

NEETU SINGH ENGLISH CLASS

CLASS NOTES
(Bilingual)



NEETU SINGH ENGLISH

UPDATED
2025

CLASS NOTES (Bilingual)



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SYLLABUS

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Pattern for All Objective Exams

- **Detecting Error**
- **Sentence Improvement**
- **Fill in the blanks**
- **Sentence Arrangement**
- **Passages**
- **Cloze Test**
- **Synonyms**
- **Antonyms**
- **Homonyms**
- **One Word Substitution**
- **Idioms and Phrases**
- **Spellings**

Only the level and framing of questions are different. All objective exams have more or less the similar syllabus



Syllabus

Grammar

- Introduction
- Basic concept
- Verb
- Tense
- Question Tag
- Subject Verb Agreement/ Syntax
- Causative Verb
- Mood
- Inversion
- Infinitive
- Gerund

- Participle
- Passive Voice
- Narration
- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Adverb
- Article
- Parallelism
- Preposition
- Conjunction

- Modals
- Superfluous Expression
- Spellings
- Proverbs
- Legal Terms

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Pattern for All Objective Exams

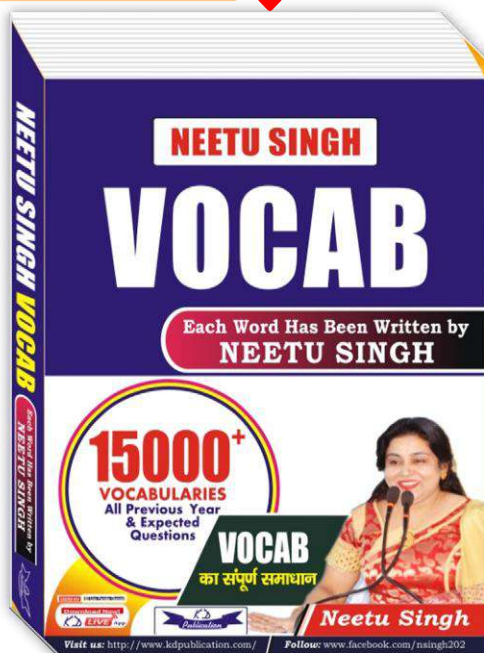
- Detecting Error
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Syllabus : Grammar & Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ❖ Basic Concept | ❖ Pronoun |
| ❖ Verb | ❖ Adjective |
| ❖ Tense | ❖ Adverb |
| ❖ Question Tag | ❖ Article |
| ❖ Subject Verb Agreement/ Syntax | ❖ Determiners |
| ❖ Causative Verb | ❖ Parallelism |
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| ❖ Gerund | ❖ Superfluous Expression |
| ❖ Participle | ❖ Spellings |
| ❖ Passive Voice | ❖ Proverbs |
| ❖ Narration | ❖ Legal Terms |
| ❖ Noun | |



ENGLISH ALPHABET

- ❖ There are 26 letters in English Alphabet.
- ❖ There are 5 Vowels – (a, e, i, o, u)
- ❖ The remaining letters are consonant.
- ❖ These 26 letters have 44 sounds out of which 20 are vowel sounds.

CAPITAL LETTERS

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

SMALL LETTERS

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
p q r s t u v w x y z



A sentence starts with a Capital Letter.

(एक वाक्य की शुरुआत 'Capital Letter' से होती है)



E.g:- Once upon a time, there lived a king.



'Proper Noun' starts with a Capital Letter.

('Proper Noun' की शुरुआत 'Capital Letter' से होती है)



E.g:- Ram, Delhi, Yamuna etc.



'I' is always in Capital Letter.

'I' (मैं) हमेशा Capital Letter में होता है



Acronyms are in 'Capital Letters'.

(Acronyms 'Capital Letters' में होते हैं)



E.g:- PM, MLA



The first word of the sentence with double Inverted Commas start with Capital Letters.



(Double Inverted Comma के अन्दर के वाक्य के पहले शब्द की शुरुआत 'Capital Letter' से होती है)



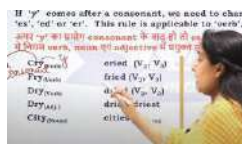
E.g:- He said, "He and I went to Delhi." There we met the SHO of Mukherjee Nagar.

Structure of a sentence in English

English में वाक्य की बनावट

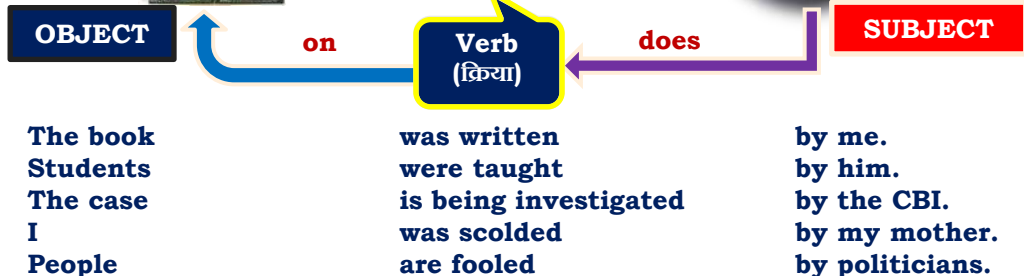
Active Voice

जब कर्ता (Doer) सबसे आगे हो, तो वाक्य Active Voice कहलाता है।



Subject does Verb on Object. (कर्ता किया को कर्म पर करता है)

After Verb two questions arise — 'whom' and 'what'. The answer to 'whom' and 'what' is the object. / (Object Verb के बाद उत्पन्न 'वया' और 'किसको' का जवाब होता है)



Parts of Speech

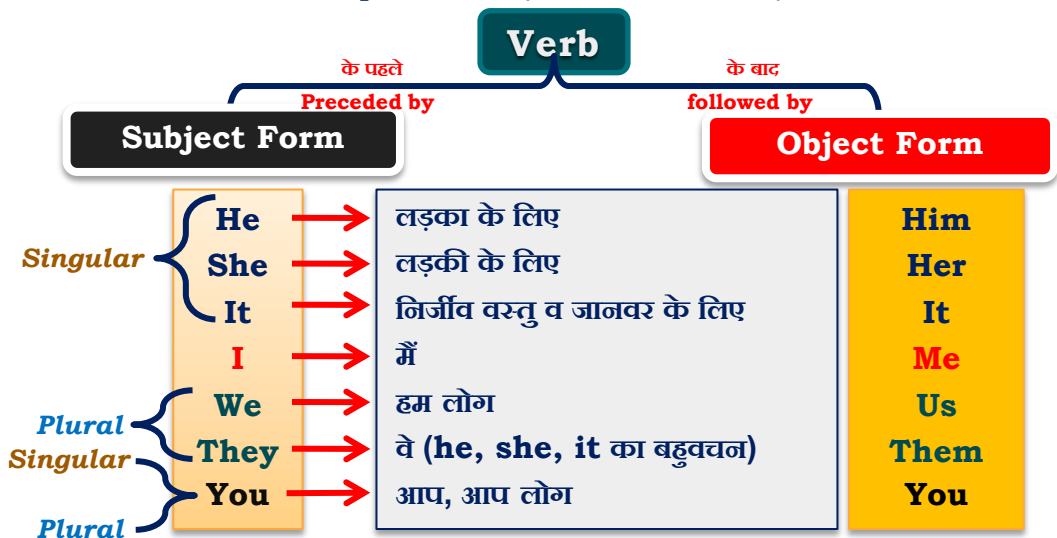
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Noun (संज्ञा) | → Naming word. It comes in the place of |
| Subject & Object. | |
| 2. Pronoun (सर्वनाम) | → Replaces Noun. It comes in place of |
| Subject & Object. | |
| 3. Verb (किया) | → Action/ state word |
| 4. Adjective (विशेषण) | → Qualifies Noun/ Pronoun |
| 5. Conjunction (समुच्चयबोधक) | → Joining word |
| 6. Article | → Precedes Noun |
| 7. Preposition (सम्बंधसूचक अव्यय) | → Determines position |
| 8. Adverb (क्रियाविशेषण) | → Qualifies the nearest word |
| 9. Interjection (विस्मयादिभोदक) | → Expresses surprise, pain etc. |

- Noun is a Naming word. (संज्ञा 'नाम' है)
- Comes in the place of subject and object. / (Subject एवं object के स्थान पर आता है)
- Article and other determiners should take a noun after them. / (Article और अन्य Determiners (no, one, many etc) के बाद Noun का होना अनिवार्य है)

1. Ram is a good boy.
2. Teachers teach students.
3. Reading is a good habit.
4. We prohibit smoking.
5. To err is human, to forgive divine.
6. I did my best.
7. I went for a walk.
8. I am fond of music.

PRONOUN

Replace Noun (संज्ञा के स्थान पर आता है)



1. He is a good boy.
2. It is a useful book.
3. Before giving the medicine to the child, shake it properly. (Shake what!)
4. I bought some books. They are useful.

VERB

Action / state word (क्रिया और अवस्था बताने वाला शब्द)

1. I run.
 2. They teach.
 3. You go.
 4. I know you.
 5. I am a teacher.
- Run, Teach & Go → **Action Word**
- know & am → **state word**

We cannot make a sentence without a verb. (Verb के बिना वाक्य नहीं बन सकता)

ADJECTIVE

Qualifies Noun or Pronoun. / (संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के बारे में कुछ बताता है)

1. He is a good boy.
2. She is suffering from lung cancer.
3. It is a five-star hotel.
4. India is a developing country.
5. This is the revised edition.

CONJUNCTION

Joining word. / (जोड़ने वाला शब्द)

1 Sentence 1 He is rich.

Sentence 2 He is happy.

2 Sentence 1 He is intelligent.

Sentence 2 He is lazy.

Sentence 1

+

Sentence 2

He is rich and happy.

Sentence 1

+

Sentence 2

He is intelligent but lazy.

ARTICLE

- Comes before Noun (Noun के पहले आता है)

Indefinite

A / An

- Means 'One'
- Comes with Singular Countable Noun.
(S.C.N. के साथ आता है)
- Do not come with Plural Countable Noun and Uncountable Noun.
(P.C.N. एवं U.N. के साथ नहीं आता है)
- Come with Nouns which are getting introduced.
(जिन संज्ञा का परिचय हो रहा है उसके साथ आता है)

Definite

The

- Can come with Countable as well as Uncountable Noun.
(C.N. एवं U.N. दोनों के साथ आता है)
- Comes with Nouns that have already been introduced.
(जिन संज्ञा का परिचय दिया जा चुका है उसके साथ 'the' आता है)
- Comes with Nouns that are definite, that can be visualised or pointed out.
(Noun के साथ होता है, जिसके तरफ हम इंगित कर सकते हैं या जिसकी छवि दिमाग में बन चुकी है)

Eg.

