*ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા લેવાતી*

## GPSC 1-2, ના.મામલતદાર, PSI, ASI, તલાટી, ક્લાર્ક, TAT, TET:1-2, પોલીસ વગેરે....

*તમામ પરીક્ષાઓની સંપૂર્ણ તૈયારી માટે સંપર્ક કરો......*

# ANGEL Academy

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- **English grammar** દરેક પરીક્ષામાં પાસ થવા તેમજ **RANK** મેળવવા માટેનો અગત્યનો વિષય છે.
- **English grammar** શિખવા માટે શબ્દભંડોળ **(spelling)** યાદ રાખવા ખુબ જરૂરી છે.

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# English Grammar

✓ પરીક્ષામાં પુછાયેલા પ્રશ્નો સાથે

## માર્ગદર્શક : સામત ગઢવી

*( ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા લેવામાં આવેલ 7 પરીક્ષાઓમાં સફળતા મેળવનાર અનુભવી અને તજજ્ઞ શિક્ષક)*

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# 1) Noun (નામ)

કોઈપણ વ્યક્તિ, સ્થાન કે વસ્તુના નામને નામ અથવા સંજ્ઞા કહે છે.

**Kinds of Noun – નામના પ્રકારો:-**

(1) **Proper Noun –** સંજ્ઞાવાચક કે વિશેષ નામ [ જે એક જ હોય દા.ત. નરેન્દ્ર મોદી ]

(2) **Common Noun –** સામાન્યનામ કે જાતિવાચક નામ [ જે એકથી વધારે હોય દા.ત. પુરૂષ ]

(3) **Collective Noun –** જથ્થાવાચક કે સમુહવાચક નામ [ જેમાં એક કરતા વધારે પરતું બધાય ન આવી જતા હોય દા.ત. મેદની ]

(4) **Material Noun –** દ્રવ્યવાચક નામ [ જે નામ દ્રવ્ય માટે વપરાતું હોય તે તમામ ]

(5) **Abstract Noun –** ભાવવાચક નામ [ જે નામ ભાવ / લાગણી દર્શાવે જેને મનથી સમજી શકાય પરંતુ આંગળીથી દર્શાવી ન શકાય ]

**(1) Proper Noun –** સંજ્ઞાવાચક કે વિશેષ નામ

કોઈપણ પુરૂષ, સ્ત્રી, ગામ, શહેર, નદી, અખાત, મહાસાગર, વર્તમાનપત્ર તેમજ પોતાનું ખાસ નામ હોય તેને **Proper Noun** કહેવાય.

**Ex.:**

**(1) The Narmada is a big river.**
**(2) Ahmadabad is a big city.**
**(3) Hemant is a clever boy.**
(4) **William Shakespeare was a playwright.**
(5) **I will be visiting New York next month.**
(6) **Everyone dislikes Monday mornings**
(7) **The holy book of Islam is the Koran.**

**(2)Common Noun –** સામાન્યનામ કે જાતિવાચક નામ

એકજ વર્ગના પ્રાણી, પદાર્થકે વસ્તુને એકસરખી રીતે લાગુ પાડી શકાય તેવા નામોને **Common Noun** કહેવાય.

**Ex.:**

**(1) This is a table.**
**(2) Krish is a good boy.**
**(3) The peacock is an attractive bird.**
**(4) It is white pen.**
(5) **The boys went to play cricket.**
(6) **This neighborhood is one of the best in the area.**

**(3) Collective Noun –** જથ્થાવાચક કે સમુહવાચક નામ

કોઈપણ વસ્તુ કે વ્યક્તિના સમૂહનો ઉલ્લેખ કરવા વપરાતા નામને જથ્થાવાચક નામ કહેવાય.

**Ex.: (1) This is a group of Adani.**
**(2) A Committee has taken the decision.**
**(3) It is a bundle of keys.**
**(4) A crowd is standing on the road.**
**(5) People are standing at the main gate of the hospital.**
**(6) My keys are lost.**

**(4) Material Noun –** દ્રવ્યવાચક નામ

વ્યાખ્યા:- જે વસ્તુને ગણી ન શકાય પરંતુ તેનું વજન કરી શકાય, માપી શકાય તેવા પદાર્થને દ્રવ્યવાચક નામ કહેવાય.

