

ANSWERS

UNIT-III

8. Articles

Work Book Exercise (A)

1. Drop 'the' before 'air'.
2. Drop 'a' before 'politician'
3. Drop 'the' before 'executive'
4. Drop 'a' before 'mention'
5. Drop 'a' before 'headache'
6. Insert 'a' before 'hurry'
7. Insert 'the' before 'country and town'
8. Insert 'a' before 'pity'
9. Insert 'an' before 'M.A.'
10. No error
11. Insert 'the' before 'dog'
12. Insert 'the' before 'snake'
13. Drop 'the' before 'bed'
14. Insert 'a' before 'child'
15. Insert 'the' before 'elephant'
16. Insert 'an' before 'hour'
17. Drop 'A' before 'sugar'
18. Insert 'the' before 'first'
19. Insert 'the' before 'flute'
20. Insert 'the' before 'Vedas'
21. Insert 'the' before 'rich'
22. Insert 'the' before 'Rajputs'
23. Insert 'a' before 'nice'
24. Drop 'a' before 'kind' and insert it before 'fellow'
25. Insert 'the' before 'World Cup'

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. Add 'a' before 'boy' by removing 'a' before weak
2. Drop 'an' before 'advice'
3. Drop 'the' before 'pride'
4. Drop 'a' before 'beautiful'
5. Drop 'the' before 'prison'
6. Drop 'the' before 'television'
7. 'an' in place of 'a'
8. Insert 'the' before 'tea'
9. Insert 'a' before 'day'
10. 'the' in place of 'a' before 'good'
11. Drop 'the' before 'singing'
12. Insert 'the' before 'Milton'
13. Insert 'the' before 'higher and colder'
14. Insert 'the' before 'fire'
15. Drop 'the' before 'ear'
16. Insert 'the' before 'criminal'
17. Insert 'the' before 'radio'
18. Drop 'a' before 'work' or use 'a piece of work'
19. Drop 'a' before 'word'
20. Drop 'an' before 'employment'
21. Insert 'the' before 'question'
22. Insert 'the' before 'wisdom'
23. Drop 'the' before 'Chinese'
24. Insert 'the' before 'news'
25. Drop 'the' before 'lions'.

9. Noun

Work Book Exercise (A)

1. 'Cattle' in place of 'Cattles'
2. 'many pieces of information' / much information
3. 'Orders have' in place of 'Order has'
4. 'scenery' in place of 'sceneries'
5. 'alphabet' in place of 'alphabets'
6. 'score' in place of 'scores'
7. 'mischief' in place of 'mischiefs'
8. 'Sheep are' in place of 'Sheeps are'
9. 'contents' in place of 'content'
10. 'Twenty head of cattle' in place of 'Twenty cattles'
11. 'much work' in place of 'many works'
12. 'men servants' in place of 'man servants'
13. 'sisters-in-law' in place of 'sister-in-laws'
14. 'word' in place of 'words'
15. 'five year old boys' in place of 'five years old boys.'
16. 'rupee' in place of 'rupees'
17. 'advice' / 'a piece of advice'
18. 'are' in place of 'is'
19. 'somebody else's' in place of 'somebody's else'
20. 'girls' school' in place of 'girl's school'
21. 'woman' in place of 'female'
22. 'seat' in place of 'place'
23. 'spectacles' in place of 'spectacle'
24. 'is' in place of 'are'
25. 'vacation' in place of 'vacations'
26. Say 'lectureship'

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. 'Rations have' in place of 'Ration has'
2. 'The wood of the table' in place of 'Table's wood'
3. 'was very encouraging' in place of 'were very encouraging'
4. 'like' in place of 'likes'
5. 'are' in place of 'is'
6. 'is' in place of 'are'
7. No error, 'a lot' of and 'lots of' (both are correct)
8. Remove 'a' before 'fair means'
9. 'information' in place of 'informations'
10. 'work' in place of 'works'
11. 'evidence' in place of 'evidences' and 'was' in place of 'were'
12. 'Commander-in-Chief's' in place of 'commander's-in-chief'

13. 'proceeds' in place of 'proceed'
14. 'are' in place of 'is'
15. 'fish' in place of 'fishes'
16. Say 'brick and stone marble'
17. 'has been' in place of 'have been'
18. 'These data' in place of 'This data'
19. 'criterion' in place of 'criteria'
20. 'oxen' in place of 'oxes'
21. 'signature' for 'sign'
22. 'Evidence' for 'witness'
23. 'room' for 'place'
24. 'Four pieces of bread' for 'four breads'
25. 'Alumni' for 'Alumnus'
26. Use 'asset' in place of 'assets'
27. Say 'five member delegation'
28. Say 'page after page'
29. Say 'pass mark'
30. Remove 'brother'
31. Delete 'a' before 'news'
32. delete 'a'
33. Say free 'studentship' for 'freeship'
34. Say 'Right from wrong'
35. Say 'Faults' for 'fault'
36. Say 'Time immemorial'
37. Say 'go to bed'
38. Delete 'O' clock.

10. Pronoun

Work Book Exercise (A)

1. 'them' in place of 'it'
2. 'acquit themselves' in place of 'acquit'
3. Drop 'myself'
4. 'Avail yourself of' in place of 'Avail of'
5. 'her' in place of 'she'
6. 'she' in place of 'her'
7. 'her' in place of 'she'
8. 'Was it he' in place of 'Was it him'
9. 'I' in place of 'myself'
10. 'You, he and I' in place of 'You, I and he'
11. 'his' in place of 'their'

12. 'those' in place of 'they'
13. 'your' in place of 'their'
14. 'and' in place of 'as well as'
15. 'has' in place of 'have'
16. 'his' in place of 'their'
17. 'our' in place of 'your'
18. 'Which' in place of 'Who'
19. 'his books' in place of 'their books'
20. 'Ours' in place of 'Our'
21. 'one's' in place of 'his'
22. 'his' in place of 'their'
23. 'what' in place of 'which'
24. 'that' in place of 'which'
25. Use 'hers' for 'her'
26. Use 'and this' in place of 'which'
27. Use 'and this' in place of 'and which'
28. Use 'it' for 'same'
29. Use 'as' for 'that'
30. Use 'that' for 'what'

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. 'What' in place of 'which'
2. 'whom' in place of 'who'
3. 'as' in place of 'who'
4. Drop 'himself'
5. 'that' in place of 'who'
6. 'that' in place of 'who'
7. 'origin of which' in place of 'whose origin'
8. 'those' in place of 'they'
9. 'isn't he?' in place of 'isn't it?'
10. 'did they?' in place of 'didn't they?'
11. 'separation from you' in place of 'your separation'
12. 'which' in place of 'who'
13. 'that' in place of 'who'
14. 'that' in place of 'which'
15. 'as' in place of 'that'
16. 'as' in place of 'like'
17. 'leave of you' in place of 'your leave'
18. 'at the sight of me' in place of 'my sight'
19. 'that' in place of 'which'
20. 'him' in place of 'he'
21. 'don't we?' in place of 'haven't we?'
22. 'What' in place of 'Which'
23. Insert 'those in' after 'than'
24. 'whose' in place of 'their'
25. 'they meet' in place of 'he meets'

Review Exercise

1. (a) Say 'this kind'
3. (a) Place 'The' before 'book'
5. (c) Say 'he' for 'you'
7. (d) Say 'their picnic'
9. (b) Say 'had been I'
11. (d) Say 'the flue'
13. (b) Say 'Mohan's'
15. (d) Say 'in its attempt'
17. (d) Say 'than I'
19. (b) Say 'you'
21. (d) Say 'won't we'
23. (c) Say 'countries'
25. (d) Say 'anyone of them'
27. (a) Use 'The' for 'A'
29. (d) Correct form is 'yours'
31. (d) Say 'other's' for 'other'
33. (c) Say 'that' or 'which'
35. (c) Say 'orders'
37. (b) Remove 'that'
39. (d) Say 'their'
41. (b) Omit 'he'
43. (d) Say 'enjoyed himself'
45. (d) Say 'they these' for 'it'
47. (d) Say 'its' for 'their'
49. (d) Say 'the greater'
51. (b) Say 'the Greeks'
53. (b) Say 'the only'
55. (d) Say 'a singer and scientist'
57. (b) Say 'the meek and the humble'
59. (b) Say 'amount of radiation'
61. (c) Say 'contents are'
63. (e) No error
65. (b) Say 'was'
2. (d) 'his arrival' for 'their arrival'
4. (d) Use 'they'
6. (d) Use 'one's'
8. (c) Say 'sear'
10. (b) Use 'who' for 'whom'
12. (b) Say 'so much work'
14. (a) Use 'while' for 'in'
16. (d) Say 'his contribution'
18. (d) Say 'me'
20. (a) say 'which' for 'who'
22. (c) Delete 'brother'
24. (c) Say 'who' for 'whom'
26. (d) Use 'and' for 'or'
28. (d) Say 'his'
30. (b) Delete 'the' before 'Kalidas'
32. (d) Say 'weren't they'
34. (d) Say 'than those of Ministers'
36. (a) Say Gopalan and I.
38. (b) Delete 'himself'
40. (d) Say 'him' for 'them'
42. (c) Say 'who' for 'whom'
44. (b) Say 'whom'
46. (c) Add 'themselves' after 'adapt'
48. (c) Say 'of us'
50. (b) Say 'go to bed'
52. (a) Say 'The person'
54. (b) Say 'recommend'
56. (a) Say 'an almirah'
58. (b) Say 'the famous'
60. (b) Say 'against the wall'
62. (a) Delete 'The'
64. (e) No error

Chapter

11

Adjective

What is an Adjective?

Adjective is a word that tells us about or add to the meaning of a noun. e.g.,

- (i) She is a kind lady.
- (ii) I like this pen.
- (iii) She lives in a large house.
- (iv) He is a strong player.

There are following two classes of adjectives :

- (i) Descriptive adjective
- (ii) Determiner adjective

Descriptive adjective denote the quality, size, colour, shape etc. of a noun.

Position of Adjectives—Descriptive adjectives are used both attributively and predicatively while Determiner adjectives are used only before the noun.

She is an honest girl.

(Attributive use)

The girl is honest.

(Predicative use)

Kinds of Adjectives

A. Descriptive Adjectives

Adjective of Quality

— Ugly, heavy, dry, good, red.

B. Determiner Adjectives

- (i) Demonstrative Adjectives
- (ii) Distributive Adjectives
- (iii) Quantitative Adjectives
- (iv) Numerical Adjectives
- (v) Interrogative Adjectives
- (vi) Possessive Adjectives
- (vii) Present/Past Participle Adjectives
- (viii) Relative Adjectives
- (ix) Emphatic Adjectives
- (x) Proper Adjectives
- (xi) Exclamatory Adjectives

- This, that, these, those.
- Each, every, either, neither.
- Some, any, no, little.
- few, many all, several, one, first
- Which, what, whose.
- My, our, your, his, her, their, its.
- A moving bus, a wounded driver, a burnt man, tiring journey.
- who, which, that
- Own, such, same, very.
- Indian, Asian, American.
- What, which, how

C. Articles as Determiners

A. An, The (See Chapter on Articles)

Distinction between Adjectives and Pronouns

(i) Demonstrative Adjectives and Demonstrative Pronouns—

- (i) Please get me that book. (Adjective)
- (ii) That is my book. (Pronoun)

(ii) Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns—

- (i) This is my book. (Adjective)
- (ii) This book is mine. (Pronoun)
- (iii) It is her vanity box. (Adjective)
- (iv) This vanity box is hers. (Pronoun)

(iii) Distributive Adjectives and Distributive Pronouns—

- (i) Either boy has stolen my book. (Adjective)
- (ii) Neither book will serve my purpose. (Adjective)
- (iii) I do not like either of the sisters. (Pronoun)
- (iv) We bought neither of the bikes. (Pronoun)

Note : Every is only adjective, and it cannot be used as determiner. But each can be used both as adjective and pronoun.

- (v) Every boy was present. (Adjective)
- (vi) Each boy was present. (Adjective)
- (vii) Each of the boys will come. (Pronoun)
- (viii) Everyone of them is wasting money. (Pronoun)

Rules of Adjective

Rule I

Generally speaking adjective is used when the quality of a noun and pronoun rather than the action of a verb is expressed.

Adverb is used to modify the action of a verb, an adjective, an adverb. e.g.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| (i) She is a skilful dancer. | (quality) |
| (ii) She dances skilfully. | (action) |
| (iii) Sonu's act was thoughtful. | (quality) |
| (iv) Sonu acted thoughtfully. | (action) |

Rule II

The verbs given below are linking verbs—

Some verbs are not modified by adverbs. 'Be, become, seem, appear, taste, smell, sound, feel, turn, get, grow, keep, look, make, prove, etc.

- (i) Her voice sounds harsh.
- (ii) She appears sad.

- (iii) I feel sick
- (iv) She has grown wise
- (v) Mona is smart

Note : The distinction between the following sentences—

1. (a) She looked calm and quiet. (Linking verb, *Correct*)
 (b) She looked at her angry husband calmly and quietly. (In a calm and quiet manner, *Correct*)
2. (a) The mangoes taste sweetly. (Use *sweet*)
 (b) She talks sweetly. (*Correct*)

Rule III

There are some adjectives which don't admit of any comparative and superlative degree. Such adjectives denote absolute position.

'Perfect, unique, ideal, chief, universal, extreme, complete, entire, excellent, absolute, impossible, eternal, supreme' etc. e.g.

- (i) I have never seen a more complete book on General Studies. (Drop *more*)
- (ii) Happiness is the chiefest aim of mankind. (Use *chief*)
- (iii) How can divided India become the most supreme power? (Remove *'the most'*)

Rule IV

The comparative adjectives such as—

'Prior, junior, senior, superior, inferior, prefer (verb), preferable, elder' etc. are followed by 'to' instead of 'than'.