1. He is a singer.
2. They are a singers. [x]
3. She gave an advice. [x]
4. Once upon a time, there lived a king.
5. He is a very good dancer.
6. Once upon a time, there lived a saint, nearby the place of the king.

Use of 'A' / 'An'

A With Consonant Sound

An With Vowel Sound

Vowels a, e, i, o, u

Vowels Sound 'अ' से 'औ' तक

Fill in the blanks with A/An

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. _____ orange | 9. _____ year |
| 2. _____ eagle | 10. _____ MP |
| 3. _____ umbrella | 11. _____ DCP |
| 4. _____ European | 12. _____ ewe |
| 5. _____ university | 13. _____ honorary lecturers |
| 6. _____ one-rupee Coin | 14. _____ honesty |
| 7. _____ honest man | 15. _____ police. |
| 8. _____ ear | |

Answers

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. An | 9. A |
| 2. An | 10. An |
| 3. An | 11. A |
| 4. A | 12. A |
| 5. A | 13. x |
| 6. A | 14. x |
| 7. An | 15. x |
| 8. An | |

PREPOSITION

• **Determines Position** (स्थान बताता है)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The book is on the table. | 4. This book added feather to my cap. |
| 2. They insisted on going home. | 5. Don't pick up a fight. |
| 3. India will take on Pakistan tomorrow. | |

ADVERB

Qualifies the nearest word (निकटतम शब्द के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I work hard . | → Hard (Adv.) qualifies work (Verb) |
| 2. I work very hard. | → Very (Adv.) qualifies hard (Adv.) |
| 3. He is very smart. | → Very (Adv.) qualifies smart (Adj.) |
| 4. Only Rahul came to meet me. | → Only (Adv.) qualifies Rahul (Noun) |
| 5. Even she knows the truth. | → Even (Adv.) qualifies she (APronoun) |
| 6. The fan is exactly over your bed. | → Exactly (Adv.) qualifies over (Prep.) |
| 7. I like him simply because he is honest. | → Simply (Adv.) qualifies because (Conj.) |
| 8. Sadly , all were dead. | → Sadly (Adv.) qualifies the whole sentence |

INTERJECTION

Interjection is used to express one's feelings. Any emotion such as sorrow, happiness, nervousness, resentment, surprise, consent, mistake etc. is expressed through an interjection. These sentences always end with an exclamation mark (!). / यानि विस्मयादिबोधक का प्रयोग अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने हेतु किया जाता है। कोई भी भावना जैसे दुःख, सुख, घबराहट, नाराजगी, आश्चर्य, सहमति, गलती आदि को विस्मयादिबोधक वाक्य के माध्यम से ही व्यक्त किया जाता है। इन वाक्यों के अंत में हमेशा विस्मयादिबोधक चिन्ह (!) आते हैं।

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Wow! It's really a great idea. | 3. Alas! I failed |
| 2. Hurray! We have won the match. | 4. Oh! I am sorry. |

Doing / State word (कार्य/ अवस्था दर्शाता है)

Auxiliary Verbs

Main Verbs

Linking Verbs

Transitive Verbs

Intransitive Verbs

- **Helps M.V**
(Main verb की सहायता करता है)
- **Comes before the M.V**
(M.V. के पहले आता है)
- **May or May not be present in the sentence.**
(वाक्य में हो भी सकता है और नहीं भी)

- **Denotes the main action/state.**
(मुख्य कार्य/ अवस्था दर्शाता है)
- **Must come in a sentence**
(एक वाक्य में जरूर आएगा)

Eg:-

1. He is sleeping.
A.V M.V

2. He works. (No A.V.)
M.V

3. I teach.
M.V

4. I am teaching.
A.V M.V

Auxiliary Verbs

Primary Auxiliary Verbs

Modals

- **Work as Helping Verb as well as Main Verb.**
(Helping Verb व Main verb दोनों का काम करें)

Eg:-

Do, Be, Have.

- **Work as only Helping Verb**
(सिर्फ H.V का कार्य करता है)
- **They need a Main verb after them.**
(इनको एक Main verb की जरूरत पड़ती है)
- **Modals are immediately followed by base form of verb.**
(Modals को तुरंत बाद Vb.f आता है)

Eg:-

'May', 'Might', 'Can', 'Could', 'Should', 'Must', 'Ought to', 'will', 'shall', 'Would' are complete modals. 'Need', 'dare', 'used to' are partial modals.

Main Verbs

Stative verbs

Denotes state
(अवस्था दर्शाता है)

Dynamic verbs

Denotes Action
(कार्य दर्शाता है)

Eg:-

1. I was ill.
2. I have a car.
3. I know you.
4. I love you.
5. I am a doctor.

Eg:-

1. I have lunch at 1 pm.
2. I teach English.
3. He goes to school.

- Stative verbs generally do not come in 'ing' form.

(Stative verbs सामान्यतः 'ing' form में नहीं आते)

- They are called linking verbs too. (ये linking verbs भी कहलाते हैं)

because they link the subject and Noun/ Adj. (क्योंकि ये Sub. एवं Noun/ Adj. के बीच link का काम करता है)

Main Verbs

Transitive Verbs/ सकर्मक क्रिया

Verbs that need an object for the sentence to express a complete thought.

(जिन verb के बाद एक object का आना जरूरी होता है वरना वाक्य का सम्पूर्ण अर्थ नहीं निकलता)

Eg:-

1. I completed the work.

T.V what
क्या

2. He killed the man.

T.V whom
किसको

Intransitive Verbs/ अकर्मक क्रिया

Verbs that do not need an object for the sentence to express a complete thought.

(जिन verbs के बाद object की जरूरत नहीं और object के बिना भी वाक्य सार्थक है।)

Eg:-

1. Birds fly.

It. V

2. Babies cry.

It. V

Verbs

Finite Verbs

Non-finite verbs

Gerund
Infinitive &
Participle

Eg:-

Change
according to
tense, person
& number

1. I love watching movies.
2. She loves watching movies.
3. She loved watching movies.
4. I want to help him.
5. He wants to help him.
6. I wanted to help him.

Gerund

Infinitive

Verbs that show tense, person and number. (जो **verbs tense**, व्यक्ति व संख्या दर्शाता है)

for eg- love, loves, loved want, wants, wanted etc.

Verbs that do not show tense, person and number. (जो **verbs tense**, व्यक्ति व संख्या नहीं दर्शाता है)

for eg- Watching, to help.

Main Verbs

Regular verbs

Regular verbs form past and past participle forms by adding 'ed'. (जो **verbs** को **V₂ & V₃ forms** बनाने के लिए सिर्फ 'ed' की जरूरत होती है)

Eg:-	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
	walk	walked	walked
	Talk	talked	talked
	paint	painted	painted

Irregular verbs

Irregular verbs form their past and past participle forms in different ways. (जो **verbs** को **V₂ & V₃ forms** अलग तरीके से बनाता है)

All these forms are the same.
(सभी **forms** एक ही हैं)

Two of three forms are the same.
(दो **forms** समान हैं)

All three forms are different.
(सभी **forms** अलग-अलग हैं)

Eg:-	put	—	sit	—	go	—	V ₁
	put	—	sat	—	went	—	V ₂
	put	—	sat	—	gone	—	V ₃

FORMS OF VERBS, GROUP-I (IRREGULAR VERBS)

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	3rd Form	- ing Form	s/es Form
Arise	उठना	arose	arisen	arising	arises
Awake	जागना	awoke	awoken	awaking	awakes
Be (b.f), are, am → V ₁	होना	was, were	been	being	is

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	3rd Form	- ing Form	s/es Form
Bet	शर्त लगाना	bet	bet	betting	bets
Bear	सहन करना	bore	borne	bearing	bears
Bear	जन्म देना	bore	born	bearing	bears
Become	बनना	became	become	becoming	becomes
Begin	आरंभ करना	began	begun	beginning	begins
Bid	बोली लगाना/ कहना	bid	bid	bidding	bids
Bind	बाँधना	bound	bound	binding	binds
Bite	दाँत से काटना	bit	bitten	biting	bites
Blow	हवा का चलना	blew	blown	blowing	blows
Break	तोड़ना/टूटना	broke	broken	breaking	breaks
Bring	लाना	brought	brought	bringing	brings
Build	बनाना/निर्माण करना	built	built	building	builds
Burst	फटना	burst	burst	bursting	
Burn	जलना/ जलाना	burnt	burnt	burning	burns
Buy	खरीदना	bought	bought	buying	buys
Cast	फेंकना/डालना	cast	cast	casting	casts
Catch	पकड़ना	caught	caught	catching	catches
Choose	चुनना	chose	chosen	choosing	chooses
Cost	मूल्य लगाना	cost	cost	costing	costs
Come	आना	came	come	coming	comes
Creep	रेगना	crept	crept	creeping	creeps
Cut	काटना	cut	cut	cutting	cuts
Dig	खोदना	dug	dug	digging	digs
Do	करना	did	done	doing	does
Draw	खींचना	drew	drawn	drawing	draws
Dream	स्वप्न देखना	dreamt	dreamt	dreaming	dreams
Drink	पीना	drank	drunk/drunken	drinking	drinks
Drive	चलाना	drove	driven	driving	drives
Eat	खाना	ate	eaten	eating	eats
Fall	गिरना	fell	fallen	falling	falls
Feel	महसूस/अनुभव करना	felt	felt	feeling	feels
Fight	लड़ना	fought	fought	fighting	fight
Find	पाना	found	found	finding	finds
Fly	उड़ना, उड़ाना	flew	flown	flying	flies

