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ENGLISH GRAMMAR NOTES

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Nouns

Types:

- **Proper Noun** : Name of specific person, place or thing.
- **Common Noun** : Name of common things like boys, chair, girls etc.
- **Collective Noun**: Collection of some persons or things and represented as a singular noun. Ex: class , army , herd , flight etc.
- **Abstract Noun** :Whom we cannot touch like happiness, sadness etc.
- **Materialistic Noun**: From whom something is comprised of known as materialistic Noun.

Further classifications are:

Rule No: 1.

Uncountable Nouns

There are some rules which are uncountable nouns.

- We cannot measure uncountable nouns. like ' Informations' wrong phrase.
- We always use singular verb with uncountable nouns.
- Plural of these words does not exist.

Some examples of uncountable nouns are:

Hair	Scenery	Information	Mischief	Stuff
Advice	Poetry	Evidence	Luggage	Jewellery
Furniture	Bread	Wood	Wages	Money
Machinery	Crockery	Cash	Help	Clothing

Examples:

- Children are prone to making ~~mischiefs~~ if they have nothing to do.[Correct: mischief]
- I saw beautiful ~~sceneries~~ in painting exhibition.[Correct: scenery]
- I ate three ~~bread~~s today.[Correct: bread or three slices of bread]
- .She gave ~~two jeweleries~~.[Correct: jewellery or a piece of jewellery]

Rule No: 2

There are some nouns which seem to be plural but are singular.

Mathematics	Statistics	Some Diseases:	Mesals	Mums
Physics	Physics		Shingles	Rickets
Robotics	Civics		Diabetes	
Mechanics	Billiards			
Gymnastics				

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News
 Summons***
 Innings
 Series

Examples:

- News is coming on tv.
- The morale of the army was high the news coming from the front were very encouraging.
- 1st innings is going on.[Correct: Inning]
- A 5 match series is being played between India and Australia in Melbourne.

Rule No: 3

There are some nouns which to be singular but exists in plural so use plural verb with it.

Children	Infantry
Polity	Police
Gentry	Cattle
Brethren	People

Examples:

- There ~~was~~ no Gentry in function.[Correct: were]
- Police ~~has~~ been deployed all over the route.[Correct: have]

Gentry : Group of Gentlemen
 Infantry(Troop):Collection of soldiers

Rule No: 4

There are some nouns which exists both in singular and plural form. Nature of verb depends upon sense of sentence and noun.

Words:

- Team

- Committee
- Audience
- Jury
- House

Examples:

- Our team is the best team.
- Our team are trying their new dresses today.
- A committee is formed for the welfare of society.
- A committee were appointed for the welfare of society.

Rule No: 5

There are some nouns which is to be plural , they also exist in form but cannot be converted into singular form.

Note: Always use singular verb with them untill they specified numeral.

scissors	trousers	jeans	pants,	shorts
spectacles	socks	remains	scales	pliers
binoculars	pincers	pajamas	tights	tweezers
thanks	congratulations	earnings	wages	savings
contents				

Examples:

- A pair of spectacles ~~have~~ be bought by me.[Correct: has]
- He read the letter and made aware of its ~~contents~~. [Correct: content]
- All the ~~evidences~~ were against and he was held guilty.[Correct: evidence, was]

Numerical Adjective Noun Case

When in a sentence there is a numerical adjective with a noun, we cannot use the plural of that noun if after there is another noun.

Examples:

Incorrect : He is a twenty years old boy. [In this sentence we cannot use 's' with 'year' because after years there is a another noun 'boy']

Correct: He is a twenty year old boy.

- The boy is twenty years old.
- Twenty kms ~~are~~ a long distance.[Correct: is]

- He walked twenty kms.
- Twenty ~~kms~~ walk is a long distance.[Correct; km]
- The five members deligation will call on the president.

Noun - Preposition - Noun Case

Preposition: in, on, at, of, for, after, before, into, with, by, between, among,....etc

Examples:

Town after town has been devastated


- ~~Rows~~ upon ~~Rows~~ of pink marbles ~~are~~ to the eyes.[Correct: Row upon Row, is]

Use of Apostrophe 's' : ('s)

The Ram House of ram = Ram's house

Rule 1

1 Never use apostrophe with non-living like wood, table, chair etc.

2. We can use (" 's ") with nouns which not come in the category of living and non-living.

Ex:

- America's Problems
- Nature's law
- A meter's length
- A Kg's sugar

Examples:

- Ram and sham's house

- I visited ~~John's~~ and Mary's house twice but found the couple absent.
[Correct: John and Mary's]
- His wife's secretary's mother has died.

In this sentence the structure of sentence is not correct.

Correct: Mother of his wife's secretary has died.

Rule:2

Two apostrophe cannot come together in a single sentence.

Rule: 3

We can use ";" only with the words which are ended with 's'.

Ex: 'Kalidas' work

- He was late and entered the ~~female~~ compartment in hurry. [Correct: Women's or ladies']
- We reached the fare and found that there was no ~~place~~ to stand.[Correct: room]

Pronoun

He is playing football.
Pronoun

- Used in place of 'Noun'.

Pronoun

Examples He, she, his ,they ,we , us , me , my , mine , I , you , it , ours , your , your , hers , her , its , their , theirs

Types

1. **Nominative** : Used as a subject in the sentence.

Examples I , We , You etc.

2. **Objective** : Used as an object in the sentence on which work is going on.

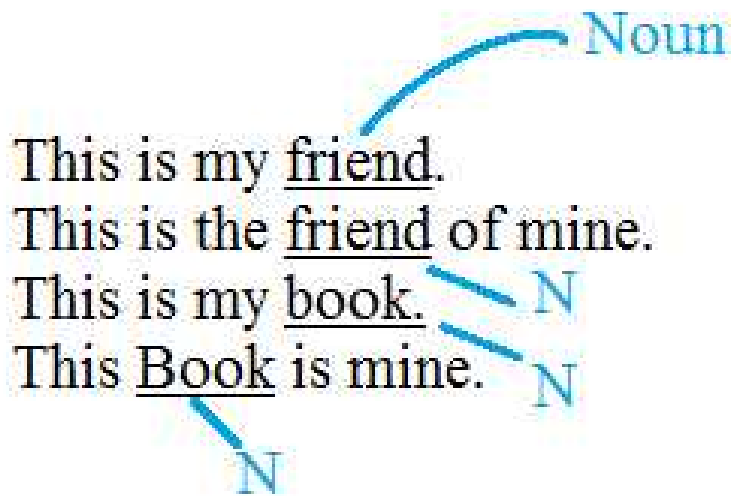
Examples me , him , her , it etc.

3. **Possessive** : Pronouns which show possessiveness.

Difference Between ' my ' & ' mine '

' my ' is used before the noun.

' mine ' is used after the noun.



Difference Between ' your ' and ' yours '

' Your ' used before the ' noun '.

' Yours ' used after the ' noun '.

Example -
 I saw one of your friends last night.

noun

I saw a friend of yours last night.

noun

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Table of Pronoun

	Nominative	Objective	Possessive
1st Person	I We	me us	my , mine our , ours
2nd Person	You	you	your yours
3rd Person	He She It They	him her it them	his her , hers its their theirs

OBJECTIVE PRONOUN

Rule 1: After Preposition we have to use objective pronoun.

Example :

He depends **on** **they** .
preposition ↗ them

[This is nominative pronoun so 'they' is replaced by 'them'.

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Preposition : in , form , upon , under
on , by , into , below
at , with , between, beneath
of , after , among , over
for , before , amongst

Example :

He plays with **I** .
↗ me

Difference between ' I ' and ' me '

' I ' is used as a subject , which is do some work.

' me ' is worked as object on which work is going on , so it always used as a object , is a **objective noun and used after preposition.**

Rule 2: After ' Let '

Objective pronoun is used after 'Let'

Examples:

1. Let we go there. ^{us}
2. Let they play cricket. _{them}

NOMINATIVE PRONOUN

Rule 3: After 'Than'

When there is any comparison between two, then nominative pronoun is used.

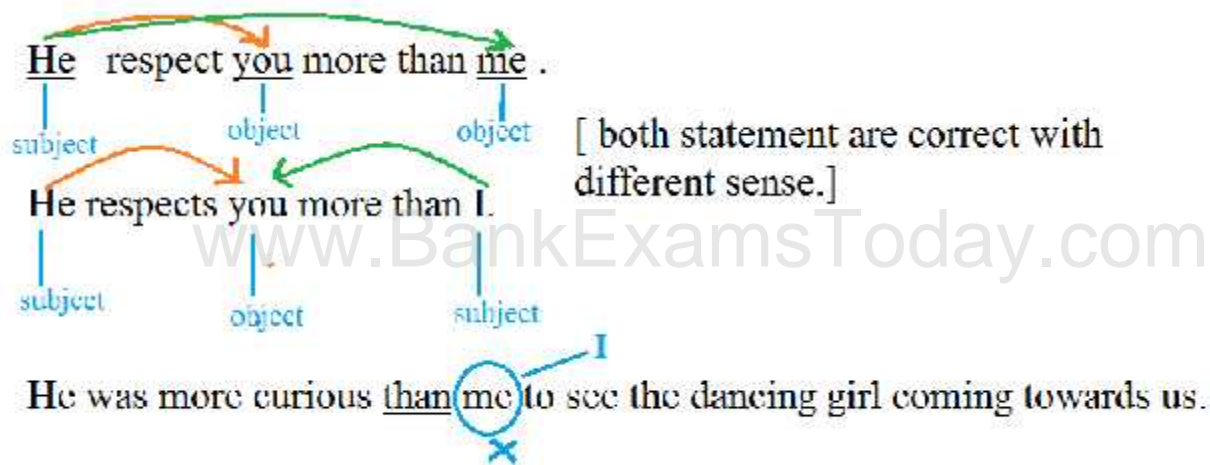
Examples:

He is better than you.

He is better than me. ^{'you' of nominative case}

He runs as fast as them. ^{they}

['fast is a positive degree of adjective proceed and followed by 'as' so this phrase work as comparison so, nominative case applied.



- His efforts will bring him more success than yours.
- You should be true to your word. or One should be true to his word.
- The dog I have bought looks more ferocious(wild) , than the one you have.
- The hotel of Patna are more luxurious than those of Muzafferpur.
- Yours are the same problems as mine.

Reflexive Pronoun

Transitive verbs :

Verbs which requires object after them, those are known as transitive verb.

Example:

Children fly kites.

[here fly acts as transitive verb because children fly doesn't make any sense, So noun is used to complete the sentence Those verbs which always comes along with Pronoun or noun is known as transitive verb]

Birds fly.

[Here fly is not a transitive verb]

Some verb which act as transitive verbs

- cut
- kill
- introduce
- hurt
- eat
- absent
- hit
- watch
- avail
- cheat
- prostrate
- enjoy

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Example :

He introduced _____ to the director.

We use a reflexive pronoun as object or complement when it refers to the same thing as the subject. The pronouns which are used with transitive verb as a object are known as reflexive pronoun.

Reflexive Pronoun are :

- he himself
- her herself
- it itself
- they themselves
- I myself
- you yourself
- we ourselves
- one oneself

Examples:

He absented _____ from the class. **transitive verb**



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He remained absent from the class. **In-transitive verb**



[here , absent is not work as transitive verb , it is used as adjective so reflexive pronoun is not used here]

He prostrated himself before his master , who had come from London after a year.

The officer as well as the assistants absented ~~themselves~~ from the office.[Correct ; himself]

[In the sentence there is ' as well as ' used with which verb is changed to 1st noun or pronoun and here officer , so 'themselves' is changed himself.

*** Exception**

Transitive verb does not use reflexive pronoun.

- keep
- stop
- bathe
- turn
- rest
- qualify
- hide

Examples:

You should keep yourself away from the bad boys.

He hid himself behind the curtain.

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In-Transitive Verb

Verb which does not require object.

Birds fly.

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that describes or modify another person or thing in the sentence.

Ram is a good boy.

Adjective

Many students are sitting in the class.

Adjective Noun

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Degree of adjective

1. **Positive:** It is used to describe the quality of noun.

He is a good boy.

2. **Comparative Degree :** It is used when there is a comparison between two nouns or pronouns.

He is better than you.

3 **Superlative Degree :** When noun is shown as a superior out of a club or group, class etc.

Superlative degree is used. Superlative degree is followed by ' the '.

He is the best student of class.

Comparative Degree

Positive Degree

Comaparative Degree

Superlative Degree

good

better

best

intelligent

more intelligent

most intelligent

beautiful

more beautiful

most beautiful

Rule 1

1. There are some adjective which denotes absolute positions and of which comparative and superlative degrees remains the same.

complete
perfect
excellent
chief
ulterior

idyl
major
minor
superior
senior

inferior
interior
exterior
posterior
junior

Happiness is the chiefest ^x chief aim of mankind.

I have never seen a more ^x complete book on GS.

Rule 2

There are some adjective which uses 'to' rather than 'than' when used to compare.

These adjective has suffix - 'ior'

These adjective are:

senior	exterior	posterior
junior	superior	ulterior
interior	inferior	

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Example:

He is more senior than you.

He is very senior to you.
much

Rule 3

If two adjective are separated by ' and ' , then they must be in some degree.

[superlative]

[superlative]

She is the most active and the most energetic lady of our club.

She is both clever and more intelligent than her younger sister.

Use of ' very , ' more ' , ' much '

Very : It is used with positive degree of adjective .

More: Used with comparative degree of two.

Much : It is used with comparative degree.



