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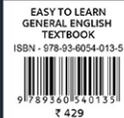


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Chapter 1

Noun

Unit-I

1. Definition

- **Noun** : Noun is a naming word that refers to a person, place or thing.
- किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु के नाम को व्यक्त करने वाले शब्दों को Noun (संज्ञा) कहा जाता है।
e.g., Manoj, Ravi, cow, dog, bull, gold, Kolkata, Jaipur, truth, honesty, air etc.

NOTE

वस्तु शब्द में विचार में आने वाले प्रत्येक पदार्थ का वर्णन आ जाता है।

2. Classification of Noun

- There are **five** kinds of Noun (Noun पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं।)
 - ❖ Common Noun
 - ❖ Proper Noun
 - ❖ Material Noun
 - ❖ Collective Noun
 - ❖ Abstract Noun
- **Common Noun** : किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान अथवा वस्तु (जो एक ही वर्ग के हों) के नाम को Common Noun की संज्ञा दी गई है।

Examples :

- **Man** is a social animal.
- **Cows** give us milk.
- His **books** are lying on the **table**.

- Common से यहाँ तात्पर्य है, जो किसी जाति की प्रत्येक वस्तु का बोध कराये। जैसे—boy, girl, city, state, country etc.
- **Proper Noun** : किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु विशेष के नाम को Proper Noun कहा जाता है।
- Proper से तात्पर्य है, निजी, अपना (one's own)। अतः विशेष नाम (Proper Name) किसी व्यक्ति का अपना या निजी नाम होता है। जैसे—Ashoka, Sita, Agra, India etc.

Examples :

- **Shakespeare** was a poet.
- **Lucknow** is the capital of **U.P.**
- The **Bhagwad Gita** is a religious scripture.

NOTE

- Proper Nouns सदैव Capital अक्षर से आरम्भ होते हैं।
जैसे—The Mahabharata, Delhi, Manoj etc.
- Proper Nouns का सामान्यतः बहुवचन नहीं होता है।
- Proper Nouns कभी-कभी Common Nouns की तरह प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे—
 - ❖ He was the **Lukman** (=the wisest man) of his age.
 - ❖ Kalidas is often called the **Shakespeare** (=the greatest dramatist) of India.

- Common Noun एक जाति को दूसरी जाति से पृथक् होना दर्शाता है।
- जबकि Proper Noun एक व्यक्ति/वस्तु को दूसरे व्यक्ति/वस्तु से पृथक् करता है।

- **Material Noun** : Material Noun की संज्ञा उन तत्वों/वस्तुओं को दी गई है जिनसे वस्तु/पदार्थ तैयार किये जाते हैं।

Examples :

- **Silver** is cheaper than **gold**.
- **Copper** is used as an alloy.
- Axe is made of **iron**.

NOTE

- Material Noun उन पदार्थों की ओर इंगित करता है जो **Quantity** या भार से तोले/गिने जाते हैं, **नम्बर/इकाई** से नहीं।
- Material Noun बहुवचन में (कुछ विशेष रूप में प्रयोग होने के अतिरिक्त) प्रयोग नहीं होते। जब उनका प्रयोग बहुवचन में किया जाता है, वे **निज जाति की विभिन्नता को दर्शाते हैं**।
Example : **Wines**. Here wines denotes different varieties of sugar and wine.

- **Collective Noun** : व्यक्ति या वस्तु-समूह को दर्शाने वाले Nouns को Collective Noun की संज्ञा दी गई है।

Examples :

- There are sixty students in my **class**.
- India has a splendid **army**.
- The **mob** has become unruly.
- **Parliament** is considering the bill.

NOTE

जब Collective Noun से एक इकाई (Whole/Unit) का बोध न हो, तो उसे Noun of Multitude कहते हैं। अतः Noun of Multitude बहुवचन के रूप में प्रयोग होता है तथा Collective Noun एकवचन के रूप में।

Examples : The **Jury** consists of eight persons.

(Collective Noun)

The **jury** were divided in their opinions.

(Noun of Multitude)

- **Abstract Noun** : जिस शब्द से किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति के गुण, कार्य-विधि, भाव या अवस्था का बोध हो, उसे Abstract Noun कहते हैं।
- Abstract शब्द का अर्थ है—'अलग करना'।

Examples :

health, theft, honour, beauty, hatred, truth, fragrance, judgement etc.

NOTE

जिसे देखा, छुआ, चखा या सूँघा नहीं जा सकता, परन्तु जिसे दिमाग से अनुभव किया जा सकता है, उसे Abstract Noun कहते हैं।

3. Another Classification of Nouns

आधुनिक अंग्रेजी व्याकरणविदों के अनुसार Nouns का वर्गीकरण इस आधार पर किया गया है कि वे 'गणनीय' (Countable) हैं या 'अगणनीय' (Uncountable)।

- Countable Common Nouns
- Uncountable Common Nouns
- **Countable Common Nouns :** Countable Nouns (गणनीय संज्ञाएँ) उन पदार्थों, व्यक्तियों के नाम हैं जिनकी हम गणना कर सकते हैं। जैसे—book, pen, apple, girl, teacher, horse etc.
- **Uncountable Common Nouns :** Uncountable Nouns (अगणनीय संज्ञाएँ) उन वस्तुओं के नाम हैं जिनकी हम गणना नहीं कर सकते। जैसे—milk, oil, sugar, gold, honesty। ये मुख्यतः तत्वों और अमूर्त वस्तुओं को सूचित करते हैं।

	Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun
Example	Stars, Seconds, Rupees etc.	Money, time, knowledge etc.
Verb	Singular verb with Singular Noun, Plural verb with Plural Noun	Singular Verb
Adjective	Many, few, a number of, the number of	Much, little, quantity of
Articles	A/An/ the can be used	only 'the' can be used.

NOTE

- Countable Nouns के बहुवचन रूप होते हैं जबकि Uncountable Nouns के बहुवचन रूप नहीं होते हैं। जैसे हम books कह सकते हैं, किन्तु milks नहीं कह सकते।
- Uncountable Nouns के अन्तर्गत Abstract व Material Nouns आते हैं। इनके पूर्व a/an Indefinite Articles का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। a/an का प्रयोग उस Condition में होता है, जब इनके पूर्व Adjective का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—a great knowledge, a great help, a good sleep etc.
- कुछ Abstract Nouns (Qualities, Actions) Countable होते हैं। जैसे—joys, sorrows, miseries, penalties etc.

Exercise 1.1**Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)**

Make corrections the underlined words wherever is necessary.

1. He put on his pant and went to see deers. He met many sheeps on the way.
2. India won in the first inning. He cut the news with scissor and kept the clipping in his trouser.
3. The imageries are very beautiful in the poetries of Keats.
4. In communist countries wages earners are given great importance. They are given a good premise to live in.
5. He gave me advices to see the sceneries of Kashmir.
6. The information that this firm supplies good furnitures and stationeries proved wrong.
7. There was a quarrel among the sons on the effect left by their late father. It told upon their moral. The uncle took great pain to settle the matters.
8. Mohan is playing billiards.
9. She gave her advices.
10. Dinesh gave me informations about Kishore.

Answers

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. pants, deer, sheep | 2. innings, scissors, trousers |
| 3. imagery, poetry | 4. wage-earners, premises |
| 5. advice, scenery | 6. furniture, stationery |
| 7. effects, morals, pains, matter | 8. billiards |
| 9. advice | 10. information |

4. The Noun : Number

जब किसी Noun से एक व्यक्ति/वस्तु का बोध हो, तो वह एकवचन में होता है, किन्तु जब noun से एक से अधिक व्यक्ति/वस्तु का बोध हो, तो वह बहुवचन में होता है।

Examples :

- Man, child, table (**Singular Nouns**)
- Men, children, tables (**Plural Nouns**)

NOTE

Proper, Abstract और Material Noun का Plural नहीं होता है। जैसे—Ram, darkness, curd etc.

इन सभी का Plural तभी हो सकता है जब उनसे किसी चीज की प्रकार या जाति समझी जाती है। जैसे—virtues, wines etc.

5. Formation of Plurals

- **Singular Nouns में 's' जोड़ने से—**

Singular	Plural
Cow	Cows
Boy	Boys
Apple	Apples
Time	Times

- s, ss, z, sh, x, ch, आदि में अन्त में होने वाले Singular Nouns में 'es' जोड़ने पर—

Singular	Plural
Kindness	Kindnesses
Lens	Lenses
Gas	Gases
<i>Ends-in 'z':</i>	
Fuzz	Fuzzes
Quiz	Quizzes
Topaz	Topazes
<i>Ends in 'sh':</i>	
hash	hashes
flash	flashes
brush	brushes
<i>Ends in 'ch':</i>	
lunch	lunches
bunch	bunches
church	churches
<i>Ends in 'x':</i>	
mix	mixes
box	boxes
fax	faxes

अपवाद, कुछ Nouns जिनका अन्त ch से हो, परन्तु उनका उच्चारण 'के' (k) से हो तो अन्त में केवल 's' जोड़कर Plural बनाया जाता है—

Singular	Plural
stomach	stomachs
conch	conchs
monarch	monarchs

- जिन Nouns के अन्त में y आता है तथा उसके पूर्व Consonant हों, तो es जोड़ने से पूर्व y को i कर दिया जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Harmony	harmonies
Baby	babies
Thievery	Thieveries
Petty	Petties
Army	armies
City	Cities

लेकिन यदि y से पूर्व Vowel हो तो केवल s जोड़ा जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Holiday	Holidays
Journey	Journeys
Guy	Guys
Key	Keys

- f या fe से अन्त होने वाले Nouns में es जोड़ने से पूर्व f को v कर दिया जाता है।

Singular	Plural
<i>Ending with 'f'</i>	
Thief	Thieves
Loaf	Loaves
Calf	Calves
Wolf	Wolves
Shelf	Shelves
Self	Selves
<i>Ending with 'fe':</i>	
Life	Lives
Wife	Wives
Knife	Knives

अपवाद (Exception)—

- Dwarf, hoof, scarf और wharf का Plural बनाने में s और 'ves' किसी का भी प्रयोग हो सकता है—
Dwarfs dwarves, hoofs-hooves, scarfs-scarves, wharfs-wharves.