**Ex.: (1) Mine is a cotton shirt.**
**(2) Rice is grown in Punjab.**
**(3) Silver is very costly.**
**(4) Gold is a precious metal.**
**(5) Add some sugar in my tea.**

**(5) Abstract Noun –** ભાવવાચક નામ

વ્યાખ્યા:- કોઇપણ નામ કે જે પ્રત્યક્ષ રીતે જોઈ ન શકાય પરંતુ માત્ર અનુભવી શકાય તેવા નામને ભાવવાચક નામ કહેવાય.

**Ex.: (1) Honesty is the best policy.**
**(2) Democracy is the heart of our country.**
**(3) We have seen goodness in him.**
**(4) Darkness prevails every where.**
(5) **She screamed with great delight.**
(6) **His bravery in the war won him a medal.**
(7) **One should learn to be as independent as possible.**

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| **These collective nouns are commonly used under the category of people.** | | **The following collective nouns are used for animals.** | | **The following collective nouns are used for things.** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A class of students. | 21. | A catch of fish. | 41. | A group of islands. |
| 2. | An army of soldiers. | 22. | An army of ants. | 42. | A galaxy of stars. |
| 3. | A choir of singers. | 23. | A flight of birds. | 43. | A wad of notes. |
| 4. | A crew of sailors. | 24. | A flock of birds. | 44. | A forest of trees. |
| 5. | A band of musicians. | 25. | A haul of fish. | 45. | A stack of wood. |
| 6. | A bunch of crooks. | 26. | A flock of sheep. | 46. | A fleet of ships. |
| 7. | A crowd of people/spectators. | 27. | A herd of deer/cattle/elephants/goats /buffaloes. | 47. | A string of pearls. |
| 8. | A gang of thieves. | 28. | A hive of bees. | 48. | An album of stamps/autographs/photographs. |
| 9. | A group of dancers. | 29. | A litter of cubs. | 49. | A hedge of bushes. |
| 10. | A team of players. | 30. | A host of sparrows. | 50. | A library of books. |
| 11. | A troupe of artists/dancers. | 31. | A team of horses. | 51. | A basket of fruit. |
| 12. | A pack of thieves. | 32. | A troop of lions. | 52. | A bowl of rice. |
| 13. | A staff of employees. | 33. | A zoo of wild animals. | 53. | A pack of cards. |
| 14. | A regiment of soldiers. | 34. | A pack of wolves. | 54. | A pair of shoes. |
| 15. | A tribe of natives. | 35. | A litter of puppies/kittens. | 55. | A bouquet of flowers. |
| 16. | An audience of listeners. | 36. | A swarm of bees/ants/rats/flies. | 56. | A bunch of keys. |
| 17. | A panel of experts. | 37. | A team of horses/ducks/oxen. | 57. | A chest of drawers. |
| 18. | A gang of labourers. | 38. | A murder of crows. | 58. | A pack of lies. |
| 19. | A flock of tourists. | 39. | A kennel of dogs. | 59. | A range of mountains. |
| 20. | A board of directors. | 40. | A pack of hounds. | 60. | A cloud of dust. |