Example:

1. He is good.
2. He is very good.
3. He is better than you.
4. He is much better than you.
5. He is comparatively ~~smarter~~ than you. [Correct : Smart]

Conversion of Superlative degree to Comparative degree

There are two methods to change superlative degree to comparative degree

Methods

1. All + Other + Plural Noun
2. Any + Other + Singular Noun

Gold is more precious than any other metal.

Examples:

1. He is better than all other ~~boy~~ of the class. [Correct : boys] [**Method 1**]
2. He is better than any other boy of the class. [**Method 2**]
3. She was curious to know what it was that made him stronger and braver than any other man of his village. [**Method 2**]
4. The Ganga is the holiest of all ~~other~~ rivers of India.

[' other ' is never used with superlative degree]

Synthesis

Synthesis is done between two special type of sentences which have

as + positive degree + as
or not so } in negative sentence

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— comparative degree
as + positive degree + as

Example : 1st- He is as good as you.
2nd- He is not better than you.
comparative degree

Synthesis He is as good as if not better than you.
conjunction

[It is done by using conjunction ' If / but]

Example : She is more beautiful but not so altered as her younger sister.

Ordering of Adjectives

Size shape age color nationality noun

Example Black American 20 year old Nigro is his best friend.

Correct 20 year Black American Negro is his best friend.

Examples:

1. he wanted certain boy to make entry into the principal's chamber.[Correct : boys]
certain a) with ' certain ' noun used in plural form
b) ' a ' is used with certain

2. These sort of men attain worldly success by hook or by crook. [Correct : sorts]

Examples:

' These ' and ' Those '

The noun following ' these ' and ' those ' should be in plural form.



1. There were only two soldiers but each ~~and every~~ soldier was equal to 5 policemen.
[Correct : soldier , 'and each' never be used] here each is used as adjective.
2. In spite of facing ~~much~~ problems he did not desert the path of honesty. [Correct : Many]

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' much ' and ' many '

much is used with uncountable nouns. many is used with countable nouns.

1. Can you tell me how many eggs and how much milk he has brought home.
2. whole the chapter of the book is full of printing mistake.

'All , Whole & Both '

' All ' and ' both ' are followed by definite article ' the '. ' whole ' is preceded by the definite article ' the ' .

1. Her long black hair adds glamour to her looks. [size color (Order of Adjectives)]
2. I saw an anxious pale girl . [emotion color (Order of Adjective)]
3. I saw a pale anxious girl.
4. It is a fact that mahatma Gandhi was the ~~1st~~ politician of his time. [Correct : famous]
5. Delhi is farther from Patna than it is from kolkata.
6. You can trust this agency for the ~~last~~ news of this week. [Correct : latest]
7. He doesn't have ~~some~~ money to buy a new car. [Correct : any]

' Some ' & ' Any '

' any ' is used with negative sentence and question

1. He felt ~~happily~~ to know that, his younger brother had got a prestigious job in the bank.

[Correct: happy]

Prepositions with examples

A preposition is a word which shows the relationship between two objects indicating their position.

Such as:

The book is on the table. (On shows the relationship between the book and the table)

We all ready know that for error correction, cloze test etc., prepositions knowledge is very important. Here given tips and tricks to know prepositions use better. Let's have a look please. Some of the important prepositions are listed below

PREPOSITIONS SHOWING TIME

1. At, in

At is used with a definite point of time in mind.

I go to my Department **at** 7:30 a.m. everyday.

He will come **at** Holi.

In is generally used to denote a specific time, period month, year.

I play chess **in** the evening.

Exception: **At** is used with noon.

He comes **at** noon for lunch.

2. On, by

On is used with days and dates.

He was born **on** the 9th of July.

I teach Wordsworth **on** every Monday.

By refers to the latest time by which an action will be over.

The meeting will break **by** 4 p.m.

3. For, Since

For denotes a period of time and is used with the perfect continuous tense.

I have been working in KR Mangalam University **for** the last 10 years.

Since shows the point of time. It also indicates continuity.

India has been independent since 1947.

4. From

From refers to the starting point of an action.

He is joining the new firm from the 1st of May.

PREPOSITIONS SHOWING POSITION

1. At, in

At refers to an exact point.

He lives **at** Nehru Place.

In refers to a big area.

He lives **in** Punjab.

2. Between, Among

Between is used to distinguish two persons and things.

The property was divided **between** Ram and Shyam.

Among is used for more than two persons or things.

The food was distributed **among** the ten boys in the family.

3. Amongst

Amongst is also used with more than two persons or things but is always used before a vowel.

Divide the oranges **amongst** us.

4. Above, under

Above is used for higher than.

The aeroplane was flying high in the sky, in fact, **above** the clouds.

Below is used for lower than.

His output is **below** ours.

5. Under, over

Under is used for vertically below.

We sit **under** the tree when we have no class.

Over indicates something vertically above.

There is a separate room **over** the garage.

6. Beneath

Beneath shows a lower position.

The ground was soiled **beneath** her.

PREPOSITIONS SHOWING DIRECTION

1. **To** is used to indicate movement from one place to another.

The children go **to** the school every morning.

2. **Towards** points out a particular direction.

The lion ran **towards** the hunter.

3. **Into** indicates a movement inside something.

The thief entered **into** the room.

4. **At** indicates aim.

The hunter aimed **at** the bird.

5. **For** denotes direction.

I shall start **for** Patna today.

6. **Off** refers to separation.

He was thrown **off** from the car during the accident.

7. **From** refers to a point of departure.

We feel unhappy when we depart **from** our parents

8. **Against** shows pressure.

I rested my arms **against** the wall.

9. **Along** shows the same line.

I walked **along** the road.

10. **Across** means from one side.

I ran **across** the road

11. **Before** denotes face-to-face.

I was standing **before** my wife.

12. **Behind** means at the back of someone or something.

My daughter stood **behind** me.

13. **Beside** means by the side of.

The security guard sits **beside** the officer.

14. **After** refers to a sequence.

The child came running **after** the mother.

WORDS TAKING MORE THAN ONE PREPOSITION

A large number of words are always followed by a fixed preposition.

Example: Insist on; prevent from; fond of. But certain words take several prepositions according to the changing meanings of the word. Here is a select list of such words.

1. **Accompany**

A. *By*(for living being)

The Prime Minister was accompanied **by** the members of his cabinet.

B. *With*(Subtle things)

His lecture was accompanied **with** subtle analysis of concepts.

2. **Accountable**

A. *To*(an authority or a person)

All of us are accountable **to** God.

B. *For*(action)

We are accountable to God **for** our deeds and misdeeds.

3. **Angry**

A. *At*(a thing). Ram is angry **at** Sham's bad conduct.

B. *With* (a person).Ram is angry **with** Sham.

4. **Annoyed**

A. *With*(a person). He is annoyed **with** his younger brother.

B. *At*(something). He is annoyed with his friend **at** his laziness.

5. **Answerable**

A. *To*(a person). The servant is answerable **to** the master.

B. *For*(something). We are answerable to our parents **for** our conduct.

6. **Appeal**

A. *To*(person). He appealed to the judge for his release from jail.

B. *For* (thing). He appealed for his release from the prison.

7. **Arrive**

A. *At*(small place). He arrived **at** the railway colony.

B. *In*(big place). He arrived **in** India.

8. **Attend**

A. *To*(duties, lessons, work). I attend **to** my duties sincerely.

B. *On*(service). Children attend **on** parents.

9. **Authority**

A. *On*(subject). Mr. Suresh is an authority **on** Modern physics.

B. *Over*(rights). The District Magistrate has authority **over** the Committee.

10. **Blind**

- A. *Of*(Physical). He is blind **of** one eye.
- B. *To*(mental). Many parents are blind **to** the faults of their children.

11. **Communicate**

- A. *With*(to make correspondence). He communicated **with** us on that matter.
- B. *To*(to convey). He communicated his opinion **to** me.

12. **Compare**

- A. *With*(Similar things). Shakespeare is compared **with** Kalidasa.
- B. *To*(dissimilar things). Life is compared **to** a battle.

13. **Compete**

- A. *With*(Person). I cannot compete **with** the young man.
- B. *For*(a thing). They compete **for** a prize.

14. **Complain**

- A. *To*(person). He complained **to** the Magistrate against Sham.
- B. *Against*(a person). He complained to the Magistrate **against** Sham.
- C. *About*(a thing). He complained to the Magistrate against Sham **about** his misconduct.

15. **Confer**

- A. *On*(to give). The president conferred the title of Bharat Ratna **on** him.
- B. *With*(a person). I shall confer **with** him about important topics.

16. **Die**

- A. *Of*(a disease). He died **of** cholera.
- B. *From*(a cause). He died **from** overwork.

17. **Differ**

- A. *With*(person). I differ **with** you.
- B. *From*(things). India differs **from** Japan.

18. **Disqualified**

- A. *From*(action). He was disqualified **from** running the race.
B. *For*(post or thing). He was disqualified **for** the post of Police Inspector.

19. **Entrust**

- A. *With*(in case of a person). I cannot entrust him **with** my money.
B. *To*(in case of thing). I cannot entrust my money **to** him.

20. **Familiar**

- A. *With*(person). I am familiar **with** the Chief Minister.
B. *To*(subject). I am familiar **to** French Language.

21. **Fight**

- A. *With*(person). We fought **with** the English.
B. *For*(thing). We fought with the English **for** freedom.

22. **Grateful**

- A. *To*(person). I am grateful **to** Ram.
B. *For*(thing). I am grateful to Ram **for** his help.

23. **Heir**

- A. *Of*(descendant). A son is usually the heir **of** the father.
B. *For*(thing). He was a heir **for** a big fortune.

24. **Indebted**

- A. *To*(a person). I am indebted **to** my friend.
B. *For*(thing). I am indebted to my friend **for** his help.

25. **Indignant**

- A. *With*(person). He was indignant **with** his friends.
B. *At*(thing). The teacher was indignant **at** his carelessness.

26. **Live**

- A. *On*(to exist). A man lives **on** food.
B. *By*(to depend on, to believe in). A terrorist lives **by** the gun.

27. **Part**

- A. *From*(persons). He parted **from** his friends.
- B. *With*(things). He cannot part **with** his money.

28. **Responsible**

- A. *To*(person). He was responsible **to** the boss.
- B. *For*(thing). We are responsible to God **for** our actions.

29. **Taste**

- A. *Of*(experience). Now you will have a taste **of** New York.
- B. *For*(interest). I have no taste **for** painting.

30. **Tired**

- A. *Of*(mental). I am tired **of** poverty.
- B. *With*(physical). I am tired **with** working for five hours continuously.

Conjunction Rules

Conjunction is a word or a group of words which connects two or more than two words, phrases, clauses, sentences etc.

Types of Conjunctions

Coordinating Conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction joins together clauses of the same parts of the speech i.e. adverb-adverb, noun-noun, adjective-adjective. **E.g.** He came to meet me, **but** I was not at home.

Subordinating Conjunctions

A Subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another on which it depends for its full meaning. **E.g.** Since I was busy, I could not call you up.

Conjunction Rules:

Rule 1

The conjunction **both** is followed by **and**

E.g. He is **both** intelligent **and** hard working.

Rule 2

The conjunction **so....as** / **as....as** is used to make comparison between two persons and things. so as is used in negative sentences.

E.g. He is not **so** good **as** you.

But **as....as** is used in both affirmative and negative sentences

E.g. He is **as** good **as** you.

He is not **as** good **as** you.

Rule 3

Although/ Though is followed by **yet** or a **comma(,)**

E.g. **Though** he worked hard, he failed.

Although these books are costly **yet** the students buy them because these are useful.

Rule 4

Always use the correct pair

No sooner.....than

Hardly.... when or before

Scarcely.... when or before

Barely.... when or before

E.g. **No sooner** had he solved the riddle than he was applauded.

Hardly had I come out of the room

before I saw him dying.

Scarcely had he asked the question

when Agnes slapped him.

Barely had he bought the car **before** it was stolen.

Hardly, scarcely, and barely are negative words. Do not use not, no, never with the clause containing these words. If a sentence starts with a negative word, use inversion form i.e. helping verb before the subject.

Rule 5

Lest is followed by **should** or first form of verb. **Lest** is a negative word. Do not use not, never, no with **lest**.

E.g. Walk carefully **lest** he **should** fall.

Walk carefully **lest** he fall.

Rule 6

Until is time oriented and **unless** is action oriented. Until and unless are negative words.

Do not use not, never, no, with the clause containing these words.

E.g. Wait here **until** I return.

Unless you work hard, you will not pass.

Rule 7

In affirmative sentences **doubt** and **doubtful** are followed by **if/ whether**. In negative or interrogative sentences **doubt** and **doubtful** are followed by **that**.

E.g. I doubt **if** he will come.

I do not doubt **that** he will come.

Rule 8

Always use the correct pair **not only....but also**.

E.g. He cheated **not only** his friends **but also** his parents.

Rule 9

Between is followed by **and from** is followed by **to**.

E.g. You will have to choose **between** good **and** bad.

She keeps singing **from** morning **to** evening.

Rule 10

Neither of means **none of the two**. when more than two person or things are present **none of** is used.

Either of means **one of the two**. when more than two person or things are present **one of** is used.

E.g. **None of** his friends helped him.

One of the students of your class is responsible for this loss.

Rule 11

Do not use seldom or ever in place of **seldom or never**.

E.g. The national network **seldom or never** telecasts good programmes.

Rule 12

After **rather /other**, the subordinating conjunction **than** should be used.

E.g. He has no **other** object **than** to get a handsome job.

I would **rather** buy a scooter **than** a cycle.