Singular	Plural
Chief	Chiefs
Proof	Proofs
Roof	Roofs
Gulf	Gulfs
Serf	Serfs
Brief	Briefs
Handkerchief	Handkerchiefs
Cliff	Cliffs
Safe	Safes

- यदि किसी Singular Noun का अन्त o में हो और उसके पूर्व कोई Consonant हो, तो es जोड़ा जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Tomato	Tomatoes
Mango	Mangoes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes
Negro	Negroes
Buffalo	Buffaloes

- कुछ शब्द जो o से अन्त होते हैं तथा जिनके पूर्व Consonant हो, उनके अन्त में s जोड़ने से।

Singular	Plural
Dynamo	Dynamos
Piano	Pianos
Soprano	Sopranos
Kilo	Kilos
Quarto	Quartos
Solo	Solos

- कुछ शब्द जिनके अन्त में Vowel होता है तथा Vowel के पूर्व भी Vowel हो तो उनमें s जोड़ने से बहुवचन बनता है।

Singular	Plural
Ratio	Ratios
Folio	Folios
Stereo	Stereos
Cuckoo	Cuckoos
Studio	Studios

- कुछ Nouns का बहुवचन Vowel sound को बदलकर बनता है।

Singular	Plural
Man	Men
Goose	Geese
Woman	Women
Mouse	Mice
Foot	Feet
Louse	Lice
Tooth	Teeth

- कुछ Nouns में en, ren जोड़ा जाता है।

Singular	Plural
Ox	oxen
Child	children
Brother	Brethren Brothers

- Compound Nouns का बहुवचन मुख्य शब्द में s जोड़कर बनता है। जहाँ noun + Preposition + noun की formation हो—

- ❖ प्रथम शब्द का Plural करके—

Singular	Plural
Commander-in-Chief	Commanders-in-Chief
Court-martial	Courts-martial
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Coat-of-mail	Coats of-mail
Editor-in-general	Editors-in-general
Son-in-law	Sons-in-law
Post-master-general	Post-masters-general

- ❖ जब Compound Noun Verb + er यानी noun + adverb से बना हो

Singular	Plural
Hanger-on	Hangers-on
Runner-up	Runners-up
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Passer-by	Passers-by

- ❖ दूसरे शब्द का बहुवचन करके—

Singular	Plural
Arm-Chair	Arm-Chairs
Boy-friend	Boy-friends
Break-in	Break-ins
Step-daughter	Step-daughters
Grown-up	Grown-ups
Stand-by	Stand-bys

- ❖ दोनों शब्दों का बहुवचन करके—

Singular	Plural
Man-doctor	Men-doctors
Man-servant	Men-servants
Woman-driver	Women-drivers
Woman-doctor	Women-doctors
Man-Driver	Men-drivers
Woman-soldier	Women-soldiers

- वर्णमाला के अक्षरों, गणित की इकाइयों तथा अन्य चिह्नों के बहुवचन apostrophe (') तथा s लगाकर बनते हैं या उनके बिना।

Singular	Plural
M. A.	M. A's/M.A.s
B. A.	B. A's/B.A.s
M. P.	M. P's/M. P. s
Five	Five's
T	T's
Q	Q's
a	a's

Examples :

- There are more a's than e's on this page.
- Dot your y's and cross your p's.
- Add two 5's and four 2's.

- कुछ foreign शब्दों के plural निम्न प्रकार से होते हैं—

Singular	Plural
<i>From Latin :</i>	
Erratum	Errata
Index	Indices
Radius	Radii
Formula	Formulae
Nebula	Nebulae
Memorandum	Memoranda
Synopses	Synopsis
Thesis	Theses
Candelabrum	Candelabra
Phenomenon	Phenomena

Singular	Plural
Agendum	Agenda
Datum	Data
Dictum	Dicta
Stratum	Strata
Medium	Media/Mediums
Vertebra	Vertebrae
<i>From Italian :</i>	
Bandit	Banditti (or bandits)
Tempo	Tempi, tempos
Libretto	Libretti, librettos
<i>From French :</i>	
Madame (madam)	Mesdames
Monsieur	Messieurs
<i>From Hebrew :</i>	
Cheru	Cherubim (or Cherubs)
Seraph	Seraphim (or Seraphs)
<i>From English Pattern :</i>	
Apex	Apices
Focus	Foci/Focuses
Fungus	Fungi/Funguses
Terminus	Termini/Terminuses
Syllabus	Syllabi/Syllabuses
Automation	Automata
Aquarium	Aquaria/Aquariums
Curriculum	Curricula/Curriculum
Gymnasium	Gymnasia/Gymnasiums
Criterion	Criteria
Sanatorium	Sanatoria/Sanatoriums
Symposium	Symposia/Symposiums
Dogma	Dogmas/Dogmata
<i>From Greek :</i>	
Axis	Axes
Crisis	Crises
Basis	Bases
Analysis	Analyses
Parenthesis	Parentheses
Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Alumnus	Alumni
Bacillus	Bacilli
Locus	Loci
Stimulus	Stimuli
Diagnosis	Diagnoses
Ellipsis	Ellipses
Oasis	Oases

- कुछ Nouns के singular में दो भिन्न-भिन्न अर्थ होते हैं लेकिन plural में एक ही अर्थ होता है—

Singular	Its two meaning	Plural	Its meaning only one
Abuse	1. Wrong use 2. Reproach	Abuses	Wrong practices (Evils)
Force	1. Strength 2. Body of armed men	Forces	Troops
Gain	1. Profit 2. Requisition of wealth	Gains	Profits
Issue	1. Result 2. Offspring	Issued	Results
Light	1. Lamp 2. Brilliance	Lights	Lamps
Practice	1. Habit 2. Exercise of a profession	Practices	Habits
People	1. Persons 2. Nation	Peoples	Nations
Powder	1. Dust 2. a dose of medicine in fine grains like dust	Powders	Doses of medicine
Wood	1. Timber 2. Forest	Woods	Forests
Number	a quantity	Numbers	Quantities verses
Premise	Preposition	Premises	Prepositions buildings
Quarter	fourth part	Quarters	fourth parts lodging

Examples :

- (i) (a) This chair is made of **wood**. (timber) लकड़ी
- (b) The saint lived in a **wood**. (forest) जंगल
- (c) Animals' original habitation is developing in **woods**. (forests) जंगल
- (ii) (a) He threw the ball with **force**.
- (b) Force should be met with **force**. (strength) बल-जोर
- (c) A **force** of twenty persons made their intrusion and attacked him. (Body of armed men). सेना
- (d) Indian forces showed their courage at Kargil. सेनाओं ने
- (iii) (a) We didn't get any advantage of this biased **issue**. मुद्दा
- (b) She has only one **male-issue**. नर बालक

- कुछ Noun का अर्थ एकवचन में अलग तथा बहुवचन में अलग होता है।

Nouns in Singular	Their Meaning	Nouns in Plural	Their Meaning
Advice	Counsel	Advices	Information
Air	Atmosphere	Airs	Proud behaviour
Authority	Command	Authorities	Persons in power
Good	Nice	Goods	Property (things)

Nouns in Singular	Their Meaning	Nouns in Plural	Their Meaning
Earning	Income	Earnings	Savings
Force	Strength	Forces	Army
Content	Satisfaction	Contents	Things contained
Physic	Medicine	Physics	Physical Science
Work	Job	Works	Composition Factories
Iron	Metal	Irons	Fetters, chains
Respect	Regard	Respects	Compliments
Quarter	One fourth	Quarters	Houses

Examples :

- (i) (a) In early morning, we get fresh **air**. (atmosphere).
 (b) After getting his lottery prize now he is living in high **airs**. (Proud behavior)
- (ii) (a) Ram is a **good** boy. (nice)
 (b) Kindly receive/collect my **goods** from the transporter. (things)
- (iii) (a) **Iron** is a hard metal. (metal)
 (b) As soon as the **irons** of the prisoner opened, he ran away. (chains)
- (iv) (a) As his **earning** is too small to bring up his family properly. (income)
 (b) I keep my **earnings** in the bank. (savings)

Exercise 1.2

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Make correction underlined word where necessary :

- My daughter-in-laws who are in Agra have come to visit us.
- Running a five stars hotel needs much more money than what we have in our account.
- Some South Indian mangos are sold in the North too. Some South Indian heros are also popular.
- The loafs she gave me were stale. I gave them to calfs.
- The thiefs took away all things that were kept on the shelvs. They cut many things into halvs with knifes.
- She had no real brother. When her two mother-in-laws teased her she went to the house of her brothers. There she had two stepmother.
- The doctors have tried many formula to kill the harmful bacillusses. For stimulusses they prescribe vitamins.
- The teacher drew two radius in the circle.
- The university has changed the curriculumms of many subjects.
- The students drew their own hypothesisises and included them in their synopsises. There are no critierions for such phenomenons.

