जि वण 'as/than' रै ह्ये वै **Objective Case** रै **Pronoun** : विरुक्ति ति छ

- बईक I know you as much as **him**. (✓)
 छसक I know you as much as I know him.

RULE 7

छरुण '**It**' : विरुक्ति **subject** : I (व नभै लि छड़ि श' : लू जि '**be**' : I : ' छ '**form**' : विरुक्ति ति ति श' : लू जि pronoun : I nominative case : विरुक्ति ति छ

- बईक It is I who am to blame.
Nominative case



Pronoun

USE OF 'IT'

RULE 1

It : विवहृति अँ तलँ सअतँ भुँ)ँ पडँ तँ सँ डँ? : िँ 'ँ तिँ सँ 'It' : िँ सलज 'they' तिँ सँ
बडँ कऱ **America** is a developed country. **It** is a super power.

Sri Lanka and Pakistan are developing countries. **They** are facing internal terrorism.

RULE 2

It : विवहृति **time, weather** डँ कडम (**temperature** ने भडँ मै नँ) **distance** पडँ मै डे : ष
भेव सारँ डुँ : िँ express, छं टिस्लतड : णज : िँ ' **Introductory subject** : िँ (व नभँ तिँ सँ ग
case नभ 'it' : िँ 'empty 'it' : िँ बतिँ इलस्मि ग : िँ णिा छसीजै सँ तिँ सँ

बडँ कऱ It is raining. It is morning.
It is winter. It is 6 o'clock.
It is March. It is Monday.

RULE 3

It : विवहृति **Infinitive, Gerund** तसी **Clause** रँ हयप। हनभटडिँ तिँ सँ

बडँ कऱ **It** is easy to solve it.
It is said that virtue is its own reward.

Rule 4: It : विवहृति **sentence** र **subject** रँ हय भँ डँ **noun** डे **pronoun** भँ ऐ अँ हँ डे । हः िँ 'ँ तिँ सँ
बडँ कऱ **It** was he who made this mistake.
Pron.

RULE 5

It : विवहृति **Phrase** सँ **clause** : िँ **introduce** : णज : िँ 'ँ तिँ सँ

बडँ कऱ **That the record will break today** is probable.
Clause

= It is probable that the record will break today.

Differences Between 'This' and 'It'

➤ **This** : विवहृति ' : ' षडस नभतलँ रँ हँ इभभ्रँ ढभस डभकड भने छजिः िँ िः णजिः िँ 'ँ तिँ सँ इज
: It : मि

बडँ कऱ **This** is a book.
This is a pen.

➤ **It** : विवहृति कडडँ पडँ डे कडँ : सँ रँ ये हँ : णजिः िँ 'ँ तिँ सँ इज : This : मि

बडँ कऱ **It** is 10 a.m.
It is winter.
It is night

इसक (1) **This** : िँ **noun** : विवहृति ' िँ : तँ सँ

बडँ कऱ **This** book is mine.
Noun

- **It** रहये प 'noun' : भिडेह क्रगै गि' : त लिखि नoun : असजि वण pronoun : विवक्ति ति' झ
It book is mine (×)
It is my book (✓)
- **This** : विवक्ति ' : ' singular noun : तपे दस नै : पज : त ' ' : खिबति' इअये तक्र noun वह है क्रम
बइक्र **This boy** is very intelligent.
- **It** : विवक्ति स क्र singular सअतै तत्तइसे है रहसी pronoun रहए है इमै ति' झ
बइक्र **It** is a splendid monument.
- (1) **This** रहये प noun : भिडेह है गि' : त' झ
बइक्र **This** book is mine.

USE OF THE PRONOUNS OF POSSESSIVE CASE

Nominative Case	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I	my	mine
We	our	ours
You	your	yours
He	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	×
They	their	theirs

RULE 1

'Possessive pronouns : भिडेह noun रहभन्न है क्रगै ति' झ

बइक्र Ours school was closed for four days. (×)
Noun

Our school was closed for four days. (✓)

इसक (i) : Possessive adjectives : विवक्ति Noun रहभन्न है ति' झ

बइक्र **This** is my book.

(ii) छत्रण Noun रँ छव है क्रैह रँ क्रैहख सै भन्न हवैहते नै क्रैहताश' : छिख है सके वैह क्रैगः पज ली ' तसौ **Possessive Pronoun** : विवक्ति : खिबजि ली 'म

बइक्र This book is mine.

Possessive pronouns	Meaning (Possessive Adjective + Noun)
Mine	My + noun
Ours	Our + noun
Yours	Your + noun
His	His + noun
Hers	Her + noun
Theirs	Their + noun

Pronoun

(iii) **His** : विरुक्ति **Possessive Adjective** रै तैग **Possessive Pronoun** नै जजिभि ष (व नभै तिाँ झ

(iv) **Its** : विरुक्ति **Possessive Adjective** रै हए भै इहै तिाँ झग : विरुक्ति **Possessive Pronoun** रै हए भै इह
' क्रवै तिाँ झ

RULE 2

Possessive Pronouns : विरुक्ति ' : ' ष **sentence** र **verb** र **subject** रै हए भै इहक्रेहै क्रझ

बईक्र **Yours** is a new car.
S.V.

छसकि **Your car** is a new car.

Hers is a beautiful house.
S.V.

छसकि **Her house** is a beautiful house.

RULE 3

Possessive Pronouns : विरुक्ति ' : ' ष **sentence** रै ह **verb** रै ह **object** रै हए भै इहै तिाँ झ

बईक्र He has lost **my books** as well as yours.
Verb

छसकि He has lost my books as well as your books.

Save **your time** and mine too.
Obj.

छसकि Save your time and my time too.

RULE 4

Possessive Pronouns : विरुक्ति स **क्रै sentence** रै ह **preposition** रै ह **object** रै हए भै इहै तिाँ झ

बईक्र (1) I prefer your help to her. (×)
Prep. Obj.

I prefer your help to hers. (✓)
Prep. Obj.

(2) Your house is better than my. (×)
Prep. Obj.

Your house is better than mine. (✓)
Prep. Obj.

RULE 5

'**Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favour**' : ' सि
Possessive case रै न भवे है । नै झ

छये क्रन्चै पहे झ

1. Your separation is very painful to me. ('**separation from you**' : विरुक्ति : ष)

2. At his sight the robbers fled. ('**At the sight of him**' : विरुक्ति : ष)

- 3. I need your favour, please. ('favour of/from you' : विवहृति : णम्)
- 4. She did make **mention of you**. (✓)

RULE 6

Possessive Pronoun नमः's' : ावैँ ा 'apostrophe' : विवहृति जै च्छै तिाँ झै **your's, her's, it's**
गुरुज्ञि : विवहृति : ण्जि ते तै तिाँ झै

- बईक 1. The bear had a ring around it's nose. (×)
2. The bear had a ring around its nose. (✓)

RULE 7

Gerund : ावैँ ा 'possessive adjective' : विवहृतिाँ तिाँ झै

- बईक 1. I was confident of **my** winning the match.
2. She was not confident of **her** doing well in the examination.

USE OF REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

बू सलिरू नमःत्तइधुँ ढे धै क्रधुँ धे धै रे ह्युँ ध भँहः भधबई। च्यक्रिः विवहृतिाँ िाँ Reflexive Pronoun : विवहृतिाँ तिाँ झै

बईक The poor man poisoned himself and his children.

RULE 1

'Acquit भवेकेअँ रे उडतक्रेलैर लै म, avail ाँ टै छडेँ म, reconcile यहँ वैहक्रेँ भ्लैत्त रे लैर ल हे म, amuse इँ ह्युँ र लै म, resign क्रसेँडे लै डे ाँ पहे बयहँ वैहक्रेँ भ्लैत्त रे लै र लै हे म, avenge यपाँ हे म, exert रे भ्यै इक्रेँ नै र लै म, apply ,डेँ ाँ म, adapt ळेवँ म, adjust, pride, absent ि तैगँ enjoy रैहये पै reflexive pronoun रँ भडे है : णम्

- बईक 1. The officers **acquitted themselves** well during the crisis.
2. She has **reconciled herself** to the demands of her in-laws.
3. The students **exert themselves** a lot at the time of examination.
4. You will have to **apply yourself** to this task whole-heartedly.
5. I **pride myself** on being able to work smoothly under pressure too.
6. You should **avail yourself** of this opportunity.

इसक इत भेँ बं ब्र सु सभस्ये वस

- 1. They enjoyed the party. (reflexive pronoun : छ ब(प्त जै च्छै इ)
- 2. They enjoyed during vacation. ('themselves' रँ भडे ह **enjoyed** रैहये पै र ल
- छत्ण **enjoy** रैहये प **object** रँ छल है क्रेँहने ह **reflexive pronoun** ाँ डहवणीतपः ल **object** रँ छल है क्रेँक्रेँहने ह **reflexive pronoun** रँ भडे है र ल

इसक इत भेँ बं ब्र सु सभस्ये वस

- He was absent. (✓)
- He absented himself. (✓)
- छत्ण **absent** रँ भडे ह **verb** रैहए भै इँहक्रेँहनटे **reflexive pronoun** रँ भडे है र ल

RULE 2

Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest ि तगँ **hide** रैहकेँ) reflexive pronoun रँ भडे ह क्रगे तिमि

- बईक You should keep yourself away from bad boys. (yourselfth) ि ज्ञम्.
He hid himself in the room. (himselfth) ि ज्ञम्.



Pronoun

RULE 3

Subject : ते object रहै हए भे डैहै reflexive pronoun रहै भवेह नये नरै क्रैगकैहकर नै अये नर छकरै हभक्रैहकू यसं न noun/pronoun रहै छल है क्रमि

- बईक्र 1. Myself Ramesh from Delhi. ('myself' : I अर्जि वण 'I am' : विवक्ति : ण)
2. Yourself and he reached there in time. ('yourself' : I अर्जि वण 'you' : विवक्ति : ण)
3. **I myself** did this work(✓)
4. Rohit will do this work for myself ('myself' : I अर्जि वण 'me' : विवक्ति : ण)

USE OF DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN

RULE 1

Either रहै भवेहै म्पैहडैहवैहरे हौरीर धेरैहः णाडैहै तिाँ झ

बईक्र Either of these three friends is naughty. (×)

Either of these two pens is red. (✓)

इसकै िः ज म्पैहवैहः संरै उडसनडैहडै तत्त? हडैहवैहरे हौरीर धेरैहः णाडैहै any' डे 'one' : विवक्तिाँ तिाँ झ

बईक्र One of these three friends is naughty.(✓)

RULE 2

'Neither' : विवक्ति म्पैहवैहवैहरे हौटे' क्रयैः I छसीनमै तिाँ झ

Neither of these two girls is active. (✓)

इसकै िः ज म्पैहवैहः संरै उडसनडैहडै तत्त? हडैहवैहरे हौटे' क्रयैरैहः णाडैहै none' : विवक्तिाँ तिाँ झ

बईक्र Neither of his four sons looked after him. (×)

None of his four sons looked after him. (✓)

USE OF RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

- **'Each other'** नै 'one another' : ि 'Reciprocal pronoun' : तौ झख भे लभसरै कयंगै रे ह उडनै : णतौ झ

RULE 1

'Each other' : विवक्ति पौहउडसनडैहडै तत्त? हः I ' ' तिाँ इबूँ : **'one another'** : विवक्ति जैहवह : संरै उडसनडैहडै तत्त? हः I ' ' तिाँ झ

- बईक्र 1. He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another ('one another' : ि 'each other' नम वंप्संतात : ण)
2. After the farewell, the students of class XII bade each other goodbye. (each other : ि **one another** नम वंप्संतात : ण)

USE OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

- सा **Pronouns** बगिाँ लतरुमिाँ सआछमिः ि **point out** रु **demonstrate** करा झानठ भवसरे तम : णजः I ' ' वरुसतै तिाँ झ **Demonstrative Pronouns** : तिाँ झ बईी **This, that, these, those, such, the same.**
➤ गजः विवक्ति बू **nouns** रहै हभक्र है तिाँ इतीरु **Demonstrative Adjectives** : तिाँ झ

RULE 1

'This' : विवक्ति कड भै रैीरै उडसनै डै तत्तै? I ' ' तिाँ इबूँ : **'These'** : विवक्ति कड भै रैीर वैहः संरै उडसनै डै तत्तै? I ' ' तिाँ झ

बइक **This** is a cat.
S. N.

These are cats.
P. N.

RULE 2

'That' : विरुक्ति पलैरुीरै उडसुनै डै तत्तः? : ' ' तिा इबू : **'those'** : विरुक्ति डलैरुीरै वैरुः सं
रै उडसुन डै तत्तै? : ' ' तिा इ

बइक **That** is a book.
S. N.

Those are books.
P. N.

➤ **Singular noun** रै **repetition** रै हलेह हः ' ' **'that of'** तसी **plural noun** रै **repetition**
रै हलेह हः ' ' **'those of'** : विरुक्ति तिा इ

बइक The climate of Pune is better than **that** (छसक climate) **of** Mumbai.

The streets of Delhi are wider than **those** (छसक streets) **of** Mumbai.

RULE 5

': ' **स sentence** नक **Singular Countable Noun** रै हपे हेलै स ' ' हवैहय ' ' हरै हस ' ' **'one'** रै
भडे है तिा इबू : **Plural Countable Noun** रै हपडै लै स ' ' हवैहय ' ' हरै हस ' ' **'ones'** रै भडे ह
' ' तिा इज : one's : मि

बइक 1. **This** is the new version, but that is an old **one**.

2. **These** are new books, but those are old **ones**.

USE OF RELATIVE PRONOUN

➤ सा **Pronouns** बा अइवैरु रै डैः प्तौ **Relative pronouns** : ' ' तिा इबई **who, which, that, what,**
why गुस्जिम

I met Veena, **who** was returning from school.

RULE 1

Relative Pronouns (who/which/that) : विरुक्ति **subordinate clause** : I **subject** : I (व
नमै तिा इ

बइक The boy who came here is a player.
Subj.

Pronoun

RULE 2

Relative Pronouns (whom/which/that) : विवहृति subordinate clause नामverb रह
object : I (व नमै तित्तिं स्र

बईक I have a son whom I love very much.
Obj. Verb

RULE 3

छत्प 'and' 'I बँपडण पै हantecedents : विवहृति रि स्र डै हवैही रै ई डै नै) पवळै अं तलै डै तत्त?
क्रेहं तीग : I जि **Relative Pronoun 'that'** : विवहृति तित्तिं स्र

बईक The man and his dog **that** I saw yesterday have been kidnapped.

RULE 4

Superlative degree रैहये पै '**that**' : विवहृति तित्तिं स्र

बईक Mr. Mishra is the **most** laborious man **that** I have ever seen.

RULE 5

All रै भडे है उडसनै रैहस रै क्रर तीग : I जि '**who/that**' : विवहृति तित्तिं इज : whom/which : मि

बईक All **who/that** are interested to do this work can start now.

RULE 6

All रै भडे है तत्तै?रैहस रै क्रर तीग : I जि '**that**' : विवहृति तित्तिं इ who, whom, which : जि स्र

बईक All **that** glitters is not gold.

इसक **All + Uncountable Noun** रैहये पै **that** : विवहृति तित्तिं स्र

बईक All the money **that** I gave her has been spent.

RULE 7

Everything, nothing, the only, any, all, everyone, none, no, nobody, much, little, the same, the few, the little रैहये पै **that** : विवहृति तित्तिं स्र

बईक My father has given me **everything that** I needed.

This is **the only** pen **that** I bought yesterday.

My wife has spent **the little** money **that** I gave her.

RULE 8

Verb रैहत्तुबु लक्रैहभलै '**the same + Noun**' रैहये पै '**that**' : विवहृति तित्तिं स्र

बईक This is the same man **that** deceived me.
Verb च्छु म

Pronoun

subject रै हभन्नै ह **helping verb/ verb.**

RULE 4

'Whose' : विवहृति 'जवषस सआप: ।' ' जै च्छे तिाँ स

- बईक 1. Whose book is this? (✓)
 2. This is the flyover whose inauguration was done by the transport minister. (×)
 This is the flyover **the inauguration of which** was done by the transport minister? (✓)

PRONOUN IN RELATION TO SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

➤ 'Pronoun' : । ' वृकत वहज 'subject-verb agreement' छ2रूरी ' । टछि त्रँ । बतिाँ स

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

RULE 1

बू पैह **subjects** : । 'as well as', 'with', 'alongwith', 'together with', 'and not', 'In addition to', 'but', 'besides', 'except', 'rather than', 'accompanied by', 'like', 'unlike', 'no less than', 'nothing but' ' । बौँ छिबि तिाँ **Possessive Pronoun 1st subject** रैह: ' क्कै लै तिाँ

- बईक (1) Rita **as well as her friends** has done her work.
 ↑ ↑ _____ ↑ ↑
 (2) My friend Reena **along with** her sister is doing her job at Delhi.
 ↑ ↑ _____ ↑ ↑

RULE 2

बू पे **Subjects** : । **neither-or, neither-nor, not only-but also, none-but**. ' । बौँ छिबि' तिाँ **possessive pronoun nearest subject** रैह: ' क्कै लै तिाँ

- बईक **Neither** the staff members **nor** the manager was taking his task seriously.
 ↑ _____ ↑ ↑

RULE 3

बू 'each, every, neither, either, anyone' : । भ्बे है **subject** रैहू है इभै तिाँ **possessive case third person singular** : । छजपणि जि लै 'म

- बईक **Neither of** the two brothers has brought their luggage. (our : । असीजि वौ 'his' : विवहृति : ण
Each one of us is doing our duty properly. ('Our' : । असीजि वण 'his' : विवहृति : ण

RULE 4

रूज **collective noun** बई **Jury, army, fleet, crew,** : विवहृति **sentencè** रैहू **subject** रैहू है इहै तिाँ


[Download Free Study Materials \[PDF\]](#)

[Mijan's Diary](#)



Join Now

Click Here



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

বইটি **Every** soldier and **every** sailor was in their place. (×)

Every soldier and **every** sailor was in **his** place. (✓)

RULE 10

Many a/an + Singular noun : বিধি sentence : I **subject** রইহুই ইহুই নি নি গ : I ' **singular pronoun** ন **adjective** রই হুই হুই নি নি

বইটি **Many a** soldier has met his death in the battlefield. (✓)
S. N. S.V. S.P.

DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

RULE 1

Each of / Either of / Neither of : I য়ে পৈ **plural noun** ক **plural pronoun** : বিধি নি নি

বইটি Each of the boy has a note book. (×)

Each of the boys has a note book. (✓)
P. N.

RULE 2

Each of / either of / neither of : I য়ে প বহুমান **plural noun** : I বৈ 'the' : বিধি নি নি

➤ **Each, either, neither, any** : I ' **singular pronoun** 'সব **singular verb** : বিধি নি নি

বইটি Each of the boys has their own book. (×)

Each of the boys has his own book. (✓)
P. N. S.V. S.P.

RULE 3

ক **each** : বিধি **subject** রই হুই I বিধি **each** : বিধি **subject** রই হুই পৈ **auxiliary verb** রই হুই হ

বইটি We have each advised him to give up smoking. (×)

We **each** have advised him to give up smoking. (✓)
Sub. Aux. Verb

ইসকি 'I' সলিহুনিহু **'verb' sub** রই হুই : 'কৈল বহুমান' জি লি 'ম

RULE 4

Both : বিধি হুই হুই হুই হুই তল? 'হুই : I ' ' নি নি

বইটি All of the two students are guilty. (×)

Both of the two students are guilty. (✓)

➤ **Both** : বিধি ' ' রে লে 'ই' রে তে হুই হুই কবে নি নি

Both of them are not going. (×)

Neither of them is going. (✓)

English – from Plinth to Paramount

USE OF INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

RULE 1

रुंज़ 'One' : विवृति sentence रैह subject : I (व नमै रि तिगि : I ' ' Nominative case - one
तसी Objective pronoun - oneself : विवृति ति स

- बइक 1. **One** should do **one's** duty **oneself**.
2. **One** should keep **one's** promise.

हुर 'Pronoun' ' I ' कंक त ' सी 'Question Tag' छ 2रुं ' I टि छति स 'Question Tag' : ,डे डै पहे ह

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) Unless two or more members object/ (b) to him joining the club, we shall have to/ (c) accept his application for membership./ (d) No error.
2. (a) I was surprised and pleased (b)/ when I was informed of me (c) winning the contest./ (d) No error.
3. (a) Our dog may look/ (b) fierce but/ (c) that wouldn't hurt a fly./ (d) No error.
4. (a) No one can/ (b) challenge destiny./ (c) isn't it?/ (d) No error.
5. (a) All the doubts are cleared/ (b) between/ (c) you and I./ (d) No error.
6. (a) The front page story was about a school girl/ (b) that had hurt herself/ (c) while saving a child in an accident./ (d) No error.
7. (a) The last thing that the fond mother/ (b) gave her only son/ (c) was his blessing./ (d) No error.
8. (a) It is not/ (b) I who is/ (c) to blame./ (d) No error.
9. (a) I shall avail of/ (b) this opportunity/ (c) to meet you there./ (d) No error.
10. (a) Put you in my position/ (b) and you will realise/ (c) the problems faced in my profession./ (d) No error.
11. (a) Each of them/ (b) has to understand/ (c) their responsibility/ (d) No error.
12. (a) We are proud to announce/ (b) that every one of us have earned/ (c) a good name./ (d) No error.
13. (a) Here is/ (b) the man whom I think/ (c) committed the crime./ (d) No error.
14. (a) He took/ (b) his younger sister/ (c) with himself./ (d) No error.
15. (a) The company is in debt/ (b) and has been unable/ (c) to pay their employees' salaries/ (d) for the past six months./ (e) No error.
16. (a) The company has appointed/ (b) consultants to help them/ (c) increase its revenue and/ (d) improve its financial position./ (e) No error.
17. (a) You cannot change/ (b) people, but you/ (c) can definitely/ (d) change own./ (e) No error.
18. (a) Governments and business houses must reduce/ (b) its own energy use/ (c) and promote conservation/ (d) to their citizens and employees./ (e) No error.
19. (a) Even those which/ (b) have no previous/ (c) work experience have/ (d) applied for this job./ (e) No error.
20. (a) He talked on the phone/ (b) for hours together/ (c) who really irritated/ (d) his

Pronoun

- parents a lot./ (e) No error.
21. (a) Instead of laying off/ (b) the workers, the company/ (c) decided to ask them/ (d) to avail voluntary retirement./ (e) No error.
 22. (a) The two sisters shouted/ (b) at one another/ (c) in public./ (d) No error.
 23. (a) We must supplement/ (b) our diet with vitamins and minerals/ (c) in order to keep/ (d) oneself fit.
 24. (a) Mrs. Pratap, being a good teacher/ (b) she is selected/ (c) for the National Award./ (d) No error
 25. (a) The poor man/ (b) poisoned him/ (c) and his own children./ (d) No error.
 26. (a) It was in 2006/ (b) that we first flew/ (c) to the United States./ (d) No error.
 27. (a) I was driving under the bridge/ (b) as a football/ (c) hit my window./ (d) No error.
 28. (a) Many a student/ (b) have passed/ (c) the I.I.T. examination./ (d) No error.
 29. (a) It was me who was/ (b) responsible for/ (c) making all the arrangements for the successful completion of his studies./ (d) No error.
 30. (a) I wonder/ (b) why are you tinkering with the wire./ (c) You might get a shock./ (d) No error.
 31. (a) John, I and Hari/ (b) have finished/ (c) our studies./ (d) No error.
 32. (a) He doesn't/ (b) know/ (c) to swim./ (d) No error.
 33. (a) All the dresses/ (b) looked good and so I/ (c) bought all of it./ (d) No error.
 34. (a) Those people who/ (b) do not work hard/ (c) they do not succeed in life./ (d) No error.
 35. (a) He bathed himself/ (b) in/ (c) a river./ (d) No error.
 36. (a) She could not/ (b) bear/ (c) his separation./ (d) No error.
 37. (a) If you want this job/ (b) you will need/ (c) his favour./ (d) No error.
 38. (a) Both of them will not/ (b) refute/ (c) the charges./ (d) No error.
 39. (a) She is the kind / (b) of woman whom every body knows/ (c) is benign and magnanimous./ (d) No error.
 40. (a) The master did not know/ (b) who of the servants/ (c) broke the expensive dinner set/ (d) No error.
 41. (a) The Congress Party stood/ (b) for implementation of the Nuclear Liability Bill/ (c) and was ready to stake their political existence/ (d) No error.
 42. (a) He is not one of those/ (b) who will help every Tom, Dick and Harry/ (c) whom he meets/ (d) No error.
 43. (a) It is not easy for anyone to command/ (b) respect from both one's friends and critics/ (c) as Mahatma Gandhi did/ (d) No error.
 44. (a) He, You and I/ (b) shall arrange everything/ (c) and shall not ask them for help/ (d) No error.
 45. (a) Was it me/ (B) who had to face/ (c) the music?/ (d) No error.
 46. (a) The audience/ (b) are requested/ (c) to be in its seats and stay away from the track/ (d) No error.
 47. (a) The number of vehicles/ (B) plying on the roads of Delhi/ (c) is more than on the roads of Bangalore/ (D) No error.
 48. (A) Being a destitute/ (b) I admitted him/ (c) to an ophanage/ (d) No error.

Pronoun

49. (a) One should keep/ (b) his promise/ (c) if one wants respect from both friends and enemies/(d) No error.
50. (a) Last summer I went to Shimla/ (b) and enjoyed very/ (c) much/ (d) No error.
51. (a) If I were him/ (b) I would teach/ (c) him a lesson/ (d) No error.
52. (a) Being a/ (b) rainy day I/ (c) could not go to school/ (d) No error.
53. (a) One of them/(b) forgot to take their passport/ (c) and found himself in a difficult situation/(d) No error.
54. (a) Mr. Sharma, our representative,/ (b) he will attend the meeting/ (c) on our behalf./ (d) No error.
55. (a) Each girl was/ (b) given a packet of sweets/ (c) and she was happy/ (d) No error.
56. (a) Myself and he/ (b) will manage/ (c) everything/ (d) No error.
57. (a) The Ganga is a river/ (b) whose origin/ (c) has always been a matter of speculation/ (d) No error.
58. (a) My friend/ (b) is laborious and intelligent, (c) isn't it?/ (d) No error.
59. (a) It is difficult to say/ (b) who is the better/ (c) of the two players/ (d) No error.
60. (a) It is the best/ (b) which the government can do/ (c) for the downtrodden/ (d) No error.
61. (a) Neither of the two friends/ (b) has got their money back/ (c) from the company/ (d) No error.
62. (a) This is the road/ (b) whose inauguration/ (c) was done by the President/ (d) No error.
63. (a) Many women/ (b) reconcile to the/ (c) demands of their in-laws./ (d) No error.
64. (a) May I know/ (b) to who/ (c) I am speaking?/ (d) No error.
65. (a) The person who/ (b) I met yesterday/ (c) was my classmate./ (d) No error.
66. (a) Owing to me being a new comer/ (b) I was unable/ (c) to get a good house./ (d) No error.
67. (a) A good friend of/ (b) me has been/ (c) in London for twenty years/ (d) No error.
68. (a) It was him/ (b) who came running/ (c) into the classroom./ (d) No error.
69. (a) I and Raju/ (b) left for Delhi/ (c) last summer./ (d) No error.
70. (a) I will certainly/ (b) avail of your offer/ (c) when the occasion arises./ (d) No error.
71. (a) The book/ (b) is well illustrated/ (c) and attractively bound/ (d) making altogether an attractive volume
72. (a) Besides me/ (b) many other/ (c) were present./ (d) No error.
73. (a) My house/ (b) is farther/ (c) than her's./ (d) No error.
74. (a) He is the person,/ (b) whom, everyone thought,/ (c) has stolen the ring./ (d) No error.

Answers with explanation

1. (b) 'his joining' : ि वरुति : ण 'Joining' : ि वै ि possessive adjective 'his' : ि वरुति िमि
2. (b) Winning : ि वै ि possessive adjective 'my' : ि वरुति : ण

Pronoun

3. (c) 'Dog' : 'it' : Pronoun 'it' : विवहति : णम्
4. (c) 'Isn't it?' : 'Can they' : विवहति : णम्
5. (c) 'Between and' : 'it' : सिं pronoun : objective form : विवहति^१ तिमि
6. (b) 'that' : 'who' : विवहति : णम् 'School girl' : विवहति subject : 'व नमै णिणै णि' : 'सिं relative pronoun 'who' : विवहति^१ तिमि
7. (c) 'Mother' : 'her' : possessive pronoun 'her' : विवहति^१ तिमि
8. (b) 'is' : 'am' : विवहति : णम् Relative pronoun : 'लू जि छजि सिं' : 'verb relative pronoun : antecedent 'I match : 'ज्ज ली 'म' 'I' : 'relative pronoun 'who' : antecedent' इउ : 'छज्जपि verb 'am' : विवहति^१ तिजि : 'is' : मि
9. (a) 'Avail' : 'it' : 'reflexive pronoun' : विवहति : 'ज्जि ब(णै तिणै' इरुं थि' : 'ऽण्वि 'myself' : विवहति^१ तिमि
10. (a) 'You' : 'yourself' : विवहति : णम्
11. (c) 'their' : 'his' : विवहति : णम् सलिरु - : 'ए रूदिरुं ज्जदि'
12. (b) 'everyone' : 'has' : सिं singular verb 'has' : विवहति^१ तिमि
13. (b) 'the man' subject 'whom' : 'relative pronoun 'who' : विवहति^१ तिमि 2रुजि णै 'I' 'सलिरुं नमस्स छसकरुं ज्जदि' : 'द्व रू' : 'ऽण्वि' : 'ए बणै' 'इरुं थि' 'think' : 'Confusion वज्जि तिणै इछि' न 'whom' : विवहति : 'ज्जि : 'ए, तए : 'णू इतौ' इ
14. (c) 'himself' : 'him' : विवहति : णम्
15. (c) 'Company' singular noun 'its' : 'singular possessive pronoun 'its' : विवहति^१ तिजि : 'their' : मि
16. (b) 'them' : 'it' : विवहति : णम् Company singular noun 'its' : 'singular pronoun 'it' : विवहति^१ तिमि
17. (d) 'Own' : 'yourself' : विवहति : णम्
18. (b) 'its' : 'their' : विवहति : णम् 'Governments and business houses' : 'ने' : 'ण plural noun' तिणै छतक plural pronoun 'their' : विवहति^१ तिमि
19. (a) Which : 'who' : विवहति : णम्
20. (c) 'who' : 'relative pronoun 'who' : विवहति^१ णिणै इ' 'who' : 'सिं' : 'विवहति : णम्
21. (d) Avail : 'it' : reflexive pronoun 'of' : विवहति : 'ज्जि ब(णै तिणै' इ' 'Avail' : 'लू जि 'themselves of' : विवहति : णम्
22. (b) 'One another' : 'each other' : विवहति : णम्
23. (d) 'Oneself' : 'ourselves' : विवहति : णम् Reflexive pronoun 'sub' : 'छज्जपि वरुसत्तै तिणै' इ 'we' : 'छज्जपि 'ourselves' वरुसत्तै तिणै 'ऽण्वि' : 'ज Keep : 'सिं reflexive pronoun : विवहति जै ष्ठ तिणै इरुं ज्जदि Page 172 नमस्स Rule 2) छतक 'Ourselves') तिणै
24. (b) 'She' : 'noun (Mrs. Pratap) 's' : 'pronoun (she) : विवहति जै ष्ठ तिणै
25. (b) 'Him' : 'himself' : विवहति : णम्
26. (b) 'That' : 'when' : विवहति : णम् '2006' : 'नरुं' इ
27. (b) 'as' : 'when' : विवहति : णम्

Pronoun

53. (b) 'their' : I अर्जि वण 'his' : I वह्ति : पण 'One' singular pronoun 'One of them' : I ' singular possessive pronoun 'his' : I वह्ति तिमि
54. (b) 'He') जिम ' : ' सलिरू नाम्बू noun 'Mr Sharma' : I वह्ति लिपि तिमि ' : I ' pronoun 'he' : I वह्ति ज : पण
55. (c) 'She was' : I अर्जि वण 'they were' : I वह्ति : पण 'and' : I जि सलिरू वं प्सं तत ' तिबिपै ' इछि छू ' टि ' ड रुमि : डू ति : ड बिपै डै इ
56. (a) 'Myself' : I अर्जि वण 'I' : I वह्ति : पण 'Myself' : I वह्ति subject : I (व नमजै चै ति : तमि 231 ' जरून : I छजमणि he and I : I वह्ति तिमि
57. (b) 'Whose origin' : I अर्जि वण 'the origin of which' : I वह्ति : पण 'Whose' : I वह्ति 'non-living' : I ' ' जै चै ति ' : तमि
58. (c) 'Isn't it?' : I अर्जि वण 'Isn't he?' : I वह्ति : पण 'My friend is' : I Question tag 'isn't he?' तिमि
59. (b) 'Who' : I अर्जि वण 'which' : I वह्ति : पण 'of' : I वै ' 'which' : I वह्ति तिमि 'of' : I वै ' I who छसि सि whom : I वह्ति जै चै ति ' : तमि
60. (b) best : I जि 'that' : I वह्ति तिमि Superlative Degree : I जि 'that' : I वह्ति तिमि इ
61. (b) 'Their' : I अर्जि वण 'his' : I वह्ति : पण Neither of/ Either of/ Each of गु रूजि : I जि छजि सी I noun छसि सि pronoun ती plural ति ' : ज श' : I जि छजि सी I verb/pronoun गु रूजि singular तिमि
- Neither of the two friends has got his money back.
Plural Noun Singular Verb Singular Pronoun
62. (b) 'Whose inauguration' : I अर्जि वण 'the inauguration of which' : I वह्ति : पण सलिरू डब : ड I रुदि रू जमि
63. (b) Reconcile : I जि ' : reflexive pronoun : I जि बि (चै ति इ Reconcile : I जि themselves : I वह्ति : पण
64. (b) 'who' : I अर्जि वण 'whom' : I वह्ति तिमि
65. (a) 'who' : I अर्जि वण 'whom' : I वह्ति तिमि
66. (a) 'being' रूजि 'V₁ + ing' : I वै ' I possessive case 'my' : I वह्ति तिमि
67. (b) 'me' : I अर्जि वण 'mine' : I वह्ति : पण
68. (a) 'him' : I अर्जि वण 'he' : I वह्ति तिमि
69. (a) '231' : I जरून : I छजमणि 'Raju and I' : I वह्ति तिमि
70. (b) 'avail' : I ' सि ' : ' reflexive pronoun' : I वह्ति तिमि ' myself' : I वह्ति : पण लरुमि subject 'I' इ
71. (c) 'making' : I जि 'it' : I वह्ति तिमि
72. (b) 'many' : I ' सि plural pronoun 'others' : I वह्ति तिमि
73. (c) 'her's' : I ' hers' नम्वं प्सं तत : पण
74. (b) 'whom' : I ' who' नम्वं प्सं तत : पण

11

ADJECTIVE

CHAPTER

Adjective का ईमरक An adjective is a word used to qualify a Noun or a Pronoun.

- **Adjective** | वह Noun हँ Pronoun रू हक्का ई 'स्पलततै जि
Ram is a **good** boy.
He is **intelligent**.
- से चलयज्ञरू: इ रूमतं इ त्क के **good** यज्ञरू **intelligent** 'Ram' रूमरू **he** रू ह्वमटलरूपलतलचै कै जि' लरूमव
Adjective रू कै **Adjective** रू ते इ त्क **noun** यो या सि ये **verb** यो यी' त्ररै त्कतै जि

THE ADJECTIVE: KINDS

Adjective ' भ्या च' डयो य अ

- Adjective of Quality** नुर्म त ग पर
 - Proper Adjective** ' हक्कै त ग पर
 - Adjective of Quantity** | कर्ज म त ग पर
 - Adjective of Number** बर ह त ग पर
 - Demonstrative Adjective** बसै त ग पर
 - Distributive Adjective** क' न ब स पर
 - Interrogative Adjective** | त्र त ग पर
 - Possessive Adjective** बी र त ग पर
- Adjective of Quality** नुर्म त ग पर अमै **Adjective** त्क **Noun** य' य नुर्मू य' य ई य' य यज्ञ' । य च ष
चतै रि वरू **Adjective of Quality** य नुर्म त ग प यक्का ईमर रू' लकै जि विक्क an **honest** man. रू ई ते
'**honest**' य नुर्म त ग प यक्का ईमर रू जि
 - **Adjective of Quality** य नुर्म त ग प यक्का ईमर रू अदु दाबा त्क यक्के त त्क य रूमतं इ रू के इ र लै त्क लकै जि
(i) **Attributive use:** रू प रू वरू **Adjective** य' य ही न य **Noun** यो या सि ये त्क रिक्क **Adjective** यो ये बे
। ही न य' **Attributive use** रू' लकै जि
० चिक Solomon was a **wise** king .
Noun
 - से चलयज्ञरू ज्ञरूमतं इ रू **king** यो या सि ये **wise** रू ते इ त्क रै रं तै रिक्क **Attributive** यै जि
(ii) **Predicative use:** रू प रू वरू **Adjective** रू ते इ त्क **Verb** यो यी' त्ररै त्कतै रिक्क **Adjective** यो ये बे य ही न
प' य **Predicative use** रू' लकै जि
० चिक The weather is **pleasant**
Verb



Adjective

➤ संज्ञकस्य ज्ञानमते इत्थं **pleasant** रू तेषु इत्थं **Predicative part** चक्रे र तेषु जि

2. **Proper Adjective** ह्यै तं गप र **Proper Noun** खेय उतेर्या सेय **Adjective** रू त **Proper Adjective** ह्यै तं गप यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके भिक्खु भिक्खु **Buddhist Monastery, British rule.**
इत्थं तेषु **Buddhist** यत्ना **British** **Proper adjective** रू जि

3. **Adjective of Quantity** । कर्म तं गप र **Adjective** खेय उतेर्या सेय **Adjective of Quantity** रू । कर्म तं गप यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके भिक्खु भिक्खु **Some milk; enough oil; sufficient sugar; no manners.** इत्थं तेषु **some, enough, sufficient** यत्ना **no** **adjective of quantity** ये जि

4. **Adjective of Number** बर्ह तं गप र **Adjective** खेय उतेर्या सेय **Adjective of Number** रू बर्ह तं गप यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके जि
इत्थं तेषु **some, enough, sufficient यत्ना **no** adjective of quantity** ये जि

➤ पस्तेयकगौ यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके जि **definite adjective of number** रू बर्ह तं गप यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके जि
० भिक्खु **Five** boys, **fifth** class.

(i) **Indefinite:** पस्तेयकगौ यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके जि **Indefinite adjective of number** रू बर्ह तं गप यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके जि
० भिक्खु **Few** girls, **several** boys.

(a) **Cardinal Adjectives** रू कर्णौ यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके जि **Cardinal Adjective** रू लैके जि
० भिक्खु He has **four** pens.
She has **two** books.

(b) **Ordinal Adjectives** यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके जि **Ordinal Adjectives** रू लैके जि
० भिक्खु **First, second, third, fourth....** etc.

The **first** chapter of this book is on verb.

➤ Article **'the'** तेषु इत्थं **ordinal** पेया सिके तस्यै **cardinal** पेया सिके यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके जि

० भिक्खु Lesson **one** is on verb.
The **first** lesson is on verb.

5. **Demonstrative Adjective** बर्ह तं गप र **Adjective** रू दैके उतेर्या सेय **Noun** यत्ना ईर्मर रू लैके जि
० भिक्खु **This** boy, **that** group, **these** people, **those** countries.

० भिक्खु **this, that, these, those** ये **Demonstrative Adjectives** रू लैके जि
० भिक्खु **this, that, these, those** ये **Verb** रू लैके जि **Demonstrative Pronouns** रू लैके जि

6. **Demonstrative Adjective**

This girl is good.
That pen is new.
These shirts are white.

Demonstrative Pronoun

This is a good girl.
That is a new pen.
These are white shirts.

6. **Distributive Adjective** का "नबसप र कू ल" **Adjective** यम बज्जनयम ज्ञा व्हेप यतै उर्यै यँहकै यी बपीकै रू चरू वस **Distributive Adjective** य का "नबसप यमार् ईर्मर रू" लकै जि

6. **Each** candidate is honest.
Every boy is present today.

व्यय **Each, every, either, neither** रू कै उँडै यी क्रम क्रम **Noun** यै प्लसक कटयस **Distributive Adjectives** 'तुवरुं विहायरू' **each, every, either, neither** यो यै उँडै यी क्रम श्रय दय ब्रय प्लसक कटयस **Distributive Pronouns** यै त्क

6. **Distributive Adjective** **Distributive Pronoun**

Each boy took the test. **Each** of the boys took the test.

7. **Interrogative Adjective** । चउत गप र कू ल **Adjective** य चउय तउेयर् यी हय उरू वस **Interrogative Adjective** रू । चउत गप यमार् ईर्मर रू" लकै पि

6. **Which** room is hers?
Whose book is this?

व्यय **What, which, whose** यो यै उँडै यी क्रम क्रम **Noun** रू प्लसक कटयस **Interrogative Adjectives** रू त्क 'विहायरू द' कै उँडै यी क्रम **Verb** यै प्लसक कटयस **Interrogative Pronouns** रू त्क

6. **Interrogative Adjective** **Interrogative Pronoun**

What colour is your bag? **What** did you do?

8. **Possessive Adjectives** बरि रूत गप यमार् ईर्मर यकू ल **Adjectives** यम बज्जहकै य छँत यतै उयेयीरू 'ी' यै रू वस **Possessive Adjectives** बरि रूत गप यमार् ईर्मर य" लकै पि

6. **My** book, **our** class.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

➤ **Adjective** य ते इतसलदरू **degrees** रू क इतू ततै रि **Positive, Comparative** रू मरू **Superlative degree.**

➤ ० पस्त्र खँ इां लस्मगलस्व चैडस्वै इतय रू हकमटतारू तमद्यरू चरू तै लस्म **Positive degree** रू ते इतसै तसै जि

6. **He is a good** boy.

➤ ० पस्त्र रू हकस दतयवचवकू हू तसलस्म **Comparative degree** रू ते इतसै तसै जि

6. **He is better** than you.

➤ ० पस्वशतस्म क्वकू रू तदु दतस इतू तसलस्म **superlative degree** रू ते इतसै तसत

6. **He is the best** student of my class.

Adjective

RULE 1

वक्तु लक्ष्य बज्ज **adjective** यर् **comparative degree** यै उं डेयो यक्लटय **positive degree** यजे **er** सर्न हं यू त्तकै नि कि **superlative degree** यै उं डेयो यक्लटय **positive degree** यजे **est** यर् सर्न हं यू त्तकै नि

I. Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Deep	Deeper	Deepest
High	Higher	Highest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Thick	Thicker	Thickest
Weak	Weaker	Weakest

RULE 2

इयक् **positive degree** यो ग्रै स्यजे **er** यै यै **comparative** यजे सो तसय र्ग्र **superlative** यजे **est** ब : त्तकै नि

II. Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Able	Abler	Ablest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
True	Truer	Truest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest

RULE 3

पक् **positive degree consonant** यजे सः श्चयिं ग्र **superlative** यजे **est** । सियपि श्च **short vowel** यर् हेयै **consonant** यर् **double** य् डेयो यै क्रमज् **er** यत्तस **est** यर् सर्न प **comparative** यत्तस **superlative degree** यपदत्तू त्तकै नि

III. Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Fit	Fitter	Fittest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Wet	Wetter	Wettest

RULE 4

पक् **positive degree** पर् ग्रै स्यय **er** यजे सः श्चयिं ग्र **superlative** यजे **est** । सियपि य **consonant** यर् यै यय **er** यर् यय **i** यजे । वक्तकै-य् डेय **Comparative** यत्तस **superlative** यै उं डेयो यक्लटय लज् **er** यत्तस **est** यर् ब : त्तकै नि

IV. Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Dry	Drier	Driest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest

Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest
Merry	Merrier	Merriest

क्याय ' : क्य'यो या सिख vowel यी ' यै ' यै । त् एर ' यत स est ' यसर्न हे स

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Grey	Greyer	Greyest

RULE 5

क्रयं ब्रमं मचय (syllables) यो य श्च adjectives टतस्कीयोय कप यं ब्रमं मचयो यं ' adjectives यो comparative यतस्स superlative यतस्स अ more यतस्स most यसर्न य ड्यपदद कू तस्के जि

V. Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant

क्याय प्द य adjectives यत्त ब्रमं ज्मह जयमं या सउयडि ज्म डै क्तोया ब्रमं डि यवेया क्तकै - यी य ' यै जि

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good/well	better	best
Bad/ill	worse	worst
Little	less/lesser	least
Fore	former	foremost/first
Late	later/latter	last/latest
Far	farther	farthest
Near	nearer	nearest/next
Old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
Much/many	more	most

CORRECT USE OF SOME ADJECTIVES

1. Use of 'some' and 'any'

➤ **Some/यान्य** य छयं शू यपुदग्र ' डही चकै त्साँ रि क्यत्तक के इत्तस्स त्प यै जि

(a) **Some** य। ही नय **Affirmative Sentence** यजेस **Uncountable Noun** (U.N.) पोय। सिसेयर्जं (quantity) य यी ' त्तय चदक सब ज्साँ त्साँ रिस्सत्त **Plural Countable Noun** (P.C.N.) पोय। सिसेयर्ह (number) य यी ' त्तय डडेयपे यत्तटयै त्साँ रि

० सिक I have **some** water .
U.N.

I have **some** friends .
P.C.N.

➤ **Some** त्सा ही नयर्ब जं दै आ-ve यत ? ही सजके त्साँ रि

➤ **Any** त्सा ही नयर्ब जं दै आ-ve यत ? ही स ' ड्य **Questions** यजेसै त्साँ रि

- ० सिक
1. I have **some** problems.
 2. I do not have **any** problem.

Adjective

➤ 'Quantity' या 'Number' स्वरूप में 'Little' या 'Few' के इस्तेमाल से इन्हें 'small' या 'less' कहते हैं।
'small' या 'less' का ही नहीं, बल्कि 'less' का ही इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता।

- ❌ Little quantity of food was wasted. (×)
- ✅ Small quantity of food was wasted. (✓)

ADJECTIVE ds dN lgh iz;ksx

RULE 1

'as as' and 'so as' का प्रयोग **adjective/adverb** पर **positive degree** के लिए होता है।

- ❌ He is as good as his brother

He ran as fast as he could.

RULE 2

Comparative degree में **adjective + er... than** का प्रयोग होता है। **Than** के बाद **comparative degree** का प्रयोग होता है।

- ❌ He is better than his brother.
- Comparative degree का प्रयोग **than** के लिए होता है।
Today I am feeling better.

RULE 3

Superlative degree के बाद **article 'the'** का प्रयोग होता है।

- ❌ He is the best player of the team.

RULE 4

' : चक्र। त्क्रीयँहवै)त'ुयँइतयरु'ये ज्ञायक'क'प य'याउं तस इतू द'की'ये' **superlative degree** पर 'या ही' नयदे **comparative degree** पर 'या ही' नयप **असक** बपेया 'से **article 'the'** ' **कि**क बपेयी' **क्र** **preposition 'of'** ब : द'व

- ❌ She is the best of the two sisters. (×)
- She is the better of the two sisters. (✓)
- ' : चक्र। त्क्रीयँहवै)त'ुयँइतयरु'ये ज्ञायक'क'प य'याउं तस इतू द'की'ये' **superlative degree** के लिए इन्हें **best** कहते हैं।
'the' के लिए इन्हें **the best** कहते हैं।
preposition 'of' के लिए **of** का प्रयोग होता है।
- ❌ He is the best of all the players.

RULE 5

प'रुल'रु **Noun** या **Pronoun** के लिए **more + positive degree** का प्रयोग होता है।

- ❌ He is wiser than intelligent (×)
- He is more wise than intelligent. (✓)



Adjective

RULE 6

- ‘**any other**’ पर्याय शब्दों में से किसी एक को छोड़कर अन्य किसी भी अन्य वस्तु को
- ❌ विक्रम Gold is more precious than any metal. (×)
- Gold is more precious than **any other** metal. (✓)
- दहन कीयइ कइ इ समतं इ स्वयत्त
- Diamond is more precious than any metal. (✓)
- () चलयइ कइ इ समतं इ सपव सखै तैरु इ तैरु सDiamond metal दै तैरु नि

RULE 7

- ‘**ior**’ जेस श्रय डेर से **adjectives** पे ये क्र ‘**than**’ उज्जे **to**’ पर या ही नये त्तैरु नि
- ❌ विक्र **superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior.**
- He is senior than me. (replace ‘than’ by ‘to’)

RULE 8

- adjectives - interior, exterior, ulterior, major, minor, empty, excellent, circular, extreme, chief, entire, complete, perfect, final, last, unique, universal, round, square, triangular, eternal, everlasting ideal, absolute, impossible** ततः **supreme**
- पर या ही नये **comparative** हे **superlative degree** जेस उज्जे त्तैरु नि
- ❌ विक्र 1. This is more inferior to that. (×)
- 2. This is inferior to that. (✓)
- 3. Good deeds are more everlasting (more 2 तत्यव)

RULE 9

पुदय **adjectives** पर या ही नये त्तैरु नि **positive** ततः **superlative degree** जेस **Comparative** जेस उज्जे

Positive	Superlative
top	topmost
northern	northernmost
southern	southernmost
eastern	easternmost
western	westernmost

RULE 10

- Adjective “preferable”** तैरु इ त्तैरु नि **Comparative degree** त्तैरु नि
- उव **to** ये इर लैरु त्तैरु नि **than** रु तैरु **more** रु त्तैरु इ त्तैरु नि **Prefer(v)**
- ❌ विक्र This is more preferable than that. (×)
- This is preferable **to** that. (✓)
- ‘**prefer**’ य **to** रु **rather than** रु त्तैरु इ त्तैरु नि लतैरु नि
- ❌ विक्र I prefer tea to coffee.
- or
- I prefer tea rather than coffee. (दलय **prefer** **to** **rather than** सखै तैरु नि)



RULE 11

' : क्रुटप यि न्नounयर्ह यpronounयपे यकटयक्रेयadjectivesयर्प य। ह्नी नयर्ी कू' त्किरुकीउं सपै यटप
Conjunctionयवेय' चींघर् टस्लत्कीउं **adjectives**यटप यि **degree**यजेरु त्कद्रु तै जज
 ० चिक Gandhiji was the noblest and wiser of all the leaders . (×)
 Gandhiji was the **noblest** and **wisest** of all the leaders. (✓)

RULE 12

पुदय**adjectives**येय सिये**the**'यर् य ह्नी नयर् डडेय **adjective plural common noun**ये उरू त्त
 ० चिकउपे ये' क्रय**Plural verb**यर्प या ह्नी नयर्ी ' रूे जि
 ० चिक **rich, poor, needy, aged, blind, dead, meek, wicked,** etc.
The rich (rich people) usually exploit **the poor** (poor people).

RULE 13

वत त्द लस्**verbs**रू त्द**adverbs modify**रू चक्के जि
 ० चिक He works honestly.
 V adv.
 > **Adjective**रू **ly**'स्व : त्क **Adverb**स्वदद त्कू त्तैरु जि उ रू' मत्तत्कू त्कू त्कू त्र
 ० चिक **Adjective Adverb**
 Polity Politely
 Bad Badly
 Sincere Sincerely
 > बभ दस्**Verbs of sensation (seem, look, appear, feel , taste, sound**रू त्क**smell)** स्पत्त
adverbस्वै ह्ने**adjective**रू त्क इ त्कै त्कै जि
 ० चिक He feels badly. (×)
 He feels **bad**. (✓)
 The soup smells deliciously. (×)
 The soup smells **delicious**. (✓)
 > **Verbs of sensation**रू कू बत्तत्कू**be, become, turn, get, grow, keep, make**स्वामरू**prove**रू त्क
 श्त्क**adverbs** दै ह्स्वा4 स्व**adjective modify**रू चक्के जि
 ० चिक When he heard the news, he became sad.
 adj

RULE 14

प श्च**noun hyphenated**र्ह य**Compound adjectives** ये ये' नयर्ी ' य'क्हेय' ' ज्जं **plural**येस्वजि
 ० त्क लस्
 ० चिक I delivered a two-hours lecture. (×)
 I delivered a **two-hour** lecture. (✓)
 He gave me two hundred-rupees notes. (×)
 He gave me two **hundred-rupee** notes. (✓)

RULE 15

नडयर्ी श्च**Noun Adjective**यर्प यर् ह्स्व ड्के' य्तयि**Plural form**येस्वजि स्वि यवपै ' व



Adjective

० विक Lasers are indispensable tools for delicate eyes surgery. | eyesरू तसँ eye'रू के आलाकार सँ

RULE 16

पुद्ग **adjectives** छँयजेस **confusing**रू तसँ किं लसुद ते इ तसुवतसु तेहे सकरू कतहु ते जज

(1) **Farther** टतस **Further**

Farther तसँ लसँ खिजसुजेस 'उय कप ख

० विक She lives at the **farther** end of the lane.

Further तसँ लसँ खि' तियज

० विक I did not receive any **further** order.

(2) **Last** टतस **Latest**

Last तसँ लसँ खि' क' डज

० विक The **last** ruler of Mughal Empire was Bahadur Shah Jafar.

Latest तसँ लसँ खिडतसु जज

० विक What is the **latest** score?

(3) **Elder** टतस **Older**

Elder/Eldestरू तसँ लसँ खि' उयपे यखुँ 'यजेसि चंधक

० विक He is my **elder** brother

Older/Oldest तसँ लसँ खिजसुजेसि चंधज

० विक He is **older** than his friend.

(4) **Nearest** टतस **Next**

Nearestय तसँ लसँ खिडी बेयउम क्रसु /ज

० विक **Which** is the **nearest** hospital?

Next तसँ लसँ खि' नस' ख

० विक The bank is in the **next** building.

(5) **Later** टतस **Latter**

Laterरू तसँ लसँ खि' क्रसुजेस

० विक I will call you **later**.

Latter तसँ लसँ खि' क्रसुस' स' ख

० विक The **latter** part of the movie was boring.

Latter तसँ **opposite** **former**'रू तसँ कि

RULE 17

'All' जसुस **Both**'रू सपसुसु हसु possessive case ते इ तसुसु तसु लसँ जि

० विक My all friends have got selected. (×)

All my friends have got selected. (✓)

RULE 18

' : चक्रा स्मृतं इत्थं **adjective** रू **positive** ज्ञमस् **Comparative degree** स्वतन्त्रं ते इत्थं **as...**
as 'स्मृतं **than** 'यत्तन्त्रं ते इत्थं **As as** 'स्मृतं **so as** 'यत्तन्त्रं **positive degree** ते इत्थं
' तन्त्रं **than** 'यत्तन्त्रं **Comparative degree** 'रू तन्त्रं

० विक He is **as** intelligent **as** if not more **than** his brother.

RULE 19

' : चक्रा **times** 'स्मृतं ते इत्थं चक्रा **Comparative degree** ते इत्थं हे चक्रा लक्रा जि

० विक My house is four times bigger than yours. (×)

My house is four times as big as yours. (✓)

RULE 20

' : चक्रा **adjective of size, colour, age** इत्थं इत्थं स्वतन्त्रं तन्त्रं दाबावत्तं इत्थं तन्त्रं
Size → **shape** → **age** → **colour** → **emotion** → **nationality** → **material** → noun
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

० विक 1. The police arrested a **twenty two year-old black American** Negro.
age colour nationality

2. The thief flashed a **big sharp** knife and asked the cashier to fill the
size shape

black leather bag with money.
colour material

RULE 21

क्रयComparative तन्त्रं **Superlative degree** प' या ही नयत्तं यत्तं छयत्तं ते तन्त्रं जि

० विक → He is the most cleverest of all the officers. (×)

He is the cleverest of all the officers. (✓)

2. This is more better than that. (×)

This is better than that. (✓)

RULE 22

० पस्वत्तं **Adjectives** रू चक्रा सनय सनय **prepositions** यत्तं ताहपै 'य' चक्रा इत्थं **prepositions**
ते इत्थं चक्रा

० विक He is senior and more experienced than you. (×)

He is senior **to** and more experienced **than** you. (✓)

SPOTTING THE ERROR

- (a) Anurag is eclipsed by his wife, / (b) who is cleverer and / (c) amusing than he is. / (d) No error
- (a) The two first to arrive / (b) were the lucky recipients / (c) of a surprise gift. / (d) No error

Adjective

3. (a) Of the billions of stars in the galaxy, (b) how much are / (c) suitable for life? / (d) No error
4. (a) A few word of / (b) gratitude are enough / (c) to express your / (d) feelings sincerely. / (e) No error.
5. (a) He feels his troubles / (b) as much or / (c) even more than they. / (d) No error
6. (a) I like reading / (b) more than / (c) to play games. / (d) No error
7. (a) There is not many traffic / (b) along the street / (c) where I live. / (d) No error
8. (a) The police arrived and discovered / (b) a large number of hoarded sugar/ (c) in his shop. / (d) No error
9. (a) As a dramatist / (b) Shaw is superior than / (c) any other twentieth century writer. / (d) No error
10. (a) Of the two great cities/ (b) the former is / (c) biggest. / (d) No error
11. (a) A non banking financial company is a / (b) financial institution similarly to a bank / (c) but it cannot issue cheque books to customers. / (d) No error
12. (a) Everyone agrees that / (b) the Ganga is the holiest / (c) of all other rivers of India. / (d) No error.
13. (a) Krishna ran to the / (b) nearing grocery store to / (c) buy biscuits as his parents were expecting guests. / (d) No error
14. (a) While giving a loan/ (b) you must check / (c) if the borrower has sufficiently collateral to repay it. / (d) No error
15. (a) Although his speech / (b) was not very clearly everyone understood / (c) the underlying meaning. / (d) No error
16. (a) He is the most / (b) intelligent and also / (c) the very talented student of the college. / (d) No error
17. (a) Having been found / (b) guilty of the theft / (c) Sunny was sentenced to five year's imprisonment. / (d) No error
18. (a) The Railways have made / (b) crossing the tracks / (c) a punished offence. / (d) No error
19. (a) Alms / (b) are given / (c) to the poors. / (d) No error
20. (a) Lasers are / (b) indispensable tools / (c) for the delicate eyes surgery. / (d) No error
21. (a) The number of applications has risen / (b) this year by / (c) as many as 50%. / (d) No error
22. (a) Two lakh of people / (b) attended the meeting / (c) held in parade ground. / (d) No error
23. (a) These sort of men / (b) attain success by hook or by crook / (c) so they do not deserve any applause. (d) No error
24. (a) Can you tell me how / (b) many eggs and / (c) milk he has brought / (d) No error
25. (a) Whole the chapter / (b) is full of printing errors which are the outcome / (c) of the proof reader's carelessness. (d) No error

26. (a) Her black long / (b) hair adds / (c) glamour to her looks. (d) No error
27. (a) I trembled when I saw / (b) a sharp long knife / (c) in his hand. / (d) No error
28. (a) I saw / (b) an anxious pale girl / (c) who was fidgetting near the ICU / (d) No error
29. (a) Mumbai is / (b) further from / (c) Delhi than / (d) Patna. (e) No error
30. (a) This book is / (b) undoubtedly preferable than / (c) that and its printing / (d) is also comparatively good. (e) No error
31. (a) You can trust / (b) this channel/ (c) for the last news of this hour. (d) No error
32. (a) Everybody knows / (b) that Radha is the most unique / (c) singer of this college / (d) No error
33. (a) The faster he completes / (b) the work given to / (c) him, the largest will be his profit. / (d) No error.
34. (a) He does not have / (b) some money to buy a new machine so he is / (c) anxious / (d) No error
35. (a) This young lady is / (b) more beautiful but not so cultured / (c) as her sister. (d) No error
36. (a) Now-a-days, / (b) the weather / (c) is getting cold and colder. / (d) No error
37. (a) This photograph / (b) was comparatively better / (c) than that which he had kept in his purse. / (d) No error
38. (a) Ram is as good, / (b) if not better than / (c) they./ (d) No error
39. (a) Gopal felt happily / (b) to learn that I / (c) had got a job in the Bank./ (d) No error
40. (a) He is comparatively / (b) weaker / (c) in maths / (d) no error.
41. (a) Many a / (b) boys are / (c) absent today / (d) no error.
42. (a) Honest are / (b) rewarded / (c) sooner or later / (d) no error.
43. (a) My all / (b) friends will come / (c) tomorrow to meet me / (d) no error.
44. (a) He is wiser / (b) enough to / (c) understand your trick / (d) no error.
45. (a) Ramayana is more / (b) sacred than / (c) all the mythologies of Hindus / (d) no error.
46. (a) He offered / (b) me a / (c) steamed cup of tea / (d) no error.
47. (a) I will buy / (b) the book when / (c) the revise edition will come / (d) no error.
48. (a) He ran so fastly / (b) that he reached / (c) the destination in just two minutes. / (d) No error.
49. (a) I am sure that / (b) all my monthly expenses / (c) would exceed the income if I do not economise. / (d) No error.
50. (a) I am more lonelier/ (b) here than/ (c) I was in the USA./ (d) No error.
51. (a) To me it appears that/ (b) Anthropology is the more interesting/ (c) of all the subjects./ (d) No error.
52. (a) The circulation of The Statesman/ (b) is greater than/ (c) that of any newspaper / (d) No error.

Adjective

53. (a) In the garden/ (b) were the more beautiful flowers/ (c) and silver bells./ (d) No error.
54. (a) In his old age,/ (b) a person is likely to get/ (c) more weak day by day./ (d) No error.

Answers with Explanation

1. (c) amusing के बरुmore बःदकेClevererके कवतरुmore amusingके इरलके ततरु इके
Conjunctionस्वकू र इकमतकक्यतरुadjectivesरुके हकेdegreeके तकरु तै जज
2. (a) two first ततरुfirst two केके।चालकरु केके
3. (b) much ततरुmany केके।चालकरु केकेStars countable noun' जि
4. (a) Word हूँ : words तेरुइकरुके ततरुइके a few तेरुइके plural countable noun कवतरुके ततरु
5. (b) correct use 'as much as' f
6. (c) Reading कलैव playing शके'Gerund' form केके ततरु
7. (a) Traffic uncountable' जि' लकmany दे हे'much तेरु इकरु केके
8. (a) Sugar uncountable' जि' लक'large number' कयवके'large quantity' इरलके केके
9. (b) Superior कवतरु'to' इरलके ततरुके वदिस 'than'.
10. (c) biggest ततरु'the bigger' केके।चालकरु केके पस्यके कयवके वदतेरु ततरुComparative degree त
इकरुके ततरुके जि
11. (b) similarly adverb' हूँ तकरुverb हवमदततरुकेपलतरुके जिहे ते'similar' इरलके ततरु
12. (c) all other rivers हूँ : all the rivers तेरु इकरुके ततरुइके superlative degree व
sentence केकेother तेरु इकरुके हेके ततरुके जि
13. (b) 'Nearing' verb near त'ing' form' जि'Nearby' adjective' जि'Nearing' कयवके'nearby'
टकरुके इरलके केके
14. (c) Collateral हवमदततरुकेsufficient (adjective) पलतरुके वदिस sufficiently (adverb).
15. (b) Clearly adverb' हूँ तकरु वहverb हवमदततरुकेपलतरुके जिSpeech (noun) हवमदततरुकेclear
(adjective) पलतरुके जि' लकClear' इरलके ततरु
16. (c) Very ततरुmost केके।चालकरु केके : चConjunction वक्यकेadj तकरु तकरु तकरुकेadjectives ज
हेdegree केके तकरुके तै जकरु लक'the most intelligent कवतरुके'the most talented' इरलके ततरु
17. (c) five-year imprisonment' इरलके ततरुकेHyphenated adjective' केके।singular form केके ततरुके जि
18. (c) Punish तदjective form punishable' जि
19. (c) the poor ततरु लकेके वदिसके तकरुकेpoors : बलकेके तकरुके जि
20. (c) eyes surgery केकेeyes noun' हूँ तकरुsurgery वकेके वके इरलके तकरु चadjective तकरु दकरु केके तै जि प
noun adjective तकरु दकरु केकेके वकेके singular form केके तकरुके तै जकरु लक'eyes दे हे'eye' इरलके ततरु

Join Now

Click Here

Telegram



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

Adjective

21. (c) 50% স্বতন্ত্র much ' ইংরেজি ভাষায়
22. (a) Definite numeral adjective স্বতন্ত্র 'of' ইংরেজি ভাষায় দুই লক্ষ দুই হাজার people.
Indefinite numeral adjective স্বতন্ত্র 'of' ইংরেজি ভাষায় দুই লক্ষ দুই হাজার people.
23. (a) These স্বতন্ত্র plural noun তে ইংরেজি ভাষায় দুই লক্ষ দুই হাজার people.
24. (c) 'Eggs' countable ' is লক্ষ many স্বতন্ত্র uncountable ' is লক্ষ 'milk' uncountable ' is লক্ষ 'milk' ব
বস্তু 'how much' ' ইংরেজি ভাষায়
25. (a) the তে ইংরেজি whole কে বস্তু whole স্বতন্ত্র 'The whole chapter' তে ইংরেজি
26. (a) 'black long' লক্ষ long black' চক্রে অর্থাৎ বস্তু noun স্বতন্ত্র adj of size ' তি
adjective of colour তে ইংরেজি লক্ষ is বস্তু adjective of size ' তি লক্ষ is স্বতন্ত্র adjective
of colour.
Long black hair.
Adj. of size Adj. of colour
27. (b) 'Sharp long knife' লক্ষ long sharp knife চক্রে অর্থাৎ
28. (b) 'An anxious pale girl' স্বতন্ত্র a pale anxious girl' তে ইংরেজি Adjective of human
emotion/personality তে ইংরেজি adjective of colour স্বতন্ত্র is
a pale anxious girl.
Adj. of colour Adj. of emotion
29. (b) ইংরেজি হ্রস্বতন্ত্র হ্রস্বতন্ত্র হ্রস্বতন্ত্র is লক্ষ 'further' 'দৈ হ্রস্বতন্ত্র 'farther' তে ইংরেজি
30. (b) Preferable স্বতন্ত্র 'than' 'দৈ হ্রস্বতন্ত্র 'to' তে ইংরেজি
31. (c) Last স্বতন্ত্র Latest তে ইংরেজি লক্ষ চরমতন্ত্র (Latest) news বহুতন্ত্র লক্ষ is
32. (b) Unique তে ইংরেজি superlative ' তন্ত্র comparative degree চক্রে দুই লক্ষ Rule 8 স্বতন্ত্র unique
কে বস্তু তে ইংরেজি
33. (c) largest হ্রস্বতন্ত্র : larger তে ইংরেজি তন্ত্র ইংরেজি স্বতন্ত্র তন্ত্র (increase) ইংরেজি (decrease) লক্ষ
express অক্ষ স্বতন্ত্র double comparative degree তে ইংরেজি
34. (b) Some ক্র : সে চany তে ইংরেজি লক্ষ ইংরেজি negative মত ইংরেজি স্বতন্ত্র লক্ষ 'any' তে ইংরেজি
35. (b) more beautiful স্বতন্ত্র than তে ইংরেজি
36. (c) Cold তন্ত্র older চক্রে অর্থাৎ স্বতন্ত্র পর বহু gradual development স্বতন্ত্র তন্ত্র comparative
degree তে ইংরেজি
37. (b) Comparatively স্বতন্ত্র comparative degree তে ইংরেজি দুই লক্ষ better স্বতন্ত্র good তে ইংরেজি
স্বতন্ত্র
38. (a) 'as good' স্বতন্ত্র as তে ইংরেজি
39. (a) happily (adv) স্বতন্ত্র happy (adj) তে ইংরেজি লক্ষ ইংরেজি verbs of sensation (look, sum,
appear, feel, smell, taste ' তি sound) স্বতন্ত্র adj তে ইংরেজি লক্ষ is adverb তন্ত্র
40. (b) Comparatively স্বতন্ত্র comparative degree তে ইংরেজি দুই লক্ষ weaker স্বতন্ত্র weak
তে ইংরেজি
41. (b) Many a স্বতন্ত্র singular noun লক্ষ singular verb তে ইংরেজি 'Boys are' লক্ষ boy is' চক্রে

200

English – from Plinth to Paramount

12

CONJUNCTION

CHAPTER

➤ **Conjunction** का अर्थ वह अक्षर जो दो वाक्यों (Words), वाक्य (Phrases), या वाक्य (Clauses) को जोड़ता है (Sentences)। हम इसे कहते हैं।

पैराम 1. **Ram** and **Shyam** will come.

↑ Words ↑

2. **People's ignorance** and **population explosion** are two inter-related problems.

↑ Phrases ↑

3. **She said** that **she would come**.

↑ Clauses ↑

➤ वाक्यों में (1) 'and' तब तक 'Ram' चक 'Shyam' हम कहते हैं कि (2) 'and' तब तक 'people's ignorance' चक 'population explosion' हम कहते हैं कि (3) 'that' तब तक कहते हैं 'she said' चक 'she would come' हम कहते हैं कि 'and' चक 'that' Conjunctions हैं।

Some Common Conjunctions

And

Otherwise, or else

Therefore,

Consequently

Neither... nor

So...that

So.....as

Whether.....or

As soon as

Or.....