English Grammar Series - Articles

- A, An, The, are called articles.
- Articles are demonstrative adjectives.
- Articles are of two type, definite and indefinite articles.
- “a” and “an” are indefinite articles.
- “The” is definite article.

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Use of “A”

1. Every singular noun which starts with consonants , starts with “a”

E.g. a cat, a dog, a pen, a house, a college etc.

2. Every singular noun which starts with “E” or “U” starts with “a”.

E.g. a university, a European, a uniform, a utensil

3. Every singular noun which starts with “O” but sounds like “v”

E.g. a one rupee note, a one eyed man, a one way ticket.

Use of “An”

1. Every singular noun that starts with a vowel and sounds like (a, e, i, o, u)

E.g. an apple, an egg, an eye, an ear, an inkpot, an orange, an elephant, an army, and idiot, an American.

2. That singular noun that starts with a consonant but sounds like “a”, ”o”, ”e”.

E.g. an MP, an MLA, an S.H.O(s sound like a in starting), an M.A , an hour, an honest man, an heir, an hotel (Because they all sounds like “o” in starting)

Note: only countable singular noun take “a” or “an” with them.

Uses of “The”

1. With the name of celestial bodies.

E.g. the sun, the moon, the earth, the stars etc.

2. Before the name of the directions if it is preceded by a preposition.

E.g. the sun rises in the east and sets in the west

3. Before the name of ships, trains, seas, oceans, canals, lakes, mountains,

islands, dams, deserts.

E.g. The frontier mail, the Arabian sea, the Indian ocean, the panama canal, the dal lake, the Himalayas, the Andaman, the bhakra dam, the sahara desert.

4. Before the name of some countries and provinces.

E.g. the USA, the Punjab, the Deccan

5. Before the name of religious books, magazines, newspapers

E.g. the Gita, the Indian express, the Hindustan times, the Mahabharata

6. Before the name of communities.

E.g. the English, the French, the Hindus.

7. Before the proper noun which is used as common nouns.

E.g. Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India, Kashmir is the Switzerland of Asia.

8. Before the name of political parties,

E.g. the congress, the Janata dal.

9. Before the name of historic and public places.

E.g. the Taj Mahal, the golden temple, the zoo, the library

10. Before the adjectives which have used as noun.

E.g. the rich, the poor, the brave

11. Before(adjective+ proper noun)

E.g. the little bunny is a shy girl

12. Before the adjectives if it is used before noun.

E.g. Ashoka the great, Akbar the great

13. To make plural of proper nouns.

E.g. the Guptas, the mauryas, the browns

14. Before the big ranks

E.g. the prime minister of India, the president of India, the principle of school

15. Before the historical events.

E.g. the battle of Plassey, the battle of Panipat, the mutiny of 1857

16. Before cardinal number

E.g. the second girl in the third row is my friend.

17. Before superlative degrees.

E.g. the wisest boy, the most intelligent person

18. Before comparative degree

E.g. She is the wiser of two

19. After” all “or “both” , but before” whole” or” same”

E.g. All the boys are making noise, both the girls are pretty, the whole class is absent, their ages are the same.

20. Before the common noun which have been described in the paragraph before.

E.g. There was a fox. The fox was hungry


I know the man who came yesterday

Participles

Types

1. Present Participle
2. Past Participle

Present Participle


Present participle
 The running boy is my brother.

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- Here running is come alone without any helping verb, so from this we got to know that 'running ' is not a part of tense.
- If we use only ' run ' instead of ' running ' it doesn't make any sense
- So when v₁ + ing comes alone, without them sentence doesn't make any sense is known as participle.
- If it in the present tense (is, are is used) , then the participle is known as Present Participle.
- Here participle is act as an adjective.

Past Participle

- Used for all perfect tense forms of a verb and in the passive voice.

Example: He hid the money in his recently gotten shirt.

Here gotten is past participle because :

- It acts as adjective because it adds the quality or describes about noun. (Here noun is shirt)
- No helping verb is used with ' gotten ' so it cannot be a part of tense.
- It is third form of verb.

Example : He took the gun. He shot the tiger.

Having taken the gun, he shot the tiger. [Active Voice]

Here past participle is used with having

So in the active voice past participle can come as having + v₃

Having been taken the gun, he shot the tiger. [Passive Voice]

[He : Subject of Reference]

Idioms and Phrases

Phrases with Meaning

- 1) **A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush**- Having something that is certain is much better than taking a risk for more, because chances are you might losing everything.
- 2) **A blessing in disguise**- Something good that isn't recognized by first
- 3) **Bull in china shop**- One who causes damage
- 4) **A chip on your shoulder**- Being upset for something that happened in the past
- 5) **A damp squib**- Complete failure
- 6) **A dime A dozen**- Anything that is common and easy to get
- 7) **A doubting Thomas**- A skeptic who needs physical or personal evidence in order to believe something
- 8) **A drop in the bucket**- A very small part of something big or whole
- 9) **A fool and his money are easily parted**- It's easy for a foolish person to lose his/ her money
- 10) **A gentleman at large**- An unreliable person
- 11) **A green horn**- Inexperienced
- 12) **A house divided against itself cannot stand**- Everyone involved must unify and function together or it will not work out.
- 13) **A leopard can't change his spots**- You cannot change who you are
- 14) **A lost cause**- A hopeless case, a person or situation having no hope of positive change.
- 15) **A man of straw**- A weak person
- 16) **A mare's nest**- A false invention
- 17) **A penny saved is a penny earned**- By not spending money, you are saving money (little by little)
- 18) **A picture paints a thousand words**- A visual presentation is far more descriptive than words
- 19) **A piece of cake**- A task that can be accomplished very easily
- 20) **A slap on the wrist**- A very mild punishment
- 21) **A stalking horse**- Pretence
- 22) **A steal**- Very inexpensive, a bargain
- 23) **A taste of your own medicine**- When you are mistreated the same way you mistreat others
- 24) **A toss-up**- A result hat is still unclear and can go either way
- 25) **A wolf in sheep's clothing**- A dangerous person pretending harmless
- 26) **ABC: Very common knowledge about to**- Ready to, just going to
- 27) **Above all**- Mainly, especially
- 28) **Above board**- Fair and honest

- 29) **According to**- In the order of; on the authority of
- 30) **Actions speak louder than words**- It's better to actually do something than just talk about it
- 31) **Add fuel to the fire**- Whenever something is done to make a bad situation even worse than it is
- 32) **Against the clock**- Rushed and short on time
- 33) **All (day, week, month, year) long**- The entire day, week, month, year
- 34) **All along**- All the time, from the beginning (without change)
- 35) **All and Sundry**- Without making any distinction
- 36) **All bark and no bite**- When someone is threatening and/ or aggressive but not willing to engage in a fight
- 37) **All Greek to me**- Meaningless and incomprehensible like someone who cannot read, speak, or
- 38) **All in all**- Considering everything
- 39) **All in the same boat**- When everyone is facing the same challenges
- 40) **All of a sudden**- Suddenly, without warning (All at once)
- 41) **All right**- Acceptable, fine; yes, okay
- 42) **Alpha and omega**- First and last letter of Greek alphabet, means beginning and end
- 43) **An arm and a leg**- Very expensive, A large amount of money
- 44) **An axe to grind**- To have a dispute with someone
- 45) **An eye wash**- A pretence
- 46) **An iron hand**- By force
- 47) **Apple to my eye**- Someone who is cherished above all others
- 48) **As a matter of fact**- Really, actually (also: as to)
- 49) **As for**- Regarding, concerning (also: as to)
- 50) **As high as a kite**- Anything that is high up in the sky
- 51) **As soon as**- Just after, when
- 52) **As usual**- as is the general case, as is typical
- 53) **At all**- To any degree (also: in the least)
- 54) **At heart**- Basically, fundamentally
- 55) **At last**- Finally, after a long time
- 56) **At least**- A minimum of, no fewer (or less) than
- 57) **At odds**- In dispute
- 58) **At sixes and sevens**- Persons who are having different opinions
- 59) **At the drop of a hat**- Willing to do something immediately
- 60) **Back and call**- At the service
- 61) **Back and forth**- In a backward and forward motion

- 62) **Back seat driver**- People who criticize from the sidelines, much like someone giving unwanted advice
- 63) **Back to square one**- Having to start all over again
- 64) **Back to the drawing board**- When an attempt fails and it's time to start all over
- 65) **Bag and baggage**- with all goods
- 66) **Baker's dozen**- Thirteen
- 67) **Bank on**- Depend on, count on
- 68) **Barking up the wrong tree**- A mistake made in something you are trying to achieve
- 69) **Bated breath**- In anxiety, expectancy
- 70) **Beat a dead horse**- To force an issue that has already ended
- 71) **Beating around the bush**- Avoiding the main topic, not speaking directly about the issue
- 72) **Bend over backwards**- Do whatever it takes to help. Willing to do anything
- 73) **Between a Rock and a Hard place**- Stuck between two very bad options
- 74) **Between Scylla and Charybdis**- Choice between two unpleasant alternatives
- 75) **Between the cup and the lips**- On the point of achievement
- 76) **Bite off more than you can chew**- To take on a task that is a way to big
- 77) **Bite your tongue**- To avoid talking
- 78) **Black and white**- In writing
- 79) **Blood is thicker than water**- The family bond is closer than anything else
- 80) **Blow hot and cold**- Having no stand, shows favor at one time and unfavor at another
- 81) **Blue moon**- A rare event or occurrence
- 82) **Body and soul**- Entirely
- 83) **Break a leg**- A superstitious way to say 'Good Luck' without saying 'Good Luck',
- 84) **Buy a lemon**- To purchase a vehicle that constantly gives problems or stops running after you drive it
- 85) **By & by**- Gradually
- 86) **By all means**- Certainly, definitely, naturally (also: of course); using any possible way or method
- 87) **By far**- By a great margin, clearly
- 88) **By fits and starts**- Irregularly
- 89) **By heart**- By memorizing
- 90) **By hook or by crook**- By any means
- 91) **By leaps and bound**- speedily
- 92) **By oneself**- Alone, without assistance
- 93) **By the way**- Incidentally
- 94) **Call a spade a spade**- Straight talks
- 95) **Can't cut the mustard**- Someone who isn't adequate enough to compete or participate

- 96) **Cast iron stomach**- Someone who has no problems, complications or ill effects with eating anything
- 97) **Cats and bull story**- Untrue story
- 98) **Cats and dogs**- Heavy rain
- 99) **Charley horse**- stiffness in the leg/ A leg cramp
- 100) **Chew someone out**- Verbally scold someone
- 101) **Chip on his shoulder**- Angry today about something that occurred in the past
- 102) **Chow down**- To eat
- 103) **Clear- cut**- Clearly stated, definite, apparent
- 104) **Close but no cigar**- To be near and almost accomplish a goal, but fall short
- 105) **Close call**- A situation involving a narrow escape from danger
- 106) **Cock and bull story**- An unbelievable tale, untrue story
- 107) **Come hell or high water**- Any difficult situation or obstacle
- 108) **Crack someone up**- To make someone laugh
- 109) **Cross your fingers**- To hope that something happens the way you want it to
- 110) **Cry wolf**- Intentionally raise a false alarm
- 111) **Cup of joe**- A cup of coffee
- 112) **Curtain lecture**- A reproof by wife to her husband
- 113) **Cut and dried**- Ready made form
- 114) **Cut to the chase**- Leave out all the unnecessary details and just get to the point
- 115) **Dark horse**- One who was previously unknown and is now prominent
- 116) **Day in and day out**- Continuously, constantly
- 117) **Dead Ringer**- 100 % identical, a duplicate
- 118) **Devil's advocate**- Someone who takes a position for the sake of argument without believing in that
- 119) **Dog days of summer**- The hottest day of the summer season
- 120) **Don't count your chickens before they hatch**- Don't rely on it until you sure of it
- 121) **Don't look a gift horse in the month**- When someone gives you a gift, don't be ungrateful
- 122) **Don't pull all your eggs in one basket**- Do not pull all your resources in one possibility
- 123) **Doozy**- Something outstanding
- 124) **Down to the wire**- Something that ends at the last minute or last few seconds
- 125) **Drastic times call for drastic measures**- When you are extremely desperate you need to take extremely desperate actions
- 126) **Drink like a fish**- To drink very heavily, drinking anything
- 127) **Dry run**- Rehearsal
- 128) **Egg on**- To urge somebody

- 129) **Eighty six**- A certain item is no longer available. Or this idiom can also mean, to throw away
- 130) **Elvis has left the building**- The show has come to an end. It's all over
- 131) **Ethnic cleansing**- Killing of a certain ethnic or religious group on a massive scale
- 132) **Ever and anon**- Now and then
- 133) **Every cloud has a silver lining**- Be optimistic, even difficult times will lead to better days
- 134) **Every other (one)**- Every second (one), alternate (ones)
- 135) **Everything but the kitchen sink**- Almost everything and anything has been included
- 136) **Excuse my French**- Please forgive me for cussing
- 137) **Fabian policy**- Policy of delaying decisions
- 138) **Face-to-face**- Direct, personal; directly, personally (written without hyphens)
- 139) **Fair and wide**- Equal opportunity to all
- 140) **Far and wide**- Every where
- 141) **Few and far between**- Not frequent, unusual, rare
- 142) **Field day**- An enjoyable day or circumstance
- 143) **Fifty- fifty**- Divided into two equal parts
- 144) **Finding your feet**- To become more comfortable in whatever you are doing
- 145) **Finger licking good**- To become more comfortable in whatever you are doing
- 146) **Fire and brimstone**- A very tasty food or meal
- 147) **Fire and fury**- Fearful penalties
- 148) **First and foremost**- Extreme enthusiasm
- 149) **Fishy: doubtful**- Highest priority
- 150) **Fixed in your ways**- Not willing or wanting to change from your normal way of doing something
- 151) **Flash in the pan**- Something that shows potential or looks promising in the beginning but fails to deliver
- 152) **Flea market**- A swap meet. A place where people gather to buy and sell inexpensive goods
- 153) **Flesh and blood**- This idiom can mean living material of which people are made of, or it can refer to human nature
- 154) **Flip the bird**- To raise your middle finger at someone
- 155) **Foam at the mouth**- To be enraged and show it
- 156) **Fools' Gold**- Iron pyrites, a worthless rock that resembles real gold
- 157) **Foot the bill**- Bear expenses
- 158) **For good**- Permanently, forever
- 159) **For once**- This one time, for only one time
- 160) **For sure**- Without doubt (also: for certain)
- 161) **For the time being**- Temporarily (also: for now)