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**Abstract noun**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1) | Action | એકસન | ક્રિયા | 5) | Average | એવરેજ | સરેરાશ |
| 2) | Administrative power | એડમિનિસ્ટ્રેટિવ પાવર | સંચાલન કરવાની શક્તિ | 6) | Awareness | અવેરનેશ | સજાગતા |
| | | | | 7) | Beauty | બ્યુટી | સુંદરતા |
| 3) | Adventure | એડવેન્ચર | સાહસ | 8) | Belief | બીલીફ | માન્યતા |
| 4) | Aroma | એરોમા | સુગંધ | 9) | Bitterness | બિટરનેસ | કડવાશ |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10) | Bravery | બ્રેવરી | બહાદુરી |
| 11) | Brutality | બ્રુટાલિટી | જંગલીપણું |
| 12) | Calamity | ક્લામિટી | આફત |
| 13) | Childhood | ચાઇલ્ડહુડ | બાળપણ |
| 14) | Choice | ચોઇસ | પસંદગી |
| 15) | Clarification | ક્લેરિફિકેશન | ચોખવટ |
| 16) | Clarity | ક્લેરિટી | સ્પષ્ટતા |
| 17) | Cleanliness | કલીન્લિનેશ | સ્વચ્છતા |
| 18) | Cleverness | ક્લેવરનેસ | હોશિયારી |
| 19) | Climate | ક્લાઇમેટ | આબોહવા |
| 20) | Climax | ક્લાઇમેક્સ | પરાકાષ્ઠા |
| 21) | Comfort | કમ્ફર્ટ | સુખ સગવડ |
| 22) | Commitment | કમિટમેન્ટ | વાયદો |
| 23) | Concentration | કોન્સનસ્ટ્રેશન | એકાગ્રતા |
| 24) | Consent | કન્સન્ટ | સંમતિ/મંજૂરી |
| 25) | Cooling power | કુલિંગ પાવર | ઠંડું કરવાની શક્તિ |
| 26) | Co-operation | કો-ઓપરેશન | સગયોગ |
| 27) | Cost | કોસ્ટ | કિંમત |
| 28) | Courage | કરેજ | હિંમત |
| 29) | Courtesy | કર્ટસી | વિવેક |
| 30) | Cowardness | કાવર્ડનેસ | કાયરતા |
| 31) | Cruelty | ક્રુઅલ્ટિ | કઠોરતા |
| 32) | Curiosity | જ્યુરિઓસિટી | આતુરતા |
| 33) | Custom | કસ્ટમ | રિવાજ, પ્રણાલિકા |
| 34) | Darkness | ડાર્કનેશ | અંધારુ |
| 35) | Death | ડેથ | મૃત્યુ |
| 36) | Decision | ડિસીઝન | નિર્ણય |
| 37) | Decoration | ડેકોરેશન | સજાવટ |
| 38) | Delicacy | ડેલિકેસી | નાજૂકતા |
| 39) | Demotion | ડિમોશન | ઘટતી |
| 40) | Denial | ડિનાયલ | ઇનકાર |
| 41) | Depreciation | ડેપ્રીસિએશન | ઘસારો |
| 42) | Depth | ડેપ્થ | ઊંડાઈ |
| 43) | Development | ડેવલપમેન્ટ | પ્રગતિ |
| 44) | Dictatorship | ડિક્ટેટરશિપ | સરમુખત્યારશાહી |
| 45) | Digestive power | ડાઇજેસ્ટિવ પાવર | પાચનશક્તિ |
| 46) | Disappointment | ડિસઅપોઇન્ટમેન્ટ | નારજગી |
| 47) | Dishonesty | ડિસઓનેસ્ટી | અપ્રમાણિકતા |
| 48) | Distance | ડિસ્ટન્સ | અંતર |
| 49) | Disturbance | ડિસ્ટર્બન્સ | ખલેલ |
| 50) | Donation | ડોનેશન | દાન |
| 51) | Durability | ડ્યુરાબિલિટી | ટકાઉપણું |
| 52) | Education | એજ્યુકેશન | શિક્ષણ |
| 53) | Efficiency | એફિસિઅન્સી | કાર્યશક્તિ |
| 54) | Elopement | ઇલોપમેન્ટ | પ્રેમી કે પ્રેમિકા સાથે ભાગી જવું તે |