Nor are they used in comparative degree.

- (i) He is senior than me in service. (Use 'to' in place of 'than')
- (ii) Lemon juice is preferable than tea. (Use 'to' in place of 'than')
- (iii) My sister is elder than me by two years. (Use 'to' in place of 'than')
- (iv) She prefers coffee rather than tea. ('rather than' in place of 'to' is correct)
- (v) She is comparatively smarter than her husband. (Use *smarter*)
- (vi) She is more senior to her boss in service. (Remove *'more'*)
- (vii) Milk is more preferable to tea. (Remove *'more'*)

Note : 'Rather than' may be used for 'to' after 'prefer'. (iv)

Rule V

Note carefully the distinction among the following adjectives :

Little is used for quantity.

(little, less, least)

Little means hardly any

(negative sense)

A little means not much (some).

(Affirmative meaning)

The little means not much but all.

Few is used for number.

(few, fewer, fewest)

Few means hardly anyone/anything

(negative sense)

A few means not many (some).

(Affirmative meaning)

The few means not many but all.

Some is used in affirmative and while making request

in interrogative.

Some is used as an adjective.

Somewhat is used as an adverb.

Farther means more distant.

(Far, farther, farthest)

Other means the second of the two.

Older/Oldest is used for persons

(not blood relation) and things.

(Old, older, oldest)

It refers both to age and time.

Later is the opposite of earlier.

(Refers to time)

Latest means recent, last up to now only.

(Late, later, latest) [time]

Any is used for negative and interrogative sentences and in the sense of every

(No any/Not any are wrong expressions.)

if any

Further means additional.

Another means additional one. (More)

Elder/Eldes is used for persons only in the case of blood relations.

(Old, elder, eldest)

It refers to age only.

Latter is the opposite of former.

(Refers to position)

Last means last of all.

(Late, latter, last) (Position)

Note : Little and few Cannot qualify the words 'quantity' and 'Number' Small is used to qualify these words.

Now study these sentences—

- (i) Little common sense can bring success to you. (Use 'a little')
- (ii) Little that she did for me is unforgettable. (Use 'The' before 'little')
- (iii) Little knowledge is a dangerous thing. (Use 'a' before 'little')
- (iv) I requested him to bring me few books. (Use 'a few')
- (v) Few days I passed in her company were exciting. (Use 'The few')
- (vi) There are less passengers in the compartment today. (Use 'fewer')
- (vii) There are five students less in the class. (Correct)
- (viii) I have ten rupees less to pay. (Correct)
- (ix) Could you please give me some money? (Use 'any' in place of 'some')
- (x) Have you brought some gold for her? (use the before little)
- (xi) Little Money you are earning should not be wasted (Use 'somewhat' in place of 'some')
- (xii) She was some angry. (say 'some anger')
- (xiii) She expressed somewhat anger (Drop 'any')
- (xiv) I have no any money in my pocket.
- (xv) Moradabad is further from Delhi than Meerut. (Use 'farther' in place of 'further')
- (xvi) No farther help from government is required. (Use 'further' in place of 'farther')
- (xvii) I am still thirsty, please give me other glass of water. (Say 'another' in place of 'other')
- (xviii) My oldest sister is living in Chicago these days. (Use 'eldest' in place of 'oldest')
- (xix) My sister is elder to me. (Correct)
- (xx) My friend is older than I. (Correct)

(xxi) She came latter than I.

(xxii) Reena and Heena are two sisters but the later is more intelligent than the former.

(xxiii) Jeans are the last rage of young generation.

Note : In sentence (vii) & (viii) 'less' has been used in place of 'few' (number) because 'definite numerical adjectives + plural nouns' are followed by 'less'.

Rule VI

When two adjectives qualify the same noun, both the adjectives should be expressed in the same degree. e.g.,

(i) She is the most active and energetic social worker in our club.
(Use 'most' before 'energetic')

(ii) She is both cleverer and intelligent than her sister.
(Use 'more' before 'intelligent')

Rule VII

Ordinal is placed before numerical adjective. eg,

(i) You must study the two first chapters of the book. (Use 'the first two')

(ii) The two or last three lessons of your book are worth reading.
(Use 'The last two or three')

Rule VIII

The comparative adjectives ending in 'er' (i.e. cleverer) should be used as 'more clever' while comparing the two qualities of one and the same thing or a person. e.g.,

(i) She is cleverer than honest. (Use 'more clever')

(ii) She is more clever than her sister. (Use 'cleverer' in place of 'more clever')

Rule IX

The expression 'these' and 'those' should not be used with the singular nouns 'kind' 'type' and 'sort'. e.g.,

(i) I will not do these kind/sort of acts. (Use 'this kind/sort' for 'these kind/sort')

(ii) This type of articles are not allowed into the hall. (Use 'is' for 'are')

Rule X

Note carefully the use of 'other & else' in comparative and superlative degrees. e.g.,

(i) She is a best teacher. (Use 'a very good teacher')

(ii) She is the most intelligent person. (Use 'a most' in the sense of 'very')

(iii) My brother is the smartest player of all others in the team. (Remove 'others')

(iv) She is better than anybody in the class. (Use 'anybody else')

(v) The Ganga is more sacred than any river of India. (Use 'other' after 'any')

(vi) He is the most corrupt politician than anybody in the country.
(Use 'of all' in place of 'than anybody')

- (vii) This novel is the most interesting of any in the library. (Use 'of all' in place of 'of any')
- (viii) No writer in India was so famous as R.K. Narayan. (Use 'other' after 'No')
- (ix) His condition is good today. (Say 'better' in place of 'good').
- (x) She is equally intelligent as my brother. (Use 'as' in place of 'equally')
- (xi) The Nile is longer than any other river in India. (Remove 'other')
- (xii) The Nile is longer than any other river in the world. (Correct)
- (xiii) She is taller than any other boy in the class. (Remove 'other')
- (xiv) The weather is as cold as last year. (Say 'as that of' or 'last year's')
- (xv) I found this book the most interesting. (Delete 'the')
- (xvi) Her shirt is cheaper than you. (Say 'yours'/your shirt)
- (xvii) The climate of Chennai is warmer than Delhi. (Say 'that of Delhi')

Rule XI

The use of 'all, both & whole' as adjectives.

- (A) Place 'the' after 'all' and 'both' when used as adjectives for plural nouns. But 'the' is used before 'whole'. e.g.,
- (i) All the students were present. (Correct)
- (ii) Both the boys left soon. (Correct)
- (iii) Whole country is suffering from drought. (Say 'The whole')
- (iv) All sugar is wasted. (Uncountable noun, Correct)
- (B) Place possessive case after 'all' and 'both'. e.g.,
- (i) My all efforts ended in smoke. (Say 'All my')
- (ii) Both my friends are honest. (Correct)
- (iii) He is a fortunate person whose all efforts succeed. (Say 'all whose')

Rule XII

'Either, neither, only, both, even, but also' should be placed immediately before the words they emphasize. (qualify/ modify). e.g.,

- (i) She not only came to see me but also to take her old books. (Use 'not only' before 'to see')
- (ii) Neither she is intelligent nor honest. (Use 'neither' before 'intelligent')
- (iii) Her sister and her brother are both living with her. (Use 'both' before 'her sister')
- (iv) Not only he likes to take coffee but also tea. (Use 'Not only' before 'coffee')

Rule XIII

'As' is used in the positive degree to denote equality while 'than' is used in the comparative degree. Both 'as' and 'than' are required to be used when a sentence contains adjectives in positive and comparative forms. e.g.,

- (i) She is as honest, if not more honest than her brother. (Incorrect)
- She is as honest as, if not more honest than her brother. (Correct)
- (ii) I am as strong or even stronger than my foe. (Incorrect)
- I am as strong as or even stronger than my foe. (Correct)

Rule XIV

When two adjectives require different prepositions, appropriate prepositions should be used with both adjectives. e.g.,

- (i) He is senior and older than I. (Use 'to' after 'senior')
- (ii) His dress is different and cheaper than mine. (Use 'from' after 'different')
- (iii) She is stronger and younger than her sister. (Correct)

Rule XV

Place an adjective after noun when the noun is followed by preposition. e.g.,

- (i) The subject is a worthy matter of note. (Say 'matter worthy of')
- (ii) He is a suitable man for any post. (Say the 'man suitable for any post')

Rule XVI

Comparison of weight, quantity & number.

No comparison is implied in the following sentences, when there is 'time' used for comparison. So positive degree is used. e.g.

But we use comparative degree when the sentence is without 'times'

- (i) My book is three times cheaper than yours. (Say 'as cheap as')
- (ii) Your income is many times higher than Tushar's. (Incorrect, say 'as high as')
- (iii) This book is five rupees cheaper than yours. (Correct)
- (iv) This table is ten kilos lighter than that. (Correct)

Rule XVII

The following adjectives cannot be used before nouns (attributively), 'Afraid, asleep, due, ready, unable, alike, aware, glad, sorry, well, alone, ill, sure', worth. e.g.,

'Ill man, asleep boy, alone lady, afraid man, alike situation' are wrong expressions.

- (i) She alone is responsible for my problems. (Correct)
- (ii) I found a boy asleep. (Correct)
- (iii) The man is ill. (Correct)
- (iv) The man is afraid of my dog. (Correct)
- (v) This book is worth reading. (Correct)

Rule XVIII

The order of adjectives qualifying a noun (S S A C N M)

Size → Shape → Age → Colour → Nationality → Material → Noun

- (i) Twenty year old black American Negro.
- (ii) A small Indian Stadium.
- (iii) A big round black Indian plastic table.
- (iv) A spacious dark cell.
- (v) A large glass room.

Work Book Exercise (A)

Directions : Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

1. There were no less than fifty persons in the dining hall.
2. Few remarks that he made were offensive to my brother.
3. It is a worth seeing movie and you must not miss it.
4. Of all the students Rita was less worried when the date for the annual examination was announced.
5. Even the most perfect person in the world is said to have erred when there was time to act.
6. I was surprised to see every student sitting quietly in the class, even though the teacher was not present.
7. Whole India expressed anger over the hijacking of Air India Boeing Jet by militant at Karachi.
8. I like him because he is the most interesting fellow because of his amiable nature.
9. The meeting was postponed because only the few persons were present there.
10. In the opinion of everyone she is wiser than beautiful.
11. The tiger is swifter than any animal.
12. He had to cut a sorry figure when he realised that he had no any money in his purse.
13. Of the three ministers, which do you think, is going to prove more successful.
14. Neither she is intelligent nor hard working and still she expects to secure first class.
15. I requested him to lend me few books that might help me in my study.
16. Your essay should not exceed more than two hundred words.
17. Tanya is more intelligent than any other boy in her class.
18. The two last pictures of a very competent director have not proved a success.
19. He is the tallest than anybody in our team.
20. Nobody likes him because he is a worst teacher.
21. I was surprised to see her speak with somewhat anger.
22. My brother is elder than me although he looks younger.
23. Could you please give me any money to buy the newspaper?
24. Privatisation offers the most ideal situation for consumers because private sector is very conscious of quality.
25. Little care on your part would have made you more successful than your friend.

Work Book Exercise (B)

Directions : Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

1. He is as intelligent if not more intelligent than his brother.
2. She is better than any girl that studies in our class.
3. The latest chapter of this novel is the most comprehensive of all the chapters in the book.
4. She was not punished though she came latter than I.
5. She is the best and beautiful girl of our village.
6. My book is superior than yours although it has cost me much less.
7. Of all other my neighbours he is the kindest and most considerate to others.
8. 'Arabian Nights' is the most adventurous of any books written so far.
9. The works of Shakespeare are more famous than any other English dramatist.

10. It is all the more better if you work in my company.
11. These kind of roses are very popular.
12. He doesn't need your help because he is too intelligent.
13. Modinagar is further from Dehradun than Meerut.
14. It was bitter cold and we preferred not to go out that night.
15. No animal is so sacred to the Hindus as the cow is.
16. The food tasted deliciously and we enjoyed it to our fill.
17. She is as clever if not cleverer than her mother.
18. She went to the wholesale market and bought cheap vegetables.
19. There is no other name more glorious than Sardar Patel in the history of India.
20. He only is responsible for the problems which I am facing today.
21. Mr. Chopra is more senior to me in service.
22. The boys prefer playing cricket to hockey.
23. Because of her frank nature I like her the most.
24. She has not broken the window. Somebody has broken it.
25. There are five members less in the committee.
26. The rain was plenty last year and we had good time.
27. They travelled from one corner of the island to another.
28. The apple was quite raw and it was not tasted by the children.
29. He will spend his remaining life with his daughter.
30. She is a young lady of twenty five years old.

What is an Adverb?

An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb. It is said to modify verbs, adjectives and adverbs. e.g.,

- (i) She is walking slowly.
- (ii) She is very intelligent.
- (iii) She is walking very slowly.

Kinds of Adverb

1. Adverb of time—Before, ago, lately, yet, now, soon, yesterday, already, never.
2. Adverb of frequency—Always, once, seldom, usually, rarely etc.
3. Adverb of place—Here, everywhere, down, near, away, backward, upward.
4. Adverb of manner—Slowly, so, soundly, delightfully.
5. Adverb of affirmation and negation—Certainly, apparently, obviously, no, undoubtedly.
6. Adverb of degree—Almost, fully, very, enough, rather, quite, too, really.
7. Interrogative adverb—How, what, when, why.
8. Relative adverb—When, where, why, how.

Relative adverbs are used to make an adjective clause.