- 162) **Free and easy**- Natural and simple
- 163) **French kiss**- An open mouth kiss where tongues touch
- 164) **From now on**- From this time into the future
- 165) **From rags to riches**- To go from very poor to being very wealthy
- 166) **Fuddy- duddy**- An old-fashioned and foolish type of person
- 167) **Full monthly**- This idiom can mean either, "The whole thing" or "Completely nude"
- 168) **Funny farm**- A mental institutional facility
- 169) **Gall and wormwood**- Source of irritation
- 170) **Get down to brass tacks**- To become serious about something
- 171) **Get over it**- To move beyond something that is bothering you
- 172) **Get up on the wrong side of the bed**- Someone who is having a horrible day
- 173) **Get your walking papers**- Get fired from the job
- 174) **Gird up the loin**- To be ready
- 175) **Give and take**- Compromise, cooperation between people
- 176) **Give him the slip**- To get away from, to escape
- 177) **Give in**- Surrender
- 178) **Go down like a lead balloon**- To be received badly by an audience
- 179) **Go for broke**- To gamble everything you have
- 180) **Go out on a limb**- Put yourself in a tough position in order to support someone/ something
- 181) **Go the extra mile**- Going above and beyond whatever is required for the task at hand
- 182) **Good Samaritan**- Someone who helps others when they are in need, with no discussion for
- 183) **Graveyard shift**- Working hours from about 12:00 am to 8.00
- 184) **Great minds think alike**- Intelligent people think like each other
- 185) **Green room**- The waiting room, especially for those who are about to go on a TV or radio show
- 186) **Gut feeling**- A personal intuition you get, especially when feel something may not be right
- 187) **Had better**- Should, ought to, be advisable to
- 188) **Hand a gloves**- Very intimate friends
- 189) **Hard and fast**- Certain
- 190) **Hard of hearing**- Partially deaf, not able to hear well
- 191) **Haste makes waste**- Quickly doing things results in a poor ending
- 192) **Hat Trick**- When one player scores three goals in the same hockey game.
- 193) **Haughty and naughty**- Arrogant and naughty
- 194) **Have an axe to grind**- To have a dispute with someone
- 195) **Have got**- To have, to possess
- 196) **Have got to**- Must (also: have to)

- 197) **He lost his head**- Angry and overcome by emotions
- 198) **Head and shoulder**- Superior
- 199) **Head over heels**- Very excited and/ or joyful, especially when in love
- 200) **Heart and soul**- With full devotion
- 201) **Hell in a hand basket**- Deteriorating and headed for complete disaster
- 202) **Helter Shelter**-Here and there
- 203) **Herculean task**- A tedious job
- 204) **High five**- Slapping palms above each others heads as celebration gesture
- 205) **High on the Hog**- Living in luxury
- 206) **Hit below the belt**- Contrary the principles of fairness
- 207) **Hit the books**- To study, especially for a test or exam
- 208) **Hit the hay**- Go to bed or go to sleep
- 209) **Hit the nail on the head**- Do something exactly right or say something exactly right
- 210) **Hit the sack**- Go to bed or go to sleep
- 211) **Hither and thither**- Here and there
- 212) **Hocus Pocus**- In general, a term used in magic or trickery
- 213) **Hold your horses**- Be patient
- 214) **Hole and corner policy**- A secret policy for an evil purpose
- 215) **Hornet's nest**- Raise controversy
- 216) **Hue and cry**- Great noise
- 217) **Hush money**- A bribe
- 218) **Icing on the cake**- When you already have it good and get something on top of what you already have
- 219) **Idle hands are the devil's tools**- You are more likely to get in trouble if you have nothing to do
- 220) **If it's not one thing, it's another**- When one thing goes wrong, then another, and another...
- 221) **Ill at ease**- Uncomfortable or worried in a situation
- 222) **In a hurry**- Hurried, rushed (also: in a rush)
- 223) **In case**- In order to be prepared if the meaning is in order to be prepared if something happens
- 224) **In hand**- Under firm control, well managed
- 225) **In like Flynn**- To be easily successful, especially when sexual or romantic
- 226) **In no time**- Very quickly, rapidly
- 227) **In the bag**- To have something secured
- 228) **In the buff**- Nude
- 229) **In the heat of the moment**- Overwhelmed by what is happening in the moment

- 230) **In the long run**- Eventually, after a long period of time
- 231) **In the worst way**- Very much, greatly
- 232) **In time to**- Before the time necessary to do something
- 233) **In touch**- Having contact
- 234) **In vain**- Useless, without the desired result
- 235) **In your face**- An aggressive and bold confrontation
- 236) **Ins and outs**- Full detail
- 237) **Inside out**- With the inside facing the outside
- 238) **Intents and purposes**- Practically
- 239) **It figures**- It seems likely, reasonable, or typical
- 240) **It takes two to tango**- A two person conflict where both people are at fault
- 241) **It's a small world**- You frequently see the same people in different places
- 242) **It anyone's call**- A competition where the outcome is difficult to judge or predict
- 243) **Ivory tower**- Imaginary world
- 244) **Ivy league**- Since 1954 the Ivy league has been the following universities: Columbia, Brown, Cornell
- 245) **Jaywalk**- Crossing the street (from the middle) without using the crosswalk
- 246) **Joshing me**- Tricking me
- 247) **Keep an eye on him**- You should carefully watch him. Keep an eye on
- 248) **Keep body and soul together**- To earn a sufficient amount of money in order to keep yourself alive
- 249) **Keep your chin up**- To remain joyful in a tough situation
- 250) **Kick the bucket**- Die
- 251) **Kith and kin**- Blood relatives
- 252) **Kitty-corner**- Diagonally across. Sometimes called Catty- Corner as well
- 253) **Knock on Wood**- Knuckle tapping on wood in order to avoid some bad luck
- 254) **Know the ropes**- To understand the details
- 255) **Last but not least**- An introduction phrase to let the audience know that the last person mentioned is also very important
- 256) **Last straw**- The final event in a series of unacceptable actions
- 257) **Latin and Greek**- Unable to understand
- 258) **Leave no stone unturned**- Make all possible efforts
- 259) **Lend me your ear**- To politely ask for someone's full attention
- 260) **Length and breadth**- All over
- 261) **Let along**- and certainly not (also: not to mention, to say nothing of)
- 262) **Let the cat out of the bag**- To share a secret that wasn't suppose to be shared
- 263) **Level playing field**- A fair competition where no side has an advantage

- 264) **Life and soul**- Main support
- 265) **Like a chicken and its head cut off**- To act in a frenzied manner
- 266) **Liquor someone up**- To get someone drunk
- 267) **Little by little**- Gradually, slowly (also: step by step)
- 268) **Live-wire**- Energetic
- 269) **Loaves and fish**- Material interests
- 270) **Lock and key**- In safe place
- 271) **Long in the tooth**- Old people (or horses)
- 272) **Loose cannon**- Someone who is unpredictable and can cause damage if not kept in check
- 273) **Make no bones about**- To state a fact so there are no doubts or objections
- 274) **Method to my madness**- Strange or crazy actions that appear meaningless but in the end are done for a good reason
- 275) **Might and main**- With all enthusiasm
- 276) **Milk and water**- Weak
- 277) **More or less**- Approximately, almost, somewhat, to a certain degree
- 278) **Mumbo Jumbo**- Nonsense or meaningless speech
- 280) **Mum's the word**- To keep quiet, To say nothing
- 280) **Narrow-minded**- Not willing to accept the ideas of others

Subject Verb Agreement Rules

In any sentence the use of verb according to subject's number and person is called verb agreement.

1. He comes (If Subject 'Singular' then Verb 'Singular')
2. They come (If Subject 'Plural' then Verb 'Plural')

It is important to understand singular and plural for use of right form of verb.

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.)

The difference between Verb and noun.

Noun + s/es -> Plural noun (With s/es noun becomes plural)

Verb + s/es -> Singular Verb (With s/es verb becomes singular)

Rule 1

If two **Subjects** use with '**and**' then **Plural Verb** will use.

E.g.

Ram and Sham are coming.

Rule 2

If two or more than two **Nouns** or adjectives use with and but they use only for one person, then Singular Verb will use.

My friend, philosopher and guide have come. (change 'have' to '**has**')
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Slow and steady win the race. (change 'win' to '**wins**')
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Fish and chips is my favorites dish. (**Correct**)
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Note - i) If two **uncountable nouns** use with '**and**', and act as **subject** then plural verb will use.

E.g.

Poverty **and** misery **come** together. (**Correct**)
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Rule 3

If two subjects add with "**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**" then verb will use according to first subject.

E.g.

1. Ram **as well as** his parents **is** coming.
2. The captain **along with** the sailors **was** drowned.
3. My **father unlike** my uncles **is** very strict.

Rule 4

If use of **Article** only with **1st Subject** then it means **only one man or object**. So **Singular Verb** will use. e.g.

- 1) **A** white and black gown **was** bought by her.
- 2) Churchill was a great orator and a great politician of his time. (**Incorrect**)

Churchil was a great orator and politician of his time. (**Correct**)

But if use of **Article** with every **Subject** means **different subjects and objects**. So use **Plural Verb**.

E.g.

The director and the producer **have** come. (Correct)

Rule 5

If two subject add with '**neither....nor, either.....or, not only....but also, nor, or and none-but,**' then verb will be according to nearest subject.

E.g.

1. **Neither** Ram **nor** Sham **has** come.
2. **Either** Ram **or** his friends **have** come.
3. **Has** Ram **or** Sham come?

Rule 6

'**Neither of**'....means '**no one from two**'.

'**none of**'....means '**no one from more than two**'.

E.g.

Neither of his four sons looked after him. (**Incorrect**)

None of his four sons looked after him. (**Correct**)

Either of.... Means one out of two.

One of.... Means one out of more than two.

E.g.

Either of the five members is at fault. (**Incorrect**)

One of the five members is at fault. (**Correct**)

Note:- With Both not cannot use because for 'no one from two' neither of will use.

E.g.

Both of them did not take the exam. (**Incorrect**)

Neither of them look the exam. (**Correct**)

Rule 7

Some noun by form its plural, but by meaning it is singular. With this we use singular verb.

E.g.

- 1) Measles, Mumps, Rickets etc.
- 2) Billiards, Darts, Draughts etc.
- 3) The United States, The West Indies, etc.
- 4) The Arabian Nights, Three Musketeers etc.
- 5) Physics, Economics, Civics, Statistics, Pol. Science etc.

E.g.

- 1) Mathematics **is** an interesting subject.
- 2) Politics **is** not my cup of tea.

Note- If **Statistics** use as **data**, **Mathematics** use as **Calculation** and **Politics** use as **Political** views then its use will be plural. e.g.

Statistics **have** revealed multiple scams in the organization of commonwealth games.

Rule 8

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In a sentence a **verb** is according to the **main subject**. We usually place it with according to its nearest subject, but it is wrong.

E.g.

- 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

With **Collective noun** always use **Singular Verb**.

E.g.

- 1) The **herd** of cows **is** grazing in the field.
- 2) The committee **has** unanimously taken **its** decision.

Note:- But if there is some problem in **Collective Noun** or each person is mention then use **plural verb**.

E.g.

- 1) The jury **are** divided in **their** opinion.
- 2) The audience **have** taken **their** seats.

Rule 10

With **plural number**, **plural verb** use. e.g.

Hundred boys **are** in my class.

Note:- If after **cardinal adjectives (one, two, three, four,... etc.) plural noun** use and with **plural noun** shows **certain amount, certain weight, certain period, certain distance, certain height** then singular verb will use.

E.g.

1. Hundred rupees **is** in my pocket.

2.Ten miles **is** a long distance to cover on foot.

Rule 11

If any **Relative Pronoun(Who, which, that etc.)** use to add a **Subject** and a **Verb**, then **Verb** would be according to that **Subject** which is **antecedent to that Relative Pronoun**.
E.g.

- 1) She is one of the noblest **women** that **(R.P.)has** have ever lived on this earth.
- 2) I am not one of **those who (R.P.)** will trust everyone whom **I-meet** they meet.
Always understand the meaning of the sentence. Second sentence meaning is **'I am not from those people, who believe on that whom they meet.'** So Don't use **I meet**, use **They meet**.

Rule 12

Each, Every, Everyone, Someone, Somebody, Nobody, None, One, Any, Many a, More than one means **singular** from their meaning. With this Singular verb, Singular noun, Singular Adjective & Singular noun use.
E.g.