Answers

- daughters-in-law
 - five star hotel
 - mangoes; heroes
 - loaves, calves
 - thieves; shelves; halves, knives
 - mothers in law; brothers, step-mothers
 - formulae; bacilli, stimuli
 - radii
 - curricula
 - hypotheses; synopsis; criteria; phenomena.
- कुछ noun के singular रूप में एक अर्थ और plural रूप में दो अर्थ होते हैं।

The noun in Singular	Meaning	The noun in Plural	Its two meanings
Arm	Upper Limb (part of the body)	Arms	1. Weapons 2. Upper Limbs
Pain	Ache	Pains	1. Troubles 2. Care
Manner	Method	Manners	1. Methods 2. Behaviour
Custom	Habit	Customs	1. Habits 2. Duties on goods
Colour	Hue	Colours	1. Hues 2. Flags
Letter	Alphabet	Letters	1. Alphabets 2. Learning's
Minute	A unit of time	Minutes	1. Units of time 2. The proceedings of a meeting
Moral	Lesson	Morals	1. Moral lesson 2. Candict
Spectacle	Sight	Spectacles	1. Sights 2. Eye-glasses results
Effect	Result	Effects	Property
Ground	Earth	Grounds	1. Enclosed land attached to house 2. Reasons 2. Dress or sediments

Examples :

- (i) (a) The teacher ordered the students to stand up with their **arms** raised. (upper limbs)
 (b) Pakistan is buying **arms** from foreign. (weapons)
- (ii) (a) I am suffering from chest **pain**.
 (b) Parents took a lot of **pains** in looking after them.
- (iii) (a) Wait for a **minute**. I am just coming. (A unit of time)
 (b) The manager circulated **minutes** of last meeting (proceeding of a meeting)
- (iv) (a) Fill this form in capital **letters**. (Alphabets)
 (b) He is a man of **letters**. (learning)
- (v) (a) The **spectacle** of Diwali Mela was eye catching. (Sight)
 (b) I have lost my **spectacles**. (Eye-glasses)

- कुछ nouns का plural रूप दो तरह का होता है और दोनों का अर्थ भिन्न-भिन्न होता है।

Singular Noun	Plural Noun (1)	Meaning	Plural Noun (2)	Meaning
Brother	Brothers	Sons of same parents	Brethren	Members of a community or society
Cloth	Cloths	Kinds or pieces of cloth	Clothes	Garments
Die	Dies	Stamps for coining	Dice	Small cubes for playing
Genius	Geniuses	Talented persons	Genies	Spirits
Index	Indexes	Tables of contents	Indices	Signs in Algebra
Shot	Shots	Balls of iron throw stroke or hits in certain games	Shots (from shoot)	Firing from the gun
Fish	Fish	Considered Collectively	Fishes	Considered separately
Penny	Pennies	Separate coins	Pence	A collective noun
Formula	Formulae	Rules of Mathematics	Formulas	Methods of application

Examples :

- (i) (a) We are four **brothers**. (Sons of same parents)
 (b) Be helpful to your **brothers** at the time of this flood crisis. (members of the same society/nation)

- (ii) (a) He purchased **dies** for his factory. (stamps for coining)
 (b) He played a smart trick while throwing the **dice** on the board. (small cubes for playing)
- (iii) (a) It is very difficult for me to learn mathematics **formulae**. (the Rules of mathematics)
 (b) A number of **formulas** were offered. (modes of application)

6. Rules of Singular & Plural Noun

- कुछ Nouns के Plural तथा Singular एक से होते हैं। जैसे—Sheep, grouse, Trout, Pice, Spices, Cod, Deer, Swine, Corps, Apparatus, Series, Fish, Salmon.

Examples :

- A **series** of lecture was delivered.
- There are eighty **fish** in this pond.
- This **species** of sparrow is very rare.
- There are many **species** of birds in this zoo.

- कुछ Noun बहुवचन में ही प्रयोग होते हैं।

Examples : Animals, drawers, measles, premises, innings, amends, remains, spectacles, scissors, binoculars, thanks, trousers, pants, means, jeans, lodgings, savings, victuals, fetters, tongs, socks, tidings, nuptials, assets, etc.

- जब **Plural nouns** किसी निश्चित **quantity** और **amount, time** या **distance** को एक इकाई (**Unit**) मान कर सूचित करते हैं तो इनके साथ **Singular verb** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- Twenty thousand** rupees is a large sum.
- Six years** is a long time to live alone.
- Eleven miles** is a long distance to walk.

- यदि 'Noun + Preposition + same Noun' हो तो Preposition के दोनों तरफ Singular Nouns का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- days by days (×)
- day by day** (✓)
- day after days (×)
- day after day** (✓)
- rows upon rows (×)
- row upon row** (✓)

- सामान्यतया ten rupees, ten miles आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है, परन्तु इनके बाद यदि किसी Noun का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो ten rupees की जगह ten rupee, ten miles की जगह ten mile आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- I have a ten-rupee **note**. (✓)
- I have a ten rupees note. (×)
- He had a five-mile walk yesterday. (✓)
- He had a five miles walk yesterday. (×)

- यदि dozen, hundred, thousand, million आदि के पूर्व निश्चित संख्या सूचक शब्द (a, one, two, three, etc.) का प्रयोग हो तो इनका Singular form प्रयोग किया जाता है न कि Plural Form (dozens, hundreds, etc.) और न ही इनके बाद 'of' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- Five dozens eggs have been bought. (×)
- Five dozen eggs have been bought. (✓)

पुनः,

- Five dozen of eggs have been bought. (×)

परन्तु,

जब इनसे अनिश्चित संख्या (Indefinite Number) का बोध हो तो इनका Plural form प्रयोग किया जाता है।

देखिए—

- Dozen of eggs. (×)
- **Dozens (दर्जनों अंडे) of eggs.** (✓)
- Hundred of students. (×)

Hundreds of students. (सैकड़ों विद्यार्थी) (✓)

Similarly,

in hundreds, in thousands, in dozens. (✓)

- Advice machinery, soap, apparatus, furniture, bread, information, luggage, baggage, breakage, drapery, imagery, poetry, pottery, machinery, work, paper, dust, card board, bread, education, knowledge, equipment, food, scene, scenery आदि। uncountable nouns हैं, अतः इनका न तो plural होता है और न इनके पहले a/an का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है और इनके साथ हमेशा singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- He gave me lots of (many pieces of) **advice.** (✓)
- Rajesh sold some **furniture.** (✓)
- Rajesh sold some **furnitures.** (×)
- Rajesh's friend bought **some pieces of furniture.** (✓)
- Please give me **all information** about the accident. (✓)
- Please give me **all informations** about the accident. (×)
- He got two **loaves of bread.** (✓)
- He got two breads. (×)

- किसी compartment में या किसी Bench पर unoccupied seat (जगह) को दर्शाने के लिए भी room का प्रयोग होता है न कि place का।

Examples :

- There are **ten rooms** in the building. (✓)
- There is no room on the bench. (✓)

- The + adjective का प्रयोग plural noun के रूप में होता है और इनके साथ plural verb प्रयोग की जाती है।

- The rich means **rich people.** (धनी लोग)
- The poor means **poor people.** (निर्धन लोग)
- The blind means **blind people.** (अन्धे लोग)
- The sick means **sick people.** (बीमार लोग)

- Each के बाद आने वाला Noun सदैव Singular होता है। इसी प्रकार everything, every body तथा everyone सदा Singular होता है।

Examples :

- Each **house** is white.
- Each wanted a **novel** for himself.
- **Everything** is ready.
- **Everybody** was there.
- **Everyone** has a pen.

परन्तु, One, Each, Everyone, आदि के बाद यदि of का प्रयोग किया गया हो, तो of के बाद आने वाला Noun अथवा Pronoun हमेशा Plural होता है।

Examples :

- Each of the student has gone. (×)
- **Each of the students** has gone. (✓)
- Everyone of ten guest came. (×)
- **Everyone of ten** guests came. (✓)
- One of the most intelligent boy. (×)
- **One of the most intelligent boys.** (✓)

- **Pictures** का अर्थ जब cinema होता है, तब वह हमेशा Plural रहता है; **surroundings** भी सदा Plural रहता है। इसी प्रकार high/low/good + **spirits** हमेशा Plural रूप में रहता है। यहाँ spirits का अर्थ 'mood' होता है।

Examples :

- Payal and Shanky went to the **pictures** to see 'English Vinglish'. [not picture]
- Our **surroundings** were pleasant. [not surrounding]
- They are in high **spirits** today. [not high spirit]

- Two-thirds, thanks, orders (command given with authority), alms (भीख), glasses (चश्मा), assets (संपत्ति), scales (तराजू), vegetables (साग-पात), eatables (खाने की चीजें), bowels (आँत), fetters (हथकड़ी), credentials (परिचय-पत्र), pants, pyjamas, shirts, moveables, ashes (from the fire, cigarette ash) हमेशा Plural form में ही होते हैं।

Examples :

- Two-thirds of candidates fail at this first hurdle are packed off home. [not two-third]
- The company is assests have been frozen. [not assest]

- किन्तु उनका 's' या 'es' हटाकर singular में प्रयोग उसी अर्थ में नहीं करना चाहिए। जैसे—asset का अर्थ जब गुण होता है, तब इसका Singular में भी प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

- Good health is a great **asset**. [not assests]
- Beauty is Sita's only **asset**.