Not only.....but also

Wherever

Whenever

While

As.... ,

Meaning in Hindi

कि

नहीं, वरना

कि चक

नहीं... न

दोनों ही

दोनों ही

किसी भी

जैसे ही

वहीं

नहीं केवल

जहाँ

किसी भी

वहीं

जैसे ही

Some Common Conjunctions

As well as

So, hence

Either....or

Both.... and

Too....to

As.....as

As.....so

But

No sooner.....than

Scarcely.....when

Hardly.....when

Where

When

Until/Unless....,

Because

Lest.....should

Meaning in Hindi

के साथ

इसलिए

किसी भी

दोनों ही

दोनों ही

दोनों ही

जैसे ही

परन्तु

जैसे ही

जैसे ही

जैसे ही

जहाँ

जब

तक

क्योंकि

कि नहीं

Conjunction

Such....that	दची ह जे	If	वज
Provided	छटहस	As if	'वे ह जे
Though	वगज जूणँ हउयहस	Although	वगज जूणँ हउयहस
Whereas	पछेज	Nevertheless	'ल हस त (in spite of)
As though	'वे हस	As far as	पा हसचे

TYPES OF CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions इसि सससावडमोडं पायड ेडु वेडु ड

- 1. Co-ordinating Conjunction.**
- 2. Subordinating Conjunction.**

1. CO-ORDINATING CONJUNCTION:- सिहक भहयव कव कड ह

1. He read the notes **and** returned it to me.
 2. He came to meet me, **but** I was not at home.
 3. She worked hard **yet** she failed.
- दी कहं वसल **'and', 'but', 'yet'** हीं Conjunctions हतहसललसहं वसेल हस हसह वहा रूप हसअवर्घ री ह ि, क्रि, यिहरेडु णँ चसूरुष वज दी कहं वसेल ह ि, क्रि, clauses 'ल हस प हस चसले **Principal Clause** षील ि हसतैरुष **Co-ordinate Clause** षीलू
- **औं Conjunction** ले हस **Co-ordinate Clause** षीं हसै Conjunction ह **Co-ordinating Conjunction** ि चसूरु

Co-ordinating Conjunctions क्रु िस क्रुकी की डब की वहर कहरैस

- (i) **Cumulative conjunctions** : 'कवल
'**And', 'also', 'both and', 'as well as', 'now', 'too', 'no less than'.**

- दी Conjunctions ले हस बे sentence हसैरुष sentence लसह तहसoun, तहसpronoun हसह तहसadjectives दवहस हस हसह प हसह।रू
- पैरुस 1. He is rich **and** happy.
 adj. adj.
2. Ram **as well as** Shyam is coming.
 Noun Noun

- (ii) **Alternative Conjunctions** : सव उडवल
'**Either or', 'neither nor', 'else', or, 'otherwise'.**

- दी Conjunctions ले हस तहसलल sentences, nouns, pronouns दवहस हस हसह प हसह रूसीं ल क सव उडवैहे ह व वकी िहव क व। हसह।रू
- पैरुस 1. **Either** sit quietly **or** go away.
2. You must run fast **else** you will miss the train.

- (iii) **Adversative Conjunctions** : सजसत कल
'**But', 'yet', 'still', 'only', 'however', 'nevertheless', 'while', 'whereas'.** पैरुस

- Conjunctions ले हस तहसलल वसेल हस यसहNouns, Pronouns दवहस हस हसह प हसह स हस व घे मजह वहरसडसत।रू
- पैरुस 1. He is rich **but** he is not happy.



2. He is industrious **still** he does not get good marks.

(iv) **Illative Conjunctions** : डरलकके भेवल

➤ दी conjunctions लँ हह तहमैललकहं वल्ले हल हलहपहल रूओी 'लै ल व यकल' र्मेरुहयकल' वरुडरलकक' लूल पैरुल I was ill **so** I could not come.

2. **SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION:** सिहरक 'भ'हयकल कँव कड ह

1. **If** you work hard, you will succeed.

2. **Since** I was busy, I could not call you up.

➤ दी sentences 'लif', 'since' लमैरुलConjunctions लँ हहवे Clause हलुतर्ण बैल Clause लमहलह वहा रूओी लमीहक रिरीहयिहखं चीा'धे णरह्य यिहख(क ऐ रणररु चण लँ हल चारुवज दी sentences हलClause 'लहहपहल' चरुले **Principal Clause** षील हलुतैर्ण **Subordinate** : 'कल'रुल Clause.

➤ औ **Conjunction** लँ हलSubordinate Clause षीं लँहलै लSubordinating Conjunction लँ चरुल **Subordinating conjunctions** 'डरिह' नरुवरुह' रुरुकुरु क्रु क्रुकरु क डक(वरुहरैस

(i) **Time:- When, whenever, till, until, before, since, while, as soon as, as long as, just as.**

1. **When** I saw him, I stopped my car.

2. **As soon** as it rains, the farmers will sow the seeds.

(ii) **Place** : कल्लन **Where, wherever,**

1. You can go **wherever** you want.

(iii) **Cause** : वककन **Since, because, as,**

1. She came **because** I called him up.

2. **As** he is a miser, no one likes him.

(iv) **Purpose** : लहल लन **That, so that, in order that, lest**

1. We eat **so** that we may live.

2. Run fast **lest** you should miss the train.

(v) **Result** : डरलककलन **So, that, such . . . that**

1. He is **so** weak **that** he cannot even stand.

2. He is **such** a fool **that** he doesn't understand anything.

(vi) **Condition** : कल्लन **If, supposing, unless, provided.**

1. He cannot succeed **unless** he works hard.

2. I will help him **provided** he mends his ways.

(vii) **Manner** : भलन **As, as if, as though, as far as.**

1. He scolded me **as if** he were my father.

भेव ि ण 'as' the ' नरुकी कुरैरुकरुकेले वहु क 'so' वरुडरलकक ि वरुडे

As I was ill, so I could not come (Remove 'so')

➤ '**Since**' वहे कुरुकरुकरु 'so' वरुडरलककक रिसेरुकेक

Since he is a liar , so I do not trust him (Remove 'so')

(viii) **Comparison** : सकिन **As, as as, so.....as, than**

1. A wise enemy is better **than** a foolish friend.

2. He is **as good as** she at English.

Conjunction

- (1) **So ... as/As ... as** हरसहल तहलजं चरुह वरुह ले ? सकिं लुज व जे वहपह्कारु उवदि ए)स
- (A) **So ... as** हरसहल **Negative** यका ईहा ह्का रूपैरुस
- (i) He is *not so* good *as* you. (Negative)
- जे अरु **As ... as** हरसहल **Affirmative** चरुह **Negative** तकिह रेश ह' लसहं वरुह लेज वहपह्कारु रूपैरुस
- (i) He is *as* good *as* you. (Affirmative)
- (ii) He is *not as* good *as* you. (Negative)
- (ix) **Contrast** : ?जून **Though, although, however**
- Though** he worked hard, he failed.
 - I tried very hard **however** I could not win the race.
3. **CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTION:-** पहल Conjunctions **कडि (pair)** ' सारसंस्च । ह्कला रू एअस
Correlatives 2 ष लहले 4 । चरुह रूपैरुस **'Either or', 'neither nor', 'both and', 'not only but also', 'though yet', 'whether...or'**
- पैरुस **Neither** his friends **nor** his parents knew about his evil intention.
I do not know **whether** he will come **or** not.
4. **COMPOUND CONJUNCTION:-** Conjunctions पठ टहलले है ' त । ह्कल **Compound Conjunction**
लु ह्कलरु
- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| In order that. | The announcement was made in order that all might know the new date of exam. |
| On condition that | I will give you money on condition that you will not misuse it. |
| Even if | She will succeed in life even if she faces some initial failures. |
| So that | We eat so that we may live. |
| Provided that | You can take any dress provided that you return it after the party. |
| As though | He shows off as though he is very rich. |
| As well as | Ram as well as his friends has come to the party. |
| As soon as | The farmers will sow the seeds as soon as it rains. |
| As if | He scolded me as if he were my father. |

CONJUNCTION ds dN IMPORTANT RULES ftu ls iz 'u iwns tkrs gSa%

RULE 1

- And**
 - as well as**
 - Both ——— and**
 - Not only ——— but also**
- दी ष ह्कल conjunctions हरसहल **Noun , Pronoun** दत्वहल' ह्कल क्ती ले लुज वलेज वहपह्कारु लुनी पा ह्कल
चे adjective हरशी । रूवलैज रू उतहल **desirable adjectives** ह्कल वह जू ण । **undesirable adjectives** ह्कल ह्कलरु
- पैरुस He is **both** intelligent **and** hard working.
He is **not only** dishonest **but also** lazy.

RULE 2

- वज्ज तहल Sub ह्कल **'as well as'/'with'/'alongwith' / 'and not' / 'In addition to' / 'but' / 'besides'/'except' / 'rather than'/'accompanied by'** लस ह्कल प ह्कल ह्कल **verb** हरसहल डरग ह्कल **sub** वरुह' चिक्क । क्तिह ष ह्कल वूल (Subject - Verb Agreement तरेह्कल)



Ram as well as his friends is coming.

He and not his parents is guilty.

RULE 3

Not only he cheated his friends but also his parents. (×)

He cheated **not only** his friends **but also** his parents. (✓)

1stNoun

2ndNoun

दोनों 'his friends' बल्कि 'his parents' तर्क। 'not only' 'his friends' ला लक्ष्य
'but also' 'his parents' ला लक्ष्य
एतदर्थ

Sit either quietly or go away. (×)

(2) Neither the poor villagers grow nor eat vegetables. (×)

Conjunctions पक्ष 'को-रेलटिव्स' (Co-Relatives) कक्षी हडसक यका ईहकम
क्रव उई व'हदसर् उरगहा केह भसावू

(1) **Either** sit quietly **or** go away. (✓)

1stVerb

2ndVerb

(2) The poor villagers **neither** grow **nor** eat vegetables. (✓)

1stVerb

2ndVerb

RULE 4

Conjunctions पक्ष पक्षाल लक्ष्य कक्षी रसा केह भसावू

Though	Yet/,
Although	Yet/,
No sooner	than
Hardly/Scarcely	when
As	as
So	as
Lest	should
Too	to
So	that
Between	and
From	to
Else	but
Other/Rather	than
Such	that
Whether	or
The same	that
Both	and
Not only	but also

Conjunction

- सह (1) Though he worked hard but he failed. (x)
- Though** he worked hard **yet** he failed. (✓)
- (2) He is both intelligent as well as industrious. (x)
- He is **both** intelligent **and** industrious. (✓)
- (3) The party is **between** 7 p.m **and** 9 p.m. (✓)
- (4) The party is **from** 7 p.m **to** 9 p.m. (✓)
- (5) I have **no other** aim but to succeed in life. (x)
- (6) I have **no other** aim **than** to succeed in life (✓)
- (7) Nothing **else but** arrogance ruined him. (✓)
- (8) He asked me if I was coming or not. (x)
- (9) He asked me **whether** I was coming or not. (✓)

RULE 5

So that
too..to

छवि

- सह (1) I am so happy. (x)
- I am **very** happy. (✓)
- (2) 1. He is **so** tired **that** he can't walk. ('so—that' लच्छी रण 'too to' हँ हँ रसलाल
- ' ' चहा र्ण कं व तरेल्ल
- He is **too** tired **to** walk.
- 2. It is **too** hot **to** go out.
- It is **so** hot **that** we cannot go out.
- 3. She is **so** weak **that** she cannot walk.
- She is **too** weak **to** walk.
- 4. This problem is **so** complicated **that** no one can solve it.
- This problem is **too** complicated for anyone **to** solve it.
- ि ण 'to solve' ला ल'or 'any one' हएु रेहीा घेज वहपललह solve' हsub 'problem' । हलललह
- लकूकं व' हयिछु चजेे लू उवहे पल' ण 'that' ललल 'sub' रजकजलाल हललललल 'to + v₁' ला ल^{2nd}
- Sub' हएु रेहा केहल ललवे लू
- 5. It is **so** expensive **that** I cannot buy it.
- It is **too** expensive **for** me to buy it.
- मधयडवयड । वकं व र् बकं व ' ल' णा ' कं व' लौरपललह ' हPassive voice ' लुज)ललले कळे हएु रेह
- by + Sub** लर ' ललल' चह लूक 2nd sub पहल 1st sub' ललल 'by+sub' ल'orm ' ल' हपलल ह
- लकूकं व' हयिछै । जेे लू
- to + V₁** (infinitive) active voice लू
- to + be + V₃** - Passive voice लू
- 4. This problem is too complicated **to be solved** by anyone.
- 5. It is too expensive **to be bought** by me.



RULE 6

neither.....nor (न नै नै ह व श्करिरैस

either.....or (ए ई ई ह व ल

Neither Ram **nor** Shyam has come.
 s.s. s.V.



Neither Ram **nor** his friends have come.
 P.S. P.V.



Has Ram **or** his friends come?
 S.V. S.S.



- वजा तहसुब` हलNeither.....nor’, ‘either.....or’, ‘nor’ ि यक्षह‘or’ ल त्ताहप सलतहलverb’ डहि` `ह ि स र्क यकहsubject व`ह’ ि त्क रकळ 2Sub-Verb Agreement तणेस

RULE 7

- **Neither of ...** वक’ न्करस कइँहै ह व श्करिरैसि णा के ह’ वव ‘ वत्त । त्कहNone of’ हरसत्तल` पूल
 - **Either of ...** वक’ न्करस कइँहै ह व र्द ि णा के ह’ वव ‘ वत्त । त्कहOne of’ हरसत्तल` पूल
- पैसुल Neither of his four sons looked after him. (×)
None of his four sons looked after him. (✓)
 Either of the students of your class has done this mischief. (×)
One of the students of your class has done this mischief. (✓)

RULE 8

- as soon as**,
 ` रहरस` ` येरहरस`
 As soon as he will come, I will call you up. (×)
As soon as he comes, I will call you up. (✓)
- ‘ भजा वत्रक श्कध ईह व वहू क’ व रक’ कौ मरुव क’ वक किकडरगह क’ वर कइँहै जक्रि श्कव जह? कडरगक वक` **Simple Present Tense** ईह कक’ कौ मरुव **Simple future tense** ईह कव` **Future Conditional Sentences** ईहक

RULE 9

- भव **If/when** हप त्ताह then रिसा त्त्तारू
 पैसुल When I come, ~~then~~, I will meet you.
 ➤ दै रेश ह **Since/as/because** लै त्त्त so/therefore` हरसत्तली। घ त्त्तारू
 पैसुल Since I was ill, I could not come.
 भव As you sow, so shall you reap ‘ सs` लै त्त्त so` हरसत्तली त्त्तारू

Conjunction

RULE 10

No sooner than
Hardly when
Scarcely when

शेव (1) दी चीं **Co-relatives** 'लं क्के रसा केह भूहावल
पैरुल **No sooner** did he see me when he ran away (when I द्वहे ण **than** हे हरखले ष्ण
No Sooner had the thief seen the police then he ran away.(change 'then' to '**than**')
(2) दी ?सँके **co-relatives** हे हरखले कु **Past Tense** 'ले पूल
(3) ि ण कंहवे ' टक्खि **Hardly, Scarcely etc.** ' ललकल्लै' ललक कंहवे हे **formation**
interrogative लल लै ललकल्लै **Helping verb + Sub + main verb (Had + S + V₃ or**
Did + S + V₁) लै दै ललकल्लै रशी ि ष्ठी पहलारू
Hardly I saw him when I stopped my car. (x)
Hardly did I see him when I stopped my car. (✓)

RULE 11

Lest..... Should
.....**or**.....
.....**else**.....
.....**otherwise**.....

रसं क्के कडक व जेह
Run fast lest you will miss the train. (x)
Run fast **lest** you **should** miss the train. (✓)

RULE 12

Unless , Until and Till

1. **Until** क्के **unless** ' ल्ले उवा । रुजे **until** इ । ' भेव । रुक्के **unless** के ' भेव । रुह
पैरुल **Until** the light turns red, no one will stop.
Unless you work hard, you won't succeed.
2. ' **till** ' हेयका ' वस क ' के रिसे णल
पैरुल Till the train gets the signal, it will not proceed (x) (Till) लल **Until** ' लल अकजस ' ष्ण

RULE 13

➤ '**Until / Unless**' लै लल **not** व कडक रिसा ललारू
पैरुल Until the train will not get the signal, it will not run. (x)
Until the train gets the signal, it will not run. (✓)
शेव **Until** बक **Unless** ' लै लल **will/would/shall** व कडक रिसा ललारू
पैरुल Unless the Government will not take action , corruption will not stop. (x)
Unless the Government takes action , corruption will not stop. (✓)
शेव ' दल्ल टल्ल लल क्के तीले लुन ब । क **Conjunctions, Prepositions, Pronouns** वह **Adjectives** हे
रखले व ' क्केज वह पहलारू ललु हे तल्ले हल लु, ' ह, ' व । ललारू
पैरुल 1. **Unless and until** you work hard, you won't succeed.
2. The selling price of every commodity was **over and above** the M.R.P.

- 3. The **first and foremost** duty of every citizen is to respect his country.
- 4. **Each and every** student must take the exam.

RULE 14

- **Doubt** लक्ष **affirmative sentence** ' **if/whether** ' हरसत्ता लक्षारूपभेजे **negative** क **Interrogative sentence** ' **doubt** ' लक्ष **that** ' हरसत्ता लक्षारूप
- **Doubtful** लक्ष ह ' **Affirmative sentence** ' ' **if/whether** ' हरसत्ता लक्षारूपभेजे **Negative** क **Interrogative sentence** ' **doubtful** ' लक्ष **that** ' हरसत्ता लक्षारूपैरुल

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE

NEGATIVE / INTERROGATIVE

Doubt———— **if/whether**

Doubt———— **that**

Doubtful———— **if/whether**

Doubtful———— **that**

- पैरुल 1. He doubts that she will help him. (×)
He **doubts if/whether** she will help him. (*Affirmative Sentence*)
2. I have no doubt if/whether he will cheat me.(×)
I have **no doubt that** he will cheat me. (*Negative*)
3. I am doubtful that my parents will allow me to go to the party. (×)
I am **doubtful if/whether** my parents will allow me to go to the party. (*Affirmative Sentence*)
4. He is not doubtful if/whether I will finish his work in time (×)
He is **not doubtful that** I will finish his work in time. (*Negative Sentence*)

RULE 15

- **'The same'** लक्ष Relative Pronouns **'that'** वह **'as'** हरसत्ता लक्षारूप
- **'The same'** लक्ष **'that'** हरसत्ता लक्षारूप दै लक्ष **Verb** ढर्थी लक्ष

पैरुल (i) This is **the same** book **that** I wanted.
Verb

(ii) He is **the same** boy **that** met me in the market
Verb

जे अक्ष **'the same'** लक्ष **'as'** हरसत्ता क लक्षारूप **Verb** ढर्थी लक्ष

पैरुल (i) This is **the same** book **as** mine. (as लक्ष verb हरसत्ता छन्द -र ली घरू
'the same' लक्ष who/which लिखे हरसत्ती लक्ष

RULE 16

(i) **As ... as** बक्ष **so ... as** हरसत्ता ? सकिव जे हव हल जे वह प लक्षारूप **As as** हरसत्ता **Positive** बक्ष **negative** वह वल ल लक्षारूप **so....as** हरसत्ता जे उ **negative** वह वल ल लक्षारूप

- पैरुल 1. He is **as** intelligent **as** you. (+ve वह व4
2. He is not **as** intelligent **as** you. (-ve वह व4
3. He is not **so** intelligent **as** you. (-ve वह व4

(ii) **As....as** बक्ष **so ... as** लै हल **adverb** बक्ष **adjective** व हके ड, **Positive Degree** हरसत्ता लक्ष

Conjunction

- पैरुस 1. He ran **as** faster **as** he could. (faster ` हफास ' स्र अकजस्र) णस
2. He is **as** better **as** you. (better ` हगुड ' स्र अकजस्र) णस

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) You are quite cynical/ (b) when you say that the reason why we have/ (c) such a large turnout is because we are serving refreshments./ (d) No error.
2. (a) That store/ (b) hadn't hardly/ (c) any of those goods./ (d) No error.
3. (a) I needed that money/ (b) so desperately, it was/ (c) like manna from heaven when it arrived./ (d) No error.
4. (a) The period/ (b) between 1980 to 1990/ (c) was very significant in my life./ (d) No error.
5. (a) No sooner had the hockey match started/ (b) when it began/ (c) to rain./ (d) No error.
6. (a) She is very/ (b) beautiful/ (c) but intelligent./ (d) No error.
7. (a) Your success in the IAS examinations depends not only on/ (b) what papers you have selected/ (c) but on how you have written them/ (d) No error.
8. (a) No sooner had/ (b) he arrived then/ (c) he was asked to leave again./ (d) No error.
9. (a) I haven't been/ (b) to New York before and/ (c) neither my sister./ (d) No error.
10. (a) Scarcely had/ (b) I arrived than/ (c) the train left./ (d) No error.
11. (a) The reason why/ (b) he was rejected/ (c) was because he was too young./ (d) No error.
12. (a) Unless you do not give/ (b) the keys of the safe/ (c) you will be shot./ (d) No error.
13. (a) None of the diplomats at the conference/ (b) was able either to/ (c) comprehend or solve the problem./ (d) No error.
14. (a) I have found that he is/ (b) neither willing/ (c) or capable./ (d) No error.
15. (a) We are extremely pleased/ (b) for excited as well to invite you/ (c) to attend the meeting./ (d) No error.
16. (a) When her son got a job/ (b) then she was/ (c) very happy./ (d) No error.
17. (a) Bread and butter/ (b) is/ (c) all we want./ (d) No error.
18. (a) The cost of the new/ (b) machines is likely to/ (c) be so high as ten/ (d) times the existing ones./ (e) No error.
19. (a) He walked as faster/ (b) as he could so that/ (c) he would not miss the train to work./ (d) No error.
20. (a) She was running/ (b) a very high fever/ (c) and thus her mother takes her to the doctor./ (d) No error.
21. (a) No sooner the teacher/ (b) enter the class/ (c) than the students stood up./ (d) No error.
22. (a) Unless/ (b) you will work hard,/ (c) you cannot pass./ (d) No error.
23. (a) Keep him at an arm's length/ (b) lest you may not repent/ (c) in the long run./

- (d) No error.
24. (a) The briefing/ (b) will be held/ (c) between 2 P.M. to 3 P.M./ (d) No error.
25. (a) Unless you do not meet/ (b) all the requirements/ (c) your application will be rejected./ (d) No error.
26. (a) How do you manage to speak/ (b) to her with/ (c) so great patience./ (d) No error.
27. (a) No sooner she had realized/ (b) her blunder than she began/ (c) to take corrective measures./ (d) No error.
28. (a) She was not/ (b) so well versed in/ (c) English that we had expected./ (d) No error.
29. (a) Mr. Sinha, my friend, philosopher and guide not only stopped coming/ (b) here but also going to any place/ (c) which is related to his wife's life./ (d) No error.
30. (a) Neither the doctor nor the nurses/ (b) were asleep when/ (c) the injured was brought to the hospital./ (d) No error.
31. (a) As soon as the peon rings the bell, then all/ (b) the students come to the assembly room/ (c) for prayer./ (d) No error.
32. (a) Hardly had he come out of the bus/ (b) then the bomb exploded/ (c) and shattered the bus into pieces./ (d) No error.
33. (a) Scarcely had I bought/ (b) the ticket when the train/ (c) left the platform with a hissing sound./ (d) No error.
34. (a) Many of the freedom fighters/ (b) are so respectful as Gandhiji/ (c) if not more. / (d) No error.
35. (a) This is perhaps the same place who/ (b) was chosen by us/ (c) for the picnic./ (d) No error.
36. (a) She asked me that why I was/ (b) not preparing for the/ (c) Civil Service Examinations./ (d) No error.
37. A) Run fast/ (b) lest you will/ (c) lose the race/ (d) No error.
38. (a) As Amir Khan is a perfectionist,/ (b) so he always insists/ (c) on retakes till he is satisfied with the shot./ (d) No error.
39. (a) You must either/ (b) work hard/ (c) else be prepared to lead a miserable life./ (d) No error.
40. (a) I don't know if any of the students/ (b) of our school is going/ (c) to pay any heed to the principal's order or not./ (d) No error.
41. (a) This is not such a/ (b) complicated problem who cannot be solved/ (c) with determination./ (d) No error.
42. (a) Although these books/ (b) are not useful but the students buy them/ (C) because their seniors did so./ (d) No error.
43. (a) He did not/ (b) succeed in the examination,/ (c) yet he had worked hard and had adopted the right strategy./ (d) No error.
44. (a) He has lots/ (b) of money and/ (c) he will not help any one/ (d) No error.
45. (a) Because he is intelligent,/ (b) therefore he gets good/ (c) marks in all the examinations./ (d) No error.
46. (a) Both the rich alongwith/ (b) the poor are affected equally/ (c) when prices of petrol and diesel increase./ (d) No error.

Conjunction

47. (a) I cannot say/ (b) if he has paid/ (c) the fee or not./ (d) No error.
48. (a) Ten years have passed/ (b) that I returned from/ (c) America and settled in India./ (d) No error.
49. (a) It was almost/ (b) ten years ago since he wrote/ (c) a letter to me enquiring about my well being/ (d) No error.
50. (a) He would not/ (b) have died when you had/ (c) helped him in time./ (d) No error.
51. (a) Scarcely we had/ (b) reached the office/ (c) when it started raining cats and dogs./ (d) No error.
52. (a) The labourers/ (b) relax/ (c) between 4.00 p.m. to 5. 00 p.m./ (d) No error.

Answers with Explanation

1. (c) 'the reason why' लै हह 'because' हरशक्तली। घंज वह पक्कू
2. (b) 'Hardly' फिये लै हह 'I' रूदे लै हह 'not' हरशक्तली। घ ह्ये चू Hadn't ह्ये हहे प 'had' ह रशक्तले पूल। Hardly had' हरशक्तले पूल
3. (b) 'So' लै हह 'that' हरशक्तली। केहि कटवे 'I' रू 'So desperately' लक्ष 'that' हरशक्तले पूल
4. (b) Between लै हह 'and' हरशक्तले पले जे 'to' हू
5. (b) 'No sooner' लै हह 'than' हरशक्तली। केहि जे 'when' हू
6. (c) 'but' लै हह 'and' हरशक्तले पूल
7. (c) 'Not only' लै हह 'but also' हरशक्तली। केहि 'but' लै हह 'also' कूल
8. (b) 'No sooner' लै हह 'than' हरशक्तली। केहि जे 'then' हू
9. (c) 'Neither' लक्ष र। 'helping verb' हरशक्तली। केहि 'sub' हू 'neither has my sister' लै हह 'neither' हरशक्तली। केहि
10. (b) 'Scarcely' लै हह 'when' हरशक्तली। केहि जे 'than' हू
11. (c) 'The reason why' लै हह 'because' हरशक्तली। घ ककू
12. (a) Unless लै हह 'not' हरशक्तली। घ ककू 'unless you give'। केहि हह 'give' हू
13. (b) कहं व 'Comprehend' लै हह 'solve' तक्ष 'verb' हरशक्तली। कण ह। रू ककू 'comprehend' लै हह 'either' हरशक्तली। केहि 'Either' 'to' लक्ष लै हह हू
14. (c) 'neither' लै हह 'nor' हरशक्तली। केहि जे 'or' हू
15. (b) 'for' लक्ष लै हह 'and' हरशक्तले पूल
16. (b) 'when' लै हह 'then' हरशक्तली। घ ककू 'then'। हहे प 'when' कूल
17. (c) वा हह 'all' लक्ष 'that' हरशक्तली। केहि
18. (c) So as लै हह 'negative' कहं व हह 'as as' हरशक्तले पूल
19. (a) as as लै हह 'adjective/adverb' लक्ष 'positive degree' 'fast' हरशक्तली। केहि

Conjunction

20. (c) 'Thus her mother takes' है। So her mother took' 'सकजकजक' पून
21. (a) 'No sooner' लफत 'helping verb' हरसतल। कहक कूजूण 'sub' हू 'No sooner did the teacher enter'। घाकूहू
22. (b) Unless/ if/ until/ provided/ before/ after/ in case/ as soon as' लै कह 'will/ shall/would' हरसतली। घ हैलै चू 'you will study hard' लछकी रण 'you study hard the रसतले पून
23. (a) 'may not' लछकी रण 'should' हरसतले पून
24. (c) 'Between' लै कह 'and' हरसतलाकूहू 'from' लै कह 'to' हरसतलाकूहू
25. (a) 'Unless' लै कह 'not' हरसतली। घ कूहू 'Unless you meet'। formation। कूहू
26. (c) 'So' लै कह 'that' हरसतलाकूहू प-ण। रू
27. (a) 'No sooner' लफत 'had' हरसतलाकूहू कूजूण sub 'she' हू
28. (c) 'So as'। pair। रू 'that' लछकी रण 'as'। कूहू
29. (a) 'not only' हरसतल। च छकी रण। हा। रू 'Not only' हरसतल 'coming' ला। लकूहू
30. (d)
31. (a) 'As soon as' लै कह 'then' हरसतली। घ कूहू
32. (b) 'Hardly' लै कह 'When' हरसतलाकूहू। सी जे 'then' हू
33. (d)
34. (b) 'So as' हरसतली कूहू कह वतल। लकूहू 'as as' हरसतले पून
35. (a) 'The same' लै कह 'that' हरसतले पून। जे 'who' हू
36. (a) 'Wh family' ला। ल 'that' हरसतल। च। रू। वा। ल 'why' ला। ले कूहू Conjunction। घ। कूहू हू
37. (b) Lest' लै कह 'should' हरसतलाकूहू। जे 'will' हू
38. (b) िण 'As' हकक वतल। कूहू 'as' लै कह कूहू Conjunction' हरसतली। घ कूहू। रू 'So'। दूह तूल 'As . . . so' हरसतल। पैरूक वकूहू है सैं ल कूहू। रू। Eg- 'As you sow, so shall you reap.'
39. (c) 'Either' हपकूहू 'or'। कूहू। सी जे 'else'
40. (a) If' लछकी रण 'whether' हरसतले पून 'Whether' लै कह 'or' हरसतलाकूहू। सी। लै कह। रू। घ
41. (b) Such' लै कह 'that' हरसतलाकूहू
42. (b) 'Although' लै कह 'but' हो। घ 'yet' हरसतलाकूहू। रू
43. (c) 'Yet' लछकी रण 'though' हरसतलाकूहू
44. (b) 'and' लछकी रण 'but' हरसतले पून
45. (b) 'Because' लै कह 'therefore' हरसतली। घ कूहू। रू 'Because / as/ since'। कूहू Conjunctions of Reason। रू। लै कह 'so/therefore' हरसतली। घ कूहू। रू
46. (a) 'Both' हपकूहू 'and'। सी जे along with'
47. (b) 'Whether' लै कह 'or' रसंच। कूहू। रू 'if' लछकी रण 'whether' हरसतले पून
48. (b) 'that' लछकी रण 'since' हरसतलाकूहू 'Since' हरसतल। प। सैं लै कह। लकूहू। रू

Article

- बेलख (a) He goes for **a walk** daily.
 (b) He has gone for **a ride**.
 (c) I had **a long talk** with them.
 (d) I want to have **a drink**.

7. **Many/rather/quite/such** के साजंघ्व **singular noun** द हक्क बल्क **noun** । पर है **A/An**। कहुजल
 । जल्लन हक्क ल

- बेलख (a) Many **a** citizen would welcome such a change.
 (b) It is rather **a** pity.
 (c) It was quite **an** impossible task.
 (d) It was such **a** foolish decision.

8. **Phrases** **A/An** रसे डी डेरी :

In a fix, in a hurry, in a nutshell, make a noise, make a foot, keep a secret, as a rule, at a stone's throw, a short while ago, at a loss, take a fancy to, take an interest in, take a liking, a pity, tell a lie.

- बेलख (a) Never tell **a** lie.
 (b) Do not make **a** noise.
 (c) Twelve inches make **a** foot.

➤ **Phrases** इमे **article** रसे डी डेरी :

to lose heart, to set foot, to give ear, at home, last but not least, to catch fire, in hand, set on fire, by car/bus etc, at last, by mistake, in danger, to take heart.

- बेलख (a) I am at home.
 (b) The house was set on fire.
 (c) I go to college by bus.

A/AN क इज **Plural noun** कहुजलका का जल्लन हक्क ल

(1) **Plural noun** कहुजलका का जल्लन हक्क ल

बेलख A boys have come (×)
 pl.n.

Boys have come (✓)

The boys have come (✓)

(2) **Uncountable nouns** कहुजलका का जल्लन हक्क ल **Advice, Accommodation, Baggage, Luggage, News, Permission, Progress, Scenery, Weather, Traffic, Knowledge, Music, Wine, Equipment, Information, Poetry, Furniture, Hair, Business, Mischief, Bread, Stationery Crockery, Postage, Wastage, Money, Jewellery, Breakage, Work, Evidence.**

- बेलख (a) He gave me an advice (remove 'an')
 (b) I will buy a furniture today (remove 'a')

➤ **Uncountable nouns** कहुजलका का जल्लन हक्क ल **Countable Noun** डेरी डेरी ज

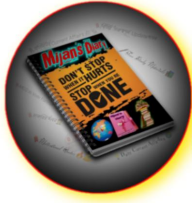
- बेलख (a) I have **a piece of information** for you.
 (b) I ate **a slice of bread**.
 (c) He gave me **a piece of work** to do.

➤ **Article** कहुजलका **kind of, 'sort of, 'type of, 'variety of** कहुजलका **Nouns** डेरी गइ डेरी प

Join Now



Click Here



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটিস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

বাক্য

- What sort of a man is he ! (×)
What sort of man is he ! (✓)

USE OF DEFINITE ARTICLE 'THE'

➤ 'The' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। 'The' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট।

'The' এর উদাহরণ দেওয়া হল।

➤ Once upon a time there lived a king. The king was very kind. One day he met an old man. The old man was very poor.

বাক্য (a) এখানে 'a' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। 'The' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। 'an' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। 'The' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট।

(a) এখানে 'a' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। 'The' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। 'an' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। 'The' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট।

(b) The man in white shirt is my brother.

(c) The boy standing near the gate is my brother .

উদাহরণ (b) ও (c) 'The' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট। 'The' হল কনজাংক্ট কনজাংক্ট।

USE OF ARTICLE WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF NOUN

PROPER NOUN:

1. 'A' এবং 'An' প্রকাশ করে। 'The' প্রকাশ করে।

বাক্য Ram was an ideal son.

Rome is an ancient city.

ক্রম

➤ 'A' এবং 'An' প্রকাশ করে। 'The' প্রকাশ করে।

বাক্য (a) A Mr Sharma has come to meet you.

(b) This book is written by a Suresh Mishra.

'Mr. Sharma' proper noun। 'A' প্রকাশ করে। 'A' প্রকাশ করে। 'The' প্রকাশ করে।

➤ 'The' প্রকাশ করে। 'The' প্রকাশ করে। 'The' প্রকাশ করে।

বাক্য He is the Ram of modern India.

Jaipur is the Rome of India.

He is a Hitler.

➤ 'The' প্রকাশ করে। 'The' প্রকাশ করে।



Article

बेलष **The** Ukraine

The Great Britain

The Netherlands

The Hague.

2. क्जसक षरह क के वलष **Article** । लहुजसक क्क लसकैक वटक **The** Punjab.

3. 'ी क्क लसकैक इे ङा के वलष **Article** । लहुजसक्री षक लसै

बेलष America, Russia.

➤ वं ङकं ङकषक षरह क **Union, United, Republic** कल **Kingdom** रं ङक लहुजसक लसक **Article 'The'** । लहुजसक क

बेलष **The** Soviet Union, **the** United States, **the** Irish Republic

4. रकैडा खेलेगे ।। के वलष **The'** । लहुजसक लसकैल

बेलष **The** Himalayas, **the** Alps,

➤ वं ङक कैंडा ववे इर्प इे ङक के वलष **Article** । लहुजसक्री षक लसकैल

बेलष Mt. Everest, Mt. Abu.

5. **Nationality** ववे ङक डे अणजनसक कषर लसकैक कषर **The'** । लहुजसक कषरं ङकै छे।। के वलष **Article** । लहुजसक क क

The English speak English.

The English defeated **the** French.

6. 'ढे वलष इे ङक के वलष **Article** । लहुजसक्री षक लसै

क्रर केसं

The Measles, **the** Rickets, **the** Mumps, **the** Plague, **the** Flu.

7. षइसि । **Proper Noun** इमे । **Article** 'The' के । रनेडा वलमे । ङक शउसेी बू । रवडा वलष 'े इरकै बई इगि । सि । त

(a) सिो इे इे ङ बेलषक **The** Yamuna, **the** Ganga, **the** Godawari, **the** Sutlej.

(b) मषकैर इे ङ बेलषक **The** Arabian sea, **the** Caribbean sea.

(c) ईी मेु ब इे ङ बेलषक **The** Indian Ocean, **the** Pacific Ocean, **the** Atlantic Ocean.

(d) षर इमके बेलषक **The** lakshdweep, **the** Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(e) डेुे इी । रीु ऊ इे ङ लसकैक **The** Sun, **the** Venus, etc.

इसक वलष **Unique** लसके षर है **'the'** । लहुजसक लसकैल

➤ **The** world, **the** universe, etc. वं लष Heaven, Hell, God, Parliament क षरक **article** ।। ह लहुजसक्री षक लसकैल

बेलष (a) The world is in danger due to green house effect.

(b) Go to hell.

(c) God resides in heaven.

(d) The Bill was passed in Parliament.

➤ **Environment** लसकैक **Atmosphere** षर है **'The'** । लहुजसक्री षक लसकैल

Article

21. ते हिंदू मज्जेशो ई ई चं बेलप **The** Hindus, **the** Muslims, **the** Sikhs.
 22. ज्ञितिर्डा हरसा हरहेंकालेप **The** Chairman, **the** Director ता बमे प्र ये े बनेनरेव्अे सदख नस टसे: सा *a director, an author* री चारखे वहे टसे, : सेटणे गस्हे *a/an* सेक्खे एयखे टसे, : सेटण
 23. मिपक्रे किछे व **(Invention)** ई ई चं हरहेंकालेप **The** telescope.
 24. मधिय गबाडें टा (रि ई चं हरहेंकालेप **The** Lions' Club, **The** Rotary Club.
 25. वखे? ई ई चं बेलप **The** Marathas, **the** Peshwas.
 26. भेवर्वा इरुते ब **(Parts of the body)** आ स है 'the' र से जडाडेपी हे पी आ **possessive adjective** (*my, his, etc.*) ई ई चं आ **Article** आ कहुजखकी इ बेलप He was wounded in **his/the** eye.
 27. डेबजेर ई मे े वनेप **The** 10th of May.
 28. मडे नीाबर्गा ई मे े वनेप **The** Army, **the** Police.
 29. गुने ब (Planets) ई ई चं ई मे े वनेप **The** Venus, **the** Mars.
 30. ती ईर्गा ई ई चं ई मे े वनेप **The** Taj Hotel.
 31. चेझा प (ए ३३ वत री ई ई चं ई मे े वनेप **The** World Cup.
 32. एयदे हिा क्तमसर्ण ई ई चं ई मे े वनेप **The** French revolution, **the** Middle Ages.
- जख कंजक **Proper Noun** आ के वख **Article** आ कहुजख आ के
1. धीर् ई ई चं June, July, September etc.
 2. मीर् ई ई चं Sunday, Monday, Tuesday etc.
 3. किछे ई ई चं Mathematics, Physics etc.
 4. दुर् ई ई चं M.G. Road, Mall Road etc.
 5. **Meals** ई ई चं Lunch, Dinner, etc.
 6. हे छे ई ई चं English, Hindi, etc.
 7. **Hobbies** ई मे े Gardening, singing.
 8. चेझा ई ई चं Hockey, Cricket.
9. **Noun Complement** इरी गइ **appoint, make, elect, select** ई मे े ज ? मंइ They elected him **the** president.

COMMON NOUN:

1. बउक समर **Understood** क काले दे कर है **'The'** आ कहुजक क कले लष (a) Kindly return **the** book. (*That I gave you*) (b) Can you turn off **the** light? (*The light in the room.*)
 2. दः क **Singular Common Noun** आ क वष **Article** आ कहुजका जखन कषसक वा हपर नै डिक कडमवसह आ के आ क क क्कला के वख **Singular verb** आ कहुजक क है बेलप **A dog is** a faithful animal.
- इसिक** वष **man** आ कडमवसक कले क क क्लि क कट क बहंस्कज्ञा वस्क ल बेलप Man is mortal.
3. बउक क **Noun** मिप ज्तिर्डा इरुसवडे? सा थु ये दे को क्रडि ज्तिर्डा ई ज्तिर्डा वेसके म है **article** आ क हुजक क ल

बेलष (a) **The** judge (moral of judge) in him, prevailed upon **the** father (Love of father for his son) and he sentenced his son to death.

(b) **A** mother (feelings of motherhood) was born in her when she saw the baby.

4. बउकं वहाय ॥ शइ यद्यसिब मजहं चक ह्रमव सहरज्ञा घने दि ॥ उड्डा क के स क क क क क क article ॥ कहुजसक ॥ वै

बेलष Children should go to school.

I go to temple every morning.

➤ वप जकउक हय ॥ शइ कउजहं चक ह्रमव सहरज्ञा ॥ कउं म तकसक क क के स क क क क क क Article ॥ कहुजसक वै

बेलष My house is behind a school.

The college is next to the temple.

ABSTRACT/MATERIAL NOUN:

➤ **Abstract/Material noun** ॥ के व्हमे घे ए डं Article ॥ ॥ रसे डुडुडु चक कसै कले लक क क क **Uncountable Nouns** ॥ A/An ॥ ॥ रसे डुडुडु डी डेप डी फर्म डी ज

Gold is precious.

Honesty is the best policy.

➤ वप जक : क क क Noun ॥ कहुजसक क क क क क **Sentence formation** ॥ क क क क क Article **'The'** ॥ ह कहुजसक कसै

Article + Noun + of + ...

The cotton of Egypt is known for its superior quality.

The honesty of this boy is liked by all.

USE OF ARTICLE WITH ADJECTIVE

1. **Superlative degree** क महर है **'the'** ॥ रसे डुडुडु ॥ ॥ डी ज

बेलष (a) He is **the best** student of our class.

(b) She is **the most** beautiful girl of the town.

2. **Comparative Degree** महर है article **'the'** ॥ रसे डुडुडु ॥ ॥ डी ज ? बा से ह **comparative degree** ॥ ॥ इ ॥ स क क क क **directly** ॥ ॥ **inversely proportional** ॥ स क क ॥ ॥ :

बेलष (a) **The more** electricity you use, **the higher** your bill will be.

(b) **The higher** you rise, **the greater** is the fall.

3. कू ब से ह ह म ह ॥ ॥ व थे क क ॥ ॥ ॥ डे ह **Comparative degree** ॥ रसे डुडुडु डी ज ? म हरी गड **'the'** क्रे ब ? म ह से सा **'of'** ॥ रसे डुडुडु डे :

बेलष (a) He is **the stronger of** the two wrestlers.

(b) She is **the better of** the two players.

➤ द : क म डे प ह म ह ॥ ॥ व थे क क ॥ ज क क क **superlative degree** ॥ रसे डुडुडु क क क **Superlative Degree** ॥ हरी गड डे **article 'the'** ॥ द क क क ह से सा **'of'** क क क क क क



Article

बेलष She is **the best of** all the players.

4. ?बा**Adjectives**? मइ**honest, rich, poor, meek**स्वे सिा हरी गइ**'the'** े रसेडुाि ेा? डेी डेइवीारहकुी े इमडे डीडा डेी जइ इमे े **Plural Verb** े रसेडुाि ेा? डेी ज

- बेलष (a) The honest are always rewarded.
- (b) The rich exploit the poor.
- (c) The young and the old, the poor and the rich, all demand corruption free India.

5. ि मप**Proper noun** हडे सा े मे ेा? बा े डै **Adjective/Noun** उमप **Noun** े इqualify बडइ ेा गे ेा? डेी ज डेइ**Proper Noun** हडे सा **'the'** े रसेडुाि डेी:

बेलष Ashoka, **the great, the great Akbar.**
Napolean, **the warrior.**

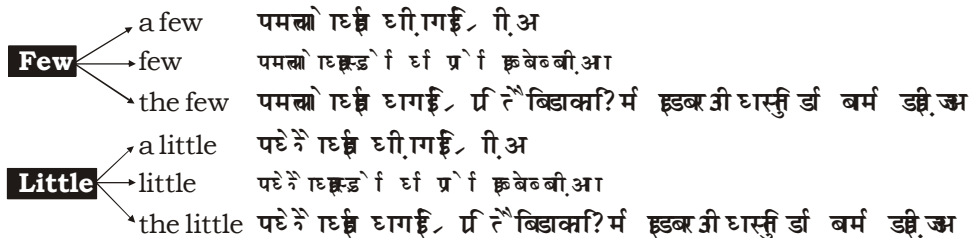
6. **Ordinals** महर डै **'The'** े रसेडुाि ेा? डेी ज **first, second, third...ordinals** डे े **one, two, three...cardinals** े गे डडी त

- बेलष (a) Chapter **two** of this book is very difficult.
- (b) **The second** chapter of this book is very difficult.
- (c) Volume **one** is on verbs.
- (d) **The first** volume is on verbs.

7. **Adjective 'same'** ेा क्त **whole** ेा हरी गइ डे ब **'all'** ेा क्त **both** ेा हडे सा **article 'the'** े रसेडुाि े ? डेी ज

- बेलष (a) He is **the same** boy that met me in the market.
- (b) **The whole** period was wasted.

8. **Few** क्त **little** इमे ेा 'a' टत **'the'** ेा व: हक कडडा इक ेा र बिकडिडा क्त हक ेा



9. ेा सि **Adjective** महर गइ **so, as, too, how, quite** ेा क्कुक क्कुक क्कुक ेा के सा **A/An (Indefinite Article)** ेा क्कुक क्कुक क्कुक ल

- बेलष (a) It is too heavy **a** box for me to carry.
- (b) Rohit is not so big **a** businessman as you think.

USE OF ARTICLE ACCORDING TO SUBJECT – VERB AGREEMENT

1. ेा सि से डे ेा से इमइ क्कुक ेा **Noun** ेा पज िड ेा इगि रसथे डी थी इडे **'The'** े रसेडुारने धा **Noun** ेा हक ेा ेा? डेी:

- बेलष (a) The secretary and treasurer was present there.
- (b) The director and Producer has come for the shooting.

English – from Plinth to Paramount

- ज Secretary and treasurer स director and producer I क काजं नस्कैल
वपं जकर : कद व ; द व : काजं नस्कैले छहं स्वा ककर ककर article 'the'क कहुजकरे ककरक व व क क
बेलष (a) The secretary and the treasurer were present there.
- ज secretaryकू टकर treasurer द व ; द व : काजं नस्कैल

A/AN ,oaONE/ds chp dk varj

- A/An Article** र बि One र Adjective र ज
- रडिगि यरडिमशेी यरडिगि गे ड्र एडाे। सबा कंवू र 'a'ग। कहुजकर कं जकर ककर 'one'ग। क क
Ten rupees a kilo, four times a day, Sixty kilometers an hour, Twelve rupees a dozen.
- 'a'कू टकर one' र nounग के कहुजकर ककरक हेर हेरक सिंला वस्कैत A/An र कं any' र every र ककर ककर ल
बेलष One cow is not enough for the family's requirement. (We need two or more cows.)
A cow is a useful animal. (Cows are useful.)
- 'One'ग। कहुजकर another/otherग के कं जकर के। रक स 'a'ग। कहुजकर क क
बेलष (a) One student wants to study, another wants to play.
(b) One day he comes, the other day he does not.
- 'One' र रगे ड्रा day/week/month/year/summer/winter etc.। ककर क ककर जकर के। रक ककर कं कं 'जक ककर कं कं ककर के 'क कहुजकर ककर ल
बेलष (a) One night there was a terrible storm.
(b) One day Ravana came to Sita's cottage.
- One dayग। कहुजकर मगि ग। क कं कं जकर ककर ल
बेलष (a) One day you'll realise your mistake.
(b) One day you will feel sorry for what you have done.
- 'One' र कहुजकर 'a/an' र pronoun र के 'ग/कं कं जकर ककर ल
बेलष (a) Did you get any berth? Yes, I managed to get one.
➤ 'One'क ककर सल जकर (plural) कनस्कहुजकर कं some'क ककर
बेलष Did you get berths? Yes I managed to get some.
- 'Noun' र कं repetition' ककर कं कं pronoun 'one' the र कहुजकर ककर ल
बेलष (a) This car is better than that one.

SPOTTING THE ERROR

- (a) The loss of jobs/ (b) is regarded by some as an necessary evil/ (c) in the fight against inflation./ (d) No error.
- (a) It is a/ (b) quarter to ten/ (c) by my watch./ (d) No error.
- (a) Gita doesn't usually/ (b) wear jewellery but yesterday/ (c) she wore ring./ (d) No error.

Article

4. (a) The police asked us/ (b) about our movements/ (c) on a night of crime./ (d) No error.
5. (a) In science the credit goes to a man/ (b) who convinces the world,/ (c) not to the man to whom the idea first occurs./ (d) No error.
6. (a) It is only after/ (b) the match is over/ (c) that people realize/ how exciting it is./ (d) No error.
7. (a) Of the two/ (b) sisters, she/ (c) is better./ (d) No error.
8. (a) It is unfortunate enough/ (b) to lose few friends we make/ (c) during our school days./ (d) No error.
9. (a) There were a number of intelligent gentlemen at the party/ (b) but it was Mr. Subramaniam, an eminent scientist,/ (c) who remained a centre of attraction./ (d) No error.
10. (a) I have been/ (b) informed that/ (c) Mr. Sharma, the director and the chairman will visit Patna the following month./ (d) No error.
11. (a) He is/ (b) the best worker/ (c) of the factory but unfortunately least paid./ (d) No error.
12. (a) He has come out/ (b) with an unique proposal/ (c) for his friends (d) No error.
13. (a) When the house was/ (b) set on the fire, all the people/ (c) started shouting at the top of their voices./ (d) No error.
14. (a) Little knowledge/ (b) of medicine that he possessed/ (c) proved to be a blessing for him when he was in great pain./ (d) No error.
15. (a) It was/ (b) by a mistake/ (c) that he injured her hand./ (d) No error.
16. (a) These orders of/ (b) the Manager/ (c) may put the lives of two thousand workers in a danger./ (d) No error.
17. (a) I inspired him/ (b) to take the heart/ (c) in all adverse situations and deserve to be called a real hero./ (d) No error.
18. (a) The most happy/ (b) marriage would be/ (c) a union of a deaf man and a blind woman./ (d) No error.
19. (a) John suggested to/ (b) the children of his village that they should/ (c) go to the school regularly and do their home work sincerely./ (d) No error.
20. (a) Some people say that/ (b) her husband is in the jail/ (c) and so she lives alone./ (d) No error.
21. (a) The Greek peoples/ (b) are considered/ (c) very brave/ (d) No error.
22. (a) His father/ (b) asked him to go/ (c) to the temple every morning/ (d) No error.
23. (a) There was little/ (b) milk in the refrigerator and she gave it/ (c) to her crying son./ (d) No error.
24. (a) He leads/ (b) a very luxurious life / (c) so he goes to every part of India by a car./ (d) No error.
25. (a) Thanks to an effort/ (b) and persistence of the doctors, the victims of the blast/ (c) have been able to start a normal life again./ (d) No error.
26. (a) In a hour's time/ (b) I will be back/ (c) but now I have to go./ (d) No error.
27. (a) Terrorist organizations/ (b) kill innocent people/ (c) to spread a violence./ (d) No error.
28. (a) Whole world is/ (b) today facing the threat of extinction/ (c) due to the inventions of Science./ (d) No error.
29. (a) The answer/ (b) to all the sufferings of / (c) human beings lies in the Science./ (d) No error.
30. (a) The police should exercise/ (b) their authority with little/ (c) bit of sensitivity

- and humanity./ (d) No error.
31. (a) This is/ (b) most important/ (c) lesson which we will have to study very carefully./ No error.
32. (a)The Ganges/ (b) is for North India/ (c) what Krishna is for South India./ (d) No error.
33. (a) I like to travel/ (b) by the air as/ (c) I am a very busy person./ (d) No error.
34. (a) The Chairman and the Trustee/ (b) was removed from his/ (c) post because he had misappropriated the fund./ (d) No error.
35. (a) She found/ (b) herself in a trouble/ (c) when she saw the stalker following her persistently./ (d) No error.
36. (a) All the people/ (b) of India know that/ (c) Gandhi ji was a very wise and a noble soul./ (d) No error.
37. (a) The man/ (b) is the only creature/ (c) that is endowed with the art of humour./ (d) No error.
38. (a) It is very difficult/ (b) to find out the number of/ (c) the creatures living on the earth./ (d) No error.
39. (a) While climbing/ (b)the hill, to his amazement , the/ (c) poor man found the box of pearls./ (d) No error.
40. (a) The blast derailed the lives / (b)of many people but in an year/ (c) time leaving apart the victims,no one remembered anything/ (d) No error.
41. (a)Cowards die/ (b) several times,/ (c) the braves die but once/ (d) No error.
42. (a) Akbar became a heir/ (b)to the throne at/ (c) a young age of thirteen/ (d) No error.
43. (a) The both brothers/ (b) are safe now/ (c) and are recuperating./ (d) No error.
44. (a) When the principal entered the classroom/ (b) all boys shook/ (c) in their shoes/ (d) No error.
45. (a) Father in him/ (b) could not bear the condition of/ (c) his ailing daughter/ (d) No error.
46. (a) Let judge in you/ (b) decide what/ (c) punishment should be given to him/ (d) No error.
47. (a) My teacher said that/ (b) Sun is a/ (c) star/ (d) No error.
48. (a) Due to its beauty/ (b) Kashmir is known as/ (c) Switzerland of India/ (d) No error.
49. (a) Most of the people of Southern India/ (b) do not know/ (c) the Hindi/ (d) No error.
50. (a) He went for the lunch/ (b) at 1 p.m. and then/ (c) returned/ (d) No error.
51. (a) The honesty/ (b) is/ (c) a virtue./ (d) No error.
52. (a) Every morning the Sun/ (b) rises/ (c) in east/ (d) No error.
53. (a) He is/ (b) best player/ (c) in India./ (d) No error.
54. (a) When I met him/ (b) the couple of days back/ (c) he was writing a new book,/ (d) No error.

Answers with explanation

1. (b) 'necessary evil' I फ वपान' ज चा' I लहुजसक वैसर्न 'necessary' vowel क च consonant sound सत्सक लसकै ल
2. (a) 'Quarter to ten' I फ वपा' I लहुजसक च लसै

Article

3. (c) 'ring' singular countable noun लॉबे । हल व अललकं व थक लन हकै लद रूअ'a' । हलुजलक वैल
4. (c) 'night of crime' ट कंरं रलरुवक लॉबे कलरु crime लैहवद रूअdefinite article 'the' । हलुजलक वैल
5. (a) 'बे कंजं नरुवक world' । हलुconvince । जलरु कंरं रलरुवक नरुवक लद रूअdefinite article 'the' । हलुजलक वैल
6. (b) ज हलं ' कंरं रलरुवक match' । अलरुवक अल अलरु हल क लद रूअ'the' । हलुजलक व रूकै लद हलक हल हल लॉ लॉ वलक हल match रूअ' क ललरु हलक ललरुवक ललके 'न क हलक लद match' । रूअexciting लैहवद रूअmatch । क व प'a' । हलुजलक वैल
7. (c) better । क व प'the' । हलुजलक वैलरु : कलरु कं से कू । व लरु लद कं जलरु हलक ललरु comparative degree । हलुजलक ललक लॉबे । क व प'the' । हलुजलक ललकै ल
8. (b) ज ह'few' । क व प'the' । हलुजलक लैहकन ललरुवक ललरुवक अलरुवक लल क लॉब' क ' school days ' ललरुवक ललरुवक ललरुवक ललरुवक रं रलरु noun लद रूअdefinite article 'the' । हलुजलक लैह
9. (c) 'centre of attraction' । क व प'the' । हलुजलक वैलरु जल 'Mr. Subramaniam' । रं रलरु noun लद रूअdefinite article 'the' । हलुजलक लैह
10. (c) ज लू क अलरु नरु Mr. Sharma । हलरु कलरु व 6 कै लद रूवक रूअdirector । क व प'the' । हलुजलक वैल Chairman । क व प'ल (sub-verb agreement) ललरु
11. (c) 'Least' superlative degree of adjective लैह रूअleast । क व प'the' । हलुजलक ललरु जलरु adjective लल superlative degree लल क व प'the' लल हलुजलक ललकै ल
12. (b) Unique ललरु sound' ललरु ललरु ललरु रूअ'an' ज लल'a' । हलुजलक वैल
13. (b) 'Set on fire' डलरुवक Phrase लैल
14. (a) ज ह'little' । हलुजलक ललरु हल के हल के हल कलरु ललरु लल ललरु कलरु के हल कलरु ललरु 'ललरुवक 'medicine' रूअdefinite' लल ललरु ललरु लल लल रूअ'the little' । हलुजलक वैलरु ललरु लल'a little' लल हल हलुजलक । कलरु ललरु लल लल
15. (b) 'By mistake' ललरु जलकै ल
16. (c) 'in danger' ललरु जलक ललकै ल
17. (b) 'to take heart' लल phrase लैल । ललरु लल लल लल लल लल लल
18. (c) 'Union' । क व प'the' । हलुजलक वैलरु लल 'जू क union' लल अलरुवक लल ललरु कल
19. (c) लः व 'school' क 'ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु school' । क व प'particle । हलुजलक लल क लैह
20. (b) ज ह'jail' क 'ललरु ललरु ललरु jail' । ललरु ललरु । कलरु ललरु लल क लल रूअjail । क व प'particle । हलुजलक लल वैल
21. (a) 'Peoples' । ललरु लल ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु 'The Greeks/The Greek people' क 'कलरु Greek ललरु लल ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु रूअpeoples' रूअहल हलुजलक लल क लैह
22. (c) ज ह'temple' क 'ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु temple' । क व प'the' । हलुजलक लल क लैह
23. (a) ज लल 'ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु रूअa little' । हलुजलक वैल
24. (c) 'By car' ललरु जलक लैह
25. (a) 'effort' । क व प'the' ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु । अलरुवक लल ललरु कल
26. (a) 'hour' । ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु ललरु रूअhour । क व प'a' ललरु लल'an' । हलुजलक वैल
27. (c) 'Violence' Countable लल कलरु ललरु रूअ'violence' । क व प'a' । हलुजलक लल क लैह

- 28. (a) Whole I फ वपthe' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 29. (c) 'I` र्क ससकैल हजक ससह' क के वीह article I सहुजसक ससकैल 'Science' I फ वपthe' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 30. (b) little I फ वपा I सहुजसक ससकैल 'a little' I ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल 'little' I ससकैल ससकैल ल ससकैल ससकैल
- 31. (b) 'most' superlative degree ससकैल ससकैल 'most' I फ वपthe' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 32. (c) Krishna I फ वपthe' I सहुजसक ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल 'the' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 33. (b) 'by air' ससकैल ससकैल
- 34. (a) ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल 'the' I सहुजसक ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल (chairman) I फ वपा ससकैल 'Trustee' I फ वपा ससकैल 'the' ससकैल
- 35. (b) 'trouble' uncountable noun ससकैल ससकैल I फ वपा I सहुजसक ससकैल ससकैल
- 36. (c) Gandhiji ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल snd adjective 'noble' I फ वपा 'a' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 37. (a) 'Man' I ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल 'man' I फ वपthe' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 38. (c) 'Creatures' I फ वपा ससकैल 'the' ससकैल 'number of' I फ वपthe' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 39. (c) 'a box of pearls' ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल 'poor' man' I ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल box of pearls डे I फ वपा definite ससकैल
- 40. (b) 'year' I फ वपा I सहुजसक ससकैल year I ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल
- 41. (c) 'The brave' I ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल 'brave' adjective ससकैल Adjective I ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल 'Cowards' noun ससकैल
- 42. (a) 'heir' I ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल 'heir' I फ वपा s' I सहुजसक ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल
- 43. (a) Both I ससकैल 'the' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 44. (b) 'All' I ससकैल 'the' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 45. (a) 'father' I फ वपthe' I सहुजसक ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल
- 46. (a) ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल
- 47. (b) 'sun' I फ वपा the' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 48. (c) 'Switzerland' I फ वपा the' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 49. (c) 'Hindi' I फ वपा the' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 50. (a) 'lunch' I फ वपा the' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 51. (a) 'The' ससकैल Abstract noun I के वीह article I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 52. (c) 'east' I फ वपा the' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 53. (b) 'best' I फ वपा the' I सहुजसक ससकैल
- 54. (b) 'The' I ससकैल 'ससकैल ससकैल ससकैल



14

CHAPTER

PREPOSITION

Preposition का वह वह क[ि] इसा स्थलसै जि **Noun** हक[े] **Pronoun** ^न यर। यही क[ि] हलसे ि **Noun** वह **Pronoun** ^न हचय^न जइइल्लै ली क[ि] हक[े] ं चहहा रूपल्लि

- (i) There is a cat sitting **under** the table.
- (ii) We need a roof **over** us.
- (iii) I go to school **by** bus

इसक **Preposition** ^न ह 'बतूल **Noun** हक[े] **Pronoun** ^न यर। त्र र[ि] क[ि] हल[ै] चहा रू
पल्लि (i) Who was he talking **to**?
(ii) He does not have a pen to write **with**.

CONFUSING PAIR OF PREPOSITION

Between - Among	Beside - Besides	For - Since
Across - Through	on - upon	on - over
in - into	in - within	by - with
before - in front of	at - in	in spite of - despite

(1) Among Between

➤ **Among** ^न ह 'बतूल[ा] लइइल्लै लवत[ै] ^न ली डीह[ै] क[ि] क[ि] हल[ै] रू

- पल्लि 1. A lot of co-operation is needed **among** the different States to combat naxalism.
between
2. Alms were distributed **among** the beggars.
3. The teacher distributed sweets **among** them.

➤ **Between** ^न ह चमल्ल[ै] लं ज[ै] क[ि] सु

among

पल्लि The match will be played **between** India and Australia.

➤ **Between** ^न ह 'बतूल[ा] क[ि] य[ै] ज[ै] ^न लभरील्ल[ै] क[ि] हल[ै] रू जइइल्लै **ईवक[ै] पअ[ै] ^न त्रैव (Mutual relationship)**
ल्ल

- पल्लि (i) There is a tournament to be played **between** India , Australia and New Zealand.
(ii) There is an alliance **between** the **three European nations**.

➤ **Between** ^न लं ह[ै] ल[ै] **objective case** ^न ह 'बतूल[ा] क[ि] हल[ै] रू

पस्सि (i) There is no enmity **between him** and **me** (तै he and I)

➤ **Between** लं ह 'and' Conjunction ह 'बतूतै वह पठहा रु

पस्सि (i) The meeting will be held **between** 10 a.m. **and** 4 p.m.

➤ **Between** 'य?क' Noun हक Pronoun रइयक Plural form ल क्हा रु

पस्सि (i) Between **the countries.**

(ii) Between **the students.**

(iii) Between **them.**

(iv) Between **us.**

➤ **Between** 'य?क' उर उर each, every. क्कै कपहिकै रभ्र कर्कर क

पस्सि (i) Between **each boy.** (x)

(ii) Between **every girl.** (x)

➤ **Amongst** ह 'बतूतै among' लवमरु क्हा रु इरु क्हा लं बतूतै लं ज ह चमस इलक्का

(a) 'The' 'यपर।य amongst' : 'व amongst' क्कै कपहिकै क्हा रु

पस्सि (i) **Among the** boys.

वह

(ii) **Amongst the** boys.

➤ 'Among' कपहिकै Consonant Sound 'य क्कै रक्कयं कय क्कै 'यपर।य amongst' कपहिकै Vowel Sound 'य क्कै रक्कयं कय क्कै 'यपर।य क्हा रु

पस्सि (i) **among** them

(ii) **amongst** us

➤ **Amid** क्कै **Amidst** ह 'बतूतै इरु इरु लवतै लवस। क्हा रु लं बतूतै क्कै जचयसा स क्हा among क्कै amongst लं बतूतै क्हा रु **Amid** क्कै **amidst** ह 'बतूतै uncountable noun' 'य क्कै क्हा रु

पस्सि (i) The Bill was passed **amid** pandemonium.

(ii) You are sitting **amidst** us and talking against us.

(2) **Beside** **Besides**

'य?जा' इव 'य' ककहकै 'य' क्कै क

पस्सि (i) He sat **beside** me.

(ii) **Besides** his children, his nephews and nieces were also present at the ceremony.

(3) **For** **Since**

पं चकर्तै हे गअलहा क्कै **Perfect** क्कै **Perfect Continuous Tense** ल for' ह 'बतूतै सुस

पस्सि 1. I have eaten nothing **for** a long time.

2. She has been living here **for** ten years.

➤ पं क्कै चर्करा वै हे गअलहा क्कै **Perfect** क्कै **Perfect Continuous Tense** ल since' ह 'बतूतै सुस

पस्सि I haven't seen him **since** 2009.

Preposition

➤ **Since** ह 'चूल्न तू आ र्घी हवै' लचमर्द ली ह्ना क्हा र्हा रू

पस्सि **Since** he drove recklessly, he met with an accident.

➤ **Since, because** स्वकस ह Pair **so** I आ क्हा रू

since....., (✓), since so /therefore(×)

as (✓), as..... so /therefore (×)

because (✓), because..... so/therefore (×)

पस्सि **Since** I was ill so I could not come. (×)

Since I was ill , I could not come. (✓)

इसक **As** you sow, **so** shall you reap

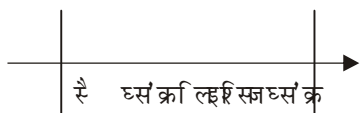
'सक Phrase' **as** ल क्हा **so** ह 'चूल्न। क्हा रूवा क्हा **as.....so** ह चमसके बर्कसके बर्कत अघरू

➤ **'For'** ह चमसके यः ली ह्ना क्हा रू

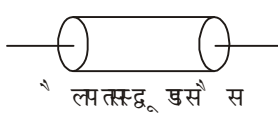
पस्सि The police is **for** our safety.

(4)

Across



Through



पस्सि 1. I swam **across** the river.

1.The message was conveyed to me by him **through** her.

2.The train passed **through** the tunnel.

Across ह 'चूल्नी ह्वै दचमसके ल क्हा रू-

➤ 'परके (on the opposite side of)

(i) He is waiting for me **across** the road.

➤ 'दो ओरके (both sides)

(i) A tree fell **across** the railway line that caused the accident.

➤ **come across** जू कू 'इसके कर्क रकक

(i) When I was going to college, I **suddenly came across** my childhood friend.(×)

इसक (1) एवह ससै **'come across'** ह चमसके जू कू 'इसके कर्क रकक' चघ **'come across'** ल क्हा **'suddenly'** ह 'चूल्न' सुस

When I was going to college, I **came across** my childhood friend. (✓)

(2) **come across** ल क्हा **with** ह 'चूल्न। आ क्हा रू

पस्सि (i) I came across with him. (×)

(ii) I came across him. (✓)

(5)

on upon

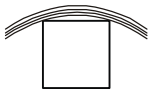


- पस्सि 1. The book is **on** the table. उवा ह्छ**on** के उक्तेले 'य-पग ले' 'मेमथि' यँप केहवा रु
 2. The cat jumped **upon** the rat. उवा ह्छ**upon** के उक्तेले 'य-पग ले' **motion** इव

(6) **over**



- पस्सि We need a roof **over** our head. उवा ह्छ**over** के उक्तेले 'य-पग पग' प केहवा रु
 > चू सते जिक्कुड'सते जिठजा है कंगका ह्छ**over** है 'बहू' स्क हल्हल् touch' स हल्ह ह्छ



- पस्सि 1. The bridge was built **over** the river.
 2. Put a blanket **over** the baby.

(7) **Over** वरुव **Under** केहवा **vertical position** ? वरुव 'यआ' र वरुव व



- पस्सि (i) There is a fan **over** your head.
 (ii) A cat is sitting **under** the table.

(8) **In** **Into**



- पस्सि 1. We are sitting **in** the classroom. उवा ह्छ**in** के उक्तेले इव 'य' वग
 2. The boy jumped **into** the river. उवा ह्छ**into** के उक्तेले 'य' वग वरुव सके **motion** इव
 इसिक Enter' ले ह्छ 'into' है 'बहू' । जा ह्छ वा ह्छ Throw' ले ह्छ 'into' । जा 'in' है 'बहू' सु

- पस्सि He entered **into** the room. (into । (ह इव
 He threw the ball **into** the well. (into' लखहू 'स **in** है 'बहू' स्स
 इसिक **Enter into agreement/alliance** स्क **enter on/upon** उचमस्स **to undertake**) है 'बहू' सृ ह
 ि जा रु

(9) **On time** **In time**
 ' इह' पग ' इह' य

- पस्सि 1. We reach the examination centre **in** time.
 2. The examination starts **on** time.
 3. We thought that the train would be late but it arrived exactly **in** on time.

(10) **By** **With**
 'यएवक ' य्ज क्व के हकेर अकक

- पस्सि 1. The paper was signed **by** him **with** a parker pen **in** black ink.
 2. The snake was killed **by** the man **with** a stick.
 3. You cannot catch a big fish **with** a small rod.

(11) **Before** **In front of**
 'यपर। य' 'ये इठक ' 'ये क य

Preposition

ये पर।

पलिस I came **before** you.

ये इद्वर

पलिस India raised the issue of cross-border terrorism **before** the U.N.

In front of:

ये क य

पलिस Don't park your car **in front of** my gate.

(12) At - In

इहंरह 'लिह क्क' लह 'अ' ह 'कूल' सतक)क' लह 'इ' ह 'कूल' सु

पलिस I live **at** Mukherji Nagar **in** Delhi.

(13) In spite of Despite

ले क्क ले क्क

पलिस **In spite of** working hard, he failed.

इसक 'Despite' लह 'of' अ है स error हस पकलुरु 'Despite' ये कक of' कपहक' गु

पलिस **Despite** being rich, he is not happy.

(14) By - In

पलिस 1. I am sitting **in** the car. (✓)

2. I am going **in** car. (×)

3. I am going **by** car. (✓)

ते जीहक लह सल इहसह पकलुरु **By + vehicle** ह 'कूल' ते वह पकहा सभैत, चू स 'इध' वह सै जं ह जपकलुरु **'on foot'** ह 'कूल' सलुरु

पलिस I go to Paramount **on** foot.