He was born in the year **when** I left India. ('in which/on which')

He does not like to stay at the hotel **where** they are staying. ('in which/at which')

Don't you know the reason **why** she did not marry? ('for which')

You are supposed to know the manner **how** they cheated you. ('in which/by which')

Rules of Adverb**Rule I**

Adjective qualifies a noun and a pronoun whereas **adverb** modifies a verb, an adjective and an adverb. e.g.,

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (i) Her act was remarkable. | (Correct) |
| (ii) She acted remarkably to achieve success. | (Correct) |
| (iii) She ran quicker than I. | (Say 'more quickly' for 'quicker') |
| (iv) She is a very skilful dancer. | (Correct) |
| (v) She dances very skilfully. | (Correct) |

Rule II

Adverbs of time such as—

'Always, often, already, just, never, ever, sometimes, frequently, generally, recently, usually, seldom, hardly', rarely, normally etc. are generally placed before the verb they modify. e.g.,

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (i) My brother comes often every Sunday. | (Place 'often' before 'comes') |
| (ii) He goes usually to the movie every Friday. | (Place 'usually' before 'goes') |
| (iii) He never talks ill of friends. | (Correct) |
| (iv) He is always satisfied. | (Correct) |

Rule III

Adverbs of manners are placed only after the Intransitive verb. However, the adverb can be placed either before or after the transitive verb. e.g.,

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (i) He returned immediately. | (Correct) |
| (ii) He briefly narrated the incident to me. | (Correct) |
| (iii) He narrated to me the incident briefly. | (Correct) |
| (iv) He soundly slept last night. | (Place 'soundly' after 'slept') |

Rule IV

If the sentence is introduced by an adverb, inverted form of the verb is used for the sake of emphasis. e.g.,

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| (i) Seldom he visits his parents. | (Incorrect) |
| (ii) Seldom does he visit his parents. | (Correct) |
| (iii) He seldom visits his parents. | (Correct) |
| (iv) Not seldom does he visit his parents. | (Correct) |
| (v) Never I'll see her again. | (Correct) |
| (vi) Never will I see her again. | (Incorrect) |
| (vii) I'll never see her again. | (Correct) |
| (viii) She no sooner reached the station than she met her friend. | (Correct) |
| (ix) No sooner did she reach the station than she met her friend. | (Correct) |
| (x) She had hardly reached the station when the train arrived. | (Correct) |
| (xi) Hardly/scarcely had she reached the station when the train arrived. | (Correct) |
| (xii) So quickly she ran that she overtook her rivals. | (Use 'so quickly did she run') |

Rule V : Use of Else and Other

'Else' should be followed by 'but'.

'Other' and 'otherwise' are followed by 'than' e.g.,

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (i) It is nothing else than sheer madness. | (Use 'but' in place of 'than') |
| (ii) She had no other alternative but stay here. | (Use 'than' in place of 'but') |
| (iii) She has no one else to look after her except me. | (Use 'but' in place of 'except') |

Rule VI

- Both 'never' and 'not' are adverbs. The use of 'never' for 'not' is incorrect. e.g.,
- (i) I never went to Ooty last year. (Use 'did not' go in place of 'never')
- (ii) I never remember to have said so. (Use 'do not' in place of 'never')
- (iii) I remember never to have said so. (Correct)
- Or
- I don't remember to have said so.
- (iv) I never allow my son to go out in dark. (Correct/habitual action)

Rule VII

Note the use of phrases.

'Seldom or never', 'seldom, if ever', 'little or nothing', 'little, if anything'.
The phrases 'seldom or ever' and 'little or anything' are wrong in use. e.g.,

- (i) We seldom or ever meet our relatives these days. (Incorrect)
- (ii) We seldom or never (seldom, if ever) meet our relatives these days. (Correct)

Rule VIII

Negative adverbs should not be used with the words negative in meaning. So two negatives should be avoided.

'Seldom, nowhere, never, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely' are some of the adverbs expressing negative meaning. e.g.,

- (i) I rarely went to meet nobody across the road. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'nobody')
- (ii) She hardly knows nothing about the family. (Use 'anything' in place of 'nothing')
- (iii) I hardly know somebody in the town. (Say 'anybody' in place of 'somebody')
- (iv) He does nothing without never consulting me. (Use 'ever' for 'never')
- (v) They do not seldom come here. (Remove 'do not')
- (vi) This will not help him, nothing never does. (Use 'ever' for 'never')
- (vii) He does not write well and I do not write neither. (Say 'either')

Note : (I) Avoid the use of negative, with 'deny, forbid' and 'both'.

- (i) She denied that she had not given him books. (Delete 'not')
- (ii) (a) Both of us are not going there. (Incorrect)
- (b) Neither of us is going there. (Correct)

(II) Avoid the use of negative with Conjunctions—
until, unless, lest.

Rule IX

Given below are some of the examples of the words being treated as adverbs whereas they are adjectives or nouns. e.g.,

- (A) Manly, masterly, slovenly, monthly, weekly, sickly, friendly, orderly, gentlemanly are adjectives and should not be confused with adverbs.
- (B) Coward, miser, niggard are nouns.
'Cowardly, miserly, niggardly' are adjectives.
'In a cowardly, miserly, niggardly manner' are used as adverbs.
- (C) Fast, straight, outright, direct, hard, hardly, late, light, high, safe, quiet etc, are used both as an adjective and adverb.

- (D) 'Loudly' and 'Aloud' are adverbs though different in meanings. 'Loud' is an adjective.
- (E) **Late, lately**
Late is both an adjective & an adverb
Lately is an adverb. (Recently)
- (F) **Hard** is both an adjective and adverb used in affirmative sense.
Hardly is an adverb used in negative meaning. e.g.
- A soldier is trained never to fight cowardly. (Use 'in a cowardly manner')
 - I have never come across a coward Indian soldier.
(Use 'cowardly' in place of 'coward')
 - The darkness closed in even as she was returning home fastly.
(Use 'fast' in place of 'fastly')
 - You must learn to behave manly in the face of danger.
(Use 'manfully' in place of 'manly')
 - He is earning five hundred rupees monthly. (Say 'a month')
 - She is doing this work good these days. (Say 'well' for 'good')
 - Rohit always comes lately to school. (Say 'late' for 'lately')
 - He is coward. (Use 'a' before 'coward')
 - The teacher asked the students to talk loudly. (Say 'aloud')
 - We must try to preserve hardly won freedom. (Use 'hard' in place of 'hardly')
 - Please keep the things in the room orderly.
(Use 'in order' or 'in an orderly manner' in place of 'orderly')
 - She rejected my application outright. (Say 'outright')
 - Outright rejection of my plan disappointed me. (Correct)

Rule X

The use of 'very, much, so, too, enough, rather'.

- (A) 'Very' modifies present participle used as adjective, adverb and adjective in positive degree. 'Much' is used with comparative degree and past participle. e.g.
- It is a much interesting picture. (Use 'very' in place of 'much')
 - I was very exhausted in the evening. (Use 'much' in place of 'very')
 - She did this work very quickly. (Correct)
 - She is much wiser than her mother. (Correct)
 - She is very tired after a day's work. (Correct)

Note : Students should note the use of 'very' and 'much' in superlative degree. e.g.,

- She is **the very best** teacher in our school. (Here 'very' means 'really')
 - She is **much the best** teacher in our school. (Here 'much' means 'decidedly')
 - She is **by far the best** teacher in our college. ('by far' means 'to a large extent')
- (B) 'So' and 'too' should not be used without 'that' (Adverb clause) and 'to' (Infinitive) respectively.
'Very' and 'much' may be used in the place of so and too.
- My brother is so healthy. (Use 'very' in place of 'so')
 - She is very kind. (Here 'very' means 'to a great extent')

- (iii) She is too poor to study further.
 (iv) She is so poor that she cannot study further. (Correct)
 (v) She is too healthy. (Correct)
 (vi) It is too bad. (Over healthy) say 'very' for too

(C) '**Enough**' is both an adjective and adverb. As an **adverb** it is always placed after the adjective it modifies.

As an **adjective** it is placed before a noun. e.g.,

- (i) She is enough wise to allow her son to go. (Place 'enough' after 'wise')
 (ii) He has enough money to spend. (Correct)
 (iii) She is too kind to help everybody. (Say 'kind enough' very kind in place of 'too')
 (iv) She is too weak to pass. (Correct)

(D) The use of 'rather'

(a) 'Rather' is an adverb of degree like 'fairly, quite, pretty (to some degree)'. e.g.,

- (i) She is rather intelligent.
 (ii) He is walking rather slowly.

(b) 'Rather' can also be used before a noun. e.g.,

- (i) It is rather a nuisance.
 (ii) It is rather a good step. (or a rather good step)

Note : Article 'a', 'an' should be placed before a noun. If there is an adjective with a noun, articles 'a', 'an' may be placed either before or after 'rather'.

- (c) 'Rather' is also used in case of preference—
 'would rather, had rather, rather than' are used to express preference. e.g.,
 (Refer to Rule III(c) on Infinitive)

Rule XI

Note the difference between too, as well, also.

(a) 'Too, as well, also', are used in the sense of "besides", "in addition to" in affirmative sentences. But 'also' cannot be used at end position.

- (i) She found her bag and money too/as well.
 (ii) She plays the piano and the harmonium as well/too.
 (iii) She found her bag and money also. (say 'also money')

(b) So + auxiliary + subject is used in affirmative sentences in relation to two persons doing one action.

- (i) She won the prize and so did her sister. (win)
 (ii) His wife plays piano and so does he. (play)

(c) Neither + auxiliary + subject is used in negative sentences in relation to two persons doing one action.

- (i) He does not write well and neither do I. (write)
 (ii) She will not lend money and neither will he. (lend)

Rule XII

While answering a question the adverb 'yes' or 'no' should be used according to the affirmative and negative answer. e.g.,

- (i) Have you taken food?
 (ii) Yes, I have not taken so far? (Use 'No' in place of 'Yes')

Rule XIII

- (A) Adverb 'as' should be used to introduce predicative of the verbs 'regard, describe, define, treat, view, know'.
- (B) Adverb 'as' should be avoided to introduce predicative of the verbs 'name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose.' e.g.,
- (i) I regard him my brother. (Add 'as' after 'him')
- (ii) Science has been defined the study of nature. (Add 'as' after 'defined')
- (iii) She is considered as the best dancer in the town. (Drop 'as' after 'considered')
- (iv) The teacher called him as stupid. (Drop 'as')
- (v) The principal appointed him as peon. (Remove 'as')
- (vi) He thinks her as a fool. (Remove 'as')
- (vii) He was elected as the secretary of our club. (Remove 'as')

Work Book Exercise (A)

Directions : Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

1. Although I was in Delhi last month I never met him.
2. One should face the mistortunes of life manly.
3. When I got home I was too exhausted.
4. I did not know hardly anyone in the city and so felt lonely.
5. I rarely find something in his character that I can admire.
6. You have acted nobler than all of us.
7. He is enough kind to help everybody in need.
8. Don't stop anywhere. Go home fastly.
9. He has no time to read novels and no desire neither.
10. He has not seldom visited his parents since he left this place.
11. It was much hot yesterday and we didn't go out.
12. I meet him often near the District Library.
13. I told her as blunt as I could but she was not convinced.
14. What to talk of tea they did not offer us even water.
15. My mother works very quicker than I at embroidery.
16. If you like to succeed in life, you must learn how to think independent.
17. She is sure a great singer and no other singer is a match for her.
18. The teacher asked the students to talk loudly because there was a noise outside the classroom.
19. It is better to be frugal but don't be miser in giving alms.
20. It is a pity that our leaders are misusing our hardly won liberty.
21. She knows swimming well.
22. You are advised to travel lightly.
23. The Tatas are regarded the most successful industrialist of modern India.
24. She is either honest or intelligent, if not both.
25. When she received telephone, she ran straightly to home.

Work book exercise (B)

Directions : Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

1. I never remember to have met a more interesting man in my life.
2. I refused to accompany him because I was so tired.
3. She did this work as good as she could do.
4. This fruit tastes more sweetly than any other fruit.
5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy tried to eradicate social evils with tooth and nail.
6. We seldom or ever go to the movie these days because we don't like moving out.
7. The student came to the classroom lately and was punished by the teacher.
8. He looks full of energy today because he soundly slept last night.
9. I care a fig for such a worthless fellow.
10. She had barely nothing to eat when she came to me last month.
11. Have you secured first class? Yes, I have not secured it.
12. It had been bitter cold the whole month and we preferred staying in the plains.
13. Don't be unreasonable angry with me because I understand your problem.
14. Never in the history of India there has been as brave a lady as Rani Lakshmi Bai.
15. They pay him hadsome salary and he is earning fifteen thousand rupees monthly.
16. Only I read poetry because I am much interested in it.
17. She does work with heart and soul to qulify the test.
18. The teacher refused to consider him as an honest boy.
19. The principal appointed him as an office boy in his office.
20. They reached home safely, although they started late.
21. The robbers behaved gentlemanly with the ladies.
22. Thanks, I have just taken coffee.

□

What is a Preposition?

The word **Preposition** (as is indicated by Prefix '**Pre**') is a word or a group of words that is placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate direction, method, place, source etc. In other words, the noun or pronoun is shown to have a kind of relation with regard to something else with the help of a Preposition. *e.g.*—

- (i) The Preposition may join one noun to another.
Sheena was in the **kitchen**. ('Sheena' and 'kitchen')
- (ii) It may join noun to a verb.
She **slipped** off the **stairs**. ('slipped' and 'stairs')
- (iii) It may join noun to an adjective.
We are **proud** of our **country**. ('proud' and 'country')

1. '**At, in, on, of, off, through, below, with**' etc., are some of the prepositions.
2. The noun or pronoun used with the preposition is in the **accusative case**. *e.g.*—
 - (i) The book is on the **table**.
 - (ii) I did not talk to **him**.
Here '**table**' and '**him**' have been used in the accusative case because these are words the objects of the preposition.
3. A Preposition sometimes may have more than one object. *e.g.*,
 - (i) I gave money to Ritu and her brother.
 - (ii) Distribute the mangoes among the boys and the girls.
4. A clause can also be the object to a preposition. *e.g.*,
 - (i) I was pleased with what she did for me.
 - (ii) Pay attention to what your parents say.
5. Adverbs of time and place can also be the object of preposition. *e.g.*,
 - (i) I don't like to go from here.
 - (ii) She had returned by then.
6. When verbs are placed after prepositions (other than 'to') they should be in the gerund form except when they are used in infinitive form. *e.g.*,
 - (i) I am confident of winning her love.
 - (ii) She does not believe in wasting time.
 - (iii) She insisted on going to Pune.