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	3rd Form	- ing Form	s/es Form
Forbid	मना करना	forbade	forbidden	forbidding	forbids
Forget	भूल जाना	forgot	forgotten	forgetting	forgets
Freeze	जमाना/जमना	froze	frozen	freezing	freezes
Get	पाना	got	got	getting	gets
Give	देना	gave	given	giving	gives
Grind	पीसना	ground	ground	grinding	grinds
Grow	बढ़ना, उगना	grew	grown	growing	grows
Hang	लटकाना	hung	hung	hanging	hangs
Have	खाना/रखना/प्राप्त करना	had	had	having	has
Hide	छिपाना/छिपना	hid	hidden	hiding	hides
Hold	थामना	held	held	holding	holds
Hurt	पीड़ा पहुँचाना	hurt	hurt	hurting	hurts
Keep	रखना	kept	kept	keeping	keeps
Kneel	घुटनों के बल झुकना	knelt	knelt	kneeling	kneels
Know	जानना	knew	known	knowing	knows
Let	करने देना	let	let	letting	lets
Lead	मार्ग दिखाना	led	led	leading	leads
Learn	याद करना, सीखना	learnt	learnt	learning	learns
Leave	छोड़ना	left	left	leaving	leaves
Lend	उधार देना	lent	lent	lending	lends
Lie	लेटना/किसी स्थान या अवस्था में होना	lay	lain	lying	lies
Lose	खोना/हारना	lost	lost	losing	loses
Make	बनाना	made	made	making	makes
Mean	अर्थ निकलना	meant	meant	meaning	means
Meet	मिलना	met	met	meeting	meets
Put	रखना	put	put	putting	puts
Quit	छोड़ना	quit	quit	quitting	quits
Read	पढ़ना *	read	read	reading	reads
Ride	सवारी करना	rode	ridden	riding	rides
Ring	बजना/बजाना	rang	rung	ringing	rings
Rise	उठना/उगना	rose	risen	rising	rises
See	देखना	saw	seen	seeing	sees
Set	अस्त होना	set	set	setting	sets
Send	भेजना	sent	sent	sending	sends
Shake	हिलाना	shook	shaken	shaking	shakes
Shed	बहाना/त्याग देना	shed	shed	shedding	sheds
Sing	गाना	sang	sung	singing	sings

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	3rd Form	- ing Form	s/es Form
Sink	डूबना	sank	sunk	sinking	sinks
Shine	चमकना	shone	shone	shining	shines
Shoot	फोटो निकालना/गो ली मारना	shot	shot	shooting	shoots
Shrink	सिकुड़ना	shrank	shrunk/ shrunk	shrinking	shrinks
Shut	बंद करना	shut	shut	shutting	shuts
Sit	बैठना	sat	sat	sitting	sits
Sleep	सोना	slept	slept	sleeping	sleeps
Stand	खड़ा होना	stood	stood	standing	stands
Steal	चुराना	stole	stolen	stealing	steals
Stick	चिपकना	stuck	stuck	sticking	sticks
Stand	खड़ा होना	stood	stood	standing	stands
Strike	चोट मारना/ प्रहार करना	struck	struck	striking	strikes
Speak	बोलना	spoke	spoken	speaking	speaks
Spend	खर्च करना	spent	spent	spending	spends
Spit	थूकना	spat	spat	spitting	spits
Spread	फैलाना	spread	spread	spreading	spreads
Swear	शपथ लेना	swore	sworn	swearing	swears
Sweep	आड़ू देना	swept	swept	sweeping	sweeps
Swim	तैरना	swam	swum	swimming	swims
Swing	झूलना	swung	swung	swinging	swings
Take	लेना	took	taken	taking	takes
Teach	पढ़ाना/ सिखाना	taught	taught	teaching	teaches
Tear	फाड़ना	tore	torn	tearing	tears
Think	सोचना	thought	thought	thinking	thinks
Understand	समझना	understood	understood	understanding	understands
Wear	पहनना	wore	worn	wearing	wears
Weave	बुनना	wove	woven	weaving	weaves
Weep	रोना	wept	wept	weeping	weeps
Win	जीतना	won	won	winning	wins
Wind	चाबी लगाना	wound	wound	winding	winds
Wring	निचोड़ना	wrung	wrung	wringing	wrings
Write	लिखना	wrote	written	writing	writes

FORMS OF VERBS, GROUP-II (REGULAR VERBS)

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	3rd Form	- ing Form	s/es Form
Abuse	गाली देना/ दुपयोंग करना	abused	abused	abusing	abuses
Act	काम करना/ अभिनय करना	acted	acted	acting	acts
Add	जोड़ना	added	added	adding	adds
Admire	पसंद करना	admired	admired	admiring	admires
Advise	उपदेश देना	advised	advised	advising	advises
Allow	अनुमति देना	allowed	allowed	allowing	allows
Answer	उत्तर देना	answered	answered	answering	answers
Appoint	नियुक्त करना	appointed	appointed	appointing	appoints
Appear	प्रकट होना	appeared	appeared	appearing	appears
Arrive	पहुँचना	arrived	arrived	arriving	arrives
Arrest	गिरफ्तार करना	arrested	arrested	arresting	arrests
Ask	पूछना/कहना	asked	asked	asking	asks
Attack	आक्रमण करना	attacked	attacked	attacking	attacks
Bark	भौंकना	barked	barked	barking	barks
Bathe	स्नान करना	bathed	bathed	bathing	bathes
Beg	भीख माँगना	begged	begged	begging	begs
Believe	विश्वास करना	believed	believed	believing	believes
Behave	व्यवहार करना	behaved	behaved	behaving	behaves
Bleed	खून बहना	bled	bled	bleeding	bleeds
Bless	आशीर्वाद देना	blessed	blessed	blessing	blesses
Boil	उबालना	boiled	boiled	boiling	boils
Boast	डींगें मारना	boasted	boasted	boasting	boasts
Borrow	उधार लेना	borrowed	borrowed	borrowing	borrow
Call	पुकारना	called	called	calling	calls
Carry	ले जाना	carried	carried	carrying	carries
Clean	साफ करना	cleaned	cleaned	cleaning	cleans
Close	बंद करना	closed	closed	closing	closes
Change	बदलना	changed	changed	changing	changes
Check	रोकना/जाँच करना	checked	checked	checking	checks
Climb	चढ़ना	climbed	climbed	climbing	climbs
Clap	ताली बजाना	clapped	clapped	clapping	claps
Copy	नकल करना	copied	copied	copying	copies

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	3rd Form	– ing Form	s/es Form
Collect	इकट्ठा करना	collected	collected	collecting	collects
Complain	शिकायत करना	complained	complained	complaining	complains
Cook	पकाना	cooked	cooked	cooking	cooks
Count	गिनना	counted	counted	counting	counts
Confuse	उलझन में डाल देना	confused	confused	confusing	confuses
Consult	सलाह देना	consulted	consulted	consulting	consults
Cover	ढकना	covered	covered	covering	covers
Crow	बांग लगाना	crowed	crowed	crowing	crowds
Cross	पार करना	crossed	crossed	crossing	crosses
Cry	विल्लाना/विल्ला कर रोना	cried	cried	crying	cries
Decorate	सजाना	decorated	decorated	decorating	decorates
Dance	नाचना	danced	danced	dancing	dances
Deceive	धोखा देना	deceived	deceived	deceiving	deceives
Defeat	हराना	defeated	defeated	defeating	defeats
Decide	निर्णय करना	decided	decided	deciding	decides
Desire	इच्छा करना	desired	desired	desiring	desires
Discover	खोज करना	discovered	discovered	discovering	discovers
Dip	डुबोना	dipped	dipped	dipping	dips
Die	मरना	died	died	dying	dies
Divide	बाँटना	divided	divided	dividing	divides
Dry	सुखना/सुखाना	dried	dried	drying	dries
Drown	डुबाना	drowned	drowned	drowning	drowns
Dye	रंगना	dyed	dyed	dyeing	dyes
Earn	कमाना	earned	earned	earning	earns
Enter	प्रवेश करना	entered	entered	entering	enters
Employ	काम पर रखना	employed	employed	employing	employs
Explain	समझाना	explained	explained	explaining	explains
Face	सामना करना	faced	faced	facing	faces

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	3rd Form	- ing Form	s/es Form
Fail	असफल होना	failed	failed	failing	fails
Fear	डरना	feared	feared	fearing	fears
Feed	खिलाना	fed	fed	feeding	feeds
Fell	गिराना	felled	felled	felling	fells
Flee	भागना	fled	fled	fleeing	flees
Finish	समाप्त करना	finished	finished	finishing	finishes
Fine	जुर्माना लगाना	fined	fined	fining	fines
Float	तैरना (सतह पर)	floated	floated	floating	floats
Grazed	चरना	grazed	grazed	grazing	grazes
Gather	इकट्ठा करना/होना	gathered	gathered	gathering	gathers
Hate	घृणा करना	hated	hated	hating	hates
Hang	फांसी लगाना	hanged	hanged	hanging	hangs
Hear	सुनना	heard	heard	hearing	hears
Help	सहायता करना	helped	helped	helping	helps
Improve	सुधारना/बेहतर होना	improved	improved	improving	improves
Invite	निमंत्रण देना	invited	invited	inviting	invites
Join	साथ में होना,	joined	joined	joining	joins
Jump	कूदना	jumped	jumped	jumping	jumps
Kill	जान से मारना	killed	killed	killing	kills
Knit	बुनना	knitted	knitted	knitting	knits
Lay	रखना/(अंडा) देना, न्योछावर करना	laid	laid	laying	lays
Lie	झूठ बोलना	lied	lied	lying	lies
Laugh	हंसना	laughed	laughed	laughing	laughs
Like	वाहना	liked	liked	liking	likes
Listen	सुनना (ध्यान से)	listened	listened	listening	listens
Look	देखना	looked	looked	looking	looks
Live	रहना	lived	lived	living	lives
Love	प्रेम करना	loved	loved	loving	loves
Marry	विवाह करना	married	married	marrying	marries
Move	हिलना	moved	moved	moving	moves
Melt	पिघलना, पिघलाना	melted	melted/ molten	melting	melts
Mend	सुधारना	mended	mended	mending	mends
Mix	मिलाना, मिलना	mixed	mixed	mixing	mixes
Name	नाम रखना	named	named	naming	names