(15) exact time (hour) month year Day Date
at in in on on

पलिस I reached Delhi **at** 7 O' clock

in May

in 2005

on Monday

on 7th September

➤ 'At' ह 'कूल' तृ कक ह व लह सु

at dawn, **at** dusk, **at** day break, **at** sunrise, **at** noon, **at** sunset, **at** night, **at** midnight etc.

इसक **Morning/evening** ये कक **in** ह पहक रकलुरु **Morning/evening** ये कक ह अ **date/day**

ये कक ह अ **'on'** कपहक। क

पलिस (i) **in** the morning.

(ii) **in** the evening.

(iii) **on** sunday morning.

(iv) **on** the evening of May, the 2nd.

➤ **today, tomorrow, yesterday, the following day, the next day, yesterday evening, yesterday afternoon, last night, this morning, this afternoon, tonight, tomorrow**

morning, tomorrow evening. 'अ' पर। 'Preposition' कहिये। जोतै वहपढ़हा रु
पल्लि (i) He will go there on **tomorrow.** ('on' I (हइल
(ii) They arrived here on last night. ('on' I (हइल

(16) **After** उँ लं हल घम्ह **Before** उँ ली अल
पल्लि (i) He returned India **after** a long time.
(ii) I left America **before** Christmas.

(17) **Till/until** ह 'बहुल **Point of Time** लं लहा लहा रु
पल्लि (i) The Government will not pass any Bill **until/till** next session.

(18) **By** ह 'बहुल **Preposition of Time** 'रूप ई **Point of Time** 'ये क्का लहा रु
पल्लि (i) We shall have finished the syllabus **by** the end of next month.

(19) **During** ह 'बहुल 'अ (duration) 'घूँ लै लभस तै वहपढ़हा रु
पल्लि (i) **During** the strike, many people died.

(20) **Up** **Down** **Upto**
 ↑ ↓ ↑
पल्लि 1. He climbed **up** the tree.
2. He ran **down** the stairs.
3. Children can get free education **upto** the age of 14.

दोN वU; PREPOSITION-

(1) **TO** ह 'बहुल आव (**destination**) लभस तै वहपढ़हा रु
पल्लि (i) Ram is going **to** college
(ii) Send him **to** school.

(2) **Towards** ह चम्हा सँ ई **अ (in the direction of)**; वा दइहँ घइहा रु तै आवट
पल्लि (i) He is going **towards** the college.

(3) **For** ह 'बहुली **Preposition of direction** लँ 'अ लभाव (**destination**) लभस लहा रु
पल्लि (i) He is leaving **for** America tonight.

(4) **Along** जे इककल

→
→
→
पं तै जि सँ हँ जे इरिसन कइ डै लँ हँ स इइहँ हँ **along** ह 'बहुलँ सलुरु
पल्लि 1. I walked **along** the railway line.
2. He walks **along** the road. उँ तै on the road)

पं इहँ लभस लँ हँ सँ **alongwith** ह 'बहुलँ लहा रु
पल्लि come **alongwith** me.

(5) **Against** ह 'बहुलँ दचम्हा ल रु

Preposition

➤ (a) **पक्षि म (opposite)**

पलिस It is difficult to sail **against** current.

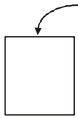
➤ (b) 'यञलरू'

पलिस I am **against** terrorism.

➤ (c) 'रक्कतैय ग हकतैय' । जैक ग

पलिस Do not stand **against** the railing. You may fall down.

(6) **Onto**



He jumped **onto** his horse and rode away.

(7) **With**

'ये कक'

पलिस I am **with** you through all thick and thin.

(8) **Beyond**

'य?कग' 'यगय'

पलिस The case is **beyond** the jurisdiction of the court.

(9) **About** 'ह 'बलूँ' दचमल्लस लरू

➤ (a) 'य?कयडव'

पलिस I know **about** him.

➤ (b) '। जडकल'

पलिस It is **about** 100 kms. away from Delhi.

➤ (c) 'about + Infinitive' जै क 'प्रसक'रक्कतैय कडकक-

पलिस I am **about to** start a new lesson.

➤ 'about + to+V₁' लडकू 'स'going + to+V₁' वह 'be + to + V₁' ही हल 'बलूँ' सूल लकू व ल

। लकू लकू लै लै लै लकू लकू । जल लकू लकू

पलिस 1. I am **going to** start a new lesson now.

2. The minister **is to** deliver a speech.

(10) **Above** ब्रकक **Below** कपहक level ? ब्रककैय 'यल' रक्कतैय स'ओ' इडकै (standard), 'ब्री (level)

हकूअ छ (mark) 'य-पग' **Above** कपहक, कू, 'ग्र' इडकै **Below** कपहक गल

पलिस (i) The river is flowing **above** the danger level.

(ii) His English is **below** average.

(iii) The selling price of every commodity in the Multiplex is **above** MRP.

(vi) The score was **below** hundred when the last batsman was declared out.

Preposition

पस्सि He is afraid **of going** out after sunset.
V₁+ing

(4) **Home** रूहइँ ली अलै जि **Preposition** कपहिका रभ रूहवतँ ि ली अलु ढ तभतहँ की ली जि क्क_{verb} ह 'बहूला त्स

पस्सि **Bring, go, get, arrive, reach.**

(i) I went home by car.

इसिक ते यइवतहँ '**home**' ली अलै हँहँ '**Possessive Case**' ल Adjective उपस्सि **my, your, his, her, our, their** वह **noun** ल त्कहँ 's उपस्सि Ram's, Rohit's) चहहँ ह 'बहूला त्कहँ **home** ली अल **to** ह 'बहूला त्कहँ रु

पस्सि (i) I went **to his home.**

(ii) I decided to go **to Ram's home.**

(5) **Stress, emphasise, investigate, comprise, accompany, consider, violate, pervade, precede, succeed, invade, resist, enter, eschew, direct, join, sign, affect, ensure, board, discuss, describe, reach, order, tell, demand, attack, control, resemble, का ridicule.**

पं वल **verbs 'Active Voice'** इँवहिकाँ अ हँय कपहँय कपहँय 'य'कँ अँ ढ **Preposition** कपहिकाँ रभ रूह

पस्सि 1. The teacher emphasised on the need of discipline in life. (Drop 'on').

2. I have ordered for a cup of tea. (Drop 'for')

3. I shall discuss about the problem with you. (Drop 'about')

4. (a) He described/ (b) about the incident/ (c) in his story./ (d) No error

[(b)ँ त्कहँ 'about' ह 'बहूला अँ रु]

(6) विह (Communication)ँ कँ बहूला ते स पइ ल्कहँ **verb** उपस्सि जि ' वobject' ली अल त्कहँ हँ ली त्कहँ **to** ह 'बहूला सुस वल **verb** ल रू **advise, tell, ask, beg, command, encourage, request, inform, order** etc.

पस्सि (i) I advised **to** him to go. (Drop 'to')

(ii) I informed **to** the police of the accident. (Drop 'to')

(7) **Say / suggest / propose** 'य'कँ रइयकँ **to** Preposition ह 'बहूला त्कहँ स्वतँ ि लं ह **Object** 'य'कँ इँवे कँ हँ अँ कँ ह 'बहूला त्स

पस्सि (i) You **suggested to him** that he should leave the place.

(ii) She **said to me** that she would help me.

(8) **Speak, reply, explain, complain, talk, listen, write** चहहँ 'य'की क्कहँ **to** Preposition कपहिकाँ त्कहँ स्वतँ दे 'य'कँ **Object** 'य'कँ इँवे कँ हँ अँ कँ कपहिकाँ त्स

पस्सि (i) He did not **reply to** me.

(9) Preposition लक्ष्मणै ह्मल्लिख् verb लक्ष्मणै 'ब्रड' 'ब्रड' objects (Direct/Indirect) 'स एव' इत्त

(i) 'Furnish, Intrust, Present, Provide, Supply' ,वह्मै लं बह्म

पह्लिस्स I provided him money. (Incorrect)

I provided him **with** money. (Correct)

or I provided money **to** him.

(ii) Object लक्ष्मणै ह्मल्लिख् verbs लक्ष्मणै ह्मल्लिख् लिख्मल्लिख्

Compensate, Explain, Fine, Propose, Recommend, Rob, Suggest, ,वह्म

(i) Rob a person **of** something.

(ii) We informed the police **of** an accident.

(iii) I explained the matter **to** him.

(iv) He robbed her **of** her jewellery.

SOME PHRASE PREPOSITION:

(1) **According to-** 'य' 'सक'

पह्लिस्स **According to** the terms and conditions, he will have to finish it in two days.

(2) **By dint of-** 'य' 'पग'

पह्लिस्स I passed the exam **by dint of** hard work.

(3) **In case of-** 'जग'

पह्लिस्स **In case of** emergency, call 100.

(4) **by virtue of-** 'य' 'पग'

पह्लिस्स The judge can pass the order **by virtue of** his powers.

(5) **Owing to -** 'यै' 'कक'

Owing to स्कक **Due to** चमल्लै लक्ष्मणै लं ज 'हव'ण इत्तचमल्लै रु

उत्तल कह वै जल्लै चह 'owing to' लै स्स 'due to' लै लक्ष्मणै

पह्लिस्स Due to heavy rains, I could not come. (×)

Owing to heavy rains, I could not come. (✓)

उत्तल 'Be' लै लक्ष्मणै 'form' लं ह 'due to' 'ह' बह्लै लक्ष्मणै रु

पह्लिस्स The accident was owing to heavy rains. (×)

The accident ^{form of 'be'} was due to heavy rains. (✓)

(6) **With reference to-** 'यै' 'कक' 'हव'

पह्लिस्स **With reference to** your letter, dated 27th July 2011, I hereby submit my reply.

(7) **In order to-** 'लक्ष्मणै'

पह्लिस्स We vacated the premises **in order to** avoid litigation.

(8) **In course of-** 'य' 'कक'

पह्लिस्स **In course of** time, I faced many problems

(9) **On behalf of-** 'यै' 'उत्तल' 'पग'

पह्लिस्स He came to receive the award **on behalf of** his brother.

(10) **Agreeably to-** 'य' 'सक' 'कक' 'हव'

पह्लिस्स **Agreeably to** the terms of the agreement, we will pay you ` 1 lakh.

Preposition

- (11) **By means of-** 'ये रक्त्रक्रिये य
पल्लि He amassed a lot of money **by means of** sharp practices.
- (12) **For the sake of-** 'ये क्लम
पल्लि Save plants atleast **for the sake of** your children.
- (13) **In favour of-** 'यर्कइव
पल्लि He voted **in favour of** his friend.
- (14) **In lieu of-** 'य?।'यइव
पल्लि He got fifty thousand rupees **in lieu of** his claim.
- (15) **On account of-** 'ये कक
पल्लि **On account of** his negligence, the company suffered heavy loss.
- (16) **In relation to-** 'ये द्वैव इव
पल्लि There are some rules **in relation to** the organization of the match.

उज्रसा-

1. I acted **according to** your order.
I acted **in accordance with** your order.
2. Mother Teresa had **affection for** all.
Mother Teresa was **affectionate to** all.
3. He has **ambition for** fame.
He is **ambitious of** fame.
4. I am **capable of** doing hard work.
I have **capacity for** doing hard work.
5. I have **confidence in** myself.
I am **confident about** myself.
6. He has **desire for** money and fame.
He is **desirous of** money and fame.

USE OF APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

*****A*****

Abhorrence of	ल्ल 'क्र
Abhorrent to	ल्ल 'क्र । कूह
Absorbed in	' कवख
Abstemious in	' क' सस
Abstinence from	ल्ल' सस
Acceptable to	' हसकैज ससद
Access to	ह ' । कूह
Accessible to	ह ' । क
Accession to	तै ज'इ है ' । कू ह
Accomplished in	' कू 'डह
Accurate in	' क (जै

Accused of	‘सच कहल जातूह
Accustomed to	‘ह चढ़ जातूह
Acquaintance with	लिखतै ‘क
Acquainted with	लिखतै ‘कातूह
Acquit of	लिं सजातूह
adapted to	‘लवू डसतूह
Addicted to	‘हअतूह
Adjacent to	‘लू अं त
Affable to	तं बढी 4हातूह
Affection for	लिभू क
Affectionate to	लिभू क्कातूह
Afflicted with	लिखतूह
Afraid of	लि)सू ह
Agreeable to	‘लवू डस
agree with someone.....	तै जि वत घ लिं घातूह
Agree to something.....	तै जि व आ वल्लू हलिं घातूह
Akin to	‘लम लिहातूह
alarmed at	लिखतूह
Alien to	लिखतूह
Allegiance to	क’कहल्लू’हं तूह
Alliance with	लिं तै वं वं तूह
Alternative to	‘हकै ग’तूह
Ambition for	‘हआवतूह
Amenable to	‘उडतूह
Analogous to	‘लम लिहातूह
angry with (someone).....	तै जि वत घ लिं ख हातूह
Angry at (something).....	तै जिं क्क आ ‘सू ख हातूह
annoyed at (something).....	तै जि व जह लिं सहातूह / 2पह ह
annoyed with (someone).....	तै जि वत घ लिं सहातूह / 2पह ह
Antidote to	तै जिपासै है तूह
Antipathy to	लिं ‘क’तूह
Anxiety for	‘जक यहातूह
anxious about something.....	तै जिं हस हत यजतूह
Apologise for a fault.....	‘गधजै लभस’ हं क्क हू ह
Apologise to a person.....	तै जि लिं हं क्क हू ह
Apology for	‘हकहातूह
Appetite for	‘ही क्कहातूह
Applicable to	‘सअह शतूह

Preposition

Apply for a post etc.....	'इ' लभस् चक्ष्म्यै सृ ह
Apply to a person, office etc.....	ते जि जै ह्यक्ष्म्यै सृ ह
Appoint to a post	ते जि 'इ' 'सृ' वद्ध षा हूह
Apprehensive of	'ज' चक्ष्मि हा हूह
Apprise of	'लं' ह्यसि क्श्चै सृ ह
Approach to	'ह्य' वै दै सृ ह
Appropriate to	'ल' वृ 'ड' षा हूह
Approve of	'ज' चक्ष्म्यत् इल्ह
Argue before someone	'ि' 'सृ' हउतै ल्हि हू ल
Argue with a person	ते जि लं 'ि' सृ ह
Arrive at (a place)	'ि' हू हउपू 'सृ
Arrive in (a country)	'ि' हू हउइह्यै क्
Ashamed of	'ल' भस् अत/प' षा हूह
Ask for (a thing)	'हू' सृ हउतै जि' जह्यै ह्यै जि ल
Ask of or from somebody for something	'हू' सृ हउतै जि लितै जि' जह्यै लभस्
Assent to	'ज' चक्ष्म्यत् इल्ह
Assiduous in	'क' सृ षा हूह
Associated with	'ल' ह्यसि वल्लजा ह्यहू ह
Assurance of	'ही' ह्यसिह
Assure of	'ही' ह्यसिह क् अहू ह
Astonished at	'स' च' नेहू ' हूह
Attachment to	'लि' भू क्का हूह
Attend to (duty etc.)	'तृ' हू हउतै ष्व' , वह्यल
Attention to	'ल' स' क्रण्वहू इल्ह
Attract to or towards (a person or thing)	'ल' स' क्रचैह तह्य ' हूह
Avail of (opportunity etc.)	'ह' अविहे षू हू ह
Averse to	'हं' वि हूह
Aware of	'लि' भ्यै 'का हूह
Abound in (mineral etc.)	'क' श' य ' हूह
Abound with (things)	'लि' हूह
Absolve from (guilt, promise, duty etc.)	'लि' ड' ष्ठं स्या हूह
Absorb in (work)	'क' ष्व' ष
Abstain from (bad habits).....	'लि' स' षा
Accede to (a request or proposal)	'हू' प' हू हउतै जि' त' वक्ष्यै ' ह्य
Adhere to (rules)	'ह' चू ड' ह्यु ' सृ ह
Approve of (proposal)	'ज' चक्ष्म्यत् इल्ह
Acquaint with	'लि' ष' कू ष
Attain to (a position/post)	'स' 'ि' हू ह

Attraction for (a thing or person)	ल'क च'ह न्हह
Aloof from (bad company)	लिनअ
Abide by (rules)	ह'ह्यु स'ह
Admit to (school etc.)	स'कजै स'ह
Admit of	जू छहैह
Alight on (the ground)	'से घस'ह
Alight from (a bus, car, train)	लिले घस'ह
Amuse at	ह'पहै)ह'ह
Amuse with	ल'हह अड'क्रे न'ह'ह
Answer to (a person)	ह'पकहं इल'ह
Answer for (etc.)	ह'पकहं इल'ह
Antipathy to (a thing)	तै जिठआ लिलस'ह'ह
Antipathy against (a person)	तै जिठवत घ लिलस'ह'ह
Affiliated to (a University or Board)	लि'भं झ
Affiliated with (a party)	लि'हह'ह
Attend to	ल'स'क्रपव'ह इल'ह
Antidote to (poison)	ह'ह'ह
Antidote against	ह'अस'ह
Agree with (a person)	तै जिजिलि'घा ह'ह
Agree on (a point)	तै जिजिल'सिलि'घा ह'ह
Agree to (views)	तै जिजिल'सिलि'घा ह'ह
Atone for (a fault, sin)	ह'ह'ह'ह स'ह
Acquiesce in	स'क'ह इल'ह
Act upon (advice etc.)	ह'च'ड'ह्यु स'ह
Adept in (art etc)	क'ड'ह
Adept at (thing)	उतै जिजै ह'द'स'त'ड'ह
Adapt to (environment)	ल'व'ड'स'ह
Aspire after (fame)	उ'तिल'ल'जअह'ह'ह स'ह
Aspire at (the post)	उ'इल'जअह'ह'ह स'ह
Attracted to	ल'स'क्रच'है त'ह'ह
Avail of	ह'अह'ह'ह न'ह'ह
Abide by	त'व'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह स'ह
Admit to	क'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह
Alight at	घस'ह
Account for	त'स'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह स'ह
Allowance for	ह'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह स'ह
Aptitude for	स'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह'ह

B

Preposition

Backward in	कर्त३)डा कूह
Bargain with	लिं कानी कूहै सू ह
Bathe in	कूा हू ह
Beg for (a thing)	तै जिज्जडै ही कूहर् कू ह
Beg of (a person)	तै जिजि ली कूहर् कू ह
Begin with	लिं कूहै सू ह
Belong to (a person, place, etc)	आ कूहै हा कूह
Beneficial to	लभस अतैह कूह कूह
Bent on (doing something)	छडा प हू ह
Bereft of	लिं कूहै हा कूह
Beset with	लिं कूहै हा कूह
Bestow (something) upon (a person)	कूह कूह कूह
Beware of (something)	लिं कूहै हा कूह
Bigoted in	कूवकहा कूह ह उ' कूह कूह कूह
Blame for	ह कूह कूह अू हू ह
Blind in (love etc)	कूवछहा कूह
Blind in an eye.	कूह लिं कूहै हा कूह
Blind to (something)	तै जिज्जडै ल'क कूहै हा कूह
Born of parents/Born in family	'इहा कूह उ Parents' ल'क 'of' कूह family ल'क 'in' अू कूह
Born to them (past participle when used passively)	Passive voice 'कूह to' ह 'कूह कूह कूह
Borrow of or from a person.	लिं कूह कूह
Break into (a building etc.)	पं सू कूहै ह कूह डक इकू कूह इकू
Break with (a person)	लिं कूह कूहै सू ह
Burdened with (work etc.)	'है ही कूह' 2ह
Busy with	कूवकूह कूह
Blush at (praise)	लिं कूहै प हू ह
Blush for (a fault)	लै कूह अत/पछ कूह
Benefit by	लिं कूहै कूह कूह
Believe in	कूह कूह कूह कूह कूह कूह
Benefit from	लिं कूहै कूह अतै हे कूह
C	
Callous to	ल'क 0 सा कूह
Candidate for	ह 'कूह कूह कूह
Capacity for	ज'है छहा कूह
Care for or about (something)	तै जिज्जडै ह 'सकूह कूह
(take) Care of child etc.	एवूह कूह ह
Careful about	कूह कूह कूह कूह कूह
Cautious of	लिं कूहै हा कूह

Certain of	विदुः कश्चिद् । क्व
Characteristic of	जतमन्त्रकृत्-छ
Charge of	सकं क्व क्व
Charge with (responsibility, blame etc.)	जतमन्त्रकृत्-गपह) क्व ह
Cheat a person of money etc.	व्यत घै लं क्व cheat कै क्व Preposition । अ अू घहुरूं जहै लं क्व cheat लं क्व of अू क्व
Cling to (a seat, job or place)	लिक्क ह
Command on (language)	'स) 2। क्व
Common to	चहै । क्व
Comparable to	जघञ्च ह क्व
Comparison with	लिक्क ह
Compassion for	लं क्व । इइज
Compatible with	लवु डै स । क्व
Compensation for	लभस' खल्लमह
Compete with (a person/etc.)	लिं क्व दहै स ह
Competent for a job.	क' हि । क्व
Complain against (someone)	उव्यत घल' लक्कं झ क्वै क्व' स ह
Complain of (something)	उं जह' लक्कं झ क्वै क्व' स ह
Complain to (a person)	' क्वै क्व' स ह (Complain (verb)) लं क्व 'to' ह 'बल्ल । क्वहुरू
Complaint with	(Complaint (Noun)) लं क्व 'with' ह 'बल्ल
Comply with (rules, wishes etc.)	लवु ईसं अू क्व' ह चू ईस' स ह
Composed of	लिं हा क्व
Concede to (a request)	तू क्व' ह अू क्व
Concession to	' क्वस' क्व
Condemned to	चक्क घ तउक्क' क्व) क्व इलह
Conducive to (health)	अहैह क्व क्व
Confer honour on (a person)	' क्व' ह लिल क्वह ह
Confidence in a person	क' क्व क्व क्व क्व
Confident of	विदुः कश्चिद् । क्व
Confined to	' क्व जिं घ । क्व
Conformity with/to	चू ड' घह । क्व
Congenial to	' लवु डै स । क्व
Conscious of	लिक्क क्व क्व क्व ' क्व क्व
Consent to (a proposal)	' जक्क क्व क्व इलह
Consistent with	च (अद्वै हि
Contempt for	' लं क्व चिं ह । क्व
Content with	लिं क्व । क्व
Contrary to	' लक्क' स

Preposition

Conversant with	लिखित 'क
Convicted of	'ह इच्छा
Convinced of	लिखित द्रुत त्प
Convulsed with	लिखित पृह
Copy from a book.	लिखित द्रुत 'अ' सृह
Copy of something.	'ह 'कत्पत' । हृह
Count on something.	'सती हृह सृ ह
Covetous of	'ह चती हृह हृह
Craving for	'ह अहृह हृह । हृह
Cure for	'ह अहृह । हृह
Cured of (disease)	उतं हृह लिखित 'जै । हृह
Compensate for (loss etc.)	'ज। हृह 'कदै सृह
Cure of (a disease)	लिखित 'डह । हृह
Cure for (treatment)	'ह अहृह
Compete with (person)	लिखित 'है सृह
Cling to (something/someone)	लिखित 'स सृह
Cordone off	। स घसं कलि हृह स लिखित 'है वह पृह
Commit to (a promise, pledge, sentence)	'ल' क कृ 'ज्ञ । हृह
Confide in (a person)	'हृह सृह
Consist in	'क हृह
Consist of	लिखित 'हा हृह
Commence with	लिखित 'हृह
Clamour for	'ल' हृह प हृह सृह लिखित 'है सृह
Clamour against	'हृह सृह
Cause for	'है हृह
Cause of	'हृह हृह
Condole with (a person)	'लिखित 'हृह सृह
Count on	'सती हृह
Charge of (noun)	उतं 'जै 'हृह 'हृह
Charge with (verb)	उतं 'जै 'हृह 'हृह 'हृह
Cope with	'हृह 'हृह 'हृह
Cash in on	'हृह 'हृह
Contribute to	'लिखित 'हृह
Commence (On a day, at time, in a month)	'हृह । हृह
Concern for	'हृह सृह
Concerned with	'लिखित 'हृह
Congratulate on	'स 'हृह
D	
Deaf to	'ल' क 'हृह

Deal in (a commodity)	कवहँसै सूह
Deal with (a subject or person)	लिाँ ह
Defective in	कषडँ शह्ना हूह
Defend from or against danger.	लिं वृह
Deficient in	जै जा हूह
Delight in	ककल्लज हूह
Delighted with	लि कल्लहा हूह
Deliverance from	लि है क्क हूह
Deluged with	लि सं क्सा हूह
Depend on or upon something.	सती क्सा सूह
Deprive of (advantage, right etc.)	लि क्क घा हूह
Derogatory to	लँ क चँ हू पँ । हूह
Descent from	ह क्कल्ल । हूह
Desire for	हँ ब३ हा हूह
Desirous of	ह चती क्कल्लहा हूह
Destitute of	लि क्क घा हूह
Detrimental to	। हूँ है । हूह
Devoid of (certain quality)	लि क्क घ
Devoted to	हँ लँ तँ द । हूह
Die for (a cause)	लँ क्क सूह
Die from (reason like thirst/ hunger etc.)	हँ क्क लँ सूह
Die of (some disease.)	तँ क्क लँ सूह
Differ from a thing.	लि चअू । हूह
Differ on a point.	सँ उँ इँ क्क चअू ' घ सूह ह
Differ with a person.	लि क्क वत घल चअू ' घ । हूह
Different from	लि चअू
Diffident of	कसा वतै वव (
Diligent in	कँ लू घजा हूह
Disastrous to	लँ क्क इँ क्कल्ल ' शह्ना
Disgrace to	लँ क्क अ७प हूँ
Disgusted with	लि क्क / झा हूह
Displeased with	लि क्क कल्लहा हूह
Distinguish between two things.	लँ क्क चकसै सूह
Distinguish one thing from another.	हँ हँ इँ क्क लँ क्कल्ल ' घ हूह
Divide into shares, parts.	कँ क्क ह
Doubt of	ककल्लहा हूह
Drenched with	लि सं क्सा हूह
Due to	लँ क्क हूह
Duty to (parents etc.)	लँ क्क ' घल्ल । हूह

Preposition

Dwell in (a house etc.)	सूहा वरुणै सूहा
Disappoint of (hopes)	लिनु सूहाहूह
Despair of (hopes)	लिनु सूहाहूह
Dabble in/at (art, politics etc.)	सागै हतुअवखंजअलह
Destined for (some future)	लभस तूवघाहूह
Disgrace on (family etc.)	लभसै अैव
Dispense with	लिहै हह 'हूह
Dispense	हूह हउै हूहPrep' ह'बूहूहूह ।अ
Dispose of	ल इलहूहलहूह
Disposed to	ल'क पैडकाहूह
Decamp with (cash etc.)	व'ध ।हूहपहूहखीहूह प'हूह
Disgust with (a person, life)	लि'सूह
Disgust at (an act)	उैतै जिहै ह'द्वद्वूह हूह लि'सूह
Discriminate against	लिहूहवहूह हूहै सूह
Discriminate between	लंजौहूहै हूहै सूह
Disappoint of	तूह सूहाहूह
Dabble in (art/politics etc)	।गै हतुअवखंजअलह
Dwell on/upon	'सतुअवखं' लिभहूहूह हूह

*****E*****

Eligible for (appointment/ election etc.)	लभस ।हूह
Enamoured of	लि'साध ।हूह
Endowed with	लिभसि'ध'श ।हूह
Enmity to	लिहूहई जाहूह
Enquire into (a matter)	तै जिहै ह'अलं साहूह 'जू' सूह
Enquire of (a person)	लिउवत घल 'उ'छ' सूह
Entitled to	ह'चतै हूह 'हूह ।हूह' लभसै ।हूह
Entrust a person with a responsibility, work etc. ...	है हूहूह
Enveloped in	लि'हूह हाहूह
Envious of	लि'नवह सूहूह
Equal to	लं स'साहूह
Escape from	लि'व तू' अूह
Essential to (health, etc.)	प'साहूह
Exception to	च'कहूह ।हूह
Exemption from	लि'हूह 'हूह ।हूह
Experience of	ह'चू हूहूह सूहूह
Experienced in	सावू हूहूह सूहूह
Embark on (venture)	तै जिहै ह' साधू प'हूह
Enter (place)	तै जिहैPrep' ह'बूहूहूह ।अ
Enter into (alliance, agreement)	सूहै अ ।हूह उ' प'हूहूह 'वहूह' सा

Enrage at (a thing, an act)	उतै जि० ज० दू० कू लिलू ख हा कूह
Enrage with (a person)	उतै जि० व० त० छ० लिलू ख हा कूह
Enlarge upon/on	व० दू० है० ।० ह० व० ह० क० ह० ह०
Enamoured with (a person)	ल० त० ।० कू० च० व० तै० कू०

F

Failed in	क० च० ।० क० म० ।० कू० ह०
Failure of	क० च० ।० क० म० ह०
Faithful to	ल० त० क० क० कू० ह० ह०
False to (promise)	उ० क० ह० लै० कू० प० श० ह०
Familiar to	ल० ल० च० कू० ह० ।० कू० ह०
Familiar with (a subject)	उतै जि० त० क० क० ल० ल० ल० च० कू० ह० ।० कू० ह०
Famous for (something)	उतै जि० जै० ह० कू० ।० व० ज्ञ० ।० कू० ह०
Fatal to (life/ future prospects etc.)	द० कू० है० ।० कू० ह०
Fatigued with	ल० ल० है० कू० ह० ।० कू० ह०
Favourable to	ल० व० ड० स० ।० कू० ह०
Fearful of	ल० ल० स० ह०
Fertile in	क० से० ।० प० ह० ।० कू० ह०
Fond of	।० कू० ह० ।० कू० ह०
Fondness for	।० कू० ह०
Foreign to	ल० ल० च० प० ह० ।० कू० ह०
Fought against	ल० ल० क० ह० ।० कू० ह०
Free from (worries)	उ० क० त० क० ह० ल० ल० ड० ह० ।० कू० ह०
Free of cost.	त० कू० है० ज० ह० ल०
Full of	ल० ल० कू० ह० ।० कू० ह०
False of (heart)	ल० ल० श० ह०
Fascinated by (a thing)	तै० जि० ज० क० ल० ल० कू० ह०
Fascinated with (a person)	तै० जि० व० त० छ० ल० ल० कू० ह०
Fly into (anger)	च० व० है० लू० ख० ल० क० च० ह० ह०
Feed on (live on)	।० स० त० कू० ह० स० ह०
For lack of	।० ड० उ० ।० क० लै० कू० ह०
For short of	।० ड० उ० ।० क० लै० कू० ह०
For want of	।० ड० उ० ।० क० लै० कू० ह०

G

Get at (the truth)	उ० व० ल० है० ।० कू० ह०
Get on (with a person)	ल० ल० च० कू० ह० ह० कू० ह० ।० कू० ह०
Get out of (gate etc.)	ल० ल० कू० ह० स० प० ह० ह०
Get over (the difficulty)	उ० त० कू० है० कू० ल० स० ह०
Gifted with	ल० ल० कू० ह० स० द० कू० जा० कू० ह०

Preposition

Good at (English/singing etc.)	सच ठ ह
Grateful to a person.	ल'क धधअ हूह
Greedy of (wealth etc.)	हअलभजा हूह
Guilty of (an offence)	हइहूहना हूह
Grieve for (a person)	तै जिउव्रत छल हँ हँ हूह
Grieve over (a thing)	तै जिउव्रत आ लँ हँ हँ हूह
Grieve at (an event)	तै जिउव्रत हँ हँ हँ हूह
Guard against (mistakes, temptations)	अधुआइहूह लिलेन स ह
Guard from (a danger, a thing etc.)	तै जिउहसूह आ लिलेन हूह
Glance at (someone etc.)	'स रै पस) हूह
Glance through (letter etc.)	'/2ह
Good for (nothing)	तै जिजै हँ हँ हँ

*****H*****

Hatred of or for something	ल'क 'रूह हूह
Heedless of	लिगलिह हूह
Heir to (the throne).	हँ हँ हँ हूह
Honest in	कौं दूह इहूह
Hope for (good or success etc.)	जचहूह स हूह
Hopeful of (some result)	ल'क चहूह हूह
Hostile to	लि'क चहूह हूह
Hurtful to	ल'क हँ हँ हँ हूह
Hear from (a person)	लि'क हँ हँ हँ हूह
Hear of (something)	लँ हँ हँ हँ हूह
Hear by (post, communication)	ध हँ हँ हँ हँ हूह
Hard by	पइज
Hard up	धूकजा हूह
Hanker after	ल'क लँ)2ह
Healed of (a disease)	तै जै हँ हँ हँ हूह

*****I*****

Ignorant of	लि'क तेह हूह
Ill with	लि'क हँ
Immaterial to	ल'क हँ हँ हूह
Impertinent to	ल'क हँ हँ हूह
Impervious to	ल'क हँ हँ हूह
Implicated in	कौं कौं हँ हँ हँ हूह
Inclined to	ल'क हँ हँ हूह
Indebted to	ल'क धधध हूह
Indifference / indifferent to	ल'क इहँ जइ इहँ जइ हूह
Indigenous to	हँ स त कर्ह जा हूह

English – from Plinth to Paramount

Indispensable to	लभस च'त्स ह्यदा हूह
Indulge in	कसभए I हूह
Infatuated with	लिचहै तह I हूह
Infected with	लिछ I हूह
Inference from	लिनु नै ह
Inferior to (something or somebody)	लिहहं (quality) कल हूह
Infested with	लिछ उँ ह'क्राचतै शिवहँ क
Informed of	किछ
Inimical to	हत्ससैनज
Injurious to	लभस I हूँ तै I हूह
Innocent of	लिहहँ ड
Inquired of	ह'डछ' सृ ह
Insensible to	लं क विह I ज
Insist on	'स प हस इलह
Inspired with	लिं त
Interested in	कह अर खं ज
Interfere in a matter.	कह छ ह इलह
Intimacy with	लिहहू न(ह)
Intimate with	लिहहू न I हूह
Introduce to	तै जिजिलं त व' स ह
Inured to	'कससैनजा हूह
Invitation to	ह चहँ क ह
Invite to	'स चहँ क ह' सृ ह
Involved in	कससै अ
Irrelevant to	लभस च'ई कूँ
Irrespective of	ह एवह वससै तै र तं ह
Impress with (a thing)	लिं तिसस I हूह
Impress upon (a person)	'स 3 हँ द्व' तिस 3 हूँ ह
Inquire for/about (a thing)	तै जिज' जा' लं हसै क' डछ' सृ ह
Inquire after (welfare)	ह' अर ह' ड ह
Inquire of (ask a person)	तै जिज' वत छ' लिं डछ' सृ ह
Inquired into (investigate)	पछ') ह' सृ ह
Interfere in (a thing)	(हू च) ह ह
Interfere with (course of justice etc.)	च) हू) हू ह
Influenced with (a person)	लिं तिसस I हूह
Influence over (the people)	'स' तिस उँ तै जिज' वत छ' ह
Influence of something on someone	तै जिज' जा' ह' तिस तै जिज' स
Intrude into (room)	तं हँ पस छ चस च ह ह
Intrude on (privacy)	Privacy' क ह छ इलह
Incensed at (thing)	खँ हा हूह

Preposition

Indignant at (thing)	लिँ न(। हूह
Insight into (reality, situation)	कवभसहत्त(
Impress (with a thing)	'त्तिस्र' सृ ह
Invest with (authority)	'ल' हूह
Influence on (a thing)	'त्तिस्र' वचि स
Irritated at (thing)	त् / 2पह हूह ह
Irritated against (person)	त् / 2पह हूह ह

*****J*****

Jealous of (a person)	लिँ ववहा हूह
Junior to (a person)	लिँ तृ न । हूह
Judge of (things)	स्र इल्ह
Judge by	चैह ह पृह ह
Jump to (conclusion)	घस्र तृ नै न्क'स' । हू ह
Jump at (an offer)	' 3 अ ') 2 ह
Jeer at (a thing)	' ह' पृह ') हू ह
Jest at (a thing)	' ह' पृह ') हू ह

*****K*****

Key to	' जै हूज
Kind to (a person)	' ल'त् इवहभड हूह
Knock at (the gate)	हू' हू' हू ह
Known to	Passive voice ' क्क'known' ल'त्त' 'to' ह ' वृत्त । हूह । रु
Known by	' लै हू ह पृह ह पृह ह । हू
Known for (a quality)	' ल'त्त' पृह ह पृह ह । हू
Knock at (the door)	हू' हू' हू ह उचू स'knock' verb । हू हू
Knock on	हू' हू' हू (उचू स'knock' noun । हू हू

*****L*****

Lame of (a leg)	लि'भू' हू
Laugh at (a person or thing)	'सा छि ह
Lax in	' क'त्त'त्त'त्त' । हूह
Lean against	'सउ'ल' अू है स्र पृडू ह
Leniency to	' ल'त् ' ज
Liabile to	' ल'त् ' हू'त्त'त्त' ज
Liabile to (punishment)	उपि है स्र । इत्त' । हूह
Liking for	' ज'त् हू
Limited to	' क'त्त'त्त' हू
Listen to	' हू'त्त'त्त' लि'त्'डू ह
Live by (hard labour)	' लू हू' सपृज ह

Live on (a meagre income/ food).	'सउ भिहूँ ल पजूह/ 'सतू वरूँ सृ ह
Live within (means etc).	(भिहूँ, वरूँ लवइसपजूह
Look after	षवह्न सृह ह
Look at something.	तै जिठ जहै लसं क्रइहू ह
Look for	षह्नु ह
Look into	पह्न') शह्न' सृ ह
Lost to (one's opponent)	। ह्न पहू ह
Loyal to	' लं कं वरूँ ह्न
Laugh with (others)	' लं हहा छि ह
Laugh at	'सा छि ह
Lean on (someone)	'सतू तीह्नै सृ ह
Lean to	' लसं क्रपैड ह्न। हू ह
Live in (region, area, country)	सृ हउपं) शउहूँ हे गअहना ह्न
Live at (indicate the place)	सृ हउपं 3 ह्न। हूँ हे गअहना ह्न
Live by (livelihood, manner)	उचह्न जकै हक सन्नतसन्नल' लवृ हिनसपजूह
Live off (source)	उषह्न 'सपजूह
Liabile for	' हतर्ष ह्न। हू ह
Liabile to (punishment)	' हाँ इह्न। हू ह
Lacking in	' ड उँ ' ज
Likeness to	ि हू ह
Limit to	ि जी ष। हूँ वरूँ ल हू ह
M	
Mad after/about/for/on (a thing or subject)	' लभस 'हू अ। हू ह
Mad with anger.	' लं लं हू अ। हू ह
Malice against a person.	' तै जिठ वत ष' लं क इह्न ह। हू ह
Match for	' जं संह सन
Material to /Immaterial to	' लभस '। क सृहूँ । वजू । हू ह
Menace to	' लभस 'ि खह्न हूँ है
Motive for	' ह' हू ह
Muse upon a subject.	'सत्तू ह्नै सृ ह
Move to (tears)	सन्न')2ह
Move with (pity)	उइवहं ल तं ह्न पहू ह
Married to (a woman)	लिसन्न उपं 'डन्ह खह्न। लै सन्न
Married with (a man)	लिसन्न उपं खह्न 'डन्ह। लै सन्न
Mix with (a thing)	तै अृ ह
Mock at (a thing)	' ह' पहेँ ') हू ह
Meditate on (past act)	'ीह्नै ह्नै जद्वृ ह 'सत्तू ह्नै सृ ह
Meditate (future act)	'ीह्नव्नै ह्नै जद्वृ ह 'सत्तू ह्नै सृ ह

Preposition

Menace **to** लक्ष्मण षट्सहस्रं वि खडा कुरु

*****N*****

Natural **to** लक्ष्मण खनी कुरु

Necessary **to** लक्ष्मण पं स

Need **for** ज पं स

Negligent /neglectful **of** one's duty. लं क अहं सन्न । कुरु

Neglectful **of** (a person, work, a thing) लिभहं सन्न

Negligent **in** (duty) कअहं सन्न । कुरु

Neglectful **of** (a person, working a thing) इर्वि ज । कुरु

Need **of** वं स कुरु स । कुरु

*****O*****

Obedience **to** लं क 'क्रहं सन्न

Obedient **to** a person. ह चहं ह सना कुरु

Objected **to** लक्ष्मण कचहं त है स ह

Objection **to** ह तससनादुःखस्य

Obliged **by** or **to** a person. विद्धि लं क धधुअ कुरु

Obstruction **to** लक्ष्मण कुरु

Offensive **to** लक्ष्मण च ह पृ

Opportunity **for** लक्ष्मण चकसि

Opposite **to** लक्ष्मण ज

Originate **in** से , थ । कुरु

Overwhelmed **with** (joy) लिचते वै स । कुरु

Originate **in** (place as a source) से , थ । कुरु

Originate **with** (a person) हती अजं ससिद्धि ह

Occupied **in** (doing a thing) उ है लं स लं कवख

Occupied **with** (a thing) उ है लं है लं कवख

Operate **on/upon** (leg etc.) ह चहं सन्न स ह

Oblivious **of** लिं स ह स

Offend **at** (thing) उ है स ह लिच 'रिय

Offend **with** (person) उवत घल लिच 'रिय

Overwhelm **with** (feelings) उी कुरु कुरु लिं स प ह ह

Overwhelm **by** (a book etc.) उतै घं लं लिं कुरु । कुरु

*****p*****

Painful **to** लक्ष्मण न(इहै)

Part **from** (a person) लिं सवत घल पइहा कुरु

Parted **with** (something) लिं सवत घल चअ । कुरु

Partial to	ल'त '1ह'र'रुह
Passion for	लभरु च,वय अू क
Peculiar to	तू प' ह
Penetrate into something.....	क'ि हू ह
Pertinent to	'बू तू
Pity for	लभरु र्धरु कूवह
Pledged to	ह रूह' मू अूलह
Popular with	लं ज 'र'इ
Postscript to	ह 'अरुह
Pray to God for something.....	ीहू कूह' ह'र'रुह है मू हउतै जिउ जइ लभरुल
Precaution against (disease).....	उत' हरु लिलं कू सू ह
Predilection for	ल'त रूड क
Preface to	ह 'रु कू ह
Prefer to	ल'अू ह /वह'र'ि बू सू ह
Preferable to	लिउ कू स
Prejudicial to	ल'त 'रु कू ज
Prepared for	ज'रु कू सू ह
Preside over	ज'रु कू सू ह
Pretext for	ल' हू ल
Prevent from (doing an act.).....	लिं वू ह'रु सैनु ह
Prior to	लिं अल
Productive of	ह 'रु कू इ
Proficient in	'सै इरु
Profit by	लिभरु ह'रु कू
Profitable to	लभरु अरु कू
Prone to	ल'त 'रु कू ड क
Proof of	ह'ि इ
Proud of	लभरु ह'रु कू सू वद
Provide with	'अ:' सू ह
Partiality for (a thing).....	'र'ि कू
Partiality to (a person).....	ल' ह' कू
Perish by (famine, sword).....	र' कू कू प'ह ह
Perish with (hunger).....	लिउ कू लिलं कू सू ह
Point at	च'रु अू ह ह
Point to	ग'रु सू ह
Preside at (a party).....	ह' इव च'रु कू
Preside over (meeting, president).....	ह'रु कू सू ह
Provided against (adversity).....	'अ:' सू हउ'कै स'र'ि व' लभरुल
Provided for (family etc.).....	लभरु 'अ:' सू ह
Pine for	ह'रु कू सू ह

Preposition

Pine away	उत्तर दिशि सपृह
Play at (cards)	उपलक्ष्ये पठ्म ह
Play upon (a musical instrument)	उपलक्ष्ये वयस्त्रं पृह
Partake of (food)	'सर्व' ह त ख ह अल्लह
Prey on	उत्तर है सृ ह
Passion for	उत्तर अल्लहि हा हूह
Feel(Pity) for (noun)	इव है सृ ह
Take(Pity) on (noun)	इव है सृ ह
Pity (verb)	Pity चू सverb। रूप है। Prep है 'बून्। अज हूह
Pride on (verb)	'सू कसै सृ ह
Pride in (noun)	'सू कदा हूह
Prompt in	'स उत्तर क्रज्जह
Prevail against (a thing, face)	हिं है सृ ह क पञ्च ह
Prevail on/upon (a person, to compel)	'है हूह पं सै सृ ह्मत्स इल्लह
Popular for (a good quality)	'चि ज्ञ क औलतं च। हूह
Popular with (the people)	'लं ज औलतं च

*****Q*****

Quarrel over (some affair)	तै जिं जलं सअ) 2ह
Quarrel with (some person)	लिभ) 2ह
Quest for (knowledge)	उध ह लै ज अल्लहि हा हूह
Quick at (a thing)	'सं क्रज्जह
Quick in (doing a thing)	उ है लै सृ लं सं क्रज्जह

*****R*****

Rebel against (government , customs etc.)	'हत्तस्सै सृ ह
Recovered from	लिं सृ ह
Reduced to	द्वै सा हूह
Reference to	'लं ज्ञी हं स
Refrain from (an act)	लिं वृ ह्म स सै सृ ह
Regard for	'लं त्ति हिं ह। हूह
Regardless of	'लं स क्रतं ह एव ह त्स
Rejoice at (success)	उत्तर ह ह
Related to	लिं वत्तं
Relations with	लिं वत्तं
Relevant to	'लभस 'है कू
Remorse for	'ह 'ज्ज ह'। हूह
Remarkable for	'लभस तत्तत्तं
Remiss in	'सं ह
Replete with	लिं ह्म ह्म सै सृ ह
Reply to	'ह प कं

Join Now

Click Here



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

Preposition

Repugnance to	লক্ষ্যে চ'তৈ স
Repugnant to	ল'ক চ'তৈ সাহুহ
Reputation for	লক্ষ্যে হ'তৈ সাহুহ হ'পহ হ
Resemblance to	হ'তৈ '
Respite from	লি'তৈ হ'চ
Responsible to	ল'ক ত'ধ' হুহ
Restricted to	ল'ক হ'চ
Result of	হ'তৈ হুহ
Revenge on (a person or anything)	হ'তৈ ই'হ অ'ল'হ
Revolt against (king, dictatorship, etc.)	ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ সূ হ
Revenge oneself (a person)	লি'তৈ ই'হ অ'ল'হ
Revenge for (noun) (an injury)	হ'তৈ ই'হ অ'ল'হ
Reconcile oneself to (a thing)	ত'হুহ হ'তৈ হুহ সূ হ
Reconcile with (a person)	লি
Reckon on/upon	'স'তৈ হুহ সূ হ
Remonstrate with (a person)	ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ সূ হ
Remiss in (duty)	'ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ
Reason with (a person)	হ'তৈ হুহ হ'তৈ হুহ সূ হ
Replace by	হ'তৈ হুহ হুহ হুহ
Repent of	'ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ সূ হ
Recourse to	'ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ

S

Sacred to	লক্ষ্যে 'ক
Sanguine of	ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ
Satiated with	লি'তৈ হুহ
Satisfied with	লি'তৈ হ'তৈ হুহ
Save from	লি'তৈ হুহ
Search for (something)	'ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ
Search into (a matter)	হ'তৈ হ'তৈ হ'তৈ হুহ
See into (a case)	ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ
Sensible of	লি'তৈ হ'তৈ
Sensitive to	ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ
Sentenced to (imprisonment/death/etc.)	লি'তৈ হ'তৈ হুহ
Sequel to (a film etc.)	হ'তৈ হ'তৈ হুহ
Short of (funds)	হ'তৈ হ'তৈ হুহ
Sick of	লি'তৈ হ'তৈ হুহ
Smiled on	'ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ
Sorry for	লক্ষ্যে চ'তৈ হুহ
Stick to (promise, etc.)	'ল'ক হ'তৈ হুহ

Preposition

Subject to (conditions etc.)	िज्ञद
Submission to	'ल' 'हच' जृह
Subsist on	'सतृ कृ
Succession to	'लघृ छ'
Suffering from	िलू छ । कृह
Sufficient for (a purpose)	'लभस' 'रषा कृह
Suit to (a purpose)	'लभस' 'व्रड । कृह
Suitable to	'लभस' 'व्रड
Superior to	लिं लभसा कृह
Supplement to	'हचृ डै
Sure of	'लं कृ चहसकृ
Surprised at	'सचहृ वदतै छ । कृह
Surrender to (a person)	ि 'दहै सृ ह
Susceptible to	'हू र हहस
Suspicious of	'ह'ि भसजा कृह
Sympathise with	लिं कृह हव्र छै सृ ह
Show off	हृहसहै सृ ह
Speak for (someone)	'ल' 'ह'ं कृ ह
Speak of (praise)	'ह'हसकृ सृ ह
Start on (journey)	उवहसकृ सृह सृ ह
Strive for	'जै कृहसहै सृ ह
Strive with	लिं कृह' है सृ ह
Side with (someone)	'ह' 'ह अृह
Search for (a thing)	हृहसृ ह
Seek (shelter)	'जै कृहसहै सृ ह
Seek after	'कृह । कृह
Suffer (loss)	ि ह उदहृ ह
Suffer from (disease)	ख । कृह उतं हसलि
Smile at	'ह' पहे) हृ ह
Smile on	'स' लस ह । कृह
Substitute for (for old object)	तै कृ ग'
Shoot at , Strike at , Hit at , Catch at (unsuccessful in attempt)	पं 'बर्हि चि' कृम । ह
Shoot, strike, hit, catch (successful in attempt)	पं 'बर्हि'ि' कृम । ह
Spark off	सृह सृ ह
Seek for	पञ्च लै ह 'चृ' सृ ह
Seething with (anger etc.)	डू खं लिल कृहहृ हृ अृ ह
Slow at	'जह
Scare of	ी कृहि हृ सृ हृ हृ ह

English – from Plinth to Paramount

Sentence to (death, etc.)	इत) ६ सृ ष्ट्) इल्ह
T	
Talk over (a matter)	तै जिं हे अलंसं ष्ट् सृ ह
Talk to someone	लिं ष्ट् सृ ह
Tantamount to	लं हुं ष्ट्
Taste for	हं सहा ष्ट्
Teeming with	लिं ष्ट् ष्ट्
Temperate in (one's behaviour)	कृष्ण
Temptation to	लभसं 'अतिष्ण
Think of	लं ष्ट् ष्ट् ह
Think over (a matter)	तै जिं हे अलंसं ष्ट् ह
Threaten with (revolver/bad consequences, etc.)	लिं ष्ट् ह
Tired of (bad person/continued sickness, etc.)	लिं ष्ट् । लभसं ष्ट् पृ ह
Tired with (hard labour)	उं सृ ष्ट् लिं ष्ट् पृ ह
Tolerant of	लं ष्ट् ष्ट्
Touched with	लिं ष्ट् ष्ट्
Trade in commodity	हं ष्ट् सृ ह
Trade with someone	लिं ष्ट् सृ ह
Traitor to	लं ष्ट् ष्ट्
Triumph over (enemy etc.)	'सत्तमव 'ष्ट् सृ ह
True to (one's word/one's soil)	हं ष्ट्
Trust in	कृष्ण ष्ट् सृ ह
Turn to a direction	लं ष्ट् ष्ट्
Trifle with	पं ष्ट् ष्ट्
Trespass on land	चूं ष्ट् ष्ट् 'ष्ट् सृ ह
Tresspass against (law)	हं गअष्ट् सृ ह
Treat of (a subject)	'ष्ट् ष्ट् ष्ट् हं ष्ट् तै ष्ट् ह
U	
Useful for	कृष्ण ष्ट् ष्ट्
Useful to (a person)	तै जिं ष्ट् लभसं अति ष्ट् ष्ट्
Usher in	'ष्ट् ष्ट् ष्ट् सृ ह
V	
Versed in	कृष्ण
Victory over (enemies etc.)	'सत्तमव 'ष्ट् सृ ह
Void of	लिं ष्ट्

Preposition

Vote for (a person)	’ वक्ता इलह
Vote on (resolution)	’ स वक्ता इलह
Vote to (power)	पञ्च ह
Vain of	’ ह दै त्रे । कूह
Vexed with (person)	उवत छल लि’ स कूह । कूह
Vexed at (a thing)	उकखल लि’ स कूह । कूह
Venture upon	पत्ता हे न ह ह

*****W*****

Wait for a person, etc.	’ ह यपत्ता स ह
Want of	’ जै ’ ज
Warn of (danger/bad consequences etc.)	’ जठ ककू जइलह
Weary of	’ लिहै ह
Wonder at	’ स चठ वेह । कूह
Worthy of (trust, etc.)	’ लभलै
Wait for (person, thing)	’ ह यपत्ता स ह
Weary of (a thing)	’ लिहै प ह ह
Warn against (fault, danger)	’ लि क ह ह स ह
Warn of (danger)	’ लि क ह ह स ह
Wish for (a thing)	’ जै ह ह स ह
Ward off (evils etc.)	’ क ह स स ह ह
Warn of	’ क ह स लि ह दै स ह
Wanting in	’ जै ’ जा कूह

*****Y*****

Yield to (force/ threat, etc.)	’ त्स ह प ह ह
Yearn for	’ जअत्ता हे स ह

*****Z*****

Zeal for (social reform etc.)	’ हि । कूह
--	------------

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) He took/ (b) leave of/ (c) four days/ (d) No error.
2. (a) Children/ should always/ (b) listen the advice of their elders/ (c) and well wishers./ (d) No error.
3. (a) He will not/ (b) listen/ (c) what you say./ (d) No error.
4. (a) Nobody denies/ (b) that my ideas/ (c) are different than yours./ (d) No error.
5. (a) It was I who was responsible of/ (b) making all the arrangements for the/ (c) successful completion of his studies./ (d) No error.
6. (a) She was in the courtyard/ (b) when the burglars/ (c) entered into her house./ (d) No error.
7. (a) Our teacher/ (b) emphasised on/ (c) the use of correct grammar./ (d) No error.
8. (a) On the time/ (b) of the opening ceremony of the theatre/ (c) a large crowd had assembled/ (d) No error.
9. (a) While they were returning/ (b) from school,/ (c) a stalker attacked on them with a knife./ (d) No error.
10. (a) The decline of his moral values/ (b) has caused a lot/ (c) of pain to his parents/ / (d) No error.
11. (a) Without thinking/ (b) for a moment he/ (c) entrusted me in all the responsibilities ./ (d) No error.
12. (a) Sudha fell in/ (b) the well and nobody / (c) tried to save him./ (d) No error.
13. (a) I / (b) prefer coffee/ (c) than tea/ (d) No error.
14. (a) Suresh is busy / (b) in his work/ (c) for his presentation/ (d) No error.
15. (a) While crossing the road/ (b) an old man was/ (c) run out by a bus/ (d) No error.
16. (a) Amphibians / (b) can live / (c) in water as well as land./ (d) No error.
17. (a) My mother is fond off/ (b) cooking different / (c) types of dishes/ (d) No error.
18. (a) Our teacher/ (b) cannot/ (c) control on the students./ (d) No error.
19. (a) The lawyer has been waiting/ (b) for the prisoner / (c) since two hours / (d) No error.
20. (a) Mr. Bacon has / (b) great affection to/ (c) his family./ (d) No error.
21. (a) Rekha has a great/ (b) enmity for her/ (c) brother's friend./ (d) No error.
22. (a) He threw the bucket/ (b) into the river/ (c) and returned home without any water./ (d) No error.
23. (a) There appears/ (b) to be very little/ (c) understanding among the two brothers / (d) No error.
24. (a) She was/ (b) angry on me because I/ (c) had not invited her to party./ (d) No error.
25. (a) He got a prestigious job though/ (b) he was not worthy/ (c) for it./ (d) No error.
26. (a) He described about/ (b) the incident/ (c) in a very interesting way./ (d) No error.
27. (a) My father/ (b) deals/ (c) with garments/ (d) No error.
28. (a) I cannot / (b) deal from/ (c) those unruly students/ (d) No error.
29. (a) Despite of / (b) working hard/ (c) he failed/ (d) No error.
30. (a) Ashok/ (b) married with/ (c) Rekha last month./ (d) No error.
31. (a) The earth's atmosphere/ (b) comprises of/ (c) three layers/ (d) No error.
32. (a) The court held/ (b) the local MLA responsible/ (c) for the loss or damage to any public property./ (d) No error.

Preposition

33. (a) He was debarred to attend/ (b) the monsoon session/ (c) of the Parliament./ (d) No error.
34. (a) We will have to await for/ (b) the result/ (c) as the managent is on strike./ (d) No error.
35. (a) He should refrain/ (b) to associate himself with any party/ (c) because people have faith in his integrity./ (d) No error.
36. (a) The songs of / (b) the old movies are/ (c) worthlistening to./ (d) No error.
37. (a) It should be obvious to you/ (b) that if you persist bothering him,/ (c) he will get angry with you/ (d) No error.
38. (a) I certainly/ (b) differ with you/ (c) in this matter (d) No error.
39. (a) He had a suspected fracture, / (b) so he was/ (c) admitted into the hospital/ (d) No error.
40. (a) If you put your / (b) heart to it,/ (c) you will be a winner/ (d) No error.
41. (a) He walked/ (b) ten miles/ (c) by foot/ (d) No error.
42. (a) He is good / (b) in mathematics/ (c) but his friend isn't./ (d) No error.
43. (a) Those who are in power/ (b) have to be sensitive of/ (c) the sufferings of the poor/ (d) No error.
44. (a) Which newspaper/ (b) do you/ (c) subscribe for?/ (d) No error.
45. (a) We thought that the train/ (b) would be late but/ (c) it arrived exactly in time./ (d) No error.
46. (a) Despite of repeated warnings, / (b) he touched a live electric wire,/ (c) and was electrocuted./ (d) No error.
47. (a) It is my pleasure / (b) to congratulate you for your success/ (c) in the Civil Services Examination/ (d) No error.
48. (a) I will avail/ (b) myself with/ (c) this golden opportunity/ (d) No error.
49. (a) It is half/ (b) past two/ (c) in my watch/ (d) No error.
50. (a) She can / (b) cope up with any difficult situation/ (c) as she is a braveheart./ (d) No error.
51. (a) Ravi/ (b) told to his friend/ (c) to buy a car./ (d) No error.
52. (a) He is/ (b) accused with/ (c) committing the murder./ (d) No error.
53. (a) The poet/ (b) described about/ (c) the spring season./ (d) No error.
54. (a) The atmosphere/ (b) comprises of/ (c) many inert gases also./ (d) No error.
55. (a) We disposed off / (b) our old furniture/ (c) before moving to Mumbai./ (d) No error.
56. (a) He was/ (b) bereft from / (c) all his possession./ (d) No error.
57. (a) He assented of/ (b) my proposal/ (c) as it was very attractive./ (d) No error.
58. (a) A large sign near/ (b) the entrance warns the visitors/ (c) to beware about bears./ (d) No error.
59. (a) The teacher was tense/ (b) when he entered/ (c) the class which comprised of/ (d) a hundred students.
60. (a) There is no rule/ (b) regarding the length of a precis/ (c) with relation to/ (d) that of the original passage.
61. (a) He/ (b) is suffering/ (c) with flu./ (d) No error.
62. (a) He wanted to go/ (b) to home/ (c) as he was sick./ (d) No error.

Answers with Explanation

1. (b); 'leave for four days' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
2. (b); 'listen' ल'ह' 'to' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
3. (b);
4. (c); 'different' ल'ह' 'from' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
5. (a); 'responsible' ल'ह' 'for' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
6. (c); 'entered' ल'ह' 'into' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
7. (b); 'emphasised' ल'ह' 'on' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
8. (a); 'On' ल'ह' 'at' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
9. (c); 'attack' ल'ह' 'on' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
10. (a); 'decline' ल'ह' 'in' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
11. (c); 'entrusted' ल'ह' 'with' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
12. (a); 'fell into' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
13. (c); 'than' ल'ह' 'to' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'Prefer' ल'ह' 'to' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
14. (b); busy ल'ह' 'with' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'in' ह
15. (c); 'run out' ल'ह' 'run over' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'Run over' ह चमत्कार खै डअहपह हु
16. (c); Land ल'ह' 'at' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
17. (a); Fond ल'ह' 'of' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'off' ह
18. (c); चू स 'Control' verb ल'ह' 'on' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
19. (c); 'Since' ल'ह' 'for' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'two hours' चकर्त' ह
20. (b); 'affection' ल'ह' 'for' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'to' ह
21. (b); 'enmity' ल'ह' 'towards' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'for' ह
22. (b); 'threw' ल'ह' 'in' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'into' ह
23. (c); 'among' ल'ह' 'between' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
24. (b); 'angry' ल'ह' 'with' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'at' ह 'angry with someone.'
ह 'angry at something.'
25. (c); 'worthy' ल'ह' 'of' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'for' ह
26. (a); 'describe' ल'ह' 'preposition' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
27. (c); चू स 'deal' ह चमत्कार खै डअहपह हु 'deal' ल'ह' 'in' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
28. (b); चू स 'deal' ह चमत्कार खै डअहपह हु 'deal' ल'ह' 'with' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
29. (a); 'Despite' ल'ह' 'of' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
30. (c); 'with' ह
31. (b); 'Active Voice' ल'ह' 'Comprise' ल'ह' 'of' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
32. (c); 'Loss' ल'ह' 'of' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
33. (a); 'debarred from attending' ह 'बहुल' सुझ
34. (a); 'await for' ल'ह' 'wait for' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'to' ह
35. (b); 'Refrain' ल'ह' 'preposition' 'from' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'to' ह
36. (c); 'listen' ल'ह' 'to' ह 'बहुल' सुझ 'worth listening' ल'ह' 'to' ह

Preposition

37. (b); 'persist' लं ह 'in' ह 'बूली' सुझ
38. (b); 'differ' लं ह 'from' ह 'बूली' सुझ तै 'with' हु
39. (c); 'admitted to' ह 'बूली' सुझ
40. (b); 'put your heart into it' उं अू ह ह ि ज व र्ज न ि रू
'to' ह 'into' लं ह 'तत्त' सुझ
41. (c); 'on foot' ह 'बूली' सुझ तै ह च म्म रू ऋ
42. (b); 'Good' लं ह 'at' ह 'बूली' सुझ
43. (b); 'Sensitive' लं ह 'to' ह 'बूली' सुझ
44. (c); 'subscribe' लं ह 'to' ह 'बूली' सुझ
45. (c); 'On time' ह च म्म रू ज ि व 'सच' 'in time' ह च म्म रू व ि ल Exactly ह 'बूली' 'On time'
'ह' व ह 'व्रड' तै ग' ह स ह रू
46. (a); 'Despite' लं ह 'of' ह 'बूली' सुझ
47. (b); 'Congratulate' लं ह 'on' ह 'बूली' सुझ
48. (b); 'avail' लं ह 'of' ह 'बूली' सुझ 'Avail myself of this' ह 'बूली' सुझ
49. (c); 'in' लं ह 'by' ह 'बूली' सुझ
50. (b); 'Cope with' उ च म्म to handle लं ह 'बूली' सुझ
51. (b); 'told' लं ह 'tell' लं ह 'to' ह 'बूली' सुझ
52. (b); 'accused' लं ह 'of' ह 'बूली' सुझ तै 'with' हु
53. (b); 'described' लं ह 'about' ह 'बूली' सुझ
54. (b); चू स व व active voice लं ह 'comprise' लं ह 'of' ह 'बूली' सुझ
55. (a); 'disposed' लं ह 'of' ह 'बूली' सुझ तै 'off' हु
56. (b); 'bereft' लं ह 'of' ह 'बूली' सुझ
57. (a); 'assented' लं ह 'to' ह 'बूली' सुझ तै 'of' हु
58. (c); 'beware' लं ह 'of' ह 'बूली' सुझ तै व ह 'about' हु
59. (c); चू स व व active voice लं ह 'comprised' लं ह 'of' ह 'बूली' सुझ
60. (c); 'with relation to' ह 'in relation to' लं ह 'तत्त' सुझ
61. (c); 'with' ह 'from' लं ह 'suffer' लं ह 'from' ह 'बूली' सुझ
62. (b); 'to' (ह डु ल 'Get, arrive, reach, go, come' लं ह चू स 'home' ह 'बूली' सुझ तै लं ह 'preposition' लं ह च ह रू

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE PREPOSITION

1. He drove from Maharashtra _____ Karnataka without stopping to rest.
(a) is (b) to (c) into (d) towards.
2. Bill's fight _____ hunting put 26 professional shikar companies out of jobs.
(a) towards (b) for (c) over (d) against
3. The court has absolved him _____ all the charges leveled against him.
(a) off (b) with (c) in (d) of

4. you are welcome to partake _____ their light refreshment.
(a) in (b) for (c) at (d) of
5. We met a lot of people _____ our holidays.
(a) on (b) in (c) during (d) at
6. The firm has been dealing _____ luxury goods for more than two decades.
(a) in (b) with (c) out (d) on
7. Today students should be reconciled _____ the way things are changing.
(a) with (b) to (c) for (d) at
8. That week the dollar dropped _____ its lowest levels.
(a) to (b) at (c) into (d) by
9. He went _____ sea alone.
(a) in (b) to (c) into (d) on
10. Everyone in this world is accountable to God _____ his actions.
(a) actions (b) for (c) to (d) over
11. Speed is _____ essence in a project of this type.
(a) in (b) for (c) about (d) of
12. A wise man profits _____ the mistakes of others.
(a) through (b) from (c) with (d) by
13. Ram agreed _____ my proposal .
(a) with (b) for (c) on (d) to
14. He is addicted _____ smoking.
(a) to (b) with (c) on (d) for
15. He sat _____ the shade of a tree.
(a) under (b) into (c) in (d) on
16. There is something wonderful _____ him
(a) of (b) about (c) for (d) in side
17. When will you hand _____ your assignment?
(a) in (b) back (c) down (d) into
18. A new minister has taken _____ after the election.
(a) to (b) over (c) off (d) down
19. There is a bridge _____ the river.
(a) over (b) on (c) down (d) across
20. Please make yourself _____ home.
(a) with (b) at (c) in (d) on
21. The brave youth immediately jumped _____ the river to save the drowning child.
(a) in (b) into (c) inside (d) to
22. We can make no progress if we continue working _____ these conditions.
(a) into (b) with (c) under (d) for

Preposition

23. Keep your dog ____ the flower beds. It may damage the flowers.
(a) out (b) from (c) beside (d) off
24. _____ a moment she felt disappointed for no stockings hung from the fire place.
(a) just (b) for (c) at (d) since
25. We were completely taken ____ by the estate agent who turned out to be a crook.
(a) for (b) on (c) off (d) in
26. Dr. Sharma concluded his speech _____ explaining the importance of charity.
(a) by (b) with (c) at (d) in
27. Shivaji Maharaj fought _____ every kind of aggression.
(a) against (b) to (c) with (d) at
28. Don't depend _____ others; you must stand on your own feet.
(a) at (b) on (c) to (d) for
29. Our life promises a lot _____ pleasure and we must learn to enjoy it.
(a) with (b) for (c) of (d) at
30. He travelled all _____ the world when he was eighty years old.
(a) in (b) over (c) with (d) of
31. My father lives _____ Delhi
(a) in (b) at (c) inside (d) on
32. Madhav is good _____ English.
(a) in (b) at (c) on (d) with
33. Naina did not disclose the fact _____ her husband.
(a) to (b) before (c) from (d) on
34. The child did not approve _____ the father's plan.
(a) to (b) by (c) of (d) with
35. The tribes lived _____ customs different from the English had ever seen.
(a) on (b) by (c) off (d) with
36. The strike has been called _____ .
(a) of (b) at (c) off (d) by
37. We warned her _____ the danger
(a) from (b) about (c) against (d) of
38. We laughed _____ the affair.
(a) over (b) about (c) for (d) on
39. Put a blanket _____ the baby.
(a) over (b) about (c) at (d) on
40. Stay _____ your limits.
(a) within (b) in (c) at (d) on
41. She was happy to partake _____ the festivities.
(a) in (b) of (c) at (d) for

42. I can cope _____ any problem.
(a) up with (b) with (c) up (d) from
43. His manners _____ him.
(a) speak of (b) speak out (c) speak up (d) speak for
44. A thorough search of the aircraft was carried _____ in the airport.
(a) out (b) off (c) on (d) along
45. Discrimination _____ any form should be avoided.
(a) of (b) by (c) from (d) in
46. A large number of people have fallen victim _____ dengue fever.
(a) to (b) of (c) from (d) with
47. She scoffed _____ the idea of revolution.
(a) for (b) at (c) about (d) on
48. This work of art is worthy _____ praise.
(a) of (b) for (c) for (d) to
49. It is our duty to get _____ the truth.
(a) to (b) over (c) into (d) at
50. For a child, a blow _____ self-esteem is a terrible thing.
(a) of (b) with (c) to (d) on
51. He is a descendent _____ the Mughal royalty.
(a) of (b) from (c) in (d) for
52. Fate smiled _____ him in all his ventures.
(a) above (b) below (c) on (d) at
53. Don't put _____ until tomorrow what you can do today.
(a) up (b) of (c) on (d) off
54. The train is arriving _____ platform number 4.
(a) at (b) on (c) before (d) upon
55. The criminal was totally taken _____ when the police recognized him.
(a) aback (b) up (c) for (d) away
56. The examination will begin _____ Monday.
(a) from (b) in (c) at (d) on
57. You must apologise _____ him for this.
(a) with (b) to (c) of (d) for
58. She seems cursed _____ bad luck.
(a) by (b) with (c) for (d) on
59. He was brought _____ by his aunt as his mother had died when he was just a lad.
(a) up (b) put (c) off (d) with
60. As she became tired, errors began to creep _____ her work.
(a) with (b) into (c) off (d) up.

Preposition

61. Small pox has been eradicated _____ India.
(a) in (b) from (c) within (d) out of
62. I complimented him _____ his success.
(a) about (b) for (c) on (d) at

Answer Key

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (b)
11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (b)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (d) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (a)
41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (c)
51. (a) 52. (c) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (a) 56. (d) 57. (b) 58. (b) 59. (a) 60. (b)
61. (b) 62. (c)

Join Now

 **Click Here**

Telegram



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস
প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

 Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan

Join Now

 **Click Here**

WhatsApp

15

ADVERB

CHAPTER

ADVERB og 'kChgS tks&

(i) क क कर्ता (Verb)ह ककपैल्लिज्ज तील्लसेच

ये ल He works hard
verb Adv.