- **Collective nouns** जैसे—a group (of things), a crowd (of people), a herd (of cattle), a flock (of sheep), a regiment (of soldiers), a congregation (of worshippers) प्रायः singular होते हैं। अतः इनके बाद of + plural noun + singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- A group of **people** was in the meeting.
- A crowd of **girls** is in the playground.
- A herd of **cattle** was stolen yesterday.
- A flock of **sheep** is grazing in the field.
- A team of cricket **players** is there.

- कुछ ऐसे **Collective nouns** भी हैं, जो Form के अनुसार Singular, किन्तु अर्थ के अनुसार Plural होते हैं। अतः वैसे nouns के साथ उनके प्रयोग के अनुसार Singular/Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- The **Public/audience** was/ were enjoying the magic show.
- The **committee** has/ have considered your request.
- The vast **majority of students** need/ needs financial support at present.
- The **government** has/ have broken its/ their promises.

NOTE

- परन्तु, जब group को a single undivided body के रूप में समझा जाता है, तब उसके साथ Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। e.g.,
 - ❖ The **public** consists of you and me.
 - ❖ The **audience** was enormous.
 - ❖ My **company** is opening a new factory.
 - ❖ The **team** was strong.
- परन्तु, यदि इनसे इनके सदस्यों का बोध हो तो ये Noun of multitude माने जाते हैं अर्थात् Plural माने जाते हैं। e.g.,
 - ❖ The team was fighting among themselves. (×)
 - ❖ The **team were fighting** among themselves. (✓)

- Goods (सामान), premises (अहाता), people, police, riches, scissors, shears, trousers इत्यादि सदैव plural form में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं तथा इनके साथ plural verb का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- The **goods** were sent to your house. [not was]
- These **premises** look very big. [not looks]
- The **police** were sent to the hospital. [not was]

परन्तु, यदि इनके पहले pair of (A pair of shoes/shears/scissors/gloves/trousers), तो उनको Singular समझा जाता है। e.g.

- That **pair of shoes** is of Ram.
- This **pair of gloves** belongs to him.

जबकि,

- His **shoes** were clean.
- His **trousers** were torn.

- (A lot of / plenty of/ a great deal of/most of/ some of) के बाद Uncountable Noun का प्रयोग सदैव Singular Form में तथा Countable noun का प्रयोग Plural Form में किया जाता है।

Examples :

- He has **plenty of rice**.
- Rakesh has **plenty of opportunities**.
- **Most of the boys** are ill.
- **Most of the sugar** is sold.

- कुछ Nouns, जैसे—Cattle, People, Gentry, Public, Police, Sheep, Deer, Peasantry Poultry, Cavalry इत्यादि form में (देखने में) Singular के समान मालूम पड़ते हैं लेकिन इनका प्रयोग हमेशा Plural form में होता है। इसलिए इनके बाद Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है;

Examples :

- **The cattle are** grazing in the field (not is)
- **The police are** chasing the thieves. (not in)
- **The people of Uttar Pradesh are** hard working. (not is)
- **The gentry were** invited. (not was)
- **The poultry are** sold here. (poultry = पालतू, मुर्गियाँ/ बत्तख)

NOTE

- 'People' का प्रयोग जब राष्ट्र/जाति के अर्थ में होता है, तो इसे countable माना जाता है, तथा 's' जोड़कर plural भी बनाया जाता है; जैसे— Many different peoples live in Delhi.
- 'Poultry' का प्रयोग विशेष रूप से 'भोजन' के अर्थ में होता है। इसे Singular Uncountable Noun माना जाता है तथा इसके साथ Singular Verb का प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—Poultry is costly in Delhi.

- Some of, one third of, or any other fraction जब Quantity या amount को refer करते हैं, तब singular होते हैं, परन्तु जब numbers को refer करते हैं, तो वह Plural होते हैं।

Examples :

- **Half of** the land was fertile. [Quantity या Amount]
- **Two third of** questions are still unsolved. [Number]

- जब mathematics, politics, physics, economics, ethics, dynamics, classics, phonetics, linguistics इत्यादि का प्रयोग किसी विषय (Subject) के रूप में किया जाता है, तो इन्हें Singular माना जाता है। लेकिन, जब इनकी प्रयोग plural अर्थ में होता है, तो उससे इनकी qualities का बोध होता है और तब इनके पहले सामान्यतया his/the/such लगाते हैं।

- **Physics/Mathematics** is a difficult subject. (✓)
- **Politics** has no attraction for his family. (✓)
- **Politics** have no attraction for his family. (×)
- A persons' **ethics/politics** are his own affair. (✓)
- A person's **ethics/politics** is his own affair. (×)
- **The economics** of the country have yet to be improved. (✓)
- **The economics** of the country has yet to be improved. (×)
- **His mathematics** are weak. (✓)

- Abstract Noun का Plural नहीं होता। जब ऐसे शब्द plural में use दिखाई देते हैं तो वास्तव में वे common nouns की तरह use होते हैं। जैसे—Provocation's, instances or cases; Kindnesses—acts of kindness.
- कुछ Noun जिनके अन्त में 's' का 'es' होता है वे Singular Verb के साथ प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। *e.g.*,
 - ❖ **Games & Sports** : Billiards, Draughts, Gymnastics, Athletics, Darts etc.
 - ❖ **Titles of Books** : Arabian Nights, War and Peace, Three Musketeers, Gullivers's Travels, Tales From Shakespeare etc.
 - ❖ **Descriptive Names of Countries** : United States, United Arab Emirates, New South Wales, Persian Gulf State etc.
 - ❖ Mumps, measles, diabetes, rabies, rickets etc.
- इस group से सम्बन्धित कुछ nouns ये भी हैं— : News, Innings, Summons, Gallows.

NOTE

- 'Statistics' का प्रयोग जब Subject (विषय) के रूप में, तो Singular verb और यदि Collection of Data की बात हो तो Plural verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। *e.g.*,
 - ❖ **Statistics** is his favourite study.
 - but**
 - ❖ Official statistics **show** real wage declining by 25%.
- Wages का प्रयोग जब Punishment के Sense में किया जाता है, तब यह Singular होता है और इसके साथ Singular verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है—**The wages** of sin is death. लेकिन जब wages का प्रयोग Payment के रूप में हो तो यह Plural होता है और Plural Verb का प्रयोग किया जाता है। *e.g.*,
 - ❖ **Her wages are** 30000/- a month.
 - ❖ **The wages** paid to the employess are low.
- कुछ लोग news का प्रयोग दोनों वचनों (numbers) में करते हैं जो कि अशुद्ध है—
 - ❖ The **news** are bad. (×)
 - ❖ The **news** is bad. (✓)
- ❖ यदि किसी देश का नाम उसकी team के साथ use किया जाए तो उसे singular माना जाता है।

Example :

- Indian team has won the world cup this **time**.

Exercise 1.3

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 10)

Give the correct number, 'is' or 'are' in the following.

1. The news he has received good.
2. Where the money ?
3. His trousers worn out.
4. Mathematics my poorest subject.
5. Riches sought after by all.
6. Our furniture getting old.
7. This pair of scissors not sharp.
8. Fish not cheap today.
9. The number of newspapers increasing.
10. The sheep grazing in the field.

Answers

1. is 2. is 3. are 4. is 5. are
6. is 7. is 8. are 9. is 10. is/are

7. The Noun : Gender

- जिस शब्द से शब्दों की जाति का बोध होता है, उसे 'लिंग' (Gender) कहते हैं।
- **Kinds of Gender** : Gender निम्नलिखित चार प्रकार के होते हैं—
 - ❖ Masculine Gender
 - ❖ Feminine Gender
 - ❖ Common Gender
 - ❖ Neuter Gender
- **Masculine Gender** : Masculine Gender में किसी व्यक्ति/पशु के पुल्लिंग का बोध होता है।
Examples—Man, boy, dog, lion, horse etc.
- **Feminine Gender** : Feminine Gender से किसी व्यक्ति/पशु के स्त्रीलिंग का बोध होता है।
Examples—Woman, girl, bitch, lioness, mare etc.
- **Common Gender** : Common Gender से दोनों genders (पुल्लिंग एवं स्त्रीलिंग) का बोध होता है।
Examples—Doctor, parents, child, teacher, friend, servant etc.
- **Neuter Gender** : Neuter Gender से Non-living things का बोध होता है।
Examples—Tree, boat, pencil, mountain etc.
- **Formation of Genders**
 - ❖ By the use of a different word (दूसरा शब्द प्रयोग करके) :

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Brother	Sister	Boy	Girl
Czar	Czarina	Bachelor	Spinster
Boar	Sow	Lad	Lass
Bullock	Heifer	Bull	Cow
Colt	Filly	Cock	Hen
Drake	Duck	Dog	Bitch

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Earl	Countess	Drone	Bee
Father	Mother	Executor	Executrix
Gander	Goose	Fox	Vixen
Hart	Roe	Gentleman	Lady
Horse	Mare	He	She
King	Queen	Husband	Wife
Man	Woman	Lord	Lady
Monk	Nun	Marquis	Marchioness
Nephew	Niece	Male	Female
Ram	Ewe	Ox	Cow
Sir	Madam		
Stag	Hind	Son	Daughter
Uncle	Aunt	Tailor	Seamstress
Wizard	Witch	Widower	Widow

- ❖ By adding a syllable (-ess, -ine, -trix, -a etc).