- 1) **Each** student **has** come.
- 2) **Each** boy and **each** girl **has** come.
- 3) **One** must tolerate **one's** friend as well as **his** one's enemy
- 4) **Many a** student **have** has not done their home work.
- 5) **More than one man**(S.N.) **was**(S.V) present there.

Note:- Watch use of **'many'** in below sentences:-

E.g.

- 1) **Many a** man has come.
- 2) **Many** men have come.
- 3) **A great/ A good many** men have come.

Rule 13

If after **each, every, one** etc., **'of'** is using, so, the **noun or pronoun** which comes after **'of'** will be **plural** but the **verb, adjective, pronoun** after that will be **Singular**.
E.g.

One of **the boys/ them**(Noun/Pronoun (Plural)) has done the his work.

Rule 14

After **Plural Noun** or **Plural Pronoun** use of 'each', then it will be treated as **Plural** and **Plural Verb** will be use will be used with this.

E.g.

We_(P.S.) each **have**_(P.V.) a duty towards our nation. (**Correct**)

Rule 15

Use of **Indefinite Pronoun- 'One'** as the **subject** of **sentence**, then with this **singular verb** will use and for this **Singular Adjective/ Pronouns- one's, one, oneself** will be used, not **he, him, himself** etc.

E.g.

One should keep his promise. (**Incorrect**)
One should keep one's promise. (**Correct**)

Rule 16

Fictional sentences which starts with **if, as if, as though, suppose, I wish, in case or would that**. After this any **number** or **person's** subject will be used, plural verb 'were' will use, not **was**.

E.g.

- 1) I wish, I were a bird.
- 2) If he were rich, he would help others.

Rule 17

In Optative Sentences, with Singular Subject, plural verb will use.

E.g.

- 1) God_(S.S) save_(P.V) the king.
- 2) Long live_(P.V) the Queen_(S.S).

Rule 18

A number of/A large number of/A great number of use with Plural Countable Noun and with this Plural Verb will use.

E.g.

A number of students were present. (Correct)

Note:- But use of 'The number of' for certain number, then after this **Plural Subject** will use and it will use with **Sentence's Subject** with **Singular Verb**.

E.g.

The number of **boys**_(P.S) **are**_(P.V) fifty. (Incorrect)

The number of boys_(P.S) **is**_(S.V) fifty. (Correct)

Rule 19

If **Amount of/quantity of** use with **Uncountable noun**, then it will use with **Sentence's subject** and with this **Singular Verb** will use.

E.g.

The amount of money_(U.N) **are**_(P.V) not sufficient. (Incorrect)

The amount of money_(U.N)**is**_(S.V) not sufficient. (Correct)

Rule 20

If 'All' use as **uncountable**, then it will treat **singular**, and with this **Singular Verb** will use.

E.g.

All **is**_(S.V) well that **ends**_(S.V) well.

But use of 'All' as **quantity of people or good**, then it will treat **Plural** and with this **Plural Verb** will use.

E.g.

All **are**_(P.V) well at home.

Rule 21

Furniture, advice, work, evidence, equipment, news, information, luggage, baggage, percentage, poetry, knowledge, dirt, traffic, electricity, music, breakage, stationary, confectionary, pottery, bakery, crockery, behavior use as **Uncountable Nouns**. So with this **Singular verb** will use.

1) The **scenery**_(S.S) of Kashmir **has**_(S.V) enchanted us.

2) I passed but the **percentage**_(S.S) of marks **was**_(S.V) not good.

Rule 22

Some **Nouns** are always use as **Plural Nouns**. It cannot be make **Singular**, if we cut 's' at the end of it. It also looks like **Plural**, and it also use as **Plural**.

Scissors, tongs, pliers, pincers, bellows, trousers, pants, pajamas, shorts, gallows, fangs, spectacles, goggles, binoculars, sunglasses, Alms, amends, archives, arrears, auspices, congratulations, embers, thanks etc.

E.g.

- 1) Where are my **pants**?
- 2) Where are the **tongs**?
- 3) The **proceeds** were deposited in the bank.

Rule 23

Some **Nouns** look **Plural**, but use as **Singular**. It always use as **Singular**.

E.g.

News, Innings, Politics, Summons, Physics, Economics, Ethics, Mathematics, Mumps, Measles, Rickets, Billiards etc. e.g.

- 1) No **news** is good news.
- 2) **Politics** is a dirty game.

Rule 24

Some **Nouns** look like **Singular**, but use as **Plural**.

E.g.

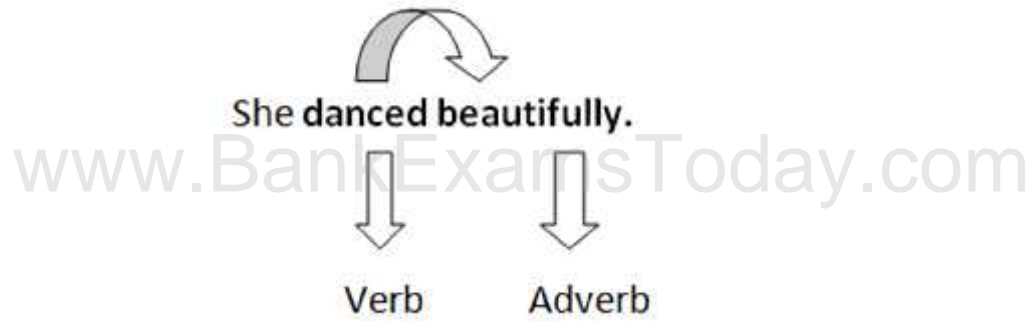
Cattle, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police, people etc. With these 's' will never use. Like Cattles, childrens are wrong. e.g.

- 1) **Cattles** are grazing in the field.
- 2) Our **infantry** have marched forward.
- 3) **Police** have arrested the thieves.

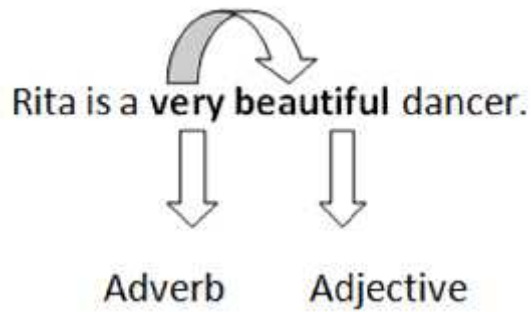
Rules of Adverbs

An Adverb a word which modifies a verb or an adjectives or another adverb.

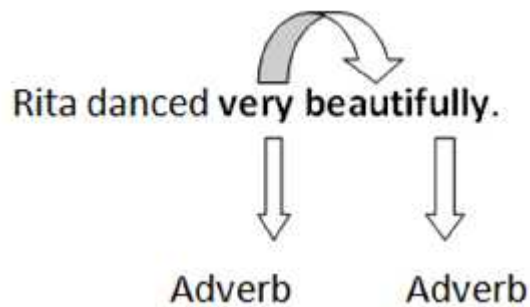
FOR EXAMPLE



In the example above 'danced' is a verb which is being modified by the adverb "beautifully".



In the example above 'beautiful' is an adjective which is being modified by an adverb 'very'.



KINDS OF ADVERBS

1. ADVERBS OF MANNER

Adverbs of Manner tell us the manner or the way in which something happens. They answer the Question 'How?' Adverbs of Manner mainly modify verbs.

- He speaks slowly. (How does he speak?)
- They helped us cheerfully. (How did they help us?)
- James Bond drives his cars fast. (How does James Bond drive his cars?)

2. ADVERBS OF PLACE

Adverbs of place tell us the place where something happens. They answer the question 'where?' An adverb of place mainly modifies verbs.

- Please sit here. (Where should I sit?)
- They looked everywhere. (Where did they look?)
- Two cars were parked outside. (Where were two cars parked?)

3. ADVERBS OF TIME

Adverbs of time tell us something about the time that something happens. They answer the question 'when?' Adverbs of Time mainly modify verbs.

- He came yesterday. (When did he come?)
- I want it now. (When do I want it?) or they can answer the question 'how often?'
- They deliver the newspaper daily. (How often do they deliver the newspaper?)
- We sometimes watch a movie. (How often do we watch a movie?)

4. ADVERBS OF DEGREE

Adverbs of degree tell us the degree or extent to which something happens. They answer the question 'how much?' or 'to what degree?' Adverbs of degree can modify verbs, Adjectives or other Adverbs.

- She entirely agrees with him. (How much does she agree with him?)
- Mary is very beautiful. (To what degree is Mary beautiful? How beautiful is Mary?)
- He drove quite dangerously. (To what degree did he drive dangerously? How dangerously did he drive?)

5. ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Adverbs of frequency tell us how many times the action occurs or occurred or will occur.

Examples: Rarely, daily, sometimes, often, seldom, usually, frequently, always, ever, generally, monthly, yearly.

- She never smokes.
- He is always late for class.
- They always come in time.
- Barking dogs seldom bite.
- The employees are paid monthly.
- The employees are paid every month.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

There are three degrees of comparison in adverbs the positive, the comparative, the superlative. The adverbs form their comparatives and superlatives using –er and –est and more and most. Adverbs that end in –ly use the words more and most to form their comparatives and superlatives.

The one-syllable adverbs use –er in the comparative form and –est in the superlative form.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Early	Earlier	Earliest
Fast	Faster	Fastest
Hard	Harder	hardest
High	Higher	Highest
Late	Later	Latest
Hot	Hotter	hottest
Loud	Louder	Loudest
Near	Nearer	Nearest
Soon	Sooner	Soonest

Adverbs which end in-ly or have three or ‘more’ syllables each form the comparative with more and the superlative with ‘most’.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Angrily	More angrily	Most angrily
Brightly	More brightly	Most brightly
Dimly	More dimly	Most dimly
Freely	More freely	Most freely
Gladly	More gladly	Most gladly
Heavily	More heavily	Most heavily
Loudly	More loudly	Most loudly
Quietly	More quietly	Most quietly
Sweetly	More sweetly	Most sweetly
Terribly	More terribly	Most terribly

The comparative form is used to compare two things.

- We must not reach there later than 7o'clock/
- You speak more loudly than a loudspeaker.
- Sirius shines more brightly than all the other stars.

The superlative form is used to compare three more things.

- He arrived the earliest, so he had to wait for the others.

- Why do you have to speak the most loudly of all the meetings?

- Of all the girls, your sister sang the most sweetly.

It is not correct to use –er and more together, -est and most together.

- The tree is more taller than the giraffe. (Incorrect)

The tree is taller than the giraffe. (correct)

- This turkey is the most oldest in the farm. (incorrect)

This turkey is the oldest in the farm.(correct)

Some adverbs form the comparative and the superlative irregularly.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Badly	Worse (than)	Worst (the)
Far	Farther	Farthest
Far	Further	Furthest
Little	Less	Least
Much/many	More	Most
Well	Better	Best

Examples:

- Of the two teddy bears, which do you like **better**?
- This has to be the **farthest** I have ever walked in my life.

Forms of Adverbs

There are three forms of adverbs: adverbs formed by adding -ly to an adjective, adverbs that share identical words with an adjective, and adverbs not derived from an adjective or any other word.

1. Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective

- o He had a **sudden** heart attack while jogging. (Adjective)
- o He **suddenly** had a heart attack while jogging. (Adverb)
- o She had a **quick** walk to get there on time. (Adjective)
- o She walked **quickly** to get there on time. (Adverb)

2. Adverbs that share identical words with an adjective

- o He found the exam quite **hard**. (Adjective)
- o He failed his exam as he didn't try very **hard**. (Adverb)
- o The two brothers live on **opposite** sides of the city. (Adjective)

o She has a brother who lives **opposite** to her. (Adverb)

3. **Adverbs such as as, even, how, never, next, now, rather, so, soon, still, then, too, etc. are not derived from an adjective or any other word.**

- He doesn't even know where the Pacific Ocean is.
- He said he had never been to a circus.
- She has got rather a lot of money to spend at this time of the month.
- She has eaten two big pizzas and is still hungry

4. **Converting a number of adjectives to adverbs by adding -ly entails removing a letter as shown in the following:**

- by adding **-ly** or **-ally** to the end of an adjective (quick –quickly, heroic –heroically),
- by adding **-ly** after removing the last **-e** from an adjective (comfortable–comfortably, possible–possibly), or
- by dropping the last y from an adjective and replacing it with **-ily** (easy–easily, happy–happily).

5. **Adverbs are also formed from other parts of speech such as noun (accident) and verb (hurry), and from present participle (frightening).**

- She deleted my file by accident. (Noun)
- She accidentally deleted my file. (Adverb)
- Nick hurried to answer the telephone. (Verb)
- Nick moved hurriedly to answer the telephone. (Adverb)
- He's frightening us with the speed he's driving. (present participle)
- He's driving frighteningly close to the edge of the pavement. (Adverb)

Positions of Adverbs

Adverbs occupy different positions in a sentence.

1. **At the beginning of a sentence before the subject**

Sometimes she gives me a lift to work.

Fortunately we got home before it started to rain.

Suddenly all the lights went out.

2. **After the auxiliary verb and before the main verb**

The father was **tragically** killed in a road accident.

We do **occasionally** go bird-watching.

The rain has **already** stopped when we arrived.

3. **After the auxiliary verb (be) that is used as the main verb**

She is **always** quick to point out other people's faults.

As usual, they are **very** late.

The boys were incredibly lucky to be alive after what happened.

4. **Before the main verb if there is no auxiliary verb**

Their parents **often** go to the cinema.

She **reluctantly** agreed to his proposals.

Your fat uncle **accidentally** knocked my vase of fresh flowers over.

5. **After the main verb if there is no auxiliary verb**

The sisters dressed **beautifully** for the occasion.