(ii) क के इासर्हा (Adjective) । ककपैल्लिज्ज तील्लसेच

ये ल He is very good.
Adv. Adj.

(iii) हक क कर्ता इासर्हा (Adverb) । ककपैल्लिज्ज तील्लसेच

ये ल She works very hard.
Adv. Adv.

(iv) क कPrepositionह ककपैल्लिज्ज तील्लसेच

ये ल The helicopter hovered exactly over his house.
Adv. Prep.

(v) क कConjunction । ककपैल्लिज्ज तील्लसे

ये ल He likes her simply because she has a clear conscience.
Adv. Conj.

(vi) क के ायत (Sentence) । ककपैल्लिज्ज तील्लसेच

ये ल Fortunately, no one was hurt.
Adv. Sentence

(vii) लल्लिज्ज Noun तर्ता Pronoun पर्ता इासर्हा सतिमपर्ता पाक्रे Adjectives प मिभेक ईहपड . सस Adverbs हुंनार्तामप आ Noun तर्ता Pronoun पर्ता इासर्हा तर्ता सतिमकक adverbsहसेमह Only, even, at last, almost;

Adverb

ये ल 1. **Only** I know the truth.
Adv. Pronoun

2. **Only** Rohit can help you.
Adv. Noun

ADVERB

1. Simple Adverb
2. Relative Adverb
3. Interrogative Adverb

1. SIMPLE ADVERB

➤ Simple Adverb I तटलतअर्त (time), ?जी (place), अुवता (number or frequency), सुः (manner), पत्र हा (reason), ँ क्रहा (degree), ? ली उजे री रस (affirmation or negation) I लजले हसकीतसेच

इसक I बके मसंथु

(a) Adverb of Manner

➤ Adverb of manner shows **how** सुः पै क्हा लहसूतहा लरि प री जीकीतसेच

ये ल He works **honestly**.

He walks **slowly**.

Remember: Adjectivesह तजू लरुख तAdverbsहकु I त मरिहः **ly** सतीतसें ही सःह**Adverbs of Manner** I सण तीतसेच

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Adverb</u>
Slow	Slowly
glad	gladly
Honest	Honestly.

कव्याय Miser, Niggard, Cowardहु तत**nouns** सेहकु I त**adjective forms** I तसः **adverb forms** :लू ता कवण क्हा नहजेतसेचरू nouns I त**adjective**, रू**adverb forms** र ही ह लहसेच

Noun	Adjective Form	Adverb Form
Coward	Cowardly	In a cowardly manner
Niggard	Niggardly	In a niggardly manner
Miser	Miserly	In a miserly manner
Scholar	Scholarly	In a scholarly manner

कव सगद खडस एके नकएखकु

- (1) He is miser. (×) (miser noun) हेसेर्क रिह miser हा ती सण त'अ'हा ली वलहा नस
He is a miser. (✓)
- (2) He is a miser man. (×) (man हा करूपैलतीलजिलता तम्, ह adjective 'miserly' हा ली वलहा नस
He is a miserly man. (✓)
- (3) He behaved miserly. (×) ('behaved' verb) हेसेकमकल करूपैलतीलजिलता तम्, ह adjective 'miserly'
सकजका ह adverb 'in a miserly manner' हा ली वलहा नस
He behaved in a miserly manner. (✓)

Remember:

1. उहपुलहु हसका ती व Form) : Adverb ले Adjective क नसही वलहसलय तीसैम Fast, straight, outright, direct, hard, late', 'high', 'safe', quiet समक ह adjective. उ adverb 'मिामभ

<u>Adverb</u>	<u>Adjective</u>
He works hard .	This is a hard task.
He wakes up early .	He came by an early flight.
Do not talk loud .	We should not speak in a loud tone.
Run fast .	He is a fast runner.
He waited long for me.	He went on a long journey.
Come near .	He is of my near relation.

2. क ईहा उह Adverbs । त' मिट' मुा लउ ज' । ज्ञ सतीलसै

(a) **Late** **Lately**
मै अम भन - ' (न भन

- ये लह 1. I haven't seen Akila **lately**.
- 2. He came **late** for the meeting.

(b) **Hard** **Hardly**
ब्रमी र्मि अम ब्रकप र्मि अम

- ये ल 1. She works hardly to make both ends meet. (×)
She works **hard** to make both ends meet. (✓)
- 2. He **hardly** does any work. (✓)

(c) **Free** **Freely**
ब्रमे र्मि ? ति र्मि अम

- ये ल 1. We can move about **freely** in India.
- 2. Rides are provided **free** in this water park.

> 'Loudly' and 'Aloud' adverbs हेसण कू हे उतः तैलहक **Aloud** । तै उतः हे-रि-मि उो र्ग रि प' यी **audible** भती नई हे **Loudly** हा तै उतः हे "with a lot of noise".

Adverb

(b) Adverb of Time

- Adverb of Time shows **when** अन्नतपै क्ता लहसूतता त्तअन्नत जित्तसेच
ये त्त I came **late**.
- अन्नत षपल्लतस्स तः छवहAdverbsहकूकू क करीहसेस
after, ago, early, late, now, then, soon, today, tomorrow लकच

(c) Adverb of Place

- Adverb of place shows **where** ज्गी पै हक्ता लहसूतता त्तज्गी जित्तसेच
ये त्त I could not find him **anywhere**.
- ज्गी षपल्लतस्स तः छवहAdverbहकूकू क करीहसेस
here, there, in, out, up, down, within above, below लकच

(d) Adverbs of Frequency or Number

- Adverb of Frequency or Number shows **how often** पीी स्र पै क्ता लहसूतता क**frequency**
डो ईणं जित्तसेच
ये त्त I can **never** do so.
She **seldom** goes there.
She **often** comes to meet me.
- **'Frequency'** त षपल्लतस्स तः छवहAdverbsहकूकू क करीहसेस
once, twice, thrice, always, never, seldom, often, frequently लकच

(e) Advers of Degree

- Adverb of degree shows **how much** ब्रहापै क्तजित्तसेहा लहपीी उ त्तर्प भ्वा ता पीी
प क्तं स ल
ये त्त The work is **almost** complete.
I am **quite** well.
- **'Degree'**हा त षपल्लतस्स तः छव Adverbsहकूकू क करीहसेस
very, much, more, too, quite, little, almost लकच

(f) Adverb of Reason

- Adverb of Reason shows **why** पत्र हापै क्तपत्र हाहजित्तसेच
ये त्त I could not come **because** I was not well.
I don't like him **since** he has cheated many people.
- **'Reason'** त षपल्लतस्स तः छव Adverbsहकूकू क करीहसेस
So, hence, therefore, on account of, consequently लकच

(g) 1. Adverbs of Affirmative ? त्र त्र त्र त्र

- ये त्त She will **truly** help you.
I will **surely** repay the loan.

➤ 'Affirmation' का अर्थ है 'सत्य'। Adverbs कहते हैं कि कब, कहाँ, कैसे

surely, certainly, truly आदि

2. Adverbs of Negation का अर्थ है 'नकार'।

यदि She did **not** reply to my letter.

I have **never** cheated anybody.

➤ 'Negation' का अर्थ है 'नकार'। Adverbs कहते हैं कि कब, कहाँ, कैसे

No, not, never आदि

2. RELATIVE ADVERBS

➤ **Relative Adverb** का अर्थ है 'सापेक्ष'। **Antecedent** का अर्थ है 'पूर्व'। Noun या Pronoun का अर्थ है 'नाम' या 'प्रतिपद'। **time, place, reason, manner** आदि। **When, Where, Why** आदि। **How** आदि।

यदि I don't know **where** he has gone.

He will come **when** I call him.

3. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

➤ Interrogative Adverbs का अर्थ है 'प्रश्नवाची'। **Why, when, where, how** आदि।

यदि **Why** are you surprised?

Where has she seen me?

Adverb: Comparison

➤ Adjectives का अर्थ है 'विशेषण'। Adverbs का अर्थ है 'सहायक विशेषण'। **Degree of Comparison** का अर्थ है 'तुलनात्मकता'।

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
(a)	Hard	harder	hardest
	Fast	faster	fastest
	Soon	sooner	soonest
	near	nearer	nearest
	early	earlier	earliest
(b)	Beautifully	more Beautifully	most beautifully
	Carefully	more carefully	most carefully
	Swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
	Slowly	more slowly	most slowly
	Wisely	more wisely	most wisely
(c)	Ill, Badly	worse	worst
	Forth	further	furthest
	Far	farther	farthest
	Late	later	latest, last
	Little	less	least
	Much	more	most
	Well	better	best

Adverb

POSITION OF ADVERBS

➤ Adverb हेरुहडअं इण् पमी प ब, बां यतीतसें हम् । त्वसह **modify** । न तसेककह Adverb ह त Position । तजण हककतयुलही तस्त्वकहा त उहसकजण हयतीतसेच

ये त Only she saw my dress.	पे मन् ढओमक क लेहू तू सका
She only saw my dress.	हपे मन् 'बाद' लेहा उहू सकक कत्त
She saw only my dress.	हपे मन् क्रमा dress, हक क लेहा कू सका
She saw my only dress.	ह प क्रती dress यतः त्ती ल हडक
She saw my dress only .	हपे मन् dress, ही (fi) हक्ता उह लेहू सका

1. 'यत' पमडुं क्रुम (At the beginning)

(i) **Interrogative Adverb** । ती क्तह हेरुह **sentences** पमडुं क्रुम : तसतीतसेच

ये त **When** are you returning home?

(ii) आ 'मि यत' पम **modify** । नू ता त्क ह Adverb हडुं क्रुमी कश हसतीतसेच

ये त **Surely**, I will take care of you.

(iii) **Emphasis** । त्क हँ त्क **Adverb** उं क्रुमि : ती कश हसतीतसेच

ये त **Off** she goes.

Here comes the prince.

2. 'मि यत' मप मरुज क्रुम (In the Middle)

(i) उह **Adverbs of Time (always, never, ever, often, seldom, sometimes)** क) । ह **Verbs** अं भन्मी कश हसतीतसेच गी प मितम **modify** । न तसेच

ये त She **never** comes here.

I **seldom** go there.

(ii) यजह **sentences** : त Auxiliary Verb तनकतसतह त **Adverb** । ती क्तह **Auxiliary Verb** लेह **Main Verb** । तजउ हः तसतीतसेच

ये त He will **never** come here.
H.V. M.V.

I have **seldom** gone there.
H.V. M.V.

(iii) Verb **'to be'** । ती क्तह **Main Verb** । क्नि सतह **Helping Verb** । क्नि स ह Adverb ह ती क्तह **Verb** पमसा' सकक क्तयतीतसेच

ये त She is **always** happy.
M.V.

I am **never** sad.
M.V.

He is always praised for his sweet voice.
H.V. M.V.

SEE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

- I. He comes often every Sunday. (Place 'often' before 'comes')
- II. He goes usually to shop every Sunday. (Place 'usually' before 'goes')
- III. He is always happy. (✓)

USE OF SOME ADVERBS

1. Very जिर्ा Much पर्मं क्लर्नं क्लुमड तर्. ंु अक्ली तर्िवे

(A) **Very** ि ली क्लह**Positive degree** ि त लक्लसतीलसेँ ह्ये क्लहvery good, very wise, very lucky, very honestहण क्लू ह**much** ि लक्ल**Comparative Degree** ि त लक्लहये क्लmuch better, much wiser, much luckier, much more honest etc.

क्लक्ल **very much + comparative degree** ि ली क्लहसतीलसेँ ह्ये क्लहVery much better, very much wiser, very much luckier etc.

(B) **Very** क्ल**much** ि ली क्लह**Superlative Degree** ि त लक्लह लक्लसतीलसेच

(a) The very best boy.
The+ very+ Sup.

(C) **Very** ि ली क्लह**Present Participle** ि ली सण लक्लसतीलसेँ ह्ये क्लहvery interesting, very daring, very confusing, very boring, very entertaining. हक ई ह**much** ि लक्ल**Past Participle** ि त लक्लहये क्ल much surprised, much grieved, much admired etc.

क्लक्ल **Very** ली क्लह**Past Participle** ली सण लक्लसतीलसेच ई ही चे = बार्ि **Past Participles** पर्मं भ्म**Very** ि ली क्लहसतीलसे

very tired, very dejected, very contented, very discontented, very pleased, very drunk, very limited, very delighted.

2. Quite ि लक्ल डक्लसेह **perfectly** तर् **completely** ू हातार्दं हाटं हाणर्ह लेहर ि ली क्लह **very** प । गः भ्ी भुहसतीलसेर्क ि ली

- (i) She is quite lovely. (×)
- (ii) You are quite handsome. (×)

ःकी क्लक्लक क्लक्ल र ि लुप

- (i) She is **very lovely**.
- (ii) You are **very handsome**.

3. Fairly जिर्ा Rather

(A) **Fairly** ि ली क्लह**Positive Degree** ि त लक्लहसतीलसेचये क्लहfairly wise, fairly good, etc.

➤ क ई ह**Rather** ि ली क्लह**Positive** ि लक्ल**Comparative Degree** ि त लक्लहसतीलसेँ ह्ये क्लहrather bad, rather difficult, rather worse, rather hotter, etc.

(B) **Fairly** ि लक्लह**too** ि ली क्लह ली भु] सतीलसेहयक ह**Rather** ि लक्लह**too** ि ली क्लह लक्लभार्ि भ्धये क्ल

- (i) fairly too goodहा सू लक्लण हक्लसेक्लण क्लू ं हrather too goodहा सू लक्लकस ण ह सक्लसेच

(C) **Fairly** ि लक्लह**Pleasant Adjectives** ि ली क्लहसतीलसेँ ह्ये क्ल

fairly wise, fairly beautiful, etc.

Adverb

> **Rather** । तजसह **unpleasant adjectives** । लँहये rather wicked, rather difficult, rather troublesome, rather dull etc. हक ईँ rather amusing, rather good, rather clever, rather pretty, rather beautifulहा ली वल्लहक वल्लयल्ल । त्तसेच

4. Too

(a) Too = । लँ उल्लसेह **also**

ये ल्ल I **too** was invited to tea.

(b) Too – । लँ उल्लसेह **more than required** उो इतपरि अँमउ ञप ण

> र । ली वल्लह **Unpleasant Adjectives** । त लल्लसतील्लसेहके ल्ल **too bad, too naughty, too wicked, too fat, too dull, etc.**

। त्तित्त too glad, to happy, to pleased, too healthyह ल्लह सू ल्लबण हल्लसेच

> I am too glad to meet youहा लँ उल्लसेह): हँ ते तकण नहरू लल्लयल्लसल्लहल्ल ल्लू सक्कसूतल्लउ ल्लु 4कर हल्लखव । ल्लपल्ल हा । हल्लखल्ल

ये ल्ल I am **very glad** to meet you.

(c) **Too to** । लँ लेल्लहल्लखल्ल ल्लू ००ह तजसह उल्ल हँ ल्लू ' लल्ल **Pleasant Adjective** । ली वल्लहँ ल्लसल्ल । लल्ल सेच

ये ल्ल (i) He is **too** intelligent **to** be cheated. (=He is so intelligent that he cannot be cheated.)

Too + Adjective

- 1. He is **too** tall. लल्लसहरू ल्लथक्खल्लण लल्लसेहकाल्ल ल्लू सक्कसूतल्लउ ल्लु ञ
- 2. She is **too** slim. लल्लसहरू ल्लथक्खल्लण की णि कसेहकाल्ल ल्लू सक्कसूतल्लउ ल्लु ञ
- 3. It is **too** cold. लल्लरू कँ कँ हल्लहल्लसेहकाल्ल ल्लू सक्कसूतल्लउ ल्लु ञ

Verb + Adjective

- 1. He is **very** tall. लल्लसहजसल्ल हण लल्लसेच
- 2. She is **very** slim. लल्लसहजसल्ल हल्लण की णि कसेच
- 3. It is **very** cold. लल्लसल्ल हल्लहल्लसेच

5. So

> **'So'** । ली वल्लह **'very'** । त (उल्लही नू सक्कसल्ल । लल्ल **'So'** । तजसह **'that'** । लु ल्लू **'Too'** । तजसह **'to'** । ली वल्ल क वल्लयलील्लसेच

- ये ल्ल 1. I am **so** happy (Incorrect)
- 2. I am **very** happy (Correct)
- 3. I am **so** happy **that** I am unable to control my feelings (Correct)

6. Enough

(A) **'Enough' adjective**, लल्ल **adverb** ल्लू लल्लसकी हः ल लल्ल नह । त्तसेक्य जह **enough'** adverb ल्ल लल्ल न त्तसेहल्लर । ली वल्लह **adjective** । तजसहसतील्लसेहक । तल्लु हक्की वल्लहल्लसल्ल **Adjective** । हाी : ल्लर । ली वल्लह **Noun** । हाी सण हल्लसतील्लसेहक । तल्लु वल्लहल्ली वल्लहल्लसल्ल ल्लसेच

> र । ली वल्लह **Noun** हाी सण हाी नल्लह **Adjective** हक्कल्ल **Adverb** हा तल्लनल्लहल्लसण बल्लवल्लयलील्लसेच

- ये ल्ल 1. She is wise **enough** to understand your intention.
- 2. He has enough **money** to buy this car. (Correct)

- **Enough** I ती सण तसः षत्तः **Adjective** क्तः **Adverb** I तः **Positive Degree** I ती क्तः हसतीत्सेच
 ये त्वा 1. (A) He is / (B) faster enough / (C) to defeat / (D) you. / (E) No Error.
 2. (A) He is bravest / (B) enough to be / (C) selected for / (D) the post of soldier. / (E) No Error.
- रूखः (i) हा तः Part (B) हः तः fastest I तः जणः तः fast हः क्तः रूखः (ii) हा तः Part (A) हः तः bravest I तः जणः तः brave I ती क्तः हसतीत्सेच
 I ती क्तः हसतीत्सेच हः **Positive Degree + enough** हा ती क्तः हसतीत्सेच

7. Yet

- **Yet** I ती क्तः हसतीत्सेच सः पः 'I' उक्तः **Interrogative** हः क्तः **Negative Sentence** हः क्तः verb हः तः जणः हः क्तः verb + object हा तः जणः हसतीत्सेच
 क्तः **Yet** हा ती क्तः हसतीत्सेच present perfect I तः -ve हः रूखः क्तः हसतीत्सेच हः क्तः Past Tense हः क्तः
 ये त्वा 1. The postman did not come yet. (×)
 2. The postman has not come yet. (✓)
 3. Didn't the postman come yet? (×)
 4. Hasn't the postman come yet? (✓)

SOME RULES

RULE 1

'Else' पः मसः 'but' पः मसः सः मः प्रः मु

- **'Rather', 'Other'** रूखः **otherwise** I तः जणः हः **'than'** I ती क्तः हा नः
 ये त्वा 1. I would rather die than beg.
 2. It is nothing else than sheer foolishness. (Use 'but' in place of 'than')
 3. Rahul had no other alternative but to work hard. (Use 'than' in place of 'but')
 4. Rohit has no one else to talk to except his wife. (Use 'but' in place of 'except')

RULE 2

- Adverbs **'Seldom, nowhere, never, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely'** I तः जणः पः मसः हसतीत्सेच इहः I तः सः मसः पः मसः 'अः मी पः मसः इहः' पः मसः अः मी I नः
 ये त्वा 1. I **rarely** went to meet nobody. (Use **'anybody'** in place of 'nobody')
 2. She **hardly** knows nothing about me. (Use **'anything'** in place of 'nothing')
 3. I **hardly** know somebody in the city. (Say **'anybody'** in place of 'somebody')

RULE 3

- Negative, पूः लः हये तः **not** रूखः **never** हा ती क्तः **'deny, forbid, Unless, Until, lest, too to** उः मः **'both'** I तः क्तः हा नः
 1. She denied that she had not done anything wrong. (Delete 'not')
 2. Both of us are not going there. (×)
 Neither of us is going there. (✓)
 3. Unless he will not come, I will not go. (×)
 Unless he comes, I will not go. (✓)

Adverb

RULE 4

- (A) Adverb 'as' । ली क्त्तहू ऊ त्त्कु ह्बक्त्तverbsहा त ल्त्तक क्त्तयत्त । लिसेच
'regard, describe, define, treat, view, know'.
- (B) Adverb 'as' । ली क्त्तहू ऊ त्त्कु ह्बक्त्तverbsहा त ल्त्ती । न्त्त
'name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose.' e.g.,
1. I **regard** him my brother. (Add 'as' after 'him')
 2. Biology has been **defined** the study of organism. (Add 'as' after 'defined')
 3. She is **considered** as the best student of my class. (Drop 'as' after 'considered')
 4. The teacher **called** him as stupid. (Drop 'as')
 5. The principal **appointed** him as lecturer. (Remove 'as')
 6. He **thinks** her as a fool. (Remove 'as')

RULE 5

- ँ ँयर्त्त क्त्तम'adverb' प'म्सा' 'Helping verb' प'र्त्त स'स' प'म्उर्त्त 'subject' पाठ
1. Seldom he comes to Delhi. (×)
Seldom does he come to Delhi. (✓)
 2. Never I'll go there. (×)
Never shall I go there. (✓)
 3. No sooner she reached the station than the train left. (×)
No sooner did she reach the station than the train left. (✓)
 4. Hardly she had reached the station when the train arrived. (×)
Hardly had she reached the station when the train arrived. (✓)
 5. So quickly she ran that she overtook her friends. (×)
So quickly did she run that she overtook her friends. (✓)
 6. His wife comes here and **so** does he.
 7. He doesn't know any one here and **neither** do I.

RULE 6

- (A) 'Too' and 'as well' । ली क्त्तह'Besides', in 'addition to', 'also' । हाी हः स' affirmative sentences : स' क्त्तयतीत्तसेक्'Also' प'र्त्त स'स' ँयर्त्त प'म्उर्त्त क्त्तमी भुहा नू ल्त्तउ ल्त्तु च
ये ल्त्त She found her bag and money **too/as well.**

RULE 7

- 'Seldom or never', 'seldom, if ever', 'little or nothing', 'little, if anything' । ली क्त्त
रुक्त्तवहः स' क्त्तयतीत्तसेही न्त्ती है 'seldom or ever' क्त्त 'little or anything' । सू ल्त्तवण हिस्त्तल्ल
ये ल्त्त He **seldom or never** goes to see movies.

RULE 8

- **Verbs of sensation (Taste, Smell, Feel, Appear, Seem, Sound, Look)** सः ल्त्ती ल्त्त
रक्त्तवह त्त्त हिस्त्तल्लसेक्' । त्त्तल्लह'adverb' स' स' adjective । ली क्त्तहा न्त्त

ये ल I look honest.
Verb of sensation Adjective

I work honestly.
ordinary verb adverb

I felt bad.
verb of sensation adj

I sing badly.
Ordinary verb Adv

➤ उहड ल Verbs गी पभाज adverbनी भु adjective पं सभहसतीहसेहस्तेसभह be, become, turn, get, grow, keep, make ले prove.

ये ल He got angry.
adj

RULE 9

➤ **Manly, masterly, slovenly, friendly, orderly, gentlemanly, sickly, weekly, monthly** Adjectives सेम्ह'ly'हः हं मिहसूलहा हस्व्यसह तसः हरइसह adverbहः लू ता कँ लहा न्हजेतिसेम

ये ल He behaved friendly. (×)

He behaved in a friendly manner. (✓)

SPOTTING THE ERROR

1. (a) A soldier is/ (b) taught never to/ (c) fight cowardly/ (d) No error.
2. (a) A man of fifty/ (b) cannot be called/ (c) as young./ (d) No error.
3. (a) He is being/ (b) very politely/ (c) for the reason best known to him. / (d) No error.
4. (a) He is enough tall/ (b) to be selected as Sub Inspector/ (c) in Delhi Police/ (d) No error.
5. (a) He is niggard/ (b) and saves each/ (c) and every paise/ (d) No error.
6. (a) I am full of energy/ (b) today because I / (c) soundly slept last night/ (d) No error.
7. (a) I did not know hardly/ (b) anyone in the college/ (c) and so I felt lonely all the time/ (d) No error.
8. (a) I have never seen/ (b) a coward man / (c) like Sohan/ (d) No error.
9. (a) I never remember/ (b) to have met a more intelligent/ (c) man in my life/ (d) No error.
10. (a) I refused to accompany him/ (b) because he was/ (c) so boring/ (d) No error.
11. (a) I refused to consider/ (b) him as an honest boy / (c) as he had cheated many

Adverb

- people/(d) No error.
12. (a) I see him often/(b) at the/(c) bus terminal/(d) No error.
 13. (a) Mangoes taste /(b) more sweetly than /(c) any other fruit of this world/(d) No error.
 14. (a) My father /(b) is very quicker than/(c) I at Chess/(d) No error.
 15. (a) Never in the history/(b) there has been/ (c) as shrewd a mentor as Chanakya/(d) No error.
 16. (a) Outright rejection/(b) of my plea /(c) disappointed me/(d) No error.
 17. (a) She did her job/ (b) as better as she/(c) could do/(d) No error.
 18. (a) She does her/(b) work good as she/(c) is a trained nurse/(d) No error.
 19. (a) She had barely/(b) nothing to wear/(c) when she came to me for help/(d) No error.
 20. (a) She is either/(b) dumb or deaf,/ (c) if not both/(d) No error.
 21. (a) She knows/(b) riding/ (c) a horse/(d) No error.
 22. (a) Great leaders tried / (b) to eradicate social evil practices/(c) with tooth and nail/(d) No error.
 23. (a) It rained/ (b)like cats and dogs/ (c)throughout the night./ (d) No error
 24. (a) The State Government/(b) appointed him as /(c) officer-in-charge/(d) No error.
 25. (a) The teacher asked/ (b) the students to/(c) talk loudly/(d) No error.
 26. (a) Though he was brave,/ (b) he could not face the ups and downs/(c) of life manly/(d) No error.
 27. (a) We must try /(b) to save our hardly /(c) earned money/(d) No error.
 28. (a) We seldom or ever/(b) go out these days /(c) because it is too hot now-a-days/(d) No error.
 29. (a) We should /(b) keep our belongings/(c) orderly/(d) No error.
 30. (a) Vijay could not scarcely conceal/ (b) his happiness /(c) at my resignation./ (d) No error.
 31. (a) When I read his biography,/(b) I hardly found something/(c)in his character that I could admire/(d) No error.
 32. (a) When she received the good news,/ (b) she ran straightly /(c) to call up her parents/(d) No error.
 33. (a) You always /(b) come lately/ (c) to class/(d) No error.
 34. (a) You have /(b) acted nobler than/(c) all of us/(d) No error.
 35. (a) You should have/(b) sufficiently collateral/(c) to pay back the loan d) No error.
 36. (a) Veena worked /(b)very hardly /(c)as she wanted to be a surgeon/(d) No error.
 37. (a) She sounded /(b)very sadly after /(c)the death of her pet/(d) No error.
 38. (a) Her speech was not clearly /(b)but we understood /(c)the underlying meaning/(d) No error

39. (a) All the pupils/ (b) stood up respectively/ (c) as the Guru entered the room./ (d) No error.

Answers with Explanation

1. (c); fight कर्मकृतसेहकम् । कर्कपैतृतीकृतadverbहर्जतीकृतसेकृत'cowardly' adjectiveहर्सेकृतं कृतadverb form 'in a cowardly manner'हा कृती कृतहा नकम्
2. (c); 'as'हसकृतकृत'call'। कृत कृत'as'हा कृती कृतहबणहिसेकृत
3. (c); 'politely'हा कृत(कृतही नह'polite'हा कृती कृतहा नकम्
4. (a); enoughहा कृती कृतह'adjective'हा कृतजसहसकीकृतसेकृतं कृतtallहा कृतजसह'enough'हा कृती कृतहा नकम्
5. (a); 'Niggard' nounहर्सेकृतं कृतniggardहा कृती सण कृतarticle 'a'हा कृती कृतहा नकम्
6. (c); Slept (verb)हा कृतजसह'soundly (adverb)हा कृती कृतहा नकम्
7. (a); Hardlyहु कृतनहा कृती कृतहु । कृत कृतु हा नकृतकृत हकृतलकृतसकृतं कृतः कृतु । कृतः । हर्सेकृतं I hardly knew anyone'हा कृती कृतहा नू कृत सकृतसकृतलकृत
8. (b); 'Man' nounहर्सेहकम् । कर्कपैतृतीकृतadjectiveहर्जतीकृतसेकृत'cowardly'हा कृती कृतह सकृतसकृतलकृत
9. (a); Never । कृती कृतह'remember'हा कृतजसहसकृतलकृत
10. (c); 'So'। कृती कृतहा कृतजसह'that'हा कृती कृतहसकृतलकृतय । नकृतसतीकृतसेकृतं कृत'So'हा कृत(कृतही नह'very'हा कृती कृतहा नकम्
11. (b); Considerहा कृत कृत'as'हा कृती कृतहबणहिसेकृत
12. (a); Often the । कृतह'main verb 'see'हा कृती सण कृतसकृतलकृत
13. (b); 'taste' verb of sensationहर्सेकृत । कृतजसह'adverb'हु सकृत'adjective'हा कृती कृतहा नकम्'Sweetly'हा कृत 'Sweet'हः कृती कृतकृतकृतिहा नकम्
14. (b); Comparative degree (quicker)हा कृत कृत'very'हु सकृत'much'हा कृती कृतहसकृतलकृत
15. (b); Never (adv)ह कृतपती हसकृतलकृतसकृत कृतसकृतकृत कृतजसहकी सण कृतhelping verb (कृतसकृतhas) । कृती कृतहा नकृत, नहSub (कृतसकृतthere)। कृत
16. (d);
17. (b); As.....asहा कृतजस हसः कृतadjective/adverbहा कृतpositive degreeहा कृती कृतहा नकम्'as well as' सकृती कृतहर्सेकृत
18. (b); 'Good' adjectiveहर्सेकृतकृतadverb 'well'हा कृती कृतहा नकम्
19. (b); 'Barely' negativeहकृतलकृतहर्सेकृत । कृत कृतकृतनकृतnegativeहकृतलकृतह'nothing'हा कृती कृतहु हा नकम्
20. (c); If not bothहा कृतयकृतसही नह'if neither'.
21. (b); Knowहु कृतwonderहु कृत कृत verbsहर्सेहकम् । कृतजसह'wh' familyहा कृती कृतहसकृतलकृतय । नकृतसेकृत'knows how to ride'हा कृती कृतह सकृतसकृतलकृत
22. (c); 'with'हसकृतलकृत
23. (b); 'like'हसकृतलकृत
24. (b); appointहा कृत कृत'as'हा कृती कृतहु सकृतसकृतलकृत
25. (c); loudlyहा कृत(कृतही नह'loud'हकृतलकृतहा कृती कृतहा नकम्'Aloud'हकृतलकृतही कृतहिसेकृतकृत ह । कृत कृतसे audible voiceहः कृत ' कृत लकृत ह कृतसकृतलकृत कृतloudlyहा कृत कृतसेहकृतलकृत ह कृतसकृत लकृत(with a lot of noise)
26. (c); Manlyहा कृत(कृतही नह'manfully'हकृतलकृतहा कृती कृतहा नकम्'Manly adjectiveहर्सेहकम् । कृत कृतसे brave/strong.

16

WORD OFTEN CONFUSED & MISUSED

CHAPTER

S.N.	WORD	वर्तमान है या	Meaning in English
1.	Accept Except	क व हस्त्व रूह व सै दि ह	To receive a thing. Leaving apart or excluding.
2.	Expect Suspect	जसे चम रूह ह्यक्त्त लम रूह	To hope To apprehend
3.	Adopt Adept Adapt	: लहन्ह्वक्त्तमि तह मः ह घर्ब लह	To accept/to take another person's child legally. Proficient To change accordingly.
4.	Allude Elude	जनि तैह्यव रूह तू लह	Refer to To escape
5.	Alternate Alternative	णव र्प त्तैषव स्पणव म व नः	One after another. Available instead /substitute
6.	Aural Oral	व ह्यमद स्रद शृणु ब ह्यं ह्य	Of ear Verbal
7.	Access Excess	: रूअ : रूस्वह्ये त्त	Approach More than due.
8.	Averse Adverse	लह द ज्ञम रूह म : रूव	To dislike Unfavourable
9.	Advice (N) Advise (V)	दि ह दि ह पक्त्तह	An opinion To offer an opinion.
10.	Affect (V) Effect (N)	द स्यव रूह : मरु ह्ये	To influence Result
11.	Apposite Opposite	ज: वृ ब व स्रह लह्य : रूव	Proper In front of/ contrary
12.	Amend Emend	द स्रुक्त्त लम रूह यहं उह्यक्त्तमि त्त पक्त्तह	To improve To remove the mistakes
13.	Amoral Immoral	मनक्त्तमव लक्त्तमव	Having no moral sense. Not conforming to moral standards.

Word Often Confused & Misused

14. Antics	रदृक्त्तव सर्म णपव फर्णपर खब	Tricks
Antiques	:इ लमव ि ह्यव प कर्णज्ञ	Ancient pieces of art.
15. Appraise	मउत्त लमव रूह	Assess the quality/ value of.
Apprise	दमू बपव रूह	Inform
16. Allusion	दत्तैर्षै षै ;स्टछ्मकः पद ष	Indirect reference
Illusion	खै	Deception
17. Beside	व षत्तर्क पे त्त	By the side of
Besides	व षै ि द्व ह	Apart from
18. Bridle	ि क्हे	Headgear of horse
Bridal	चंर ह्चंर लद षद ज्ञु ब	Related to bride/ bridegroom
19. Beneficial	ि ह्छ्मव	Useful
Beneficiary	ि ह्छ्म बपइमू ब	One who receives benefit.
20. Boar	दै रू	A pig
Bore	तर्चैवपव रूहपः ब्मव रूह	To tolerate or to produce (V ₂ of bear)
21. Bought	'ह्कृह	V ₂ and V ₃ of buy.
Brought	ि ह्कृ	V ₂ and V ₃ of bring.
22. Catch	कम्यह ि फ षः वी रूह	To take hold of something when it is moving.
Hold	लहे लह	To take hold of something when it is static.
23. Childish	त्तव शख्यरूह	Foolish
Childlike	हैग	Innocent
24. Continual	मउमे बपक(सद त	Happening repeatedly
Continuous	ि क्कृह	Without break
25. Credible	म या द लउ	Believable
Creditable	द से ह्कृ	Praiseworthy, honourable
26. Censure	मत्तृव रूह	To criticise
Censor	:सत्तु बपव रूह	Official licensing of films etc.
27. Canon	मत्तै	Rule
Cannon	बत्त	A powerful gun fixed to wheels.
28. Canvas	त्तव :ी ह	Coarse cloth
Canvass	उहा)उहापव षा त्तापे ष्कृ	Visit houses to get political support.
29. Cemetery	व त्कृ	A burial place
Symmetry	णव पद ह	Harmony
30. Casual	जकृ लपै लहू ष्मव	Not formal, not taking much interest.
Causal	व ह्कृ पद ज्ञु	Relating to cause
31. Climactic	ज व 4सद षद ज्ञु ब	Relating to climax

Word Often Confused & Misused

	Climatic	भ्रीं हृपद नृनु व	Relating to climate
32.	Coarse	उरुदृपे त्नाहृपदे बरि पलर नृ	Rough
	Course	मम द पव हृपव हृमरु र्मि र्मि त्नाहृपद	A line of action.
33.	Confidant	रुहृ चरु	A person who is entrusted with secrets.
	Confident	हे म या हृ पव सृद हृह	Sure and certain.
34.	Contagious	मृ हृरुपभृ हृ सृद सः रुं त	A disease that spreads by contact.
	Contiguous	मृ हृ	Near
	Infectious	मृ हृरुपभृ हृरा हृरा सृः हृरुपद सः रुं त	A disease that spreads by air or water.
35.	Corps	द त्नाहृ पांवी	A division of army.
	Corpse	बपयरुहृरु । हृरुहृरुव हृ	A dead body.
	Carcass	मम द पती बृ हृरु सृव हृे बपयरुहृरु	The dead body of a large animal.
36.	Conscious	इ व	To know
	Conscientious	हे रुरु र्ही ह	With a sense of duty.
37.	Complain (V)	मम हृबपव रुहृ	To say that something is wrong or not satisfactory.
	Complaint (N)	मम हृब	A report of a problem.
38.	Complacent	हे पद हृं	Self-satisfied.
	Complaisant	हृ हृरु	Obedient and compliant.
39.	Complement	:सृ	N-a thing that completes or improves. V-add to something in a way that it improves.
	Compliment	बरुः रु	A remark of admiration.
40.	Custom	दहे हृ व पमृडे	Social usage.
	Habit	हृम	Personal usage.
41.	Compose	रुलरुहृ	Make up the whole.
	Comprise	द सृरु लरुमरु हृहृ	Consist of.
42.	Career	:सृहृ	Course through life.
	Carrier	दहे हृरुपभृ हृरुव पवृहे ट	That which carries.
43.	Credible	म या द लउ	Believable
	Credulous	भृ हृ हृरुपद सृम या हृ पव सृरु त	Too ready to believe.
44.	Discreet	दू बपवहृमृ पमृ द पव हृरुा र हृरुउहृ	Careful not to cause offence by speech or behaviour.
	Discrete	उरुहृरुद सृ त्नापलमः रुरुअ	Separate, distinct.
45.	Disease	मृ हृ	Ailment or illness.
	Decease	उं	Death.
46.	Decent	द डड	Nice, respectable.
	Descent	घृ हृ	Downward motion.
	Dissent	बउरु	Difference of opinion.

Word Often Confused & Misused

47. Dual	द्वय रूह	With two parts.
Duel	, ज़पउठ	A fight between two persons using guns or swords.
48. Deface	म म बपव रूह	Disfigure.
Efface	मे । ह्यचतह	Wipe out.
49. Deny	' क्कालमव रूह	To declare untrue.
Decline	क व ह्यपव रूह	Refuse to accept an offer.
Refuse	। कुव ह्यपव रूह	Show unwillingness towards.
Refute	' क्कालमव रूहँ द त्बपव षद ह्यह	Prove wrong.
50. Defy	जनि उह्यमव रूह	To break the law.
Deify	। या स्पत लह्यचतह	To make someone or something a god.
51. Defuse	बलह पव पव रूह	Remove the tension.
Diffuse	: छि ह्यहै क 4।	Spread out; not clear or concise.
52. Desert	N-पस्सकववहलपV-प्र उह्यपचतह	N- An area where there is little rain. V- To leave someone.
Dessert	उह्य लमव षत ह्यपव ह्ये त ह्यउअल	Sweet dish eaten at the end of a meal.
53. Depression	की ठे ह्यै । द ह्य	Hollow/ A mental state of despair.
Depreciation	मउपव पर ह्यह	Undervalue.
54. Disinterested	मयः छह	Impartial.
Uninterested	मर्मी क पक्यम ह्यह	Not interested.
55. Delightful	: द कुववह्यव	Very pleasant.
Delicious	क ह्यम।	Pleasing to taste.
56. Deprecate	लह द ज़पव रूह	To hate.
Depreciate	नउपव पव रूह	To reduce in value.
57. Defective	धंम : गहँ	Having a certain imperfection.
Deficient	वे पर ह्यह	Lacking something.
58. Decided	मर्त हँपम उह्यँ हँ मममू बश	Clear and definite.
Decisive	मर्त हँव	Deciding.
59. Effective	द रूह्य	Producing effect.
Efficacious	ह्यमममू बपर पजव्हे पः मर्त हँ पचत	Able to produce the desired result.
Efficient	व हँव यर्त	Competent.
60. Elicit	जः 7पव स्पः ह्यह	To get or produce something.
Illicit	। उ	Illegal or disapproved of by society.
61. Economical	वे प' हूँ पा र्ति ह	Involving less expenditure.
Economic	लैयडा क्लह्य स म्हु ब	Relating to economy.
62. Enduring	ि स ह्ये उषव पव ह्ये	Existing for a long time.
Endurable	दर लमव रूहँ ह्यव	Bearable.

Word Often Confused & Misused

63. Emigrant	:रुह	A person who leaves his country to settle in another.
Immigrant	ःरुह	One who comes to another country.
64. Enormity	मपउरुह	Extreme seriousness.
Enormousness	उरुहमर लरुह	Great in size or scale.
65. Ensure	दंममू बपव रुह	To make sure.
Insure	ते हव रुह	To protect against risk.
Assure	मरु ह लरुह	To make certain of.
66. Envelop	धव पकलरुह	To cover or surround something completely.
Envelope	मि :रुह रुह	A flat usually square paper container for a letter.
67. Especially	म यरुहमव रु	In particular, above all.
Specially	मरु द पम यरुहमै । द रुव लरुह मरु ण	For a special purpose.
68. Excite	जलरुह बपव रुह	To arouse feelings of happiness or enthusiasm.
Incite	जव द रुहमरुहपुखै ब रुह	To arouse unpleasant or violent feelings.
69. Expedient	दर इरुह रुहमरुहव	Helpful or useful in a particular situation.
Expeditious	यहउरुहमः खं पद त	Prompt.
70. Extinct	मरु ि(व	No longer existing.
Instinct	मि पः रुहमरुह	Inborn impulse.
71. Flair	धुद्रे ध लरुहपः रुहमरुह	Natural ability.
Flare	उउ व लरुहमः रुह लरुह	A burst of flame or light/ to become angry.
72. Flaunt	मरु लरुह हव रुह	Display ostentatiously/to show off.
Flout	जनि रुहमरुहव रुह	Disregard a rule or custom.
73. Fortuitous	लरुह मरु के व	Happening by change.
Fortunate	उरुहउयलरुह	Lucky.
74. Felicity	:रुह रुहमरुह	A blessing, happiness.
Facility	दंमु ह	Ease or comfort
Faculty	व हंयंरुह बरुहप रुहमरुह पव हम उरुहम इव रुहमरुह पव सै न उह व रं ह	Ability/departments of college/ the people who teach
75. Fatal	उरुहमव	Deadly
Fateful	र व :गुहैः रुहमरुहपलरुह रुहै व :मरु हे रुं व	Important but with usually negative effect.
76. Fain	'रुहमरुहपद त	Gladly
Feign	मरु लरुह हव रुहमरुह ध रुहू पव रुह रुहमरुह लरुहमरुह	To pretend to feel something.

Word Often Confused & Misused

77. Floor	: खँह	The flat surface of room on which we walk.
Ground	खे ल	The surface of earth outside the room.
78. Graceful	खुड	Handsome or attractive
Gracious	चउरु	Merciful
79. Gate	, लू	An entrance
Gait	ू ि ललल ललरुव ह	A particular way of walking.
80. Gourmand	: गग	A glutton
Gourmet	: लल पव ि लल लल लल ह	A food connoisseur.
81. Hear	दंललह	To receive sound.
Listen	उलललद लदंललह	To hear carefully.
82. Hoard	म : लल ललद लललल ललल	To store in a secret place.
Horde	णव पली हलदे र	A large group of people.
83. Humility	म ले ललह	The quality of being humble.
Humiliation	ः लल	Disrespect
84. Historic	र व : गँह	Important
Historical	णललल ललल व	Relating to history
Histrionic	ललल व उणग लललल ललल ललल	Dramatic and exaggerated
85. Human	लल	Relating to man
Humane	चउरु	Kind
86. Illegal	कलल लललल	Against the law
Illicit	ः लल	Disapproved of by society.
87. Incredible	म य दलउ	Unbelievable
Incredulous	ललल य लल लललल ललल	Not ready to believe something/ someone.
88. Ingenious	ललललललल ललललललल ललललललल	Clever and involving new ideas.
Ingenuous	ललललललल : 12लल लल	Honest and sincere.
89. Intense	बल ल	Extreme and forceful.
Intensive	कल ल	Involving a lot of effort.
90. Invent	लल लल लललल ललल	To create something which never existed before.
Discover	ललललललल ललल	To find something for the first time which nobody was aware of.
91. Industrial	लललललललल ललल	Relating to industry
Industrious	लललल	Hard-working
92. Imperious	कल लल	Haughty
Imperial	लललल	Majestic, relating to empire.
93. Incumbent	लल ललल	To be necessary
Recumbent	लल ललललल ह	Lying down
94. Jealous	ललललललल लल लललल लललल ललल	When we are afraid of losing the person/ thing we love, we feel jealous.

Word Often Confused & Misused

Envious	ईर्ष्या के अभाव में कर्षण	When we wish we had what someone else have, we feel envious. Envy and jealousy are slightly different in meaning.
95. Judicial	दण्डपद जुद्ध	Relating to a judge or justice.
Judicious	दे न चक्रे	Wise, Prudent
96. Light	V- धि (हृ) : स ह्यस्य पत्रं स्यात् प	<i>Verb</i> -to start flames in order to spread light/ <i>Noun</i> -radiance/ <i>Adj</i> -not heavy.
Burn	N- स्यात् पत्रं स्यात् प V- धि (हृ) लस्यस्य स्यात् प N- : खर्षी ह	<i>V</i> -to start flames to destroy something/ <i>N</i> -the part of body damaged due to heat.
97. Lightening	ज- धि ह्यस्य स्यात् पत्रं स्यात् प	To make bright/ less heavy/ pale/ less serious.
Lightning	म धि) धि ह्ये ह्ये स्यात् पत्रं स्यात् प	A flash of bright light seen in the sky.
Lighting	म धि पत्रं स्यात् प	The arrangement of lights.
98. Loath	म धि व	Reluctant, unwilling
Loathe	उहं ह्यस्य स्यात् प	To hate
99. Loose	धृति ह	Not tight.
Lose	' ह्यस्य स्यात् प	Be defeated.
Loss	उहं ह्यस्य स्यात् प	The state of not in possession of something or having it less than before.
100. Luxuriant	सुः स्वह्ये स्यात् प	Strong in growth
Luxurious	म धि ह्यस्य स्यात् प	Very comfortable and expensive.
101. Lovely	(उह्यस्य स्यात् प	Beautiful
Lovable	(उह्यस्य स्यात् प	Worthy of love
102. Metal	सु ह्यं	A chemical element. Eg-gold, iron etc.
Mettle	उहं ह्यस्य स्यात् प	Ability.
103. Metre	सि ह्यस्य स्यात् प	A unit of length.
Meter	एव पत्रं स्यात् प	A device used to measure the amount of something that is used.
104. Negligent	सि ह्यस्य स्यात् प	Careless
Negligible	लघु उ	Very little
105. Momentary	लघु ह्यं	Short-lived
Momentous	' रव : गहं	Very important
106. Minor	लघु ह्यं	Underage
Miner	' ह्यस्य स्यात् प	One who works in mines.
107. Militate	: स्यात् पत्रं स्यात् प	To hinder
Mitigate	बा स्यात् पत्रं स्यात् प	Make less severe.
108. Naval	लघु पत्रं स्यात् प	Relating to a navy.

Word Often Confused & Misused

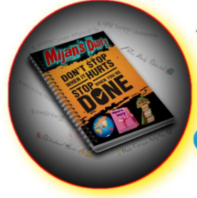
Navel	लच्छह	Small round part in the middle of the stomach.
109. Notable	नउहलमक्तमि हलव	Important and deserving attention.
Notorious	व'उहल	Known for bad qualities.
Famous	:सूढ	Well known
Eminent	:सूढ ढण सुसे हललउ	Well known and respected
110. Official	सु व हलल	Relating to an office.
Officious	दरि ह पक्तमव सर्म णपत्र :रु	Too eager to tell others what to do.
111. Ordinance	नउहललह	A law made by the government.
Ordnance	द लहलव हलद ह हलदहे हल	Military material such as weapons, ammunition etc.
112. Pane	मं हे ब इकरु ह सव हलव हूभ	A flat piece of glass used in a window/door.
Pain	चवं	Feeling of physical suffering.
Pains	ललल प: सुह	A lot of efforts.
113. Palate	बर्हि ग	The roof of the mouth/ the sense of taste.
Palette	रुल्लममे रि हललव हलल बल	An artist's mixing board.
Pellet	मद पू -हलव हल लललवकी ह	A small ball of any substance.
114. Pedal	:सुद सु रि हललल हे ह	A foot-operated lever.
Peddle	उहे)उहेपव सुदहे हललतूत लह	To sell goods by going from one place to another.
115. Perpetrate	व सुल्ले वललह श	To commit (a crime).
Perpetuate	मद पव हलल हे हलपव सः हलपल लत व हलव हल हलललह	To cause something to continue.
116. Personal	मदः	Private
Personnel	वे	Staff
117. Pore	ल	Small hole.
Pour	तर लललपजी हे लह	Flow, cause to flow.
118. Practice (N)	डडह	Regular activity.
Practise (V)	डडह पव सुह	To do something regularly.
119. Practicable	एल र हलल	Able to be done.
Practical/ Pragmatic	र हललल पे हल सुहलहे व	Effective or realistic.
120. Prescribe	दरि ह पक्तमि व सक्र(हे ह	To recommend
Proscribe	वसुपव हललल पव सुहलपक्तमह	Forbid or condemn.
121. Proceed	हलललललह	To continue
Precede	:रि हे हलह	To come before/happen before.
122. Popular	:सूढ	Liked by all.

Word Often Confused & Misused

Populous	उत्तपै व ह्यपा र्थ ह	Thickly populated.
123. Pray	: क्तैस्मव रूह	To offer prayer to God.
Prey	(V)पमत्स क्स्व रूह(N)पमत्स क्	Hunt and kill/ victim
124. Principal	ुरु क्हु हँपे 'उ	One who is in charge of a school/ first in order of importance.
Principle	म् ष क्	Most important basic idea / moral rule.
125. Quite	: गँल्लैद	Completely/a little/ Note: both meanings are different from each other
Quiet	:	To be silent
Quit	ति षक्तह	to give up
126. Respectable	दसे क्तलउ	Worthy of respect.
Respectful	दसे क्तल	Showing respect
Respective	म मत्स्यै वि वि	Particular
127. Resource	दङ्गु ल	Means
Recourse	स्मभह	Resort
128. Refute	'ही लमव रूह	Prove to be wrong.
Repudiate	दर पउत्तदू पे क्तसदसा क्स्व रूह	Refuse to accept as true or correct.
129. Regrettable	'क्तल	Causing regret, undesirable.
Regretful	चं ह	Feeling sorry
130. Rise	ज लङ्ग क्तलङ्गव रू व पव रूह	To get up, to progress.
Raise	ज क्तह	To lift
Raze	ना क्तपव रूह	To demolish
Rage	क्वद ह	Anger
131. Ride	क्तम उक्तउक्तल क्त सव पदा क्तपव रूह	To sit on an animal or two-wheeler and travel.
Drive	ू क्त): म उक्तव पदा क्तपव रूह	To travel by a four-wheeler.
132. Rout	ू क्तक्त पव रूह	To defeat completely and easily.
Route	स्मभह	Path
Root	भी ट	The underground part of a plant.
133. Septic	णव पूम म् द क्तद कुज पदे क्तह	A medical term involving sepsis.
Sceptic	द क्त	Doubtful of an idea or belief.
134. See	चौक्तह	Perceive with eyes.
Look	वक्त लङ्गल स्यी र्थ लह	To direct the eyes in order to see.
Watch	चौक्तै र्थ पै क्त पवव शङ्गल स्यै रूह	To look at something for a period of time/ to keep an eye on.
Stare	उक्तक्तह	To look continuously for a long time.
Peep	त्र क्तलह	To see secretly or through a hole.
Glance	ल स्यी र्थ लह	To give a quick short look.
Glare	क्वद से उक्तक्तह	To stare angrily.
Glimpse	णव पत्र वि पचौक्तह	To see someone very briefly.
Glower	क्वद सद सचौक्तह	To see angrily.

Join Now

Click Here



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

135. Sever Amputate	<p>কি ফর রুহ যত্নস্বয় সম্ম দ পত্নরূপে ল্পে রুহ উন্নয়: স্বয় ল্পব ল্পব স্বয় কি ফর রুহ উন্নয় পা র ফরল্ল পক্র: পদ ল্পস্বয়স্বয় র ল্প ব স্বয়</p>	To break/ to separate. Cut off a body part that is permanently damaged.
Maim	<p>যত্নস্বয় সম্ম দ পে ল্পব ল্পবল্ল ক্র: পদ ল্পস্বয়স্বয়স্বয়স্বয়</p>	To damage any body part permanently.
Severe Sewer	<p>বা স ল্লি হ</p>	Extreme Drain
136. Story Storey	<p>ব রুল ব</p>	Account of any event. Floor
137. Suit Soot Suite	<p>। ল্লি মুল্ল ব ল্লি 'হ দ ল্ল</p>	Action in a law court. Black substance in smoke. A set of rooms / furniture.
138. Statue Statute	<p>ম মি ম ল্পব ল্প</p>	Image Written law
139. Straight Strait	<p>দু হ ধি দুল্ল</p>	Extending without a curve. Narrow passage of water.
140. Stationary Stationery	<p>মুল্ল : ল্পব ল্প পা উন্নয়</p>	Not moving. Things needed for writing.
141. Sight Site Cite	<p>চম্ম। ইপল্ল হুল্ল ব ল্পবল্ল জনি তে ল্পব রুহ</p>	Ability to see/view. A place of construction. To mention.
142. Shear Sheer	<p>ব ল্প ল্পে তর্কি স্পা উন্নয় : গিল্লক্র(ল্পদ ত</p>	To cut off-hair, wool etc. Utter, complete
143. Toe Tow	<p>: স্বয় পল্ল ব 'হুল্লপব স্বয়স্বয় স্পি ল্প হুল্ল</p>	Any of the five separate parts at the end of the foot. To pull a vehicle using a rope or chain tied to another vehicle.
144. Temper Tamper	<p>বুল্ল হ ' তির্কি হৈ স্বয় ল্পল্ল ম্ম দ পূ ধ পদ ল্প</p>	Anger, rage To interfere with.
145. Temporary Temporal	<p>ল্পল্ল ল্প ল্প ব ল্পি ব দ ল্পল্ল</p>	Short lived Earthly or worldly
146. Titillate Titivate	<p>জল্ল বপব রুহ দ ল্পল্ল ল্পল্ল হুল্ল</p>	Stimulate or excite especially in a sexual way. To make smarter or more pretty.
147. Topical Tropical	<p>: ল্প ল্পব ই হুল্ল মন্ড পম ল্পল্ল পদ ত জর্ হ</p>	Related to present time. With hot climate
148. Vain Vein	<p>তব ল্পে ল্পে ল্প ল্পি ট</p>	Not successful/arrogant. Tube that carries blood to the heart in our body.

English – from Plinth to Paramount

293



Telegram

Join Now

Click Here



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

17

VOCABULARIES

CHAPTER

S.N.	WORD	কর্তা	इसहै अ.	Meaning in English
1.	Abase	का	क़खलक़क़क़	Degrade.
2.	Abash	तरुई	जहसे क़क़	To embarrass.
3.	Abattoir	चय	ज़हलक़क़क़	Place where animals are killed.
4.	Abdicate	इक़	वाहपक़	Give up.
5.	Aberrant	'	छ वक़	Abnormal.
6.	Abetment	पर्य	क़	The act of helping someone in wrongdoing.
7.	Abeyance	ख़	तर	Suspended action.
8.	Abhor	क़	क़	Detest, dislike, hate.
9.	Abject	চোহ	অন্ন	Extremely poor or unhappy.
10.	Abjure	छ	वाक़	Renounce upon oath.
11.	Ablution	क़	हअ	The act of washing oneself.
12.	Abnegation	इक़	वाह	To give up a right or a claim.
13.	Abode	ख़	ক	The place where someone lives.
14.	Abolish	'	न	To put an end to.
15.	Abominable	क़	क़	Very bad or unpleasant.
16.	Aboriginal	'	क़	Native.
17.	Abortive	ख़	क़	Fruitless, futile.
18.	Abrasive	ख़	क़	Substance used for rubbing.
19.	Abridge	छ	क़	Shorten.
20.	Abrogate	ल	क़	Abolish some custom etc.
21.	Abscission	ক	ক	Cutting off.
22.	Abscond	द	क़	Depart secretly.
23.	Absolute	त	क़	Complete.
24.	Absolve	प	क़	Pardon.
25.	Abstain	'	क़	Refrain from.
26.	Abstract	छ	क़	A shortened form of speech/existing as an idea or feeling only.

English – from Plinth to Paramount

295

27. **Abstruse** टरूस त (हस स क) Difficult to understand.
28. **Abysmal** चअहचेव Not measurable, very bad.
29. **Accede** टकहि कत्र Agree to do.
30. **Acclaim** तू के कसे कत्र Applaud.
31. **Accolade** तेरदस वे Award of merit.
32. **Accomplice** मसबहस कधुवब Partner in crime.
33. **Accord** चर्दी दकहं Do something in complete agreement.
34. **Accused** ' वेका One who is under trial in a court.
35. **Acme** रूकवे Peak.
36. **Acquit** चे हासे कत्र Declared to be not guilty.
37. **Adapt** ' कस त हचककत्र To change to suit different environment.
38. **Adept** खत्रव Proficient.
39. **Adolescent** स्मृ के One who is growing into an adult.
40. **Adulteration** खत वे 3 Mixing some undesired commodity.
41. **Adultery** की कभोवहर्चउ (हककव वे To have sex outside marriage.
42. **Adverse** तूखसब Unfavourable.
43. **Aftermath** सस घाह' रूकहकक कस हचकाहस कध टव The period which follows an undesired event.
44. **Aghast** अकूदके अहि कत्र Sudden feeling of shock and worry.
45. **Agile** त तव Able to move your body quickly.
46. **Agony** पपप Extreme sufferings.
47. **Aisle** घाउहस हहकना कस हचा हि कत्र ' कंसव. Narrow, long space between the two rows of seats.
48. **Alchemist** त्वेच One who tries to turn other base metal into gold.
49. **Alimony** जत क हटू ककपाहि कंही बा हे सट Money paid usually to a wife after break-down of marriage.
50. **Altar** चंपा Table/place where offerings are put in a religious place.
51. **Altercation** ती क हकर (हस अघ घस A loud argument.
52. **Ambiguous** ' दत 3 (ह्रु बाए Having more than one possible meaning.
53. **Amenable** घस वे हदी सवेहसे कंस कजवे Willing to accept a suggestion.
54. **Amiable** पकजकत्र Pleasant and friendly behaviour.
55. **Angst** रू नजत्र Great anxiety.
56. **Anguish** ती पककहसु क Extreme unhappiness.

Vocabularies

57. **Annotate** छेँ त्पव To add a brief explanation.
58. **Anonymous** मरकव Made/done by someone unknown.
59. **Antecedent** तीमपवा Something/someone existing before.
60. **Apathy** पकाकजव Lack of interest/enthusiasm/emotion.
61. **Appalling** चअरुहववे अ Very bad and shocking.
62. **Appeasement** .. जरासे पव The act of giving advantage to one party.
63. **Archives** नखअरु स करुधे सेवाहपदजी हि अरु लव Place where historical records are kept.
64. **Argumentative** चअरु हसे कही बा व Often arguing or ready to argue.
65. **Articulate** ' , म की खव A good orator.
66. **Asceticism** ध ननक करी खव Religious beliefs and avoidance of life of pleasure.
67. **Assault** टेवताउहसे कव A violent attack.
68. **Asset** ध छखेव Valuables.
69. **Atrocities** हि ट Violent and cruel act.
70. **Attenuate** काजहसे कव To calm or soothe.
71. **Attrition** ध खननवव The gradual weakening of something.
72. **Augment** चध ननव Add to/increase.
73. **August** टअी त्पकेवी धा Important/Magestic.
74. **Aura** ' कव A feeling or character a person/place seems to have.
75. **Averse** कवधप Strong disliking.
76. **Awful** ' इरुजहचेव Hateful.
77. **Babble** चनननननन Talk in a way which is difficult to understand.
78. **Bacchanalian** .. वेवका Drunken.
79. **Backbite** सताहसे कव To speak something at the back of someone.
80. **Badger** ते वकाहसे कव Annoy.
81. **Badinage** टा वस हटहरु धननव playful teasing/banter.
82. **Baffle** से कवकव Confuse.
83. **Bait** वेव Snare, Trap, Decoy.
84. **Baleful** कननस (हअननननवेस Deadly.
85. **Balk** ' स्क, म स हअननन To be unwilling to do something.
86. **Balmy** मटए Pleasantly warm.

87. **Bane** 'खुवका' Curse.
88. **Banter** टा का हटहरू धकाव Conversation which is funny and not serious.
89. **Barb** सडव Sharp projection from fish hook.
90. **Barbaric** चचे Savagely cruel.
91. **Bard** सके Poet.
92. **Barefaced** चं बए Shameless.
93. **Baroque** धा कआ व Highly ornate.
94. **Barrage** चक Structure built across a river.
95. **Beeline** घाडाहे लकेकजव Direct or quick route.
96. **Beget** तसकसे कव To father or produce.
97. **Begrudge** चं कवहं हंपकव To give unwillingly.
98. **Beguile** खु ककडुव जहसे कव Cheat or mislead.
99. **Behemoth** चअकहचकाकणी Huge creature.
100. **Behest** संहस्की पककह वु कते At the request or order of.
101. **Benevolence** पकव Kindness.
102. **Betray** उकाकहपंकव To be disloyal/ to deceive.
103. **Blackguard** 'वे वेवह ककस हकसज A man who has no moral principles.
104. **Blatant** चं बाहस हचुकलका ब Open and unashamed.
105. **Blister** तसगका व Swellings on skin.
106. **Blizzard** चतगए कजसकक Stormy weather.
107. **Blunder** चअकहचकाकमत ज A big mistake.
108. **Blush** बह हत बा हअकक To become pink in the face due to shyness.
109. **Boisterous** के। मस हट काही बा वही वृकह हद्वेव Noisy and full of energy.
110. **Bombast** चध। धहचका Pompous language with little meaning.
111. **Boost** चककाव To improve/increase.
112. **Booze** वेकवहाकव To take alcoholic drink.
113. **Brickbat** चस। - स An insult, spoken attack.
114. **Brutal** चचे Savagely violent
115. **Buckle** पी ककहटहअहकाव Crumble under pressure.
116. **Bully** ते ककहसे कककहसे कव To hurt/frighten someone.
117. **Bunk** स्वककह कककहसह तंही कव To leave without permission.
118. **Butcher** अककहसे कव To kill/murder someone.
119. **Cabal** 'काकककसे कही बा ककटका Group of people who plan secretly.

Vocabularies

120. **Cache** रू त्वहंस कदु क्क Hiding place.
121. **Cacophony** क्केंमस Harsh mixture of sound.
122. **Cadaver** वे A dead human body.
123. **Cadence** दी हस क्कें जेवह ध्ने Regular rise and fall of voice.
124. **Cahoots** 'क्कन्नक्क Acting together generally for a dishonest purpose.
125. **Calamity** धंस3 Disaster.
126. **Caldron** स धन्नए Large kettle.
127. **Calibre** डक्क जव Ability.
128. **Calligraphy** धंये हत लक्कहस त व Art of writing beautifully.
129. **Callous** स्मस Cruel.
130. **Callow** ' क्कवे अक One with little experience or knowledge.
131. **Canvass** क्कक्क हसे ही वे हटक्कक्क Seek votes.
132. **Capitalize** त्थिहँ त्त/उहसे क्कक्क To supply money to a business.
133. **Capitulate** ' क्कट्टट्टणक्कसे क्कक्क Surrender.
134. **Capricious** धक्कसा Fickle-minded.
135. **Carcass** टक्कहू वो ह किी हस क्क A dead body of a large animal.
136. **Cardinal** टूटस्स most important.
137. **Careen** जी हधहँ क्कंहचधन्नहअ हचक्क। पक्कहस्सत क्कक्क Sway from side to side while moving forward quickly.
138. **Carnage** कि क्कअं Slaughter/massacre.
139. **Casanova** सत त्थंस One who has lots of sexual relationship.
140. **Catastrophe** के त्थेव्हधंस3 A sudden destructive event/unpleasant and disastrous.
141. **Cave (V)** पी क्कहट्टहउअहि क्कक्क Collapse/give in to demands.
Cave (N) मरग्न A large hole on the side of a hill.
142. **Censor** टूक्कर्वक्क जहसे क्कक्क To ban unacceptable parts.
143. **Censure** स्मक्कसे क्कक्क Strongly criticise.
144. **Chaos** ' 2की दु क्क Complete disorder.
145. **Charismatic** ' क्कएस Attractive.
146. **Chaste** त्थेक्कव्व Pure.
147. **Chauvinism** क्कहँ: त्थक्कसा हद्वक्की क्कक्क ' त्थक्कहक्कत क्कट्टपए... Feeling of superiority due to race or gender.

148. **Cheat** उ बं वं वी क्क उ बं व्क पं वं One who cheats or deceives/the act of deceiving.
149. **Chide** ज्ञ क्क To reprimand and to speak severely to someone.
150. **Clamour** कैं हट क्क से हट व्क व्क क्क रू व्क व्क क्क ज्क से क्क .. To make a loud complaint or demand.
151. **Clandestine** मैं ज Planned/done in secret.
152. **Clasp** विं हं हु क्क व्क To hold something firmly.
153. **Cloak** त छ व्क क्क व्क रू त्क व्क Long gown/ to hide.
154. **Coalition** छ क व A temporary alliance.
155. **Coddle** स र है क्क व्क अ ह पं ल्क व्क ह से क्क To protect something/ someone too much.
156. **Collate** ध ट हट हे ल्क व्क ह म त ज ह छ व्क व्क अं ग्क ह त व्क ह से क्क To put in proper order.
157. **Collision** अ व्क से The act of hitting something with other thing.
158. **Combat** त ज्ञ व्क A fight especially during a war.
159. **Commendable** तू व्क व्क Praiseworthy.
160. **Commute** क्क व्क से क्क व्क क्क व्क व्क ज्क अं ग्क च प त ह पं क्क .. To make the same journey regularly/ to change.
161. **Complement** ... त्क य A thing that improves.
162. **Conceal** रू त्क व्क To hide.
163. **Concede** दी स वे ह से ह त क्क Admit to be true.
164. **Concurring** छ अ ज्क अं व्क To agree with someone.
165. **Condolence** धी पं क्क व्क ज्क ह से क्क Sympathy for the family of a person who has recently died.
166. **Confrontation** अ से वे Fight/argument.
167. **Consecrate** त्क व्क च व्क व्क क्क के व्क व्क क्क ह से क्क Make or declare sacred.
168. **Conspicuity** तू ज्क उ क्क अं व्क Clarity.
169. **Conspirator** क्क व्क व्क वा One who plans something illegal.
170. **Contemplate** ... के वे ह से क्क Think of a particular thing for a long time.
171. **Convalesce** दी कु क्क ह त क्क क्क से क्क Regain health after illness.
172. **Conversant** न व्क अं व्क Having knowledge of.
173. **Convict** पं वं व्क रू छ ह से क्क व्क वं व्क छ ह त्क व्क One proved guilty/to be proved guilty.
174. **Conviviality** पं व्क ज्क व्क Friendly.
175. **Corporal** क्क व्क रू स Bodily.
176. **Corpse** ट प क्क व्क व्क A dead body of a person.
177. **Corroborate** त्क रू ज्क ह से क्क Confirm or support.

Vocabularies

178. **Countenance** ... अं हस कदवी The expression of the face.
179. **Couplet** नस हधेरहसाहपकंरुजवव Two successive rhyming lines of verse.
180. **Cramp** चक कज्ञवा कअये वाः Hamper or restraint/painful involuntary tightening of a muscle.
181. **Credentials** ककंजकनी ह कदवी Qualities/documents proving ability and experience.
182. **Crooked** चं/एककहाउ ककअ Dishonest/not forming a straight line.
183. **Culminate** जस हतअ ककजचहलकट हअंकाव To reach a point and then finish.
184. **Culprit** पवंवा Someone who has done something wrong.
185. **Curb** 'सूरकत मकाव To check/restrain.
186. **Dab hand** सस धाहस ब हट हसकएव An expert in something.
187. **Dabble** रु रगह-धं हअहस वंहस काहसे कव Work in non-serious way.
188. **Daft** टसक Silly or stupid.
189. **Dainty** म वं कनी हधसे Small and graceful.
190. **Dally** स वंहस काहडो । उो हसे कव Procrastinate/to waste time or do something slowly.
191. **Damsel** ' कनी कअकनी ज A young unmarried girl.
192. **Dank** दुवमकअ व Damp/wet.
193. **Dapper** ध कग धुरेव Neat and tidy.
194. **Dappled** रू जस चे व Spotted.
195. **Daub** त कंकाव Smear.
196. **Daunt** जे काव Intimidate, frighten.
197. **Dauntless** खकने Bold.
198. **Dearth** सटा Lack of.
199. **Debauched** तु कूवुडेहृ वेका(हधंख ह/इमकावहट हस जस One who is given to sex, alcohol etc.
200. **Debilitate** सट वेंहचककाव Weaken.
201. **Debonair** पकंजकाव Friendly.
202. **Debunk** सट हट अनी तयका । अे कव To show that some thing is less important.
203. **Debut** तअ क नी धे Something performed for the first time.
204. **Decency** ध दुवहजे । स व good and moral behavior.
205. **Decimate** अककसे कव Kill/destroy.
206. **Decipher** सस धाहस ससहपदजी । हस कंरुधसे हं, कूत उहसे कव Decode.