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	3rd Form	- ing Form	s/es Form
Need	आवश्यकता होना	needed	needed	needing	needs
Nip	सख्ती से कुचलना	nipped	nipped	nipping	nips
Obey	आज्ञा मानना	obeyed	obeyed	obeying	obeys
Open	खोलना	opened	opened	opening	opens
Order	आदेश देना	ordered	ordered	ordering	orders
Oppose	विरोध करना	opposed	opposed	opposing	opposes
Pay	चुकाना	paid	paid	paying	pays
Play	खेलना	played	played	playing	plays
Pray	प्रार्थना करना	prayed	prayed	praying	prays
Praise	प्रशंसा करना	praised	praised	praising	praises
Preach	उपदेश करना	preached	preached	preaching	preaches
Peep	झाँकना	peeped	peeped	peeping	peeps
Plant	पौधा लगाना	planted	planted	planting	plants
Pluck	तोड़ना (जैसे फूल तोड़ते हैं)	plucked	plucked	plucking	plucks
Prepare	तैयार करना	prepared	prepared	preparing	prepares
Pull	खींचना	pulled	pulled	pulling	pulls
Prevent	रोकना	prevented	prevented	preventing	prevents
Punish	दण्ड देना	punished	punished	punishing	punishes
Prove	सिद्ध करना	proved	proved	proving	proves
Promise	वचन देना	promised	promised	promising	promises
Push	धक्का देना	pushed	pushed	pushing	pushes
Quarrel	झगड़ना	quarrelled	quarrelled	quarrelling	quarrels
Rain	वर्षा होना	rained	rained	raining	rains
Reply	जबाब देना	replied	replied	replying	replies
Reach	पहुँचना	reached	reached	reaching	reaches
Receive	पाना, प्राप्त करना	received	received	receiving	receives
Refuse	इंकार करना	refused	refused	refusing	refuses
Rest	आराम करना	rested	rested	resting	rests
Resign	त्यागपत्र देना	resigned	resigned	resigning	resigns
Repair	मरम्मत करना	repaired	repaired	repairing	repairs
Remember	याद करना	remembered	remembered	remembering	remembers
Return	लौटाना, लौटना	returned	returned	returning	returns
Roar	गरजना	roared	roared	roaring	roars
Say	कहना	said	said	saying	says

Present (1st Form)	अर्थ	Past (2nd Form)	3rd Form	- ing Form	s/es Form
Sell	बेचना	sold	sold	selling	sells
Save	बचाना	saved	saved	saving	saves
Saw	आरी से चीरना	sawed	sawed	sawing	saws
Select	चुनना (छांटकर)	selected	selected	selecting	selects
Stay	ठहरना	stayed	stayed	staying	stays
Stop	रोकना	stopped	stopped	stopping	stops
Study	पढ़ना	studied	studied	studying	studies
Slip	फिसलना	slipped	slipped	slipping	slips
Talk	बात करना	talked	talked	talking	talks
Tell	कहना	told	told	telling	tells
Tie	बांधना	tied	tied	tying	ties
Touch	छूना	touched	touched	touching	touches
Try	प्रयत्न करना	tried	tried	trying	tries
Trust	विश्वास करना	trusted	trusted	trusting	trusts
Use	इस्तेमाल करना	used	used	using	uses
Walk	चलना	walked	walked	walking	walks
Wash	धोना	washed	washed	washing	washes
Wait	प्रतीक्षा करना	waited	waited	waiting	waits
Work	काम करना	worked	worked	working	works
Watch	निगरानी करना	watched	watched	watching	watches
Wish	चाहना	wished	wished	wishing	wishes
Wander	भटकना	wandered	wandered	wandering	wanders
Waste	नष्ट करना	wasted	wasted	wasting	wastes
Wed	विवाह करना	wedded	wedded	wedding	weds
Wound	घायल करना	wounded	wounded	wounding	wounds
Worship	पूजा करना	worshipped	worshipped	worshipping	worships
Wonder	हैरान होना	wondered	wondered	wondering	wonders
Wrap	लपेटना	wrapped	wrapped	wrapping	wraps
Yield	पैदावार करना	yielded	yielded	yielding	yields

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

VERB (TASK – I)

Learn the forms of verbs and then take the following test-

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
1.	Swing	.....	.....
2.	.....	wrung	.....
3.	Find	.....	.....
4.	.....	.....	Founded
5.	Fall	.....	.....
6.	.....	Felled	.....
7.	Befall	.....	.....
8.	Fly	.....	.....
9.	Flow	.....	.....
10.	Blow	.....	.....
11.	Stick	.....	.....
12.	Strike	.....	.....
13.	Affect	.....	.....
14.	Effect	.....	.....
15.	Flee	.....	.....
16.	.....	Rent	.....
17.	.....	Rented	.....
18.	.....	.....	Lied
19.	.....	Lay	.....
20.	Lay	.....	.....
21.	.....	.....	Hung
22.	.....	.....	Hanged
23.	Cast	.....	.....
24.	Telecast	.....	.....
25.	Broadcast	.....	.....
26.	Rise	.....	.....
27.	Arise	.....	.....
28.	.....	Raised	.....
29.	.....	Bound	.....
30.	.....	Bounded	.....

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
31.	Grind	.....	.....
32.	Ground	.....	.....
33.	Bear	.....	.....
34.	.....	.....	Borne
35.	Forgo	.....	.....
36.	.....	.....	Bidden
37.	.....	Bid	.....
38.	Forbid	.....	.....
39.	Awake	.....	.....
40.	Learn	.....	.....
41.	Bleed	.....	.....
42.	Buy	.....	.....

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₁ +ing
43.	Die	.....	.....	.....
44.	Feed	.....	.....	.....
45.	Vie	.....	.....	.....
46.	Carry	.....	.....	.....
47.	Marry	.....	.....	.....
48.	Say	.....	.....	.....
49.	Read	.....	.....	.....
50.	Cut	.....	.....	.....
51.	Quit	.....	.....	.....
52.	Bet	.....	.....	.....
53.	Dye	.....	.....	.....
54.	Clap	.....	.....	.....
55.	Admire	.....	.....	.....
56.	Bathe	.....	.....	.....
57.	Dry	.....	.....	.....
58.	Wed	.....	.....	.....
59.	Shed	.....	.....	.....
60.	Thrust	.....	.....	.....

Note: There are 135 blanks. What is your score?
Now honestly check what is the meaning of all the verbs. If you do not know the meaning, deduct half mark (0.5) for each of them.
Final Score—

Answers (VERB, TASK – I)

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃
1.	Swing	swung	swung	20.	Lay	Laid	Laid
2.	Wring	wrung	wrung	21.	Hang	Hung	Hung
3.	Find	found	found	22.	Hang	Hanged	Hanged
4.	Found	founded	founded	23.	Cast	Cast	Cast
5.	Fall	fell	fallen	24.	Telecast	Telecast	Telecast
6.	Fell	felled	felled	25.	Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast
7.	Befall	befell	befallen	26.	Rise	Rose	Risen
8.	Fly	flew	flown	27.	Arise	Arose	Arisen
9.	Flow	flowed	flowed	28.	Raise	Raised	Raised
10.	Blow	blew	blown	29.	Bind	Bound	Bound
11.	Stick	Stuck	Stuck	30.	Bound	Bounded	Bounded
12.	Strike	Struck	Struck	31.	Grind	Ground	Ground
13.	Affect	Affected	Affected	32.	Ground	Grounded	Grounded
14.	Effect	Effected	Effected	33.	Bear	Bore	Born
15.	Flee	Fled	Fled	34.	Bear	Bore	Borne
16.	Rend	Rent	Rent	35.	Forgo	forwent	Forgone
17.	Rent	Rented	Rented	36.	Bid	Bade	Bidden
18.	Lie	Lied	Lied	37.	Bid	Bid	Bid
19.	Lie	Lay	Lain				

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₁ +ing
38.	Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	Forbidding
39.	Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Awaking
40.	Learn	Learnt	Learnt	Learning
41.	Bleed	Bled	Bled	Bleeding
42.	Buy	Bought	Bought	Buying
43.	Die	Died	Died	Dying
44.	Feed	Fed	Fed	Feeding
45.	Vie	Vied	Vied	Vying
46.	Carry	Carried	Carried	Carrying
47.	Marry	Married	Married	Marrying
48.	Say	Said	Said	Saying
49.	Read	Read	Read	Reading
50.	Cut	Cut	Cut	Cutting
51.	Quit	Quit	Quit	Quitting
52.	Bet	Bet	Bet	Betting
53.	Dye	Dyed	Dyed	Dyeing
54.	Clap	Clapped	Clapped	Clapping
55.	Admire	Admired	Admired	Admiring
56.	Bathe	Bathed	Bathed	Bathing
57.	Dry	Dried	Dried	Drying

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	V ₁ +ing
58.	Wed	Wedded	Wedded	Wedding
59.	Shed	Shed	Shed	Shedding
60.	Thrust	Thrust	Thrust	Thrusting

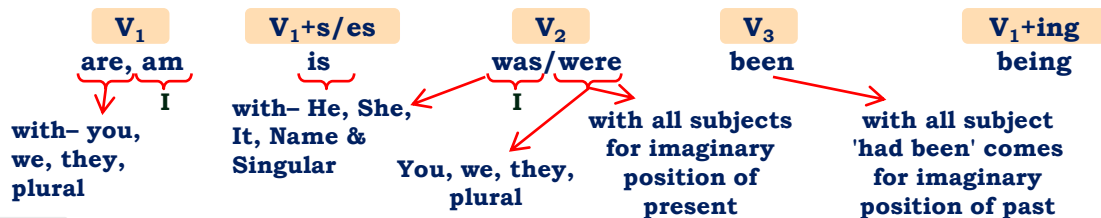
Three Primary Auxiliary Verbs

1 Be

2 Do

3 Have

1 Be V_{b.f} (Base form of verb)



Eg:- 1. I was a doctor
M.V

2. I was treating the patients.
H.V M.V

3. I wish, I were the PM of India.
M.V

4. Would that, he were in my shoes.
for Present Imaginary Position

5. I wish, Modi had been the PM in 1990s.
for Past Imaginary Position

6. I am to leave for the station now.

7. She is going to deliver a speech.

8. He was about to board the bus when he slipped.

6, 7, 8 → for planned action of near future, we have the following structures:-

6. Be + to + Vb.f.

7. Be + going to + Vb.f.

8. Be + about to + Vb.f.

is, am, are, was, were

2 Do V_{b.f} (Base form of verb)

V₁

Do

with- I , We, They,
You & Plural

V₁+s/es

Does

with- He , she, it,
name & singular

V₂

Did

V₃

Done

V₁+ing

Doing

Eg:-

1. I do not do any work.

H.V M.V

2. I do understand your problems.

H.V V₁

Emphasises/ जोर देता है

3. I did make a mistake.

H.V V₁

Emphasises/ जोर देता है

~~works~~

4. I work as hard as she does.

Replaces action verb to avoid repetition

6. The second pigeon flew as soon as _____.

(1) the first pigeon had flown.