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Actor	Actress	Ambassador	Ambassadress
Heir	Heiress	Duke	Duchess
God	Goddess	Master	Mistress
Negro	Negress	Emperor	Empress
Prince	Princess	Votary	Votaress
Waitor	Waitress	Lion	Lioness
Administrator	Administratrix	Hero	Heroine
Sultan	Sultana	Viceroy	Vicereine
Testator	Testatrix	Signor	Signora

- ❖ Gender (लिंग) दर्शाने वाले Noun/Pronoun जोड़कर—

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Cock-Sparrow	Hen-Sparrow
He-Goat	She-Goat	Pea-cock	Pea-hen
Grandfather	Grandmother	Landlord	Landlady

● Important Points About Genders

- ❖ प्रायः पुल्लिंग (masculine gender) का प्रयोग उन वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, जो शक्ति (Strength), और हिंसा (Violence) की द्योतक है।
- ❖ स्त्रीलिंग (feminine gender) का प्रयोग उन वस्तुओं के लिए होता है, जो 'सुन्दरता' (Beauty) भद्रता (Gentleness) और 'मनोहरता' (Gracefulness) की द्योतक हों।

Examples :

- (Masculine) Sun, Ocean, Death, War, Time. etc.
- (Feminine) Earth, Moon, Nature, Love, Hope, Peace. etc.

- ❖ कुछ Nouns ऐसे हैं जो Common gender में रहते हैं अर्थात् इनका प्रयोग Male और Female दोनों के लिए होता है। अतः इन्हें Dual या Common gender भी कहा जाता है।

Examples :

- Artist, dentist, animal, author, candidate, monarch, cyclist etc.

NOTE

- Distributive और Indefinite pronouns भी Common Gender में रहते हैं; e.g., Each, either, neither, everyone, no one, nobody somebody etc.
- Ship के लिए सदैव her का प्रयोग होता है, e.g., The ship lost all her boats in the storm.

- ❖ समस्त Abstract, Collective और Material Nouns, Neuter Gender (नपुंसक लिंग) के रूप में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

Examples :

- Honesty is a great virtue.
- The Indian army came forward to fight the battle.
- I have got a gold necklace.

- ❖ छोटे बच्चे तथा छोटे जानवर का gender नपुंसक लिंग Neuter Gender के अन्तर्गत आता है।

Examples :

- Baby, child, parrot, rat, crow etc.

- ❖ कुछ Nouns, केवल feminine में ही प्रयुक्त होते हैं, उनका पुल्लिंग (masculine) नहीं होता।

Examples :

- Amazon, nurse, virgin, maid, midwife, siren, couette, blonde etc.

8. The Noun : Case

- **Definition :** Case is that form of Noun which shows the relation to other words in the sentence.
- Case, Noun का वह प्रकार है जो किसी वाक्य में उसका दूसरे शब्दों से सम्बन्ध दर्शाता है।

Example—Rekha mended Sona's shirt.

यहाँ, **Rekha** कार्य कर रही है, **shirt** पर कार्य किया जाता है, **Sona's** इंगित करती है कि **shirt** उसकी है। अतः यह वाक्य Rekha, shirt और Sona का अन्तर्तम सम्बन्ध बताता है।

- **Kinds of Noun Case**

English में पाँच cases हैं—

- **The Nominative Case or Subjective Case :** यदि कोई Noun क्रिया का कर्ता है, तो उसे nominative या Subjective case का जाता है। e.g.

❖ **Deepak** is wise man.

❖ **The painter** paints the portraits.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में 'Deepak' (Proper noun) और 'painter' (Common noun) Nominative case में हैं।

- **The Objective Case or Accusative Case :** यदि कोई noun क्रिया का direct object या preposition का object है तो उसे objective या accusative case कहा जाता है, e.g.

- ❖ Neelam met **Sahitya Prakash** on the way to his office.
- ❖ The book is on **the table**.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में Sahitya Prakash, verb का direct object है और table, preposition का object है। अतः ये objective case में हैं।

- **The Dative case :** Dative case वह case होता है, जो क्रिया के indirect object को दर्शाता है। यह direct object का recipient होता है, e.g.

- ❖ The teacher gave **the students** few exercise.
- ❖ Give **her** a present.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में 'few exercise' और present, क्रिया के direct object हैं और 'students' और 'her' direct object के recipient हैं जोकि indirect object हैं। अतः ये dative case में हैं।

- **The Vocative Case :** जिस noun का प्रयोग किसी व्यक्ति को सीधे संबोधित करने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है, उसे Vocative Case कहते हैं; e.g.

- ❖ **Ram** are you coming to the concert ?
- ❖ Would you please hand me that flower vase, **my dear**?

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में 'Ram' और 'my dear' vocative case में हैं। Ram और 'my dear' शब्द vocative case में हैं।

यहाँ हम मुख्य रूप से Possessive Case की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि Noun के साथ Nominative या Objective Case में कोई Problem नहीं होती है कोई भी Noun Nominative या Objective Case में एक ही रूप में रहता है;

Examples :			
●	Ram	loves	Sita.
	↓		↓
	Nominative		Objective
●	Sita	loves	Ram.
	↓		↓
	Nominative		Objective

- हाँ Pronoun में Nominative और Objective के रूप में परिवर्तन होता है जिसकी विस्तार से चर्चा हम Pronouns के अन्तर्गत करेंगे।

- **Possessive Case :** Possessive Case से possession (अधिकार) या ownership (स्वामित्व) का बोध होता है। यह possession या ownership बताने का काम 's [Apostrophe 's'] या 'of' के सहारे किया जाता है; e.g.,

Shakespeare's plays या The plays of Shakespeare.

किन्तु, आप सभी जगहों पर 's का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते हैं और जहाँ इसका प्रयोग नहीं होना चाहिए वहाँ इसका प्रयोग कर परीक्षाओं में Problems दिए जाते हैं; जैसे—

A table's legs (A)/ were broken (B)/ by my (C)/ angry brother. (D)/ No error (E).

इस वाक्य में A table's legs का प्रयोग गलत है। हमें The legs of a table कहना पड़ेगा क्योंकि table/bench आदि **निर्जीव पदार्थ** हैं जिनके साथ 's का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Rules : Apostrophes ('s) के प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित नियम

- ❖ मुख्य रूप से प्राणिवाचक एकवचन nouns के अंत में Apostrophe ('s) का प्रयोग कर possessive case बनाया जाता है। इसे S-genetive कहा जाता है—

Examples :

- Ram's Pen, A dog's tail, A bird's eyes. etc

- ❖ यदि प्राणिवाचक बहुवचन nouns के अन्त में s का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो हम केवल Apostrophe चिह्न (') का प्रयोग कर उसका Possessive case बनाया जाता है।

Examples :

- Boys' hostel, Girls' hostel etc.

- ❖ यदि किसी प्राणीवाचक Plural noun के अन्त में s का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है, तब हम Apostrophes ('s) का प्रयोग करके उसका Possessive case बनाया जाता है।

Examples :

- women's college, men's hostel etc.

- ❖ यदि प्रकृति का प्रयोग सजीव (Personified objects) के रूप में किया गया है, तब भी Apostrophe s ('s) का प्रयोग कर उसका Possessive case बनाया जाता है।

Examples :

- Nature's beauty, Heaven's Mercy, Death's icy hand, fortune's favourite etc.

- ❖ अप्राणिवाचक (Non-living) nouns का Possessive 'of' के द्वारा बनाया जाता है, न कि 's' के द्वारा। अतः इसे 'of' - genetive कहते हैं।

Examples :

- The doors of this house.
- The water of this well.
- The leaves of this tree.

- ❖ समय, स्थान दूरी, वजन या मूल्य बताने वाली संज्ञाओं के साथ भी Apostrophe s ('s) का प्रयोग कर Possessive case बनाया जाता है।

Examples :

- One day's leave, A moment's day.
- Astone's throw, one kilogram's weight', Arazar's edge etc.

- ❖ Compound nouns के अन्त में Apostrophe s ('s) लगाकर उसका Possessive case बनाया जाता है।

Examples :

- Father-in-law's office.
- Commander-in-chief's order.
- Engineer-in-chief's house.
- Step-son's problem.

- ❖ संयुक्त अधिकार (Joint possession) का बोध कराने के लिए केवल अन्त में आने वाले nouns में Apostrophe s ('s) का प्रयोग कर Possessive case बनाया जाता है, किन्तु यदि इनके 'अलग-अलग अधिकार' (Separate possession) इनका

possessive case बनाया जाता है। इसे Group genitive कहा जाता है।

Examples :

- Ram and Shyam's house.
- Sohan and Mohan's shop.
- Keat's and Yeat's poems

❖ निम्नलिखित Idioms तथा Phrases में Apostrophe ('s) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- the boat's crew, the ship's passengers, a stone's throw, the train's arrival/departure, at one's wit's end, out of harm's way, the soul's delight, the ocean's roar, The sun's rays, Heart's content, The earth's creatures, Heaven's will etc.