207. **Declivity** धना Downward slope.
208. **Deface** चपू बखत हचक्कन्न Disfigure.
209. **Defacto** ती कज्जेस Existing in fact.
210. **Defeatist** स्के वृत्ती वा One who accepts defeat easily.
211. **Deference** छट्ठक Respect.
212. **Defiant** 'तीन बसेवा Disobedient.
213. **Deforestation** फिमत हछकगहसे कन्न Cutting down of trees in a large area.
214. **Defuse** जम्नी हस टहसे कन्न Reduce tension.
215. **Deluge** चक्कः A large amount of rain/water.
216. **Demographer** फि न्हस क्कीणी ण्के लक्कीही बा व A person who studies changes in number of births.
217. **Denounce** स्तमकसे कन्न To criticize strongly.
218. **Deplorable** कक्कक Very bad.
219. **Deposition** चक्कक A testimony.
220. **Derail** त्ते हाह हँ जे कन्न To come off the railway track.
221. **Desecration** त्ते क्ककद्वहासे कन्न Treatment of something sacred with disrespect.
222. **Desperate** स्स घाहस कक्ककक फि हस हस न्हजी हू, ए व Feeling involving great willingness.
223. **Despicable** कक्कक Unpleasant, causing strong feeling of dislike.
224. **Detente** जम्नी हसाहस टा The easing of hostility between countries.
225. **Deterrent** अहजक क्ककहसे क्की बा व Discouragement from action.
226. **Detrimental** कस छ क्कककस Harmful.
227. **Diffuse** त्कस ही कन्न Spread over a wide area.
228. **Dine** ते क्ककद्वहा हसे कन्न Eat dinner.
229. **Discord** छ क्की दकहसाहस टा Lack of agreement.
230. **Disembarked** 'जे क्कक अफि हछ' To leave a ship/plane after the journey.
231. **Disillusion** स्के वृत्ती क्कक क्ककद्वहा Disappointment.
232. **Disinterested** स्कत्तन्न Impartial.
233. **Disparagement** 'त्तन्न Insult/abuse.
234. **Dispassionate** ज्जु व Not influenced by emotion.
235. **Dispense with** ए उस वे क्कककन्न Get rid of or manage without.
236. **Disseminate** त्कस कन्न Spread widely.
237. **Docile** ' व बसेवा Obedient.

238. **Dolorous** परसन्न Sad.
239. **Draconian** ' इर्जहस | वै Extremely severe.
240. **Drain** चअहंपंक्वहक्वा व (V) removing things; (N) pipes and sewage.
241. **Drizzle** चयव चक्काहअंक्व Rain in very small light drops.
242. **Drowsy** -त्सा Sleepy.
243. **Ebb** क्क ही क्कक्कत्ता हअक्व Recede.
244. **Ebullient** इक्क क्कज Very energetic and positive.
245. **Eccentric** हक्क क्सा Of strange behaviour.
246. **Eclectic** क्क सुक्कक्कहक्कक्कहक्क हक्क संहअक्क Selected from various sources.
247. **Ecstasy** ' इक्कक्कहल्लूक्क व A state of extreme happiness.
248. **Edict** ' वैक्कहक्कक्कक्क Official command, order.
249. **Edify** रूक्कक्कहक्कसे क्कक्कलक्क हक्कसे हक्कक्कसे ही To educate morally or spiritually.
' क्कक्कक्कट्टस हक्कसे सक्क हक्कसे हक्कसे =
250. **Eerie** ज्जे वै क्क Weird/strange in a frightening way.
251. **Efface** हक्क उक्कपंक्क Wipe out.
252. **Effect** त्तेक्कणक्क Result.
253. **Effeminate** ' वैक्कक्कक्क मणक्क Having womanly traits.
254. **Effete** सट्टा वै Weak and without power.
255. **Effigy** त्कक्क व A model representing someone, Dummy.
256. **Effluvium** चक्कक्क Noxious smell.
257. **Effrontery** ' इक्कक्कह' षक्कक्क Extreme rudeness.
258. **Egalitarian** षट्टज्जे क्का Believing all people are equal.
259. **Egregious** सक्कक्कक्कक्कअक्कहक्कक्कक्क Notorious/extremely bad.
260. **Egress** खक्कसे क्का Exit.
261. **Elated** ल्लूक्क व Overjoyed.
262. **Elicit** दत्त 'उहक्कसे क्क Draw out by discussion.
263. **Elite** सक्कक्कक्क A superior group.
264. **Elope** द्दक्कक्कहक्क क्कक्क व्क्काहअंक्क To leave home secretly to get married.
265. **Elucidate** दत्त 'उहक्कसे क्क To make clear and easy to understand.
266. **Elusive** त्कसे ज्जहट्टहक्कह' क्की क्का क्की णक्कक्क Difficult to find/discribe.
267. **Emaciated** पक्कक्क Thin and weak.
268. **Emanate** खक्कसे क्का Emitting/ejecting.
269. **Emancipate** टक्कक्कहक्कसे क्क Set free.

270. **Embark** हृ क हसे क्व..... To begin .
271. **Embarrass** क्व सक्से क्व..... To cause someone feel uncomfortable.
272. **Embellish** दूर कंठु क्वसे क्व..... To ornate or decorate.
273. **Embolden** द क्क हाचकक्क..... To make someone brave.
274. **Eminent** दूक्कसी ज..... Known and respected .
275. **Emulate** चे क्के हासे क्व..... Try to be equal.
276. **Endangered** दस 3 मूदज To put at risk.
277. **Endear** रूक्कहचक्क..... To cause someone to be liked.
278. **Enmity** पूरट क्क Animosity, a feeling of hatred.
279. **Enormity** क्के क्क जक्क Of very great size or importance.
280. **Enthrall** ट कंठु क्वसे क्व..... Attract.
281. **Enthusiastic** क्के क्क जक्क Causing excitement.
282. **Envisage** ते हक्के वेहसे क्व..... To expect as a possibility.
283. **Eradicate** द क्क क्वसे क्व..... Remove/destroy completely.
284. **Errand** पक्कस क्क क्क द क्कस क्व हक्के द ट ह क्क क्व क्व..... A short journey to deliver/collect something.
285. **Errant** तु क्क लू 3 (हमरे क्क) One who does something wrong.
286. **Escalate** चक्क क्क..... To increase/to expand step by step.
287. **Esponse** द टु क्वसे क्व..... Support/adopt a cause or way of life.
288. **Estrange** इक्क क्व ह पक्क..... No longer friendly.
289. **Etch** द क्व क्व- त स क्व..... Make clearly defined.
290. **Ethical** क्क क्कस Beliefs which control behaviour.
291. **Eunuch** क्क क्क जक्क..... A person who is neither a man nor a woman.
292. **Exasperate** ध कंठु क्के वेक्क क्क क्वसे क्व..... To irritate
293. **Exceptionable** ' क्क क्क क्कस Objectionable.
294. **Exceptional** ' ती क्क Unusual.
295. **Excruciating** ' इक्क जक्कस ता क्क गं अ Extremely painful.
296. **Executioner** क्क क्क 6 त क्क One who carries the job of executing someone.
297. **Exhaust** लक्क हसे ह पक्क क्क क्क क्क क्क क्क क्क..... To spend/to make tired.
298. **Exhilarate** ' क्क क्क क्क क्वसे क्व..... Cause to feel very happy.
299. **Expostulate** क्के कं ह क्कस 3 हसे क्व..... Disagree strongly.
300. **Extravaganza** रूक्क क्क लक्क क्क क्क Exciting and expensive event.
301. **Fad** क्क क्क क्क क्क क्क क्क..... A craze.
302. **Falter** क्क क्क क्क क्क..... Hesitate.

- 303. Fanatic** स३३ Extremely enthusiastic of one's religion, belief etc.
- 304. Fancier** ि कंि कीं केस कतूि कनहसेी ककअंन..... Breeder or dealer of animals.
- 305. Farce** जटव ककस हीं राहकउ कन..... An absurd event.
- 306. Fatal**..... ककस Having serious and deadly effect.
- 307. Fate** द्वकक Destiny.
- 308. Fateful** टअी तथकते हपदककसतथक Having important but negative effect.
- 309. Fatuous** टसकककयक Foolish.
- 310. Fauna** ससघाहडककस हीं कीं Animals of a particular area.
- 311. Faux pas** घकक स हमत ज Word/behavior that is social mistake.
- 312. Feasible** शकी अकस Practical.
- 313. Feeble** सटवि Weak and without energy.
- 314. Feign** कलेवंहसे कन To pretend.
- 315. Felicity** लुवक Happiness/ bliss.
- 316. Felony** ि ककनह ते क A major criminal act.
- 317. Feral**..... िमता Wild.
- 318. Ferry** कमाहस कतेवेहसे कनहकनी To transport people or goods/a boat for transportation.
- 319. Fetter** चंकाहँु वे कघाटकटहे लकन To keep someone within limits.
- 320. Fiends** रू क (हरू क हकक An evil person.
- 321. Finesse** सुरक जव Great skill or style.
- 322. Flabbergast** के खटजहसे कन Dumbfound/astonished.
- 323. Flare**..... द्वकस कन To start suddenly such as violence, pain or anger.
- 324. Flaunt** सलक कसे कन Display ostentatiously.
- 325. Flex** द्वक कस कटके हस। वेहसे हसलककन Tighten a muscle.
- 326. Flog** कस हकककणजहं हटवेकन To beat with a whip or stick.
- 327. Flout** 6त ककहसे कन To disobey rule/law.
- 328. Folly** मत जकनी ससग Foolishness.
- 329. Foresee** तअं हं हीं कही कन Predicting something.
- 330. fragile** ' क ककहं हउअही कंही क व Which can be easily broken.
- 331. Fraught** ' रूवह पै ककहं हतथकक ककक Full of unpleasant things.
- 332. Frown** द्वकं हं धकसे हपलकककहमदक कसे कन Facial expression showing anger/ annoyance.
- 333. Furore** मदक व An outbreak of public anger.
- 334. Gag** टकहटहस र हा थहपकन To put cloth etc in the mouth.

335. **Gallantry** धृक् Bravery.
336. **Garish** चअरुहं रू सहे'माक..... Overbright in colour/gaudy.
337. **Garner** 7स34 कसे कत्र..... Store up, gather.
338. **Gawk** ची स सगहसाहजे अहपंलकत्र..... Stare foolishly.
339. **Genesis** कृ ' का..... The origin of something.
340. **Gigantic** कृ क्का Extremely large.
341. **Glare** केससे हपंलकत्र..... A long angry look.
342. **Glee** लूव Great delight.
343. **Glimmer** र्पहे वृंकाक्र वृकसाहस्से एव..... A faint light/a slight sign of something good.
344. **Glum** परसकत्रकेवृकनीह र Disappointed or unhappy and quiet.
345. **Glutton** तंउय..... One who eats too much.
346. **Gourmet** त्वस हस त कस कत्वेलक A person who knows a lot about food and cooking.
347. **Grandeur** द्वृव The quality of being very beautiful and attractive.
348. **Grapple** र्कंक्से कत्र..... Wrestle.
349. **Grievous** जस तात्गंअरुमद्वे Having very serious effect or causing pain.
350. **Grotesque** कृप जहृकव Unpleasant /distorted.
351. **Grumble** क्काकत्रकत्र मरुहं हंर To complain about something in an annoyed way.
352. **Guffaw** 1 अस्व Noisy laughter.
353. **Haggard** क्का क्कटवेहधव Looking ill or tired.
354. **Hailstorm** ' वां हसं हधुवृकजसगक A sudden heavy fall of hail.
355. **Hallucination** .. द्वृ To see or feel something or someone that does not exist.
356. **Hapless** चं वेव Unlucky/ helpless.
357. **Hard hearted** ... रुडु वेहस्सत A person who is not kind.
358. **Harrowing** ते' क्काहसे कंही वा व Extremely upsetting.
359. **Harry** ते' क्काहसे कत्र To annoy.
360. **Hasten** र् 6 पाहसे कत्र Hurry and do things quickly.
361. **Hatch** से कक (क्काकत्रे To make (a secret plan).
362. **Haughty** कर्कजा Arrogant.
363. **Hazardous** लको कस Dangerous.
364. **Head Strong** ... कृष्ठा Stubborn.

- 365. Heckle** धी बा हँु वी की खजकहध हंतेँ क्कहसे क्क To interrupt with loud unfriendly questions or statements.
- 366. Heinous** ि क्कस Atrocious.
- 367. Heir**)वेकसवे One who legally receives money or title.
- 368. Hermetic** ि क्कस Air-tight.
- 369. Hermitage** ट। Home of a hermit.
- 370. Hideous** द्कव Extremely ugly/bad.
- 371. Hobble** त थजकसे ह त क्क To walk in a way as if the leg is injured.
- 372. Homage** झक कीस Deep respect shown.
- 373. Honorary** ' ि क्कस To work without salary.
- 374. Honourable** ' क्के णवक Respectable.
- 375. Horde** छटका A large group of people.
- 376. Horrendous** द्कवे अ Horrifying.
- 377. Hulk** क्कक Large and heavy.
- 378. Hurdle** लसवे 3 Obstacle.
- 379. Hush up**) र्कग पत्कसे क्क Trying to prevent the discovery of particular facts.
- 380. Ideal** ' वृ क्क Without fault/to be perfect.
- 381. Idle** क्कसवे(हखककस क्कहसव Not working.
- 382. Illegal gratification** क्क क्क हल र्हध हतूँजहध ज्कस Unlawful satisfaction.
- 383. Illegible** ' त। क्क Which cannot be read.
- 384. Illicit** ' ि क्क Disapproved by the society.
- 385. Imbecility** टसकक Stupidity.
- 386. Imbibe** छ क्ककत क्क To absorb/receive.
- 387. Immerse** ज्ककक To become completely absorbed.
- 388. Imminent** ज्कज Likely to happen very soon.
- 389. Immolate** ि त क्कसे हकस हपक Offer as a sacrifice by burning.
- 390. Immune** तूखे खककहअकक Resistant to.
- 391. Immure** क्कमाहककक Imprison.
- 392. Immutable** ' त्कसी ज्कक Unchangeable.
- 393. Impairment** ' उक Handicap and disabled.
- 394. Impalpable** ि क्क क्क क्कहध हधट-हटहकह' क्क Difficult to feel or understand.
- 395. Impasse** ' उकटकसः A deadlock.
- 396. Imperialism** छ क्कवैकी क्क System in which a country rules other countries.

- 397. Implicate** स्सघाहं ते ळहर्दहत्तगु ळन्न To show that someone is involved in a crime.
- 398. Impound** ि/जहसे हतंक्व Seize and take legal possession of something.
- 399. Impromptu** स्वक्कज्जवेवाहसं Done/said without preparation.
- 400. Impulse** सस् हसे कंहसक् वीम Sudden urge to do something.
- 401. Impunity** पणुहहहे स्वज Freedom from punishment.
- 402. Incarnate** टक्की हल्लं क्कट In human form.
- 403. Incessant** त मक्केव Never stopping.
- 404. Incision** ी व An opening made by a sharp tool.
- 405. Incongruous** चंतं Unusual/different from others.
- 406. Inconspicuous** ि क्कं क्क ळाहहं हसलक्कह्वहपं Not easily noticed or seen.
- 407. Incumbent** ' वी क्स Necessary as a duty.
- 408. Incur** सस् हं स्खूक्कहं क्कह्वी हसे क्कह्वि ि। क्कव To experience something usually unpleasant.
- 409. Indelible** दु क्कना Unable to be removed.
- 410. Indigence** मे िच Poverty.
- 411. Inducement** तूतं क्कक्क Act done to persuade someone or something.
- 412. Indulge** ' क्क ख्खहं अक्कन्न Allow oneself something enjoyable.
- 413. Inhibition** स्वस A feeling preventing one from acting naturally.
- 414. Insane** त्कमत Mentally ill.
- 415. Instigate** ँ सघक्कन्न To urge to do some action.
- 416. Interlocutor** ी क्कक्क क्कहसे क्कही ळाव Someone involved in a conversation.
- 417. Intermittent** लस। लसहसं Not happening regularly or continuously.
- 418. Intertwined** मुथक्कहूर व To be twisted together.
- 419. Intimidate** ज्ञे क्कन्न Frighten.
- 420. Intruder** क्क त्कक्कव One who enters a place without permission.
- 421. Irony** के ज्ञछक्कन्न Meaning opposite but in a sarcastic manner.
- 422. Irrevocable** ि क्कंचपत क्कक्कह्वि क्कहसं Impossible to change.
- 423. Isolate** ' त म। ळा महसे क्कन्न To place apart or alone.
- 424. Jack** ँ ळक्कन्न To raise something/increase the price.

425. **Jamboree** ि टवे जङ्ग लृव कवट कव्मंहसं हस नश A large gathering to have fun.
426. **Jeopardy** लको हट In danger.
427. **Jittery** ते क्मरहक्मे कव्मर व Nervous.
428. **Jovial** अट सव Good natured.
429. **Jubilation** ि क Rejoicing.
430. **Juncture** ि वः Joining point.
431. **knead** मुथक्मव To prepare dough.
432. **Knotty** ि खत Difficult to solve.
433. **Languor** क्मजतयव Quiet/peaceful.
434. **Lanky** त छत्र तजत व Long and thin (not attractive).
435. **Latent** मरज Dormant.
436. **Laud** जेवात्गहसे कव To praise.
437. **Laurels** छट क्मरजेवात्ग Honour/praise.
438. **Lax** त वे ि क्म Careless.
439. **Lechery** क्मृत क्म जव Lustfulness.
440. **Leery** क्मस ज Suspicious.
441. **Legend** तेरक्मरह क्महत्सू ष हसु क्म Very old and popular story.
442. **Legitimate** ि क्मि Allowed by law.
443. **Lenient** पवेकटस Not strict.
444. **Lessen** सटहसे कव To make less strong.
445. **Lethargic** बाघा Lacking energy/lazy.
446. **Liability** पक्वरी Legally responsible.
447. **Lopsided** खे म व With one side lower than the other.
448. **Loquacious** चक्मर Talkative/Garrulous.
449. **Lunacy** त्कत त्क Insanity.
450. **Macho** टपक्मव Masculine.
451. **Magnitude** जी जव The large size or importance of something.
452. **Majestic** क्मरु ज्म क्मर वे ि घा Powerful/dignified and impressive.
453. **Malady** खटवा An illness.
454. **Malcontent** घजरे Person dissatisfied with existing state of affairs.
455. **Malign** अक्मसे वेस Baleful, harmful, Deadly.
456. **Mammoth** क्म क्म Huge.
457. **Maniac** छकसा A person who behaves in an uncontrolled manner.

458. **Manifestation** 'सुखकख' Clear to become noticeable.
459. **Marine** 'दटपूक' Related to sea.
460. **Massacre** 'केरुअे' An act of killing many people.
461. **Maze** 'िब' A complicated set of path or passages.
462. **Melancholy** 'पस' Sad.
463. **Menace** 'ददक' A dangerous or troublesome person/situation.
464. **Milestone** 'टात हस कडु वे' An important event in the history of someone/something.
465. **Miniscule** 'सकगहं व' Very small.
466. **Mirth** 'लव' Laughter, happiness.
467. **Miscreant** 'चपटव' One who behaves badly/doesn't obey rules.
468. **Mitigate** 'सदहसे क' To make/become less severe.
469. **Momentum** 'धी म(हचत' The force that keeps motion on.
470. **Monstrous** 'रु क्क क्कवे अ' Like a monster (cruel and/or very big).
471. **Morbidity** 'रु क्क दी दु व' Unpleasant and strange.
472. **Moron** 'ची सस' A stupid person.
473. **Mounting** 'चककअ व' Gradually increasing.
474. **Mow** 'सर त हपक' Kill by knocking down with vehicle.
475. **Mull** 'रु वेहसे क' To think carefully about something.
476. **Muster** 'सब्स क' Gather together/sum up a feeling.
477. **Mutilate** 'कुकसे क' To damage severely.
479. **Mythology** 'तूव ककसु क' Myths in general.
480. **Myth** 'रु क' Ancient story.
481. **Nadir** 'सु त क्कजे' The worst moment/the lowest point.
482. **Nape** 'मपक' The back of the neck.
483. **Nemesis** 'तूसु नमहरु क्कअे क्ककटरूस त हअ' Rival that is difficult to defeat.
484. **Neologism** 'सु क्क क्कपहस क्कक' New meaning.
485. **Neophyte** 'कक सुसव' Beginner, novice.
486. **Nexus** 'दव । मव' Connection.
487. **Nightmare** 'पदी क' Frightening dream/an unpleasant experience.
488. **Nocturnal** 'सु क' Occurring/ active at night.
489. **Nomad** 'दु क्ककह' वे क ही क्क हं क्क क्कहस हद पदक Member of a tribe who travels from place to place.

Vocabularies

490. **Nonchalant** पढाकहूवी हअक Careless/ lacking interest.
491. **Oblivion** फुदरख The state of being unaware/ forgotten.
492. **Obnoxious** बसका Unpleasant.
493. **Obscene** ' तात Rude or shocking.
494. **Obsessive** जीहूह, ढ के लकाव Related to thinking about something constantly.
495. **Obsolete** तेरकाव Not in use any more.
496. **Obstinate** अा Stubborn.
497. **Occlude** चपहसे कव close up or block.
498. **Occult** मरजह ि वासअकहहह छरसज Secret, mysterious, relating to magical power.
499. **Ogre** कका A frightening character of children's stories who eats children.
500. **Ombudsman** तबतबा Officer who deals with complaints.
501. **Ominous** स हचेरकअंसक क कका Suggesting that something unpleasant is likely to happen.
502. **Opportunist** 'ी घी वा One who grabs every opportunity.
503. **Optimistic** ' वी वा One who is hopeful.
504. **Orator** ि खव A skilled speaker.
505. **Ordain** ' वु कपकव Order officially.
506. **Ostensible** खलवी अा Showy.
507. **Oust** खस बा हपकव Force out from the position of power.
508. **Outrage** चौ ि जहसे कव Insult/offence.
509. **Overestimate** .. ' कका क त कहसे कव To think that one is greater than he really is.
510. **Palate** जवा सदी वाहते लकहसाहू कखज The top part of the inside of your mouth/Appreciation for food or drink.
511. **Palatial** टअ करव A huge and splendid house.
512. **Paltry** टखकअक Worthless.
513. **Pan** ' बा व ककसे कव Criticise harshly.
514. **Panacea** ' बी कव A remedy for all diseases.
515. **Panache** खतरकव Confidence/elegance/style.
516. **Pandemic** अकस Widespread.
517. **Pandemonium** कंहू वेकव Great confusion/noisy disorder.
518. **Panic** जे Sudden uncontrolled fear.
519. **Paramount** घी क Supreme, zenith.

English – from Plinth to Paramount

311

520. **Parched** घ सक्न Dried out due to heat.
521. **Pariah** घ ढ क्क स हचख्कसवे Social outcast.
522. **Parley** घ छत क Conference.
523. **Parochial** घ साणक्क रूक्की बा व Narrow in outlook.
524. **Patronage** घ उक्कव The support given to an organization.
525. **Pawn** घ क्कव People of little importance.
526. **Peck** अ स क्क छक्क Kiss lightly.
527. **Peddler** अ सक्की बा व One who travels door to door to sell something.
528. **Pellet** म उक्कमबा व A small ball of something.
529. **Pelt** त्प क्क Throw.
530. **Perfidious** क्की क्क क्क Unable to be trusted.
531. **Persevere** टं अक्कहसे क्क टरूसत क्कस हचक्की ष Continue inspite of difficulty.
532. **Persist** षिवाहे अक्क Continue and last.
533. **Personify** टक्की ससे णक्कसे क्क Represent in human form.
534. **Perspire** त्क क्कचअक्क To sweat.
535. **Perturb** र्कमहसे क्क Disturb.
536. **Perverse** क्क णक्कव Contrary to what is accepted or expected.
537. **Pessimist** खे व्क व्क वा One who is not hopeful by nature.
538. **Pious** उक्कष Religious.
539. **Pivotal** टक्क Central and important.
540. **Plaint** क्क स व A legal complaint.
541. **Plight** त्क क्कसक्क Unpleasant condition.
542. **Polygamy** चअ क्की व्क To have more than one wife/husband.
543. **Pomp** उक्कउक्क Splendid and colourful ceremony.
544. **Populace** ' व्क क्क क्क Ordinary people.
545. **Posthumously** टक्क त्क क्क Awarded/published after death.
546. **Pragmatic** त्की अक्कस Practical.
547. **Precedent** त्पक्क An action already taken place/decision already taken.
548. **Precincts** षि अक्कस वेह/अक्कवहत ह्क क्ककी क्की षहअक्क Part of a city where vehicles are not allowed/limits.
549. **Predicament** ' रूक्कहअक्क क्क क्क घ ह्कस बा क्क टरूसत हअ An unpleasant situation, which is difficult to get out of.

550. **Prejudice** तीव्रबुद्धि Unfair opinion.
551. **Preposterous** ... ची सन्नगहद्वेष Very foolish/ridiculous.
552. **Prey** रूक्सवे Victim/an animal hunted by another for food.
553. **Proclivity** -सवे Tendency or inclination.
554. **Proliferation** ... तू रहत ककटहैं इत्तहअसन्न Increasing greatly and suddenly in number.
555. **Promising** ' वृत्ति कस Showing signs of being successful in future.
556. **Propensity** चेहचजीहसहजे तगह-सवे Tendency towards behaving badly.
557. **Provocative** सधकही वाव Causing an angry reaction/ inciting.
558. **Prudence** छट-पेवा Wisdom.
559. **Pugnacious** कर रूक् Quarrelsome.
560. **Punitive** पणलकटस Intended as a punishment.
561. **Purge** म उसवेकटककह व हसे कव To get rid of people you don't like/to make free for harmful things.
562. **Pyre** रूजव A large pile of wood on which a dead body is burnt.
563. **Quantum** रसघाह गि हसाह/सवए Unit of something.
564. **Quell** वेस कव To stop something especially by using force.
565. **Quench** कस ककह कक श satisfy (thirst).
566. **Query** वेस ककी वा A question/doubt.
567. **Quiescent** छेरेज Dormant, at rest.
568. **Quietude** क्वेज Tranquility.
569. **Quotidian** छकवेणव Common/ordinary.
570. **Racial** कदती वाहहं हर्चखज Connected with a particular race or country.
571. **Rancor** कदगेज Bitterness, hatred.
572. **Rankle** ते ककहसे कव Irritate.
573. **Rapport** जवा टत Harmony.
574. **Ratify** ' मासवेहसे कव Confirm formally by signing it or voting for it.
575. **Ravenous** चअहद्वकव Extremely hungry.
576. **Raze** कउहसे कव To destroy.
577. **Rebellious** रूे वा One who opposes the system.

578. **Rebuff** ष अङ्गजहदी ।सवेहसे कंहं हटकहसे क्व.... To refuse a helpful suggestion.
579. **Rebuke** चेराहजे अहं हजत क्व Scold harshly.
580. **Recalcitrant** षण्ज One who is unwilling to obey orders.
581. **Reckless** ' ष वे उक्क Without caring for the result of an action.
582. **Recluse** ' संत व One who lives alone.
583. **Recuperate** ।स हअङ्गखटवाहसं हवव To recover from illness.
584. **Redundant** मेस्ह ले । Unnecessary.
585. **Refute** लवजकहसे क्व To say/prove that a person opinion is wrong.
586. **Regime** क्व क Rule of.
587. **Reign** क्व क The monarch's period of rule.
588. **Rein** त मव कृत मव हत मक्कत Piece of leather which helps you to control the headgear of a horse/to bridle/to restrain.
589. **Relegate** ' । कखहसे क्व Place in a lower position.
590. **Reluctant** ' खम्स Unwilling.
591. **Remorse** ' त्प वं Feeling of guilt or regret.
592. **Renewable** की ।कसे णवव Which can be used again and again.
593. **Repent** त्म जक्कत To be sorry for something.
594. **Repercussions** त्तेणक्क Consequence.
595. **Replica** अ च । अ An exact copy of an object.
596. **Reprehensible** खनमकव Deserving condemnation.
597. **Reprieve** च वे An escape from a bad situation.
598. **Repugnant** तूखस त् क्कले व वी कस Unpleasant behavior or belief.
599. **Resentment** क्व र्धप Feeling of dislike.
600. **Respite** च वे Relief from something.
601. **Resurgence** स्स घाहकी वेउवेकस क्कस्ते हं हं हँ । क्व A new increase of idea which had been forgotten for some time.
602. **Resurrect** स्ते हं ही क्क जहसे क्व To bring someone back to life.
603. **Retrieve** स्ते हं हं व जहसे क्व To find and bring back something.
604. **Reverence** ष ष्ट क्व Respect.
605. **Rhetoric** तूव्वी क्क । हद्वक्कवक्क ते नजह ले । हक र्धहस्स Effective speech but not essentially sincere.
7 ष क्कमेव हद्वक्क
606. **Rumour** ' त्गी व Piece of news that may or may not be true.

- 607. Ruthless** धेय..... Cruel.
- 608. Sacrament** उवहस हस कए..... An important religious ceremony.
- 609. Sadist** ते चज्ञस One who obtains pleasure by hurting others.
- 610. Salubrious** दी कु वहस हस नहत कुवकस Good for health.
- 611. Salvation** टकव The act of saving someone from danger, loss sin etc.
- 612. Sanctity** तके वकव The quality of being holy.
- 613. Sanguine** ' वृ क्की ज Hopeful.
- 614. Sarcasm** 2रकसवा Scornful remarks.
- 615. Scant** ' तके वकव Barely enough.
- 616. Scrap** 3स ज्ञकस - स Small pieces /Argument.
- 617. Scum** र्मपमाह जे त हतपुव कस हध जअहे श Dirt (on the surface of liquid).
- 618. Seasoned** तरेखी Having a lot of experience.
- 619. Sensuous** 7समूकहध छननाह ' कौरूस हल रहध' Relating to physical senses./
' वस 'वस श
Physically attractive.
- 620. Severity** जी जव Extremity.
- 621. Shambles** चेराहअना जहट A state of confusion/untidiness.
- 622. Shirk** िाह रेकव To avoid work/ duty.
- 623. Shrewd** उवए Based on clear understanding and Judgement.
- 624. Shroud** रू तवव Hide.
- 625. Shrug** सनहँ स कसे ह' कवव जकपकककक कके
से कव To raise and then lower the shoulder to show lack of knowledge/interest.
- 626. Site** द्वी क सटकक वसहस कदु वा Place where something is built.
- 627. Sizzle** स वगहमत वुअकव (of food) make a hissing sound when being fried.
- 628. Skeptical** धनअ Doubtful.
- 629. Slay** अककसे कव Murder.
- 630. Solace** सत क व Comfort in time of distress.
- 631. Solidarity** धटुएक Support.
- 632. Solitary** ' सत व The only person/thing in given place.
- 633. Spectre** धपअ The idea of something unpleasant that may happen in future.
- 634. Spinster** सरेवाहटसमा व A woman who is not married.
- 635. Sporadic** ' सनसह जहल रहध' Occurring at irregular intervals.
- 636. Spouse** िी कहु वव Life partner.

- 637. Spurious** धर्पअस्त्वप False and not what it appears to be.
- 638. Squirm** ॢ३३३कन्न To move from side to side in an awkward way because of nervousness, pain etc.
- 639. Stack** नसहसंहद ते हनसहे लकन्न Pile on one another.
- 640. Stagger** त जलसकन्न To walk showing imbalance.
- 641. Strangle** मत कर्कसहसे हटवेकन्न To kill by pressing the throat.
- 642. Stringent** स।वे Strict and demanding.
- 643. Stroke** कसाकसाहसाहर्कसहसाहर्कसा An act of hitting/a sound of a striking clock.
- 644. Subdue** जी जकसटहसे कन्न To reduce the force of something.
- 645. Substantiate** ती खजकहसकंटूककहसे कन्न To support a claim.
- 646. Subterfuge** सर हअकन्न त हसे कंस कमत जहे।सव A trick or a dishonest way of achieving something.
- 647. Subtle** छट्टकनेवासहत सस कहत आी तथव Small but important.
- 648. Succour** छट कहेते हछ अकन्नजव Help given to someone in need.
- 649. Sully** पकाहत मकन्न Stain/to spoil someone's perfect reputation.
- 650. Sultry** टछ हद्वेव Warm and moist.
- 651. Sumptuous** द्वेवरेय Luxurious/showing wealth.
- 652. Suo-moto** लवहअ On its own.
- 653. Surge** जी जकसहचकन्न A sudden or great increase.
- 654. Swathe** सत्तक्री टाकहसक ककन्नसजन्न Broad strip of cloth/land.
- 655. Sycophancy** कतथा Attempt to win favour by flattery.
- 656. Symposium** के वे।मवे।। Official meeting.
- 657. Synchronize** नसहअहछटकहेते हअकन्न To (Cause to) happen at the same time.
- 658. Tangible** क्री छहम हसे हटअ थहसककक ककस Real, which can be touched or experienced.
- 659. Tawdry** छदजकनी हद्वसातव Cheap and gaudy.
- 660. Temerity** खकन्नज Boldness.
- 661. Temperate** धकतहे लकनही वाव Self controlled.
- 662. Tempestuous** तूचत हद्वकी ककसहं का तूका Full of strong emotion.
- 663. Tendentious** सस घाहत जहसककक हअकन्न Supporting a particular opinion.
- 664. Tenements** स्त्री क हदु ककन्न A large building divided into apartments.

Vocabularies

665. **Terse** छिन्नज Concise/using few words.
666. **Thumping** टापी तक्क Extremely great or important.
667. **Thunder** मी क Sudden large noise from the sky.
668. **Thunderbolt** स्वी ताहस कस जस कन्नी हचवात हस कमी क A flash of lightening and sound of thunder.
669. **Timid** जे त्वंस Lacking courage/ cowardly.
670. **Tiptoe** तेसकंस हद शसल कर्कते ह तक्क To walk on toes with heels not touching the ground.
671. **Tormentor** क्वंस One who causes sufferings.
672. **Tout** पत वा The act/the person encouraging sale of anything.
673. **Toxic** ति आतव Poisonous.
674. **Traffic** मेसहस कम्मह ति हस क्कवकेवे Illegal trade.
675. **Trail** के क्कककडो हे तक्क Path/ to follow the path of someone/ to move slowly.
676. **Traitor** मष्टेव A person who is not loyal.
677. **Trauma** टक्कसुस ह कम्म Severe emotional shock.
678. **Treason** मष्टेवा The act of being not loyal.
679. **Triumph** च्चलार्ति ज A great success.
680. **Twitch** त्गसकक्क Any part of body making sudden, small movement.
681. **Unanimous** धी घ्छज To agree/support together.
682. **Uncanny** केरुव्व Strange/impossible to explain.
683. **Under-privileged** मे त्च Poor.
684. **Underestimate** सटहसे संह क्कक्क To estimate that one is inferior to what he really is.
685. **Uninterested** सत दत्तहक्कअक्क Not interested.
686. **Unison** न्सहधुव Two/more things happening at same time.
687. **Unruly** 'स्वर्नक्क Not easy to control.
688. **Upbeat** 'वृक्की वा Cheerful, optimistic.
689. **Uproar** के वक्कव A loud noise or disturbance.
690. **Uproot** ति ज्जहहँ लक्कहपक्क To remove from their home place/ root.
691. **Vague** 'दत्त' Not clearly expressed.
692. **Valediction** के पवक्कक्कव Speech in which one says goodbye.
693. **Validate** तूटक्कहसे क्क Confirm, Ratify.
694. **Vandalism** छत्तक्कक्क'हसे व्हसाहस्य क्क Crime of damaging property.

695. **Veil**..... कस कक्रमसउ Thing that hides or disguises.
696. **Vengeance** चपत हसा हद्वव्नी कत्र..... Revenge.
697. **Vengeful** चपत हसा हद्वव्नी कत्री बा व To have strong desire to punish someone who has hurt one or one's dear ones.
698. **Venom** ि अे Poison.
699. **Verbose** चक्रीहृ हद्वेव Using more words than necessary.
700. **Verily** ष ड्मजअी दजसउ In a completely truthful way.
701. **Vestige** 'ी वेंव A still existing small part of something.
702. **Veteran** ' कद्वी A person who has a lot of experience.
703. **Vicarious** दूखसकस क्रा उं हजेवहे हकर्म Experienced in one's imagination rather than directly.
704. **Vicious** चेकसरी Violent and aggressive.
705. **Victimize** ष जकत्र To treat someone in a cruel and unfair manner.
706. **Vigorous** द ि क्व Energetic.
707. **Virtuous** कसस हमएकी बा व Having good moral qualities.
708. **Volatile** डकसव Likely to change suddenly.
709. **Voluminous** द्वेको। द्वेसट Loose and full.
710. **Vow** सघट Solemn promise.
711. **Vulnerable** क्री हं क क्माहहं उं हतअ कक्की क्क स जकअह Prone to physical/ emotional hurt.
712. **Vie** दूखदतउ क्कसे कत्र To compete with other people to obtain something.
713. **Wan** सट ि वें Weak/pale/tired-looking.
714. **Wanderlust** क्कवंहसाह7, ि के लकत्र Strong desire to travel.
715. **Wholeheartedly** तेयंहसत हं With complete interest and enthusiasm.
716. **Witty** ि बा रउर Using words in a clever manner.
717. **Wizard** ि कसे Magician.
718. **Woes** पसत्र Sorrow/distress.
719. **Wretch** ' दूकसव An unhappy person.
720. **Yawn** उं चक्राहत कत्र To breathe taking in a lot of air with mouth open.
721. **Yearn** त बा ष कसे कत्र Crave.
722. **Zealous** उं क्कसज Enthusiastic, causing excitement.

18

SYNONYMS

CHAPTER

Directions: in questions no. 1 to 274, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the answer sheet.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Irrevocable
(a) Change
(b) Done
(c) Unalterable
(d) Reversible | 8. Docile
(a) Submissive
(b) Stubborn
(c) Strong
(d) Changeable | 15. Restrict
(a) Curtail
(b) Prohibit
(c) Retain
(d) Retail |
| 2. Adorn
(a) Trust
(b) Writer
(c) Suspect
(d) Beautify | 9. Considerate
(a) Agreeable
(b) Kind
(c) Like-minded
(d) Thoughtful | 16. Anticipate
(a) Antagonise
(b) Expect
(c) Accept
(d) Hope |
| 3. Repose
(a) Place
(b) Keep
(c) Rest
(d) Replace | 10. Irresolute
(a) Undecided
(b) Angry
(c) Ignorant
(d) Firm | 17. Tremendous
(a) Awesome
(b) Remarkable
(c) Considerable
(d) Excessive |
| 4. Commotion
(a) Cheer
(b) Imbalance
(c) Disturbance
(d) Movement | 11. Frugal
(a) Economical
(b) Miserly
(c) Splendid
(d) Hungry | 18. Meticulous
(a) Correct
(b) Clean
(c) Methodical
(d) Painstaking |
| 5. Nurture
(a) To encourage
(b) To grow
(c) To see
(d) To maintain | 12. Motive
(a) Reason
(b) Occasion
(c) Intention
(d) Preparation | 19. Abundant
(a) Sufficient
(b) Plentiful
(c) Significant
(d) Vibrant |
| 6. Deny
(a) Regain
(b) Refuse
(c) Repair
(d) Reduce | 13. Pity
(a) Offence
(b) Mercy
(c) Kindness
(d) Joy | 20. Acquaint
(a) Arouse
(b) Introduce
(c) Appoint
(d) Acquire |
| 7. Abuse
(a) Use
(b) Praise
(c) Scorn
(d) Raise | 14. Quash
(a) Question
(b) Pledge
(c) Reject
(d) Slash | 21. Change
(a) Alter
(b) Renew
(c) Review
(d) Repeat |

- 22. Surreptitiously**
 (a) Calmly
 (b) Secretly
 (c) Suggestively
 (d) Quietly
- 23. Forebode**
 (a) Alarm
 (b) Foretell
 (c) Failure
 (d) Forefront
- 24. Genuine**
 (a) Good
 (b) Real
 (c) Attractive
 (d) Lovable
- 25. Adverse**
 (a) Negative
 (b) Facilitating
 (c) Decorative
 (d) Derogative
- 26. Elastic**
 (a) Rubbery
 (b) Flexible
 (c) Expensive
 (d) Exciting
- 27. Vacillate**
 (a) Waver
 (b) Never
 (c) Quiver
 (d) Queer
- 28. Impeccable**
 (a) Perfect
 (b) Fair
 (c) Faultless
 (d) Criminal
- 29. Impediment**
 (a) Clear
 (b) Ailment
 (c) Incapable
 (d) Obstruction
- 30. Advance**
 (a) Reduce
 (b) Halt
 (c) Progress
 (d) Extend
- 31. Prognosis**
 (a) Diagnosis
 (b) Forecast
 (c) Preface
 (d) Identity
- 32. Poach**
 (a) Catch
 (b) Hunt
 (c) Preach
 (d) Plunder
- 33. Repartee**
 (a) Refuse
 (b) Celebrate
 (c) Quick witty reply
 (d) Question
- 34. Exhort**
 (a) Recommend
 (b) Coax
 (c) Urge
 (d) Push
- 35. Lurid**
 (a) Happy
 (b) Abundant
 (c) Bright
 (d) Shocking
- 36. Familiar**
 (a) Well-known
 (b) Familial
 (c) Relative
 (d) Common
- 37. Dessert**
 (a) Wasteland
 (b) Abandon
 (c) Sweet-dish
 (d) Broth
- 38. Affiliate**
 (a) Control
 (b) Associate
 (c) Copy
 (d) Discriminate
- 39. Explicit**
 (a) Clear
 (b) Obvious
 (c) Cautious
 (d) Exorbitant
- 40. Diligent**
 (a) Intelligent
 (b) Energetic
 (c) Modest
 (d) Industrious
- 41. Infuriate**
 (a) Burn
 (b) Disgrace
 (c) Threaten
 (d) Enrage
- 42. Prospective**
 (a) Preceded
 (b) Prosperous
 (c) Perplexed
 (d) Possible
- 43. Lousy**
 (a) Unbearable
 (b) Awful
 (c) Loose
 (d) Stinking
- 44. Accentuated**
 (a) Accent
 (b) Devalued
 (c) Mitigated
 (d) Sharpened
- 45. Predominantly**
 (a) Emphatically
 (b) Forcefully
 (c) Mostly
 (d) Profoundly
- 46. Paucity**
 (a) Sincerity
 (b) Shortfall
 (c) Publicity
 (d) Downfall
- 47. Avert**
 (a) Hide
 (b) Obey
 (c) Excuse
 (d) Avoid
- 48. Pensive**
 (a) Careless
 (b) Thoughtful
 (c) Penitent
 (d) Unattached
- 49. Cordial**
 (a) Smooth
 (b) Friendly
 (c) Sophisticated
 (d) Reserved
- 50. Provisional**
 (a) Casual
 (b) Lucky
 (c) Visible
 (d) Temporary
- 51. Horrendous**
 (a) Very huge
 (b) Greatly unpleasant
 (c) Mildly sincere
 (d) Most pleasant

- 52. Authentic**
 (a) Admirable
 (b) Genuine
 (c) Adjustable
 (d) None of the above
- 53. Rectify**
 (a) Correct
 (b) Alter
 (c) Erase
 (d) Continue
- 54. Miraculous**
 (a) Mysterious
 (b) Sudden
 (c) Amazing
 (d) Unexpected
- 55. Warranty**
 (a) Threat
 (b) Guarantee
 (c) Order for arrest
 (d) Issue
- 56. Knave**
 (a) Emperor
 (b) Enchanter
 (c) Soldier
 (d) Scoundrel
- 57. Prodigious**
 (a) Huge
 (b) Prodigious
 (c) Enormous
 (d) Wasteful
- 58. Impost**
 (a) Fertilizer
 (b) Dispatch
 (c) Tax
 (d) Postage
- 59. Coarse**
 (a) Academic
 (b) Grain
 (c) Rough
 (d) Training
- 60. Forego**
 (a) Renounce
 (b) Disown
 (c) Leave
 (d) Accumulate
- 61. Recipients**
 (a) Creators
 (b) Donors
 (c) Receivers
 (d) Instigators
- 62. Frontier**
 (a) Edge
 (b) Landmark
 (c) Boundary
 (d) Corner
- 63. Rout**
 (a) Death
 (b) Defeat
 (c) Loss
 (d) Crash
- 64. Irreproachable**
 (a) Remarkable
 (b) Extraordinary
 (c) Faultless
 (d) Immense
- 65. Felicity**
 (a) Prosperity
 (b) Honesty
 (c) Bliss
 (d) Sorrow
- 66. Judicious**
 (a) Biased
 (b) Sensible
 (c) Exact
 (d) Honest
- 67. Transpired**
 (a) Was communicated
 (b) Was discussed
 (c) Happened
 (d) Conspired
- 68. Obstinate**
 (a) Foolish
 (b) Unyielding
 (c) Unreasonable
 (d) Mischievous
- 69. Sundry**
 (a) Countless
 (b) Various
 (c) Certain
 (d) Several
- 70. Menial**
 (a) Lowly
 (b) Tough
 (c) Dangerous
 (d) Low-paid
- 71. Impetus**
 (a) Financial support
 (b) Accelerated growth
 (c) Retarded growth
 (d) Driving force
- 72. Emulate**
 (a) Praise
 (b) Find out
 (c) Follow
 (d) Assess
- 73. Boast**
 (a) Cry
 (b) Abuse
 (c) Hate
 (d) Brag
- 74. Mass murder**
 (a) Patricide
 (b) Fratricide
 (c) Regicide
 (d) Genocide
- 75. Executioner**
 (a) Executive engineer
 (b) Explorer
 (c) Experimenter
 (d) One who inflict capital punishment
- 76. Maiden speech**
 (a) Farewell speech
 (b) Short speech
 (c) First speech
 (d) Speech about women
- 77. Interfere**
 (a) Meddle
 (b) Help
 (c) Object
 (d) Copy
- 78. Tedious**
 (a) Tiresome
 (b) Dull
 (c) Interesting
 (d) Exciting
- 79. Magnificent**
 (a) Magnanimous
 (b) Modest
 (c) Generous
 (d) Splendid
- 80. Spirited**
 (a) Heated
 (b) Drunk
 (c) Enthusiastic
 (d) Possessed

- 81. Gloomy**
 (a) Misty
 (b) Morose
 (c) Murky
 (d) Shadowy
- 82. Grumble**
 (a) To scold
 (b) To complain
 (c) To sheer
 (d) To fight
- 83. Crude**
 (a) Unrefined
 (b) Cruel
 (c) Rude
 (d) Savage
- 84. Hostile**
 (a) Poor
 (b) Antagonistic
 (c) Delinquent
 (d) Reticent
- 85. Friendly**
 (a) Gentle
 (b) Amiable
 (c) Considerate
 (d) Industrious
- 86. Veil**
 (a) Seclude
 (b) Moan
 (c) Conceal
 (d) Repent
- 87. Recurrent**
 (a) Flowing backward
 (b) Healing quickly
 (c) Happening repeatedly
 (d) Timely
- 88. Peculiar**
 (a) Same
 (b) Strange
 (c) Surprising
 (d) Tiring
- 89. Prosper**
 (a) Cherish
 (b) Promote
 (c) Thrive
 (d) Rich
- 90. Eminent**
 (a) Confident
 (b) Authentic
 (c) Ingenious
 (d) Illustrious
- 91. Fortitude**
 (a) Composure
 (b) Confidence
 (c) Courage
 (d) Produce
- 92. Sanitise**
 (a) Pleasant
 (b) Disinfect
 (c) Pious
 (d) Crazy
- 93. Favourite**
 (a) Preferred
 (b) Focused
 (c) Pleasurable
 (d) Disliked
- 94. Novice**
 (a) Beginner
 (b) Virtuous
 (c) Trainer
 (d) Learner
- 95. Adversary**
 (a) Poverty
 (b) Contestant
 (c) Opponent
 (d) Intruder
- 96. Dishonour**
 (a) Infamy
 (b) Glory
 (c) Uncouth
 (d) Wicked
- 97. Erudite**
 (a) Scholarly
 (b) Friendly
 (c) Miserly
 (d) Lovely
- 98. Idea**
 (a) Comprehension
 (b) Notion
 (c) Emotion
 (d) Gist
- 99. Takes after**
 (a) Follows
 (b) Comes after
 (c) Resembles
 (d) Imitates
- 100. Ill-favoured**
 (a) Unlucky
 (b) Weak in health
 (c) Short-tempered
 (d) Ugly
- 101. Homage**
 (a) Humility
 (b) Tribute
 (c) Obedience
 (d) Allegiance
- 102. Clue**
 (a) Hint
 (b) Inkling
 (c) Intimation
 (d) Signal
- 103. Amazement**
 (a) Shock
 (b) Wander
 (c) Surprise
 (d) Suspicion
- 104. Consistency**
 (a) Constancy
 (b) Competence
 (c) Permanence
 (d) Uniformity
- 105. Electrifying**
 (a) Attractive
 (b) Fearsome
 (c) Exciting
 (d) Disturbing
- 106. Refrain**
 (a) Dissuade
 (b) Desist
 (c) Prevent
 (d) Curb
- 107. Merited**
 (a) Deserved
 (b) Encouraged
 (c) Prompted
 (d) Supported
- 108. Candid**
 (a) Overconfident
 (b) Frank
 (c) Arrogant
 (d) Careless
- 109. Zealous**
 (a) Ardent
 (b) Jealous
 (c) Furious
 (d) Impatient
- 110. Industrious**
 (a) Indolent
 (b) Industrial
 (c) Hard-working
 (d) Economic

111. Feasible

- (a) Practical
- (b) Rejoice
- (c) Accentuate
- (d) Accurate

112. Atrocity

- (a) Envy
- (b) Violence
- (c) Jealousy
- (d) Absurdity

113. Fortify

- (a) Create
- (b) Generate
- (c) Prohibit
- (d) Strengthen

114. Pacify

- (a) Calm down
- (b) Satisfy
- (c) Rouse
- (d) Rejoice

115. Barren

- (a) Good
- (b) Wholesome
- (c) Unproductive
- (d) Profitable

116. Infamy

- (a) Notoriety
- (b) Glory
- (c) Integrity
- (d) Familiarity

117. Intrepid

- (a) Hesitant
- (b) Fearless
- (c) Extrovert
- (d) Familiarity

118. Perspicuous

- (a) Relevant
- (b) Precise
- (c) Brief
- (d) Clear

119. Sufficient

- (a) Full
- (b) Complete
- (c) Enough
- (d) Less

120. Benevolent

- (a) Beneficial
- (b) Kind
- (c) Helpful
- (d) Supportive

121. Ancestors

- (a) Extinct tribes
- (b) Relatives
- (c) Forefathers
- (d) Old people

122. Embrace

- (a) Impress
- (b) Except
- (c) Embarrass
- (d) Accept

123. Meek

- (a) Light-hearted
- (b) Serious
- (c) Submissive
- (d) Benign

124. Cajole

- (a) Insist
- (b) Persuade
- (c) Direct
- (d) Recommend

125. Fragrance

- (a) Taste
- (b) Aroma
- (c) Sight
- (d) Touch

126. Fictitious

- (a) False
- (b) Frail
- (c) Foul
- (d) Flattering

127. Obscene

- (a) Dirty
- (b) Unhealthy
- (c) Indecent
- (d) Unwanted

128. Imitate

- (a) Follow
- (b) Copy
- (c) Think
- (d) Allude

129. Enigmatic

- (a) Magnetic
- (b) Automatic
- (c) Speeding
- (d) Puzzling

130. Despondent

- (a) Deserted
- (b) Dejected
- (c) Rejected
- (d) Repentant

131. Aversion

- (a) Aggression
- (b) Assertion
- (c) Dislike
- (d) Impudence

132. Desperation

- (a) Depression
- (b) Jubilation
- (c) Fascination
- (d) Hopelessness

133. Jubilant

- (a) Brilliant
- (b) Proud
- (c) Ecstatic
- (d) Gloomy

134. Liberty

- (a) Freedom
- (b) Equality
- (c) Charity
- (d) Democracy

135. Blister

- (a) Chatter
- (b) Travel
- (c) Attack
- (d) Wound

136. Trauma

- (a) Accident
- (b) Art form
- (c) Type of medicine
- (d) Emotional shock

137. Fabulous

- (a) Beautiful
- (b) Marvellous
- (c) Interesting
- (d) Charming

138. Laudable

- (a) Sincere
- (b) Praiseworthy
- (c) Benevolent
- (d) Welcome

139. Surpass

- (a) Outdo
- (b) Pass over
- (c) Overdo
- (d) Pass by

140. Defer

- (a) Indifferent
- (b) Deft
- (c) Differ
- (d) Postpone

Join Now

Click Here



Telegram



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

← Mijan's Diary / @DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি... 

Synonyms

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>141. Cease
(a) Begin
(b) Stop
(c) Create
(d) Dull</p> <p>142. Pious
(a) Religious
(b) Sympathetic
(c) Afraid
(d) Faithful</p> <p>143. Abandon
(a) Forsake
(b) Keep
(c) Cherish
(d) Enlarge</p> <p>144. Intimidate
(a) Calm down
(b) View
(c) Leave
(d) Frighten</p> <p>145. Regard
(a) Respect
(b) Liking
(c) Love
(d) Suspicion</p> <p>146. Swap
(a) Snap
(b) Exchange
(c) Break
(d) Exclude</p> <p>147. Prudent
(a) Wise
(b) Cunning
(c) Frank
(d) Severe</p> <p>148. Genius
(a) A generous person
(b) A foreigner
(c) An intellect
(d) An athlete</p> <p>149. Culmination
(a) Conclusion
(b) Climax
(c) Abyss
(d) Cultivation</p> <p>150. Sporadic
(a) Surviving
(b) Sweeping
(c) Irregular
(d) Persistent</p> | <p>151. Crass
(a) Casual
(b) Formal
(c) Unrefined
(d) Sterile</p> <p>152. Accomplish
(a) Amass
(b) Acquire
(c) Adhere
(d) Achieve</p> <p>153. Cursory
(a) Little
(b) Quick
(c) Eager
(d) Tender</p> <p>154. Envisaged
(a) Ensured
(b) Idealized
(c) Contemplated
(d) Imagined</p> <p>155. Clandestine
(a) Awkward
(b) Inconsistent
(c) Secret
(d) Ugly</p> <p>156. Resentment
(a) Annoyance
(b) Dispatch
(c) Disagreement
(d) Dismissal</p> <p>157. Obdurate
(a) Angry
(b) Calm
(c) Obsessed
(d) Adamant</p> <p>158. Obscure
(a) Unknown
(b) Neglectful
(c) Occasional
(d) Old</p> <p>159. Reluctant
(a) Unwilling
(b) Forego
(c) Redundant
(d) Amendable</p> <p>160. Revelation
(a) Anticipation
(b) Imagination
(c) Revel in
(d) Disclosure</p> | <p>161. Ostracise
(a) Censure
(b) Sentence
(c) Banish
(d) Berate</p> <p>162. Appalled
(a) Shocked
(b) Saddened
(c) Scared
(d) Alarmed</p> <p>163. Imbecility
(a) Stupidity
(b) Rusticity
(c) Verbosity
(d) Incoherence</p> <p>164. Collusion
(a) Conflict
(b) Secret agreement
(c) Consultation
(d) Misunderstanding</p> <p>165. Hesitant
(a) Antagonistic
(b) Grumbling
(c) Contradict
(d) Undecided</p> <p>166. Deceptive
(a) Disagreeable
(b) Misleading
(c) Mistake
(d) Debatable</p> <p>167. Palpable
(a) Obvious
(b) Immense
(c) Sufficient
(d) Hidden</p> <p>168. Laid-back
(a) Lie in wait
(b) Sorry state
(c) Lame
(d) Easy-going</p> <p>169. Sauntering
(a) Jogging
(b) Brisk walking
(c) Travelling
(d) Strolling</p> <p>170. Pompous
(a) Grandiose
(b) Polished
(c) Modest
(d) Skilled</p> |
|--|---|--|

171. Poignant

- (a) Showy
- (b) Sad
- (c) Silly
- (d) Snobbish

172. Querulous

- (a) Critical
- (b) Curious
- (c) Quarrelsome
- (d) Ambiguous

173. Audacious

- (a) Brilliant
- (b) Powerful
- (c) Bold
- (d) Frightening

174. Perilous

- (a) Hazardous
- (b) Rigorous
- (c) Resilient
- (d) Requisite

175. Reverie

- (a) Determination
- (b) Day-dream
- (c) Reality
- (d) Realization

176. Genial

- (a) Cordial
- (b) Unselfish
- (c) Careful
- (d) Specific

177. Accrue

- (a) Accumulate
- (b) Accommodate
- (c) Grow
- (d) Suffice

178. Loquacious

- (a) Talkative
- (b) Slow
- (c) Content
- (d) Unclear

179. Vindictive

- (a) Imaginative
- (b) Accusative
- (c) Spiteful
- (d) Aggressive

180. Inclement

- (a) Selfish
- (b) Active
- (c) Unfavourable
- (d) Inactive

181. Hostility

- (a) Illness
- (b) Enmity
- (c) Disturbance
- (d) Derogatory

182. Indifferent

- (a) Dissimilar
- (b) Various
- (c) Interference
- (d) Unconcerned

183. Condemn

- (a) Censure
- (b) Despair
- (c) Kill
- (d) Hit

184. Defect

- (a) Loss
- (b) Harm
- (c) Shortcoming
- (d) Delicate

185. Jealous

- (a) Envious
- (b) Unhappy
- (c) Regretful
- (d) Remorse

186. Weary

- (a) Careless
- (b) Shivering
- (c) Troubled
- (d) Weak

187. Plausible

- (a) Pleasing taste
- (b) Seemingly true
- (c) Manageable
- (d) Cannot be proved

188. Creditable

- (a) Able to lend money
- (b) Bringing praise
- (c) Able to repay a loan
- (d) Fit to be believed

189. Salient

- (a) Most important
- (b) Salt-like taste
- (c) Pleasing
- (d) Satisfactory

190. Fragile

- (a) Soft
- (b) Smooth
- (c) Flexible
- (d) Easily broken

191. Reticent

- (a) Sensitive
- (b) Secretive
- (c) Not feeling well
- (d) Not saying much

192. Reciprocal

- (a) Formal
- (b) Favorable
- (c) Mutual
- (d) Sustainable

193. Apprise

- (a) Inform
- (b) Estimate
- (c) Admire
- (d) Require

194. Consensus

- (a) Awareness
- (b) General agreement
- (c) Careful observation
- (d) Praiseworthy

195. Unceremonious

- (a) Impolite
- (b) Informal
- (c) Incomplete
- (d) Irregular

196. Treason

- (a) Absurdity
- (b) Disloyalty
- (c) Dishonesty
- (d) Deception

197. Amiable

- (a) Popular
- (b) Generous
- (c) Friendly
- (d) Reasonable

198. Lucid

- (a) Fluent
- (b) Clear
- (c) Musical
- (d) Familiar

199. Ravaged

- (a) Destroyed
- (b) Spoiled
- (c) Conquered
- (d) Robbed

200. Perplexed

- (a) Annoyed
- (b) Disappointed
- (c) Puzzled
- (d) Ruined

- 201. Anonymity**
 (a) Reputation
 (b) Publicity
 (c) Being unknown
 (d) Wrong address
- 202. Ephemeral**
 (a) Disturbing
 (b) Filthy
 (c) Short-lived
 (d) Poverty-stricken
- 203. Caption**
 (a) Joke
 (b) Definition
 (c) Meaning
 (d) Title
- 204. Battered**
 (a) Destroyed
 (b) Dashed on
 (c) Struck hard
 (d) Struck off
- 205. Extravagant**
 (a) Hardworking
 (b) Good
 (c) Extraordinary
 (d) Spendthrift
- 206. Redundant**
 (a) Superfluous
 (b) Uninterested
 (c) Introspective
 (d) Knowledgeable
- 207. Hindered**
 (a) Damaged
 (b) Disturbed
 (c) Obstructed
 (d) Protested
- 208. Concealed**
 (a) Covered
 (b) Closed
 (c) Sealed
 (d) Hidden
- 209. Relish**
 (a) Realize
 (b) Taste
 (c) Enjoy
 (d) Reveal
- 210. Acute**
 (a) Dull
 (b) Drowsy
 (c) Unpleasant
 (d) Sharp
- 211. Solicit**
 (a) Command
 (b) Request
 (c) Sympathize
 (d) Agree
- 212. Surmount**
 (a) Discount
 (b) Surround
 (c) Overcome
 (d) Capture
- 213. Pertinent**
 (a) Indirect
 (b) Relevant
 (c) Direct
 (d) Important
- 214. Nebulous**
 (a) Revolutionary
 (b) Vague
 (c) Starting
 (d) Idiotic
- 215. Ubiquitous**
 (a) Omnipresent
 (b) Omnipotent
 (c) Omniscient
 (d) Affluent
- 216. Corroborate**
 (a) Collaborate
 (b) Substantiate
 (c) Co-operate
 (d) Correlate
- 217. Adequate**
 (a) Necessary
 (b) Sufficient
 (c) Procured
 (d) Additional
- 218. Solecism**
 (a) Abuse
 (b) Witty quip
 (c) Clever argument
 (d) Grammatical error
- 219. Delirious**
 (a) Delicious
 (b) Pleasing
 (c) Desperate
 (d) Excited
- 220. Licentious**
 (a) Immoral
 (b) Intellectual
 (c) Moral
 (d) Without license
- 221. Squander**
 (a) Expensive
 (b) Waste
 (c) Litter
 (d) Economical
- 222. Abated**
 (a) Reduced
 (b) Vanished
 (c) Increased
 (d) Stabilized
- 223. Abrogate**
 (a) Repeal
 (b) Destroy
 (c) Delay
 (d) Dismiss
- 224. Abstemious**
 (a) Resistant
 (b) Temperate
 (c) Superstitious
 (d) Careful
- 225. Allegiance**
 (a) Servility
 (b) Obedience
 (c) Loyalty
 (d) Passivity
- 226. Amicable**
 (a) Poisonous
 (b) Co-operative
 (c) Satisfying
 (d) Heartening
- 227. Ample**
 (a) Meagre
 (b) Quantitative
 (c) Sufficient
 (d) Tasty
- 228. Baleful**
 (a) Harmful
 (b) Doubtful
 (c) Useful
 (d) Helpful
- 229. Benevolence**
 (a) Ill will
 (b) Morbidity
 (c) Kindness
 (d) Vision
- 230. Camouflage**
 (a) Hide
 (b) Reveal
 (c) Disguise
 (d) Pretend

231. Chivalrous

- (a) Crude
- (b) Gallant
- (c) Handsome
- (d) Tinkering

232. Covenant

- (a) Case
- (b) Coupon
- (c) Contract
- (d) Settlement

233. Dainty

- (a) Carefree
- (b) Feminine and happy
- (c) Delicacy
- (d) Small and graceful

234. Deference

- (a) Indifference
- (b) Sympathy
- (c) Respect
- (d) Flattery

235. Dormant

- (a) Sleeping
- (b) Humble
- (c) Quick
- (d) Active

236. Dramatic

- (a) Unprecedented
- (b) Thrilling
- (c) Spectacular
- (d) Effective

237. Dubious

- (a) Doubtful
- (b) Disputable
- (c) Duplicate
- (d) Dangerous

238. Duplicity

- (a) Repetition
- (b) Artlessness
- (c) Deception
- (d) Cleverness

239. Eternal

- (a) Innumerable
- (b) Immeasurable
- (c) Prolonged
- (d) Perpetual

240. Evince

- (a) Look
- (b) Try
- (c) Apply
- (d) Show

241. Evoked

- (a) Escaped
- (b) Called forth
- (c) Produced
- (d) Summoned

242. Flabbergasted

- (a) Scared
- (b) Embarrassed
- (c) Dumbfounded
- (d) Humiliated

243. Flimsy

- (a) Weak
- (b) Strong
- (c) Justified
- (d) Impulsive

244. Garish

- (a) Unusual
- (b) Exciting
- (c) Confused
- (d) Gaudy

245. Implacable

- (a) Relentless
- (b) Unappeasable
- (c) Dangerous
- (d) Courageous

246. Indict

- (a) To accuse
- (b) Entrapment
- (c) Indoctrination
- (d) Inducement

247. Indigent

- (a) Indian men
- (b) Poor
- (c) Guilty
- (d) Untried

248. Innocuous

- (a) Abominable
- (b) Harmless
- (c) Harmful
- (d) Useful

249. Innuendoes

- (a) Indications
- (b) Inspiring quotes
- (c) Witty remarks
- (d) Insinuations

250. Insolent

- (a) Violent
- (b) Polite
- (c) Insulting
- (d) Frivolous

251. Irreverence

- (a) Disrespect
- (b) Cruelty
- (c) Unkindness
- (d) Invalidity

252. Latent

- (a) Primitive
- (b) Hidden
- (c) Potent
- (d) Talented

253. Massive

- (a) Tall
- (b) Large in size
- (c) Total
- (d) Little

254. Obnoxious

- (a) Depressing
- (b) Disgusting
- (c) Arrogant
- (d) Filthy

255. Panacea

- (a) Flatter
- (b) Praise
- (c) Inactivity
- (d) Cure-all

256. Pragmatic

- (a) Practical
- (b) Playful
- (c) Causal
- (d) Clever

257. Reparation

- (a) Compensation
- (b) Co-relation
- (c) Aspersion
- (d) Delegation

258. Salutory

- (a) Premature
- (b) Terrible
- (c) Disastrous
- (d) Beneficial

259. Shrink

- (a) Contract
- (b) Physician
- (c) Reduce
- (d) Shivel

260. Soporific

- (a) Soothing
- (b) Terrific
- (c) Supreme
- (d) Sleep-inducing

261. Vagary

- (a) Lapse of memory
- (b) Companionship
- (c) gang
- (d) impulse

262. Coax

- (a) Pacify
- (b) Punish
- (c) Persuade
- (d) Please

263. Renowned

- (a) Notorious
- (b) Great

(c) Brave

(d) Famous

264. Blaze

- (a) Rage
- (b) Rush
- (c) Fire
- (d) Mark

265. Tangential

- (a) partly
- (b) forcefully
- (c) superficial
relevance
- (d) fitfully

266. Transparent

- (a) Translucent
- (b) Opaque
- (c) Clear
- (d) Sharp

267. Fruitless

- (a) Successful
- (b) barren
- (c) Useless
- (d) Insufficient

ANSWER KEY

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (a)
 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (b)
 21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (c)
 31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (d)
 41. (d) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (d) 48. (b) 49. (b) 50. (d)
 51. (b) 52. (b) 53. (a) 54. (c) 55. (b) 56. (d) 57. (d) 58. (c) 59. (c) 60. (a)
 61. (c) 62. (c) 63. (b) 64. (c) 65. (c) 66. (b) 67. (c) 68. (b) 69. (b) 70. (a)
 71. (b) 72. (c) 73. (d) 74. (d) 75. (d) 76. (c) 77. (a) 78. (b) 79. (d) 80. (c)
 81. (b) 82. (b) 83. (a) 84. (b) 85. (b) 86. (c) 87. (c) 88. (b) 89. (c) 90. (d)
 91. (c) 92. (b) 93. (a) 94. (a) 95. (c) 96. (a) 97. (a) 98. (b) 99. (c) 100. (a)
 101. (b) 102. (a) 103. (c) 104. (d) 105. (c) 106. (b) 107. (a) 108. (b) 109. (a) 110. (c)
 111. (a) 112. (b) 113. (d) 114. (a) 115. (c) 116. (a) 117. (b) 118. (d) 119. (c) 120. (b)
 121. (c) 122. (d) 123. (c) 124. (b) 125. (b) 126. (a) 127. (c) 128. (b) 129. (d) 130. (b)
 131. (c) 132. (d) 133. (c) 134. (a) 135. (d) 136. (d) 137. (b) 138. (b) 139. (a) 140. (d)
 141. (b) 142. (a) 143. (a) 144. (d) 145. (a) 146. (b) 147. (a) 148. (c) 149. (b) 150. (c)
 151. (c) 152. (d) 153. (b) 154. (d) 155. (c) 156. (a) 157. (d) 158. (a) 159. (a) 160. (d)
 161. (c) 162. (a) 163. (a) 164. (b) 165. (d) 166. (b) 167. (a) 168. (d) 169. (d) 170. (a)
 171. (b) 172. (c) 173. (c) 174. (a) 175. (b) 176. (b) 177. (a) 178. (a) 179. (c) 180. (c)
 181. (b) 182. (d) 183. (a) 184. (c) 185. (a) 186. (c) 187. (b) 188. (b) 189. (a) 190. (d)
 191. (d) 192. (c) 193. (a) 194. (b) 195. (a) 196. (b) 197. (c) 198. (b) 199. (a) 200. (c)
 201. (c) 202. (c) 203. (d) 204. (a) 205. (d) 206. (a) 207. (c) 208. (d) 209. (c) 210. (d)
 211. (b) 212. (c) 213. (b) 214. (b) 215. (a) 216. (b) 217. (b) 218. (d) 219. (d) 220. (a)
 221. (b) 222. (a) 223. (a) 224. (d) 225. (c) 226. (b) 227. (c) 228. (a) 229. (c) 230. (a)
 231. (b) 232. (c) 233. (d) 234. (c) 235. (a) 236. (c) 237. (a) 238. (c) 239. (d) 240. (d)
 241. (b) 242. (c) 243. (a) 244. (d) 245. (b) 246. (a) 247. (b) 248. (b) 249. (d) 250. (c)
 251. (a) 252. (b) 253. (b) 254. (b) 255. (d) 256. (a) 257. (a) 258. (d) 259. (d) 260. (d)
 261. (d) 262. (c) 263. (d) 264. (c) 265. (c) 266. (c) 267. (c)