(2) the first one had flown

(3) the first one had done.

SSC CGL, Aug.-2015

Ans. (3)

7. I do¹ the dishes.

8. I did² the laundry.

9. I did³ my hair.

10. The cake is done.

11. I am done with⁴ you.

12. She is up and doing⁵ now.

1. to 'wash'

2. to 'wash',

3. बनाना (set, arrange),

4. done with → fed up (परेशान होना)

5. up and doing → active (चुस्त)

4 & 5. We use pronoun to avoid repetition of Noun.

Similarly we use 'do' to avoid repetition of verb (except forms of 'be'.)

3 Have V_{b.f} (Base form of verb)

V₁

Have

with- I , We, They,
You & Plural

V₁+s/es

Has

with- He , she, it,
name & singular

V₂

Had

V₃

Had

V₁+ing

Having

Eg:-

1. I have a car.

possess or own

2. I have lunch at 1 pm.

eat

3. I had a dream last night.

dreamt

experienced

4. I had a strange experience last night.

5. We have fun on Sunday.

Most appropriate
verb with fun — have fun → मजे करना

6. I have met them.
H.V V₃
7. I had rather stay at home.
Idiomatic modal V_{b.f}
8. I have had lunch just now.
H.V M.V (V₃)
(खाने)
9. I had had lunch before you came.
H.V M.V (V₃)
10. I am having a car. (x)
I have a car. (✓)
11. I am having lunch. (✓)
12. We are having fun. (✓)

6. Has
Have + V₃
Had
H.V
7. Had rather }
Had sooner } + V_{b.f}
Had better }
for strong
recommendation
(हद सलाह)

Have

denotes state } to possess
to own
Having (x)

Have → to eat } Denote
Have fun → to enjoy } action
Having (✓)

13. Madhuri Dixit _____ a large fan following.
(i) has (ii) is having Ans. (i)

Forced Action

'Have' as a Modal denotes Forced Action too.

(Modal के रूप में 'have' किसी कार्य के लिए बाध्यता भी दर्शा सकता है)

Action done under pressure, threat or force come in forced action.

जो कार्य दबाव या धमकी में किया जाए वह **Forced Action** के अंतर्गत आते हैं

PRESENT

Have to + V_{b.f}
Has to + V_{b.f}

1. He has to come here every day.
2. I have to see the doctor every week.

PAST

Had to + V_{b.f}

1. The government had to make tough decisions.
2. She had to flee to save her life.

FUTURE

will have to + V_{b.f}

1. She will have to go to Mumbai for checkup.
2. We will have to be cautious in future.

Correct the following sentences if necessary:-

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I will happy if you attend the party. | 22. I am going to wrote a letter now. |
| 2. I am agree with you. | 23. He was about to start his speech when the bomb exploded. |
| 3. I am ready to take the responsibility. | 24. God, have mercy on us. |
| 4. You will success provided that you work hard. | 25. I won't has this nonsense any more. |
| 5. I am quite intelligent, amn't I? | 26. My cow had a calf last night. |
| 6. He must sad as he has lost his wife recently. | 27. We have already have enough of problems. |
| 7. I am having two cars and a house. | 28. Society discriminates (भेद-भाव करना) between the haves and have nots. |
| 8. She is having many friends. | 29. I am done. |
| 9. I am having lunch now. | 30. The cake is done. |
| 10. I have had my breakfast just now. | 31. He is gone. |
| 11. She and her friends are having fun. | 32. I did the dishes. |
| 12. He is owning a farm house. | 33. He did well in the exam. |
| 13. I am possessing a gun. | 34. After a short break, he is now up and doing. |
| 14. I do understand your problems. | 35. I love you as much as she is loving. |
| 15. He did sent me a letter to my address but I didn't received any. | 36. I work as hard as you do. |
| 16. I had to left my job due to some problems. | 37. We will have to do away with social evils. |
| 17. We has to perform our duty. | 38. Here is a list of do's and don'ts. |
| 18. He will has to come on time every day. | 39. He has his eyes on the most coveted post. |
| 19. She has tore the letters. | 40. Your project must has to do with real people. |
| 20. I am to leave for Mumbai tonight. | |
| 21. He was to leave for the station when someone came. | |

1. Change 'will' into 'will be'
2. Change 'am agree' into 'agree'
3. No correction
4. Change 'success' into 'succeed'
5. Change 'amn't I' into 'aren't I'
6. Change 'must' into 'must be'
7. Change 'am having' into 'have'
8. Change 'is having' into 'has'
9. No correction
10. No correction
11. No correction
12. Change 'is owning' into 'owns'
13. Change 'am possessing' into 'possess'
14. No correction
15. Change 'sent' into 'send' and change 'received' into 'receive'
16. Change 'left' into 'leave'
17. Change 'has' into 'have'.
18. Change 'has' into 'have'
19. Change 'tore' into 'torn'
20. No correction
21. No correction
22. Change 'wrote' into 'write'.
23. No correction
24. No correction
25. Change 'has' into 'have'.
26. No correction
27. Change 'already have' into 'already had'.
28. Change 'haves not' into 'have nots'
Haves means have nots means.
29. No correction
30. No correction
31. No correction
32. No correction
33. No correction
34. No correction
35. Change 'is loving' into 'does'.
36. No correction
37. No correction, 'Do away with' means 'to get ride of'.
38. Change do's into dos.
39. No correction
40. Change 'must has to' into 'must have to'

There are certain main verbs with two V3 forms. Out of the two forms, one is usually a verb and the other an Adjective.

(कुछ verbs के दो V₃ forms होते हैं जिसमें से सामान्यतः एक verb होता है और दूसरा Adjective)

V ₁	अर्थ	V ₂	V ₃	Adjective
Melt	पिघलना/ पिघलाना	Melted	Melted	Molten
Load	लादना	Loaded	Loaded	Laden
Prove	साबित करना	Proved	Proved	Proven
Shrink	सिकुड़ना	Shrank	Shrunk	Shrunken
Shear	मुड़ना	Sheared	Sheared	Shorn
Shave	दाढ़ी बनाना	Shaved	Shaved	Shaven
Get	पाना	Got	Got	Gotten
Sink	डुबना (निर्जीव का)	Sank	Sunk	Sunken
Drink	पीना	Drank	Drunk	Drunken
Bend	मोड़ना	Bent	Bent	Bended

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate form of verb given below:-

- The chocolate has _____.
- The _____ lava is flowing down the hill.
- They have _____ the trucks.
- The fruit _____ trucks are standing at the border.
- I have _____ him wrong.
- It is a _____ fact that even insects communicate.
- Her dress has _____.
- They have _____ the sheep.
- They visit Tirupati temple with _____ head.
- I have _____ some information.
- She is wearing a newly- _____ saree.
- He has _____ a lot.
- _____ driving is a punishable offence.
- The ship has _____.
- They found the _____ ship after a decade.
- He has _____ the rod.
- He begged for mercy on his _____ knee.

- melted
- molten
- loaded
- laden
- proved
- proven
- shrunk
- sheared/
shaved
- shaven/
shorn
- got
- gotten
- drunk
- Drunken
- sunk
- sunken
- bent
- bended

There are certain Adjectives that take 'en' and turn into verbs.

(कुछ Adjective में 'en' लगाकर verb बनाये जा सकते हैं)

Adjective	अर्थ	V ₁	V ₂ / V ₃
Less	कम (मात्र में)	Lessen	Lessened
Worse	बदतर	Worsen	Worsened
Loose	ढीला	Loosen	Loosened
Red	लाल	Redden	Reddened
Black	काला	Blacken	Blackened
White	सफेद	Whiten	Whitened
Bright	चमकीला	Brighten	Brightened
Dark	अंधेरा	Darken	Darkened
Quiet	शांत	Quieten	Quietened
Wide	विस्तृत	Widen	Widened
Broad	चौड़ा, विस्तृत	Broaden	Broadened
Hard	सख्त	Harden	Hardened
Fast	तेज, कसा हुआ	Fasten (बांधना)	Fastened
Straight	सीधा	Straighten	Straightened
Light	हल्का	Lighten	Lightened
Tight	कसा हुआ	Tighten	Tightened
Thick	गाढ़ा	Thicken	Thickened
Soft	मुलायम	Soften	Softened
Sad	दुखी	Sadden	Saddened
Glad	खुश	Gladden	Gladdened

Did you note 'Red', 'glad' and 'sad' have their last consonant doubled? These verbs end in consonant and are preceded by a single vowel. In such cases the consonant is doubled and then 'en' is added.

क्या आपने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया कि ये 'Red', 'glad' और 'sad' में आखिरी Consonant double हो रहे हैं? ये Verbs consonant में खत्म होते हैं जिसके पहले एक vowel आता है। ऐसे verbs में consonant double होता है तब 'en' लगता है।

Certain nouns take 'en' and form verbs./ (कुछ Noun में 'en' लगाकर verb बनाये जाते हैं)

Noun	अर्थ	V ₁	V ₂ / V ₃
Height	ऊँचाई / लम्बाई	Heighten	Heightened
Strength	ताकत	Strengthen	Strengthened
Fright	डर	Frighten	Frightened
Haste	हड़बड़ी	Hasten	Hastened
Length	लम्बाई	Lengthen	Lengthened
Threat	धमकी	Threaten	Threatened

Fill in the blanks with the verbs formed from Adjectives/ Nouns given above.

- The medicine will _____ your pain.
- _____ your seat belt.
- Constant rubbing has _____ his eyes.
- Such rumours can _____ your reputation.
- _____ the circle.
- Optimism can _____ your life.
- She has _____ her hair.
- We need to _____ our outlook.
- Cease-fire violations have _____ the tension at LOC.
- Your ferocious dog _____ us last night.
- We need to _____ now else we will get late.
- He _____ us of dire consequences yesterday.
- This cream will _____ your skin.
- Talks _____ our relationship.
- Nothing can _____ the chirpy birds.