❖ प्राणीवाचक Indefinite pronouns (Each other, One another, Everyone, Everybody, Anybody, Someone/ Nobody etc.) के साथ भी Apostrophe ('s) का प्रयोग कर possessive case बनाया जाता है।

Example :

- Sarika has found someone book. (×)
- Sarika has found someone's book. (√)

किन्तु अप्राणी वाचक Indefinite pronouns का Possessive case 'of' के द्वारा बनाया जाता है, e.g.,

- The life of everything is short. [not everything's life]

❖ All, both, many, each, either, neither का possessive case भी 'of' के द्वारा बनाया जाता है। e.g.,

The names of both are unknown. [not both's names]

❖ यदि किसी Noun के साथ Noun in Apposition का प्रयोग हो तो Noun in Apposition के साथ Apostrophe (s) का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Examples :

- He is Sanjeev, my friend's father.
Similarly,
- He is my friend Sanjeev's father.

❖ Gerund के पहले आने वाले Noun या Pronoun को Possessive Case में रखा जाता है।

Examples :

- He appreciated you singing. (×)
- He appreciated **your singing**. (√)
- Juhi stopped Monu behaving like this. (×)
- Juhi stopped **Monu's behaving** like this. (√)

❖ जब Singular nouns में दो hissing sounds हों, तो सिर्फ apostrophe का प्रयोग होता है, e.g., Mosses' laws, conscience, sake, righteousness sake etc.

❖ Proper noun, trade, profession या relationship वाले-nouns का possessive case में प्रयोग building या

place of business [स्कूल, कॉलेज, चर्च, दुकान-मकान, अस्पताल आदि] को बताने के लिए भी किया जाता है।

Examples :

- I went to **Blackwell's** (Shop).
- Can you tell me the way to **St. Francis's** (school).
- **Blackwell's** is prompt in service.

❖ कभी-कभी double genitive का भी प्रयोग होता है, अर्थात् of के बाद आने वाले Noun में s लगा रहता है या फिर 'of' के बाद कोई possessive pronoun (mine, ours, yours, theirs) आता है, e.g.,

(i) Singular noun + of + noun's

(ii) Singular noun + of + possessive pronoun.

Examples :

- Vijayshree is a friend of Manju's.
- She is a friend of mine.

❖ ऐसे वाक्यों से 's + noun' से एक निश्चित संज्ञा का बोध होता है लेकिन 'of' के पहले आने को दर्शाना हो तो उनमें से प्रत्येक noun में (') या (s) लगाकर वाली संज्ञा से one of the many (बहुतों में से एक) का बोध होता है। e.g.,

(i) a friend of Ram's/mine (बहुतों में से एक)

(ii) Ram's friend (एक निश्चित मित्र)

NOTE

जब सन्देह हो कि Noun का प्रयोग possessive case ('s) में हो या preposition 'of' के साथ हो तो याद रखें कि general rule के अनुसार possessive case का प्रयोग possession और ownership (अधिकार व स्वामित्व) प्रकट करने के लिए होता है। अतः **the enemy's defeat** के बजाय **'the defeat of enemy'** कहना अधिक उचित है।

कभी-कभी possessive case में प्रयुक्त noun का अर्थ of preposition के साथ प्रयुक्त noun के अर्थ से भिन्न हो जाता है, e.g.,

The chief minister's reception in Agra का अर्थ है—आगरा में मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा दिया गया स्वागत समारोह।

The reception of the chief minister in Agra का अर्थ है—आगरा में मुख्यमंत्री के आने पर जनता द्वारा किया गया स्वागत। किन्तु the love of mother का अर्थ है—माँ का अपने बालक के प्रति प्रेम या बालक का अपनी माँ से प्रेम; (दोनों में से कोई भी हो सकता है।)

CASE CHART

Subjective case or Nominative case	Objective case or Accusative case	Possessive case or Genitive case (Adjective)	Possessive case Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his

Subjective case or Nominative case	Objective case or Accusative case	Possessive case or Genitive case (Adjective)	Possessive case Pronoun
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	—
They	them	their	theirs
Ram	Ram	Ram's	Ram's

9. Confusion About the Use of Certain Nouns

कुछ Nouns ऐसे होते हैं जिनके प्रयोग में विद्यार्थीगण प्रायः गलती करते हैं। ऐसे Noun निम्नलिखित हैं—

- Lectureship का प्रयोग होता है न कि Lecturership का।

Examples :

- The **lectureship** is tenable for a period of two years. (✓)
- The **lecturership** is tenable for a period of two years. (✗)

- Free-studentship का प्रयोग होता है न कि Freeship का।

Examples :

- Krishna has applied for **free-studentship**. (✓)
- Krishna has applied for **freeship**. (✗)

- Boarding house का प्रयोग होता है न कि Boarding का।

Examples :

- She rooms in an old **boarding house**. (✓)
- She rooms in an old **boarding**. (✗)

- Cousin का प्रयोग होता है न कि Cousin-brother और sister का।

Examples :

- She is a distant **cousin**. (✓)
- She is a distant **cousin sister**. (✗)
- He feeds on his **cousin**. (✓)
- He feeds on his **cousin brother**. (✗)

- Consort का प्रयोग होता है न कि Consort husband या wife का।
consort = husband या wife especially a ruler.

Examples :

- The **consort** selects menu and elegant surrounding. (✓)
- The **consort wife** selects menu and elegant surrounding. (✗)
- Her former **consort** was a seafaring man. (✓)
- Her former **consort husband** was a seafaring man. (✗)

- Agreement का प्रयोग होता है न कि Mutual Agreement का।
चूँकि Agreement तभी होता है, जब दोनों पक्ष उसे Accept करते हैं।

Examples :

- We are in **agreement** with their decision. (✓)
- We are in **mutual agreement** with their decision. (✗)

- Members of the family का प्रयोग होता है न कि Family members का।

Examples :

- All **members of the family**, old and young, are very pleased. (✓)
- All **family members**, old and young are very pleased. (✗)

- The teacher of English का प्रयोग होता है न कि English teacher का।
English teacher = A teacher who is an English man किन्तु
A/the teacher of English = A teacher who teaches English.

Examples :

- My brother is an **English teacher**. (✗)
- My brother is a **teacher of English**. (✓)

- 'Habit' का प्रयोग व्यक्तियों (individual) के सन्दर्भ में होता है जबकि 'Custom' का 'समाज' या 'देश' (Society या Country) के सन्दर्भ में।

Examples :

- Every man has his own **habit**.
- Students often become a victim of bad **habits**.
- It is the **custom** in that country for women to marry young.

- Cause से result का बोध होता है किन्तु Reason, cause की व्याख्या (Explain) करता है।

Examples :

- Poverty is not a **sufficient cause** of disgrace.
- You have a good **reason** to be pleased with your students.

- 'Cost' से ऐसी धनराशि का बोध होता है जो किसी उत्पाद पर Shopkeeper अदा करता है और Price किसी Customer (ग्राहक) के द्वारा दी जाती है।

Examples :

- Please figure out the total **Cost**.
- The **Price** of wheat had reached on all-time low.

- 'House' से आशय है— A building to live in और Home से आशय है— one's native place.

Examples :

- He was left alone in the **house**.
- Quarters are **houses** allotted to us for a definite period.
- My **home** town in Agra.

- Customer से आशय है—A buyer of goods (माल का खरीदार) किन्तु Client से आशय है—One who avails of a service (ऐसा व्यक्ति जो वकील या अन्य परामर्शदाताओं की सेवा लेता है।)

Examples :

- The **Customer** cast his money on the counter and left.
- The Shopkeepers welcome **customers** with smiles.
- A lawyer acts for his **clients**.

Important Questions

Type A : Fill in the Blanks

Level 1

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 20)

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

- is the scientific study of material remains like relics and monuments of past human life.
(A) Geology (B) Theology
(C) Biology (D) Archaeology
- The local bank was roffed by a group of men, were armed.
(A) Four of these (B) Four of whom
(C) Four of those (D) Four whom
- The judge had to free the young man because there was no against him.
(A) Cause (B) Evidence
(C) Belief (D) Excuse
- For a member to borrow money from the association, three need to be met.
(A) accounts (B) conditions
(C) points (D) restrictions
- People of the same are not allowed to get married in her country.
(A) clum (B) clot
(C) clam (D) clan
- The of an atom of oxygen is different from that of an atom of hydrogen.
(A) value (B) procedure
(C) structure (D) position
- It is mildly repulsive in its crude _____, but strangely and inexplicably alluring.
(A) vulgarity (B) vexation
(C) veracity (D) zeal
- No worker has ever tried to live in a..... house.
(A) soldier's (B) soldier
(C) soldier' (D) soldiers'
- The girl or her friends.....daily in the evening.
(A) dances (B) dance
(C) danced (D) dancing
- He sought retreat in a feudal world of..... aristocracy and hierarchy.
(A) deference (B) adherence
(C) coherence (D) inherence

Level 2

Direction (Q. No. 21 to 40)

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

- Napping can do as much to improve someone's as a balanced diet and exercise can.
(A) knowledge (B) familiarity

(C) efficiency (D) deficiency

- In this engineering design project you will learn how to build an infinity mirror, with built-in lights that make the mirror look like a deep with no end.
(A) signal (B) lodge
(C) tunnel (D) funeral
- The Young Global Leaders Community is an for a dynamic community of exceptional people with the vision, courage and influence to drive positive change in the world.
(A) impediment (B) effort
(C) accelerator (D) input
- Delhi University's new institution called School of Public Health will offer a of programs.
(A) few (B) scale
(C) branch (D) plethora
- The government is making air bags for front seat passengers in all cars.
(A) registered (B) suggested
(C) temporary (D) compulsory
- Adolescence is the wherein a child enters adulthood.
(A) threshold (B) position
(C) condition (D) period
- Endangered species have a fifty per cent or greater probability of within five years or two generations whichever is longer.
(A) distinction (B) extinction
(C) complication (D) completion
- Man has won his dominant position on this planet by his of technology.
(A) command (B) emphasis
(C) belief (D) stress
- 'Please' and 'Thank you' are the little courtesies by which we keep the of life oiled and running smoothly.
(A) path (B) machine
(C) garden (D) river
- Many of the advances of civilization have been conceived by young people just on the of adulthood.
(A) boundary (B) threshold
(C) peak (D) horizon

Level 3

Direction (Q. No. 41 to 60)

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

- In general Earth's magnetic is getting weaker, leading scientists to say that it will eventually flip, like a bar

..... flipping over.