Directions: in questions no. 1 to 298 choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the answer sheet.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1. Fastidious
(a) Fussy
(b) Cooperative
(c) Promising
(d) Adjustable</p> <p>2. Shallow
(a) High
(b) Long
(c) Wide
(d) Deep</p> <p>3. Explicit
(a) Elusive
(b) Allusive
(c) Ambidextrous
(d) Ambiguous</p> <p>4. Immune
(a) Free
(b) Vulnerable
(c) Powerful
(d) Weak</p> <p>5. Bleak
(a) Dull
(b) Dark
(c) Bright
(d) Exposure</p> <p>6. Veneration
(a) Fear
(b) Reverence
(c) Remorse
(d) Disrespect</p> <p>7. Insolent
(a) Ignorant
(b) Proud
(c) Laudable
(d) Humble</p> | <p>8. Urban
(a) Rustic
(b) Rural
(c) Civil
(d) Foreign</p> <p>9. Incredible
(a) Possible
(b) Believable
(c) Enjoyable
(d) Imaginary</p> <p>10. Concur
(a) Disagree
(b) Disappear
(c) Disarrange
(d) Discourage</p> <p>11. Quiet
(a) Strong
(b) Pandemonium
(c) Incomplete
(d) Violent</p> <p>12. Vague
(a) Clear
(b) Dull
(c) Unknown
(d) Shady</p> <p>13. Inevitable
(a) Avoidable
(b) Unnecessary
(c) Inseparable
(d) Uncertain</p> <p>14. Humility
(a) Dignity
(b) Cruelty
(c) Anger
(d) Pride</p> | <p>15. Rapidly
(a) Lazily
(b) Secretly
(c) Slowly
(d) Firmly</p> <p>16. Extol
(a) Heckle
(b) Censure
(c) Hate
(d) Scold</p> <p>17. Make
(a) Liberate
(b) Break
(c) Emancipate
(d) Bind</p> <p>18. Terminate
(a) Hasten
(b) Depart
(c) Begin
(d) Change</p> <p>19. Successor
(a) Failure
(b) Loser
(c) Predecessor
(d) Predator</p> <p>20. Demolish
(a) Shift
(b) Build
(c) Repeat
(d) Hide</p> <p>21. Genial
(a) Stupid
(b) Stingy
(c) Boorish
(d) Unkind</p> |
|---|--|--|

- 22. Prevent**
 (a) Protect
 (b) Black
 (c) Hinder
 (d) Induce
- 23. Plausible**
 (a) Inplausible
 (b) Unplausible
 (c) Implausible/ Unbelievable
 (d) Displausible
- 24. Frailty**
 (a) Energy
 (b) Intensity
 (c) Vehemence
 (d) Strength
- 25. Flair**
 (a) Spreading outward
 (b) Inability
 (c) Spotlight
 (d) Taste
- 26. Collapse**
 (a) Rise
 (b) Handicap
 (c) Crush
 (d) Crumble
- 27. Dormant**
 (a) Acute
 (b) Active
 (c) Able
 (d) Ablaze
- 28. Anxious**
 (a) Crafty
 (b) Light
 (c) Carefree
 (d) Careless
- 29. Hazy**
 (a) Plain
 (b) Light
 (c) Clear
 (d) Dull
- 30. Thrifty**
 (a) Clean
 (b) Loyal
 (c) Wasteful
 (d) Reverent
- 31. Fantastic**
 (a) Old
 (b) Ordinary
 (c) Classic
 (d) Rational
- 32. Innovate**
 (a) Sell
 (b) Buy
 (c) Close
 (d) Copy
- 33. Asceticism**
 (a) Comfort
 (b) Luxury
 (c) Anti-semitism
 (d) Humility
- 34. Enduring**
 (a) Fleeting
 (b) Painful
 (c) Permanent
 (d) Long lasting
- 35. Dissolution**
 (a) Retribution
 (b) Establishment
 (c) Persuasion
 (d) Compliance
- 36. Progressive**
 (a) Repressive
 (b) Retrogressive
 (c) Repulsive
 (d) Aggressive
- 37. Unnerved**
 (a) Confident
 (b) Nervous
 (c) Hopeful
 (d) Anxious
- 38. Vague**
 (a) Unclear
 (b) Sharp
 (c) Precise
 (d) Actual
- 39. Harmony**
 (a) Disagreement
 (b) Melody
 (c) Confusion
 (d) Concord
- 40. Purposely**
 (a) Half-heartedly
 (b) Timidly
 (c) Unintentionally
 (d) Hesitatingly
- 41. Guilty**
 (a) Innocent
 (b) Ignorant
 (c) Irreverent
 (d) Immature
- 42. Brave**
 (a) Sorry
 (b) Bold
 (c) Timid
 (d) Boisterous
- 43. Duplicity**
 (a) Complexity
 (b) Honesty
 (c) Serenity
 (d) Originality
- 44. Opaque**
 (a) Brilliant
 (b) Bright
 (c) Transparent
 (d) Lustrous
- 45. Jocular**
 (a) Merry
 (b) Morose
 (c) Jugular
 (d) Juggler
- 46. Hinder**
 (a) Encourage
 (b) Acknowledge
 (c) Prohibit
 (d) Instruct
- 47. Uncompromising**
 (a) Courteous
 (b) Flexible
 (c) Awesome
 (d) Soft
- 48. Zeal**
 (a) Disinterest
 (b) Apathy
 (c) Carelessness
 (d) Hatred
- 49. Desecration**
 (a) Consecration
 (b) Discouragement
 (c) Despondency
 (d) Expectation
- 50. Shimmering**
 (a) Gloomy
 (b) Glimmering
 (c) Refreshing
 (d) Repining
- 51. Far-fetched**
 (a) Wise
 (b) Prudent
 (c) Located for
 (d) Realistic

Antonyms

- 52. Takes off**
(a) Travels
(b) Falls
(c) Explodes
(d) Lands
- 53. Niggardly**
(a) Hastily
(b) Lavishly
(c) Likely
(d) Gorgeously
- 54. Melodious**
(a) Harmonious
(b) Tuneless
(c) Odious
(d) Mellifluous
- 55. Advanced**
(a) Progressed
(b) Outpaced
(c) Receded
(d) Run back
- 56. Enlightened**
(a) Slander
(b) Bemoan
(c) Ignorant
(d) Before
- 57. Exceptional**
(a) Great
(b) Occasional
(c) Common
(d) Absorbing
- 58. Permanent**
(a) Long
(b) Short
(c) Durable
(d) Temporary
- 59. Moderate**
(a) Abnormal
(b) Weak
(c) Extreme
(d) Separate
- 60. Diffidence**
(a) Boldness
(b) Outspokenness
(c) Fluency
(d) Obstinacy
- 61. Superficial**
(a) Careful
(b) Of surface
(c) Thorough
(d) Casual
- 62. Reckless**
(a) Careful
(b) Frank
(c) Diffident
(d) Smart
- 63. Scorn**
(a) Contempt
(b) Joy
(c) Admiration
(d) Pity
- 64. Grandiose**
(a) Simple
(b) False
(c) Ideal
(d) Proud
- 65. Trivial**
(a) Serious
(b) Violent
(c) Wild
(d) Unimportant
- 66. Lurid**
(a) Dismal
(b) Mild
(c) Murky
(d) Mysterious
- 67. Loquacious**
(a) Reserved
(b) Miserly
(c) Eloquent
(d) Healthy
- 68. Unscrupulous**
(a) Conscientious
(b) Dedicated
(c) Single-minded
(d) Superfluous
- 69. Confiscate**
(a) Produce
(b) Release
(c) Destroy
(d) Exhibit
- 70. Contaminate**
(a) Sanctify
(b) Invigorate
(c) Taint
(d) Purify
- 71. Often**
(a) Usually
(b) Rarely
(c) Sometimes
(d) Occasionally
- 72. Frugal**
(a) Economical
(b) Extravagant
(c) Miserly
(d) Greedy
- 73. Eminent**
(a) Illustrious
(b) Notorious
(c) Intelligent
(d) Known
- 74. Barbarous**
(a) Civilized
(b) Modern
(c) Polite
(d) Praiseworthy
- 75. Embark upon**
(a) Launch
(b) Analyse
(c) Break off
(d) Conclude
- 76. Falling off**
(a) Shrinkage
(b) Erosion
(c) Improvement
(d) Descent
- 77. Depressed**
(a) Satisfied
(b) Elated
(c) Impressed
(d) Affected
- 78. Yield to**
(a) Submit to
(b) Persuade
(c) Resist
(d) Seek terms with
- 79. Paucity**
(a) Overflow
(b) Inflow
(c) Plenty
(d) Grim
- 80. Conclusive**
(a) Powerful
(b) Indecisive
(c) Exclusive
(d) Partial
- 81. Triggered**
(a) Choked
(b) Tapered off
(c) Diluted
(d) Ignited

- 82. Parallel**
 (a) Divergent
 (b) Difficult
 (c) Similar
 (d) Crooked
- 83. Manifested**
 (a) Displayed
 (b) Concealed
 (c) Suppressed
 (d) Marked
- 84. Blocked**
 (a) Facilitated
 (b) Started
 (c) Checked
 (d) Promoted
- 85. Vindictive**
 (a) careless
 (b) forgiving
 (c) heedless
 (d) refined
- 86. Turn coat**
 (a) Loyal
 (b) Disappointing
 (c) Thrilling
 (d) Nail-biting
- 87. Inaugurate**
 (a) Terminate
 (b) Inculcate
 (c) Facilitate
 (d) Ameliorate
- 88. Embellish**
 (a) Dishonour
 (b) Demolish
 (c) Spoil
 (d) Suffice
- 89. Detest**
 (a) Test
 (b) Dislike
 (c) Like
 (d) Interest
- 90. Intentional**
 (a) Accidental
 (b) Undecided
 (c) Concentrated
 (d) Broken
- 91. Commence**
 (a) Start
 (b) Schedule
 (c) Conclude
 (d) Dissolve
- 92. Expand**
 (a) Contract
 (b) Contrast
 (c) Consist
 (d) Controvert
- 93. Prosperity**
 (a) Propriety
 (b) Property
 (c) Adversity
 (d) Perspicacity
- 94. Stimulate**
 (a) Encourage
 (b) Discourage
 (c) Tempt
 (d) Instigate
- 95. Deliberate**
 (a) Unconditional
 (b) Unintentional
 (c) Unilateral
 (d) Emotional
- 96. Perilous**
 (a) Pitiabile
 (b) Difficult
 (c) Safe
 (d) Comfortable
- 97. Disputable**
 (a) Undisputable
 (b) Indisputable
 (c) Nondisputable
 (d) Adisputable
- 98. Audacious**
 (a) Cautious
 (b) Timid
 (c) Rude
 (d) Proud
- 99. Meticulous**
 (a) Unmerited
 (b) Unimaginative
 (c) Carefree
 (d) Careless
- 100. Repel**
 (a) Attract
 (b) Interest
 (c) Tempt
 (d) Like
- 101. Dim**
 (a) Transparent
 (b) Luminous
 (c) Opaque
 (d) Dazzling
- 102. Genuine**
 (a) Genius
 (b) Honest
 (c) Affected
 (d) Fictitious
- 103. Ham-fisted**
 (a) Simple
 (b) Adroit
 (c) Difficult
 (d) Vague
- 104. Implicit**
 (a) Explicit
 (b) Implied
 (c) Explained
 (d) Exquisite
- 105. Capture**
 (a) Catch
 (b) Detain
 (c) Liberate
 (d) Stop
- 106. Repulsive**
 (a) Attractive
 (b) Offensive
 (c) Defensive
 (d) Pensive
- 107. Misery**
 (a) Sorry
 (b) Careless
 (c) Joy
 (d) Content
- 108. Escalate**
 (a) Decrease
 (b) Descend
 (c) Deliver
 (d) Derive
- 109. Anarchy**
 (a) Curfew
 (b) Permanence
 (c) Wholesome
 (d) Order
- 110. Commotion**
 (a) Transmission
 (b) Tranquillity
 (c) Transparency
 (d) Transition
- 111. Monotony**
 (a) Enthusiasm
 (b) Repetitiveness
 (c) Variety
 (d) Singularity

112. Latter

- (a) Earlier
- (b) Before
- (c) Later
- (d) Former

113. Dynamic

- (a) Stable
- (b) Still
- (c) Lazy
- (d) Static

114. Diligent

- (a) Intelligent
- (b) Lazy
- (c) Boastful
- (d) Notorious

115. Hereditary

- (a) Carried
- (b) Acquired
- (c) Possessed
- (d) Regained

116. Philistine

- (a) Cultured
- (b) Libertine
- (c) Sober
- (d) Educated

117. Heretical

- (a) Contradictory
- (b) Doubtful
- (c) Impious
- (d) Orthodox

118. Ingest

- (a) Disrupt
- (b) Disgorge
- (c) Dismiss
- (d) Display

119. Implicate

- (a) Exonerate
- (b) Impersonate
- (c) Complicate
- (d) Impose

120. Laceration

- (a) Convalescence
- (b) Recouperation
- (c) Healing
- (d) Palpitation

121. Liberty

- (a) Serenity
- (b) Slavery
- (c) Serfdom
- (d) Subordinate

122. Disorderly

- (a) Chaotic
- (b) Organized
- (c) Adjusted
- (d) Arranged

123. Elevation

- (a) Reduction
- (b) Humiliation
- (c) Increment
- (d) Debasement

124. Glossy

- (a) Dull
- (b) Shining
- (c) Weary
- (d) Tired

125. Boon

- (a) Dull
- (b) Bane
- (c) Hurt
- (d) Harsh

126. Accomplish

- (a) Fail
- (b) Improper
- (c) Disagreeable
- (d) Scatter

127. Famous

- (a) Obscure
- (b) Eminent
- (c) Lenient
- (d) Fabulous

128. Orderly

- (a) Unclear
- (b) Valueless
- (c) Chaotic
- (d) Incomplete

129. Gloomy

- (a) Radiant
- (b) Fragrant
- (c) Melodious
- (d) Illusory

130. Strife

- (a) War
- (b) Peace
- (c) Anger
- (d) Woe

131. Isolation

- (a) Segregation
- (b) Association
- (c) Seclusion
- (d) Deportation

132. Antique

- (a) Common
- (b) Recent
- (c) Innovative
- (d) Youthful

133. Contented

- (a) Dissatisfied
- (b) Emptied
- (c) Happy
- (d) Unfriendly

134. Rapid

- (a) Happy
- (b) Fall
- (c) Slow
- (d) Abnormal

135. Severe

- (a) Sharp
- (b) Mild
- (c) Important
- (d) Cut

136. Initiated

- (a) Complicated
- (b) Simplified
- (c) Concluded
- (d) Commenced

137. Consensus

- (a) Accept
- (b) Opinion
- (c) Disagreement
- (d) Permission

138. Fatigued

- (a) Weakened
- (b) Energised
- (c) Tired
- (d) Activated

139. Autonomy

- (a) Slavery
- (b) Subordination
- (c) Dependence
- (d) Submissiveness

140. Flexible

- (a) Rigid
- (b) Cruel
- (c) Humble
- (d) Easy

141. Artificial

- (a) Artful
- (b) Machine-made
- (c) Artistic
- (d) Natural

- 142. Delete**
 (a) Regress
 (b) Interpolate
 (c) Infer
 (d) Include
- 143. Benefactor**
 (a) Helper
 (b) Victor
 (c) Disciple
 (d) Enemy
- 144. Evanescent**
 (a) Clean
 (b) Tight
 (c) Eternal
 (d) Cheap
- 145. Barren**
 (a) Fertile
 (b) Rich
 (c) Prosperous
 (d) Positive
- 146. Virtue**
 (a) Vice
 (b) Failure
 (c) Fault
 (d) Offence
- 147. Nervous**
 (a) Flawless
 (b) Immature
 (c) Smooth
 (d) Composed
- 148. Confident**
 (a) Worried
 (b) Pessimistic
 (c) Diffident
 (d) Depressed
- 149. Evident**
 (a) Suspected
 (b) Disagreed
 (c) hidden
 (d) Unimportant
- 150. Adamant**
 (a) Yielding
 (b) Permissive
 (c) Liberal
 (d) Tolerant
- 151. Professional**
 (a) Novice
 (b) Amateur
 (c) Dabbler
 (d) Apprentice
- 152. Callous**
 (a) Persuasive
 (b) Caring
 (c) Gentle
 (d) Sensitive
- 153. Cessation**
 (a) Commencement
 (b) Renewal
 (c) Ongoing
 (d) Interruption
- 154. Procrastinate**
 (a) Experiment
 (b) Expedite
 (c) Exclude
 (d) Propagate
- 155. Potent**
 (a) Inefficient
 (b) Soft
 (c) Fragile
 (d) Weak
- 156. Probity**
 (a) Dishonesty
 (b) Timidity
 (c) Treachery
 (d) Insincerity
- 157. Gregarious**
 (a) Recluse
 (b) Social
 (c) Laudatory
 (d) Rustic
- 158. Sporadic**
 (a) Surviving
 (b) Sweeping
 (c) Restrained
 (d) Continual
- 159. Implication**
 (a) Consideration
 (b) Exoneration
 (c) Conclusion
 (d) Interpretation
- 160. Opposite**
 (a) Intemperate
 (b) Inappropriate
 (c) Indecent
 (d) Incriminatory
- 161. Gregarious**
 (a) Indecent
 (b) Unsociable
 (c) Above reproach
 (d) Unlovable
- 162. Chivalry**
 (a) Cawardish
 (b) Discourtesy
 (c) Disobedience
 (d) Disaffection
- 163. Dismal**
 (a) Bright
 (b) Indifferent
 (c) Fast
 (d) Energetic
- 164. Sanguine temper**
 (a) Despairing nature
 (b) Peaceful temperament
 (c) Rude behaviour
 (d) Selfish nature
- 165. Meagre**
 (a) Extravagant
 (b) Abandon
 (c) Prosperous
 (d) Surplus
- 166. Imperil**
 (a) Safeguard
 (b) Construct
 (c) Create
 (d) Brighten
- 167. Flamboyant**
 (a) Elaborately
 (b) Really
 (c) Not showy
 (d) Sensibly
- 168. Consolidated**
 (a) Disjointed
 (b) Broken
 (c) Weakened
 (d) Lost
- 169. Chronic**
 (a) Pathetic
 (b) Characteristic
 (c) Temporary
 (d) Mild
- 170. Vituperative**
 (a) Joyous
 (b) Laudatory
 (c) Critical
 (d) Virtuous
- 171. Awkward**
 (a) Awful
 (b) Satisfactory
 (c) Graceful
 (d) Easy

172. Smug

- (a) Satisfied
- (b) Dissatisfied
- (c) Serious
- (d) Delighted

173. Oppressive

- (a) Gentle
- (b) Harsh
- (c) Smooth
- (d) Orderly

174. Obscure

- (a) Inconspicuous
- (b) Veiled
- (c) Clear
- (d) Distinct

175. Clinch

- (a) Lose
- (b) Clasp
- (c) Deal
- (d) Seal

176. Enervate

- (a) Decelerate
- (b) Strengthen
- (c) Push forward
- (d) Aggravate

177. To put up with

- (a) To stay together
- (b) To talk politely
- (c) To dislike
- (d) To move along with

178. Autonomous

- (a) Self-government
- (b) Dependent
- (c) Defensive
- (d) Neutral

179. Deceitful

- (a) Sincere
- (b) Useful
- (c) Plain
- (d) Honest

180. Exonerate

- (a) Admit
- (b) Release
- (c) Convict
- (d) Reject

181. Exaggerate

- (a) Underwrite
- (b) Understate
- (c) Ignore
- (d) Condemn

182. Controversial

- (a) Indisputable
- (b) Restrained
- (c) Controlled
- (d) Appeasing

183. Synthetic

- (a) Natural
- (b) Plastic
- (c) Cosmetic
- (d) Apathetic

184. Accord

- (a) Disagreement
- (b) Welcome
- (c) Disrespect
- (d) Conformity

185. Infirmary

- (a) Employment
- (b) Indisposition
- (c) Strength
- (d) Weakness

186. Feasible

- (a) Useful
- (b) Impractical
- (c) Uneven
- (d) Important

187. Deny

- (a) Accept
- (b) Proceed
- (c) Hold
- (d) Promote

188. Acquit

- (a) Inform
- (b) Release
- (c) Abuse
- (d) Condemn

189. Benediction

- (a) Best wishes
- (b) Use
- (c) Curse
- (d) Blessing

190. Affluence

- (a) Not being fluent
- (b) Poverty
- (c) Difficult
- (d) Unhealthy

191. Forbid

- (a) Defy
- (b) Dislike
- (c) Permit
- (d) Understand

192. Harmonious

- (a) Selfish
- (b) Aggressive
- (c) Mechanical
- (d) Discordant

193. Inconspicuous

- (a) Open-hearted
- (b) Open-minded
- (c) Prominent
- (d) Smooth

194. Factual

- (a) Actual
- (b) Idealistic
- (c) Unrealistic
- (d) Verbal

195. Abandon

- (a) Assert
- (b) Retain
- (c) Produce
- (d) Twist

196. Assent

- (a) Breakdown
- (b) Misunderstand
- (c) Dispatch
- (d) Disagreement

197. Fickle

- (a) Constant
- (b) Convenient
- (c) Questionable
- (d) Faithful

198. Discreet

- (a) Worthy
- (b) Wishful thinking
- (c) Honest
- (d) Careless in behaviour

199. Articulate

- (a) Unable to understand
- (b) Unable to express oneself
- (c) Unable to agree
- (d) Unable to live

200. Unjust

- (a) Serious
- (b) Self-centred
- (c) Fair-minded
- (d) Considerable

- 201. Humble**
 (a) Rich
 (b) Powerful
 (c) Haughty
 (d) Strong
- 202. Exemptions**
 (a) Generalisation
 (b) Liberalisation
 (c) Exclusions
 (d) Inclusions
- 203. Prominent**
 (a) Unknown
 (b) Treason
 (c) Loyalty
 (d) Distrust
- 204. Alleviate**
 (a) Intensity
 (b) Magnify
 (c) Mitigate
 (d) Aggravate
- 205. Disperse**
 (a) Converge
 (b) Smile
 (c) Dispense
 (d) Sing
- 206. Ambiguous**
 (a) Truthful
 (b) Lucid
 (c) Logical
 (d) Systematic
- 207. Hilarious**
 (a) Unworthy
 (b) Unpleasant
 (c) Ill-fated
 (d) Serious
- 208. Tolerance**
 (a) Loathing
 (b) Brawl
 (c) Plea
 (d) Forbid
- 209. Steadfast**
 (a) Staunch
 (b) Feeble
 (c) Faint
 (d) Wavering
- 210. Conceited**
 (a) Proud
 (b) Honest
 (c) Modest
 (d) Modern
- 211. Deterrent**
 (a) Determinant
 (b) Detriment
 (c) Encouragement
 (d) Enrichment
- 212. Spurious**
 (a) Truthful
 (b) Authentic
 (c) Credible
 (d) Original
- 213. Slander**
 (a) Gain
 (b) Profit
 (c) Praise
 (d) Loss
- 214. Reveal**
 (a) Appeal
 (b) Relax
 (c) Recover
 (d) Conceal
- 215. Admonish**
 (a) Condemn
 (b) Bless
 (c) Praise
 (d) Congratulate
- 216. Adulation**
 (a) Flattery
 (b) Encomium
 (c) Confession
 (d) Condemnation
- 217. Affirmation**
 (a) Denial
 (b) Refusal
 (c) Opposition
 (d) Obstruction
- 218. Affluent**
 (a) Poor
 (b) Ordinary
 (c) Infamous
 (d) Backward
- 219. Agony**
 (a) Ecstasy
 (b) Laughter
 (c) Humdrum
 (d) Ecstasy
- 220. Appalling**
 (a) Shocking
 (b) Consoling
 (c) Scaring
 (d) Horrifying
- 221. Candid**
 (a) Frank
 (b) Diplomatic
 (c) Reserved
 (d) Impertinent
- 222. Comaraderies**
 (a) Curiosity
 (b) Ferocity
 (c) Impetuosity
 (d) Animosity
- 223. Convicted**
 (a) Charged
 (b) Relieved
 (c) Dismissed
 (d) Acquitted
- 224. Convoluted**
 (a) Simple
 (b) Complicated
 (c) Difficult
 (d) Majestic
- 225. Curtail**
 (a) Lengthen
 (b) Shorten
 (c) Entail
 (d) Close
- 226. Dense**
 (a) Scarce
 (b) Slim
 (c) Sparse
 (d) Lean
- 227. Diminished**
 (a) Created
 (b) Rose
 (c) Increased
 (d) Lessen
- 228. Ephemeral**
 (a) Eternal
 (b) Transitory
 (c) Mortal
 (d) Temporal
- 229. Escalating**
 (a) Fixed
 (b) Fluctuating
 (c) Falling
 (d) Reasonable
- 230. Esteem**
 (a) Power
 (b) Guess
 (c) Contempt
 (d) Estimate

231. Exotic

- (a) Wonderful
- (b) Cosmopolitan
- (c) Irrelevant
- (d) Common

232. Fetter

- (a) Restore
- (b) Liberate
- (c) Exonerate
- (d) Distract

233. Flourish

- (a) Perish
- (b) Degenerate
- (c) Decay
- (d) Dismiss

234. Futile

- (a) Waste
- (b) Expensive
- (c) Useful
- (d) Cheap

235. Garrulous

- (a) Vociferous
- (b) Eloquent
- (c) Taciturn
- (d) Vocal

236. Gratuitous

- (a) Uncharitable
- (b) Grand appearance
- (c) Warranted
- (d) Being grateful

237. In toto

- (a) Bluntly
- (b) Partially
- (c) Entirely
- (d) Strongly

238. Fleeting

- (a) Glossy
- (b) Perpetual
- (c) Aspiring
- (d) Sufficient

239. Inert

- (a) Active
- (b) Lazy
- (c) Strong
- (d) Resolute

240. Initial

- (a) Terminal
- (b) Commencing
- (c) Delayed
- (d) Disastrous

241. Intimidating

- (a) Authoritative
- (b) Casual
- (c) Non-serious
- (d) Friendly

242. Jest

- (a) Gravity
- (b) Grim
- (c) Genial
- (d) Sport

243. Latent

- (a) Unspoken
- (b) Later
- (c) Implicit
- (d) Obvious

244. Maladroit

- (a) Authoritative
- (b) Skilful
- (c) Maladjusted
- (d) Malevolent

245. Malevolence

- (a) Tenderness
- (b) Kindness
- (c) Benefiting
- (d) Indulgence

246. Malice

- (a) Sympathy
- (b) Goodwill
- (c) Friendship
- (d) Attraction

247. Monotonous

- (a) Disastrous
- (b) Terrifying
- (c) Terrible
- (d) Interesting

248. Obscene

- (a) Disobedient
- (b) Decent
- (c) Dislocate
- (d) Cautious

249. Opposed

- (a) Resistant
- (b) Against
- (c) Favouring
- (d) Similar

250. Ostracise

- (a) Amuse
- (b) Welcome
- (c) Entertain
- (d) Host

251. Parsimonious

- (a) Prodigious
- (b) Selfless
- (c) Extravagant
- (d) Ostentatious

252. Predilection

- (a) Acceptance
- (b) Attraction
- (c) Dislike
- (d) Choice

253. Profound

- (a) Deep
- (b) Superficial
- (c) Hollow
- (d) Fallow

254. Protean

- (a) Amateur
- (b) Catholic
- (c) Unchanging
- (d) Rapid

255. Quiescent

- (a) Restless
- (b) Exempt
- (c) Malignant
- (d) Mendicant

256. Perilous

- (a) Safe
- (b) Developed
- (c) Sophisticated
- (d) Communicative

257. Revelation

- (a) Rejection
- (b) Elimination
- (c) Concealment
- (d) Introduction

258. Repulsion

- (a) Attraction
- (b) Disapproval
- (c) Disparagement
- (d) Denigration

259. Segregate

- (a) Sever
- (b) Unite
- (c) Separate
- (d) Aggregate

260. Significant

- (a) Substantial
- (b) Miniscule
- (c) Incoherent
- (d) Unimportant

261. Despair

- (a) Sneer
- (b) Compliment
- (c) Irony
- (d) Hope

262. Validate

- (a) Disprove
- (b) Authenticate
- (c) Ingenuine
- (d) Legalise

263. Vicious

- (a) Godly
- (b) Virtuous
- (c) Sublime
- (d) Friendly

ANSWER KEY

1. (d) 29. (c) 55. (c) 81. (a) 107. (c) 133. (a) 159. (b) 185. (c) 211. (c) 237. (b)
 2. (d) 30. (c) 56. (c) 82. (d) 108. (a) 134. (c) 160. (b) 186. (b) 212. (b) 238. (b)
 3. (d) 31. (b) 57. (c) 83. (b) 109. (d) 135. (b) 161. (b) 187. (a) 213. (c) 239. (a)
 4. (b) 32. (d) 58. (d) 84. (a) 110. (b) 136. (c) 162. (a) 188. (d) 214. (d) 240. (a)
 5. (c) 33. (b) 59. (c) 85. (b) 111. (c) 137. (c) 163. (a) 189. (c) 215. (c) 241. (d)
 6. (d) 34. (a) 60. (a) 86. (a) 112. (d) 138. (b) 164. (a) 190. (b) 216. (d) 242. (b)
 7. (d) 35. (b) 61. (c) 87. (a) 113. (d) 139. (c) 165. (d) 191. (c) 217. (a) 243. (d)
 8. (b) 36. (b) 62. (a) 88. (c) 114. (b) 140. (a) 166. (a) 192. (d) 218. (a) 244. (b)
 9. (b) 37. (a) 63. (c) 89. (c) 115. (b) 141. (d) 167. (c) 193. (c) 219. (a) 245. (b)
 10. (a) 38. (c) 64. (a) 90. (a) 116. (a) 142. (d) 168. (a) 194. (c) 220. (b) 246. (b)
 11. (b) 39. (a) 65. (a) 91. (c) 117. (d) 143. (d) 169. (c) 195. (b) 221. (c) 247. (d)
 12. (a) 40. (c) 66. (b) 92. (a) 118. (b) 144. (c) 170. (b) 196. (d) 222. (d) 248. (b)
 13. (a) 41. (a) 67. (a) 93. (c) 119. (a) 145. (a) 171. (c) 197. (a) 223. (d) 249. (c)
 14. (d) 42. (c) 68. (a) 94. (b) 120. (c) 146. (a) 172. (b) 198. (d) 224. (a) 250. (b)
 15. (c) 43. (b) 69. (b) 95. (b) 121. (b) 147. (d) 173. (a) 199. (b) 225. (a) 251. (c)
 16. (b) 44. (c) 70. (d) 96. (c) 122. (b) 148. (c) 174. (c) 200. (c) 226. (a) 252. (c)
 17. (b) 45. (b) 71. (b) 97. (b) 123. (a) 149. (c) 175. (a) 201. (c) 227. (c) 253. (b)
 18. (c) 46. (a) 72. (b) 98. (b) 124. (a) 150. (a) 176. (b) 202. (d) 228. (a) 254. (c)
 19. (c) 47. (b) 73. (b) 99. (d) 125. (b) 151. (b) 177. (c) 203. (a) 229. (c) 255. (a)
 20. (b) 48. (b) 74. (a) 100. (a) 126. (a) 152. (d) 178. (b) 204. (d) 230. (c) 256. (a)
 21. (d) 49. (a) 75. (d) 101. (b) 127. (a) 153. (a) 179. (d) 205. (a) 231. (d) 257. (c)
 22. (d) 50. (a) 76. (c) 102. (d) 128. (c) 154. (b) 180. (c) 206. (b) 232. (b) 258. (a)
 23. (c) 51. (d) 77. (b) 103. (b) 129. (a) 155. (d) 181. (b) 207. (d) 233. (a) 259. (b)
 24. (d) 52. (d) 78. (c) 104. (a) 130. (b) 156. (a) 182. (a) 208. (b) 234. (c) 260. (d)
 25. (b) 53. (b) 79. (c) 105. (c) 131. (b) 157. (a) 183. (a) 209. (d) 235. (c) 261. (d)
 26. (a) 54. (b) 80. (b) 106. (a) 132. (b) 158. (d) 184. (a) 210. (c) 236. (a) 262. (a)
 27. (b) 55. (c) 81. (a) 107. (c) 133. (a) 159. (b) 185. (c) 211. (c) 237. (b) 263. (b)
 28. (c) 56. (c) 82. (d) 108. (a) 134. (c) 160. (b) 186. (b) 212. (b) 238. (b)

S.N.	WORD	वर्तमान इंग्लिश	Meaning in English
1.	Abattoir	का वधुप	Place where animals are killed for food.
2.	Abbot	लतै कि जेसकत सि	A man who is the head of a monastery or an abbey.
3.	Abbreviation	। शब्दे चमं षक	A shortened form of a word or phrase.
4.	Abdication	ट क' जक कच झू पच झ	To formally give up.
5.	Ablution	। लकचेपप	Ritual washing of the body.
6.	Abstruse	। लद पझलतैयकम	Hard to understand.
7.	Abundance	टै िूँ चकवैक	A quantity that is more than enough.
8.	Accentuate	र झर्षे झ	Give more force or importance to.
9.	Accomplice	। अरुट कजसि	Helper in a wrong deed or crime.
10.	Acronym	कबल : जसप ल	Word formed from initial letters of a name.
11.	Addendum	कै जैयू ष	Thing to be added at the end of a book, etc.
12.	Advertisement	। कप	A public notice offering or asking for goods, services, etc.
13.	Afforestation	। प जझप	The act of forestation by planting many trees.
14.	Agenda	। इग कड	Items of business for consideration at a meeting.
15.	Aggressor	टँ लग कठ ह	Someone who attacks first.
16.	Agnosticism	र झझा जकझटै यत कजझक ककझ	Doubtful about the existence of God.
17.	Alien	पकझप पै कक	One who belongs to different country, race of group.
18.	Alimony	वम ककय' वकसस सपचै क	Allowance fixed after divorce to a wife.
19.	Allegory	कवसक ककउ	Story in which ideas are symbolized as people.
20.	Alliteration	ट पकव	Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter.

21. **Altruist** कजडक जस One who lives and works for the welfare of others.
22. **Amateur** णकमसुड इ ज Lacking professional skill or expertise.
23. **Ambassador** जरु ह A diplomatic representative of one country in another.
24. **Ambidextrous** ँ सु डडउ ड डैपका Equally skillful with each hand.
25. **Ambiguous** टीवृ षे चे इट उ ड म Having more than one possible meaning
26. **Amnesia** ँ लीलजा Partial or total loss of memory.
27. **Amnesty** ट कजा : ल A general pardon of political offenders.
28. **Amphibian** द्वपू ' ज Animals which live both on land and in water.
29. **Amphitheatre** ट रू लेखकसुपैसुत A designated section of seats in any part of a theater.
30. **Analgesia** ँ हकसुट पपैरुचमचडड The loss of ability to feel pain while still conscious.
31. **Anarchist** ट जर क One who wishes to destroy all established government's law and order.
32. **Anarchy** ट जर कठ The absence of government in a country.
33. **Anecdote** ँ की Short amusing story about some real person or event.
34. **Anniversary** । मचैणजुड Yearly return of the date of an event.
35. **Annual** । म प That which happens once in a year.
36. **Anomaly** टा ि जा Deviation or departure from common rule or standard or what is normal.
37. **Anonymous** णलप ल A book or a work of art whose author is not known.
38. **Antagonist** ँ । जईस One that opposes other.
39. **Antidote** र अरुप यक A medicine to cure the effect of poison.
40. **Aphasia** । ' ठ Loss of ability to understand speech.
41. **Apostate** ि लखू णस One who abandons his religious faith.
42. **Aquatic** र मसू Animals which live in water.
43. **Arbitrator/ Arbiter** .. लू लीउ Someone chosen to judge and decide a disputed issue.
44. **Aristocracy** कर्मसकडुड A government by the nobles.
45. **Armistice** ँ चै। जल The cessation of warfare before a treaty is signed.
46. **Ascetic** । डू । स One who practices self denial as a spiritual discipline.

One Word Substitution

47. **Assassination** जर पैककक जाच झभू Killing or murder for political reasons.
48. **Astrology** ूँ ई च्नीड Science of the influence of the stars on human affairs.
49. **Astronomy** रूण झचैँ प Science of universe with sun, moon, stars and planets.
50. **Atheist** पैीवक A person who does not believe in the existence of God.
51. **Audience** 2 इ चणग An assembly of listeners.
52. **Autobiography** ट ल्लख स पस The life-history of a man written by himself.
53. **Autocracy** 4कव्ह A government by one person.
54. **Avaricious** म म' स One who is greedy.
55. **Bachelorhood** काँ ब्रकप The state of being unmarried (of a man).
56. **Bankrupt/Insolvent** १' १' मू A person unable to pay his debts.
57. **Bay** रू लख A part of the sea/ lake enclosed by a wide curve of the shore.
58. **Beach** १ लीँ बक A stretch of sand/ stones along the edge of the sea/ lake.
59. **Bellicose** म लख A person who is fond of fighting.
60. **Belligerent** १ क Engaged in war/fight.
61. **Benefactor** लिल बक जस One who gives financial help to a school, hospital, etc.
62. **Bibliophile** वी वक चकवास One who loves and collects books.
63. **Biennial** १ भू लू That which happens once in two years.
64. **Bigamy** १ झैँ । अकब The custom of having two wives or two husbands.
65. **Bigot** कछज One who is filled with narrow and prejudiced opinion.
66. **Bilingual** १ भएँ One who can speak two languages.
67. **Biography** र स पस The life-history of a man written by someone else.
68. **Biped** १ झू Animal with two-feet.
69. **Blaspheme** वखा जकक झैँरुम वध्व झप Speaking irreverently about God or sacred things.
70. **Bliss** १ जना रू Perfect happiness.
71. **Bohemian** १ । इन् ' जस One who does not follow the usual norms of social life.
72. **Bookworm/Bibliophilic** १ कव. सककख One who is interested in reading books and nothing else.

73. **Boorish** एस ज Person who is rough and ill mannered.
74. **Botany** । पी वै वचै। प The science of vegetable life.
75. **Brittle** एस ज A thing which can be easily broken.
76. **Bureaucracy** प कज्ज अस A government by the officials.
77. **Cabaret** कन जम्भकू A series of cabre dance/ acts at a night club.
78. **Cabby, Cabdriver** हुना स्रं मक The driver of a taxi cab.
79. **Cacophony** 2^१ वक्कषत Harsh sound.
80. **Cajole** रूय ल चकज्ज Persuade by flattery.
81. **Calligraphy** । मरूप Art of beautiful hand writing.
82. **Cannibal** पज्जः स The man who can eat human flesh.
83. **Cannibal** पज्जः के चजः । One who eats human flesh.
84. **Capsize** कमषप Overturn in water.
85. **Carnage** अरू क ल Killing of large numbers of people.
86. **Carnival** लप झ्जपचलझ Public merry making and feasting.
87. **Cartographer** लपै ' डक ज A person who draws maps and charts.
88. **Cartography** लपै ' डकम Art of map making.
89. **Catalogue** वी वकच ई स List of books and other articles.
90. **Celibate** ब ' ज्ज One who has taken a vow not to have sex.
91. **Cemetery** कै क्क प The place for corpses to be buried.
92. **Centenary** यवर्त स Hundredth anniversary.
93. **Chronological** । लू चकझ लपी ज According to sequence of time.
94. **Circumlocution** । लसै वञ्जककझ वककज्ज A roundabout way of expression.
95. **Cloakroom** लमचर्ण ई ल The place for luggage at a railway station.
96. **Coerce** लर स्रकज्ज Compel to a course of action.
97. **Cognate** 4क चकस्रकक लै 6 चकइ Having the same source or origin.
98. **Colleagues** । अकलक Persons working in the same department.
99. **Collusion** ककचै अ Secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.
100. **Conflagration** एसग च्चै धक ल Huge destructive fire.
101. **Congregation** लिहा स्रै व Gathering of worshippers.
102. **Congruent** । । झ्ज ल Identical in all respect.
103. **Connoisseur** कम चक च्च जूस One who is well-versed in any subject/ art.
104. **Conscription** टै पा लू ह्वै नकच इ Compulsory enlistment for military or other services.

One Word Substitution

105. **Contagious** आँ लक Which spreads by physical touch or contact.
106. **Contemporary** आ लक मसू Of the same time.
107. **Contiguous** आ लसू उ Two countries or States touching a common boundary.
108. **Contrite** क्य' 6 कस Showing deep sorrow for wrong doing.
109. **Convalescence** कपवे । डू क्कैवककङ्ग The period of gradual recovery of health after illness.
110. **Conventicle** ण'क चकक पसस्रि लहए Secret and illegal religious meeting.
111. **Coquette** ' मककचैअ A seductive woman who uses her sex appeal to exploit men.
112. **Coronation** जू' ए क Ceremony of crowning a king.
113. **Cosmopolitan** कसस्रि'पू कक चैप । स A person who regards the whole world as his country.
114. **Credulous** ट यै' । या । स One who is simple and easily believes whatever is told.
115. **Crematory** यलय पचं ष The place for corpses to be burnt.
116. **Cripple** ट कस्रे ट कसच पप Someone who is unable to walk normally because of an injury or disability to the legs or back.
117. **Curfew** क/हए An order that certain activities/ movement are prohibited.
118. **Cynosure** ट कृ हसै ३' Centre of attraction.
119. **Dead** लक्रेच क्क जेच इ प A language that is no longer spoken.
120. **Demagogue** र प इ इ क Political leader who delivers sentimental speeches.
121. **Democracy** म क्कक A government by the people, of the people, and for the people.
122. **Denizen** ' पा । स A person, an animal or a plant that lives, grows or is often found in a particular place.
123. **Depraved** ' क्कचूक Morally bad or evil.
124. **Deprecate** ' । जई क्कज Express earnest disapproval of.
125. **Dermatology** त' चै' प The medical study of the skin and its diseases.
126. **Despondency** ' पजय Loss of complete hope.
127. **Destitution** ट ए । णीकठ Lacking basic necessities of life.
128. **Detrimental** अै पकज Causing harm or damage.
129. **Dexterous** कयम Skilful at handling things.
130. **Diatribes** ककसै पई Bitter and violent attack in words or writing.

131. Dictatorship व प य असेचैपञ्जयठ Government carried on by an absolute ruler.
132. Diplomacy कषपैसठ The skill and policy of a country's statesmen and politicians/ skill in dealing with people.
133. Discrepancy १॥ शैठ Difference between two things that should be the same.
134. Dissimulate १ न क प To hide or disguise.
135. Diurnal १ न क Of the daytime.
136. Draper र म अ A shopkeeper selling cloth and clothing.
137. Draw टै पै ग ह The result of the match where neither party wins.
138. Dwarf ष A person, plant or animal who/which is below the usual size.
139. Dynasty । झ Succession of rulers belonging to one family.
140. Eavesdropper ' व क झ झैपर स्ना ठ ह व One who witnesses secretly to private
141. Economical १ क व थू व स One who is careful in the use of money/ fuel etc.
142. Edible रू प झू हू That which is fit to be eaten.
143. Effeminate ट क प चण ग च अ ष A man who is womanish in his habits.
144. Egalitarianism । ल । १ Belief that all people are equal and have the same rights and opportunities.
145. Egoist १ । उ रे क्य अ क्त ज स A lover of one's ownself/supercilious.
146. Eligible १ हू Fit to be chosen; qualified.
147. Emergency ट व ठ क म A sudden serious situation requiring immediate action.
148. Emeritus । । ध त प च इ लुं ठ कू ु ठ One who is honourably discharged from service.
149. Emigrant क स । स A person who goes to another country to live.
150. Emissary ण ठ ' जे च । र A person sent on a mission (usually official).
151. Epicure ट न च रू प झ क च य क स Person fond of delicious food.
152. Epidemic । ज ल क च ण Disease affecting many people at the same place and time.
153. Epilogue प ठ क च क झ १ क च रू ग A speech or a poem recited at the end of a play.
154. Episode क ल खे क उ स Part of story (especially T.V. or Radio show story)

One Word Substitution

155. **Episodic** कएस्ककएसभसस्र मसं षप . Happening only some times and irregularly.
156. **Epistle** लिहडे चक्रू कड A letter.
157. **Epitaph** क बसजस्रवच्यर्त Words which are inscribed on the grave.
158. **Epithet** द्ववै चै। यूइक Adjective added to a person's name usually to criticise or praise him.
159. **Epitome** । षकचूर् अजा A perfect example.
160. **Epitomize** । षकचूर् अजा चस्र To be a perfect example.
161. **Equanimity** लूनह Calmness of mind and temper.
162. **Erotica** ट यमस चस्र Books, pictures, etc. intended to arouse sexual desire.
163. **Erudite** । षपचस्र A learned or scholarly person.
164. **Espionage** र । एस Practice of spying.
165. **Eternal** ट पन्न Existing for ever — without any beginning or end.
166. **Etymology** यर्त चैपलहचै। प The science which deals with derivation of words.
167. **Euphemism** ट लस्रजस्रमस Bombastic style of writing.
168. **Euphonious** । जस्र Sounding pleasant.
169. **Euphoria** ट रू ऊचरूयस A strong feeling of happiness.
170. **Evanescent** टीउू स Of a very short duration or period. / Ephemeral/Transient
171. **Explicable** । । ईप ल्लक That which can be explained.
172. **Extempore** । प चून जस्रक चू ग A speech delivered without any preparation.
173. **Extravaganza** टै वयू सस्र षक Public activity which takes place in a very elaborate, colourful and expensive way.
174. **Fallacy** एल False or mistaken belief.
175. **Fanatic** कषस्र One who is filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm.
176. **Fastidious** परूज्ज र One who is hard to please.
177. **Fatal or mortal** र पमइ Resulting in death.
178. **Fatalist** ए धू । स One who believes in destiny.
179. **Fauna** वैनगर व Animals of a certain region.
180. **Feminist** पजस्र स One who works for the welfare of women.
181. **Fiasco** वस्र ह्य । वथम Complete failure.
182. **Flagstaff** (। र गल A long pole on which a flag is flown.
183. **Flora** । पी वैव All the plants of a particular area or period of time.

184. **Fluke** ट कौ लकच वश्रम Stroke of good luck.
185. **Forgery** र मा र स Counterfeiting of document.
186. **Fratricide** एकभ्रू Killing/killer of one's brother.
187. **Frenzy** द्वर्त्त A state of extreme excitement.
188. **Frostbite** यर्ख स्र Injury to the nose, fingers or toes, caused by extreme cold.
189. **Gallery** क्वयवृस्रै उम A room or building for showing works of art.
190. **Gamble** र ट To play games of chance, etc. for money.
191. **Gastronomy** द्वलवृ अज्रै ँ प Science and art of preparing and appreciating good food.
192. **Genocide** र पच स्रज Extermination of a race or community.
193. **Geology** एश्रै ँ प The science of earth's history and rocks.
194. **Germicide** र स गचयक A substance that kills germs.
195. **Glutton** वश्र One who eats too much.
196. **Gobble** म म ' सस्रस्रस्ररूप Eat fast, noisily and greedily.
197. **Gratis/Gratuitous** पव्यन्नक Done or obtained without payment.
198. **Gregarious** लस्रकस्रस्रमस्र मइ Animals that live in flocks.
199. **Hallucinogen** ऐकवचकजस्रस्र । A drug that causes one to hallucinate.
200. **Hedonism** रू । Belief that the most important thing in the world is pleasure.
201. **Henchman** इक Faithful supporter.
202. **Herbivorous** य क अस्र Animals which feed on vegetation.
203. **Herculean** टै वचस्रजै लस Having enormous strength or size.
204. **Heterogeneous** ल Things which contain elements of different nature.
205. **Hexagon** षक वृस्र A plane figure with six sides and angles.
206. **Holocaust** वस्र श्रैरू Large scale destruction by fire.
207. **Homicide** लप। चथ्रू Murder or murderer of a man.
208. **Homogeneous** लस्र Things which contain elements of the same nature.
209. **Honorary** ट। वै पक A post for which no salary is paid.
210. **Horticulture** ण। पस Art of growing vegetables, fruit, etc.
211. **Hospitable** लस्रस्रपप। र Fond of entertaining guests.
212. **Hypochondria** क व्रकै पकच स्रजस्र Imaginary ailments.
213. **Iconoclast** णस्रकस्रस्रज। स One who opposes established institutions or beliefs.

One Word Substitution

214. **Idolatry** लैरुह्वर प The worship of idols or images.
215. **Illegal** ट । फि Contrary to law.
216. **Illegible** ट क्तपसू Incapable of being read.
217. **Illicit** ट । फि A trade or act prohibited by law.
218. **Illiterate** ट पक्ख One who does not know reading and writing.
219. **Imaginary** क त्रकै पक Existing only in the mind.
220. **Immigrant** ट क्मना स A person who comes to one country from another in order to settle there.
221. **Immune** वैकजैः व Free from infection.
222. **Impalpable** ीक्य हसू Incapable of being perceived by touch.
223. **Impenetrable** ट क्मझू That which cannot be penetrated.
224. **Imperceptible** टं कू That which cannot be perceived by sense.
225. **Imperialism** । लबू । ँ Policy of extending a country's empire and influence.
226. **Impertinent** णी व रू Not showing proper respect.
227. **Impiety** । धना पक्कसकलस Lack of respect or religious reverence.
228. **Imponderable** टा ई पसू That which cannot be guessed or calculated.
229. **Imposter** अँ कू One who assumes a character or title not his own to deceive others.
230. **Impracticable** टनू । औ क्क Incapable of being practised.
231. **Impregnable** ट रू डू Too strong to be overcome or defeated.
232. **Impregnable** ट रू डू च एड्ड That which cannot be taken by force of arms.
233. **Impresario** । लू इ क A manager or director of a ballet, a concert, a theatre or an opera company.
234. **Impromptu** ँ प कून जक्क Something said or done without preparation.
235. **Impudent** ष रू झू । अज्जा म Rude and not respectful.
236. **Impunity** ँ लकतै व Freedom from punishment.
237. **Inaccessible** र अक्कअँ च क च कइ Incapable of being reached.
238. **Inadmissible** टो । स्कू ह That which cannot be admitted or allowed.
239. **Inaudible** र झ पक्क च ई A sound that cannot be heard.
240. **Incendiary** र झ पे ची । चल्क 4झ Designed to cause fire/likely to cause violence.
241. **Incombustible** र झ मझमअझ That which cannot be burnt.
242. **Incomparable** ट वम पसू च वनू That which cannot be compared.

243. **Incorrigible** र झ ि जचमअस्र च कवइ.... Incapable of being corrected.
244. **Incredible** टै । या । पूस Which can't be believed.
245. **Incurable** टा (ू Which cannot be cured.
246. **Indefatigable** र झकझमअस्र Incapable of being tired.
247. **Indefensible** टा जै: व Which cannot be defended.
248. **Indelible** टै लष Which cannot be erased or forgotten.
249. **Indemnity** लट । र Compensation for loss.
250. **Indestructible** ट पया ज That which cannot be destroyed.
251. **Indignant** ट रू ू ककझ जा चै '1 Angry at injustice.
252. **Indispensable** ट वै ज्भू ह That without which one can't do.
253. **Indivisible** टै । ए ू That which cannot be divided.
254. **Ineligible** टू ू Not suitable to be elected or selected under the rules.
255. **Inevitable** ट षम Incapable of being avoided.
256. **Inexcusable** ट : धू That which cannot be excused.
257. **Inexplicable** ट । गभूसू Which cannot be explained.
258. **Inexplicit** ट ककष Not definitely or clearly expressed.
259. **Inexpressible** ट । गभूसू That which cannot be expressed in words.
260. **Infallible** र झमवस्रमककज्झ Never wrong.
261. **Infanticide** ययअकू Killing of an infant.
262. **Infectious** । ज्ञ लक A disease which spreads through air and water.
263. **Inflammable**)। मपयस्र Which catches fire easily.
264. **Inimitable** र झट पकजासू चमकभइ Incapable of being imitated.
265. **Insecticide** कसपयक A substance that kills insects.
266. **Insolvent** नै । मू A person who is unable to pay his debt.
267. **Insurrection** ण । व Rising in arms against an established government.
268. **Intercede** नै । कथै ज्ञककज Plead to obtain a favour to save someone else.
269. **Intercept** जकप To check or stop on way.
270. **Intrigue/conspire** । नै र यककज Make or carry out secret planning.
271. **Introspection** ट ल्लवै पै ज ग Examination of self thought or feeling.
272. **Invincible** ट रू That which cannot be defeated.
273. **Invisible** ट कू That which cannot be seen.
274. **Invulnerable** । जै: व Incapable of being harmed.
275. **Irreconcilable** टा स्रव Impossible to find agreement between.
276. **Irrecoverable** । न चचैलमच कपसू ू ... That which cannot be recovered.



One Word Substitution

277. **Irreparable** ट क्सासू Incapable of being repaired.
278. **Irrevocable** ट वैज व्हसू That which cannot be altered.
279. **Itinerant** लु कलख One who travels from place to place.
280. **Journal** ट रू ज A newspaper or magazine that deals with a particular subject or professional activity.
281. **Juxtapose** ी अपि पक्कज Placing a thing beside another.
282. **Lagoon** ी ली ब म Salt water lake separated from the sea by sand banks.
283. **Lexicographer** यर् च्कूइच प पझ म A person who compiles a dictionary.
284. **Linguist** अर् ी छै ी झसर् ऊ One who speaks many foreign languages.
285. **Logic** व्कह The science of reasoning.
286. **Maidenhood** की छक्पक्मलक्कसक्क ऊ The state of being unmarried (of a girl).
287. **Mammals** ी व्पक् स Animals which give birth to babies and feed them with their milk.
288. **Manuscript** अै वै मै क Matter written by hand.
289. **Mariticide** वै व्चक्फू Killing of one's husband.
290. **Martyr** य अंस One who dies for a noble cause.
291. **Masque** ल ह्मस्ल, ल A play or a dramatic performance in verse, with music, dance and fine costumes.
292. **Massacre** एस ग च्मज झज Killing of large numbers of people.
293. **Materialist** एरैक ी स A person for whom money is the most important consideration.
294. **Matins** ी अक्कसक्कव्ह Morning prayer.
295. **Matricide** ल व्क्फू Killing of one's own mother.
296. **Matrimony** ी अ Marriage.
297. **Maxim** क अ ी व A short statement of a general truth.
298. **Memento** ी पय पस Something kept to remember place or event.
299. **Mercenary** ी कज ी क्क क छ्छ One who acts only for money.
300. **Metamorphosis** छ क झजा Complete change in appearance.
301. **Meticulous** ी पक्गी Very particular about small details.
302. **Migration** क्सा Movement from one country to another.
303. **Misandrist** क्फू ी ब्मस One who hates males.
304. **Misanthrope** ल प ी व च् ब्मस A hater of mankind.
305. **Misogamist** ी अ व झं क्क ज्जझ म ... Hater of marriage.
306. **Misogynist** लै अ च झं क्क ज्जझ म .. A hater of womankind.
307. **Misologist** ी प च झं क्क ज्जझ म Hater of learning.

308. **Misoneist** कर्जवपा । स Hater of new things.
309. **Missionary** लिहलनवे जक्र A person sent to teach Christian religion
310. **Monastery** लत Place where monks live.
311. **Monogamy** 4ककमत्पसक्रब The practice of keeping only one wife.
312. **Mortal** पया जेचक्रवां वक Subject to death.
313. **Mortuary** य। एक्र A place where dead bodies are kept before post-mortem.
314. **Mutilation** यजक्रकइष्ट झकक्र इक्र षप Cutting off body parts.
315. **Naive** । सी स । Having natural simplicity of nature.
316. **Narcotics** पयसास्री । कूह 0 A medicine that induces sleep.
317. **Naturalism** कब्रै व । Adherence or attachment to what is natural.
318. **Neogamist** पौ । । अक्र One who is recently married.
319. **Nepotism** ए कूहएवस च । Undue favour shown to one's own relatives.
320. **Neurotic** टू लव सईपयसाचू चै । कूह Excessive sensitive, anxious or obsessive.
321. **Newfangled** पकूहट पर पसक्र' सख Newly developed and unfamiliar.
322. **Nonentity** टै । वत अक्र Person of no importance.
323. **Nonpareil** टै भवसू Person or thing which has no equal.
324. **Notorious** कब्रू वे च । प ल Having an evil reputation.
325. **Nuance** । शलकई Subtle difference in colour, meaning etc.
326. **Numismatics** । कू इक्रसक्रप खह The study of coins.
327. **Nursery** वनीय म The place where young plants are grown.
328. **Obscurantist** प छै वचै । जईस Person who is opposed to enlightenment.
329. **Obsequies** टै कूहलच सैक्र ज Funeral rites.
330. **Obsolete** कर्जप षकट. कब्रू इकलसक्रपअसक्र That which is no longer in use.
331. **Octagon** टू षक इ A plane figure with eight sides and angles.
332. **Oligarchy** ट नक्र पौ । कू A government by a small group of powerful persons.
333. **Omniform** । । है वक Having every form or shape.
334. **Omnigenous** । कक्र जक्र Comprising all kinds.
335. **Omnipotent** । । है वलप All-powerful (God).
336. **Omnipresent** । । है व लप Present everywhere (God).
337. **Omniscient** । । है पस Knowing everything (God).



One Word Substitution

338. **Opaque** ट व र्ज य रू That which cannot be seen through.
339. **Optimist** ट य । र स A person who looks to the bright side of things.
340. **Orator** लु ठ One who makes an eloquent public speech.
341. **Orchard** व थ म रू क च ण स A garden of fruits.
342. **Orphan** ट प उ A child whose parents are dead.
343. **Ostracize** । ल र च रू षै प क म प To turn out of society.
344. **Oviparous** ट ल च क स क Bearing eggs and not young ones.
345. **Pacifist** यै ऊ र्च ह A person who believes in the total abolition of war.
346. **Pageant** व ल यै च म स च र्प ल व य Elaborate public spectacle.
347. **Palatable** री । र ष Food or drink that has a pleasant taste.
348. **Panacea** ज ल ग A remedy for all kinds of diseases.
349. **Pandemonium** य रू ष म A wild and noisy disorder.
350. **Panegyric** व स रू च क ड Piece of writing full of praise.
351. **Pantomime** ल क रू चै ए पू Dramatic performance with dumb show.
352. **Paramour** रै र । च रू ष जै स क च रू ष च भ ड Sexual partner or lover.
353. **Parasite** व रू स स One who entirely depends on another.
354. **Parasol** रू ष स च ठ A lady's umbrella.
355. **Parricide** ल रू ष चै क च क च रू ज Killing of both the parents.
356. **Patricide** रै क रू कू Killing of one's own father.
357. **Patrimony** व व क Inherited from father or male ancestor.
358. **Patriot** रू रू ए ठ One who loves one's country.
359. **Patronymic** रै क रू म ल Name derived from that of father or ancestor.
360. **Pauper** क रू म One who has no means of livelihood.
361. **Peculation** ए प Use of public money for one's own benefit.
362. **Pedantic** ँ प र्च य ह रू म च म रू A style in which a writer makes a display of his knowledge and learning.
363. **Pedestrian** र्क न म चू ड स One who walks on foot.
364. **Peninsula** व लू भ रू Area of land almost surrounded by sea.
365. **Pentagon** व रू षै रू A plane figure with five sides and angles.
366. **Perceptible** वै रू रू ष इ ज That can be perceived by the senses.
367. **Peroration** व क रू षै च व स Concluding part of a speech.
368. **Perseverance** म ण प Constant efforts to achieve something.

English – from Plinth to Paramount

351

369. **Perspicacious** वै:गचै' 1 | म Quick in judging and understanding.
370. **Perversion** '।. वै Change to something abnormal or unnatural.
371. **Pessimist** 'पजय | ' स A person who looks at the dark side of things.
372. **Philanderer** 'मक्क A man who amuses himself by love-making.
373. **Philanthropist** लपा व चक्कास A lover of mankind.
374. **Philatelist** ल कचैककच सक्क Collector of stamps.
375. **Philistine** कम चकसैकचर्क | स Person who is indifferent to art and literature.
376. **Philogynist** ट क स सक्ककजस म A lover of womankind.
377. **Philology** ए चक च (ू प Science of study of language.
378. **Pilgrim** वसूह डस One who travels to a sacred place.
379. **Pioneer** ट णज One who leads others in any field.
380. **Piquant** ल मई जै' म'ीव Pleasant or sharp to the taste/interesting.
381. **Placard/Poster** '।ँ कप Written or printed notice pasted in public places.
382. **Plagiarism** '।' अरू कच स The practice of borrowing words and ideas from other authors and using them as one's own; literary theft.
383. **Platitude** '। सै कस व Statement that is obviously true and hence dull or not stimulating.
384. **Plutocracy** कमसव A government by a rich and powerful class.
385. **Polyandry** अँ वक्क The custom of having more than two husbands at the same time.
386. **Polygamy** अँ ।। अक्क The custom of having more than two spouses at the same time.
387. **Polyglot** अरू '।' छ Person having command over many languages.
388. **Polygon** अर A figure with many angles or sides.
389. **Posthumous** लजा सज Received after death.
390. **Postscript** कय' मक Anything written in a letter after it is signed.
391. **Predicament** ' ह Difficult or dangerous situation.
392. **Prejudiced** क हक्क Be biased against.
393. **Premonition** क ह । Forewarning of an impending danger.
394. **Prerogative** '।यूई किज Absolute right.
395. **Prodigy** वैकए च सच मक A child with unusual or remarkable talent.
396. **Prognostication** ऐ ।. । गस Act of forecasting by examining present conditions.

One Word Substitution

397. **Prologue** लक्ष्म ' जा A speech or a poem recited at the beginning of a play.
398. **Promiscuous** टै ँकक लक Having a lot of different sexual partners.
399. **Proponent** केक । क Person who proposes something.
400. **Propriety** लू ह State of being correct in behavior or moral.
401. **Protagonist** । लउके लरू कड An important supporter of an idea or political system/Chief actor or character in a story or drama.
402. **Protectorate** । जैः ँकजू Country under the protection of a more powerful country.
403. **Prudent** । लरु ज Wise.
404. **Pseudonym** । डलकम ल Name taken by an author instead of his real name
405. **Punctitious** टै है यू ँ ' जस Very careful to behave correctly.
406. **Pyrotechnic** टै ँयु र सैपलहस्कम Art of making fireworks.
407. **Quadruped** ' कू Four footed-animal.
408. **Rebel** । बस One who takes up arms against the government.
409. **Recapitulate** । जइकलई इजप Repeat the main points.
410. **Recluse** 4क ब्रा । स One who lives alone and avoids company.
411. **Reconcile** लखरै लम ककज Bring about harmony or agreement.
412. **Reconnaissance** । का सैउ पकक च नू च । हग .. Information gathering activity about enemy forces.
413. **Red tapism** म मकथक य अस Too much official formality.
414. **Redundancy** ट प । यू क When something is unnecessary because it is more than what is needed.
415. **Regicide** जर ककसकू Killing of a king.
416. **Relegate/Demote** । र हं ँ प Reduce to a lower position.
417. **Reluctant** टै प-क Unwilling
418. **Remission** : ल Pardon or forgiveness for breaking religious laws.
419. **Rendezvous** । लमपसीउम Place fixed for meeting or assembling
420. **Renegade** । लहैजू एस Person who changes his religious belief/support to someone else or some other nation.
421. **Repartee** और जर । स Witty and clever answers.

422. **Repercussion** वस् । Effect of some event, action or decision.
423. **Replica** वैक. ै ठ Copy or reproduction of a work of art.
424. **Repository** ण ई ल Place where things are stored for safety.
425. **Republic** ण ग व ड्ड A political system in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who can elect people to represent them.
426. **Requiem** यै ऋ सू ु Prayer for the dead.
427. **Restitution** रू. डू. से' ब्रह्मप्रेषणी वं चक्रस्य वा स. Return of object stolen or lost.
428. **Retaliate** ै म चमस Return the same sort of ill-treatment.
429. **Reticent/Taciturn** ट व्रक् स Person who does not speak too much.
430. **Retrospective** की ह लस An effect which has a reference to the past.
431. **Rumous/Hearsay** ट वथ अ Unverified information.
432. **Sacrilege** वै । ड ठ च् शक्रज Treating something holy without respect.
433. **Sarcasm** ठ प Bitter and ironical remark.
434. **Savage** र शमस Violent and uncivilized.
435. **Scapegoat** ै म चक्र च कज One who is blamed for the mistakes of others.
436. **Sceptic** ै श्रस One who is doubtful.
437. **Screech** ै रूप Cry out in shrill voice.
438. **Scrimmage** रूसी ठ पस Confused struggle or fight.
439. **Scurry** न इस्कर् लङ्ग इस्स इ मप ... Move hurriedly with short steps.
440. **Sedition** जर । 6 चक्रै । झा च् ज्ञाप Act or speech for inciting the public against the government.
441. **Senility** र सा ही उ Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool.
442. **Siesta** ै ब्रजक्र च् जल Period of rest or sleep after lunch.
443. **Simultaneous** ै उसा उ Occurring at the same time.
444. **Sinecure** र अक्रलक लक ै ै च् नै लमड An office for which high salary is paid for little or no work or responsibility.
445. **Smother** ै लचं शप Kill by suffocation (especially by covering the face with something).
446. **Sojourn** उ इस्की इस्सैम 4 क कप Stay for a short time.
447. **Soliloquy** ी । ू च् शक्र ब्रक्र वक्रज Speaking aloud while alone.
448. **Somnambulist** पस्क्रल ै मपझा म One who walks in sleep.
449. **Somniloquist** पस्क्रल ै शपझा म One who talks in sleep.
450. **Sonorous** ै जस Having a deep and pleasant sound.
451. **Sorocide** अ चक्र सभू Killing of one's own sister.

452. **Spendthrift** वै कश्च स रू' रू One who spends one's money recklessly.
453. **Spinster** क' अकृतै अम An unmarried woman.
454. **Spiritualist** ट (' ल्लक A person who believes in spiritual things.
455. **Sporadic** ' = चक Occurring irregularly.
456. **Stoic** वधी उव A person who is indifferent to pleasure and pain.
457. **Strangulate** एम चं झपे' प Kill by putting pressure on the throat/ to apply pressure.
458. **Subdue** क. ससकज To bring under control.
459. **Subjugate** ट ि ससकज To bring under control.
460. **Suicide** ट ल्लअू Taking of one's own life.
461. **Supercilious** ' ललस Thinking oneself superior to others.
462. **Sycophant** ' कमर Person who tries to win a favour by flattering other.
463. **Synagogue** अंसुका पणन Place where Jews worship.
464. **Talkative/Garrulous** ... वस Person who is fond of talking.
465. **Tantrum** ट । झ Fit of bad temper or anger.
466. **Teetotaler** ल' पृ ईस One who abstains from alcoholic drinks.
467. **Theist** ट'ीवक A person who believes in existence of God.
468. **Theocracy** क' जस A government by religious leaders.
469. **Thermometer** व कलकचू ड An instrument for measuring temperature.
470. **Traitor** ' झ बस One who betrays one's country.
471. **Transgressor** क कसेच कजस One who violets a rule or law.
472. **Transmigration** ट ल्लक चयजस' मप The passage of soul after death from one body to the other.
473. **Transmogrification** . कू कनव Complete change in appearance or character (especially in a magical or surprising way).
474. **Transparent** कर्ज यस That allows the passage of rays of light.
475. **Truant** क ल' झ One who stays away from school/work without permission.
476. **Truism** 'ी । वैया । A truth which is often repeated.
477. **Turncoat** एष्टज Disloyal.
478. **Unanimous** 4कल Consent of all.

479. **Unavoidable** ट वै ञ्भू ह That which cannot be avoided.
480. **Unique** ट प कू The only one of its type.
481. **Universal** '। यातू क्स Belonging to all parts of the world.
482. **Usurper** । धरु सधरु सधरु म One who grabs somebody's else property or title.
483. **Uxoricide** क्तपसधरु Killing of one's wife.
484. **Uxorious/Henpecked** र इ चक चाम ल Foolishly fond of one's wife.
485. **Vacuous** '। असा Suggesting absence of thought or intellect.
486. **Vendetta** । झ पणे चरुपसधरु गलख Feud in which the relatives of the dead or injured take revenge.
487. **Verbatim** यरु यठ Repetition of a writing, word for word.
488. **Verbose** व झ झरुज Using or containing more words than are necessary.
489. **Versatile** अरुस One who possesses many talents.
490. **Verso** । लधरु Any left hand page of an open book.
491. **Vespers** य लकसधरुधरु Evening prayer in the church.
492. **Veteran** ट पए। स One who has grown old in or has long experience of (specially military) service or occupation.
493. **Vincible** '। झरु चरु च कइ That which can be conquered.
494. **Vindictive/Vengeful** वैकय ईस Having or showing a desire for revenge.
495. **Virulent** र अरुसा Highly poisonous effect.
496. **Viviparous** । र स चरुधरु Bearing living young ones and not eggs.
497. **Volte-face** ट कौ लककौ ज वध Sudden change from one set of beliefs to other.
498. **Voluntary** गी ईरु क Of one's own free will.
499. **Voyage** । ली सू ड Journey by water or sea.
500. **Vulnerable** ट वचू डू That which can be easily damaged or hurt.
501. **Widow** '। । A woman whose husband is dead.
502. **Widower** '। । A man whose wife is dead.
503. **Wreathe** वृ कअज Flowers fastened in a circle.
504. **Zealot** लठ गअस Person who shows great and uncompromising enthusiasm for a religion, party, cause, etc.

Directions: In question nos.1 to 225, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and choose the appropriate alternative which best expresser the sentences.