Prepositions before Particular Words

(A) Travel and movement—

(a) From, to, at, in, by, on, into, onto, off, out, out of. *e.g.*,

We travel daily from Meerut to Delhi.

(b) Arrive at/in, get to (reach). *e.g.*,

(i) They arrived in India in March.

(ii) I arrived at Patel Bridge.

(iii) I go to the Bus stand late.

(c) Home (Without preposition) *e.g.*,

(i) They went home by bus.

(Without Preposition)

(ii) She returned to her home late.

(With Preposition)

(B) Above and over—

(a) 'Above', 'over' mean higher than

(b) But 'over' can also mean 'covering on the other side of', across, from one side to the other and in every part of the region. *e.g.*,

(i) We put a sheet over his body.

(ii) There is a bridge over the river.

(iii) He has friends all over the world.

(C) Under, below beneath—

(a) 'Below', 'under', mean lower than, but 'under' can indicate contact. *e.g.*,

(i) She kept money under the bed.

(ii) The old man was crushed under the car.

(b) However, 'below' is used when there is a space between the two surfaces. *e.g.*,

They live below us. (We live above them)

(c) 'Under' can mean junior in ranks. *e.g.*,

He is under me. (I am his superior, below doesn't have this meaning)

(d) 'Beneath' has the same meaning as under, but it is better to use it for abstract meanings. *e.g.*,

He would think it beneath him to do such a small work. (Unworthy of him)

(D) Time and date—

(Use at, on, by, in) at dusk, at noon, at dawn, at midnight, at midday, at sixteen (the age) at night, at six, at 7.30, in/on the morning/afternoon/evening/night (of a certain date)

e.g.,

We left on the evening of the sixth at 5.30 p.m.

We left in the evening/afternoon.

(E) On time, in time, in good time—

(a) 'On time' (at time arranged, neither before nor after) *e.g.*,

The train is running on time.

(b) 'In time' (not late) *e.g.*,

Passengers should be in time for their train.

(c) 'In good time' (with comfortable margin) *e.g.*,

I arrived at the theatre in good time.

- (F) **At the beginning/at the end, in the beginning/in the end, at first, at last**
- At the beginning of a book, there is a foreword. (Literally at the beginning)
 - At the end, there may be an index.
 - In the beginning/at first = In the early stage. It implies that later there was a change. e.g.,
In the beginning we used hand tools, later we had machines.
 - In the end/At last = eventually/after sometime. e.g.,
At first he opposed marriage, but in the end he gave his consent.
 - in, on, at, the back of
 - What is there at the back of the table. (behind)
 - There is glossary at the back of the book. (few pages)
 - There is a room on the back of the house. (back of as part/area)
 - He was stabbed in the back.
- (G) **By, before—**
By time/date (not later than)
Please be at home by 8.00 p.m.
By the end of this year my study will have finished.

Rules of Preposition

Rule I

A preposition is usually placed before its object but sometimes it is placed after it in the following cases :

- (A) When the object in the interrogative pronoun is understood. e.g.,
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) To whom are you talking? | |
| Who are you talking to? | (Incorrect) |
| Whom are you talking to? | (Correct) |
| (ii) About what are you talking? | |
| What are you talking about? | (Incorrect) |
| | (Correct) |
| (iii) For what are you looking? | |
| What are you looking for? | (Incorrect) |
| | (Correct) |
| (iv) For what are you waiting? | |
| What are you waiting for? | (Incorrect) |
| | (Correct) |
- (B) When the object of the preposition is a relative pronoun 'that'. e.g.,
- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (i) This is the book for that I have been looking. | |
| This is the book that I have been looking for. | (Incorrect) |
| | (Correct) |
| (ii) This is the picture of that she always talks. | |
| This is the picture that she always talks of. | (Incorrect) |
| | (Correct) |
- (C) When an infinitive qualifies a noun, the preposition should be placed after the infinitive, if required. e.g.,
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) It is not a safe place to live. | |
| (ii) He gave me a pen to write. | (Say 'live in') |
| (iii) He gave me money to spend. | (Say 'write with') |
| | (Correct) |

Rule II

- (A) As a rule no preposition is placed after the following verbs when these verbs are used in active voice.

'Stress, emphasise, discuss (matter), investigate, comprise, accompany, consider, violate, demand, resemble, pervade, precede, succeed, reach (at), resign (post), attack, invade, resist, enter (come into), eschew, befall, order, direct, join, sign, affect, ensure, board, describe, await, lack, regret, concern e.g.,

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| (i) The police are investigating into the case. | (Drop 'into') |
| (ii) The teacher emphasised on the need of discipline in life. | (Drop 'on') |
| (iii) I have ordered for his transfer. | (Drop 'for') |
| (iv) I shall discuss about the problem with you. | (Drop 'about') |
| (v) Soni resembles with her mother. | (Drop 'with') |
| (vi) Our college comprises of class rooms. | (Drop 'of') |
| (vii) India has never attacked on any country. | (Drop 'on') |
| (viii) She promised to accompany with me to the park. | (Drop 'with') |
| (ix) The Committee is comprised of five members. | (Correct) |

- (B) Omission of 'to' with verbs of communication before the object, 'advise, tell, ask, beg, command, encourage, request, inform, order, urge. e.g., —

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (i) I advised to him to go. | (Drop 'to') |
| (ii) I informed to the police of the accident. | (Drop 'to') |
| (iii) I enquired of him. | (Correct) |

Rule III

Use of preposition in relation to its object—

- (A) Omission of preposition before Indirect Object.

Study the following verbs.

'bring, give, lend, promise, leave, sell, buy, show, take, fetch, tell, hand, send, sing, read, cost, play (an instrument), find, get, ask, offer etc.' e.g.,

- | |
|---|
| (i) I shall fetch you books from market. |
| Or I shall fetch books for you from market. |
| (ii) Her father left him large property. |
| Or Her father left large property to him. |
| (iii) I shall buy you this necklace. |
| Or I shall buy this necklace for you. |
| (iv) I shall find Robin a nice job. |
| Or I shall find a nice job for Robin. |
| (v) Will you sing me a song? |
| Or Will you sing a song for me? |

- (B) Note the placement of proper object (Direct/Indirect) with the use of the following verbs with special reference to the preposition.

The use of verbs 'provide, supply, furnish, entrust, present'. e.g.,

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| I provided him money. (Incorrect) |
| I provided him with money. (Correct) |
| Or I provided money to him. (Correct) |

- (C) The correct use of 'rob, fine, inform, explain, recommend, compensate, suggest, propose', in relation to objects. e.g.,
- Rob a person of something.
 - Fine someone (ten rupees etc).
 - Inform someone of something.
 - Explain something to a person.
 - Recommend/Suggest/Propose something/some-body to others.
 - Compensate someone for something. e.g.,

Examples worked out—

- He robbed the old woman of all her ornaments.
- The teacher fined him ten rupees.
- We informed the police of the accident.
- The teacher explained the meaning of the poem to us.
- He recommended me for promotion to the Principal.
- He recommended this book to his students.
- I shall compensate you for the loss.

Rule IV

A student should take special note of the following Prepositions :

(A) 'Than & but' as Preposition :

'Than & but' are usually conjunctions. However, they may be sometimes used as Prepositions. e.g.,

- I did not see any other person than your brother.
- I did not see any body else but your brother.

(B) 'A' in the following sentences has been used as a Preposition, though in a weakened form of (in) e.g.,

- He earns fifty rupees a day.
- She visits me once a month.

(C) Between, Among

'Between' is used while referring to two persons/things. It may also be used for two or more in choice.

'Among' is used while referring to more than two persons/things. e.g.,

- The two brothers divided the property between themselves.
- The two brothers and their sisters divided the property among themselves.

Note : Between the students in the class which is the best?
(between is correct in choice for more than two)

(D) Beside, Besides

'Beside' means 'by the side of'.

'Besides' means 'in addition to'. e.g.,

- Besides studying he is also working somewhere.
- She sat beside him at the party.

(E) By, With

'By' is used for 'doer' of the action.

'With' is used to denote the instrument. e.g.,

- (i) He struck the dog with a stick.
- (ii) A dog was struck by him.

(F) Since (as a preposition)

(a) Since is used for time expression (time from the past to the present.)

Since is used for a definite time in the past or some past occasion. e.g., since birth, since last Sunday, since Diwali, since 2'o clock.

- (i) I have not met him since last month. (From last month till now)
- (ii) She has been doing home work since morning. (From morning till now)

(b) Since as a conjunction

- (i) It is ten years since I saw him. (or has been)
- (ii) I have not met him since he came back.

(c) Since as an Adverb

- (i) She went to the USA in 2003 and I have not seen her since. (From 2003 till now)
- (ii) It was indeed a shock but she has since recovered from it. (long before now.)

(G) 'For' is used for time expression (indefinite) and a specific period of time (for two months/six years/two hours etc.) e.g.,

- (i) I shall go to Delhi for two weeks. (Period of time)
- (ii) He stayed with me for two hours daily.
- (iii) She has been sleeping for two hours. (Time Expression)
- (iv) She has been in Delhi for one week.

(H) From, Between

'From' is normally used with 'to/till/until'.

'Between' is used with 'and'. e.g.,

- (i) He works in the office from ten to five.
- (ii) The reception will be held between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m.

(I) Before, Ago

'Before' denotes the preceding action and can also be used in place of 'Ago'.

'Ago' refers to the past action. e.g.,

- (i) She left India two days ago/before.
- (ii) She had left India before she was married. (Conjunction) (Preceding action)

(J) In, At

'In' refers to towns, cities and countries in a wider sense while 'at' is used for speaking of comparatively smaller places. e.g.,

- (i) He lives in Delhi.
- (ii) He lives at Rohini in Delhi.

(K) In, Into

'In' denotes position whereas 'into' shows movement and entrance. e.g.,

- (i) The students are in the classroom.
- (ii) The students came into the classroom.

(L) On, Upon

'On' denotes position, 'upon' denotes movement. e.g.,

- (i) The book is on the table.
- (ii) He threw the book upon the table.

(M) Within, In, On, In good time

'Within' means before the end of time, 'In' means at the end of time while denoting a period of time. e.g.,

- (i) He will return in ten minutes.
- (ii) He will return within ten minutes.
- (iii) The train is running on time.

(Neither before nor after)

(N) Till, To (upto)

(a) 'Till' is used of time. e.g.,
He studied till 11 p.m.

(b) To (upto) is used of place/distance. e.g.,
I went upto Rani Bagh.

Rule V

When two words or adjectives require different prepositions, appropriate prepositions should be used with both the words. e.g.,

(i) He is senior and older than I.

(Use 'to' after 'senior')

(ii) His dress is different and cheaper than mine.

(Use 'from' after 'different')

(iii) She is younger and taller than her sister.

(Correct)

Important Prepositions**Preposition**

1. Abound in (V)
2. Abound with (Adj.)
3. Absolve from
4. Absorb in
5. Abstain from
6. Abstemious in
7. Accede to
8. Access to

(rich in)—Uttar Pradesh *abounds in* water resources.

(full of)—The forest is *abound with* streams. (teeming with)
(declare free from guilt, promise, duty etc.)—The court has *absolved* him *from* the crime.

(busy in work)—He is completely *absorbed in* his work.

(hold oneself back, used for food habits)—His doctor asked him to *abstain from* drinks.

(eating & drinking)—Those who are *abstemious in* food habits enjoy good health.

(a request or proposal)—He *acceded to* my request.

(means of reaching, approaching)—I have no *access to* the Prime Minister.