- (A) area; tender
(B) field; magnet
(C) ground; chocolate
(D) power; gymnast
- The committee's primary job was to act as between the management and the
(A) a broker; administration
(B) an intermediary; public sector
(C) a mediator; union workers
(D) a referee; private sector
- The invention of fertilisers and insecticides has increased agricultural which is required to feed the swelling population of the world.
(A) output (B) product
(C) cargo (D) goods
- The worst possible for human society is that we will destroy ourselves with nuclear weapons.
(A) perceptive (B) presentation
(C) prediction (D) privilege
- A colourful cyclathon was organised on the of World Sparrow Day to mark the progress of making Ganjam the first sparrow-friendly district of Odisha.
(A) occasion (B) festivity
(C) event (D) project
- Catholics and Protestants have a long history of in Northern Ireland but volunteers from both communities came together to build the monument of peace.
(A) conflict (B) truce
(C) agreement (D) contest
- An unwritten constitution develops and expands with the development of the nation and ultimately becomes the of the public opinion.
(A) symbol (B) motion
(C) role (D) badge
- Into the limited space given to him, a headline writer must compress the of the news and he must do it without
(A) synopsis, reservations
(B) gist, ambiguity
(C) magnitude, distortion
(D) totality, hedging
- In spite of all, in spite of penalties for examinees when cheaters were caught, there is evidence of the of the rigid rules of external help on civil service tests.
(A) threats, encompassment
(B) surveillance, vulnerability
(C) temptation, flouting
(D) precautions, circumvention
- Despite the Rajput Regiment's

efforts, the 25th Infantry Division still suffered a defeat in the Bomdila sector.

- (A) generous, serious
- (B) daring, valiant
- (C) heroic, devastating
- (D) serious, inglorious

56. A peace negotiation has been in for the last 25 years, and the hope is that this would culminate in a lasting settlement.

- (A) Progress (B) Congress
- (C) Distress (D) Regress
- (E) Suppress

57. The gloomy interior with from its long, rich past has its own

- (A) relics, charm
- (B) stories, influence
- (C) walls, story
- (D) customers, impact
- (E) borrowing, air

58. A major concern in Indian development is the widening socio-economic across groups and regions.

- (A) Decadence, Hesitance
- (B) Contemporary, Disparity
- (C) Willingness, Inclination
- (D) Convert, Reticence
- (E) Advocate, Patronize

59. While the debate on of the death penalty goes on, the delay in the execution

of death row convicts coupled with long years of confinement leads to psychological trauma for them.

- (A) Automation, Enervate
- (B) Wheedle, Apostate
- (C) Emolument, Ungainly
- (D) Abolition, Solitary
- (E) Impiety, Decadence

60. The yardsticks to look at for investing include the current valuations and future earnings of underlying companies.

- (A) Clarion, Acrimony
- (B) Turbid, Cupidity
- (C) Disaffected, Expatiating
- (D) Didactic, Sinuous
- (E) Relevant, Trajectory

Type B : Common Errors

Level 1

Direction (Q. No. 61 to 85)

The following sentences have been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

61. We bought / good quality / furnitures / for our new house.

- (A) for our new house
- (B) furnitures
- (C) good quality
- (D) We bought

62. Children are fond of eating food from Mala aunties small shop at the corner of the street.

- (A) food from
- (B) Mala aunties small shop
- (C) are fond of
- (D) at the corner

63. Please stay back for Sunnys first birthday celebration at Taj West End.

- (A) first birthday celebration
- (B) at Taj West End
- (C) Sunnys
- (D) stay back

64. Last month,/we purchased/electronic equipments from/a European country.

- (A) we purchased
- (B) a European country
- (C) electronic equipments from
- (D) Last month

65. Jyoti is one of/the best police officer/in this town.

- (A) the best police officer
- (B) Jyoti is one of
- (C) in this town
- (D) No error

66. The examinations/will be pushed back/ so that candidates get additional time/for prepare.

- (A) The examinations
- (B) will be pushed back

- (C) for prepare
- (D) so that candidates get additional time

67. Tjaswin, the Indian sportsman, is leading the anti-race cause in the US.

- (A) Tejaswin, the Indian sportsman
- (B) the anti-race cause
- (C) in the US
- (D) is leading

68. I have no inform about today's meeting with the Managing Director.

- (A) about today's meeting
- (B) I have
- (C) no inform
- (D) with the

69. How many does the cricket bat cost?

- (A) the cricket bat (B) does
- (C) how many (D) cost

70. This coffee is not available in any of the shop in the neighbourhood market.

- (A) not available in
- (B) in the neighbourhood market
- (C) any of the shop
- (D) This coffee is

71. We need to understand access control systems and (1)/methodology, telecommunication and network (2)/ security, and security managing practice. (3)/No Error (4).

- (A) 1 (B) 2
- (C) 3 (D) 4

72. Saleem has a tendency to switch/off his mobile when things/are not favourable for him.

- (A) off his mobile when things
- (B) are not favourable for him
- (C) No error
- (D) Saleem has a tendency to switch

73. The weather (A)/of the new place (B)/did not suit Ravi. (C)/ No error (D)

74. The stationary was evenly distributed among all the poor children.

- (A) The stationary was
- (B) Evenly distributed among
- (C) No error
- (D) All the poor children

75. Opening the door of the cage means free for the bird.

- (A) of the cage
- (B) Opening the door
- (C) for the bird
- (D) means free

Level 2

Direction (Q. No. 86 to 110)

The following sentences have been divided into parts and named as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Or (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of the part contains an error. Find the error and mark your answer.

86. It brings to you a basket of opportunities (A)/ that takes you to the positions of high (B)/ responsibilities at top corporates. (C)/ No Error (D)

87. For candidates with work-experience, interview (A)/ questions about their company test, depth of their knowledge (B)/ and understandings of immediate environment. (C)/ No Error (D)

88. The government (A)/must provide facilities for the (B)/upbringing of women. (C)/No error (D).

89. The Commonwealth Games had a grand opening ceremony with spectacular cultural performings.

- (A) with spectacular
- (B) a grand opening
- (C) cultural performings
- (D) The Commonwealth Games had

90. For peace and happiness in the world, (1)/ we need to remind ourselves (2) / of our philosophy and cultural. (3) / No error (4)

- (A) 1 (B) 2
- (C) 3 (D) 4

91. The British Council has brought Museum

of the Moon to India (1) / to mark the last phase of the UK-India Year of Culture (2) / and 70 year of the British Council in India (3) / No error (4).

- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

92. A five-men (A)/enquiry committee was appointed (B)/to look into the matter. (C)/ No error (D)
93. Three lakhs of people (A)/ attended the workshop (B)/ held in Ramleela ground. (C)/ No Error (D).
94. Three summonses have been (A)/ issued by the district court (B)/ but he has not turned up yet. (C)/ No Error (D).
95. The Principal requested / the teacher's/ to monitor / and take care of the small children.
(A) The Principal requested
(B) the teacher's
(C) to monitor
(D) and take care of the small children
96. Inspite of the doctor's stern warning (A) Latika continued taking (B)/ sugars in her milk.(C)/ No Error. (D)
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
97. The book, being written (A) / in simple language, is suitable for children (B) / as it contains many good advices. (C) / No Error (D)
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
98. Every conceivable race and nationality(A)/ had its shared of suffering(B) / in the world wars (C)/No Error (D).
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
99. In India (A)/working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities (B)/if they are married and have a family (C)/No error (D).
100. The process of removing (A)/wool from the body of (B)/an animal is called sharing. (C)/No error (D)

Level 3

Direction (Q. No. 114 to 128)