The tourist looked **carefully** at the antique before she bought it.

She spoke **loudly** to the crowd on women's issues.

6. **At the end of a sentence**

He admitted punching and kicking the man **repeatedly**.

Our old neighbor fell and hurt her leg **badly**.

Hey, you have not pronounced my name **correctly**.

Tenses

In a series of sharing English grammar notes, today I am sharing Tenses.

time →	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
↓ aspect			
SIMPLE	<i>she worked</i>	<i>she works</i>	<i>she will work</i>
CONTINUOUS	<i>she was working</i>	<i>she is working</i>	<i>she will be working</i>
PERFECT	<i>she had worked</i>	<i>she has worked</i>	<i>she will have worked</i>
PERFECT CONTINUOUS	<i>she had been working</i>	<i>she has been working</i>	<i>she will have been working</i>

Present continuous	Present simple
present of be + active participle	base form/s-form
I am reading you/we/they are reading he/she/it is reading	I/you/we/they read he/she/it reads
Negative	
I am not reading you/we/they are not reading he/she/it is not reading	I/you/we they do not read he/she/it does not read
Questions	
am I reading? are you/we/they reading? is he/she it reading?	do I/you/we/they read? does he/she/it read?

Past Continuous	Present Perfect Continuous
Past of be + active participle	Present of have + been + active participle
I/he/she/it was flying you/we/they were flying	I/you/we/they have been waiting he/she/it has been waiting
Negative	
I/he/she/it was not flying you/we/they were not flying	I/you/we/they have not been waiting he/she/it has not been waiting
Questions	
was I/he/she/it flying? were you/we/they flying?	have I/you/we/they been waiting? has he/she/it been waiting?

Present Perfect	Past simple:
present of have + past participle	Past form
I/you/we/they have opened he/she/it has opened	someone opened
Negative	
I/you/we/they have not opened he/she/it has not opened	someone did not open
Questions	
have I/you/we/they opened? has he/she/it opened?	did someone open?

Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous
had + past participle	had been + active participle
someone had invited	someone had been going

Negative	
someone had not invited	someone had not been going
Questions	
had someone invited?	had someone been going?

#Present

Present Simple

Ram plays cricket.

Sub + V₁ + Object

Note: 's' is used according to subject, always use 's' if subject is singular

Present Continuous

Ram is playing cricket.

Is / Am / Are + V₁ + ing

Sub + V₁ + ing + Object

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Ram has been playing cricket since morning or for two hours.

{ Has + Been + V₁ + ing + time [since or for] }

Present Perfect Tense

Ram has played cricket.

Has / Have + V₃ + Object

#Past Tense

Past Indefinite

Ram played cricket. [Sub + V₂]

Past Continuous

Ram was playing cricket. [Sub + Was / Were + V₁ + ing]

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Ram had been playing cricket since morning or for two hours.

{ Had + Been + V₁ + ing + time [since or for] }

Past Perfect Tense

Ram had played cricket. [Sub + Had + V₃]

#Future Tense

Future Indefinite

Modals (will/shall) always use with 1st form of verb.

Ram will play cricket.

Future Continuous

Ram will be playing cricket.

Sub + will/shall+be+ V₁ + ing+ Object

Future Perfect

Ram will have played cricket.

(always use 'have' with 'will')

Future Perfect Continuous

Ram will have been playing cricket since morning.

Example : I ___(return) my book in the library yesterday.

The case of after and before

- The passenger ____ reached the station before the train _____(arrive).[had,reached (V2)]
- The doctor came after the patient died(V3).

Conditional Statements

If + Present Indefinite + Future Indefinite + Obj

If + Past + Indefinite + would + V₁ + Obj

If + Past Perfect + would + Have + V₃ + Obj

Examples:

1. If I will go to Delhi, I will Meet her. [Correct:If I go to Delhi]
2. She will come to meet me as soon as I will reached Delhi. [Correct: I reach Delhi]

Conditional Words

- As soon as
 - If
 - As If
 - If wish
 - Unless
 - Until
 - When
 - When ever
3. Unless you ~~will not~~ take care of yours. you will not recover.
 4. Until the train will not gets the signal. It will not arrive.
[always use 's' or 'es' with verb according to the subject]
 5. Ram had a car. [had = main verb (past indefinite)]
 6. Ram had had a car. [past perfect] [has had had ; be was been]
 7. Sub + Main Verb +
V₃ +Obj
 8. She was a good girl. [past Indefinite]
 9. She had been a good girl.[past perfect]

10. If I ~~was~~ a bird, I would fly in the sky. [Correct :were]
11. Present wish = Past indefinite
12. [never depends on subject]
13. If we had ____ mohan in our team we would have won the match. [Correct : had]
14. Past wish = Past Perfect
15. If I had seen you, I would ____ stop my car. [Correct: Have]
- 16.
17. He scolded me as if he ~~was~~ my boss. [Correct: Were]
18. [Never use 'was' in conditional statement after if or as]

Conditional Sentences

In conditional sentences below words will definitely come.

1. **If.....,**
2. **Provided**
3. **As soon as..... no sooner..... than**
4. **When.....**
5. **Unless....., Until.....,**

There are two parts of Conditional sentences

1. If Clause
2. Main clause

Mainly There are three types of conditional sentences

- A. If clause in present tense
- B. If clause in past tense
- C. If clause in past tense
- D. Other types of conditional sentences

A. IF CLAUSE IN PRESENT TENSE

General formula-

If + Simple present, simple future

- In this type of sentences 'If Clause' is in **Simple Present** and 'Main clause' is in **Simple Future**.

If I will come to Delhi, I will meet you. (**Incorrect**)

If I come to Delhi, I will meet you. (**Correct**)

If two work is in **future** back to back, and second work is depend on first work, then first work is in **Simple Present Tense** and second work is in **Simple Future Tense**.

Some examples:-

1. She will come to meet you as soon as you will reach Delhi. (**Incorrect**)
She will come to meet you **as soon as** you reach Delhi. (**Correct**)
2. If the government will be become strict, corruption will surely finish. (**Incorrect**)
If the government becomes strict, corruption will surely finish. (**Correct**)
3. I will help him provided he will mend his ways. (**Incorrect**)
I will help him **provided** he mends his ways. (**Correct**)
4. Unless he will not take care of his health, he will not recover. (**Incorrect**)
Unless he takes care of his health, he will not recover. (**Correct**)
5. There will be rush at the platform when the train will arrive. (**Incorrect**)
There will be rush at the platform **when** the train arrives. (**Correct**)

In above sentences of **If** don't use **will/shall/would**

Note:- In below sentences ,After sub+ will/shall don't use

If, as soon as, provided, before, after, until, unless, in case, when, lest.

1. With '**Unless or until**' don't use '**not**'.(See sentence 4)
2. In Conditional Sentences after when don't use will/ shall.(See sentence 5)

If the sentence is in completely present form then it can be in 'Main clause' simple present. e.g.

1. If it rains, the schools remain closed.

If there is possibility in sentence then in place of will, 'may/might' will be use.

1. If it rains, the students **may** not come for class.
2. If the fog doesn't clear, the plane **may** get late.

If the sentence shows order then in place of 'will', 'May' will use. e.g.

1. If you finish your work, you **may** go home.

If any sentence shows Advise/ suggestion then in place of will, should/must be use. e.g.

1. If you want to remain healthy, you **should** exercise daily.
2. If you do not know him, you **must** not open the door.

If any sentence shows etiquette/manner then could, may will definitely be use. e.g.

1. If you meet him, **could** you tell him to call me up?
2. If you come to Delhi, **would** you come to meet me?

In 'If clause' In place of simple present tense, present continuous tense can also be use. e.g.

1. If you are waiting for the bus, you **should** better take a taxi.
2. If you are not reading the newspaper, you **should** let others read it.

In 'If clause' present perfect tense can also be use.

1. If you have finished the work, you **may** leave.
2. If they have bought tickets, they **will** surely go to see the movie.

B. IF CLAUSE IN PAST TENSE

General formula-

If + Simple Past, Subject + would + V₁

e.g. If I had money, I would lend it to you.

- This type of sentence shows 'improbability'.
In above sentence '**If I had money**' clearly shows that '**there is no money**'.

C. 'IF' CLAUSE IN PAST PERFECT TENSE

General formula-

If + Past Perfect, Sub + would + have + V₃

Example:-

If I had seen you, I would have stopped my car.

- In this type of sentence. The work has shown in '**If clause**' sentence, that work has shown not done.

Means '**If I had seen you**' shows that '**I had not seen you**'.

- In this type of sentence '**If**' can be replace by '**had**'.

Then the formula

Had + Subject + V₃ + obj, subject + would + have + V₃

Example:-

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) Imaginative sentences

General Formula-

If + subject + were, subject + would + V₁

e.g. If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

- For imaginative sentences with all subjects 'were' will be use.

For below sentences **was** will not use.

If, as though, in case, as if, would that and I wish.

e.g. He scolded me as if he was my father. (**Incorrect**)

He scolded me as if he were my father. (**Correct**)

- ii) In 'If clause' sentences 'Unless' so long, as soon as, when, provided, suppose, in case, but, for can also be use.

e.g. (1) **Unless** you work hard, you will not pass.

Note:- with **Unless**, 'not' will not use. **Unless you work hard** we mean 'If you do not work hard.'

Means **Unless + affirmative = If + negative.**

1. I shall support him **so long as** I am alive.
2. **As soon as** the train comes, there will be rush for seats.
3. **When** he comes to Delhi, I will go to meet him.

Confusions

Certain verbs do not have ING form. It means that these verbs will not be used in either continuous tense or Perfect continuous tenses:

Verbs of perception :- see, taste, smell prefer, hear, please, notice recognize

Verbs of Thinking process :- Think, know, mean, mind, remember, suppose

Verbs of showing possession :- Own, have, belong, comprise, possess, contain, consist

Verbs expressing feeling or state of mind :- Believe, like, dislike, love, adore, want, wish, desire, hate, agree, trust, imagine

Verbs in general :- Look, seem, appear, resemble, cost, require, become, hope, refuse

Some nouns look plural and they are always used as plurals :

Scissors, tongue, pliers, pincers, bellows, trousers, pants, pajamas, shorts, gallows, fangs, spectacles, goggles, binoculars, eyeglasses, Alms, amends, archives, arrears, auspices, congratulations, embers, fireworks, lodgings, outskirts, particulars, proceeds, regards, riches, remains, savings, shambles, surroundings, tidings, troops, tactics, thanks, valuables, wages, belongings, braces etc.

Some nouns look plural but in meaning they are singulars therefore they are always used as singular verbs :-

News, innings, politics, Summons, Physics, Economics, Ethics, Mathematics, Mumps, Measles, Rickets, Shingles, Billiards, Draughts, Athletics etc.

Some nouns look singular but always used as plural :-

Cattle, cavalry, infantry, poultry, peasantry, children, gentry, police, people

Some nouns are used always as singular form. These are uncountable nouns and therefore we don't use article a/an before them.

Scenery, poetry, Furniture, Advice, information, hair, business, mischief, bread, stationary, crockery, luggage, baggage, postage, knowledge, wastage, money, Jewellery, breakage, equipment, work, evidence, word(when it means discussion, message or conversation), paper etc.

Some nouns are same in both singular and plural forms :-

Deer, sheep, series, species, fish, crew, team, jury, aircraft, counsel etc.

With two subjects, we use verb according to first subject :-

First subject	With	Second subject	Verb (According to the subject)
	Along with		
	Together with		
	As well as		
	And not		
	Like/ unlike		
	Besides		
	Rather than		
	But except		
	In addition to		

For example :-

1. All but ~~he~~ ~~him~~ ~~has~~ have followed.

- The captain along with all the sailors has ~~have sunk~~ drowned.
- My father unlike my uncles is very strict.
- I and not my friends am ~~are~~ to be blamed.

With two subjects, we use verbs according to the nearest subject :

Neither	First subject	nor	Second subject	Verb(according to nearest subject)
either		or		
		nor		
		or		
Not only		but also		

For example

- Neither they nor I am guilty of the act.
- Aren't they or I guilty of the fact?
- Either Rohit or his Parents have taken a wrong decision.
- Has Rohit or his parents taken a wrong decision?

Not only.....	but also
Neither.....	nor
Either.....	or
Hardly.....	when
Scarcely.....	when
No sooner.....	than
Lest.....	should
Superior.....	to
Inferior.....	to
Senior.....	to
Junior.....	to
Prefer.....	to
Admittance to; uses between and among; discussed about ; invention/discovery; each other/one another; eminent/imminent; wear/put on; put up/ put out/ put off;	

- It's time (high time) I ~~should complain~~ complained against him. (with "high time" always use Verb 2nd form)
- It's time to have fun.
- By the time I reach the station, the train will have left. (Present indefinite & Future perfect)
- By the time I reached the station, the train had left. (Past indefinite & Past perfect)

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5. We have reached the moon.
 6. We reached the moon on 22nd Oct 1984.
 7. The judge tested the accused to see if he ~~would~~ could read English.
 8. Some of the people were standing on the street ~~watch~~ watching cricket match, while others were sitting.
 9. Martin Luther King was one of the leaders who ~~has~~ have followed Mahatma Gandhi.
 10. My sister asked me ~~that~~ how long I would stay there.
 11. The cruel lady made her step daughter ~~to~~ do all the household chores.
 12. You can eat as much as you can at the newly ~~lunch~~ launched bar.
 13. Sam ~~is working~~ has been working in a bank in Chennai for the past five years.
 14. People living in low-lying areas find it difficult to cope ~~up~~ with the floods.
 15. The manager told the boys that one ought to work hard to earn ~~his~~ one's living.
 16. Kalidas is a the Shakespeare of India.
 17. The more you think of it, the worse it becomes.
 18. My elder brother asked me what ~~was~~ I was doing.
 19. We shall go out if it does not ~~rains~~ rain.
 20. While he was working at the construction site, the block of wood suddenly hit his right shoulder.
 21. The weather in the region has been pleasant recently.