9. Adhere to
(stick to)—We decided to *adhere to* the programme already agreed upon.
10. Approve of
(give one's approval)—She *approved of* my proposal in no time.
11. Assent to
(official agreement e.g. to a proposal)—The President has given *assent to* the Bill.
12. Abhorrent of
(abhor, to hate)—He is *abhorrent of* dowry system.
13. Acquaint with
(familiar with)—I am not *acquainted with* this lady.
14. Addicted to
(be given to something harmful)—He is *addicted to* alcohol.
15. Assured of
(positive about)—I am *assured of* his help in need.
16. Attain to
(arrive at a position/post)—He *attained to* this status after hard struggle.
17. Attraction for
(a thing or person)—He has *attraction for* her.
18. Attracted to
(thing or person)—He was *attracted to* her at first sight.
19. Avail of
(take advantage of)—She *availed herself of* this opportunity and got success.
20. Aloof from
(keep from)—Keep *aloof from* bad boys.
21. Advance for
(mature)—He is *advanced for* his years.
22. Advance by
(prepone by)—The visit of Viru has been *advanced by* two days.
23. Abide by
(rules, comply with)—You should *abide by* the rules laid down by the committee.
24. Accused of
(a crime, charge with)—He was *accused of* theft and convicted.
25. Acquit of
(crime, fault) He was *acquitted of* the crime.
26. Admit to
(admission)—He was *admitted to* the school on merit.
27. Admit of
(scope for)—Your crime does not admit of any excuse.
28. Admit into
(admittance)—He was *admitted into* the room of the Principal.
29. Alight on
(the ground)—The birds *alighted on* the roof of my house.
30. Alight from
(a bus, car, train)—When he *alighted from* the car, he was welcomed with open arms.
31. Alight at
(site, a place)—The birds *alighted at* the antenna.
32. Annoy with
(a person)—Noddy was annoyed with his friends an account of their misbehaviour.
33. Annoy at
(an act)—Suhani was annoyed at the misbehaviour of her friends.
34. Aspire after
(fame) – It is human nature to aspire after fame.
35. Aspire to
(the post)—All the candidates aspire to the post of commissioned officers.
36. Amuse at
(mock at, laugh at)—Everyone was greatly *amused at* his awkward behaviour during the ceremony.
37. Amuse with
(enjoy)—They *amused themselves with* playing video games.
38. Answer (to)
(a person)—What will you answer to your father?
(a) She did not *answer* my question.
(b) She did not give *answer to* my question. (Used as a noun)

39. Answer for (explain, account for)—You will have to *answer for* your misdeeds.
40. Account for (explain)—You should *account for* your absence from the office.
41. Antipathy to (averse to a thing)—I have great *antipathy to* wine.
42. Antipathy against (a person)—We should not have *antipathy against* the poor.
43. Ask for (demand)—I *asked him for* help but he refused.
44. Affiliated to (a University or Board)—Agra college is *affiliated to* the B.R. Ambedkar University.
45. Affiliated with (a party)—Indian Communists are *affiliated with* the Communist Parties of Russia & China.
46. Attend to (pay attention to)—He did not *attend to* what his mother advised him.
47. Attend upon (serve, wait upon)—He has no servant to *attend upon* him in old age.
48. Antidote to (that counteracts the effect of poison)—There is no effective *antidote to* poison.
49. Antidote against (cure for)—Quinine is an effective *antidote against* Malaria.
50. Agree with (a person)—I do not *agree with* you.
51. Agree on (a point)—After much discussion they *agreed on* the terms of Partnership.
52. Agree to (views)—He *agreed to* all my views but his father did not.
53. Afflicted with (disease, problem, mental trouble)—India is *afflicted with* extreme poverty.
54. Allowance for (allow for)—Always make *allowance for* the mistake of others and pardon them.
55. Atone for (a fault, sin)—The Hindus go to the Ganga to *atone for* their sins.
56. Aptitude for (talent)—He shows some *aptitude for* languages.
57. Alliance with (joined or united)—China has entered into *alliance with* Pakistan against India.
58. Acquiesce in (accept passively)—I had no alternative but to *acquiesce in* his unfair demand.
59. Apprise of (inform)—I *apprised him of* the serious food situation in the state.
60. Act upon (comply with)—Always *act upon* the advice of your elders.
61. Adept in (proficient in)—He is *adept in* the art of dancing.
62. Adept at (thing)—My brother is *adept at* classical music.
63. Adapt to (make suitable)—You must *adapt yourself to* new situations for attaining to high position in life.
64. Accustomed to (be used to) I am *accustomed to* early rising.
65. Akin to (similar to)—Your behaviour of indifference is *akin to* jealousy.
66. Alien to (foreign to)—French is *alien to* me because I have never studied it.
67. Alive to (aware of)—He is fully *alive to* the danger of the situation.
68. Amenable to (advice, willing to be guided)—Now-a-days majority of the student are not *amenable to* discipline.

69. Analogous to (similar to)—Jahanara's wisdom was *analogous to* her beauty.
70. Aware of (know about)—I am *aware of* your success.
71. Beware of (cautious)—*Beware of* dogs lest you should be bitten.
72. Blush at (praise)—She *blushed at* the mention of her qualities.
73. Blush for (a fault, ashamed of)—I *blush for* the vices of my son who has disgraced the family.
74. Blind in (the eye)—He is *blind in* left eye and needs major surgery.
75. Blind to (defects)—We should not be *blind to* the fault of our children.
76. Born of (parents)—She was *born of* a beautiful mother/parents.
77. Born to (passive voice)—A son was *born to* her.
78. Bearing on (relation to)—Your speech has no *bearing on* the subject we are discussing.
79. Beset with (surrounded with)—India is *beset with* many problems these days.
80. Believe in (to have faith)—I *believe in* him because he is honest.
81. Believe (regard as true)—I *believe* him because he is speaking the truth.
82. Benefit by (verb)—You should *benefit by* the experience of others.
83. Benefit from (noun)—You should derive *benefit from* the experience of others.
84. Compensate for (give something to make up)—He *compensated me for* the damage to my scooter.
85. Cure of (a disease)—He is *cured of* illness after long treatment.
86. Cure for (treatment)—There is no *cure for* AIDS yet.
87. Compete with (person)—He will *compete with* me for the first position in the college.
88. Compete for (trophy etc.)—Our team will not *compete for* Roman Trophy.
89. Conformity with (views)—I acted in *conformity with* the opinion of the majority.
90. Conformity to (rules, according to)—I did that in *conformity to* the traditions of the family.
91. Cling to (to hold tight)—The child was *clinging to* her mother.
92. Comply with (act in accordance with)—You must *comply with* the rules laid down by the committee.
93. Condemn to (Punishment)—The accused was *condemned to* death.
94. Congratulate on (Success)—Arnav congratulated his friend on *success*.
95. Certain of (Sure of)—Those who work hard should be *certain of* their success.
96. Confident of (Success)—My sister is always *confident of* success.
97. Count on (depend on)—You should never *count on* unreliable persons.
98. Charge of (Noun) crime—Charge of murder was framed against him.
99. Charge with (verb) crime—He was *charged with* the murder of his neighbour.
100. Cope with (manage work)—My advocate cannot *cope with* heavy court work.
101. Contrast to (noun) —Her character is a *contrast to* her husband's.
102. Contrast with (verb)—They tried to *contrast* the character of their father with mine.

103. Cash in on (avail of)—Every body of them was trying to cash in on reservation of posts announced for the community.
104. Contribute to (add to a thing)—Every Indian should *contribute to* the success of Indian economy.
105. Complain against (a person)—He *complained to* the Principal *against* me.
106. Complain of (a thing)—The teacher *complained of* his rude behaviour.
107. Cordone off (protect)—The dias of the P.M. was *cordoned off*.
108. Commit to (a promise, pledge, sentence)—He has *committed himself to* the service of the society.
109. Confide in (a person)—I have always *confided in* him and he has never deceived me.
110. Confide to (a person)—Do not *confide* your secrets to unreliable friends.
111. Consist in (remain)—Beauty *consists in* the character of a person.
112. Consist of (comprise)—The house *consists of* four rooms.
113. Commence (on a day, at time, in a month)—The examinations will *commence* on monday next at 10 o'clock.
114. Commence with (as first item)—He *commenced with* grammar when he started teaching English.
115. Clamour for (demand)—The labourers are *clamouring for* the rise in their wages.
116. Clamour against (complain against)—The residents are *clamouring against* the negligence of the police.
117. Cause for (reason for)—There is no *cause for* anxiety.
118. Cause of (result from)—The *cause of* Cancer is still unknown.
119. Concerned for (worried)—I am greatly *concerned for* the safety of his money.
120. Concerned with (have anything to do)—I am not *concerned with* his business.
121. Condole with (a person)—I *condoled with* my friend in the death of his father.
122. Disappoint of (hopes)—I was *disappointed of* my success in the new venture.
123. Despair of (hopes)—He was *despaired of* the hope of early marriage of her daughter.
124. Dabble in/at (art, politics etc.)—Though he belonged to the family of politicians, he never *dabbled in* politics.
125. Destined for (some future)—He is *destined for* the post of D.M. and is expected to be promoted soon.
126. Disgrace on (dishonourable)—He is a *disgrace on* his family.
127. Dwell on/upon (speak/write in detail)—The teacher *dwelt on* the need of discipline.
128. Die of (a disease)—He *died of* malaria after a few days' illness.
129. Die from (some cause)—He *died from* over work because hard work had affected his health adversely.
130. Differ with (a person in views)—I *differ with* you on the views of life.
131. Differ from (in something)—She *differs from* me both in habits and looks.
132. Deal in (trade in)—My friend *deals in* cloth.
133. Deal with (a matter, a person)—You must learn how to *deal with* customers.

134. Dispense with (to remove, to do without) — You cannot *dispense with* the use of fan in summer.
135. Dispense (to deal out, distribute) — As a judge he *dispenses* equal justice to all and one.
136. Dispose of (sell) — I shall *dispose of* my old furniture and buy new one.
137. Disposed to (inclined to) — He is *disposed to* travelling abroad.
138. Decamp with (booty) — The robbers had *decamped with* the booty before the police arrived.
139. Disgust with (person, life) — Being spiritual he is disgusted with materials he life.
140. Disgust at (an act) — Every one felt disgusted at his jokes.
141. Discriminate against (not to treat well) — No one should discriminate against the poor.
142. Discriminate between (difference between) — We should always discriminate between right and wrong.
143. Embark on (venture, undertake) — He has decided to *embark on* new business undertaking.
144. Enter (place, no preposition) — He *entered* my room without my permission.
145. Enter into (alliance, agreement) — India and America have *entered into* various agreements.
146. Enter upon/on (undertake) — My brother has decided to *enter upon* expansion programme of his business.
147. Enlarge on/upon (write or say more) — I need not *enlarge on* the problem and waste your time.
148. Endowed with (gifted with) — His wife is *endowed with* both charms and talents.
149. Enamoured with (a person) — Rosalind was *enamoured with* Orlando at first sight.
150. Enamoured of (a thing) — Though it was their first meeting, he was *enamoured of* her talents.
151. Enrage at (a thing, an act) — The teacher was enraged at the student's insolence.
152. Enrage with (a person) — The teacher was enraged with the student for his insolence.
153. Exult over (enjoy (bad sense)) — The spectators exulted over the defeat of Pakistani team.
154. Exult at (enjoy) — The spectators exulted at the victory of Indian team.
155. Eligible for (a post) — Only graduates are eligible for the post.
156. Familiar to (to know) — Her face is quite *familiar to* everyone.
157. Familiar with (knowledge) — I am not very *familiar with* botanical names.
158. False of (heart) — He is not *false of* heart.
159. False to (friends or principles) — We should not be *false to* our friends.
160. Fascinated by (a thing) — The children were *fascinated by* all the toys in the shop windows.
161. Fascinated with (a person) — I was *fascinated with* her because of her admirable manners.

162. *Fit into*
 163. *Feed on*
 164. *Fondness for*
 165. *Fond of*
 166. *For lack of For want of For short of*
 167. *Grieve for*
 168. *Grieve over*
 169. *Grieve at*
 170. *Guard against*
 171. *Guard from*
 172. *Glance at*
 173. *Glance through*
 174. *Good at*
 175. *Good for*
 176. *Hear from*
 177. *Hear of*
 178. *Hear by*
 179. *Hard by*
 180. *Hard up*
 181. *Hanker after*
 182. *Healed of*
 183. *Infer from*
 184. *Insight into*
 185. *Impress upon*
 186. *Impress with*
 187. *Inquire for/about*
 188. *Inquire after*
 189. *Inquire of*
 190. *Inquired into*
 191. *Interfere in*
 192. *Interfere with*
 193. *Invest with*
 194. *Influence with*
- suggests the feeling and sympathy for the sick people
 at a very early stage of the food and drink
 thing for the hot weather has caused much
 thing for the lack of a good service*
- because of the lack of money he would not give any
 further*
- in persons. He grieved for the poverty of the crowd
 for things. He grieved over the loss of money to the
 for persons. He grieved at seeing the poor children
 kind of judgement roughly*
- to avoid temptations. We should guard against the
 use of words*
- of dangers of getting into it. We should guard from
 the use of heart*
- take a quick look. He glanced at her before she started
 of her address*
- his through. He glanced through the letter in a hurry
 handed it back to me*
- experts. He is good at physics*
- for things. He is good for anything he likes*
- to persons. I have not heard from you for a long time*
- for things. I heard of the event in Mumbai and
 Mumbai*
- from through communication. I heard by a letter
 about his death*
- great. The college is hard by and I go to college
 financially tight. He is hard up these days*
- frun after, hunger after. Don't hanker after
 money and love*
- to disease, cured of. He is healed of illness
 after long treatment*
- to statements. You cannot infer anything from
 his statement*
- to reality, situation. Wise persons have insight
 into the truth of life*
- to person, advice. The Principal impressed
 upon the students the need of discipline*
- to with a thing. He impressed me very much
 with his good manners*
- to a thing. He has just gone to inquire for
 the supply of ration*
- to welfare, ask after. I inquired after his
 father's health*
- to ask a person. I inquired of him the name
 of his father*
- to investigate. The police are inquiring into
 the case*
- to a thing. Don't interfere in my private
 affairs*
- to hinder. Refrain from interfering with
 the course of justice*
- to authority. The Principal was invested
 with powers to deal with this problem*
- to a person. He has immense influence
 with the police*

65. Influence over
66. Influence on
67. Intrude into
68. Intrude on
69. Intimate with
70. Irritated at
71. Incensed at
72. Indignant at
73. Judge of
74. Judge by
75. Jump to
76. Jump at
77. Jest at
78. Jest at
79. Known to
80. Known by
81. Known for
82. Knocked at
83. Knock on
84. Key to
85. Lean on
86. Lean to
87. Live in
88. Live at
89. Live on
90. Live by
91. Live off
92. Listen to
93. Liable for
94. Liable to
95. Laugh with
96. Laugh at
97. Lacking in
98. (Have) Liking for

- (the person) — The girl has great *liking* over the people of that region.
- (a thing) — The influence of his writings on them is great.
- (intrude) — He *intruded* on her when she was at school.
- (intrude) — She *intruded* on the privacy of another.
- (intimate) — She is *intimate* with my family.
- (irritate) — He *irritated* greatly several of his school.
- (incense) — He was *incensed* at his conduct.
- (indignant) — Instead of being happy, he is *indignant* over my offer.
- (judge) — Don't *judge* a thing by its outward appearance.
- (judge) — He was *judged* by his academic qualifications.
- (jump) — Don't *jump* to conclusion without giving due consideration to the facts.
- (jump) — He *jumped* at the offer and was highly pleased.
- (jest) — The spectators *jested* at their team on their fourth defeat.
- (jest) — Never *jest* at those who are in trouble.
- (know) — You are *known* to her very well.
- (know) — A man is *known* by the company he keeps.
- (know) — Aron is *known* for his benevolence.
- (knock) — I *knocked* at the door but there was no reply.
- (knock) — Mita heard a *knock* at the door.
- (key) — Hard work is *key* to success.
- (depend) — I had to *lean* on him in difficulties.
- (lean) — He seems to *lean* more to his daughter than his son.
- (live) — He is *living* in America.
- (live) — He is *living* at Agra.
- (live) — He *lives* entirely on vegetables these days.
- (live) — I have to *live* by the labour of my own hands.
- (live) — Now-a-days he is *living* off rental income.
- (listen) — You should *listen* to my advice.
- (liable) — I hold you *liable* for the murder.
- (liable) — He is *liable* to imprisonment and fine.
- (laugh) — It is better to *laugh* with than to laugh at others.
- (laugh) — Never *laugh* at the old persons.
- (lack) — Even educated persons were *lacking* in table manner.
- (like) — She has great *liking* for children.