Answers

- lessen
- Fasten/ Tighten
- reddened
- blacken/ tarnish
- Darken/ Blacken
- brighten
- straightened/
blackened/loosened
- broaden
- heightened
- frightened
- hasten
- threatened
- brighten/ soften/
lighten
- strengthen
- quieten

In the three verbs given below either 't' or 'ed' can be used for V2 and V3 forms but in British English 't' form is preferred./ (नीचे दिए गये तीन verbs के 'V₂' एवं 'V₃' में 'ed' अथवा 't' दोनों लग सकता है परन्तु British English में Verb के रूप में 't' वाले forms ज्यादा प्रचलित हैं।)

Confusing verbs

V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	Adjective
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	Learned
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt	Dream
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	Burnt, Burning

1. I have learnt it by heart. (have is followed by V₃)
2. Learned judge. (Learned is an Adjective)
3. Burnt leaves. ('burnt' is used as Adj. as well as 'verb')
4. Dream house. (Dream is V_{b.f.} as well as Adjective)
5. Burning train

Confusing Main Verbs

We get confused in forms and meaning of certain verbs. / (हम कई Verbs के forms अथवा अर्थ में confuse कर जाते हैं)

Eg:-

1

Complete

Finish

V-(पूर करना)

Adj-(पूर्ण)

Finish
(खत्म करना)

1. He is _____ and bankrupt now.
2. I have _____ the work.
3. A woman feels _____ after becoming a mother.

Answers

1. finished
2. completed or finished
3. complete

Eg:-

2

(i) Adopt

—

गोद लेना (to legally take as one's child)
to take up and practise (अपनाना)

(ii) Adapt

—

ढालना (to change accordingly)

(iii) Adept

—

निपुण (efficient)

1. They _____ a baby.
2. We _____ ourselves to the climate.
3. He is _____ in painting.
4. _____ some good habits.

Answers

1. adopted
2. adapt
3. adept
4. Adopt

NOW SEE MORE EXAMPLES

1. CONFUSING FORMS OF CERTAIN VERBS:

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	अर्थ
1.	Bid	Bid	Bid	बोली लगाना
	Bid	Bade	Bidden	आदेश देना, अभिवादन करना
2.	Hang	Hung	Hung	टांगना
	Hang	Hanged	Hanged	फाँसी पे चढ़ाना
3.	Lie	Lied	Lied	झूठ बोलना
	Lie	Lay	Lain	लेटना, पड़ा होना
	Lay	Laid	Laid	देना (अंडा)/क्षेतिज रखना (to keep horizontally)/ न्योछावर करना (To sacrifice)
4.	Rend	Rent	Rent	टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर देना/ चीरना / फाड़ना
	Rent	Rented	Rented	किराये पे चढ़ाना

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	अर्थ
5.	Fall	Fell	Fallen	गिरना
	Fell	Felled	Felled	गिराना

EXERCISE

- He has _____ the highest price.
- He has _____ good bye to all.
- He _____ me go out immediately
- He has _____ the picture.
- They _____ Saddam Hussain after a brief trial.
- He _____ about his past.
- Bhagat Singh _____ his life for his country.
- _____ your books aside and _____ down to rest.
- He has _____ the house.
- His cries _____ the silence of the night.
- He _____ down and sprained his ankle.
- Small strokes _____ great oaks.
- The blanket is _____ in the closet.

Answers

- bid
- bidden
- bade
- hung
- hanged
- lied
- laid
- Lay, lie
- rented
- rent/rend
- fell
- fell
- lying

2. CONFUSING FORMS OF CERTAIN VERBS:

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	अर्थ
1.	See	Saw	Seen	देखना
	Saw	Sawed	Sawed	आरी से काटना
	Sew	Sewed	Sewed/Sewn	सिलना
	Sow	Sowed	Sowed/Sown	बोना
	Sue	Sued	Sued	किसी पर मुकदमा करना
2.	Grind	Ground	Ground	पीसना
	Ground	Grounded	Grounded	जमीन पर उतारना/उड़ने नहीं देना
3.	Rise	Rose	Risen	उगना/उठना/ तरक्की करना
	Raise	Raised	Raised	उठाना
	Raze	Razed	Razed	(गिराना/ध्वस्त करना)
4.	Fly	Flew	Flown	उड़ना
	Flow	Flowed	Flowed	बहना (liquid का)
	Blow	Blew	Blown	बहना (wind का)
5.	Find	Found	Found	पाना
	Found	Founded	Founded	नींव रखना

EXERCISE

1. I have _____ this document.
2. He _____ the wood.
3. He _____ the spices and sold them.
4. They have _____ all the flights due to a hoax call.
5. The sun has already _____ .
6. I _____ up late today.
7. May you _____ in your life.
8. _____ your hand if you agree to my proposal.
9. They _____ the dilapidated building.
10. They _____ him alive.
11. They _____ the university in 1950.
12. Much water has _____ under the bridge.
13. He _____ into a rage when she abused him.

*To fly into a rage -to get angry suddenly.

Answers

1. seen
2. sawed, saws
3. ground
4. grounded
5. risen
6. rose
7. rise
8. Raise
9. razed, raze
10. found
11. founded
12. flowed
13. *flew

3. CONFUSING FORMS OF CERTAIN VERBS:

SN	V ₁	V ₂	V ₃	अर्थ
1.	Stick	Stuck	Stuck.	चिपकना, लगे रहना
	Strike	Struck	Struck	प्रहार करना
2.	Ring	Rang	Rung	घंटी बजाना, फोन करना
	Wring	Wrung	Wrung	निचोड़ना
	Swing	Swung	Swung	झूलना (हरकत में आना - swing into action)
3.	Bear	Bore	Born	पैदा करना
	Bear	Bore	Borne	to carry/बर्दाश्त करना
4.	Wind	Wound	Wound	घूमना या लपेटना
	Wound	Wounded	Wounded	जरुमी करना
5.	Forgo	Forwent	Forgone	त्याग देना
	Forego	Forewent	Foregone	के पहले जाना
6.	Bind	Bound	Bound	बाँधना
	Bound	Bounded	Bounded	दायर बनाना

EXERCISE

1. _____ to your lane.
2. _____ the iron when it is hot.
3. _____ the bell.
4. He has _____ the clothes.
5. Mangoes are _____ from the branches.

6. The police _____ into action when the riot broke out.
7. He was _____ in 1990.
8. I have _____ the pain with courage.
9. Cholera is a water- _____ disease.
10. _____ the watch.
11. The robbers _____ him.
12. _____ desserts if you want to lose weight.
13. His past _____ wherever he approached for a job.
14. Roots _____ the soil.
15. The court's decision has _____ us to pay the penalty.
16. Seas _____ India on three sides.

Answers

1. Stick
2. Strike
3. Ring
4. wrung
5. swinging
6. swung
7. born
8. borne
9. borne
10. Wind
11. wounded
12. forgo
13. forewent
14. bind
15. bound
16. bound

4. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Desert _(N)	रेगिस्तान
	Deserted _(Adj)	वीरान
	Desert _(V)	छोड़ देना
	Dessert _(N)	Sweet dish after a meal
2.	Affect _(V)	असर करना, प्रभाव डालना
	Effect _(N)	परिणाम
	Effect _(V)	प्रभाव में लाना
3.	Practice _(N)	अभ्यास/ चलन
	Practise _(V)	अभ्यास करना
4.	Advice _(N)	सलाह
	Advise _(V)	सलाह देना
5.	Loose _(Adj.)	ढीला
	Loss _(N)	हानि
	Lose _(V)	खोना/हारना

EXERCISE

1. He _____ his family.
2. The Sahara is a _____ .
3. Skip _____ if you want to _____ weight.
4. Bad weather _____ your health and the _____ is cold and cough.
5. They soon _____ the ST/SC Act as untouchability was a common _____ then.
6. _____ makes a man perfect.
7. _____ these questions.
8. Don't _____ your temper.
9. He is wearing a _____ shirt.
10. Pakistan _____ the match.
11. It is your _____, not mine.
12. Don't _____ me.
13. I need your _____ .

Answers

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. lost, deserted | 2. desert. | 3. dessert, lose |
| 4. affects, effect | 5. effected, practice | 6. Practice |
| 7. Practise | 8. lose | 9. loose |
| 11. Loss | 12. advise | 10. lost |
| | 13. advice | |

5. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Wear _(V)	पहने हुए होना
	Put on _(Phrasal verb)	पहनना
2.	Stand _(V)	खड़े रहना
	Stand _(N)	खड़ी करने की जगह
	Stand up _(Phrasal verb)	बैठे से उठना
3.	Wander _(V)	भटकना
	Wonder _(V)	सोचना/ आश्चर्य करना
	Wonder _(N)	अजूबा
4.	Employ _(V)	to give a job (नौकरी देना)
	Appoint _(V)	to give a post (नियुक्त करना)
5.	Overtake _(V)	to surpass (से आगे निकल जाना)
	Take over _(Phrasal verb)	to take command or control of (अपने अधीन लेना)

EXERCISE

- He is _____ a sweater.
- _____ your sweater. It is getting cold.
- _____ in a queue.
- He _____ amid heavy round of applause when his name was called.
- I _____ what to cook.
- He _____ here and there for water.
- We don't _____ women in this boys' college.
- They _____ him secretary to the principal.
- Soon Jet Airways _____ all its competitors and became the most prestigious airways.
- The new CEO will soon _____ the charges.

Answers

- wearing
- Put on
- Stand
- stood up
- wondered
- wandered
- employ
- appointed
- overtook
- take over

6. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Breed _(N)	नस्ल
	Breed _(V)	to give birth (जन्म देना)
	Brood _(N)	a group of young birds. (नन्हे पंछियों का समूह)
	Brood _(V)	to think a lot about something in an unhappy way.
2.	Sell _(V)	बेचना
	Sale _(N)	बिक्री
3.	Complain _(V)	शिकायत करना
	Complaint _(N)	शिकायत

SN	Words	अर्थ
4.	Assure _(V)	तसल्ली देना
	Insure _(V)	to protect against loss (बीमा करना)
	Ensure _(V)	To confirm (सुनिश्चित करना)
5.	Deny _(V)	to refuse to accept the truth (खंडन करना)
	Refuse _(V)	इंकार करना
	Rebut/refute _(V)	to deny with the help of evidence (सबूत के साथ खंडन करना)
	Decline _(V)	पतन होना/ अस्वीकार करना
	Decline _(N)	पतन

EXERCISE

- The dog is of good _____ .
- Familiarity _____ contempt.
- Don't _____ over the past.
- See the _____ of eaglets sitting there.
- Good books _____ like hot cakes.
- The _____ of woolen clothes dips in summer.
- He _____ against them.
- He has lodged a _____ against them.
- I _____ that all the doors were locked.
- I _____ you of my help.
- He _____ his car against theft and accident.
- He _____ to have stolen my watch.
- He _____ to help me.
- He _____ our offer.
- His fame _____ due to his misconduct.
- He _____ the charges with concrete proofs.