1. **A person who has no money to pay off his debts**
(A) Insolvent (B) Poor
(C) Destitute (D) Pauper
2. **Words uttered impiously about God**
(A) amoral (B) philosophy
(C) logic (D) blasphemy
3. **A number of ships.**
(a) fleet (b) galaxy
(c) constellation (d) group
4. **One who compiles a dictionary**
(A) geographer (B) lexicographer
(C) lapidist (D) linguist
5. **A test in which cells from diseased organs are removed and tested**
(A) Biopsy (B) Autopsy
(C) Operation (D) Amputation
6. **A small room in a big house, hotel, ship etc. where glasses, dishes, spoons, food etc. are kept.**
(A) Portico (B) Pantry
(C) Mezzanine (D) Kitchen
7. **A foreigner who settles in a country.**
(A) Immigrant (B) Emigrant
(C) Alien (D) Visitor
8. **Doing something according to one's own free will.**
(A) Willfully (B) Obligingly
(C) Voluntarily (D) Compulsorily
9. **Place that provides refuge**
(A) shelter (B) house
(C) country (D) asylum
10. **A person who gambles or bets**
(A) punter (B) backer
(C) customer (D) client
11. **Art of writing for newspapers and magazines**
(A) Literature (B) Journalism
(C) Biography (D) Artistry
12. **An abandoned child of unknown parents who is found by somebody.**
(A) Foundling (B) Sibling
(C) Urchin (D) Orphan
13. **Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank.**
(A) Swamps (B) Marshes
(C) Hinterland (D) Isthmuses
14. **A written statement about someone's character, usually provided by an employer**
(A) testimonial (B) memorandum
(C) certificate (D) license
15. **One who does not make mistakes**
(A) Pessimist (B) Optimist
(C) Infallible (D) Hypocrite
16. **Able to use the left hand and right hand equally well**
(A) ambivert (B) ambidextrous
(C) ambivalent (D) ambitious

- 17. One who hates women**
 (A) philanthropist (B) ascetic
 (C) misogynist (D) misogynist
- 18. a system of naming things**
 (A) horticulture (B) miniature
 (C) genocide (D) nomenclature
- 19. A raised passageway in a building**
 (A) walkway (B) walkout
 (C) walkabout (D) walkover
- 20. A cure for all diseases**
 (A) laxative (B) panacea
 (C) antidote (D) purgative
- 21. One who cannot speak**
 (A) deaf (B) dumb
 (C) visionless (D) lame
- 22. Pertaining to cattle**
 (A) Canine (B) Feline
 (C) Bovine (D) Verminous
- 23. To look at someone in an angry or threatening way**
 (A) Glower (B) Gnaw
 (C) Gnash (D) Grind
- 24. A post with little work but high salary**
 (A) Director (B) Trustee
 (C) Sinecure (D) Ombudsman
- 25. Something that causes death**
 (A) Dangerous (B) Fatal
 (C) Brutal (D) Horrible
- 26. A person who writes decoratively**
 (A) Calligrapher (B) Colliery
 (C) Choreographer (D) Cartographer
- 27. A person who loves mankind**
 (A) misanthrope (B) anthropologist
 (C) philanthropist (D) mercenary
- 28. Capable of being interpreted in two ways**
 (A) confusing (B) unclear
 (C) ambiguous (D) ambivert
- 29. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views**
 (A) religious (B) fanatic
 (C) bigot (D) god-fearing
- 30. The action of looking within or into one's own mind**
 (A) observation (B) examination
 (C) introspection (D) introvert
- 31. To confirm with the help of evidence**
 (A) corroborate (B) implicate
 (C) designate (D) extricate
- 32. One who is a dabbler in arts, science or literature:**
 (A) Dilettante (B) Aesthete
 (C) Maestro (D) Connoisseur
- 33. The time between midnight and noon:**
 (A) Afternoon (B) Antipodes
 (C) Ante - meridiem (D) Antenatal
- 34. Still existing and known :**
 (A) Extent (B) Extant
 (C) Eternal (D) Immanent
- 35. Fear of height:**
 (A) Agoraphobia (B) Hydrophobia
 (C) Acrophobia (D) Pyrophobia
- 36. The highest point**
 (A) zenith (B) height
 (C) zeal (D) ridge
- 37. Feeling inside you which tells you what is right and what is wrong :**
 (A) cleverness (B) conscience
 (C) consciousness (D) fear
- 38. Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms and condition**
 (A) Parole (B) Parley
 (C) Pardon (D) Acquittal
- 39. Loss of memory**
 (A) Ambrosia (B) Amnesia
 (C) Insomnia (D) Forgetting
- 40. To struggle helplessly**
 (A) Flounder (B) Founder
 (C) Fumble (D) Finger
- 41. One who tends to take a hopeful view of life**
 (A) Magnate (B) creator
 (C) pacifist (D) optimist

- 42. Belonging to all parts of the world**
(A) Common (B) universal
(C) worldly (D) international
- 43. To be known for bad acts**
(A) Famous (B) notorious
(C) criminal (D) terrorist
- 44. Words of similar meaning**
(A) Homonyms (B) pseudonyms
(C) antonyms (D) synonyms
- 45. Instrument to measure atmospheric pressure**
(A) Metronome (B) compass
(C) pedometer (D) barometer
- 46. A speech delivered without previous preparation**
(A) Soliloquy (B) Extempore
(C) Rhetoric (D) Expression
- 47. One who pretends to be what he is not**
(A) crocodile (B) flatterer
(C) hypocrite (D) counterfeiter
- 48. Study of heavenly bodies**
(A) astrology (B) astronomy
(C) stargazing (D) astrophysics
- 49. An official call to appear in a court of law**
(A) summon (B) notice
(C) memorandum (D) petition
- 50. To cut apart a person's body**
(A) amputate (B) mutilate
(C) ambush (D) mitigate
- 51. Murder of a brother**
(A) Patricide (B) Fratricide
(C) Homicide (D) Parricide
- 52. One who is filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm about his religion**
(A) Fatalist (B) Lunatic
(C) Fanatic (D) Stoic
- 53. A list of items to be transacted at a meeting**
(A) Menu (B) Agenda
(C) Minutes (D) Records
- 54. An involuntary action under a stimulus is described as a**
(A) complex (B) reflex
(C) reflection (D) response
- 55. A continuous process of change is known as**
(A) transformation (B) metamorphosis
(C) flux (D) dynamism
- 56. The use of many words where only a few are necessary.**
(A) circumlocution (B) circumspection
(C) circumscription (D) circumvention
- 57. Circular building or hall with a dome.**
(A) edifice (B) palace
(C) rotunda (D) spire
- 58. One who is a citizen not of a country but of the world.**
(A) Bohemian (B) Cosmopolitan
(C) Philanthropist (D) Internationalist
- 59. An order requiring a person to attend a court.**
(A) Courtship (B) Agreement
(C) Subpoena (D) Command
- 60. An imaginary name assumed by an author for disguise.**
(A) Facsimile (B) Surname
(C) Alias (D) Pseudonym
- 61. An extreme fear of being in a small confined place.**
(A) Hydrophobia (B) Paraphernalia
(C) Claustrophobia (D) Progeria
- 62. An inscription on a tomb.**
(A) epitaph (B) crypt
(C) obituary (D) legacy
- 63. Allowance due to a wife from her husband on separation.**
(A) patrimony (B) antimony
(C) parsimony (D) alimony
- 64. Practice of employing spies in war.**
(A) Esplanade (B) Espionage
(C) Espadrille (D) Estrangement

- 65. A fixed territory in which authority can be exercised.**
 (A) Jurisdiction (B) judiciary
 (C) jurisprudence (D) juristic
- 66. An appearance of objects often simulating the appearance of water:**
 (A) image (B) mirage
 (C) reflection (D) refraction
- 67. The art of making fireworks :**
 (A) Chromatics (B) Numismatics
 (C) Pyrotechnics (D) Cosmetics
- 68. Give off bubbles of gas :**
 (A) efface (B) effervesce
 (C) effloresce (D) effuse
- 69. A system of governance controlled by persons of high intellectual ability :**
 (A) oligarchy (B) democracy
 (C) meritocracy (D) snobbery
- 70. Sudden and violent change :**
 (A) Cataclysm (B) Catalysis
 (C) Catacombs (D) Catechism
- 71. A small waterfall or group of waterfalls flowing down a Rocky hill side is called :**
 (A) Hurricane (B) Stream
 (C) Volcano (D) Cascade
- 72. One who eats human flesh**
 (A) non-vegetarian (B) vegetarian
 (C) cannibal (D) man-eater
- 73. Instrument which records earth's tremor:**
 (A) Monograph (B) Geographer
 (C) Seismograph (D) Barometer
- 74. The practice of a woman having more than one husband at the same time:**
 (A) Polygamy (B) Polyphony
 (C) Polyandry (D) Polygyny
- 75. Specializes in nose diseases :**
 (A) Otologist (B) Rhinologist
 (C) Endocrinologist (D) Gerontologist
- 76. Boundary of an area**
 (A) Porch (B) Periphery
 (C) Balcony (D) Verandah
- 77. A war of religions**
 (A) Calligraphy (B) Contraband
 (C) Cavalry (D) Crusade
- 78. The Government by the nobility**
 (A) Bureaucracy (B) Aristocracy
 (C) Autocracy (D) Oligarchy
- 79. To store and stock**
 (A) Hail (B) Hide
 (C) Hoard (D) Horde
- 80. Study of relations of organisms to one another and to their surroundings**
 (A) Biology (B) Ecology
 (C) Psychology (D) Physiology
- 81. A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials.**
 (A) association (B) council
 (C) bar (D) jury
- 82. A person who dishonestly pretends to be somebody else :**
 (A) Imperialist (B) Impressionist
 (C) Implorer (D) Impostor
- 83. Violent storm:**
 (A) weather (B) rains
 (C) breeze (D) tempest
- 84. Careful and thorough enquiry :**
 (A) Investigation (B) Interview
 (C) Examination (D) Exploration
- 85. A situation that stops an activity from progressing :**
 (A) Bypass (B) Breach
 (C) Bottleneck (D) Block head
- 86. A disease which is spread by direct contact**
 (A) Contagious (B) Infectious
 (C) Epidemic (D) Endemic
- 87. The study of ancient civilizations**
 (A) History (B) Anthropology
 (C) Ethnology (D) Archaeology

88. An animal story with a moral

- (A) Fable (B) Tale
(C) Anecdote (D) Parable

89. A thing likely to be easily broken

- (A) vulnerable (B) flexible
(C) brittle (D) delicate

90. Body of singers

- (A) Coir (B) Quorum
(C) Quire (D) Choir

91. Very dramatic

- (A) Histrionic (B) Hippocratic
(C) Hirsute (D) Hoary

92. A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles

- (A) Metaphor (B) Simile
(C) Personification (D) Alliteration

93. The process by which a person or an organization reduces the amount of money it spends

- (A) budgeting (B) retrenchment
(C) saving (D) closure

94. An established principle of practical wisdom :

- (A) Marxism (B) Maxim
(C) Neologism (D) Platonism

95. Person with whom one works

- (A) contemporary (B) companion
(C) colleague (D) partner

96. Honesty of character

- (A) integrity (B) rectitude
(C) honour (D) dignity

97. Expressions of sympathy

- (A) congratulation (B) condolence
(C) compliment (D) condemnation

98. An instrument used to record sound

- (A) gramophone (B) hydrophone
(C) phonograph (D) megaphone

99. Pertaining to horses

- (A) Equine (B) equestrian
(C) equinox (D) equation

100. One who cannot be corrected

- (A) Incurable (B) incorrigible
(C) hardened (D) vulnerable

101. Difficult or impossible to read

- (A) Illogical (B) illegible
(C) ineligible (D) legible

102. An unexpected piece of good fortune

- (A) Turnstile (B) Windfall
(C) Philanthropy (D) Benevolence

103. Those who go on to someone else's land without the owner's permission

- (A) Delinquents (B) trespassers
(C) offenders (D) culprits

104. Something that cannot be taken away.

- (A) inalienable (B) edible
(C) legible (D) natural

105. Scale used for measuring the strength of an earthquake.

- (A) Celsius (B) Newtons
(C) Richter (D) Linear

106. Something kept as a reminder of an event.

- (A) Trophy (B) Souvenir
(C) Prize (D) Antique

107. One who practises one of the fine arts:

- (A) painter (B) artist
(C) designer (D) architect

108. A general pardon of offenders.

- (A) Parley (B) Amnesty
(C) Parole (D) Acquittal

109. Place where wine is made

- (A) bakery (B) cloakroom
(C) tannery (D) brewery

110. A paper written by hand

- (A) handicraft (B) handiwork
(C) manuscript (D) thesis

111. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds and fish

- (A) taxonomy (B) taxidermy
(C) philology (D) seismology

112. Related to moon

- (A) solar (B) moony
(C) lunar (D) honeymoon

113. Sum of money to be paid for freeing a person from captivity.

- (A) Ransom (B) Compensation
(C) Tribute (D) Penalty

- 114. Book giving information about every branch of knowledge.**
 (A) Directory (B) Dictionary
 (C) Encyclopedia (D) Dissertation
- 115. Member of a tribe that wanders from place to place with no fixed home.**
 (A) Vagabond (B) Nomad
 (C) Wanderer (D) Truant
- 116. Fit to be chosen.**
 (A) Eligible (B) Capable
 (C) Suitable (D) Valuable
- 117. An animal or plant living in or upon another.**
 (A) master (B) dependant
 (C) insect (D) parasite
- 118. Strong dislike between two persons**
 (A) aversion (B) antipathy
 (C) apathy (D) despair
- 119. The killing of whole group of people**
 (A) genocide (B) germicide
 (C) patricide (D) suicide
- 120. The plants and vegetation of a region**
 (A) fauna (B) flora
 (C) landscape (D) environment
- 121. That which is without opposition**
 (A) unaware (B) verdict
 (C) unanimous (D) spontaneous
- 122. Animal that feeds on plants**
 (A) Carnivorous (B) Herbivorous
 (C) Insectivorous (D) Graminivorous
- 123. A number of stars grouped together**
 (A) Orbit (B) Constellation
 (C) Solar system (D) Comet
- 124. Lasting only for a very short while**
 (A) Transparent (B) Temporal
 (C) Temporary (D) Temperate
- 125. Murder of a man**
 (A) Regicide (B) Fratricide
 (C) Homicide (D) Genocide
- 126. Use of force or threats to get someone to agree to something**
 (A) Coercion (B) Conviction
 (C) Confession (D) Cajolement
- 127. A place where gambling is practised**
 (A) hotel (B) casino
 (C) restaurant (D) theatre
- 128. An object or portion serving as a sample**
 (A) Specification (B) Spectre
 (C) Spectacle (D) Specimen
- 129. The practice of submitting a proposal to popular vote**
 (A) Election (B) Reference
 (C) Popularity (D) Referendum
- 130. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence**
 (A) Statesmanship (B) Diplomacy
 (C) Hierarchy (D) Protocol
- 131. To renounce a high position of authority or control**
 (A) Abduct (B) Abandon
 (C) Abort (D) Abdicate
- 132. Talking about the affairs of other people**
 (A) teasing (B) gossiping
 (C) criticising (D) slandering
- 133. Medical examination of the body after death**
 (A) diagnosis (B) irradiation
 (C) corpse (D) autopsy
- 134. A person born or living at the same time as another**
 (A) corollary (B) accessory
 (C) contemporary (D) auxiliary
- 135. Bad beyond reform**
 (A) irreversible (B) irrevocable
 (C) irredeemable (D) irreparable
- 136. That which is certain to happen**
 (A) inevitable (B) invincible
 (C) incorrigible (D) immediate
- 137. The process of deciding the nature of a disease by examination**
 (A) test (B) perusal
 (C) diagnosis (D) operation

- 138. That which makes it difficult to recognise the presence or real nature of somebody or something.**
(A) cover (B) camouflage
(C) pretence (D) mask
- 139. To bear a hand**
(A) interfere (B) join
(C) assist (D) rejoice
- 140. One who makes an official examination of accounts**
(A) auditor (B) accountant
(C) clerk (D) official
- 141. A government by the officials**
(A) Plutocracy (B) Aristocracy
(C) Bureaucracy (D) Monarchy
- 142. One who offers his services without charging for it**
(A) Philanderer (B) Volunteer
(C) Mercenary (D) Missionary
- 143. A tank where fish or water plants are kept**
(A) aviary (B) aquarium
(C) nursery (D) sanatorium
- 144. Avoiding wastage**
(A) economic (B) economical
(C) minimal (D) optimational
- 145. Sole right to make and sell some invention**
(A) Franchise (B) Authorize
(C) Dealership (D) Patent
- 146. The scientific study of living organisms**
(A) Biochemistry (B) Zoology
(C) Organic chemistry (D) Biology
- 147. One who lives for more than a hundred years**
(A) saint (B) meteorologist
(C) demagogue (D) centenarian
- 148. Detaining and confining someone**
(A) Interruption (B) Interrogation
(C) Interment (D) Internment
- 149. An underhand device resorted to in order to justify misconduct**
(A) Subterfuge (B) Manoeuvre
(C) Stratagem (D) Complicity
- 150. Science of the races of mankind**
(A) Genealogy (B) Etiology
(C) Ethnology (D) Sociology
- 151. Impossible to describe**
(A) Miraculous (B) Ineffable
(C) Stupendous (D) Appalling
- 152. One who criticises popular beliefs which he thinks is mistaken or unwise**
(A) Philistine (B) Iconoclast
(C) Imposter (D) Cannibal
- 153. One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage.**
(A) Composer (B) Stoker
(C) Stowaway (D) Shipwright
- 154. Clues available at a scene**
(A) Circumstantial (B) derivative
(C) inferential (D) suggestive
- 155. An emolument over and above fixed income or salary.**
(A) Honorarium (B) Sinecure
(C) Perquisite (D) Prerogative
- 156. The animals of a particular region.**
(A) Flora (B) Museum
(C) Zoo (D) Fauna
- 157. A person who is physically dependent on a substance.**
(A) Criminal (B) Martyr
(C) Gladiator (D) Addict
- 158. A child born after the death of its father is called.**
(A) A deprived child (B) An orphan
(C) A posthumous child (D) A waif
- 159. A legal agreement by which a person borrows money from a bank usually to buy a house.**
(A) Document (B) Mortgage
(C) Lease (D) Invoice
- 160. Failing to discharge one's duty.**
(A) Debacle (B) Dereliction
(C) Determination (D) Deterrent
- 161. A movement of part of the body to express an idea or feeling.**
(A) Jibe (B) Gesture
(C) Pose (D) Mimicry

- 162. To surround a place with the intention of capturing it**
 (A) Bivouac (B) Besiege
 (C) Invade (D) Intern
- 163. To send back a person to one's country**
 (A) Repatriate (B) Expatriate
 (C) Migrate (D) Emigrate
- 164. One who is opposed to intellectual progress**
 (A) Impostor (B) Chaperon
 (C) Prospector (D) Obscurant
- 165. A woman with dark brown hair**
 (A) Blonde (B) Brunette
 (C) Termagant (D) Coiffure
- 166. One who has special skill in judging art, music, tastes, etc.**
 (A) Connoisseur (B) Raconteur
 (C) Sybarite (D) Amateur
- 167. One who devotes his life to the welfare and the interests of other people**
 (A) Minion (B) Martyr
 (C) Altruist (D) Fugitive
- 168. A place where animals are kept alive, and nearly as possible as in their natural state**
 (A) Vivarium (B) Orchard
 (C) Paddock (D) Zoo
- 169. One who hates mankind**
 (A) Misanthropist (B) Misnomer
 (C) Misogynist (D) Philanthropist
- 170. The period between two reigns**
 (A) Interregnum (B) Interval
 (C) Interdict (D) Intercept
- 171. One who walks in one's sleep.**
 (A) dreamer (B) somnambulist
 (C) neomatic (D) ignorant
- 172. A place where money is coined.**
 (A) mint (B) press
 (C) treasury (D) bank
- 173. The house of an Eskimo.**
 (A) hamlet (B) downy
 (C) igloo (D) hut
- 174. One who collects postage stamp.**
 (A) philatelist (B) stamp collector
 (C) vendor (D) lexicographer
- 175. What cannot be heard.**
 (A) inaudible (B) audible
 (C) unheard (D) ineffaceable
- 176. A poem of mourning.**
 (A) elegy (B) sonnet
 (C) lyric (D) epic
- 177. A game in which no one wins.**
 (A) abandoned (B) drawn
 (C) postponed (D) obsolete
- 178. Too much official formality.**
 (A) delayed (B) officiousness
 (C) formality (D) red tapism
- 179. One who knows many languages.**
 (A) linguist (B) polyglot
 (C) stylist (D) debator
- 180. That which can be carried.**
 (A) portable (B) edible
 (C) potable (D) bearable
- 181. A writer who steals ideas from others.**
 (A) plagiarist (B) copier
 (C) editor (D) translator
- 182. Examination of a dead body.**
 (A) autopsy (B) surgery
 (C) operation (D) tanning
- 183. A speech made to oneself.**
 (A) dialogue (B) speech
 (C) soliloquy (D) monologue
- 184. A commonplace remark.**
 (A) platitude (B) ramark
 (C) statement (D) epigram
- 185. That which cannot be captured.**
 (A) impregnable (B) incorrigible
 (C) imperishable (D) invincible
- 186. The study of birds**
 (A) ornithology (B) philology
 (C) ontology (D) geology
- 187. An insect with many legs is called.**
 (A) centipede (B) mammal
 (C) herbivorous (D) vertebrate

- 188. Government in which all religions are honoured.**
(A) fanatic (B) secular
(C) catholic (D) progressive
- 189. One who lives among strangers.**
(A) recluse (B) alien
(C) stoic (D) rustic
- 190. A word no longer in use.**
(A) extant (B) obsolete
(C) out-dated (D) nervous
- 191. A sneering person who always finds faults.**
(A) cupid (B) kleptomaniac
(C) cynic (D) crone
- 192. A place for keeping bees.**
(A) aviary (B) apiary
(C) cage (D) nest
- 193. A long journey, especially by sea.**
(A) flight (B) voyage
(C) odyssey (D) safari
- 194. A short walk for pleasure or exercise.**
(A) stroll (B) gallop
(C) jog (D) promenade
- 195. A place where government or public records are kept.**
(A) attic (B) museum
(C) cellar (D) archive
- 196. A person who kills somebody especially for political reasons.**
(A) criminal (B) assassin
(C) murderer (D) hangman
- 197. A person who opposes another.**
(A) soldier (B) fighter
(C) antagonist (D) prophet
- 198. A person who does not want to see the realities of life and tries to escape.**
(A) escapist (B) hovel
(C) plunderer (D) scavenger
- 199. A person who is very selective, disgusted easily, and is hard to please.**
(A) misanthrope (B) fastidious
(C) selector (D) ambiguous
- 200. A person who can be cheated easily.**
(A) credulous (B) faithful
(C) client (D) egoist
- 201. A sweet music.**
(A) lullaby (B) melody
(C) folk song (D) duet
- 202. A place where everything is perfect.**
(A) heaven (B) platoon
(C) cosmos (D) utopia
- 203. Decision that cannot be taken back.**
(A) irrevocable (B) rigid
(C) order (D) brief
- 204. Fear of strangers.**
(A) sitophobia (B) hydrophobia
(C) xenophobia (D) whoopee
- 205. Physical features of an area.**
(A) geography (B) sociology
(C) contour (D) topography
- 206. Scientific study of fungi.**
(A) mycology (B) botany
(C) physiology (D) zoology
- 207. A funeral bell.**
(A) knell (B) replica
(C) windfall (D) call
- 208. A person who is pure and clean.**
(A) immaculate (B) neat
(C) clean (D) irrevocable
- 209. A person who has just started learning.**
(A) novice (B) foreman
(C) supervisor (D) apprentice
- 210. A person who is appointed by two parties to solve a dispute.**
(A) judge (B) arbitrator
(C) advocate (D) barrister
- 211. A person who wishes to throw over all establishments.**
(A) anarchist (B) hooligan
(C) criminal (D) rebel
- 212. A person who is bad in spelling.**
(A) cacographist (B) linguist
(C) calligraphist (D) pedant
- 213. A person leaving his native country to settle in another.**
(A) immigrant (B) emigrant
(C) traveller (D) nomad
- 214. A person who is always dissatisfied.**
(A) heresy (B) malcontent
(C) felon (D) surrogate

215. A person who enters without any invitation.

- (A) thief (B) burglar
(C) vandal (D) intruder

216. A person who is talkative.

- (A) garrulous (B) faithful
(C) client (D) egoist

217. One who cuts precious stones.

- (A) lapidist (B) philatelist
(C) jeweller (D) drover

218. A hospital for recuperation or for the treatment of chronic diseases

- (A) sanatorium (B) asylum
(C) funny farm (D) bedlam

219. A professional rider in horse races

- (A) horse rider (B) jockey
(C) screw (D) rider

220. One who champions the cause of women

- (A) lover (B) beloved
(C) feminist (D) womanizer

221. A man who hates marriage

- (A) polyandrist (B) bigot
(C) misogynist (D) widower

222. Thick skinned animal

- (A) pachyderm (B) prehensile
(C) monotreme (D) hand-skinned

223. Cow - like

- (A) aquiline (B) bovine
(C) feline (D) vulpine

224. The words with opposite meanings used together

- (A) oxymoron (B) irony
(C) pun (D) alliteration

225. Specialist of kidney

- (A) nephrologist (B) paediatrist
(C) orthopaedist (D) oncologist

ANSWER KEY

1. (A) 24. (C) 47. (C) 70. (A) 93. (B) 116. (A) 139. (C) 162. (B) 185. (A) 208. (A)
2. (D) 25. (B) 48. (B) 71. (D) 94. (B) 117. (D) 140. (A) 163. (A) 186. (A) 209. (A)
3. (A) 26. (A) 49. (A) 72. (C) 95. (C) 118. (B) 141. (C) 164. (D) 187. (A) 210. (B)
4. (B) 27. (C) 50. (B) 73. (C) 96. (B) 119. (A) 142. (B) 165. (B) 188. (B) 211. (A)
5. (A) 28. (C) 51. (B) 74. (C) 97. (B) 120. (B) 143. (B) 166. (A) 189. (B) 212. (A)
6. (B) 29. (C) 52. (C) 75. (B) 98. (C) 121. (C) 144. (B) 167. (C) 190. (B) 213. (B)
7. (A) 30. (C) 53. (B) 76. (B) 99. (A) 122. (B) 145. (D) 168. (A) 191. (C) 214. (B)
8. (C) 31. (A) 54. (B) 77. (D) 100. (B) 123. (B) 146. (D) 169. (A) 192. (B) 215. (D)
9. (D) 32. (A) 55. (B) 78. (B) 101. (B) 124. (C) 147. (D) 170. (A) 193. (B) 216. (A)
10. (A) 33. (C) 56. (A) 79. (C) 102. (B) 125. (C) 148. (D) 171. (B) 194. (A) 217. (A)
11. (B) 34. (B) 57. (C) 80. (B) 103. (B) 126. (A) 149. (B) 172. (A) 195. (D) 218. (A)
12. (A) 35. (C) 58. (B) 81. (D) 104. (A) 127. (B) 150. (C) 173. (C) 196. (B) 219. (B)
13. (C) 36. (A) 59. (C) 82. (D) 105. (C) 128. (D) 151. (B) 174. (A) 197. (C) 220. (C)
14. (A) 37. (B) 60. (D) 83. (D) 106. (B) 129. (D) 152. (B) 175. (A) 198. (A) 221. (C)
15. (C) 38. (A) 61. (C) 84. (A) 107. (B) 130. (D) 153. (C) 176. (A) 199. (B) 222. (A)
16. (B) 39. (B) 62. (A) 85. (C) 108. (B) 131. (D) 154. (A) 177. (B) 200. (A) 223. (B)
17. (D) 40. (A) 63. (D) 86. (A) 109. (D) 132. (B) 155. (C) 178. (D) 201. (B) 224. (A)
18. (D) 41. (D) 64. (B) 87. (D) 110. (C) 133. (D) 156. (D) 179. (B) 202. (D) 225. (A)
19. (A) 42. (B) 65. (A) 88. (A) 111. (B) 134. (C) 157. (D) 180. (A) 203. (A)
20. (B) 43. (B) 66. (B) 89. (C) 112. (C) 135. (C) 158. (C) 181. (A) 204. (C)
21. (B) 44. (D) 67. (C) 90. (D) 113. (A) 136. (A) 159. (B) 182. (A) 205. (D)
22. (C) 45. (D) 68. (B) 91. (A) 114. (C) 137. (C) 160. (B) 183. (C) 206. (A)
23. (A) 46. (B) 69. (C) 92. (A) 115. (B) 138. (B) 161. (B) 184. (A) 207. (A)

Join Now

Click Here



Telegram



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

22

IDIOMS AND PHRASES -I

CHAPTER

S.N.	PHRASES	কর্তা	ইংরেজি	Meaning in English
1.	Achilles' heels	কা	কমলতব	A small but fatal weakness.
2.	Add fuel to fire	বী	পা হ্রাসে পচন জ্বল	To make a matter worse.
3.	An arm chair job	ব	ক্লাপডব্বৈ ম' পে ব	Good income job with high comfort.
4.	An axe to grind	তব	আখা: হ্রতব্বু	Something done for selfish reasons.
5.	An iron-will	দু	দ্রবম' আ' বস	Strong will power.
6.	An old flame	ল	হ্রসব্বু ' ক	A person, one had a romantic relationship with, in the past.
7.	An old head on young shoulders	ল	হ্রো পু। প: হ্রা' বি	A child or young person who thinks and talks like an older and experienced person.
8.	An olive branch	ক	হ্রস-পহ্রব্বিহ্র	Peace request/ peace treaty.
9.	Apple of discord	চ	হ্রহ্রক আক বহ্র	Matter of dispute.
10.	Apple of one's eye	শ	হ্রব্ব ক'ব্বপ' ক	Very lovable/ dearest one.
11.	Apple-pie-order	র	হ্রক হ্র পহ্রে কপা	In good condition
12.	At a loss	হ্র	হ্রব্বী পহ্রপয় হ্রলহ্র	To be unable to decide.
13.	At a pinch	।	হ্র ট' আ হ্রা	In a trouble.
14.	At arm's length	হ্র	হ্রসহ্র হ্রা	Avoid becoming too friendly.
15.	At daggers drawn	ক	হ্রহ্রহ্রী' অ হ্রে	To have bitter enmity.
16.	At ease	র	হ্র-আ	Free from pain and anxiety.
17.	At one's finger's ends	ল	হ্রব্বী	To have complete knowledge.
18.	At one's wit's end	।	হ্রক	Puzzled / confused / perplexed.
19.	At sixes and sevens	হ্র	হ্র) হ্র	In disorder.
20.	At stake	হ্র	হ্রপ	At risk and insecure.
21.	At the eleventh hour	হ্র	হ্রস প:।' পা	At the last moment.
22.	Back stairs gossip	হ্র	হ্রক	Talk among servants/ unfair talks.

23. **Bad blood** कण्डव Enmity/ bitter relations.
24. **Bag and baggage** कर्तुं वर टस्स्यः । ह With all belongings.
25. **Baker's dozen** : द्वां वा सप्तदश Thirteen in number.
26. **Be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth** भजे पलस्वव्या सली-व्यागव To be born in a rich family.
27. **Be in the driving seat** : केपर थ हेकेपकवात्सू क्रसव.. Bearing all responsibilities.
28. **Bear the brunt of** लस्वव्या पत्किस्सव To bear the main part of something unpleasant.
29. **Beat about the bush** सक्वे रलस्वाकस्य वस्वकस्वव To talk in a roundabout manner/ circumlocution.
30. **Beat black and blue** ' र कपलकूपकस्वव Beating mercilessly.
31. **Beat hollow** कक्ते पै व को To defeat thoroughly and
इकप्रा रूपस्वापः सलस्व स्पकस्ववconvincingly.
32. **Beck and call** ' व वा सलस्वव Ready to obey order instantly.
33. **Bed of roses** ' वीजिनः सत्कलरु Pleasant situation of comfort.
34. **Bed of thorns** 'ी उदवाइ वपककये लपः सत्कलरु A situation of extreme difficulty.
35. **Beggar description** ' वडसै ' A person with no resource.
36. **Bell the cat** वडवा पू क्रसव Taking first step at personal risk.
37. **Between the devil and the deep sea** 'ी क्वा चेतस्वलरुवर्तवर्त वक्कह ' 1 Between two difficult situations.
38. **Big gun** म ते पलाह पवव्या वा 2' सः An influential person
39. **Bird of passage** 'ी वेकी वौ सलस्वव One who comes occasionally.
40. **Bird's eye view** : रु रूपर्जा वा Overview.
41. **Birds of feather** इकपगे पलस्वस्वपकहयर्त People with the same idea, character-istics and interests.
42. **Bite the dust** लस्व स्पगव To be defeated.
43. **Black sheep** इहवा 2' सःप कालस्वव्यापरेखा पकह A person who is regarded as
सयई ' व र्जा पकवाकवडय सल disgrace for his family/ team etc.
44. **Blind alley** कव पैर : । सै वी सलरिस् A situation in which no further
: कम्पजगे progress can be made.
45. **Blind date** रकः पै जवप 2' सःपः सग यजव. A meeting between a girl and
a boy, who have not met before.
46. **Blow one's own trumpet** ' लसहा सपग ' वग र्खस To praise oneself.
47. **Blue blood** ' वो प 2' सः Royal or aristocratic descent.
48. **Blue book** : रककेपस्वव Government report.
49. **Body and soul** लस्व ' व Entirely.
50. **Bolt from the blue** ' वकस्य कपकलध्व Unexpected problem.
51. **Bone of contention** ' चिक्के पकटस्वकवडव Subject of a dispute.

80. **Cross swords** य चञ्चल To quarrel or fight.
81. **Cry for the moon** स्कः पै : ज्ञानपट्टस्सके फकवा जव.... To desire the unattainable.
कस्त्व
82. **Cry over spilled milk** १ नवीलं स्वाव..... Regret in vain for what cannot be undone.
83. **Cut a sorry figure** लक्ष्मणव पः हस्तकपत्वे To give a poor show.
लक्ष्मणपत्तं कस्त्व
84. **Cut both ways** वी क्वाको पलवडे पैक हलतवा ह्य..... Argue in favour of both sides.
स्क पैक स्त्व
85. **Cut no ice** कक्षपै : स्पज्ञो जववा जव..... To fail to make an impression.
86. **Cut one's coat according to one's cloth** लक्षे पै व पकहै जड क्..... To live within one's means.
१ ' पकस्त्व
87. **Dance to one's tune** गअ पकवालमा जपकस्त्व..... Obeying one's order.
88. **Dark horse** क्वै लई वी वप/ लमः ह े स्प व ..One who wins unexpectedly.
89. **Dead letter** कवाक्षे प क्कत्वेपय वी श..... A law or ordinance that is no longer enforced.
नवमाय ह्क जपै / पय वी स्पज्ञो ज्वाघा
90. **Democle's sword** रः स्पलखा चस्व-वाद्र वस्व..... Constant threat.
91. **Die a dog's death** य। व जकपा क्पा स्त्व..... To die a shameful death.
92. **Die in harness** लक्ष्मणव वीर-पकघी क्वा Die while in service.
गे पा ई छास्त्व
93. **Dog in the manger** क्वी श स्क्क क्कू : पः ड्रव..... A person who prevents others from enjoying what he cannot.
कवात्क्कै पकस्त्वहो पी ह्वागठ
पपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपप क्कू : कस्त्वकः पैक क्क पकवाज्ञो ज
94. **Donkey's years** कक्को पः 1 ' प्र वी A long time.
95. **Draw a line** 1 ' वी वास्' पकस्त्व..... Set a limit.
96. **Duck in a thunder storm** १ नवमा ह्य..... In a painful condition.
97. **Eagle eyed** सह पज्ञ स्वववाव With keen eye sight.
98. **Eat humble pie** बो त्री पिँ ह्य जव..... To apologize.
99. **Eat one's words** वी पक्कः पय ह्यव..... Take a statement back.
100. **Elbow room** कवा पकस्त्वहके पटवस्त्व..... Sufficient scope to move or function.
101. **End in smoke** कक्षपैलास्त्ववा पज्ञपज्ञकय जव..... Come to nothing.
102. **Escape one's lips** क्वाप स्वाव..... Speak unintentionally or unexpectedly.
103. **Fabian policy** : क्क-वो लक्ष्मणो त्री स्स्पज्ञे स्स् Deliberate slow policy/ policy of delaying decisions.
104. **Fair and square** रज्ञस्त्व..... In an honest way .
105. **Fair sex** ज्कैप वस् Women.
106. **Fair weather friend** 1 डे. स्पा ह्यः वावज्ञ Selfish friends who are with us

107. **Fancy price** ी हलवववव ववव 4वव only in comfortable situation.
108. **Feather in the cap** ी वव की पके । र At any cost/ at demanded price.
109. **Feather one's nest** ी मंे पूू यरुध Additional success.
110. **Fight shy of** ललललली पकववय वव To enrich oneself by taking
पपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपकहरय इप ङववषक रलव
खवव जव To attempt to avoid a thing or person.
111. **Fish in troubled waters** रकङ्ग फलरखटनवरुपकववय वववु क्रलव To take advantage of the problems of others.
112. **Fish out of water** कङ्कलीपै वटनववव ल Out of one's usual and comfortable place.
113. **Fly in the ointment** ी : सधव A slight unpleasant thing that obstruct the enjoyment of something.
114. **Fool's paradise** ी क्रेपू थी पा वलवववववव A state of being happy for foolish or unfounded reasons.
115. **Forty winks** ी लके A nap.
116. **French leave** र जवव : इ जववक है जलरटनववपगववव A leave without information or permission.
117. **Fringe benefits** वललपक है य वववव य जल An additional benefit apart
ववव ववव from salary.
118. **From hand to mouth** र: ल पं ड ववववव Providing only bare essentials.
119. **Gala day** ी वीनल: वपकवरी ज Celebration day.
120. **Get away with** ी पलकय जव To escape.
121. **Get down to** कव प लेरखवववकपै ववववक रलव To attend to work seriously.
122. **Get into a soup** ी जखव ललवलव Get into trouble.
123. **Get into hot water** : । ट वव ललर जव Get into trouble.
124. **Get off scot free** ी रडववपलकयप वव To escape without punishment.
125. **Get on one's nerves** रनपक रलव To irritate or annoy.
126. **Gibble-gabble** । वु व वलवव ववव व Foolish talk.
127. **Gift of the gab** । रलरलके पध वववलवव Talent for speaking.
व ललके प वव
128. **Give a piece of mind** चववव To rebuke or scold.
129. **Go through fire and water** ककपेवपदु वरवव वव पय लव To brave any danger.
130. **Go to dogs** ी नवीगवव To deteriorate/ degenerate.
131. **Go to rack and ruin** रकर्व वगवव To decay or get destroyed.
132. **Good Samaritan** ी ' वव रल A person who helps and pays

- sympathy to those in distress.
133. **Grass widow** इहे पखववगास्वार : पकव..... A woman who is separated, divorced or lives apart from her husband.
134. **Grease the palm** रूँकस्पी हव..... To bribe.
135. **Green room** रत्सहवाकवात्तु) त्कमाकवाका र्बA lounge in a theater or studio for the performers to get ready.
136. **Grist to one's mill** लवी हजि..... Something that can be used for one's advantage.
137. **Halcyon days** द्वकवी कव्परी ज Peaceful days.
138. **Hammer and sickle** :। ववी पकवाले क A symbolic representation of communism in general.
139. **Hammer and tongs** गसपै र्भकपा हजस्प: ह..... With great effort or energy.
140. **Hand and glove with** मं ह: गं क्पि: ह..... In close co-operation.
141. **Hang by a thread** गसपजव कपटनवस्पा साव्वाव..... Be in a risky situation.
142. **Hard nut to crack** रख्यप:। टं क्पटं र्भ A difficult problem to solve/ A person difficult to understand.
143. **Haul over the coals** कक जवंपत्व: जंवाकरूव..... To take to task, to reprimand.
144. **Have finger in the pie** ... रक: पकव पां हं वा य पसाजव..... To be involved in something.
145. **Have one's hands full** कवा पके पका पसाजव..... To be completely occupied.
146. **Have one's way** ल्हे पवमं वाकहै जठक..... The way one wants.
147. **Have several irons in the fire** इकपगे प:। ' पकवपकव व्वा ह To be involved in many projects or activities at the same time.
148. **Hen-pecked husband** क पकवाशि व Admirer of one's own wife in a servile manner.
149. **Herculean task** गसपकरजपकव ' Task requiring tremendous effort.
150. **High and dry** क हव In a deprived situation (alone).
151. **High handed** र्साव्वाव Overbearing.
152. **High living** ईहवौ व्वा पके पर अि Living with comfort and ease.
153. **Hit below the belt** यि रूपस्केकह: हलषवषकरूव..... To strike unfairly.
154. **Hit the jackpot** चेभकव ' वं परा यजव..... Gaining a big/ great success (speci-ally by luck).
155. **Hit the nail on the head** : गे प:। ' पलष: गे To do the right thing at the right time
156. **Hobson's choice** ककपवकछलपजपगव्वाव..... No alternative.
157. **Hole and corner policy** .. त्रिस्पजे स् Secret policy.
158. **Hue and cry** गकगल्यव Any loud public outcry.

236. Past master खर्क वृष An expert.
237. Pay the piper द्वव पैकगज्ञपकस्त्व..... To bear the cost of something/
some service rendered.
238. Pay through his nose ' र्क कपद्रव पैकगज्ञपकस्त्व..... To pay dearly.
239. Penny wise pound foolish ' वृषद्रव पैक ग्कलर्व स्पकस्त्व.... Careful about trifles but wasteful
पपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपै वृष चैकस्का पू चकवपपपपपपपपपपप in large ventures.
240. Pick up the gauntlet 1 थ हपक श्पकस्त्व हव..... To accept the challenge.
241. Play ducks and drakes .. लृ ह् वी पकस्त्व..... To waste money.
242. Play second fiddle स्ता य व्कनव्कपटवे कस्त्व..... To be at a subordinate position.
243. Play truant र्क ज्क व स्पकव पः ह्..... To be absent from duty without
र्वि पस्त्व..... permission.
244. Poison someone's ears .. कवपव्कस्त्व..... To speak against one to another.
245. Poke one's nose खर्क पै चकव..... To Interfere.
246. Pour oil on troubled waters द वृष वृषपकस्त्व..... To pacify the matters.
247. Pros and cons लतवौ वृषकलतव..... For and against.
248. Pull ones' legs खर्क पद्र क्कव्कव्क व्क पू चकव To make fun of or to tease.
249. Pull the wool over श्क वृषी हव..... To mislead.
somebody's eyes
250. Put a spoke in one's wheel स्त्रिपकस्त्व व वृ ल्कप्रकस्त्व... To obstruct.
251. Put in cold storage कव पक वृ स्पकस्वी हव..... To keep a work pending.
252. Put one's foot down ' ल्कहल्लव्क कव्क वृ वृव..... To act firmly.
253. Put one's shoulders टव' व ल्कहल्ल व वृ ह्कः' To work or exert oneself heavily.
to the wheel कर्व पैक वृकस्त्व
254. Put the cart before the horse कवर्क कव पू वृ वृः स्तः ह्..... To do things wrongly.
ल्लव्क कस्त्व
255. Put the cat among pigeons यि स्पकव वृ वृः वृक वृ To say/ do something that
पपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपपय क्क वृ वृः वृक वृ वृ हवपपप causes trouble or make many
very angry.
256. Quarrel with one's गवः ह्क) वृ पय यसे To fight with the executive or
bread and butter गव्क वृ क ह्क वृ वृ र्क कवे employer, who is providing one's
: ह्य चव
means of living.
257. Queer fish ') पृ क्क वृ वृ वृ र्क Strange person.
258. Rain cats and dogs स्ह प्र वृ वृ वृ Rain very heavily.
259. Rainy day ' वृ क पक इव क वृ ज्ञ Future time of need, especially
financial need.
260. Read between the lines . रं ल्क गैड वृ नवः । प वृ To understand the hidden
meaning.

Idioms And Phrases - 1

- 261. Red handed** लक्ष्मण पकससप्तः । ' Exactly while committing a crime or doing something wrong
- 262. Red letter day** : कर्कश पकवो ' अ A memorably important or happy occasion.
। गध्वलक्ष्मीरी ज्ञ
- 263. Red tapism** यव्य पले र्वव्यो Strict adherence to excessive paper work and official formalities.
- 264. Rest on one's laurels** लक्ष्मण पकससप्त लयरुध Depending on the achievement made in the past.
लक्ष्मणलक्ष्मणज्ञव.....
- 265. Rhyme or reason** रकः पत्वेपकवृद्ध्याः ह Sense, logic or meaning.
- 266. Right hand man** । द्व' पः गर्व कपट' सस One's most valuable assistant or supporter.
- 267. Rise like a phoenix from its ashes** गरुड चेवः । ट' व्याः हू, ससकरू.. To make a miraculous comeback after a seemingly insurmountable setback.
ससकयपै क्षवपपपपपपपपपपपपपप
- 268. Rock the boat** : सस ज्ञप्र विवज्ञव..... To disturb a situation which was otherwise stable.
- 269. Rolling stone** कसटनससव्यकसुः नससकव'प'सो ससससव्यगस A restless person.
- 270. Royal road** ' व क्षपससव An easy or direct way of achieving a desired result.
- 271. Rule the roost** सससप । क्षव..... To dominate.
- 272. Run amuck** : ससकपः कससगससव Mad with murderous frenzy.
- 273. Run in the same groove** : जससकससव ' सस सससपससव..... Maintaining a sweet relationship.
- 274. Run-of-the mill** : व ठ' Average/ common.
- 275. Run the gauntlet** सस ससससपः सस उ ससव..... To go through an unpleasant experience.
- 276. Sail under false colours** ' कससव्यो ससव..... To pretend to be something that you are not.
- 277. Save ones' skin** टव' ससकसस । क्षव..... To save oneself.
- 278. See eye-to-eye** लससव, पः गा ससगससव..... Showing agreement/ to agree.
- 279. See pink elephants** ' ' ससकपसस वससकह..... Any visual hallucination arising due to intoxication.
कससससु ससप' । वससकससो हससव.....
वससवससवपा सससपगसस
- 280. See red** टिः सस ससगससव..... Be very angry.
- 281. See through** : ।' प क्षव..... Comprehend/ understand.
- 282. Set at naught** ' : थ क्षपकससव..... To disregard or treat as of no importance.
- 283. Set one's face against** ... कससवससवसससपकससव..... To oppose with determination.

284. **Set one's heart on** गरुप। बाज़व..... To have as one's ambition to obtain something.
285. **Set one's teeth on edge** . लरुहवुपकखुव..... To irritate or annoy someone.
286. **Set the Thames on fire** . ' व 1 ' जकपकव पैकखुव..... To achieve something amazing.
287. **Shoulder to shoulder** लरुवुवः ग कपकहः आव..... With united effort.
288. **Show white feather** त्वे पलरुवरे वपकखुव..... To show cowardice.
289. **Sine die** ' रुरर 1 रुपकव पकहयइ Indefinitely.
290. **Sit on the fence** रकः पकवुलतवुगु षय हव..... Refuse to take side in a dispute.
291. **Slip of the tongue** उवुपलः यजव..... Spoken unintentionally.
292. **Slow coach** ' वः प' रर A person with lazy approach of working.
293. **Small fry** ररुव ग वलरुवुव' रर Insignificant person.
294. **Smell a rat** कउ पय रुपगु' ह..... To suspect of something wrong done.
। गः इ पकखुव हव
295. **Smooth sailing** लरुवुवु पकह रव..... Easy progress.
296. **Snake in the grass** ' वरे जपकवः वकपकलेपरा व..... A secret enemy.
297. **Shake in the shoes** चखुवः हकवखुव..... A tremble with fear or apprehension.
298. **Sow the dragon's teeth** . लरुवुवु पकहयइ पररुवुवु To create future troubles for yourself or others.
पररुवुवु कखुव
299. **Speak one's mind** । जपके प्र वपकखुव..... Speak what one really thinks.
300. **Spick and span** : वः) : वव..... In order/ neat and clean.
301. **Stand on one's own legs** ' व) रुररुवुवगव..... To be self dependent.
302. **Stand/Stick to one's guns** ' खय पररुवुव..... To be strict and determined.
303. **Stand somebody in good stead** य ववे वै कपरः प पगव..... To be of great use and benefit to someone.
304. **Steal a march** । लरुवुवः हय ववुलतु रुपकखुव हव... To obtain an advantage by secret means.
305. **Step into another's shoes** रकः पी इ ररुवुवके प गपय हव..... To take over a job/responsibility of some other person.
306. **Stiff-necked person** ' व..... Stubborn or arrogant.
307. **Stir a finger** कर्क ववकखुव..... Making effort.
308. **Stone's throw** गरुपल नी क..... Very near.
309. **Street Arabs** हखुवइ वपै जव..... A homeless person (especially who survives by begging).
310. **Sum and substance** : वरुवुव..... Main idea or gist.
311. **Swan song** । रुररुवुवः हवखुव रुपकखुव हव..... The last ceremony or farewell.
रु नी कपः गुररुवुव वः । व

23

IDIOMS AND PHRASES - 2

CHAPTER

'LET'S USE THEM IN SENTENCES'

1. **Above board** (*honest and straightforward, ईमानदारी एवं निःछल*)- Gandhi ji was above board and hence had nothing to hide.
2. **Adam's ale** (*pure water, शुद्ध जल*)- In the remotest parts of Rajasthan, people walk miles for Adam's ale.
3. **Add a new feather in one's cap** (*to acquire a new honour or distinction, कोई नया सम्मान प्राप्त करना*)- Paramount Coaching Centre has added a new feather in its cap by starting Paramount Reader Publication .
4. **Add insult to injury** (*to harm as well as humiliate, जले पर नमक छिड़कना*)- She has added insult to injury by returning the gift and sending a 'get lost' note.
5. **After one's own heart** (*similar to you, जो आप के जैसा ही है*)- Seeing your inclination towards art and Literature, I can say that you are clearly a person after my own heart.
6. **An eye wash** (*a pretence, दिखावा*)- The whole investigation was just an eye wash as no one was held guilty.
7. **An hair-breadth escape** (*very narrow escape, बाल-बाल बचना*)- He had a hair-breadth escape when his bike skid on the oil drenched road.
8. **An old flame** (*long time love, पुराना प्यार*)- He met his old flame in the market yesterday but prudently avoided eye contact .
9. **An old head on young shoulders** (*to be more matured than one's own age, अपनी उम्र से ज्यादा समझदार होना*)- He is an old head on young shoulders as he teaches Physics at a university at an young age of 25 .
10. **As fit as a fiddle** (*strong and healthy, स्वस्थ*)- He feigned illness but I knew that he was as fit as a fiddle.
11. **Assume airs** (*to pretend superiority, बड़प्पन दिखाना*)- After becoming an IAS officer he has assumed airs.
12. **At a stone's throw** (*at a little distance, थोड़ी दूरी पर*)- Lal Quila is at a stone's throw from my house.
13. **At large** (*absconding, कानून के गिरफ्त से दूर*)- Many terrorists are at large and posing serious threat to the security of India.
14. **At logger heads** (*to be at strife, शत्रुता की अवस्था*)- Congress is always at logger heads with the BJP.

15. **At naught** (*to disregard or treat as of no importance, असम्मान करना*)-**क**Leaders today set Gandhiji's ideals at naught.
16. **At odds** (*in disagreement, असहमत होना*)-**क**Various political parties are at odds in the matter of Women Reservation Bill.
17. **At sea** (*to be confused, उलझन में*)-**क**He was at sea when he saw the question paper.
18. **At one's beck and call** (*at service, आज्ञा में हाजिर रहना*)- The servants were always at the beck and call of the rich merchant.
19. **Back stairs influence** (*improper and private influence, ऐसा प्रभाव जो असार्वजनिक हो एवं सही नहीं हो*)- He tried to get a government job by back stair influence.
20. **Bad egg** (*a worthless person, अवांछनीय व्यक्ति*)-**क**Often a prodigal son of a rich father becomes a bad egg for the society.
21. **Bandy words** (*to argue, जुबान लड़ाना*)-**क**He two neighbours usually bandy words and create a lot of nuisance.
22. **Bank upon** (*depend on, count on, पर निर्भर होना*)- You can bank upon us at the time of need.
23. **Bated breath** (*holding your breath, in anxiety, चिंता इत्यादि से साँस रूकना*)-**क**We waited for the good news outside the delivery room with bated breath.
24. **Caught red-handed** (*to be caught while committing a crime, रंगे हाथ पकड़े जाना*)- My brother felt ashamed when he was caught red handed reading my personal diary.
25. **Be in bad books of** (*out of favour, कृपा पात्र न होना*)- She is in bad books of her parents as she went to see a movie without informing them.
26. **Be in bad odour of** (*to be out of favour, किसी की बुरी राय में होना*)- A corrupt minister is always in bad odour of the public.
27. **Be in good books of** (*to be in kind favour, कृपा पात्र होना*)- She is in good books of her employer as she is very efficient and hardworking.
28. **Be in good odour of** (*to be in good favour, किसी की अच्छी राय में होना*)- An honest minister is always in good odour of the public.
29. **Be in the driving seat** (*to take the whole responsibility, सारी जिम्मेदारी का भार उठाना*)- Ramesh is the eldest son and so he is in the driving seat after his father's death.
30. **Bear the palm** (*to be victorious, विजयी होना*)- Our school bore the palm in the dance competition held at the district level.
31. **Beat the air** (*to make useless efforts, व्यर्थ प्रयास करना*)- Trying to reform a hard-core criminal is like beating the air.
32. **Bed of roses** (*an easy and comfortable situation, सरल और आराम की स्थिति*)- The life of the prince was a bed of roses.
33. **Bee in one's bonnet** (*go on talking about something which other people think is not important, राग अलापना उस बात का जो दूसरों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हो*)- She has a bee in her bonnet about recycling of waste material.
34. **Behind the scene** (*secretly, छिपे रूप में*)- The minister is the mastermind behind the scene and the police are arresting small fries.
35. **Below the belt** (*to strike unfairly, गलत तरीके से प्रहार करना*)- One must compete with others in a fair manner and should not hit anyone below the belt.

Idioms And Phrases - 2

36. **Beside oneself** (to feel extremely nervous or worried, बहुत अधिक चिन्तीत या व्याकल होना)- Before any exam I am beside myself.
37. **Beside the mark** (irrelevant, अप्रासंगिक)- The judge did not hear any argument that was beside the mark.
38. **Between Scylla and Charybdis** (between two great dangers, दो कठिन परिस्थितियों के बीच)- She is between Scylla and Charybdis: If she obeys her mother-in-law she will lose her job and if she does not she will lose her family.
39. **Bid defiance** (to defy, अवज्ञा करना)- The army is bidding defiance by going against the government.
40. **Bite the dust** (to be defeated, हार जाना)- In every match , the Pakistani team bit the dust.
41. **Blaze the trail** (to be pioneer and make path for others, दूसरो के लिए रास्ता बनाना)- Only a man of iron can blaze the trail.
42. **Blessing in disguise** (something intrinsically good but having a bad appearance, ऊपर से बुरी दिखने वाली पर वास्तव में अच्छी बात)- He missed the train but it was a blessing in disguise as the train met with an accident.
43. **Blow one's own trumpet** (to praise one's ownself, अपनी ही शोखी बघारना)- Every political party always blows its own trumpet and denounces the other political parties.
44. **Blue stocking** (an educated intellectual lady, पढ़ी लिखी महिला)- A blue stocking was rarely found in Medieval India.
45. **Book worm** (a bibliophilic person, किताबी कीड़ा)- She is not a book worm but still comes first.
46. **Break the ice** (to break silence by speaking first, निस्तब्धता तोड़ना)- Shyam broke the ice by talking to me after a long time.
47. **Bring down the house** (receive great applause, भरपूर तारीफ पाना)- The performance of Lata Mangeshkar brought the house down.
48. **Bring home** (to explain, समझाना)- I was unable to bring my views home before my parents.
49. **Bring to book** (to punish, सजा देना)- The guilty should be brought to book.
50. **Bring to light** (to disclose, पता लगाना, छिपी बात को प्रकाश में लाना)- The CBI has brought many indiscrepancies to light in many high profile cases.
51. **Brow beat** (to intimidate, डराना)- The Government must not brow beat the social reformers if they protest against any unjust law.
52. **Burn one's boats** (point of no return, वापसी का रास्ता बंद कर देना)- By signing the agreement he burnt his boat. Now he will have to work in this organization for two more years.
53. **By and by** (gradually, धीरे-धीरे)- You will learn the norms of this organization by and by.
54. **By and large** (on the whole, संपूर्ण रूप से देखने पर)- My friend is by and large an honest person.
55. **By dint of** (by means of, के बल पर)- You can succeed by dint of hard work only.

56. **By fair or foul means** (*by any way right or wrong, सही या गलत किसी भी प्रकार से*)- He will try to get a job by fair or foul means but will ultimately lose his peace of mind.
57. **By the rule of thumb** (*according to practical experience, व्यवहारिक रूप से*)- By rule of thumb we must not allow children to take major decisions.
58. **Call a spade and spade** (*to be frank, मुंहफट बात करना*)- He never hesitated in calling a spade a spade and hence he has few friends.
59. **Call names** (*to abuse, गाली देना*)- He has a bad habit of calling names.
60. **Capital punishment** (*death penalty, मौत की सजा*)- Capital punishment should be abolished as it is the cruelest form of punishment.
61. **Carrot and stick policy** (*reward and punishment policy, इनाम और सजा की पॉलिसी*)- The multinational companies adopt carrot and stick policy to get maximum output.
62. **Carry matters with a high hand** (*to deal with a person strictly, सख्ती से निपटना*)- The police carry matters with high hand.
63. **Cast a slur** (*to bring disgrace, अपय'ी का कारण बनना*)- Taking bribe could cast a slur on the honour of your family.
64. **Cave in** (*yield, झुक जाना*)- One must not cave in under pressure or temptation.
65. **Chapter and verse** (*in full detail, पूर्ण विवरण के साथ*)- I cannot narrate the whole incident in chapter and verse.
66. **Cheek by jowl** (*close together, साथ-साथ*)- Many poor people live cheek by jowl in a small room.
67. **Child's play** (*a very easy task, बच्चों का खेल*)- It is not a child's play to address a crowd.
68. **Clinch the issue** (*to clear the controversy, विवाद खत्म करना*)- The college administration clinched the issue by accepting the demands of the students.
69. **Clip one's wings** (*to weaken the power, पर कतरना*)- Sonia Gandhi clipped the wings of some ministers by withdrawing the powers delegated to them.
70. **Close shave** (*a narrow escape, बाल-बाल बचना*)- His family had a close shave in the bus accident.
71. **Cloven hoof** (*symbol of disgrace or evil intention, असम्मान या शैतानी इरादे का प्रतीक*)- Usually some or other leader of the BJP shows cloven hoof to the BJP leadership.
72. **Cock a snook** (*to show impudent contempt, असम्मान प्रकट करना*)- He refused to accept the award, cocking a snook at the Filmfare Award jury.
73. **Cock sure** (*very sure and certain, सुनिश्चित होना*)- I am cock sure, we will win the match.
74. **Cold reception** (*not a hearty welcome, जो गर्मजो'री से भरा स्वागत नहीं हो*)- We were very unhappy when we were given cold reception at his marriage party.
75. **Come across** (*meet by chance, अचानक मुलाकात होना*)- I came across a problem when I was solving the equation.
76. **Come home to** (*to understand, समझ में आना*)- At last, it came home and we got the correct answer.
77. **Come in handy** (*to be useful, काम का होना*)- This opener comes in handy when we need to open this container.
78. **Come to a pass** (*a difficult situation, किसी घटना का होना*)- The accident came to pass due to the negligence of the driver.

Idioms And Phrases - 2

79. **Come true** (*to prove true, सही साबित होना*)- My dreams have come true as I have got selected.
80. **Cool one's heels** (*to be kept waiting, इन्तजार कराया जाना*)- We sat down and cooled our heels for the minister who didn't turn up.
81. **Corporal punishment** (*bodily punishment, शारीरिक दण्ड*)- Corporal punishment is banned in schools.
82. **Count chickens before they are hatched** (*To anticipate profit before hand, पहले से लाभ का वि'वास कर लेना*)- Don't dream of profit now as it is futile to count your chickens before they are hatched.
83. **Cross one's mind** (*to occur to oneself, अचानक दिमाग में आना*)- I was resting when suddenly a new idea crossed my mind.
84. **Curry favour** (*to win favour by flattery, खुशामद करके के कृपा का पात्र बनना*)- Many developing countries curry favour with America.
85. **Curtain lecture** (*a private scolding by wife to her husband, अकेले में पति को दी गई डाँट*)- Don't tell me that your father has never got any curtain lecture in his life.
86. **Cut both ends** (*to argue in support of both sides of the issue, दोनों पक्षों के तरफ से तर्क देना*)- Mahesh always cuts both ends and hence he has neither friends nor foes.
87. **Cut the Gordian knot** (*to solve a difficult problem, किसी कठिन समस्या का हल निकालना*)- The national leaders cut the Gordian knot by making India a secular country.
88. **Cut throat** (*tough, कठीन*)- We face cut throat competition in every field.
89. **Damp squib** (*complete failure though earlier thought to be exciting, पूर्ण असफलता, जो लगता था उत्तेजनात्मक होगा*)- The performance of team India turned out to be a damp squib.
90. **Dance attendance upon** (*to be in servile attitude all the time, चापलूसी करना/ हाजिरी बजाना*)- The mother-in-law wanted the lady to dance attendance upon her.
91. **Dark Horse** (*unexpected winner, अप्रत्याशित विजेता*)- An unknown independent candidate came out as a dark horse after the election.
92. **Days of reckoning** (*a time when the effects of one's past mistakes or misdeed catch up with one, जब भूतकाल में की गई गलतियों का असर दिखने लगे*)- You have been manipulating the account for a long time. Now days of reckoning have come.
93. **Dead broke** (*penniless, दिवालिया*)- Due to recession he has become a dead broke.
94. **Die-hard** (*obstinately resistant to change, परिवर्तन के खिलाफ दृढ़ता से होना*)- He is a die-hard fan of Devanand.
95. **Dig one's own grave** (*to do something which causes you harm, ऐसा कृत्य जो मुसीबत में डाल दे*)- You are digging your own grave by writing your pass word in your diary.
96. **Dog's life** (*very miserable life, कष्टदायक जीवन*)- Due to unchecked inflation, the poor are living a dog's life.
97. **Double dealing** (*deceitful actions, धोखेबाजी के कार्य*)- The double dealing of the lawyer was exposed by a sting operation.
98. **Double-edged sword** (*act that will harm oneself as well as the others, ऐसा कार्य जो दूसरे को और स्वयं को भी नुकसान पहुंचा सके*)- Corruption is a doubled edged sword for the public as well as the Government.

99. **Down and out** (*lacking funds, resources or prospects, फण्ड, संपदा इत्यादि की कमी होना*)- He was down and out when his factory was burnt to the ground.
100. **Down in the mouth** (*filled with melancholy and despondency, दुख एवं निराशा से भरा होना*)- She was down in the mouth when she saw her husband's dead body.
101. **Draconian law** (*extremely severe law, अत्यन्त क्रूर कानून*)- There are still many draconian laws in under developed countries.
102. **Draw the long bow** (*to tell large stories or to exaggerate, लम्बी कहानियाँ बनाना या बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर कुछ बताना*)- Come to the point. Don't draw a long bow.
103. **Drawn battle / match** (*a battle or match in which no party wins, बराबर की बाजी होना*)- The drawn battle created a lot of excitement till the last ball.
104. **Drop in the ocean** (*very insignificant amount, अत्यन्त ही थोड़ी मात्रा*)- My knowledge about Archeology is only a drop in the ocean.
105. **Ducks and drakes** (*to waste money, पैसे बर्बाद करना*)- I cannot allow you to play ducks and drakes with my hard earned money.
106. **Dutch courage** (*bravery under alcoholic influence, शराब के नशे में दिखाये जाना वाला साहस*)- His dutch courage will vanish when he will gain his sense.
107. **Easy money** (*bribe, रिश्वत*)- Many officers make easy money.
108. **Eat one's word** (*to admit that something you said in the past was wrong, ये स्वीकार करना कि कही हुई बात गलत थी*)- Those who said that Amitabh Bachhan's charm was over had to eat their word after the success of Kaun Banega Crorepati.
109. **Egg on** (*to urge somebody to do some thing that is generally wrong, कुछ गलत कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना*)- He egged me on to drive faster.
110. **Eke out** (*to support (existence) with difficulty and effort or to add (something insufficient), especially with effort, बहुत मुश्किल से कुछ उपलब्ध कराना*)- He is trying to eke out an income by doing over time.
111. **Elixir of life** (*nectar of life, जीवन का अमृत*)- Contentment is the elixir of life.
112. **Enough and to spare** (*plentiful, प्रचुर मात्रा में*)- He earns enough and to spare.
113. **Ever and Anon** (*now and then, जब-तब*)- The night was dark and we could hear the howling of dogs ever and anon.
114. **Every dog has his day** (*good fortune comes sooner or later, अच्छा दिन सबका आता है*)- When he bagged three movies in a row, he realized that every dog has his day.
115. **Every Inch** (*Completely, पूर्ण रूप से*)- She is an honest person by every inch .
116. **Eye wash** (*ineffective remedy which is just for show, सिर्फ दिखावे का*)- The committee set up to look into the multiple scams was just an eye wash.
117. **See eye-to-eye** (*showing agreement/ to agree, पूर्णतः सहमत होना*)- The two competitors never see eye to eye.
118. **Face the music** (*to face opposition, कठिनाई या विरोध का सामना करना*)- Every leader has to face the music if he doesn't fulfill promises made by him.
119. **Fan the flame** (*to aggravate, बढ़ावा देना*)- I don't want to fan the flame of the tension between the husband and the wife.
120. **Few and far between** (*very rare, बहुत कम*)- The houses in this remote village are few and far away.

Idioms And Phrases - 2

- 121. Fight to the finish** (*to fight to the end, आखिरी नतीजे तक लड़ना*)- When she was blamed and sued without any rhyme or reason, she pledged to fight the case to the finish.
- 122. Fish in troubled waters** (*to take advantage of the difficulties of others, दूसरों की परेशानी का लाभ उठाना*)- Many lawyers don't hesitate from fishing in troubled waters.
- 123. Fit to hold a candle to** (*match for, equal in quality, बराबरी का होना*)- He is such a miser that he is not fit to hold a candle of such a lavish reception.
- 124. Flash in the pan** (*something or someone that became successful quickly and is unlikely to be repeated, अस्क्रमात् सफलता पाना जो क्षणिक हो और भविष्य में फिर शायद न हो*)- The success of Kumar Gaurav in his debut movie 'Love Story' was a flash in the pan.
- 125. Flesh and blood** (*human nature or physical existence, together with its weaknesses / substance and depth in artistic portrayal, हाड़-माँस का होना/ किसी कला में पायी जाने वाली गहराई*)- The movies of late seventies lacked flesh and blood with their ketchup blood and round the tree romance.
- 126. Flog a dead horse** (*to waste one's energy, बेकार की कोशिश करना*)- Trying to reform a terrorist is like flogging a dead horse.
- 127. Fly in the face of** (*to defy/ to brave/ to withstand, अवज्ञा करना/ साहस से सामना करना*)- The theory about the existence of heaven and hell flies in the face of all logic and common sense.
- 128. Fly into a passion** (*to be enraged, क्रोधित होना*)- He flies into a passion within seconds if someone ignores his instructions.
- 129. Fool's errand** (*a fruitless mission or undertaking, निष्फल कार्य*)- Many projects of Mohammad -bin-tuglaq were fool's errand.
- 130. Foot the bill** (*bear expenses, खर्च वहन करना*)- You had ordered these tasteless pizzaz . Now you will have to foot the bill.
- 131. For good** (*for ever, हमेशा के लिए*)- He educated him and sent him to America for good.
- 132. For the rainy day** (*precaution for emergency, कठिन परिस्थितियों के लिये प्रबन्ध*)- I have kept some money in the bank for the rainy days.
- 133. Foul Play** (*treachery, धोखाधड़ी*)- Foul play destroys the fun of life.
- 134. French leave** (*leave without information, बिना सूचना के अनुपस्थित होना*)- If you take french leave, you will be fined.
- 135. From the bottom of one's heart** (*very sincerely, अन्तर मन से*)- I thanked him from the bottom of my heart for his timely help.
- 136. Gain ground** (*to progress/ advance, तरक्की करना/ वर्चस्व बढ़ाना*)- Due to the misgovernance by the ruling party, the opposition is gaining ground.
- 137. Gentleman at large** (*wealthy man with time on his hands, धनी व्यक्ति जिसके पास समय की कमी न हो*)- Here he was, talking like a gentleman at large who was free to come and go and roam about the world at pleasure,
- 138. Get down to brass tacks** (*discuss the basic facts or realities/ to deal with the matter straight, कसिसी मुख्य विषय पर कच्चीकरण*)- After avoiding the thorny question of tax reforms for months, the ruling party finally got down to brass tacks last week and drafted a preliminary proposal.
- 139. Get into a scrape** (*find oneself in a difficult or awkward situation, खुद को मुश्किल हालात में पाना*)- By signing the bond he will get into a scrape.

- 140. Get the better of** (*to overcome, काबू पा लेना*)- At last he got the better of his problems and opponents.
- 141. Get wind of** (*to know the secret, भेद जान लेना*)- The opposition got the wind of the plans of the ruling party.
- 142. Gird up the loin** (*to be well prepared for some difficult task, किसी कठिन कार्य को करने के लिए कमर कस कर तैयार होना*)- If we all gird up the loin, we can remove illiteracy.
- 143. Give a wide berth** (*to give ample space or distance to avoid an unwanted consequence, किसी अवांछनिय नतीजे से बचने के लिए दूरी बनाये रखना*)- Being an understanding father, you should give a wide berth to your son and wait for the right time to talk to him.
- 144. Give cold shoulder** (*pay no attention to, ध्यान न देना*)- He went to the police for help but they gave him cold shoulder.
- 145. Give somebody enough rope (to hang themselves)** (*to allow someone to do what he wants to, knowing that he will probably fail or get into trouble, किसी को कुछ करने की अनुमति दे देना ये जानते हुए कि वह असफल हो जाएगा*)- Don't stop him. Give him enough rope to hang. He will be rejected for his poor performance and will return home.
- 146. Give the devil his due** (*even the wicked person should be given the credit due to him, बुरे आदमी की भी उचित प्रशंसा करना*)- In spite of being so rude, he helped me in need. The devil should be given his due.
- 147. Give up the ghost** (*to die, मर जाना*)- My grandfather gave up to ghost last Sunday.
- 148. Give vent to** (*to express one's thoughts or feelings, अपने विचारों या भावनाओं को प्रकट करना*)- Every Indian is free to give vent to his thoughts.
- 149. Wool-gathering** (*to engage in fanciful daydreaming, मनभावन कल्पना में खोए रहना*)- Work hard. Wool gathering will not help you in any way.
- 150. Go back on one's word** (*to change one's mind about/ repudiate, बात से पीछे हट जाना*)- She has decided to do charity and she should not go back on her word.
- 151. Go broke** (*become bankrupt, दिवालिया होना*)- He has gone broke and is unable to make both ends meet..
- 152. Whole hog** (*the whole way/ Completely, पूर्ण रूप से*)- She went the whole hog and checked the account of the whole month in one go.
- 153. Golden opportunity** (*very favourable opportunity or chance, सुनहरा अवसर*)- He missed the golden opportunity by declining the offer.
- 154. Green horn** (*an inexperienced or immature person, especially one who is easily deceived, अनुभवहीन व्यक्ति जिसे बेवकूफ बनाना आसान हो*)- He incurred heavy loss because he relied on the green horn who was his own nephew.
- 155. Hang in balance** (*have two equally possible results/ be uncertain, अनिश्चित की स्थिति*)- After the opposition party won the election, whether or not the new highway will be built, hangs in the balance.
- 156. Hang over one's head** (*to have something bothering or worrying one, परेशानी या समस्या का बने रहना*)- He committed suicide because troubles and court cases hung over his head.
- 157. Hard and fast** (*definite, निश्चित*)- There is no hard and fast rule for solving these numericals.