| 55) | Emergency | ઇમરજન્સી | કટોકટી |
| 56) | Enmity | એનમિટી | દુશ્મની |
| 57) | Exemption | એકઝેમ્પશન | મુક્તિ |
| 58) | Facility | ફેસિલિટી | સગવડતા |
| 59) | Factor | ફેક્ટર | પરિબળ |
| 60) | Faith | ફેઇથ | શ્રદ્ધા |
| 61) | Fate | ફેટ | નસીબ |
| 62) | Fatness | ફેટનેશ | જાડાઈ |
| 63) | Fertility | ફર્ટિલિટી | ફળદ્રુપતા |
| 64) | Filtration | ફિલ્ટ્રેશન | પાણીને ગાળવાની ક્રિયા |
| 65) | Firmness | ફર્મનેસ | દ્રઢતા |
| 66) | Flair | ફ્લેર | ઢબ |
| 67) | Fragrance | ફ્રેગરેન્સ | સુગંધ |
| 68) | Freedom | ફ્રીડમ | સ્વતંત્રતા |
| 69) | Freshness | ફ્રેશનેશ | તાજગી |
| 70) | Friendship | ફ્રેન્ડશિપ | મિત્રતા |
| 71) | Frigidity | ફ્રિજિડિટી | શિથિલતા |
| 72) | Frustration | ફ્રસ્ટ્રેશન | અકળામણ |
| 73) | Generosity | જનરેસીટી | ઉદારતા |
| 74) | Gesture | ગેસ્ચર | નખરાં |
| 75) | Gladness | ગ્લેડનેશ | ખુશી |
| 76) | Greediness | ગ્રીડીનેશ | લાલચ |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 77) | Habit | હેબિટ | આદત, ટેવ |
| 78) | Happiness | હેપિનેશ | સુખ |
| 79) | Harassment | હેરેસમેન્ટ | પરેશાની |
| 80) | Haste | હેસ્ટ | ઉતાવળ |
| 81) | Hatred | હેટરેડ | નફરત |
| 82) | Heating power | હીટિંગ પાવર | ગરમ કરવાની શક્તિ |
| 83) | Height | હાઇટ | ઊંચાઈ |
| 84) | Honesty | ઓનેસ્ટી | પ્રામાણિકતા |
| 85) | Honour | હોનોર | બહુમાન |
| 86) | Humanity | હ્યુમનિટી | માનવતા |
| 87) | Ideology | આઇડિયોલોજી | વિચારધારા |
| 88) | Illustration | ઇલ્યુસ્ટ્રેશન | નમૂનો |
| 89) | Importance | ઇમ્પોર્ટન્સ | અગત્યતા |
| 90) | Inconvenience | ઇનકન્વીનીયન્સ | અગવડતા |
| 91) | Increment | ઇન્ક્રિમેનટ | વધારો |
| 92) | Innocence | ઇનોસન્સ | ભોળપણ |
| 93) | Intensity | ઇન્ટેન્સિટી | તીવ્રતા |
| 94) | Investigation | ઇન્વેસ્ટિગેશન | તપાસ |
| 95) | Irregularity | ઇરેગ્યુલારિટી | અનિયમિતતા |
| 96) | Jubilation | જ્યુબિલેશન | ઉજવણી |
| 97) | Judgment | જજમેન્ટ | ચુકાદો |
| 98) | Justice | જસ્ટીસ | ન્યાય |
| 99) | killerinstinct | કિલરીઈન્સ્ટિન્કટ | ખુન્નસ |
| 100) | Kindness | કાઇન્ડનેશ | માયાળુતા |
| 101) | Knowledge | નોલેજ | જ્ઞાન |
| 102) | Laughter | લાફ્ટર | હાસ્ય |
| 103) | Laziness | લેઝિનેશ | આળસ |
| 104) | Leisure | લિઝાયર | નવરાશ |
| 105) | Length | લેન્થ | લંબાઈ |
| 106) | Length and line | લેન્થ એન્ડ લાઇન | ક્રિકેટમાં બૉલિંગ કરવાનો ગુણ |
| 107) | Loneliness | લોન્લિનેશ | એકાંત |
| 108) | Loyalty | લોયલ્ટી | વફાદારી |
| 109) | Luxury | લક્ષરી | એશઆરામ |
| 110) | Majority | મેજોરિટી | બહુમતી |
| 111) | Man power | મેન પાવર | માનવશક્તિ |
| 112) | Memory power | મેમરી પાવર | યાદશક્તિ |
| 113) | Minority | માઇનોરિટી | લઘુમતી |