Answers

- breed.
- breeds
- brood
- brood
- sell
- sale
- complained
- complaint
- ensured
- assure
- insured
- denied
- refused
- declined
- declined
- refuted/ rebutted

7. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Compliment _(N/V)	प्रशंसा, प्रशंसा करना
	Complement _(N/V)	पूरक, पूरा करना
2.	Envelop _(V)	to cover
	Envelope _(N)	लिफाफा
3.	Comprise	Consist of (बनाना)/ से बना होना
	Contain	के अंदर होना
	Compose	बनाना
4.	Avoid/ Shun	से बचना
	Spurn	to ignore because he doesn't deserve your attention or love.
5.	Canvas _(N)	मोटा कपड़ा
	Canvass _(V)	घूम-घूमकर वोट मांगना

EXERCISE

- I _____ him on his success.
- I extend my _____.
- The couple _____ each other.
- The atmosphere _____ the earth.
- Put the letter in an _____.
- The atmosphere _____ many gases.
- The box _____ ten bottles of milk.
- This block _____ of ten chambers.
- Gulzar _____ many songs.
- He _____ meeting me.
- You should _____ bad company.
- She _____ the advances of the stalker.
- She _____ for the BJP.
- Draw it on the _____.
- A cup of coffee is an excellent _____ to smoked salmon.
- Change sentence (6) into Passive Voice.

Answers

- complimented
- compliments.
- complement
- envelops
- envelope.
- comprises
- contains
- consists
- composed
- avoided/avoids
- avoid/ shun
- spurned
- canvassed
- canvas.
- complement
- The atmosphere is comprised of many gases

8. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Cease _(V)	to stop
	Seize _(V)	confiscate (जब्त करना)
	Commandeer _(V)	जब्त करना (किसी मिलिट्री काम के लिए)
2.	Prosecute _(V)	to try for any offence in the court.
	Persecute _(V)	to treat wrongly (गलत व्यवहार करना)
3.	Recover _(V)	to get back to the same condition (ठीक होना/ बरामद करना)
	Recuperate _(V)	to get well (ठीक होना)
4.	Censor _(V/N)	ban
	Censure _(V)	to officially and strictly criticise
5.	Elicit _(V)	to draw out response/ emotion.
	Illicit _(Adj)	socially not acceptable (अवैध)
	Illegal _(Adj)	legally unacceptable (गैरकानूनी)

EXERCISE

- Such customs now _____ to exist.
- _____ the golden opportunities.
- They have _____ his car to take the injured to hospital.
- We _____ the trespassers.
- The British _____ the freedom fighters.
- He is _____ after brief illness.

7. The police have _____ the stolen statues.
8. They have _____ the vulgar song.
9. The committee _____ him for his misconduct.
10. Marriage within the same gotra is _____ but not _____.
11. Good teachers can _____ responses from the students.

Answers

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. cease | 5. persecuted | 8. censored |
| 2. Seize | 6. recovering/ | 9. censured |
| 3. commandeered | recuperating | 10. illicit, illegal. |
| 4. prosecute | 7. recovered | 11. elicit |

9. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Retire_(V)	to be superannuated (सेवानिवृत्त होना), to rest (आराम करना)
	Resign_(V)	to give up one's post officially, to accept something as inevitable (त्यागपत्र देना/ पीछे हट जाना)
	Collapse_(V)	टूट कर गिर जाना, बेहोश हो कर गिरना
2.	Console_(V)	चुप करना या तसल्ली देना (रोते हुए को)
	Comfort_(V/N)	आराम पहुँचाना, आराम की वस्तु
	Sympathise	सहानुभूती देना
3.	Intercept_(V)	to receive a communication or signal directed elsewhere usually secretly
	Intervene_(V)	to interfere (दखल देना)
	Interrupt_(V)	टोकना, रोकना
4.	Burst_(V)	फटना
	Bust_(N/V)	part from head to chest, to break or smash (something) especially with force
5.	Sight_(N)	दृश्य, नजारा
	Site_(N)	Place of construction (निर्माण स्थल)
	Cite_(V)	to mention (उल्लेख करना)

EXERCISE

1. He _____ at the age of 70.
2. He _____ from his post.
3. It's 11 p.m. now. Let us _____ for the day.
4. In deserts, living beings _____ before the merciless Sun.
5. The farmers _____ themselves to their fate when the monsoon failed.
6. He _____ due to excessive heat.
7. The wall _____ killing three people.
8. They _____ the crying woman.
9. I _____ with the victim's family.
10. He _____ the injured bird.
11. The police _____ the signals and traced the accused.

12. Don't _____ when I speak.
13. If you don't _____, the matter will aggravate.
14. The water pipe _____.
15. They _____ the myth regarding dragon.
16. The _____ of the gruesome murder shocked us.
17. _____ an example.
18. He went to the _____ and inspected the building.

Answers

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. retired | 7. collapsed | 13. intervene |
| 2. resigned | 8. consoled | 14. burst. |
| 3. retire | 9. sympathise | 15. busted |
| 4. resign | 10. comforted | 16. sight |
| 5. resigned | 11. intercepted | 17. Cite |
| 6. collapsed | 12. interrupt | 18. site |

10. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Tow_(V)	to drag and take away
	Toe_(N)	पैर की उँगली
	Tiptoe_(V)	to walk on toes (पैरों की उँगलियों पर चलना)
2.	Allude_(V)	to mention indirectly
	Elude_(V)	to escape (बचना), evade
3.	Success_(N)	सफलता
	Succeed_(V)	सफल होना
	Successful_(Adj.)	सफल
4.	Assess_(V)	आंकलन करना
	Access_(N/V)	पहुँच, तक पहुँच होना
	Excess_(Adj.)	in plenty
5.	Bestow_(V)	नवाज़ना, confer
	Beset_(V)	to fill with something negative (से भरना)

EXERCISE

1. They will _____ away your car.
2. He hurt his _____.
3. He _____ into the house.
4. When the PM said, 'Shehjade', we understood to whom he was _____.
5. The thief _____ arrest.
6. Nothing _____ like _____.
7. He is a _____ businessman.
8. Facebook can _____ our personal data.
9. He has _____ breathing problem.
10. They _____ him with the title of 'Sir'.
11. My life is _____ with difficulties.

Answers

1. tow
2. toe.
3. tiptoed
4. alluding
5. eluded
6. succeeds, success.
7. successful
8. access
9. excess
10. bestowed
11. beset

11. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Declare_(V)	to announce (घोषणा करना)
	Propose_(V)	to give as an offer (प्रस्तावित करना)
2.	Tamper_(V)	to change something (in instrument)
	Temper_(N)	heat of mind or emotion
	Doctor_(N/V)	a medical practitioner, to change (accounts, data, CD etc)
	Tease_(V)	तंग करना
3.	Mitigate_(V)	to lessen so that you feel better, alleviate
	Militate_(V)	to hinder/obstruct
4.	Lesson_(N)	पाठ
	Lessen_(V)	कम करना
5.	Pray_(V)	प्रार्थना करना
	Prey_(N/V)	शिकार/शिकार करना

EXERCISE

- Indira Gandhi _____ an emergency.
- The Apex Court _____ Section 303 of IPC null and void.
- They _____ with the EVM.
- They _____ the accounts.
- Don't _____ the dog.
- This medicine will _____ your pain.
- Your careless attitude _____ against your promotion.
- I will teach him a _____.
- Meditation _____ your tension.
- I will _____ for you.
- Lions _____ on deer.

Answers

- proposed
- declared
- tampered
- doctored
- tease
- mitigate
- militated
- lesson.
- lessens
- pray
- prey

12. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Invent_(V)	to create or produce for the first time (आविष्कार करना)
	Discover_(V)	to find that already existed (खोज करना)
2.	Postpone_(V)	to put off for a later date
	Adjourn_(V)	to suspend something for a period of time
	Cancel_(V)	to decide that something will not happen
3.	Cry_(N/V)	चिल्लाहट, चिल्ला कर रोना
	Weep_(V)	रोना (बिना आवाज के)
	Plead_(V)	गिड़गिड़ाना/ याचना करना
4.	Show_(V/N)	दिखाना, प्रदर्शनी, शो
	Exude_(V)	to show with confidence and clarity
	Epitomise_(V)	to be the perfect example

SN	Words	अर्थ
5.	Flout _(V)	to violate (उल्लंघन करना)
	Flaunt _(V)	to show off (दिखावा करना)

EXERCISE

- Graham Bell _____ the telephone.
- Columbus _____ America.
- _____ your mettle.
- They _____ the meeting for two days.
- They _____ the show and refunded our money.
- The case has been _____ .
- Don't _____ .
- Babies _____ .
- Don't _____ over spilt milk.
- Don't _____ for the moon.
- He _____ for mercy.
- She _____ confidence when she pleads her case
- Dhirubhai Ambani _____ from rags to riches success story.
- Don't _____ the traffic rules.
- He _____ his luxury cars.