Idioms And Phrases - 2

- 158. Harp on the same string** (*to keep on talking on the same topic, एक ही विषय पर बात करते रहना*)- Some obsessed people have the habit of harping on the same string.
- 159. At the nick of time** (*at the last possible moment, ठीक समय पर*)-बैचैँ reached the examination hall at the nick of time.
- 160. Heart and soul** (*with complete faith and dedication, सच्चे दिल से*)- He has put heart and soul in his work.
- 161. Heart to heart** (*very frankly, पूरे दिल से, खुले रूप से*)- The two friends had a heart to heart talk as they met after many years.
- 162. Hen-pecked husband** (*admirer of one's own wife in a servile manner, जोरू का गुलाम*)- Every boy boasts, "I will never become a hen pecked husband."
- 163. Himalayan blunder** (*a serious mistake, गंभीर गलती*)- He committed a Himalayan blunder by leaving for work without his body guards and was shot dead.
- 164. Hit the nail on the head** (*to act in the right way, ठीक नि' जाने पर चोट मारना*)- You have hit the nail on the head by making the bid at the right time.
- 165. Hold good** (*valid/ applicable, लागू उचित ठहराना*)- Rule of triple talaq doesn't hold good even in the Islamic countries.
- 166. Hold one's ground** (*to stand firm, दृढ़ता से डटे रहना*)- The Indian soldiers held their ground to the end.
- 167. Hold one's jaw** (*to stop talking, बोलना बन्द होना*)- Please hold your jaw else I shall go away.
- 168. Hold the fort** (*to stand firm on one's position, अपने स्थान पर डटे रहना*)- Our soldiers held the fort and proved their valour.
- 169. Hold the scales even** (*to be impartial, निष्पक्ष रहना*)- The Judge must hold the scales even.
- 170. Hold water** (*to stand up to critical examination, सही साबित होना*)- Your argument does not hold water.
- 171. Hot water** (*trouble, परेशानियाँ*)- Your cousin is in hot water due to his controversial speech.
- 172. In a fix** (*in a difficult mental state, मानसिक उलझन में*)- He was in a fix when he saw his mother in ICU.
- 173. In a tight corner** (*in difficult situation, मुश्किल हालात में*)- I found myself in a tight corner when I lost my journey ticket.
- 174. In doldrums** (*to be depressed, निराशा में*)- He was found in doldrum when he could not succeed even in his third attempt.
- 175. In embryo** (*immature/ in the making, अविकसित अवस्था में*)- My plan of expanding my business is still in embryo.
- 176. In no time** (*in a very short time, थोड़ी ही देर में*)- He can solve any mathematical problem in no time.
- 177. In one's teens** (*from thirteen to nineteen years of age, तेरह से उन्नीस साल तक*)- A person in his teen is spirited, full of dreams and optimistic.
- 178. In the air** (*in circulation/ in people's thoughts, चर्चा में*)- News of his cold blooded murder is very much in the air.

- 179. Down in the dumps** (*unhappy, depressed, दुखी/ निराश*)- He is down in the dumps after his father's death.
- 180. In the family way** (*pregnant, गर्भवती*)- She has applied for leave as she is in the family way.
- 181. In the good books of** (*to be in favour with a person, पक्ष में करना*)- People usually flatter their boss to remain in their good books.
- 182. In the jaws of** (*in the grip of, दांतों के बीच, किसी के कब्जे में*)- The boy was in the jaws of the kidnappers.
- 183. In the limelight** (*at the centre of attention, आकर्षण का केन्द्र*)- Film stars are habitual of remaining in the lime light.
- 184. In the lurch** (*in a difficult and embarrassing position, मुश्किल एवं बीच मंझधार वाली स्थिति में*)- when the experiment failed, the sub-ordinates left the eminent scientist in lurch.
- 185. Melting pot** (*a place where immigrants of different cultures or races form an integrated society, ऐसा स्थान जहाँ अप्रवासी लोग अपनी-अपनी सभ्यता के साथ एक समाज बनाते हैं*)- With immigrants from all over the world getting an easy passage to India, our country is becoming a melting pot.
- 186. In the red** (*in debt, कर्ज में*)- The company is in the red due to its unfeasible projects.
- 187. In the teeth of** (*in opposition to or defiance of/ facing danger or threats, के विरुद्ध/ खतरे का सामना करना*)- The tribe was in the teeth of starvation.
- 188. In the twinkling of an eye** (*in a moment/ in no time, क्षण भर में*)- The house came down in the twinkling of an eye.
- 189. To fish in troubled waters** (*to take advantage of the problems of others, विषम परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाना*)- Many self-centred lawyers fish in troubled water.
- 190. For all intents and purposes** (*for all practical purposes, हर व्यावहारिक उद्देश्य के लिए*)- This dictionary is useful for all intents and purposes.
- 191. Snake in the grass** (*a secret enemy, आस्तीन का सांप/ कपटी मित्र*)- Politicians playing caste based politics are snakes in the grass.
- 192. Keep abreast of** (*not to fall behind, पीछे न रह जाना*)- We must keep ourselves abreast of the latest development in technology.
- 193. Keep an eye on** (*to watch, नजर रखना*)- It is very necessary for us to keep an eye on our growing children.
- 194. Keep an open table** (*to entertain all, सब का स्वागत करना*)- It is not very difficult to keep an open table in a party.
- 195. Keep at an arm's length** (*to keep at a distance, दूरी बना कर रखना*)- You must keep bad habits at arm's length.
- 196. Keep at bay** (*To keep someone at a distance, दूर रखना*)- He held the police at bay with a gun for several hours.
- 197. Keep body and soul together** (*to be able to pay for just those things that you need in order to live, सिर्फ जीवन-यापन भर का जुगाड़ कर पाना*)- They can barely keep body and soul together on what he earns.
- 198. Keep the pot boiling** (*to keep going on actively, जीवन चर्या जारी रखना*)- One has to keep the pot boiling inspite of all odds one has to face in life.

Idioms And Phrases - 2

- 199. Keep up appearance** (*to keep one's prestige/ to maintain outward show, बाहरी दिखावा बनाये रखना*)- In spite of being a bankrupt, he is able to keep up his appearance.
- 200. Kick one's heels** (*wait impatiently to be summoned, बुलावे के लिए बेसब्री से इंतजार करना*)- The whole day we kicked our heels outside the court room.
- 201. Kick the bucket** (*to die, मर जाना*)- He kicked the bucket and left his family in extreme financial difficulty.
- 202. Kill the fat calf for** (*to arrange a lavish reception for someone, किसी का धूमधाम से स्वागत करना*)- India killed the fat calf for the Common Wealth Games.
- 203. Kiss the dust** (*to be humiliated, अपमानित होना*)- In Indo-Pak war our enemies had to kiss the dust.
- 204. Knock against** (*to hit against, टक्कर खाना*)- I couldn't see the transparent door and knocked against it.
- 205. Lapped in luxury** (*brought up in luxury, विलासिता में पलना*)- Great people are generally not lapped in luxury.
- 206. Laugh in one's sleeves** (*to laugh secretly, चुपके से*)- Our neighbours laughed in their sleeves when they saw my grand father wearing a pair of fashionable goggles.
- 207. Lead by the nose** (*to lead someone by coercion/ to guide someone very carefully, दबाव में या मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु किसी को रास्ता दिखाना*)- I had to lead him by the nose to the meeting. He will never find his way through the admission form unless you lead him by the nose.
- 208. Lead to the altar** (*to marry, शादी करने जाना*)- He promised her to lead her to the altar.
- 209. Leap in the dark** (*to do something though there is uncertainty about the outcome, अनिश्चित परिणाम होने पर भी कोई कार्य करना*)- To play lottery is to leap in the dark.
- 210. Leave no stone unturned** (*to make all possible efforts, कोई भी प्रयत्न बाकी न छोड़ना*)- He worked very hard to pass the Civil Services Exams and left no stone unturned.
- 211. Leave one in the lurch** (*to leave one in difficulties, किसी का कठिनाईयों में साथ छोड़ देना*)- He kicked the bucket and left his family in the lurch.
- 212. Let by-gones be by-gones** (*to forget old things, पुरानी बातों को भूल जाना*)- India and Pakistan must start bi-lateral talks and let by-gones be by-gones.
- 213. Lick the dust** (*to get defeated, हार जाना*)- The team licked the dust in the final match.
- 214. Lie in wait** (*wait in hiding to attack, घात लगाये बैठे रहना*)- The policemen were lying in wait for the kidnapers.
- 215. Live in an Ivory tower** (*where one can be aloof from the realities of life, जहाँ जीवन की वास्तविकता से दूर रहते हैं*)- The queen lived in an ivory tower and did not know the meaning of poverty.
- 216. Long and short** (*all that can or need be said, सारांश*)- The long and short of the whole discussion will be made available to all in black and white.
- 217. Look down upon** (*To hate a person, किसी व्यक्ति से घृणा करना*)- I hate those people who look down upon the poor.
- 218. Lose the day** (*to be defeated, हार जाना*)- My favourite football team lost the day.
- 219. Make a fortune** (*To grow rich, धनी बन जाना*)- He made a fortune by selling smuggled goods.

- 220. Make after** (to pursue or chase, पीछा करना)- The people made after the chain snatcher and caught him.
- 221. Make amends** (to compensate, हर्जाना देना)- He had to make amends for his bad behavior.
- 222. Make head or tail of** (to understand, समझना)- The doctor could not make the head or tail of his illness.
- 223. Make one's mark** (to achieve distinction, अपना प्रभाव छोड़ना)- India has made its mark in the field of technology.
- 224. Make out** (to understand, समझ लेना)- I could not make out what he was saying.
- 225. Make up the leeway** (struggle out of a bad position, especially by recovering lost time, गवां चुके समय की क्षतिपूर्ति करके बुरे हालात से निकलना)- The Government will have to make up the leeway by taking remedial actions immediately.
- 226. Make up one's mind** (To determine, ठ ठरकर फैसला करना) She has made up her mind to divorce her cruel husband.
- 227. Make a clean breast** (to confess especially something bad or illegal, किसी गुनाह का सच कबूल लेना)-After months of lying about the money, he decided to make a clean breast of it and tell the truth.
- 228. Man in the street** (common man, साधारण व्यक्ति)- The life of a man in the street has become very difficult because of rising price.
- 229. Man of iron** (man with strong will-power, दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति वाला)- Nothing can deter a man of iron .
- 230. Meet half-way** (to be prepared for compromise, समझौते के लिए राजी होना)- We were ready to meet the other party half way and settle all litigation.
- 231. Milk of human kindness** (human compassion, मानवता से भरा हृदय)- Milk of human kindness is necessary for the existence of humanity.
- 232. Narrow circumstances** (hard days/ poverty, गरीबी के दिन)- After his father's death, he is living in narrow circumstances.
- 233. Neither chick nor child** (no child, कोई बच्चे का न होना)- She feels very lonely because she has neither chick nor child.
- 234. No love lost** (having no love, किसी प्रकार का प्रेम/मित्रता का न होना)- There is no love lost between these two neighbours who are fighting an endless court case.
- 235. Nook and corner** (at every place, प्रत्येक स्थान पर)- I searched for my book at every nook and corner of the house.
- 236. Oil someone's hands** (to bribe, रिश्वत देना)- We should stop oiling the officials' hands.
- 237. Beauty is only skin deep** (physical beauty is not important, बाहरी सुन्दरता महत्वपूर्ण नहीं)- She took a wrong decision by not marrying this gentleman. She doesn't know that beauty is only skin deep.
- 238. On and on** (to continue, जारी रखना)- She went on and on but nobody listened to her.
- 239. On the horns of a dilemma** (to face a difficult situation between two problems, मुसीबत में फंसना, दो कठिन अवस्थाओं के बीच में)- The demolition drive has put many shops on the horns of a dilemma because if they do not shut down, their shops will be sealed and if they do, they lose their means of livelihood.

Idioms And Phrases - 2

- 240. On the wrong side of** (*one's age being more than, अधिक उम्र का होना*)- He is on the wrong side of fifty now.
- 241. Open secret** (*known to all, सर्वविदित*)- He is bankrupt and this is an open secret now.
- 242. Order of the day** (*some common things of the time, कोई प्रचलित बात*)- Following new fashion is the order of the day.
- 243. Out of the wood** (*out of difficulties, मुसीबत से छुटकारा*)- At last India came out of the wood and got independence.
- 244. Pay one back in one's own coin** (*tit for tat, जैसे को तैसा*)- The person doing wrong should be paid back in his own coin.
- 245. Pell mell** (*very fast and not organised, बहुत जल्द और अस्त-व्यस्त तरीके से*)- Every thing was done pell mell as we got the order at the eleventh hour.
- 246. Petticoat-Government** (*undue influence of women, स्त्रियों का अनुचित दबाव*)- Petticoat-government may adversaly influence your whole project.
- 247. Pick holes in** (*to find fault with, दूसरों में दोष निकालना*)- My boss has the habit of picking holes in our performance.
- 248. Pin prick** (*troubles that are for short time, जो समस्याएं कुछ सिर्फ समय के लिए हो*)- We should ignore such pin pricks and get on with the job.
- 249. Play a double game** (*to act dubiously, धोखाधाड़ी करना*)- My friend was playing a double game.
- 250. Play fast and loose** (*be unreliable, अविश्वसनीय होना*)- How can you trust a man who plays fast and loose changing his statement every minute?
- 251. Play one false** (*to deceive, किसी को धोखा देना*)- He played her false and married again.
- 252. Play one's cards well** (*to do the correct things to achieve a desired result, समझदारी से काम करना*)- If you play your cards well, you will get selected..
- 253. Play the fool** (*to act foolishly, बेवकूफी करना*)- Why do you play the fool when it comes to spending money?
- 254. Pocket an insult** (*to bear insult, अपमान सहन कर लेना*)- Indians had to pocket much insult during their fight for Independence.
- 255. Poison one's ears against** (*to set a person against another, किसी के विरुद्ध कान भरना*)- She has poisoned the ears of my mother-in-law.
- 256. Past master** (*an expert, किसी क्षेत्र का विशेषज्ञ*)- He is a past master in cheating others.
- 257. Pour oil on troubled waters** (*to pacify the anger of others, क्रोध को शान्त करने का प्रयत्न*)- He solved the matter by pouring oil on troubled waters with his good behaviour.
- 258. Pull the string** (*to exercise secret influence, छिपे रूप से प्रभाव डालना*)- When I saw extreme level of red-tapism in the organization, I had to pull my strings to get my work done.
- 259. Pull to pieces** (*to criticise severely, कटु आलोचना करना*)- The leader of opposition has pulled the ruling party to pieces.
- 260. Put an end to** (*to finish, समाप्त कर देना*)- She has put an end to her unfeasible ideas.
- 261. Put pen to paper** (*to start writing, लिखना आरम्भ कर देना*)- In my board examination I put my pen to paper without wasting a second.
- 262. Put the saddle on the right horse** (*to blame the really guilty person, सही अपराधी पर आरोप लगाना*) The court put the saddle on the right horse and passed the right order.

- 263. Put to the sword** (*to kill, मार देना*)- Nadir Shah put even children to the sword.
- 264. Put up with** (*to tolerate, सहन करना*)- Maharana Pratap could not put up with insult.
- 265. Rank and file** (*lower middle class people, साधारण श्रेणी के लोग*)- The extra-ordinary speeches of the great orators cannot be appreciated by the rank and file.
- 266. Red rag to a bull** (*something that will surely produce a violent reaction, निश्चित ही उत्तेजित करने वाली बात*)- The racial comments against the Indians proved to be a red rag to a bull and the riot took place.
- 267. Rise to the occasion** (*to show that you can deal with a difficult situation, ये दिखा देना कि आप मुश्किल हालात का सामना कर सकते हैं*)- Mahatma Gandhi rose to the occasion and dared the British.
- 268. Roll up one's sleeves** (*to be prepared for hard work, कड़ी मेहनत के लिये तैयार रहना*)- We will have to roll up our sleeves as the time of examination has come.
- 269. Rub shoulders with** (*to meet and spend time with, किसी के निकट सम्पर्क में आना*)- He claims to have rubbed shoulders with Salman Khan during his journey to Sydney.
- 270. Run down** (*reduced in health/to criticize, स्वास्थ्य में गिरावट/ निन्दा करना*)- I was worried because she looked run down .
Do not run down your friends in public.
- 271. Run short/ Hard up** (*not proving sufficient, shortage of money/ something, किसी चीज/ पैसे की कमी*)- I am running short of money these days.
If you are hard up, you can come to me.
- 272. Scratch one's head** (*to be perplexed, परेशान हो जाना*)- I scratched my head when I saw the puzzles in the PO exam.
- 273. Screw up one's courage** (*to gather courage, साहस बढ़ाना*)- Working women have to screw up their courage to handle eve teasing incidents at their working places.
- 274. Seal of love** (*kiss, चुम्बन*)- They validated their marriage with a seal of love.
- 275. See the light** (*to be born, जन्म लेना*)- Many female babies are aborted before they see the light.
- 276. Set price on one's head** (*to offer reward for killing or helping in the arrest of a criminal, किसी अपराधी को मारने या पकड़वाने में मदद करने पर इनाम की घोषणा करना*)- The government of America had set price on Osama's head.
- 277. Show a clean pair of heels** (*to run away, भाग जाना*)- The chain snatcher showed a clean pair of heels and the people were unable to catch him.
- 278. Sink fast** (*to deteriorate in quality or condition, बद से बदतर होना*)- The patient was sinking fast.
- 279. Slip of the pen** (*a small unintentional mistake in writing, लिखने में अनजाने में की जाने वाली गलती*)- The slip of the pen created a lot of confusion.
- 280. Snake in the grass** (*some hidden enemy, अज्ञात शत्रु*)- Many leaders are snake in the grass creating disharmony in the society.
- 281. Sow wild oats** (*indulgence in youthful follies, युवावस्था की बेवकूफियां करना*)- Mothers always keeps an eye on their daughters to see that they do not sow wild oats.
- 282. Square meal** (*full meal, पेट भर भोजन*)- A poor person does not get even one square meal a day.

Idioms And Phrases - 2

- 283. Stand in good stead** (*to be of great service, बहुत सहायक होना*)- Your experience will always stand in good stead when you join a full time job.
- 284. Storm in a tea cup** (*much hue and cry over a little matter, छोटी सी बात पर बहुत शोरगुल करना*)- Do not worry about these silly rows. They are just storm in a tea cup.
- 285. Strain every nerve** (*to make every possible effort, हर प्रकार का प्रयत्न करना*)- I strained every nerve to get out of the problem.
- 286. Sword of Damocles** (*an imminent danger, सिर पर लटकी तलवार*)- Terrorism is a sword of Damocles hanging over the whole world.
- 287. Take a leaf out of another man's book** (*to imitate another person, नकल करना*)- He has no originality of thought; he only takes a leaf out of another man's book to make quick money.
- 288. Take an exception to** (*to be offended by something, किसी बात का बुरा मानना*)- She took an exception to his joke.
- 289. Take into one's head** (*to suddenly decide to do some thing, often silly or surprising, कुछ बेवकूफी भरी हरकत करने का अचानक निर्णय लेना*)- It took into their heads to get married next sunday.
- 290. Take pains** (*to work hard, कठिन परिश्रम करना*)- She took pains to bring up her children after her husband's death.
- 291. Take the bull by the horns** (*to face danger with courage, खतरे का हिम्मत से सामना करना*)- Bhagat Singh took the bull by the horns and bravely challenged the British empire.
- 292. Take to one's heels** (*to run away, भाग जाना*)- when the police came, the robber took to his heels.
- 293. Tall talk** (*boasting, शेखी मारना*)- One of my friends Rajesh is famous for his tall talks.
- 294. The Fourth Estate** (*the press, प्रेस*)- Today the fourth estate can influence the court proceedings of any case.
- 295. The knock down price** (*very low price, बहुत कम कीमत*)- I bought every thing at the mega sale at knock down prices.
- 296. Sheet anchor** (*a person or thing to be relied upon in an emergency, आपातकाल में काम आने वाला व्यक्ति अथवा वस्तु*)- His uncle proved to be his sheet anchor after his father's death.
- 297. Thick-skinned person** (*not easily offended, insensitive, लज्जाहीन या संवेदनहीन व्यक्ति*)- He is such a thick- skinned person that he laughed when people cursed and abused him.
- 298. Think lightly** (*not to be serious about a thing, मजाक के रूप में लेना*)- Don't think of your married life lightly.
- 299. Throw light on** (*to make something easier to understand, किसी विषय पर प्रकाश डालना*)- I wanted to throw light on the pitiful life of the bar dancers.
- 300. Throw mud at** (*try to make a low opinion of someone by saying unpleasant things about him, बदनाम करना*)- Companies should think carefully before slinging mud at someone who may respond with a libel action costing it crores of rupees.
- 301. Tool in the hands of** (*under the authority of another, दूसरे के हाथ में कठपुतली की भांति*)- The whole legal system has become a tool in the hands of the politicians.
- 302. Turn one's coat** (*to change one's party, दल बदल लेना*)- Some people are so ambitious that they often turn their coat.

- 303. Turn the tables** (*to change the situation completely, स्थिति को बिलकुल बदल देना*)- The ruling party had an easy victory in the last Lok sabha election but inflation and corruption have totally turned the table.
- 304. Under a cloud** (*under suspicious conditions, सदेहपूर्ण स्थिति में*)- Ever since the rumours of corruption started, the former chief minister has been under a cloud .
- 305. Under the rose** (*secretly, गुप्त रूप से*)- He is selling confidential documents under the rose.
- 306. Under the thumb of** (*completely under one's power or influence, किसी के वर्चस्व में दबा होना*)- He is under the thumb of his mother and does not listen to the problems of his wife.
- 307. Upto the mark** (*up to standard, उचित स्तर तक*)- I have to watch my staff all the time to keep them up to the mark.
- 308. Vexed question** (*much debated and discussed, जिस प्रश्न पर काफी बहस हो चुकी हो*)- 'Mercy killing should be granted or not' has become a vexed question.
- 309. Wash dirty linen in public** (*to expose private affairs in public, व्यक्तिगत बातों को बाहर उछालना*)- There is nothing as bad as washing one's dirty linen in public.
- 310. Wash one's hand of** (*to be free from, किसी बात से मुक्त हो जाना*)- Police have washed their hands of the kidnapping case.
- 311. Wear a long face** (*to look gloomy, उदास दिखाई देना*)- In spite of losing his job, he did not wear a long face.
- 312. Wild goose chase** (*useless efforts, व्यर्थ का प्रयत्न*)- Pakistan's efforts to grab Kashmir have proved to be a wild goose chase.
- 313. Win laurels** (*to win honours, य'1 प्राप्त करना*)- Sachin won laurels for India.
- 314. Without rhyme or reason** (*without any justification, अकारण*)- Don't shout at anyone without rhyme or reason.

24

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

CHAPTER

(PRACTICE SET)

Directions : In questions 1 to 300, four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

1. **To strain every nerve**
(A) to make utmost efforts
(B) to feel weak and tired
(C) to be a diligent worker
(D) to be methodical in work
2. **To flog a dead horse**
(A) to whip a dead horse
(B) attempt to do the impossible
(C) waste one's efforts
(D) to take advantage of a weakness
3. **To show a clean pair of heels**
(A) to hide (B) to escape
(C) to pursue (D) to follow
4. **To die in harness**
(A) premeditated murder
(B) dying young in an accident
(C) to die while in service
(D) to be taken by surprise
5. **To feather one's nest**
(A) to make a residential house
(B) something that lasts for a short time
(C) to profit in a dishonest way
(D) none of the above
6. **To doctor the accounts**
(A) to make changes in account books
(B) to clear the doctors' bill
(C) to verify the accounts in detail
(D) to manipulate the accounts
7. **She could never measure up to her parent's expectation.**
(A) Reach the level
(B) Work as hard
(C) Assess the amount
(D) Increase her height
8. **The little girl with her flawless performance stole the show.**
(A) Stole something from the show
(B) Crept into the show
(C) Won everybody's praise
(D) Disappeared from the show
9. **The thief was on good terms with the police.**
(A) Kept terms and conditions
(B) Was friendly
(C) Followed the rules
(D) Agreed with them
10. **John's offer of help was turned down by the police.**
(A) Sent back
(B) Twisted around
(C) Refused
(D) Handed over
11. **To be all at sea**
(A) a family voyage
(B) lost and confused
(C) in the middle of the ocean
(D) a string of islands

- 12. To take to one's heels**
(A) to walk slowly
(B) to run away
(C) to march forward
(D) to hop and jump
- 13. To bite the dust**
(A) eat voraciously
(B) have nothing to eat
(C) eat roots
(D) to fail
- 14. A bolt from the blue**
(A) a delayed event
(B) an inexplicable event
(C) an unexpected event
(D) an unpleasant event
- 15. Cold comfort**
(A) absurdity
(B) deception
(C) slight satisfaction
(D) foolish proposal
- 16. The reputed company is in the red due to the recession.**
(A) making money
(B) losing money
(C) in danger
(D) spending money
- 17. When the Principal was entering the class, all my friends quietly disappeared, leaving me alone to face the music.**
(A) to listen to him
(B) to enter into the class
(C) to bear the criticism
(D) to listen to a favourable comment
- 18. The Kenyan team proved to be the dark horse in the ICC World Cup Cricket.**
(A) a strong intruder
(B) a skilled team
(C) the most powerful
(D) an unexpected winner
- 19. Having no arguments to defend his point, the speaker began to beat about the bush.**
(A) wander across the words
(B) speak in a haphazard manner
(C) speak in a round-about manner
(D) make use of irrelevant reference
- 20. They were offered six months' rent in lieu of notice to vacate the building.**
(A) in spite of
(B) in place of
(C) despite of
(D) in addition to
- 21. We know that he is the one responsible for the discord but as he is well - connected all we can do is send him to Coventry.**
(A) transfer him
(B) commend him
(C) boycott him
(D) dismiss him
- 22. The noble man gave up the ghost.**
(A) left the ghost
(B) lived like a ghost
(C) invited ghost
(D) died
- 23. A Prime Minister cannot ride roughshod over his ministerial colleagues for long.**
(A) deal unkindly with
(B) take for granted
(C) be high-handed with
(D) exploit wilfully
- 24. He was down in the mouth as he was defeated in the elections.**
(A) unable to speak
(B) very depressed
(C) very angry
(D) very confused
- 25. They say, join the Army to drink life to the lees.**
(A) to have the best of fun and fortune
(B) to enjoy a life of drinking and dancing
(C) to have a life full of adventures
(D) to have the best of life

Idioms And Phrases

26. **The car in the backyard is proving to be a white elephant.**
(A) very huge item
(B) costly and useless possession
(C) very expensive investment
(D) useful material
27. **He takes leave once in a blue moon.**
(A) regularly
(B) often
(C) rarely
(D) once a fortnight
28. **The meeting has been put off indefinitely.**
(A) cancelled
(B) postponed
(C) advanced
(D) announced
29. **The rules of the deal are set forth in the brochure.**
(A) stated
(B) accepted
(C) contradicted
(D) printed
30. **She bought her new house for a song.**
(A) very cheaply
(B) on loan
(C) at a loss
(D) very easily
31. **Raju had given up doing exercise after surgery.**
(A) learned (B) started
(C) continued (D) stopped
32. **The chairman tried to get his point across, but the members just wouldn't listen.**
(A) give them a lesson
(B) insist on
(C) make them understand
(D) motivate them
33. **Ashok had all fair-weather friends.**
(A) friends who face difficulties calmly.
(B) favourable friends
(C) friends who desert you in difficulties
(D) reliable friends
34. **Since the company has lost a good deal of time and money, you will have to make good the loss.**
(A) make a good effort
(B) try to minimize the loss
(C) compensate for the loss
(D) ensure that there are no forth losses
35. **a damp squib**
(A) rainy weather
(B) a disappointing result
(C) a skirt in a laundry
(D) none of the above
36. **in cold blood**
(A) angrily
(B) deliberately
(C) excitedly
(D) slowly
37. **to take someone for a ride**
(A) to give a ride to someone
(B) to deceive someone
(C) to be indifferent
(D) to disclose a secret
38. **to move heaven and earth**
(A) to cause an earthquake
(B) to try everything possible
(C) to pray to all Gods
(D) to travel in a rocket
39. **to smell a rat**
(A) to smell foul
(B) to see a rat
(C) to chase a rat
(D) to be suspicious
40. **The possession of Jerusalem is a bone of contention between Israel and Palestine.**
(A) a subject of peace
(B) a subject of trade
(C) a subject of dispute
(D) a subject of exports
41. **My friend turned a deaf ear to my tale of loss and refused to help me.**
(A) paid no heed
(B) went far away
(C) listened carefully
(D) turned his ear away

42. **Helena was over head and ears in love with Demetrius.**
(A) carefully (B) completely
(C) brilliantly (D) cautiously
43. **Gopi works by fits and starts.**
(A) consistently
(B) irregularly
(C) in high spirits
(D) enthusiastically
44. **Naresh Goyal had to stand on his feet very early in his life.**
(A) to be physically strong
(B) to be independent
(C) to stand erect
(D) to be successful
45. **It is high time he came out of his shell.**
(A) appeared suddenly
(B) became more sociable
(C) became a loser
(D) removed his clothes
46. **Every political party is at present playing to the gallery.**
(A) adopting cheap tactics
(B) befooling the common man
(C) fighting for votes
(D) appeasing the masses
47. **His blood ran cold when he heard his uncle was murdered.**
(A) He was frightened
(B) He was horrified
(C) He was disgusted
(D) He was depressed
48. **This is so simple that even a man in the street can understand it.**
(A) an ordinary person
(B) an illiterate person
(C) an unknown person
(D) a stranger
49. **When he went to claim insurance for his car, the agent said he hadn't a leg to stand on.**
(A) had been injured in an accident
(B) was lame
(C) did not have much hope of getting it
(D) would have to wait for some time
50. **to cast aspersions**
(A) to act as the pillar of support
(B) to raise aspirations
(C) to make unpleasant remarks
(D) to dissolve all the differences
51. **on the cards**
(A) impossible
(B) shocking
(C) evident
(D) anticipated
52. **To turn over a new leaf**
(A) to change for the better
(B) to start writing a new book
(C) to work on a novel idea
(D) to clear the garden
53. **To keep up one's appearances**
(A) to make public appearances now and then.
(B) to maintain one's looks and appearance.
(C) to keep up an outward show of prosperity.
(D) to make it appear that one is not concerned.
54. **Off and on**
(A) repeatedly
(B) always
(C) occasionally
(D) never
55. **To take with a grain of salt**
(A) to make more palatable
(B) to take a small quantity of
(C) to make something meaningful
(D) to accept with misgiving
56. **To talk through one's hat**
(A) to talk carefully
(B) to talk softly
(C) to talk nonsense
(D) to talk secretly
57. **Ins and outs**
(A) entrances and exits
(B) details and complexities
(C) passages and pathways
(D) rules and regulations

Idioms And Phrases

58. **The thief passed himself off as a ticket examiner.**
(A) described himself
(B) deceived everyone
(C) disguised himself
(D) was regarded
59. **A brave soldier will never show the white feather in the face of his enemy.**
(A) show signs of cowardice
(B) act arrogantly
(C) show intimacy
(D) act impudently
60. **The poor man moved from pillar to post to get money.**
(A) went to pillars
(B) went to post
(C) went to money lender
(D) tried his best
61. **You have to be tactful in handling the sensitive matters rather than putting the cart before the horse.**
(A) treating these indifferently
(B) behaving thoughtlessly
(C) dealing with these in haste
(D) tackling things in the wrong way
62. **The boys cried with one voice that the examination should be postponed.**
(A) unanimously
(B) vehemently
(C) loudly
(D) strongly
63. **The scheme appears worthless at the first blush.**
(A) first attempt (B) first sight
(C) first step (D) first phase
64. **His pronunciation was so bad and his voice so low that the speech he made was all Greek to me.**
(A) strange
(B) incomprehensible
(C) inaudible
(D) uninteresting
65. **He looked blank when he was informed about his dismissal.**
(A) was without any emotion
(B) was puzzled and surprised
(C) was uninterested
(D) was unhappy
66. **That fellow trumped up a story**
(A) translated
(B) sang with the music of a trumpet
(C) concocted
(D) copied
67. **Though he is not a scholar, he wins arguments because he has the gift of the gab.**
(A) gifts from many people
(B) a lot of money
(C) talent for speaking
(D) a good memory
68. **The A.T.S. set the bait to arrest the terrorists.**
(A) laid the trap
(B) announced the reward
(C) set the record
(D) put the bet
69. **I have decided to give it a shot.**
(A) click a picture
(B) try something
(C) pose for a picture
(D) injure someone
70. **He turned a blind eye to his son's pranks.**
(A) pretended not to notice
(B) paid special attention to
(C) covered up for
(D) punished severely
71. **All his schemes to murder the king ended in smoke.**
(A) fructified gradually
(B) came to nothing
(C) were discarded
(D) were partially carried out

72. **This fashion of long flowing skirts will run its course.**
(A) continue for a long time
(B) become very popular
(C) develop and then come to its usual end
(D) end very soon
73. **The police caught the thief red-handed.**
(A) in a red uniform
(B) with blood in hands
(C) at the time of committing the crime
(D) after reading the rules
74. **I was so disappointed when my close friend left me in the lurch.**
(A) went away without waiting for me
(B) helped me in difficult times
(C) abandoned me when I needed help
(D) stopped helping me in emergency
75. **His position in the company was on the brink of disaster.**
(A) at the top of
(B) at the point of
(C) on the side of
(D) on the back of
76. **The car broke down just as it reached the edge of a cliff. It was indeed a close shave.**
(A) to share one's brand
(B) very risky
(C) narrow escape from danger
(D) to be happy
77. **The parents are in high spirits as their son has got a decent job.**
(A) in good position (B) drunk
(C) cheerful (D) shocked
78. **When she realised that she had bought a fake product, she knew that her money had gone down the drain.**
(A) was lost forever
(B) dropped in the drain
(C) got washed away
(D) her money was safe
79. **Even though the new clerk was given a difficult task, he remained cool as a cucumber.**
(A) not nervous or emotional
(B) caught cold
(C) was happy
(D) was scared
80. **Some people do not grease anybody's palm on any account.**
(A) bribe (B) flatter
(C) cheat (D) fight
81. **I had to pull strings to put up a good show.**
(A) play music
(B) use personal influence
(C) use the instrument
(D) play a song
82. **You can easily overcome this situation if you keep your head.**
(A) keep faith in
(B) remain calm
(C) believe in
(D) trust the others
83. **It is clear that the ideas of both reformers ran in the same groove.**
(A) promoted each other
(B) clashed with each other
(C) moved in harmony
(D) moved in different directions
84. **This place affords a bird's eye view of the green valley below.**
(A) a beautiful view
(B) a narrow view
(C) an overview
(D) an ugly view
85. **To foam at one's mouth**
(A) to brush properly
(B) to get very angry
(C) to salivate on seeing food
(D) none of the above
86. **To feel like a fish out of water**
(A) disgusted
(B) uncomfortable
(C) disappointed
(D) homeless

Idioms And Phrases

- 87. At the eleventh hour**
(A) too late
(B) too early
(C) immediately
(D) at the last moment
- 88. to burn one's fingers**
(A) to get hurt physically
(B) to suffer financial losses
(C) to find work
(D) to suffer nervous breakdown
- 89. to add fuel to fire**
(A) to investigate (B) to insulate
(C) to initiate (D) to incite
- 90. To bring to light**
(A) to reveal
(B) to conceal
(C) to provide luminescence
(D) to appeal
- 91. To hit the jackpot**
(A) to gamble
(B) to get an unexpected victory
(C) to be wealthy
(D) to make money quickly
- 92. To burn the candle at both ends**
(A) to spend cautiously
(B) to be stingy
(C) to be extravagant
(D) to survive difficulty
- 93. Status quo**
(A) unchanged position
(B) excellent place
(C) unbreakable statue
(D) long queue
- 94. By fair means or foul**
(A) without using common sense
(B) without difficulty
(C) in any way, honest or dishonest
(D) having been instigated
- 95. at one's beck and call**
(A) to attend a call
(B) to be helped by someone
(C) to be useful to someone
(D) to be dominated by someone
- 96. to explore every avenue**
(A) to search all streets
(B) to scout the wilderness
(C) to find adventure
(D) to try every opportunity
- 97. a red letter day**
(A) a dangerous day in one's life
(B) a sorrowful day in one's life
(C) an important or joyful occasion in one's life
(D) both a dangerous and sorrowful day in one's life
- 98. to have something up one's sleeve**
(A) to hide something in the sleeve
(B) to play a magician trick
(C) to have a secret plan
(D) to play hide and seek
- 99. on the spur of the moment**
(A) to act at once
(B) to ride a horse in a race
(C) to act deliberately
(D) to act at the appointed time
- 100. When my friend was in Kolkata, he ran into an old friend at the theatre.**
(A) hit
(B) met accidentally
(C) planned to meet
(D) invited
- 101. The news of the President's death spread like wild fire.**
(A) spread rapidly
(B) caused a major confusion
(C) was a wild rumour
(D) set the nation on fire
- 102. Going abroad for a holiday was out of the question.**
(A) undesirable
(B) impossible
(C) unpleasant
(D) irresistible

- 103. As a businessman, my father always maintained that his transactions constituted an open book.**
(A) an account book always open
(B) a book of open confessions
(C) an opening for new ventures
(D) straight forward and honest dealings
- 104. The project advanced by leaps and bounds.**
(A) rapidly (B) slowly
(C) sharply (D) simply
- 105. She is too fond of her own voice.**
(A) loves singing
(B) very selfish
(C) does not listen properly to anyone else
(D) very talkative
- 106. Indian police is, on the whole, high handed in dealing with citizens.**
(A) kind
(B) overbearing
(C) prompt
(D) adept
- 107. I take exception to your statement that I am bad tempered.**
(A) do not agree
(B) feel unhappy
(C) object
(D) feel angry
- 108. His speech fell short on the audience.**
(A) had no effect
(B) moved the audience
(C) impressed the audience
(D) was quite short
- 109. The officer called for an explanation from the cashier for the shortage of cash.**
(A) asked (B) begged
(C) served a notice (D) demanded
- 110. We wanted the gift to be a surprise for my mother, but my sister gave the game away.**
(A) lost the game
(B) gave out the secret
(C) gave away the gift
(D) withdrew from the plan
- 111. The actress took cue from her brother and became successful.**
(A) some help
(B) a hint
(C) some money
(D) learnt acting
- 112. Let us have a heart to heart talk to solve this problem.**
(A) good talk
(B) emotional talk
(C) frank talk
(D) loving talk
- 113. To miss the bus**
(A) to miss the bus that one regularly takes
(B) to miss an opportunity
(C) to have something to fall back upon
(D) to find fault with others
- 114. Birds of the same feather**
(A) persons of same caste
(B) persons of same colour
(C) birds with same type of feather
(D) persons of same character
- 115. To fight tooth and nail**
(A) to fight a losing battle
(B) to fight heroically
(C) to fight cowardly
(D) to make every possible effort
- 116. To call a spade a spade**
(A) to be frank
(B) to be sly
(C) to be rude
(D) to be diplomatic
- 117. by putting two and two together**
(A) to mix several things
(B) to make an arithmetical calculation
(C) to keep people in pairs
(D) to deduce from given facts
- 118. to look down one's nose**
(A) to show anger
(B) to retaliate
(C) to insult in the presence of others
(D) to regard with contempt

Idioms And Phrases

119. to shed crocodile tears

- (A) to weep profusely
- (B) to pretend grief
- (C) to grieve seriously
- (D) to mock something

120. To call it a day

- (A) to conclude proceedings
- (B) to initiate proceedings
- (C) to work through the day
- (D) None of the above

121. To put up with

- (A) to accommodate
- (B) to adjust
- (C) to understand
- (D) to tolerate

122. To take to heart

- (A) to be encouraged
- (B) to grieve over
- (C) to like
- (D) to hate

123. Yeoman's service

- (A) medical help
- (B) excellent work
- (C) social work
- (D) hard work

124. to go scot-free

- (A) to walk like a native of Scotland
- (B) to get something free
- (C) to escape without punishment
- (D) to save tax

125. to see red

- (A) get broke
- (B) get angry
- (C) feel lucky
- (D) become rich

126. in the nick of time

- (A) in an unexpected time
- (B) after some time
- (C) at a time when it was too late
- (D) precisely in the right time

127. the stage has been set

- (A) the conditions are beyond control
- (B) the platform for meeting is ready
- (C) the situation is getting worse
- (D) the situation is conducive

128. on this side of the grave

- (A) outside the grave
- (B) by the side of the grave
- (C) in this world
- (D) before going to grave

129. A man who, while pretending to be your friend, sets a spy to watch your activities is indeed a snake in the grass.

- (A) secret enemy
- (B) mean fellow
- (C) dangerous man
- (D) cunning fellow

130. The audience was greatly impressed though I spoke off the cuff.

- (A) away from the mike
- (B) without preparation
- (C) off the subject
- (D) about the cuff

131. After listening to the student's statements, the teacher had to eat her words.

- (A) withdraw her words
- (B) stop speaking
- (C) apologize
- (D) quarrel

132. to lose ground

- (A) to become less powerful
- (B) to become less popular
- (C) to lose foundation
- (D) to be without a leader

133. to make both ends meet

- (A) to buy costly articles
- (B) live a luxurious life
- (C) to live within one's income
- (D) to please all people

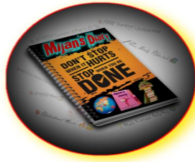
134. to fall back on

- (A) to oppose something important
- (B) to suffer an injury on the back in an accident
- (C) to fail to do something important in time
- (D) to seek support out of necessity

- 135. to make one's blood boil**
(A) to make somebody furious
(B) to develop fever
(C) to get excited
(D) to make someone nervous
- 136. She decided that she would get this job by hook or by crook.**
(A) by compromising or other responsibilities
(B) by impressing the interviewers
(C) by any means, right or wrong
(D) by becoming a specialist in the field
- 137. In a debate, no one is allowed to sit on the fence.**
(A) to avoid taking sides
(B) to insult a speaker
(C) to relax while others speak
(D) to agree with everyone
- 138. The matter has been sorted out.**
(A) revised (B) supported
(C) resolved (D) changed
- 139. The soldiers carried out the orders of the General very effectively.**
(A) exited (B) executed
(C) supported (D) applied
- 140. They set off by car for Mumbai late in the evening.**
(A) started (B) travelled
(C) entered (D) resonated
- 141. Once his crime was discovered, he had no option but to come clean.**
(A) to deny the crime
(B) to confess to the crime
(C) to accuse someone else of the crime
(D) to apologize for the crime
- 142. The employees were kept in the dark about the latest developments.**
(A) were informed after office hours
(B) were informed when it was too late
(C) were given secret information
(D) were not informed at all
- 143. When things go wrong, everyone starts passing the buck.**
(A) analyses the problem
(B) prepares to resign
(C) pays a bribe
(D) blames someone else
- 144. To keep the wolf away from the door.**
(A) to avoid a bad person
(B) to clean the house
(C) to avoid extreme poverty
(D) to visit the zoo
- 145. To break the ice**
(A) to clear the snow
(B) to start quarreling
(C) to commence an interaction
(D) to revive old enmity
- 146. Spick and span**
(A) neat and clean
(B) hard-working
(C) kitchen implements
(D) calm and quiet
- 147. The pros and cons**
(A) good and evil
(B) first and last
(C) fair and foul
(D) for and against
- 148. Build castles in the air**
(A) waste time (B) daydream
(C) build houses (D) work hard
- 149. Sought after**
(A) highly paid
(B) pursued by
(C) in great demand
(D) with great talent
- 150. All at sea**
(A) very proud (B) overjoyed
(C) puzzled (D) excited
- 151. To hit below the belt**
(A) to punish
(B) to tie with a belt
(C) to hit with a belt
(D) to attack unfairly

Join Now

Click Here



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijian's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

Idioms And Phrases

152. Pot-luck dinner

- (A) dinner where everybody brings something to eat
- (B) dinner where everybody brings his food
- (C) dinner where only soup is served
- (D) dinner where people eat and play games at the same time

153. His friends beat the boy to pay off old scores.

- (A) to refund old dues.
- (B) to take revenge.
- (C) to force him to be a scorer in a match.
- (D) because he had not scored well earlier.

154. Chintan is so innocent that he wears his heart on his sleeve.

- (A) Wears dress that does not match.
- (B) Expresses his feelings openly.
- (C) Wears colourful dresses.
- (D) Expresses his feelings with the shape of a heart printed on its sleeve.

155. Tagore was a man of letters.

- (A) of wide contacts.
- (B) an excellent letter dictator.
- (C) a great writer of letters.
- (D) proficient in literaterary art.

156. The poor subordinates are made scapegoats by their superiors.

- (A) punished for others' misdeeds.
- (B) developed poor relations.
- (C) treated humbly and respectfully.
- (D) scolded with arrogant reactions.

157. She was on the horns of a dilemma as she had either to leave her job or divorce her husband.

- (A) in nervous condition
- (B) in terrible mood
- (C) in difficult situation
- (D) in suspense

158. Brown study

- (A) to study sincerely
- (B) to study uselessly

- (C) deep in thought
- (D) practical advantage

159. The young boy was kicking his heels in spite of his mother's stern warnings.

- (A) playing happily
- (B) kicking someone
- (C) forced to wait
- (D) passing a gesture of disrespect

160. She denied point-blank her involvement in the crime.

- (A) directly
- (B) desperately
- (C) stubbornly
- (D) rudely

161. It is hard to strike a bargain with a woman.

- (A) to finalize a deal
- (B) to negotiate a deal
- (C) to negotiate
- (D) to deal

162. He took his father's advice to heart.

- (A) casually
- (B) patiently
- (C) seriously
- (D) quietly

163. Can you give me a hand with this luggage?

- (A) keep a watch on
- (B) handle
- (C) provide me with
- (D) help me with

164. Fling away

- (A) to have an affair
- (B) to flare up
- (C) to throw violently
- (D) to swing

165. Stick by

- (A) to adhere closely
- (B) stand by someone
- (C) to paste
- (D) to pass by

166. Wink at

- (A) to tease somebody
- (B) to like someone
- (C) to pretend not to see
- (D) to stare at

- 167. To be on the wane**
(A) to complain
(B) to be sick
(C) to be on boat
(D) to be diminishing
- 168. To give a person the cold shoulder**
(A) to offer someone ice-cream
(B) to be humble
(C) to threaten
(D) to treat coldly
- 169. To get one's back up**
(A) to become irritated or angry
(B) to sit straight
(C) to act proud
(D) to give support
- 170. To strike oil**
(A) to have found an oil well
(B) to have lucky success
(C) to have a close escape
(D) to be unsuccessful
- 171. To talk shop**
(A) to talk a lot
(B) to use phrases peculiar to one's employment
(C) to like to shop
(D) to lie
- 172. To draw a line**
(A) to fix a limit
(B) to caution someone
(C) to be stern
(D) to insult someone
- 173. A swan song**
(A) melodious song
(B) disharmonious display
(C) utterance/statement made just before death or retirement
(D) concocted tale
- 174. Knit one's brows**
(A) to disappoint somebody
(B) to frown
(C) to have a headache
(D) to express discontentment
- 175. To plough the sands**
(A) to be extremely accomplished
(B) to be resourceful
(C) to be dejected
(D) to busy oneself in an unprofitable proposition
- 176. To rip up old sores**
(A) to destroy something
(B) to act cruelly
(C) to reopen a quarrel
(D) to inflict pain on someone
- 177. To rate soundly**
(A) to censure strongly
(B) to acquire heavy profits
(C) to be at peace
(D) to assure somebody
- 178. To be no spring chicken**
(A) to be brave
(B) to be honest
(C) to be no longer young
(D) to be childish
- 179. To take to one's bed**
(A) to be very attached to one's belongings
(B) to lie in bed due to illness
(C) to fight with one's husband
(D) to agree with someone
- 180. To stand on ceremony**
(A) to celebrate an occasion in a grand way
(B) to be extravagant
(C) to get married
(D) to insist on excessive formality
- 181. To be at sixes and sevens**
(A) a state of total confusion and disorder
(B) to be a great success
(C) to be certain
(D) to give away generously
- 182. To break the ice**
(A) a strong man
(B) to start a quarrel
(C) to break the awkward silence
(D) to become violent

Idioms And Phrases

183. Put one's foot down

- (A) to demand
- (B) to take rest
- (C) to be firm about something
- (D) to do something stupid

184. Backstairs influence

- (A) one who is easily influenced
- (B) influential person
- (C) influence exerted secretly
- (D) wife's influence on her husband

185. Long in the tooth

- (A) distant journey
- (B) rather old
- (C) ailment
- (D) young

186. A brazen-faced fellow

- (A) cruel person
- (B) ugly person
- (C) dark-complexioned person
- (D) impudent fellow

187. To see pink elephants

- (A) to dream
- (B) to anticipate luck
- (C) to be afraid of
- (D) to have hallucination due to excessive alcoholic intake.

188. Elbow room

- (A) opportunity for freedom of action
- (B) special room for the guest
- (C) to give enough space to move or work in
- (D) to add a new room to the house

189. French leave

- (A) a person who does not take leave
- (B) leave without permission
- (C) to take long leave
- (D) to take a day off and have fun

190. To commit to memory

- (A) to learn by heart
- (B) to tax one's memory
- (C) to be forgetful
- (D) to commit oneself totally to a task

191. To burn a hole in the pocket

- (A) to steal from someone's pocket
- (B) to destroy other's belongings
- (C) to be very miserly
- (D) money that is spent quickly

192. To bury the hatchet

- (A) to have found a treasure
- (B) to make peace
- (C) to purchase something without discretion
- (D) to act in a suspicious manner

193. To beggar description

- (A) something of least importance
- (B) something beyond description
- (C) to describe a beggar
- (D) an accurate description

194. To beat the air

- (A) efforts that are vain or useless
- (B) to be satisfied with one's performance
- (C) to be extremely relieved
- (D) to be very happy

195. To provide against a rainy day

- (A) to provide plentiful
- (B) to provide for a possible future, in time of difficulty or need
- (C) to store for the family
- (D) to store for the rainy season

196. To be all eyes

- (A) to be cautious
- (B) watching closely and attentively
- (C) to be amazed
- (D) to be non-plussed

197. Swollen headed

- (A) to be suffering from illness
- (B) to be conceited
- (C) to be narrow-minded
- (D) to be dumb

198. To stir up a hornet's nest

- (A) to excite the hostility of people
- (B) to do some social service
- (C) to be totally at a loss in a situation
- (D) to be bankrupt

199. My hands are full

- (A) I am having a lot of things to carry
- (B) I am having lots of money
- (C) I am very busy
- (D) I am anxious

- 200. No love lost between them**
(A) to have a fight
(B) to dislike each other
(C) to be as friendly as ever
(D) to be upset
- 201. To be hand and glove with someone**
(A) to be social
(B) to be playful
(C) to be annoyed
(D) to be intimate
- 202. To play fast and loose**
(A) to deceive someone
(B) to be agile
(C) say one thing and do another
(D) to be efficient
- 203. To take stock of**
(A) to imagine (B) to supply
(C) to survey (D) to attract
- 204. A man of straw**
(A) a man of no substance
(B) a man without means
(C) a man of character
(D) a generous man
- 205. Wolf in sheep's clothing**
(A) to act on the sly
(B) to be a good actor
(C) to be a hypocrite
(D) to be money-minded or materialistic
- 206. To cut someone short**
(A) to oblige someone
(B) to assist someone
(C) to interrupt someone
(D) to insult someone
- 207. To stick to one's colours**
(A) to refuse to yield
(B) to be patriotic
(C) to be notorious
(D) to be straightforward
- 208. An old head on young shoulders**
(A) to be old before one's age
(B) to be wise beyond one's age
(C) to be youthful in spite of one's old age
(D) to maintain good health
- 209. To snap one's fingers at**
(A) to honour someone
(B) to greet someone
(C) to beckon someone
(D) to treat with contempt
- 210. Falling foul of**
(A) quarrelling with
(B) becoming friends with
(C) being dishonest with
(D) being scared of
- 211. Harp on the same string**
(A) to play music
(B) to dwell tediously on the same subject
(C) to beat someone
(D) to acknowledge
- 212. Keep a good table**
(A) to have an artistic taste
(B) to throw a party
(C) to be a good host
(D) to be extravagant
- 213. Take up the cudgels**
(A) to take notice
(B) to accept a present
(C) to defend someone vigorously
(D) to accept a challenge
- 214. Splitting hairs**
(A) to be worried
(B) to be venturesome
(C) to trouble someone
(D) to dispute over petty points
- 215. A great hand at**
(A) to be a good artist
(B) to be an expert
(C) to be a good player
(D) to be generous
- 216. To make a pile**
(A) to make a fortune
(B) to make a mess
(C) to be absent-minded
(D) to be corrupt
- 217. Under someone's wing**
(A) to work under someone
(B) to be under someone's protection
(C) to be alert
(D) to be in the army

Idioms And Phrases

218. To sow one's wild oats

- (A) to swear
- (B) to be at ease
- (C) to engage in youthful excesses
- (D) to till the land

219. An olive branch

- (A) an offer of peace
- (B) an idea
- (C) a lady
- (D) a wicked person

220. Not worth a rap

- (A) worth nothing
- (B) very expensive
- (C) worth a lot
- (D) modestly priced

221. In merry pin

- (A) perplexed
- (B) merry making
- (C) embarrassed
- (D) in a cheerful mood

222. To leap the pale

- (A) to throw a bucket
- (B) to get into debt, to spend more than one's income
- (C) to have much of fear
- (D) to become pale

223. To cut the gordian knot

- (A) to perform the opening ceremony
- (B) to be present at the opening ceremony
- (C) to solve a difficult problem
- (D) to get a sharp cut

224. To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind

- (A) to enjoy the fruits of hard work
- (B) to be deprived of one's reward
- (C) to act wisely
- (D) to suffer for one's foolish conduct

225. To play possum

- (A) to play hide and seek
- (B) to feign ignorance or pretend to be sleeping or dead
- (C) to cheat somebody
- (D) to play seriously

226. A grass widow

- (A) a young widow
- (B) widow who has illicit relations with men
- (C) a woman whose husband is temporarily away from her
- (D) a working old woman

227. Mad as a March hare

- (A) sane
- (B) intoxicated
- (C) as mad as a hare in spring
- (D) slightly touched in the brain

228. Halcyon days

- (A) long days
- (B) short days
- (C) happy and peaceful days
- (D) disturbed days

229. Mother wit

- (A) to have an intelligent mother
- (B) university
- (C) silly
- (D) common sense

230. A blind date

- (A) a cloudy day
- (B) unknown future
- (C) meeting with someone you do not know
- (D) death-day

231. Much ado about nothing

- (A) to take something seriously
- (B) to play false
- (C) to make a fuss
- (D) to add

232. Judas' kiss

- (A) wooing
- (B) a narrow escape
- (C) hypocritical affection
- (D) a religious person

233. To have no truck with

- (A) have no means of conveyance
- (B) scientifically backward
- (C) to have no trade with
- (D) to have no dealings with

234. To clean the Augean stables

- (A) to purge/ clean the administration of its abuses
- (B) to buy horses
- (C) to sell horses
- (D) to improve working conditions

235. A fly in the ointment

- (A) to clean a thing
- (B) to sterilise
- (C) Small annoyance that spoils a pleasant experience.
- (D) an unsuccessful attempt

236. Of the deepest dye

- (A) of the worst/ extreme type
- (B) of the best type
- (C) of the most colourless type
- (D) of the colourless type

237. To throw up the sponge

- (A) to accept the challenge
- (B) to forget the past offences
- (C) to admit defeat
- (D) to send message

238. To rule the roost

- (A) to measure the height of something
- (B) to measure the depth
- (C) to strike with a stick
- (D) to dominate

239. Bats in the belfry

- (A) to be mad
- (B) something needed cleanliness
- (C) an impending danger
- (D) to be deceived

240. To have a jaundice eye

- (A) to have jaundice
- (B) to have fever
- (C) to be prejudiced
- (D) to lose colour

241. Rank and file

- (A) Common people
- (B) Officers
- (C) People of high rank
- (D) Army personnel

242. To egg on

- (A) to egg on slowly
- (B) to destroy slowly
- (C) to give a walk over
- (D) to instigate/ cause to proceed further

243. To haul over the coals

- (A) to walk over the fire
- (B) to burn
- (C) to scold for something done wrong
- (D) to throw into fire

244. To draw a bead on

- (A) to say prayers
- (B) to count the beads
- (C) to do one's best
- (D) to take careful aim at

245. Fabian policy

- (A) dictatorial policy
- (B) democratic policy
- (C) systematic policy
- (D) policy of cautious persistence

246. To play to the gallery

- (A) to try to get the appreciation from the least intelligent people
- (B) to try to win appreciation of intelligent people
- (C) to play in the gallery
- (D) to disturb people sitting in the gallery

247. Pyrrhic victory

- (A) Permanent victory
- (B) Defeat
- (C) Easy victory
- (D) Victory at high cost

248. Go the whole hog

- (A) to do something thoroughly
- (B) sleep
- (C) to neglect duty
- (D) to mishandle the case

249. To bite one's lips

- (A) to feel sorry
- (B) to repress one's anger or other emotions
- (C) laugh at others
- (D) to have doubt

Idioms And Phrases

250. To hold someone in leash

- (A) to restrain
- (B) to be firm
- (C) to be unsure
- (D) to touch the exact point

251. To cool one's heels

- (A) to give a cold treatment to somebody
- (B) to be kept waiting for sometime
- (C) a closed chapter
- (D) a hot issue

252. Bag of bones

- (A) a bag full of bones
- (B) a dead person
- (C) a person about to die
- (D) an extremely weak person

253. All moonshine

- (A) show
- (B) lighted only by moon
- (C) false
- (D) far from reality

254. To shake the dust off one's feet

- (A) to wash feet
- (B) to walk fast
- (C) to leave a place with a sense of resentment
- (D) to rest after a long journey

255. Off hand

- (A) Without preparation
- (B) Out of hand
- (C) Rehearsed
- (D) In hand

256. A bird of passage

- (A) a flying bird
- (B) an unreliable person
- (C) one who stays for a short time
- (D) bad time

257. Count on

- (A) Depend on
- (B) as a result of
- (C) ceremonially
- (D) to wait for the benefactor

258. With a string

- (A) not to give any aid
- (B) to give unconditional aid
- (C) gift or aid with condition
- (D) to accept aid

259. To set stores by

- (A) to value highly
- (B) to hoard a large quantity of something
- (C) to set up store
- (D) fix a price

260. To draw the long bow

- (A) to shoot
- (B) to exaggerate
- (C) to criticize
- (D) to admire

261. To know the ropes

- (A) to recognize the lost things
- (B) to do rigging
- (C) to know the procedure of doing a job
- (D) to flog

262. To give the devil his due

- (A) to be just to a person even though he does not deserve such treatment
- (B) to surrender oneself willingly when one's mistake is detected
- (C) to punish an innocent person
- (D) to punish a guilty person

263. In the swim

- (A) knowing latest current things
- (B) to cross a river by a boat
- (C) to cross a river by swimming
- (D) to be in the river

264. To knuckle under

- (A) to be in a crisis
- (B) to submit
- (C) to take rest
- (D) to go to bed

265. To have a dig at

- (A) to criticise someone
- (B) to sow seeds
- (C) to weed out
- (D) to praise someone

- 266. In vogue**
 (A) in fashion
 (B) fair
 (C) smooth
 (D) total absence
- 267. Three R's**
 (A) radiogram, radiograph, radio telescope
 (B) rabble, rattle, razzle
 (C) reading, writing, arithmetic
 (D) rail, radar, raft
- 268. A wild goose chase**
 (A) foolish and useless enterprise
 (B) to hunt
 (C) a violent chase
 (D) to speak harshly
- 269. To rest on one's laurels**
 (A) to cease to strive for further glory
 (B) to be lazy
 (C) to be proud of one's victory
 (D) to die
- 270. Raw deal**
 (A) unjust treatment
 (B) unripe fruit
 (C) early stage of business
 (D) contract not yet finally decided
- 271. A forlorn hope**
 (A) a plan which has remote chances of success
 (B) hope about unforeseeable future
 (C) hope of a single person
 (D) hope of a silly person
- 272. Printer's devil**
 (A) an apprentice in a printing office
 (B) blunder
 (C) low type of printed material
 (D) delay in printing
- 273. To call on the carpet**
 (A) subject to criticism
 (B) to summon for a scolding
 (C) a heartfelt welcome
 (D) on the ground
- 274. To bring the house down**
 (A) to appeal greatly to the audience
 (B) to pull down a building
 (C) to defame one's family
 (D) to pass a bill unanimously
- 275. To have an edge on**
 (A) to cut with a knife
 (B) to threaten to wound
 (C) to be slightly better than
 (D) to be in a dangerous situation
- 276. In sackcloth and ashes**
 (A) to cremate
 (B) in a state of great mourning
 (C) dirty clothes
 (D) cheap clothes
- 277. To put two and two together**
 (A) to progress steadily
 (B) to compare the debit and credit
 (C) to conclude keeping in view the merits and demerits
 (D) to oppose as a last resort
- 278. To weather the storm**
 (A) to face a crisis
 (B) to survive a crisis
 (C) to be the victim of a crisis
 (D) to create crisis
- 279. Lump in the throat**
 (A) to be hoarse
 (B) a highly emotional state
 (C) food of low type
 (D) wind-pipe
- 280. To fight shy of**
 (A) to keep aloof from
 (B) to fight social evils
 (C) to be bold
 (D) to fight and win
- 281. Hobson's choice**
 (A) lion's share
 (B) the best choice
 (C) option of taking the one offered or nothing
 (D) the last chance
- 282. To hit it off**
 (A) to quarrel
 (B) to be hostile
 (C) to agree or be congenial
 (D) to threaten

283. To whitewash

- (A) to clean a place
- (B) to work hard
- (C) to retrieve damaged reputation
- (D) to use cosmetics

284. Within an ace of

- (A) very close
- (B) within one's means
- (C) within a narrow circle
- (D) near centre

285. To keep an open mind

- (A) to remember
- (B) to forget
- (C) to come to no decision on a subject until one knows all the facts
- (D) to be clear-headed

286. Open question

- (A) a question put to all
- (B) a question without any generally agreed answer
- (C) a permanent problem
- (D) a clearly-written/expressed question

287. On one's mettle

- (A) roused to do one's best
- (B) to put on an overcoat
- (C) to safeguard against attack
- (D) to use one's own money properly

288. To keep the pot boiling

- (A) to maintain interest
- (B) to heat
- (C) to show anger
- (D) to do experiments

289. Grist to one's mill

- (A) grain to be ground
- (B) useful for one's purpose
- (C) income from will
- (D) to work one's machine

290. Kangaroo court

- (A) a group of kangaroos
- (B) the young kangaroo
- (C) unofficial court
- (D) unofficial estimate

291. Wool gathering

- (A) to become a shepherd
- (B) to shear sheep

- (C) to engage in idle or aimless day dreaming
- (D) to live in the countryside

292. Between Scylla and Charybdis

- (A) between two hills
- (B) between two rivers
- (C) between two enemies
- (D) between two dangers

293. Achilles' heel

- (A) bare-foot
- (B) to run fast
- (C) to wait on somebody
- (D) one's vulnerable or susceptible spot

294. To know which side the bread is buttered on

- (A) to know where one's interest lies
- (B) to be a glutton
- (C) to be fond of rich diet
- (D) to know how to increase one's income

295. To eke out

- (A) to subtract
- (B) to supplement
- (C) to etch
- (D) to oust

296. To be in the doldrums

- (A) to be in low spirits
- (B) to be within doors
- (C) to praise loudly
- (D) to be in a crisis

297. Wild cat strike

- (A) a furious attack
- (B) strike not approved by the trade union
- (C) a strike in which violence is committed
- (D) to face a strong enemy

298. Blind alley

- (A) blindness due to old age
- (B) a dark room
- (C) unprofitable action
- (D) to continue to make efforts in spite of confusion

Join Now

Click Here

Telegram



চাকরির পরীক্ষার খবর ও নোটিস

প্রদান করাই আমাদের মূল লক্ষ্য

Mijan's Diary/@DiaryofMijan



WhatsApp

Join Now

Click Here

বিভিন্ন প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Free Study Materials, PDF ইত্যাদি দিয়ে থাকি...

Idioms And Phrases

299. Tied to the apron strings of

- (A) be independent
- (B) to be dominated by
- (C) to live together
- (D) to fall in love with

300. Our school is within a stone's throw from the railway station

- (A) Very far-off
- (B) with a certain radius
- (C) at a short distance
- (D) within a definite circumference

ANSWER KEY

- | |
|--|
| 1. (A) 31. (D) 61. (D) 91. (D) 121. (B) 151. (D) 181. (A) 211. (B) 241. (A) 271. (A) |
| 2. (B) 32. (C) 62. (A) 92. (C) 122. (A) 152. (B) 182. (C) 212. (C) 242. (D) 272. (A) |
| 3. (B) 33. (C) 63. (B) 93. (A) 123. (B) 153. (B) 183. (C) 213. (C) 243. (C) 273. (B) |
| 4. (C) 34. (C) 64. (B) 94. (C) 124. (C) 154. (B) 184. (C) 214. (D) 244. (D) 274. (A) |
| 5. (C) 35. (B) 65. (A) 95. (D) 125. (B) 155. (D) 185. (B) 215. (B) 245. (D) 275. (C) |
| 6. (D) 36. (A) 66. (C) 96. (D) 126. (D) 156. (A) 186. (D) 216. (A) 246. (A) 276. (B) |
| 7. (A) 37. (B) 67. (C) 97. (C) 127. (D) 157. (C) 187. (D) 217. (B) 247. (D) 277. (C) |
| 8. (C) 38. (B) 68. (A) 98. (C) 128. (C) 158. (C) 188. (C) 218. (C) 248. (A) 278. (B) |
| 9. (B) 39. (D) 69. (B) 99. (A) 129. (A) 159. (C) 189. (B) 219. (A) 249. (B) 279. (B) |
| 10. (C) 40. (C) 70. (A) 100. (B) 130. (B) 160. (A) 190. (A) 220. (A) 250. (A) 280. (A) |
| 11. (B) 41. (A) 71. (B) 101. (A) 131. (A) 161. (A) 191. (D) 221. (D) 251. (B) 281. (C) |
| 12. (B) 42. (B) 72. (C) 102. (B) 132. (B) 162. (C) 192. (B) 222. (B) 252. (D) 282. (C) |
| 13. (D) 43. (B) 73. (C) 103. (D) 133. (C) 163. (D) 193. (B) 223. (C) 253. (D) 283. (C) |
| 14. (D) 44. (B) 74. (C) 104. (A) 134. (D) 164. (C) 194. (A) 224. (D) 254. (C) 284. (A) |
| 15. (C) 45. (B) 75. (B) 105. (D) 135. (A) 165. (A) 195. (B) 225. (B) 255. (A) 285. (C) |
| 16. (C) 46. (D) 76. (C) 106. (B) 136. (C) 166. (C) 196. (B) 226. (C) 256. (C) 286. (B) |
| 17. (C) 47. (A) 77. (C) 107. (C) 137. (A) 167. (D) 197. (B) 227. (C) 257. (A) 287. (A) |
| 18. (D) 48. (A) 78. (A) 108. (A) 138. (C) 168. (D) 198. (A) 228. (C) 258. (C) 288. (A) |
| 19. (C) 49. (C) 79. (A) 109. (D) 139. (B) 169. (A) 199. (C) 229. (D) 259. (A) 289. (B) |
| 20. (B) 50. (C) 80. (A) 110. (B) 140. (A) 170. (B) 200. (C) 230. (C) 260. (B) 290. (C) |
| 21. (C) 51. (D) 81. (B) 111. (B) 141. (B) 171. (B) 201. (D) 231. (C) 261. (C) 291. (C) |
| 22. (D) 52. (A) 82. (B) 112. (C) 142. (D) 172. (A) 202. (C) 232. (C) 262. (A) 292. (D) |
| 23. (C) 53. (C) 83. (C) 113. (B) 143. (D) 173. (C) 203. (C) 233. (D) 263. (A) 293. (D) |
| 24. (B) 54. (C) 84. (C) 114. (D) 144. (C) 174. (B) 204. (A) 234. (A) 264. (B) 294. (A) |
| 25. (C) 55. (D) 85. (C) 115. (D) 145. (C) 175. (D) 205. (C) 235. (C) 265. (A) 295. (B) |
| 26. (B) 56. (C) 86. (B) 116. (A) 146. (A) 176. (C) 206. (C) 236. (A) 266. (A) 296. (A) |
| 27. (C) 57. (B) 87. (D) 117. (D) 147. (D) 177. (A) 207. (A) 237. (C) 267. (C) 297. (B) |
| 28. (B) 58. (C) 88. (B) 118. (D) 148. (B) 178. (C) 208. (B) 238. (D) 268. (A) 298. (C) |
| 29. (A) 59. (A) 89. (D) 119. (B) 149. (C) 179. (B) 209. (D) 239. (A) 269. (A) 299. (B) |
| 30. (A) 60. (D) 90. (A) 120. (A) 150. (C) 180. (D) 210. (A) 240. (C) 270. (A) 300. (C) |