In the following questions, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

116. Our school's faculty and administration should not (A)/sacrifice high standards and regulations in order (B)/to make students temporarily happy. (C)/No error (D)
117. Stringent penalties have a lower chance (A) / of being imposed, as compared to fines that (B) / are proportionate to the offend. (C) / No error. (D)
118. The art of printing was introduced into England (A)/during the reign of Edward IV (B)/by William Caxton, a native of Kent. (C)/No error (D)
119. The differential attractions of the sun and the moon have a direct effect (A)/in the rising and falling (B)/of the tides (C)/No error (D).
120. The speaker stressed repeatedly on (A)/ the importance of improving (B)/ the condition of the slums (C)/ No Error. (D)
121. Credit cards have (A)/brought about a revolutions (B)/in people's spending habits. (C)/No error. (D)
122. It's stupid to go (A)/to the expense of taking(B)/music lessons if you never practice (C)/No error. (D)
123. The economic depression is looming large not only over the first-world countries but also over the third-world countries.
(A) the economic depression is
(B) looming large not only over
(C) but also over the third-world countries
(D) No Error
124. To begin with, only 5% of the respondents in the survey, which / was aided by the NGO Pratham, reported doing any / kind of vocational course, and even among this / small minority a third were enrolled for three month or less.
(A) To begin with, only 5% of the respondents in the survey, which
(B) was aided by the NGO Pratham, reported doing any
(C) kind of vocational course, and even among this
(D) small minority a third were enrolled for three month or less.
(E) No error
125. It is notable and welcome that the ministry of (A)/environmental and forests is to issue approvals online (B)/in a time bound manner, with clear timelines (C)/in place for the various sub-steps along the way. (D)/No error (E).
126. The blunder mistake (A)/was the apparent failure of detectives (B)/to inform the Parole Board that the murderer (C)/had threatened to return to kill her. (D)/No Error (E)
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
127. In the US, there are statues of Gandhi in New York, (A) / Washington DC, San Francisco and several (B) / other cities. Gandhi statues dot prominent locations in almost (C)/ all the major country of the world, an incredible honour (D).
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D

(E) No error

128. With a burning desire to (A)/ achieve the dream as a backing, so that (B)/ the desire to become enthusiastic, (C)/ let it become your brain in one of(D)/ the most important thing. (E)/.
(A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D
(E) E
129. In the following question, a sentence is given with a highlighted error. Select the option that has the same error as in the given sentence.
The company has ordered **some new equipments**.
a. My mother was advised to take (1)/ two spoonsful (2)/of medicine three times a day (3)/no error (4).
b. The police have received (1)/ important informations (2)/that can help them solve the murder case (3)/ no error (4).
(A) a-(2), b-(2) (B) a-(1), b-(1)
(C) a-(4), b-(4) (D) a-(3), b-(3)
(E) None of the above
130. In each of the question, there's error in any two parts of the sentences. You have to identify the same and if there's no error according to you, then mark option five as your answer.
The salient of space (A)/ in defence are evident from (B)/ the fact that all three countries—U.S., China and Russia (C)/ have set up 'Space Commands' (D).
(A) CD (B) AB
(C) BD (D) AC
(E) No error

Direction (Q. No. 131 to 135)

Read the sentences to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (E) (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any)

131. The beautician listed out/a few quick tips that/one needs to keep in mind/in order to get that perfect holiday radiant.
(A) The beautician listed out
(B) a few quick tips that
(C) one needs to keep in mind
(D) in order to get that perfect holiday radiant
(E) No error
132. The RBI has proposed to introduce (A)/ polymer notes after taking into considering (B)/the cost and longevity (C)/associated with their manufacturing (D) No error (E)
133. The youngster has proven his ability as

(A)/ an aggressive sportsperson and age being (B)/ on his sides, he has a huge (C)/ chance of succeeding in the near future. (D)/ No error (E)

134. The city's young women (A)/ are going out and buying (B)/ diamonds themselves,

as gifted (C)/ diamonds by men is such passed. (D)/ No error (E)

135. The two-part documentary / is a critique of the education system / and its impacting / on upliftment of women.

(A) The two-part documentary
(B) is a critique of the education system
(C) and its impacting
(D) on upliftment of women,
(E) No error

Type C : Sentence Improvement

Level 1

Direction (Q. No. 136 to 155)

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment / bracketed part in the given sentences to make it a meaningful sentence. If no substitution is required, select 'No substitution'.

142. Indian's secularism and frequency serve as a role model to other developing countries.
(A) constantly
(B) illiteracy
(C) supremacy
(D) democracy
143. No other informations was conveyed to him.
(A) None another information
(B) No other information
(C) No other's information
(D) No improvement required
144. These days I like to eat nuts and seeds along with fruits as I'm conscious of my healthfulness.
(A) healthful
(B) health
(C) healthy
(D) No substitution required
145. Srilekha is Mr. Singhs daughter.
(A) Mr. Singh (B) Mr. Singhs'
(C) Mr. Singh's (D) Mr. Singhs's
146. You can find several kind of birds in the Mysore Zoo, pelicans, flamingos, hornbills and egrets.
(A) several kinds of birds
(B) several kind of bird
(C) kind of several birds
(D) No substitution required
147. For her, money is only the means to an end.
(A) the means for an end
(B) means to end
(C) No Improvement
(D) a means to the end
148. The increasing sale of luxuries is an index of the country's prosperity.
(A) appendix
(B) pointer
(C) mark
(D) No improvement
149. The major reason for his fiscal success is that his parents are influential people.
(A) The major reason for his capitalistic

success

- (B) The major reason for his financial success
(C) The major reason for his fiscal successes
(D) The major reasons for his budgetary success
150. In the jungle, they encountered a school of lions.
(A) pride of lions
(B) No substitution
(C) pack of lions
(D) sloth of lions
151. The Philippines is the second largest archipelago with over 7,000 islands.
(A) Secondly largest archipelago
(B) Second largely archipelago
(C) No substitution
(D) second large archipelago

Level 2

Direction (Q. No. 156 to 174)

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part/underlined segment or bold word of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "No improvement".

163. The businessman also insisted (that the police had issued him several summons)
(A) No improvement
(B) that the police had issued him several summonses
(C) that the police issued him with several summonses
(D) that the police issued him several summons
164. Reema and Aasha were frolicking in the park.
(A) were performing in the garden
(B) were participating in the garden
(C) were enjoying in the garden
(D) were playing in the garden
165. REGARD OF WHETHER the students were ready or not the teacher announced the dates of the test.
(A) Regarding whether
(B) Regardless of whether
(C) No substitution required
(D) Regardless of whatsoever
166. Tons of sheep was grazing in the field.
(A) A flock of sheep

(B) Many sheeps
(C) Numerous sheeps
(D) No improvement

167. The base of the cooking vessels would have a thick coating of carbon deposit and (**clean**) it was a pain.
(A) cleaned
(B) cleans
(C) cleaning
(D) No improvement
168. About 2.17 million people were displaced in the first six months of the year – again, due to extreme weather events.
(A) first six months
(B) the six first months
(C) the first six month
(D) No substitution required
169. We should not underestimate the signification of female education.
(A) underestimate signification
(B) underestimate on signification
(C) underestimate at signification
(D) underestimate the signification
170. There is fragrance in the room, please open all the windows.
(A) Aroma
(B) No improvement
(C) Odoin
(D) Scent
171. She filed a divorce case on the basis of home violence.
(A) No improvement
(B) private
(C) domestic
(D) cruel
172. (A power failure) are common nowadays.
(A) No Improvement
(B) Power failures
(C) The power failure
(D) Power failure

Level 3

Direction (Q. No. 175 to 195)

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which will improve the bracketed part/underlined segment or bold word of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select "No improvement".

181. In the park I happened to meet two of my father's friend who had known him for several years.
(A) two friends of my fathers

- (B) No improvement
(C) two of my fathers friend
(D) two of my father's friends
182. Tomatoes sown around July in the southern states are harvested in October.
(A) Tomatoes sown under July
(B) Tomatoes sowing around July
(C) No substitution required
(D) Tomatoes sow around July
183. Shrey has got many friends because he has got (**much money**).
(A) a lot of money
(B) bags of money
(C) enough money
(D) No improvement
184. A pair of slippers is cheap now a days.
(A) slipper is
(B) slippers are
(C) No improvement
(D) are cheap
185. My shoes were worn out so I had to buy a new one.
(A) the new one's
(B) new ones
(C) No improvement
(D) a new ones
186. Our new office will become operational from a weeks time.
(A) No improvement
(B) for a weeks time
(C) by the week's time
(D) in a week's time
187. All the family members of his are in Ernakulam.
(A) All the members of his family
(B) All his family members
(C) All of his family members
(D) No Improvement
188. A well-known animal living in the polar regions are a penguins.
(A) are penguin
(B) No improvement
(C) is the penguin
(D) penguin
189. (Individual summon must be sent to the prelates and greater barons,) while the lesser barons will be called together through the sheriffs and bailiffs.
(A) Individual summonses must be sent to the prelates and greater barons
(B) Individually summon must be sent to the prelates and greater barons
(C) No correction required
(D) Individual summons must be sent to the prelates and greater barons.
190. In the coming **decade, company which** adopt remote working will win the war for talent over rivals who don't.
(A) decades, company that
(B) decade, companies which
(C) decade, the company which
(D) decades, companies that
(E) No correction required
191. The social media major had removed approximately 130 account originating in Iran based on **informations provided** to the company by the FBI.
(A) Information so provided
(B) Information provided
(C) Information has provided
(D) Information so provided
(E) No correction required
192. The white man had to swallow his bombast and have completed the Journex in mortified.
(A) Completes the Journey mortifying
(B) Completing the mortifying Journey
(C) Complete the Journey in mortification
(D) No substitution required
193. Though he had never won any awards or even been published, he was **conservative** with his life as a poet.
(A) Complacency (B) Concede
(C) Deject (D) Complacemat
(E) Articulate
194. The child's parents or guardians must give their **appraisal** before she has the operation.
(A) Epitome (B) Hurdle
(C) Honor (D) Virtue
(E) Consent
195. The government refused to declare an

amnesty for people who had not paid the disputed tax.

- (A) Pardon (B) Enormity
(C) Affluence (D) Unabashed
(E) Cede

Answer Key

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