Answers

- invented
- discovered
- Discover
- postponed
- cancelled
- adjourned.
- weep.
- cry.
- cry
- cry
- pleaded
- exudes
- epitomised
- flout
- flaunts

13. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Lend _(V)	उधार देना
	Borrow _(V)	उधार लेना
	Owe _(V)	उधार होना
2.	Except _(Prep)	को छोड़कर
	Accept _(V)	अपनाना
	Expect _(V)	hope (उम्मीद करना)
	Suspect _(V)	आशंका होना
	Aspect _(N)	पहलू
3.	Remember _(V)	याद करना
	Reminisce _(V)	अतीत की सुखद बातों की चर्चा करना
	Remind _(V)	याद कराना
	Recall _(V)	फिर से याद करना, वापस बुलाना
4.	Revenge _(N/V)	बदला/बदला लेना (गुर्रसे के भावना से)
	Avenge _(V)	बदला लेना (न्याय करने के लिए)
5.	Rout _(V/N)	बुरी तरह से पराजित करना, बहुत बुरी हार
	Route _(N)	रास्ता
	Root _(N)	जड़
	Uproot _(V)	जड़ से उखाड़ना

EXERCISE

- Please _____ some money to your servant.
- He _____ Rs. 1 cr. to the bank.
- He has _____ Rs. 1 cr. from the bank.
- This book is good _____ for some typographical mistakes.
- He _____ my offer.
- The sky is overcast.
(i) We _____ good rain.
(ii) We _____ a storm.
- Do you _____ me?
- His looks _____ me of my brother.
- The police asked the victim to _____ the incident.
- Do you know the negative _____ of your conduct?
- _____ is best served cold.
- Our army _____ our soldiers' martyrdom.
- Which is the shortest _____ to Noida?
- India _____ Pakistan in the world cup.
- Greed is the _____ cause of corruption.
- _____ evil practices which are prevalent.

Answers

- lend
- owed
- borrowed
- except
- accepted
- (i) expect
(ii) suspect
- remember/
suspect
- remind
- recall
- aspects
- Revenge
- avenged
- route
- routed
- root
- Uproot

14. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Cast (V)	to give (a vote) , देना (वोट), बनाना, ढालना, रोल देना (नाटक व फिल्म में), give (a glance) डालना (नजर)
2.	Overcast (V)	ऊपर से छा जाना
3.	Broadcast (V)	प्रसारित करना
4.	Forecast (V)	पहले से बताना
5.	Telecast (V)	TV पर प्रसारित करना
6.	Caste (N)	जाति

$\begin{matrix} V_1 \\ \text{Cast} \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} V_2 \\ \text{Cast} \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} V_3 \\ \text{Cast} \end{matrix}$

EXERCISE

- We must _____ our votes judiciously.
- He _____ a glance at his watch.
- They _____ Salman Khan in the movie.
- Toys are _____ from plastic.
- The programme was _____ on Zee news.
- The weather is _____.
- The sky is _____.

Answers

- cast
- cast
- cast
- cast
- telecast
- forecast
- overcast

15. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Sever (V)	काट कर अलग करना (forcibly)
	Severe (Adj.)	तीव्र, बहुत तेज
	Sewer (N)	नाला

15. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
2.	Prescribe _(V)	सलाह देना
	Proscribe _(V)	to ban
3.	Loath _(Adj.)	reluctant, unwilling (बेमन)
	Loathe _(V)	to dislike or hate
4.	Sever _(V)	to cut and remove forcibly and suddenly
	Amputate _(V)	to remove by surgical operations (of limbs)
	Maim _(V)	to injure so that a part of body becomes permanently damaged (अपंग बनाना)
	Mutilate _(V)	to inflict a violent disfiguring injury (क्षत-विक्षत करना)
	Cripple _(V)	to make something unable to work normally
5.	Hoard _(V)	to hide and collect
	Horde _(N)	A group (of people etc)

EXERCISE

- I have a _____ headache.
- The _____ has overflowed.
- He has _____ his ties with his in-laws.
- The doctors have _____ his thumb.
- They _____ children and force them to beg.
- Heavy rain _____ life in cities.
- The terrorists _____ the dead bodies of the hostages.
- The doctor has _____ bed rest.
- They _____ carrying lighters in planes.
- _____ of people come to see the Taj Mahal.
- They _____ sugar and sell it in the black market.
- She is _____ to accept her mistakes.
- I _____ getting up early.

Answers

- severe
- sewer
- severed
- amputated
- maim
- cripples
- mutilated
- prescribed
- proscribe
- Horde
- hoard
- loath
- loathe

16. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Catch _(N/V)	पकड़ना
	Hold _(N/V)	थामना
2.	Deprecate _(V)	to criticize (निंदा करना)
	Depreciate _(V)	decreasing of value
3.	Peddle _(V)	धूम-धूमकर समान बेचना
	Pedal _(N/V)	साईकिल का भाग (जिस पर पैर रखते हैं), Pedal चलाना
4.	Waive _(V)	to refrain from pressing or enforcing
	Wave _(N/V)	लहर/लहराना

SN	Words	अर्थ
5.	Diffuse _(V)	फैलना
	Defuse _(V)	to make non-functional, to reduce tension.

EXERCISE

- Dhoni took a good _____ .
- _____ your tongue.
- She will _____ the 8 o'clock bus.
- _____ the receiver for a moment.
- We _____ the act of some journalists as childish.
- The price of my car has _____ .
- They _____ drugs.
- He will _____ fast when he returns home.
- The government has _____ off the loan of the farmers.
- He _____ his hands.
- Sea _____ look beautiful.
- They _____ the bomb but the smell of gun powder _____ into the air.

Answers

- catch.
- Hold
- catch
- hold
- deprecate
- depreciated.
- peddle
- pedal
- waived
- waved
- waves
- defused, diffused

17. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Rein _(N/V)	लगाम/ लगाम लगाना
	Reign _(N)	शासन
	Rain _(N/V)	बारिश, बारिश होना
2.	Bridle _(N/V)	लगाम/ लगाम लगाना
	Bridal _(Adj.)	विवाह या दुल्हन संबंधित
3.	Board _(V/N)	सवार होना, गत्ता
	On board	सवार
4.	Write	लिखना
	Write off _(Phrasal Verb)	to eliminate from some list (to regard as lost or conceded)
	Right _(N/Adj)	अधिकार/ सही
	Rite _(N)	a part of religious ceremony
	Riot _(N)	दंगा
5.	Pore _(N)	छेद
	Pour _(V)	उड़ेलना
	Pore over (Phrasal verb)	to read carefully

EXERCISE

1. Buddhism flourished during the _____ of Ashoka.
2. It is _____ cats and dogs.
3. We have booked a _____ suite.
4. He has _____ the bus.
5. 50 passengers _____ were killed in the air crash.
6. His last _____ were performed in Varanasi.
7. _____ broke out in Gujarat.
8. We have six fundamental _____ .
9. They had _____ Amitabh Bacchan who returned to the same glory with KBC.
10. We have several _____ through which we sweat.
11. _____ the court's order.
12. _____ the tea into the cup.

Answers

1. reign
2. raining
3. bridal
4. boarded
5. on board
6. rites
7. Riot
8. rights
9. written off
10. pores
11. Pore over
12. Pour

18. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Burn _(N/V)	फफोला/ जलना/ जलाना
	Scald _(V)	to burn with steam or hot water
	Scorch _(V)	to burn the upper layer that changes colour but it is not destroyed
	Singe _(V)	to burn slightly
	Char _(V)	जलकर काला हो जाना
2.	Found _(V)	नींव रखना
	Establish _(V)	to make something that is expected to last for longer period of time or is widely accepted
	Compose _(V)	to assemble and make/to make poem or song
	Set up	to assemble machines etc. in order to make them operational
3.	Deflect _(V)	to cause something to change direction
	Deviate _(V)	to do something which is different from usual
	Reflect _(V)	to hit something and move in different directions.
	Divert _(V)	to change direction
4.	Proceed _(V)	आगे बढ़ना
	Precede _(V)	से पहले आना
	Succeed _(V)	to be successful (सफल होना), के बाद आना (वंशज के रूप में)

EXERCISE

- _____ the papers.
- Steam _____ her arms.
- The Sun rays have _____ my skin.
- The flame of the candle has _____ the wall.
- They _____ the university in 1950.
- I have _____ my business.
- Laxmikant has _____ this song.
- They have
(i) _____ a factory.
(ii) _____ a commission.
- The bullet hit the wall and _____ from its normal course.
- The traffic police have _____ the heavy vehicles.
- Light _____ from smooth surface.
- Teachers shouldn't _____ from the topic.
- Silence _____ the storm.
- Aurangzeb _____ Shah Jahan.
- Akbar _____ to the throne at the age of 13.
- Can I _____ with this chapter now?
- He _____ in his motive.

Answers

- Burn
- scalded
- scorched
- singed
- founded
- established
- composed
- (i) set up
(ii) set up
- deflected
- diverted
- reflects
- deviate
- precedes
- succeeded
- succeeded
- proceed
- succeeded

19. CONFUSING VERBS/ NOUNS/ ADJECTIVES:

SN	Words	अर्थ
1.	Smash	to break into pieces, to hit very hard
	Mash	to make soft pulpy thing
	Grind	पीसना
	Stir	हिलाना (जैसे चीनी चाय में)
	Whip	फेटना, चाबुक, चाबुक से मारना
	Knead	गूँथना
	Churn	मँथना
	Chop	छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े करना
	Grate	कटुकश करना
	Sprinkle	छिड़कना
	Add	मिलाना
	Shake	हिलाना (जैसे ढक्कन बंद करके)

SN	Words	अर्थ
2.	Speak	बोलना
	Tell	say to (बताना) (Questions given in narration)
	Talk_(N/V)	बात/ बात करना
	Say	कहना
	Ask	कहना/पूछना
	Stammer	stutter (हकलाना)
	Fumble for word	दिमाग में शब्दों का न आना
3.	Walk_(V/N)	चलना, सैर
	Amble_(V)	टहलना
	Stroll_(V/N)	टहलना / सेर
	Stagger_(V)	लड़खड़ाना
	Stumble_(V)	to walk or speak in an awkward (बेतुका) manner.
	Gait_(N)	चलने का तरीका
	Flutter_(V)	फड़फड़ाना
	Fluster_(V)	to move in a confused manner
	Fumble_(V)	to reach for things by moving hands here and there
4.	See_(V)	देखना
	Look_(V)	देखना, दिखना
	Looks_(N)	the way one looks
	Look_(N)	facial expression (चेहरे का भाव)
	Seem/ look	दिखना
	Glance_(N/V)	एक झलक, नजर डालना
	Blink_(V)	आखें झपकाना
	Wink_(V)	आँख मारना
	Peep_(V)	झाँकना
	Stare_(V)	घूरना
	Gaze_(V/N)	लंबे समय तक देखते रहना, एकटक दृष्टि
	Watch_(V/N)	नजर रखना, देखना (TV), घड़ी, निगरानी
	Glower_(V)	गुरसे से देखना
	Glimpse_(N/V)	एक झलक, एक झलक देखना