One word substitution

1. Able to use the left hand and right hand equally well - **Ambidextrous**
2. A man who hates marriage - **Misogamist**
3. A person who enters without any invitation - **Intruder**
4. The words with opposite meanings used together - **Oxymoron**
5. A person leaving his native country to settle in another - **Emigrant**
6. One who compiles a dictionary - **Lexicographer**
7. Too much official formality - **Red tapism**
8. One who devotes his life to the welfare and the interests of other people - **Altruist**
9. A person who opposes another - **Antagonist**
10. A person who does not want to see the realities of life and tries to escape - **Escapist**
11. A game in which in which no one wins - **Drawn**
12. What cannot be heard - **Inaudible**
13. One who knows many languages - **Polyglot or multilingual**
14. A place where everything is perfect - **Utopia**
15. A sweet music - **Melody**
16. A person who is pure and clean - **Immaculate**

17. To send back a person to one's country - **Repatriate**
18. One who tends to take a hopeful view of life - **Optimist**
19. To be known for bad acts - **Notorious**
20. Instruments to measure atmospheric pressure - **Barometer**
21. One who pretends to be what he is not - **Hypocrite**
22. An official call to appear in a court of law - **Summon**
23. Murder of a brother - **Fatricide**
24. A list of items to be transacted at a meeting - **Agenda**
25. A continuous process of change is known as - **Metamorphosis**
26. Circular building or hall with a dome - **Rotunda**
27. An order requiring a person to attend a court - **Subpoena**
28. An extreme fear of being in a small confined place - **Claustrophobia**
29. Allowance due to a wife from her husband on separation - **Alimony**
30. Belonging to all parts of the world - **Universal**
31. Words of similar meaning - **Synonyms**
32. A speech delivered without previous preparation - **Extempore**
33. Study of heavenly bodies - **Astronomy**
34. To cut apart a person's body - **Mutilate**
35. One who is filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm about his religion - **Fanatic**
36. An involuntary action under a stimulus is described as a - **Reflex**
37. The use of many words where only a few are necessary - **Circumlocution**
38. One who is a citizen not of a country but of the world - **Cosmopolitan**
39. An imaginary name assumed by an author for disguise - **Pseudonym**
40. A person who has no money to pay off his debts - **Insolvent**
41. A number of ships - **Fleet**
42. A test in which cells from diseased organs are removed and tested - **Biopsy**
43. A foreigner who settles in a country - **Immigrant**
44. Place that provides refuge - **Asylum**
45. Art of writing for newspapers and magazines - **Journalism**
46. Parts of a country behind the coast of a river bank - **Hinterland**
47. One who does not make mistakes - **Infallible**
48. A professional rider in horse races - **Jockey**
49. Words uttered impiously about God - **Blasphemy**
50. A person who is bad in spelling - **Cacographer**
51. A small room in a big house, hotel, ship etc. where glasses, dishes, spoons, food etc. are kept - **Pantry**
52. Doing something according to one's own free will - **Voluntarily**
53. A person who gambles or bets - **Punter**
54. An abandoned child of unknown parents who is found by somebody - **Foundling**
55. A written statement about someone's character, usually provided by an employer - **Testimonial**
56. One who hates women - **Misogynist**
57. A raised passageway in a building - **Walkway**
58. One who cannot speak - **Dumb**
59. To look at someone in an angry or threatening way - **Glower**
60. Something that causes death - **Fatal**

61. A person who loves mankind - **Philanthropist**
62. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views - **Bigot**
63. To confirm with the help of evidence - **Corroborate**
64. The time between midnight and noon- Ante - **meridiem**
65. Fear of height - **Acrophobia**
66. Feeling inside you which tells you what is right and what is wrong - Conscience
67. Loss of memory - **Amnesia**
68. A system of naming things - **Nomenclature**
69. A cure for all diseases - **Panacea**
70. A post with little work but high salary - **Sinecure**
71. A person who writes decoratively - **Calligrapher**
72. A woman with dark brown hair - **Brunette**
73. The action of looking within or into one's own mind - **Introspection**
74. One who is a dabbler in Arts, Science or Literature - **Dilettante**
75. Still existing and known - **Extant**
76. The highest point - **Zenith**
77. Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms and condition - **Parole**
78. To struggle helplessly - **Flounder**
79. A person who is talkative - **Garrulous**
80. One who cuts precious stones - **Lapidist**
81. Specialist of Kidney - **Nephrologist**
82. Thick skinned animal - **Pachyderm**
83. A person who is always dissatisfied - **Malcontent**
84. A funeral bell - **Knell**
85. Capable of being interpreted in two ways - **Ambiguous**

Antonyms : 200 Words

1. Inevitable- Avoidable
2. Exceptional- Common
3. Permanent- Temporary
4. Dim- Luminous
5. Reckless- Careful
6. Explicit- Ambiguous
7. Incredible- Believable
8. Repel- Attract
9. Rapidly- Slowly
10. Meticulous- Careless
11. Barbarous- Civilized
12. Successor- Predecessor
13. Urban- Rural
14. Conclusive- Indecisive

15. Terminate-Begin
16. Niggardly- Lavishly
17. Advanced- Receded
18. Enlightened- Ignorant
19. Moderate- Extreme
20. Superficial- Thorough
21. Scorn- Admiration
22. Trivial- Serious
23. Loquacious- Reserved
24. Confiscate- Release
25. Often- Rarely
26. Eminent- Notorious
27. Embark upon- Conclude
28. Diffidence- Boldness
29. Paucity- Plenty
30. Triggered- Choked
31. Fastidious- Adjustable
32. Grandiose- Simple
33. Bleak- Bright
34. Insolent- Humble
35. Lurid- Mild
36. Unscrupulous- Conscientious
37. Melodious- Tuneless
38. Contaminate- Purify
39. Frugal- Extravagant
40. Falling off- Improvement
41. Genial- Unkind
42. Shallow- Deep
43. Immune- Vulnerable
44. Veneration- Disrespect
45. Yield to- Resist
46. Concur- Disagree
47. Vague- Precise
48. Humility- Pride
49. Extol- Censure
50. Takes off- Lands
51. Demolish- Build
52. Prevent- Induce
53. Frailty- Strength
54. Collapse- Rise
55. Anxious- Carefree
56. Thrifty- Wasteful
57. Innovate- Copy
58. Enduring- Fleeting
59. Progressive- Retrogressive
60. Purposely- Unintentionally

61. Brave- Timid
62. Opaque- Transparent
63. Hinder- Encourage
64. Zeal- Apathy
65. Shimmering-Gloomy
66. Plausible- Implausible/ Unbelievable
67. Flair- Inability
68. Dormant- Active
69. Hazy- Clear
70. Fantastic- Ordinary
71. Asceticism- Luxury
72. Dissolution- Establishment
73. Unnerved- Confident
74. Harmony- Disagreement
75. Guilty- Innocent
76. Duplicity- Honesty
77. Jocular- Morose
78. Uncompromising- Flexible
79. Desecration- Consecration
80. Far-fetched- Realistic
81. Parallel- Crooked
82. Blocked- Facilitated
83. Turn coat- Loyal
84. Embellish- Spoil
85. Intentional- Accidental
86. Expand- Contract
87. Stimulate- Discourage
88. Perilous- Safe
89. Audacious- Timid
90. Quiet- Pandemonium
91. Genuine- Fictitious
92. Implicit- Explicit
93. Repulsive- Attractive
94. Escalate- Decrease
95. Commotion- Tranquility
96. Manifested- Concealed
97. Vindictive- Forgiving
98. Inaugurate- Terminate
99. Detest- Like
100. Commence- Conclude
101. Prosperity- Adversity
102. Deliberate- Unintentional
103. Disputable- Indisputable
104. Make- Break
105. Depressed- Elated
106. Ham-fisted- Adroit

107. Capture- Liberate
108. Misery- Joy
109. Anarchy- Order
110. Monotony- Variety
111. Latter- Former
112. Diligent- Lazy
113. Philistine- Cultured
114. Ingest- Disgorge
115. Laceration- Healing
116. Disorderly- Organized
117. Glossy- Dull
118. Accomplish- Fail
119. Orderly- Chaotic
120. Strife- Peace
121. Antique- Recent
122. Rapid- Slow
123. Initiated- Concluded
124. Fatigued- Rigid
125. Dynamic- Static
126. Hereditary- Acquired
127. Heretical- Orthodox
128. Implicate- Exonerate
129. Liberty- Slavery
130. Elevation- Reduction
131. Boon- Bane
132. Famous- Obscure
133. Gloomy- Radiant
134. Isolation- Association
135. Contented- Dissatisfied
136. Severe- Mild
137. Fatigued- Energized
138. Flexible- Rigid
139. Delete- Include
140. Evanescent- Eternal
141. Virtue- Vice
142. Confident- Diffident
143. Adamant- Yielding
144. Callous- Sensitive
145. Procrastinate- Expedite
146. Probity- Dishonesty
147. Sporadic- Continual
148. Apposite- Inappropriate
149. Chivalry- Cowardice
150. Sanguine temper- Despairing nature
151. Imperil- Safeguard
152. Consolidated- Disjoined

- 153. Vituperative- Laudatory
- 154. Benefactor- Enemy
- 155. Barren- Fertile
- 156. Nervous- Composed
- 157. Evident- Hidden
- 158. Professional- Amateur
- 159. Cessation- Commencement
- 160. Potent- Weak
- 161. Gregarious- Unsociable
- 162. Implication- Exoneration
- 163. Dismal- Bright
- 164. Meagre- Surplus
- 165. Flamboyant- Not showy
- 166. Chronic- Temporary
- 167. Awkward- Graceful
- 168. Despair- Hope
- 169. Validate- Disprove
- 170. Smug- Dissatisfied
- 171. Vicious- Virtuous
- 172. Obscure- Clear
- 173. Enervate- Strengthen
- 174. Autonomous- Dependent
- 175. Exonerate- Convict
- 176. Controversial- Indisputable
- 177. Accord- Disagreement
- 178. Feasible- Impractical
- 179. Acquit- Condemn
- 180. Affluence- Poverty
- 181. Harmonious- Discordant
- 182. Factual- Unrealistic
- 183. Assent- Disagreement
- 184. Discreet- Careless in behavior
- 185. Unjust- Fair-minded
- 186. Oppressive- Gentle
- 187. Clinch- Lose
- 188. To put up with- To dislike
- 189. Deceitful- Honest
- 190. Exaggerate- Understate
- 191. Synthetic- Natural
- 192. Infirmity- Strength
- 193. Deny- Accept
- 194. Benediction- Curse
- 195. Forbid- Permit
- 196. Inconspicuous- Prominent
- 197. Abandon- Retain
- 198. Fickle- Constant

- 199. Articulate- Unable to express oneself.
- 200. Humble- Powerful

Synonyms : 200 Words

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- 1. Impeccable - Faultless
- 2. Adverse - Negative
- 3. Friendly - Amiable
- 4. Imitate - Copy
- 5. Dessert - Sweet-dish
- 6. Fortitude - Courage
- 7. Trauma - Emotional shock
- 8. Adversary - Opponent
- 9. Erudite - Scholarly
- 10. Takes after - Resembles
- 11. Cajole - Persuade
- 12. Amazement - Surprise
- 13. Electrifying - Exciting
- 14. Merited - Deserved
- 15. Zealous - Ardent
- 16. Deny - Refuse
- 17. Hostile - Antagonistic
- 18. Veil - Conceal
- 19. Peculiar - Strange
- 20. Eminent - Illustrious
- 21. Defer - Postpone
- 22. Novice - Beginner
- 23. Salient - Most important
- 24. Idea - Notion
- 25. Ill-favoured - Unlucky
- 26. Clue - Hint
- 27. Consistency - Uniformity
- 28. Refrain - Desist
- 29. Candid - Frank
- 30. Industrious - Hard-working
- 31. Authentic - Genuine
- 32. Miraculous - Amazing
- 33. Knave - Scoundrel
- 34. Impost - Tax
- 35. Forego - Renounce
- 36. Frontier - Boundary
- 37. Irreproachable - Faultless
- 38. Judicious - Sensible

39. Obstinate - Unyielding
40. Menial - Lowly
41. Emulate - Follow
42. Mass murder - Genocide
43. Maiden Speech - First Speech
44. Tedious - Dull
45. Spirited - Enthusiastic
46. Gloomy - Morose
47. Warranty - Guarantee
48. Prodigal - Wasteful
49. Coarse - Rough
50. Recipients - Receivers
51. Rout - Defeat
52. Felicity - Bliss
53. Transpired - Happened
54. Sundry - Various
55. Impetus - Accelerated growth
56. Boast - Brag
57. Executioner - One who inflict capital punishment
58. Interfere - Meddle
59. Magnificent - Splendid
60. Feasible - Practical
61. Fortify - Strengthen
62. Barren - Unproductive
63. Intrepid - Fearless
64. Sufficient - Enough
65. Ancestors - Forefathers
66. Meek - Submissive
67. Fragrance - Aroma
68. Crude - Unrefined
69. Enigmatic - Puzzling
70. Aversion - Dislike
71. Jubilant - Ecstatic
72. Blister - Wound
73. Fabulous - Marvellous
74. Surpass - Outdo
75. Atrocity - Violence
76. Pacify - Calm down
77. Infamy - Notoriety
78. Perspicuous - Clear
79. Benevolent - Kind
80. Embrace - Accept
81. Homage - Tribute
82. Fictitious - False
83. Recurrent - Happening repeatedly
84. Despondent - Dejected