229. (Take) Liking to
(a person, a thing)—My friend took liking to Arnav and married him.
230. Likeness between
(Similarity)—There is likeness between the Chinese and the Koreans.
231. Limit to
(extent)—There is always a limit to friendship.
232. Move to
(tears)—On listening to the tale of my sufferings Pearl was moved to tears.
(pity)—Pearl was moved with pity at his plight.
(condition)—We were moved by her pathetic condition.
233. Move with
(a woman)—Arnav was married to a famous doctor.
234. Move by
(a man)—She was married with Arnav.
235. Married to
(a thing)—Please don't mix water with milk.
236. Married with
(Treat to)—Terrorists are menace to the security of the country.
237. Mix with
(a person in quality)—His father is no match for my uncle.
238. Menace to
(an act, a person)—Never mock at the poverty of others.
239. Match for
(Past act)—She was in tears when she meditated on her humiliation.
240. Mock at
(future act)—She is meditating revenge for her humiliation.
241. Meditate on
(a person, work, a thing)—He has been neglectful of his business.
242. Meditate
(careless in duty)—Don't be negligent in your duty.
243. Neglectful of
(something)—There is no need for further action in the matter.
244. Negligent in
(Something)—I am not in need of money (feelings).
245. Need for
(place as a source)—Modern civilization originated in Europe.
246. (in) need of
(a person)—This scheme originated with the Finance Minister.
247. Originate in
(doing a thing)—I am just now occupied in solving the problems.
248. Originate with
(a thing)—My father is occupied with the expansion of his business.
249. Occupied in
(in the sense of operation)—The doctor decided to operate on her leg immediately.
250. Occupied with
(having no memory, ignorant of)—Oblivious of danger, they kept on marching ahead.
251. Operate on/upon
(thing)—He was offended at my words.
252. Oblivious of
(person)—Please don't get offended with her as she is honest.
253. Offend at
(feelings)—Her mother was overwhelmed with love for his son.
254. Offend with
(defeated by)—The enemy was overwhelmed by our army.
255. Overwhelm with
(a thing)—A miser cannot part with a single penny.
256. Overwhelm by
(a person)—I parted from my friend in Delhi.
257. Part with
(a book)—He wrote a preface to his book.
258. Part from
(learn)—You will profit by experience.
259. Preface to
(gain)—We may profit from new pension policy.
260. Profit by
(a thing, liking)—She has partiality for sweets.
261. Profit from
(a person's favour)—He always shows partiality to his relatives.
262. Partiality for
(inclined to)—Thickly populated areas are prone to riots and diseases.
263. Partiality to
264. Prone to

265. Perish by (destroy, famine, sword)—The tyrants *perish by sword*.
266. Perish with (suffer from)—They are *perishing with* starvation.
267. Prevail against (a thing, face)—They *prevailed against* all odds in life.
268. Prevail on/upon (a person, to compel)—I have *prevailed on* him to come to attend the function.
269. Point out (reveal)—I *pointed out* his errors and he got annoyed with me.
270. Point at (blame)—No one can *point at* his character because he is quite honest.
271. Point to (refer to)—His speech *pointed to* a few problems relating to poverty.
272. Preside at (a party, chief guest)—The Governor *presided at* the feast.
273. Preside over (meeting, president)—He *presided over* the meeting in the absence of the chairman.
274. Provided against (adversity)—We should always *provide against* a rainy day.
275. Provided for (arrange what is necessary)—He died without *providing for* his family.
276. Popular for (a good quality)—He is *popular for* his honesty.
277. Popular with (the people)—He is *popular with* the students of the class.
278. Pine for (crave for a person)—She is *pinning for* the return of her lost son.
279. Pine away (die away with grief)—She *pined away* in the memory of her lost son.
280. Play at (cards)—We are *playing at* cards.
281. Play upon (a musical instrument)—She is *playing upon* the piano.
282. Partake of (share any thing)—They *partook of* our food and were satisfied.
283. Prey on (exploit)—The rich *prey on* the poor.
284. Passion for (strong desire)—He has *passion for* writing poetry.
285. Peculiar to (particular)—This habit is *peculiar to* my father.
286. Pity for (noun) We should feel *pity for* the poor.
287. Pity on (noun) He should take *pity on* the poor.
288. Pity (verb) We should *pity* the poor.
289. Pride on (verb) They *prided themselves on* their wealth.
290. Pride in (noun) They take *pride in* their wealth.
291. Proud of (noun) We should be *proud of* our country.
292. Prompt in (quick in)—You should be *prompt in* doing your duty.
293. Quick at (a thing)—The dog is *quick at* smelling.
294. Quick in (doing a thing)—The boy is *quick in* working out the problems.
295. Quick of (understanding)—The child is very *quick of* understanding.
296. Quarrel over (a thing)—They *quarrelled over* the division of their ancestral property.
297. Quarrel with (a person)—Don't *quarrel with* your friends over trifles.
298. Reputation for (a quality)—My brother has a reputation for honesty.
299. Remorse for (wrong doing)—She felt remorse later on for neglecting her old parents.

300. Respite from relief from.—People have felt no respite from that worry.
301. Replace by a new object.—Old furniture will be replaced by new one.
302. Repent of an action.—He repented of the misdeeds of his youth.
303. Recourse to resort to; adopt as means.—They took recourse to wrong means for success.
304. Revenge oneself on (verb) a person.—He revenged himself on his enemy for the murder of his brother.
305. Revenge for (noun) an injury.—She took revenge on him for his misdeeds.
306. Reconcile oneself to a thing.—You must reconcile yourself to the circumstances and endure them.
307. Reconcile with a person.—He has not yet been reconciled with his wife.
308. Reason with a person.—I reasoned with him but could not bring him round.
309. Reckon on/upon depend on.—You can safely reckon upon the books for success.
310. Remonstrate with a person.—The players remonstrated with the umpire against his L.B.W. decision.
311. Remiss in (duty)—Those found remiss in duty will be punished.
312. Sure of a thing.—We are sure of victory in the game.
313. Sequel to as a result.—Sequel to success in life he became extremely rich.
314. Smile at mock at.—All his friends smiled mockingly at his failure.
315. Smile on (favour)—At last fate smiled on him and he was successful.
316. Slow at (doing something)—On account her old age she is slow at cooking.
317. Substitute for (Old thing)—New furniture will be substituted for old one.
318. Scare of (afraid of)—I got scared of the sound of bomb blast.
319. Shoot at, strike at, catch at, Hit at (Unsuccessful attempt)—The police shot at the thief who escaped in darkness.
320. Shoot at, Strike at, Catch at, Hit at (Successful in attempt)—The police shot the robber dead.
321. Speak for (favour)—I shall speak for you to the Commander.
322. Speak of (praise)—There is no scenic spot here to speak of.
323. Start on (journey)—He started on journey for Mumbai though he did not have enough money.
324. Strive for (try for)—It is futile to strive for permanent joy in life.
325. Strive with (compete with)—Don't strive with the rich and the powerful.
326. Side with (verb) (favour)—He would never side with those who are unjust.
327. Search for (a thing)—He is still searching for a good house.
328. Search (frisk)—He was searching his pocket.
329. Seek (try to find)—He sought shelter in the house of his friend when there were riots.
330. Seek after (in demand)—He is much sought after actor these days.
331. Seek for (try to win)—He always sought for his aim in his life.
332. Seething with (anger, discontent)—The residents of the locality were seething with anger over the apathy of the police.
333. Suffer (loss)—He suffered heavy loss in business.

334. Suffer from (disease)—He is *suffering from* cancer and is not likely to survive long.
(display)—The modest persons do not *show off* their wealth.
(Punishment)—Madho was sentenced to death by the judge.
335. Show off (give rise to, trigger off)—Communal speech will *spark off* riots in the town.
336. Sentence to (remember a subject)—*Think of* a plan and let me know tomorrow.
337. Spark off (to consider)—I will *think over* your case after sometime.
338. Think of (equal in effect)—His remarks are *tantamount to* insult.
339. Think over (sick of, fed up with, weary)—I am *tired of* listening to his flattering words.
340. Tantamount to (a subject, deal with)—You should *treat of* this problem patiently.
341. Tired of (encroach on, land)—Do not *trespass on* government land.
342. Treat of (law)—He was punished for *trespassing* the rules of the road.
343. Tresspass on (difficulties)—*At last* he *triumphed over* his difficulties.
344. Tresspass against (make fun of)—Don't *trifle with* the feelings of the poor.
345. Triumph over (begin, bring out)—Globalisation has *ushered in* an era of market economy.
346. Trifle with (Thing, expert in)—She is *versed in* the art of cooking.
347. Usher in (a person)—I don't *vote for* worthless politicians.
348. Verse in (resolution)—The members *voted on* the resolution which was passed by majority.
349. Vote for (win)—He was *voted to* power with thumping majority.
350. Vote on (an undertaking)—He did not dare to *venture upon* new enterprise.
351. Vote to (proud of)—Though rich, she is not *vain of* her wealth.
352. Venture upon (person) Don't get *vexed with* me.
353. Vain of (a thing)—I am *vexed at* my brother's absence.
354. Vexed with (attend upon, to serve)—Who is *waiting on* this table?
355. Vexed at (person, thing)—He is *waiting for* her.
356. Wait upon (a thing)—He was *weary of* study and retired to bed.
357. Wait for (fault, danger)—I have already *warned you against* your carelessness.
358. Weary of (danger)—He *warned* the nation of financial crisis.
359. Warn against (a thing)—I don't *wish for* anything in life.
360. Warn of (praise, note)—Your remarks are really *worthy of* note.
361. Wish for (lacking in)—She is *wanting in* common sense.
362. Worthy of (keep at a distance)—Hindus believe in many rituals to *ward* the evils off.
363. Wanting in (Something, Chary of)—We should be *wary of* strangers.
364. Ward off (acute desire, long for)—She *yearned for* the return to her own home.
365. Wary of (a thing)—A good soldier is always *zealous for* his country's honour.
366. Yearn for
367. Zealous for/about

Work Book Exercise (A)

Directions : Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

1. We should always listen the advice of our well wishers.
2. He closely resembles with his father in facial features.
3. While taking examinations, always write with dark ink.
4. The Insurance Company has promised to compensate the damage to my house.
5. You must revise your answer sheet again.
6. He suffered from heart attack last year.
7. Everybody complains against callous treatment of the police.
8. She is very popular among her friends and relatives.
9. The highway robbers robbed all their belongings.
10. Would you please ring me up on next Monday?
11. Don't quarrel on trifles with your friends.
12. My house comprises of five rooms and is spacious enough for two families.
13. There is no cause of anxiety about his health.
14. Children should be taught to write by a fountain pen.
15. Pakistan invaded on India in 1965.
16. His employers were compelled to dispense his services.
17. On Diwali he will order for a new pair of shoes.
18. You should at least congratulate your friend for his grand success in the elections.
19. The accused was bound by a chain and taken to prison.
20. My father has assured me to present me a new scooter on my next birthday.
21. The charge with murder against him could not be proved.
22. In vain you are searching your lost purse.
23. For coming late the teacher fined ten rupees on him.
24. It is very different and costlier than your shirt.
25. Don't laugh on the poor if they can't afford comforts of life.
26. Fragrance pervaded in the garden and we enjoyed our evening stroll.
27. Due to lack of common sense he cannot succeed in life.
28. He parted with his wife in tears.
29. It is not his nature to pick up a quarrel with his neighbours.
30. The residents informed the tragedy to the police long ago.
31. The reforms must come from up.
32. She never wavered from her loyalty to me.
33. Please do not play into the hands of criminals.
34. She has aversion for senseless TV serials.
35. Your remarks are worthy to note.

Work Book Exercise (B)

Directions : Spot the errors, if any, in the following sentences—

- 1 In a democratic society no one should be discriminated because of caste and creed.
- 2 A summons was served to him last week.
- 3 As a responsible officer you should dispense with justice to the poor and the needy.
- 4 Whenever she goes out her chaperon accompanies with her.
- 5 The meeting began at about 2. p.m. and he had arrived quite earlier.
- 6 The news of the Prime Minister's death spread in all over the country.
- 7 He always travelled in second class with a view to understanding the pulse of his countrymen.
- 8 She was admitted in the hospital when she met with a serious accident.
- 9 After his death, his wife and children died of misery and starvation.
- 10 While going to college, I met my old friends in the way.
- 11 My friends entrusted me his valuables when he went abroad.
- 12 Our neighbour was charged of murder last year.
- 13 You must comply by the orders of your seniors.
- 14 The father of my friend deals with medicine.
- 15 She has been ill from fever since Monday.
- 16 Real beauty consists of good character.
- 17 The dacoits set fire on the house.
- 18 There was warning on the notice board "No admission without permission."
- 19 While returning back from Delhi, he lost his purse.
- 20 He was overwhelmed by grief on the demise of his father.
- 21 It is very difficult to resist against the prevailing system and traditions.
- 22 My father did not agree to me on this point.
- 23 The show will commence from 3 p.m.
- 24 Two terrorists were shot, but were able to escape through the dense forest.
- 25 Those who violate against the law of the country should be sent behind the bars.
- 26 You are not eligible to the post because you don't have the experience required by the company.
- 27 He aspires for fame in whatever field he takes up a job.
- 28 Though recently married they are not pulling on well with each other these days.
- 29 They are working with heart and soul and are sure to succeed in the long run.
- 30 She stayed at home in whole day because she felt sick.
- 31 What is time in your watch?
- 32 My uncle went to abroad last year.
- 33 The train is running in time.
- 34 His character is a contrast to my sister's.
- 35 He is not able to cope up with heavy work.
- 36 We suffer because we mistake the unreal as real.
- 37 There is tendency of leaving work undone on the part of children.
- 38 Please tear away this letter.

Work Book Exercise (C)

Directions : Spot the errors if any, in the following sentences—

1. She is very arrogant because she comes from a rich family.
2. He has not come to meet me although he came back before a week.
3. I saw him climbing on the tree to pluck mangoes.
4. Everybody knows what for Kanpur is famous.
5. He has never wished any reward although he has served suffering humanity throughout his life.
6. Do you know he will be operated tomorrow in a Delhi hospital?
7. Six teams are competing the Singer World Cup.
8. They were talking something but I don't know what they were talking.
9. She prays God everyday for the safe return of her son.
10. In a short time the new staff will be substituted by those who are on long leave.
11. You should not leave now because this road is not safe to travel.
12. My father has promised to provide me a scooter next year.
13. He always differs from his friends in views on life.
14. Indians should learn to remain united together.
15. She has a great liking to sweets.
16. He is wanting of honesty and nobody trusts him.
17. In accordance to my advice she did not go there.
18. After he had struggled, fate smiled at him at last.
19. Such a glorious success has never been dreamt by us.
20. In the meanwhile she kept on waiting outside.
21. I can't say to whom she was talking on phone yesterday.
22. She has been crying from morning.
23. He is not in fault and so he should be excused.
24. Always side those who are just and honest.
25. Selfish persons always seek after cheap popularity.
26. Please fill water in the bucket.
27. Kashmir is to the north of India.
28. He will wait here upto 5 o'clock.
29. The D.M. will preside over the feast.
30. He was moved with tears on her condition.
31. They went to home soon after the accident.
32. It is a saying in the Kashmiries.
33. He does not seem to be aware as to his qualities.
34. His behaviour cannot be called into question.
35. The banquet to all accounts was lavish.
36. You must learn to tackle with complex problems.
37. I regret for my absurd remarks.

Work Book Exercise (D)

Directions : Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions from the alternatives given under each sentence.

1. His professional ability proves that he is cut for this job.
(a) out (b) up (c) down
2. The history of Hindu religion dates ancient times.
(a) from (b) since (c) for
3. New government servants have the day every Saturday.
(a) out (b) off (c) since
4. Nothing can deter him pursuing his aim of life.
(a) for (b) from (c) in
5. After the death of his father the responsibility has devolved him.
(a) on (b) at (c) from
6. In accordance with the advice of a doctor she is diet.
(a) on (b) at (c) off
7. Normally he stays until 11 p.m. these days.
(a) up (b) out (c) on
8. No one believes him because he is false heart.
(a) to (b) at (c) of
9. The officials have the habit of lawning ministers.
(a) above (b) at (c) on
10. The problem of communal harmony cannot be glossed by government.
(a) at (b) on (c) over
11. Kanishka was initiated Buddhism by Buddhist monks.
(a) to (b) into (c) in
12. Consequent upon heavy loss he is worse these days.
(a) upon (b) off (c) over
13. Co-operation between friends stems mutual consideration.
(a) in (b) out (c) from
14. Many Russians name their children Indians.
(a) after (b) to (c) for
15. Indians have pinned their hopes the emergence of some superman.
(a) on (b) in (c) at
16. She could not muster courage to stand against the maltreatment.
(a) to (b) up (c) about
17. Strangely her name did not occur me on the second meeting.
(a) to (b) on (c) about
18. The whole town was plunged sorrow after the massacre of the students.
(a) in (b) into (c) to
19. On seeing a robber he at once reached his pistol in his pocket.
(a) to (b) for (c) on
20. The government acted judiciously to stave the crisis.
(a) of (b) out (c) off
21. The boys were seen hanging girls' hostel.
(a) out (b) on (c) about

22. There is a tendency to trump charges against opposition leaders in every country.
 (a) up (b) on (c) at
23. In fact there is no library in our town to speak
 (a) for (b) about (c) of
24. To my surprise even well to do persons have no scruple cheating others.
 (a) in (b) into (c) on
25. You should not mind his the cuff remarks.
 (a) on (b) off (c) over
26. The court has yet to serve summons him for the suit filed against him.
 (a) to (b) on (c) for
27. The court has yet to serve him summons for the suit filed against him.
 (a) to (b) on (c) with
28. He is 5' 1" and he is tall his age.
 (a) over (b) upon (c) for
29. He stared me the face as if he would devour me.
 (a) at (b) in (c) into
30. Don't stare the girls as long as you are in the class.
 (a) at (b) in (c) into

Work Book Exercise (E)

Directions : Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions from the alternatives given under each sentence.

1. You cannot expect respect from him because he is lost sense of shame.
 (a) in (b) to (c) into
2. You have not to get up because the book is lying hand.
 (a) at (b) in (c) on
3. After all hard work has come to tell your health.
 (a) on (b) upon (c) at
4. Dishonesty is always detrimental progress in life.
 (a) to (b) for (c) in
5. He made insulting remarks that are derogatory his reputation.
 (a) for (b) to (c) in
6. In the long run, drinking proved fatal both his reputation & health.
 (a) for (b) to (c) of
7. The rich are not inured manual labour.
 (a) of (b) on (c) to
8. Disintegration of the country is inimical the progress of the people.
 (a) to (b) for (c) from
9. The court has absolved him all the charges levelled against him.
 (a) of (b) from (c) to
10. Children, by the force of habit, are attracted anything that glitters.
 (a) by (b) to (c) with

- 11 Anyone who comes in contact with him is enamoured his charismatic personality.
 (a) with (b) of (c) by
- 12 Encouraged by the success of his ventures he has decided to embark the expansion programme.
 (a) for (b) upon (c) at
- 13 At the sight of his former wife he flew a rage.
 (a) in (b) into (c) to
- 14 Now a days there is rage pop music, among the Indian youth
 (a) for (b) with (c) of
- 15 Most of the family members dissented the suggestion he made.
 (a) to (b) from (c) of
- 16 The President dwelt the problems facing the country.
 (a) on (b) for (c) with
- 17 The robbers not only injured the landlord but also decamped booty.
 (a) with (b) off (c) about
- 18 The labourers are clamouring hike in their wages.
 (a) against (b) for (c) about
- 19 On the eve of the Prime Minister's visit, Civil Line has been cordoned
 (a) off (b) in (c) for
- 20 the campus there is much indiscipline for want of proper management.
 (a) In (b) On (c) At
- 21 He has great antipathy those who are hypocrites.
 (a) to (b) against (c) for
- 22 Quinine is an effective antidote Malaria.
 (a) to (b) against (c) for
- 23 As a dancer she has aptitude Classical system.
 (a) for (b) to (c) in
- 24 One should never acquiesce unjustified demands of the employees.
 (a) in (b) on (c) for
- 25 She blushed the mention of her lover's name.
 (a) on (b) at (c) for
- 26 He is born an intelligent mother.
 (a) from (b) to (c) of
- 27 Your remarks don't have any bearing the communal problem.
 (a) at (b) for (c) on
- 28 He was vexed the belated reply from his son.
 (a) at (b) with (c) on
- 29 The lady was greatly incensed the misbehaviour of the bus conductor.
 (a) for (b) with (c) at
- 30 He decided to enter a new course of life.
 (a) into (b) upon (c) for

Work Book Exercise (F)

Directions : Fill up the blanks with suitable prepositions from the alternatives given under each sentence.

- As a step to renovation he has decided to replace old furniture new one.
(a) with (b) by (c) for
- During the course of speech the Principal enlarged the need of improving college library.
(a) upon (b) to (c) in
- He was in a hurry and just glanced the letter.
(a) over (b) at (c) through
- Now-a-days the rich persons enjoy influence the police authorities.
(a) with (b) over (c) on
- Nobody likes anyone to intrude his privacy.
(a) in (b) into (c) on
- Think over the matter. Please don't jump conclusions in a hurry.
(a) to (b) at (c) for
- The scheme of Rozgar Yojna originated the Prime Minister.
(a) in (b) with (c) by
- We must not show partiality our relatives.
(a) to (b) for (c) of
- The Hindus believe in many rituals to ward evils.
(a) against (b) off (c) out
- There is no limit the wants of man.
(a) for (b) to (c) of
- The mosquito is a menace the health of mankind.
(a) for (b) to (c) of
- Don't think that there is any exception the rules of moral conduct.
(a) to (b) for (c) in
- Cold climate is conducive working conditions for man.
(a) for (b) to (c) on
- We have decided to adhere the original programme.
(a) by (b) for (c) to
- Those abstemious habits are known to live long.
(a) for (b) in (c) of
- Don't mix with those who don't approve your style of living.
(a) with (b) by (c) of
- The visit of the P.M. has been advanced two days.
(a) for (b) by (c) to
- Since her failure in the exams, she prefers to remain aloof her friends.
(a) from (b) by (c) of
- Everyone was greatly amused her ignorance of simple facts of life.
(a) with (b) by (c) at
- We have the habit of exulting the discomfiture of our rivals.
(a) at (b) over (c) by

Work Book Exercise (G)

Directions : Fill up the blanks with appropriate preposition.

1. Disruptive forces in the country are fatal the integrity of the nation.
2. Politeness is a quality that is alien Mrs. Kapoor.
3. Liquor is not the best means to gain respite sufferings in life.
4. I think his long silence is tantamount a refusal.
5. Never in life has he been beset grave financial problems.
6. Heedless consequences he remained deaf her request.
7. Temperance in life is conducive health.
8. As a literary artist he is indifferent praise or blame.
9. There is no need helping a reckless fellow like him.
10. For want experience he was easily taken in by his sweet words.
11. The newspaper will issue a supplement the issue of August 15.
12. Pollution is growing as a potential menace human survival.
13. Sequel the announcement of new fiscal policy the industrial sector has started looking up.
14. Pakistan has ever been hostile India since it came being.
15. The Yadavs claim their descent the clan of Lord Krishna.
16. As an educated lady she is very much alive her rights.
17. Afflicted penury he died a miserable death.
18. Pre-independent India had given birth to a number of sons fired patriotism.
19. She was overcome fatigue and went to bed.
20. How can a highly successful person like him be devoid common sense.
21. She is destined a career higher than you expect.
22. The youngman eligible marriage can apply to the Matron of the Rescue Home.
23. As a policy of the office he is not fit the post he is holding.
24. After straying/digressing the main subject he reverted it again.
25. The two injured persons succumbed their injuries in the District Hospital.
26. At dusk the intruder emerged behind the bushes.
27. Although it is an exaggerated statement it does not detract the truth.
28. The players remonstrated the umpire his partiality.
29. Learn to grapple the problems of life.
30. This fellow is good nothing.

Work Book Exercise (H)

Directions : Fill up the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. He is always distrustful the prejudicial motives of his partners.
2. The attitude of the fanatics is always prejudicial other religion.
3. The way she uses cosmetics is offensive good taste.
4. The competitive exams should never be allowed to coincide university examinations.
5. At the fag end of his life he was bereft wealth and home.

6. Extremism is detrimental the progress of a country.
7. The Minister has decided to sue the newspaper libellous writing.
8. You have no right to trespass the law of the land.
9. The government has decided to impose enhanced excise duty luxury goods.
10. Aurangzeb divested Shahjahan royal powers.
11. He is a cosmopolitan and tolerant the religious views of others.
12. Your behaviour of indifference smacks jealousy.
13. Now-a-days the majority of students are not amenable discipline.
14. The D.M. has consented to preside the function.
15. The rich are always susceptible flattery.
16. Since the death of his son he remains confined his home.
17. This year the result is contrary the expectations of everyone.
18. The thickly populated localities are prone communal riots.
19. "Have compassion every creature", preached Buddha.
20. Those found remiss duty will not be pardoned.
21. The climate of Mumbai does not agree me.
22. He is still smarting humiliating behaviour of his boss.
23. Your future plans rest imaginary ideas.
24. The jewellery recovered from the robbers has not yet been restored him.
25. The police had to resort lathi charge extreme provocation.
26. The question of unemployment bristles insurmountable difficulties.
27. The godowns of the F.C.I. are infested rats.
28. Her house is adjacent Amitabh's.
29. Never do any thing that is incompatible national interests.
30. He treated religious communalism in India exhaustively.

Work Book Exercise (I)

Directions : Fill up the blanks with appropriate preposition.

1. Don't side those who act contrary national interests.
2. She took exception his oblique reference to her parents.
3. Mr. Narayan has been overwhelmed grief since his young son met with a fatal accident.
4. At last she acceded his proposal of marriage after long courtship.
5. The team was elated joy their victory.
6. Despite financial programme they could not adhere it.
7. The emergency meeting of the college staff approved the budget proposals for the coming year.
8. They have apprised the authorities concerned the failure of the plan.
9. Never judge a metal its glitter as all that glitters is not gold.
10. My guest had to pay for lunch since I had no money me.
11. His head is teeming brilliant ideas.
12. At present the country is agog rumours of civil war.