85. Desperation - Hopelessness
86. Liberty - Freedom
87. Favourite - Preferred
88. Laudable - Praiseworthy
89. Sanitise - Disinfect
90. Surreptitiously - Secretly
91. Genuine - Real
92. Elastic - Flexible
93. Rectify - Correct
94. Advance - Progress
95. Poach - Hunt
96. Exhort - Urge
97. Familiar - Well-known
98. Affiliate - Associate
99. Diligent – Industrious
100. Prospective - Possible
101. Accentuated - Accent
102. Paucity - Shortfall
103. Pensive - Thoughtful
104. Provisional - Temporary
105. Forebode - Foretell
106. Obscene - Indecent
107. Vacillate - Waver
108. Impediment - Obstruction
109. Prognosis - Forecast
110. Repartee - Quick witty reply
111. Lurid - Shocking
112. Prosper - Thrive
113. Explicit - Clear
114. Infuriate - Enrage
115. Lousy - Awful
116. Predominantly - Mostly
117. Avert - Avoid
118. Cordial - Friendly
119. Horrendous - Greatly unpleasant
120. Irrevocable - Unalterable
121. Repose - Rest
122. Nurture - To grow
123. Abuse - Scorn
124. Considerate - Thoughtful
125. Frugal - Miserly
126. Pity - Mercy
127. Restrict - Prohibit
128. Tremendous - Excessive
129. Abundant - Plentiful
130. Change - Alter

131. Adorn - Beatify
132. Commotion - Disturbance
133. Grumble - To complain
134. Docile - Submissive
135. Irresolute - Undecided
136. Motive - Intention
137. Quash - Reject
138. Anticipate - Expect
139. Meticulous - Painstaking
140. Acquaint - Introduce
141. Fruitless - Useless
142. Cease - Stop
143. Abandon - Forsake
144. Regard- Respect
145. Prudent - Wise
146. Culmination- Climax
147. Crass - Unrefined
148. Cursory - Quick
149. Clandestine - Secret
150. Obdurate - Adamant
151. Reluctant - Unwilling
152. Ostracise - Banish
153. Imbecility - Stupidity
154. Hesitant - Undecided
155. Palpable - Obvious
156. Sauntering - Strolling
157. Pious - Religious
158. Intimidate - Frighten
159. Swap - Exchange
160. Genius - An intellect
161. Sporadic - Irregular
162. Accomplish - Achieve
163. Envisaged - Imagined
164. Resentment - Annoyance
165. Obscure - Unknown
166. Revelation - Disclosure
167. Appalled - Shocked
168. Collusion - Secret agreement
169. Deceptive - Misleading
170. Laid-back - Easy-going
171. Pompous - Grandiose
172. Poignant - Sad
173. Audacious - Bold
174. Reverie - Day- dream
175. Accrue - Accumulate
176. Vindictive - Spiteful

177. Hostility - Enmity
178. Condemn - Censure
179. Jealous - Envious
180. Plausible - Seemingly true
181. Dishonour - Infamy
182. Reticent - Not saying much
183. Apprise - Inform
184. Unceremonious - Impolite
185. Ravaged - Destroyed
186. Querulous - Quarrelsome
187. Perilous - Hazardous
188. Genial - Unselfish
189. Loquacious - Talkative
190. Inclement - Unfavorable
191. Indifferent - Unconcerned
192. Weary - Troubled
193. Creditable - Bringing praise
194. Fragile - Easily broken
195. Reciprocal - Mutual
196. Consensus - General agreement
197. Treason - Disloyalty
198. Lucid - Clear
199. Perplexed - Puzzled
200. Transparent - Clear

Vocabulary List

1. Agnostic(n)- A person who is not sure whether or not God exist.
2. Alacrity(n)- Enthusiasm
3. Allay(V)- Calm, pacify
4. Alleviate(V)- Mitigate, to make lesson
5. Allude(V)- Refer in indirect way
6. Altruism(n)- Work for others
7. Ambidextrous(adj.)- Able to use both hands with equal ease
8. Ambivalence(n)- Uncertainty
9. Ameliorate(v)- To improve
10. Amenable(adj.)- Easy to control
11. Amiable(adj.)- Friendly in disposition (outlook)
12. Amicable(adj.)- Friendly in feeling
13. Amnesty(n)- Pardon (to excuse)
14. Amorous(adj.)- Showing sexual desire and love
15. Anamalous(adj.)- Abnormal

16. Apathy(n)- Lack of interest
17. Aplomb(n)- Assurance
18. Apocalyptic(adj.)- Prophecy
19. Apocryphal(adj.)- Of questionable authorship or authenticity
20. Apostate(n)- A person who abundance political or religious beliefs
21. Archetype(n)- Ardutype (original)
22. Aduous (adj.)-Stupid
23. Arraign(v)- Change in core(indict)
24. Asinine(adj.)- Stupid
25. Askance(adj.)- Suspicion
26. Bludgeon (n)- Staff (Lathi), a short club with a heavy loaded end
27. Bohemian (n)- A person with artistic or literary interests who disregards conventional standards of behaviour
28. Bonhomie (n)- Amiability, Friendly
29. Bowdlerize (v)- To remove passages considered offensive
30. Brackish (adj.)- Salty
31. Braggadocio (n)- Boast, Ding haakna
32. Cadence (n)- The rise and fall of voice in speaking
33. Callow (adj.)- Young and inexperienced , immature
34. Calumny (n)- False accusation
35. Conard (n)- Deliberately misleading story
36. Candour (n)- Frank and honest speaking. The quality of being frank and honest in his behaviour
37. Canker (n)- A disease causing sore patches
38. Cantankerous (adj.)- Bad tempered
39. Capacious (adj.)- Spacious
40. Capricious (adj.)- Fickle
41. Captious (adj.)- Fault finding
42. Carapace (n)- Hard outer cell
43. Carousal (n)- A noisy drinking party
44. Cartel (n)- A group of companies in the same business area that form an association
45. Castigate (v)- To criticize or punish somebody severely
46. Casuistry (n)- Use of clever argument to deceive people
47. Catechism (n)- Book for religious instruction
48. Canterize (v)- To born with a hot substance
49. Cardinal (adj.)- Very important
50. Consternation (adj.)- A feeling of great surprise, shock & anxiety
51. Construe (v)- To interpret
52. Contiguos(adj.)- Adjoining, adjacent
53. Continence (n)- Continenace, self-restraint
54. Contretemps (n)- Squabble
55. Contrite (adj.)- Discord, disagreement
56. Contrived (adj.)- Showing effect of planning or manipulation
57. Contusion (n)- Injury in which the skin is not broken
58. Codici (n)- Addition to will (Vasiyat) by a person

59. Cogent (adj.)- Convincing
60. Cogitate (v)- To think seriously
61. Cognitive (adj.)- The process of learning
62. Cohorts(n)- A band of soldiers, Group of people
63. Colloquial (adj.)- Used in conversation but not formally
64. Collusion (n)- A secret agreement for fraudulent means of purpose, conspiracy
65. Collosus (n)- Extremely large sized
66. Comestible (n)- Eatable, edible
67. Comelypance (n)- A punishment for something bad that on has done
68. Commensurate (adj.)- Proportional
69. Commiserate (adj.)- To symphatise with
70. Complacent (adj.)- Too satisfied with one self
71. Comport (v)- To behave in a particular way
72. Compunction (n)- A feeling of guilt about doing something
73. Concatenate (v)- To link together
74. Comcomitant (n)- An accompany condition
75. Complaisant (adj.)- Willing to please
76. Concord (v)-Harmony
77. Condescend (v)- Lower oneself
78. Condone (v)- To forgive
79. Conflagration (n)- A general burning
80. Embroi (v)- To involve in quarrel
81. Emetic (n)- An agent that causes vomiting
82. Emissary (n)- Agent
83. Emollient (n)- Softening or soothing agent
84. Empathize(v)- To relate to another after being through the same experience yourself
85. Empyrean (n)- The highest heaven
86. Enamoured (adj.)- In love, captivate
87. Encomium (n)- High praise
88. Endemic (adj.)- Prevalent in or restricted to a particular locality
89. Enervate (v)- To deprive of strength, force, vigour etc.
90. Enigma (n)- A riddle, a puzzle
91. Entreat (v)- Plead, Beseech
92. Enunciate (v)- Speak distinctly, articulate
93. Ephemera (adj.)- Temporary, short lived
94. Epicure (n)- One who enjoys and has a discriminating taste for find food & drink
95. Epistemology (n)- Study the nature of knowledge
96. Epitaph (n)- Inscription in the memory of the dead person
97. Epithet (n)- Descriptive word or a phrase
98. Epitome (n)- Icon, paragon, embodiment
99. Equanimity (n)- Calm and balanced
100. Equivocal (adj.)- Uncertain, doubtful
101. Equivocate (adj.)- To use evasive language (doubtful not clear- evasive)
102. Erudite (adj.)- Scholar minded profound knowledge
103. Ennvi- Bored

104. Fawning (adj.)- Courting, favour by flatter
105. Fecund (adj.)- Productive
106. Felony (n)- A major crime
107. Feral (adj.)- Wild and undomesticated
108. Fervid (adj.)- Impassioned
109. Fetid (adj.)- Wound
110. Fetish (n)- An object with magical powers
111. Fiat (n)- A command
112. Fiduciary (adj.)- Related to a son or daughter
113. Flagellate (v)- To whik
114. Flippland (n)- To take a serious situation lightly or casually
115. Flummox (v)- To confuse
116. Fortuitous (adj.)- Happening by chance
117. Fractious (adj.)- Stubborn
118. Fulminate (v)- To criticize very angrily
119. Furbish (v)- To renovate
120. Furtive (adj.)- Secretive
121. Gargantuan (adj.)- Of tremendous size or volume, memock
122. Gauche (adj.) Lacking social experience
123. Gavel (n)- Hammer light tude
124. Generic (adj.)- Not having a brand name
125. Genuflect (adj.)- To be obedient or respectful
126. Germane (adj.)- Being relevant and appropriate
127. Gingerly (adj.)- Very cautious and carefree
128. Glitch (n)- A minor malfunction or error that causes temporary setback
129. Gluttonous (adj.)- Voracious
130. Gossamer (adj.) Delicate
131. Gourmet (n)- Food lover
132. Gratis (adj. or adv.)- Free of charge
133. Gratuitous (adj.)- Spontaneous
134. Gravid (adj.)- anticipating
135. Grove (v)- To lower oneself to please another
136. Habiliment (adj.)- Press or attire
137. Halcyon (adj.)- Peaceful
138. Hallowed (adj.)- Blessed
139. Harangue (n/v)- A long, angry or forceful speech
140. Harbinger (adj.)- A forerunner
141. Harlequin (adj.)- Vaned in colour
142. Hedonism (n)- The doctrin that please is highest good endorgence sensual pleasure
143. Hegamony (n)- Bullying over someone
144. Hermetical (adj.)- Seated or fusion
145. Haitus (n)- A gap or break
146. Hubris (n)- Arrogance
147. Iconoclastic (adj.)- Attacking, cherist traditions
148. Idiosyncratic (adj.)- An unusual traides in a person

149. Incantation (n)- Singing or chanting of magical space
150. Incarcerate (v)- To imprison
151. Inchoate (adj.)- Not fully developed yet
152. Incipient (adj.)- Not fully developed yet
153. Incriminate (v)- To accuse
154. Indelible (adj.)- Impossible to remove
155. Indict (v)- To charge
156. Indigent (adj.)- Poor, destitute
157. Indubitably (adj.)- Beyond a doubt
158. Inebriated (adj.)- A person who has drunk too much alcohol
159. Ineluctable (adj.)- Inevitable that cannot be Stopped
160. Infraction (n)- Violation of law
161. Inimitable (adj.)- Matchless
162. Iniquitous (adj.)- Wrong, wicked
163. Innuendo (n)- Insinuation, suggestion
164. Insidious (adj.)- Cunning
165. Insouciant (adj.)- To take a serious issue in a light manner
166. Levity (n)- Lightness
167. Libertine (n)- Without moral restrained philanderer, playboy
168. Lithe (adj.)- Graceful
169. Loquacious (adj.)- To be sad
170. Lugubrious (adj.) To be sad
171. Macabre (adj.)- Horrible
172. Malestrom (n)- A situation full of strong emotions or confusing events
173. Malapropism (n)- Ludicrous, Misuse of words
174. Malediction (n)- Curse
175. Martinet (n)- Very strict disciplinarian
176. Masochist (n)- Person who enjoys his own pains
177. Masticate (v)- To chew
178. Maudlin (adj.)- Tearfully sentimental
179. Maunder (v)- Wander
180. Mausoleum (n)- Tomb
181. Maverick (n)- Rebellious
182. Mayhem (n)- Inflict injury
183. Melange (n)- Mixture
184. Mendacious (adj.)- Not truthful, lying
185. Mendicant (n)- Beggar
186. Meretricious (adj.)- Attractive
187. Misanthrope (n)- A person who hates people
188. Modicum (n)- Small amount
189. Mordant (adj.)- Sarcastic
190. Moribund (adj.)- Coming to an end
191. Mortify (v)- Humiliation

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