13. You must account your absence the hostel warden.
14. "Who is waiting this table?" The customer asked.
15. At present India is beset many problems.
16. He is dead all sense of honour.
17. No noble act is prompted selfish motives.
18. She is proficient the art of cooking.
19. Now-a-days material values take precedence spiritual values.
20. Mr. Kakkar has a retinue of servants working him.
21. He fell the horse and sustained injuries.
22. We have not yet decided the venue of the meeting.
23. I have done her as she is impervious reasonable advice.
24. Don't despair your efforts despite failure.
25. How come, you are getting negligent your duty.
26. Your apprehensions about your wife borders lunacy.
27. Have you caught up your pending work?
28. Sitting idle and living rental, income does not agree my taste.
29. He smelled liquor when he entered the banquet hall.
30. The visit of the Prime Minister has been preponed ten days.

Review Exercise

Directions : Some of the following sentences are grammatically incorrect and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark that part. If there is no error mark that part as your answer.

1. He does not seem to be aware as to his merits. No error
a b c d e
2. Between every blow of the hammer the blacksmith looked up at the door.
a b c d
No error
e
3. As we see, she appears to be unreasonable anxious about pleasing her husband. No error
a b c d
e
4. The landscape of Kashmir is by far more enchanting of all. No error
a b c d e
5. She stated to me as blunt as she could the reasons why she was opposed to my thoughtless suggestion. No error
a b c d
e
6. They were charged of having sheltered anarchists. No error
a b c d e
7. It was barely midnight when I arrived home but I found them both sitting at the table waiting on me. No error
a b c
d e
8. She can understand Marathi but she cannot speak it proper or fluent.
a b c d
No error
e
9. Hardly any other monument in the world is beautiful as the Taj Mahal.
a b c d
No error
e
10. She was noticeably upset by how indignant he responded to her final question. No error
a b c
d e
11. I don't know why he has been unreasonably anxious to solve this problem.
a b c d
No error
e

12. The two or three first chapters of most of the novels are dull reading.

No error

13. He had no other wish but to see his son fixed up in a steady job. No error

14. This widely publicised detergent is not much different than the one which

I have been using. No error

15. Lata parted with her mother with tears but the journey to Delhi amused her.

No error

16. After toiling very hardly over a long period of time he found that people

recognised him as a successful person. No error

17. Sorry I cannot drink this tea There is too many sugar in it. No error

18. Although there are some similarities in the qualifications of

both the candidates the differences among them are considerably pronounced.

No error

19. The woman who is certain of her judgement is sure a match for a man who

doesn't know his own mind. No error

20. During the final minutes of his speech the speaker requested to the audience

to hold its applause. No error

21. He has been trying to search the lost book since Monday. No error

22. Journey by Car is as quick or perhaps quicker than by train. No error

23. Like the committee has written in its current report the rules need to be

enforced more strictly. No error

24. There is no other way to end war except disarmament. No error

25. Found guilty on murder the accused was sentenced to death. No error
 a b c d e
26. The smuggler yielded for the temptation and fell into the Police trap. No error
 a b c d e
27. The girl said that she preferred the blue gown than the black one. No error
 a b c d e
28. She is either intelligent or honest. if not both. No error
 a b c d e
29. The students repeated the lesson word by word. No error
 a b c d e
30. I complimented him for his brilliant success in the examination. No error
 a b c d e
31. He returned quicker than I expected. No error
 a b c d e
32. The extent to which he is guilty is not a matter of our consideration. No error
 a b c d e
33. The real important thing to remember is that language learning requires a
 a b c d
 lot of practice. No error
 e
34. These days one hears of less railway accidents than motor accidents.
 a b c d
 No error
 e
35. Everyone looked uneasy while I was trying to explain why we ought to
 a b
 protest but in the end no one had any objection of it. No error
 c d e
36. They found themselves in competition with men who were as good
 a b c
if not better than themselves. No error
 d e
37. We should appreciate that the telephones here have been working
 a b c
as efficient as in the past. No error
 d e
38. The mission in his life is to improve the lot of the economically deprived and
 a b c d
the socially oppressed. No error
 e
39. I was promoted to the post of Principal though I was junior than
 a b c
all the other members of the staff. No error
 d e

40. My friend is equally intelligent and hard working as your sister. No error
a b c d e
41. Merely speeches made from all sorts of public platforms cannot bring about an economic revolution. No error
a b c d e
42. Do you insist that we met at least once tomorrow to discuss about the subject. No error
a b c d e
43. Our people must work hard with a view to improving our national economy. No error
a b c d e
44. The tallest among them expressed a keen desire to sit under the shade of a tree. No error
a b c d e
45. Except he and possibly our mother, all others have agreed to come back soon. No error
a b c d e
46. Believe me I couldn't hardly believe what anyone of them had said. No error
a b c d e
47. The Socialist Party is as good if not better than any other political party. No error
a b c d e
48. I got much less marks in my History paper which I had offered as an alternative to Economics. No error
a b c d e
49. The principal forbade us not to use the entire central hall. No error
a b c d e
50. The interviewer asked the candidate to what district he came from. No error
a b c d e
51. For young Mamu peace in Kashmir is almost terrible as war. No error
a b c d e
52. Everyone felt that the big glittering diamond was most unique. No error
a b c d e
53. I advised my son to engage two coolies instead of one because the luggage was too much heavy for a single coolie. No error
a b c d e

54. The angry man walked hurriedly into the crowded room and shouted loud
 at the guest. No error
 a b c
 d e
55. I tried on both the dresses and finally decided to buy the least expensive one.
 a b c d
 No error
 e
56. It is the duty of every citizen to do his utmost to defend the hardly won
 freedom of the country. No error
 a b c
 d e
57. In spite of working very neat and careful he could not win even the third prize.
 a b c d
 No error
 e
58. The car flew off the road and fell into the valley because Anish
 was driving faster. No error
 a b c
 d e
59. Watch how careful the sparrow knits the straws into one another
 to form a nest. No error
 a b c
 d e
60. Of all the friends I have had he is the most helpful and less arrogant. No error
 a b c d e
61. Geometry and Drawing are more easier than Geography and Social studies.
 a b c d
 No error
 e
62. He is too intelligent to make a mistake. No error
 a b c d e
63. My observation is that between Vivek and Shashi, Vivek is the most intelligent.
 a b c d
 No error
 e
64. The technician reminded them to have a thoroughly cleaning of the
 machine after use. No error
 a b c
 d e
65. First you should think over the meaning of the words and then use them.
 a b c d
 No error
 e

66. With little patience you will be able to cross this hurdle. No error
 a b c d e
67. When asked about his children the veteran sportsman said
 a b c
that his youngest son's health was too good. No error
 d e
68. To perform this experiment, drop little sugar into a glass of water. No error
 a b c d e
69. As he had taken only few sips there was still a little water left in the glass.
 a b c d
No error
 e
70. This town isn't very well-known and there isn't much to see
 a b c
so a few tourists come here. No error
 d e
71. Mr. Smith was accused for murder but the court found him not guilty
 a b c
and acquitted him. No error
 d e
72. On his attitude it seems that what he wants is that the decision making power
 a b c
should rest with him. No error
 d e
73. My uncle frequently goes to abroad on business by air. No error
 a b c d e
74. Our laxity in duty increases with our aversion for work. No error
 a b c d e
75. Globalization is not likely to usher economic progress of
 a b c
the country as we are expecting. No error
 d e
76. The situation is so tense in the city that even a small incident can spark
 a b c
communal riots in the city. No error
 d e
77. I have advised my brother to dispose off his old car and buy new one. No error
 a b c d e
78. Our Mathematics teacher often emphasises on the need for a lot of practice.
 a b c d
No error
 e
79. Children of ten quarrel on petty issues. No error
 a b c d e

80. Young children should not sit close to the TV set as it affects on their eyes.
 a b c d
 No error
 e
81. I am vexed at him about what he has done. No error
 a b c d e
82. This kind of behaviour has not been seen here since the last four years.
 a b c d
 No error
 e
83. Rekha was trying for admission in the engineering college
 a b
 even though her parents wanted her to take up medicine. No error
 c d e
84. As the party was going we noticed Mr. Roy fall back in his chair
 a b c
 gasping for breath. No error
 d e
85. Of all the men known to me none is inclined to think ill to others. No error
 a b c d e
86. The man told to her that he had not brought his dog out for a walk
 a b c
 as he was afraid that it would rain. No error
 d e
87. This text-book on Physics, which has been written for under-graduate
 a b c
 students, comprises of fourteen chapters. No error
 d e
88. He went to England to work as a doctor, but returned back
 a b
 as he could not endure the weather there. No error
 c d
89. The meeting, scheduled to be held between 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
 a b
 was postponed suddenly. No error
 c d
90. Originally they had planned to buy an air-conditioner, but finally settled for an
 a b
 air-cooler as the cost of the latter was very less. No error
 c d e
91. What we fail to understand is that the life of a scientist
 a b
 will always be different from a politician. No error
 c d

92. He was not considered for promotion because his performance was not
so good as the other members of the organization. No error
a b c d
93. In some tribal areas people worship snakes and are not scared from them.
a b c d
No error
94. Not only it is our duty to support our parents but also to respect them.
a b c d
No error
95. After nagging constantly for months and administering weekly tests
the teacher was at last pleased for the boy's progress. No error
a b c d

ANSWERS

UNIT-IV

11. Adjective

Work Book Exercise (A)

1. 'fewer' in place of 'less'
3. Say 'movie worth seeing'
5. Drop 'most'
7. Insert 'the' before 'whole'
9. delete 'The' before 'few'
11. 'any other' in place of 'any'
13. 'the most' in place of 'more'
15. 'a few' in place of 'few'
17. Delete 'other'
19. 'of all' in place of 'than anybody'
21. 'some' in place of 'somewhat'
23. 'some' in place of 'any'
25. 'A little' in place of 'Little'
2. 'The few' in place of 'Few'
4. 'the least' in place of 'less'
6. 'quiet' in place of 'quietly'
8. 'a most' in place of 'the most'
10. 'more wise' in place of 'wiser'
12. Drop 'any'
14. 'she is neither intelligent'
16. Delete 'more than'
18. 'last two' in place of 'two last'
20. 'very bad' in place of 'worst'
22. 'to' in place of 'than'
24. Drop 'most'

Work Book Exercise (B)

1. Insert 'as' after 'intelligent'
3. 'the last' in place of 'latest'
5. Insert 'most' before 'beautiful'
7. Drop 'other' before 'my neighbours'
9. Insert 'those of' after 'than'
11. Say, 'this kind' and 'is'
13. 'farther' in place of 'further'
15. Insert 'other' after 'No'
17. Insert 'as' after 'clever'
19. 'Patel's/Patel's name' in place of 'Patel'
21. Remove 'more'
23. Delete 'the' before 'most'
25. No error
27. Say other for another
29. Rest of for remaining
2. Insert 'other' after 'any'
4. 'later' in place of 'latter'
6. 'to' in place of 'than'
8. 'all' in place of 'any'
10. Drop 'all the more' before 'better'
12. 'very' in place of 'too'
14. 'bitterly' in place of 'bitter'
16. 'delicious' in place of 'deliciously'
18. Say 'vegetables cheap' in place of 'cheap vegetables'
20. Place 'only' before 'he'
22. No error
24. Add 'else' after 'Somebody'
26. Say plentiful
28. Unripe for raw
30. Delete 'of'

12. Adverb

Work Book Exercise (A)

- 'did not meet' in place of 'never met'
- 'much' in place of 'too'
- 'anything' in place of 'something'
- 'kind enough' in place of 'enough kind'
- 'either' in place of 'neither'
- 'very' in place of 'much'
- 'bluntly' in place of 'blunt'
- 'more quickly' in place of 'very quicker'
- 'surely' in place of 'sure'
- 'miserly'/'a miser' in place of 'miser'
- Use 'how to swim'
- Add 'as' after 'regarded'
- Say 'straight'
- 'manfully' in place of 'manly'
- 'knew' in place of 'did not know'
- 'more nobly' in place of 'nobler'
- say 'fast'
- Drop 'not'
- Place 'often' before 'meet'
- 'not to talk of' in place of 'what to talk of'
- 'independently' in place of 'independent'
- 'aloud' in place of 'loudly'
- 'hard' in place of 'hardly'
- Say 'light'
- Use 'if neither' in place of 'if not both'

Work book Exercise (B)

- 'don't' in place of 'never'
- 'well' in place of 'good'
- Drop 'with'
- 'late' in place of 'lately'
- Add 'don't' after 'I'
- 'No' in place of 'Yes'
- 'unreasonably' in place of 'unreasonable'
- 'a month' in place of 'monthly'
- Delete 'with'
- Drop 'as'
- Say 'in a gentlemanly manner'
- 'very' in place of 'so'
- 'sweeter' in place of 'more sweetly'
- 'never' in place of 'ever'
- 'slept soundly' in place of 'soundly slept'
- 'anything' in place of 'nothing'
- Say 'bitterly cold'
- 'has there been' in place of 'there has been'
- place 'only' before 'poetry'
- Drop 'as'
- 'safe' in place of 'safely'
- Say 'No, Thanks'

13. Prepositions

Work Book Exercise (A)

- listen to
- write in dark ink
- Drop 'again'
- 'of' in place of 'against'
- robbed them all of the belongings
- 'over' in place of 'on'
- Drop 'with'
- compensate me for damage
- drop 'from'
- 'with' in place of 'among'
- drop 'on'
- drop 'of'