| 114) | Miracle | મિરેકલ | ચમત્કાર |
| 115) | Moral | મોરલ | બોધ |
| 116) | Muscle | મસલ પાવર | ગુંડા પાળવાની શક્તિ |
| 117) | Nature | નેચર | સ્વભાવ |
| 118) | Noise | નોઇઝ | ઘોંઘાટ |
| 119) | Old age | ઓલ્ડ એજ | બુઢાપો |
| 120) | Omen | ઓમન | શુકન |
| 121) | Ownership | ઓનરશિપ | માલિકી |
| 122) | Pain | પેઇન | દુ:ખાવો |
| 123) | Performance | પર્ફોરમન્સ | દેખાવ |
| 124) | Perseverance | પર્સીવરન્સ | પુરુષાર્થ |
| 125) | Pick up | પિક અપ | વજન સાથે ગતિ પકડવાની શક્તિ |
| 126) | Politeness | પોલાઇટનેશ | નમ્રતા |
| 127) | Politics | પોલિટિક્સ | રાજનીતિ |
| 128) | Poverty | પ્રોવર્ટી | ગરીબાઇ |
| 129) | Prediction | પ્રેડિકશન | આગાહી |
| 130) | Pride | પ્રાઇડ | ગર્વ |
| 131) | Promotion | પ્રોમોશન | બઢતી |
| 132) | Prosperity | પ્રોસ્પેરિટી | સમૃદ્ધિ |
| 133) | Protection | પ્રોટેક્શન | રક્ષણ |
| 134) | Provision | પ્રોવીઝન | જોગવાઈ |
| 135) | Punishment | પનિશમેન્ટ | સજા |
| 136) | Recognization | રેકગ્નિઝેશન | ઓળખાણ |
| 137) | Reduction | રીડકશન | ઘટાડો |
| 138) | Refusal | રિફ્યુઝલ | ઇનકાર |
| 139) | Regularity | રેગ્યુલારિટી | નિયમિતતા |
| 140) | Relief | રિલીફ | રાહત |
| 141) | Reputation | રેપ્યુટેશન | ખાનદાની |
| 142) | Responsibility | રિસ્પોન્સિબિલિટી | જવાબદારી |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 143) | Richness | રિચનેશ | અમીરી |
| 144) | Rigidity | રિજિડીટી | અક્કડતા |
| 145) | Rudeness | રૂડનેશ | ઉદ્ધતાઈ |
| 146) | Sadness | સેડનેશ | ઉદીસીનતા |
| 147) | Sanction | સેન્કશન | મંજૂરી |
| 148) | Satisfaction | સેટિસ્ફેક્શન | સંતોષ |
| 149) | Security | સીક્યુરિટી | સલામતી |
| 150) | Self-confidence | સેલ્ફ કોન્ફિડેન્સ | આત્મવિશ્વાસ |
| 151) | Selfishness | સેલ્ફિસનેશ | સ્વાર્થીપણું |
| 152) | Separation | સેપરેશન | જુદાઈ |
| 153) | Seriousness | સિરિયસનેસ | ગંભીરતા |
| 154) | Shame | શેમ | શરમ |
| 155) | Sharpness | શાર્પનેશ | તીક્ષ્ણતા |
| 156) | Society | સોસાયટી | સમાજ |
| 157) | Solitude | સોલિટ્યુડ | એકાંત |
| 158) | Specialty | સ્પેશીયાલિટી | ખાસિયત |
| 159) | Speed | સ્પીડ | ઝડપ |
| 160) | Spirit | સ્પીરીટી | જુસ્સો |
| 161) | Stamina | સ્ટેમિના | તાકાત |
| 162) | Stiffness | સ્ટિફનેશ | અક્કડતા |
| 163) | Stinginess | સ્ટિન્જિનેશ | કંજૂસાઈ |
| 164) | Strength | સ્ટ્રેન્થ | તાકાત |
| 165) | Success | સક્સેસ | સફળતા |
| 166) | Suffering | સફરિંગ | દુ:ખસહન |
| 167) | Summary | સમરી | સારાંશ |
| 168) | Teaching technique | ટીચિંગ ટેકનિક | ભણાવવાની |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | આવડત |
| 169) | Technique | ટેકનિક | આવડત |
| 170) | Tempo | ટેમ્પો | જુસ્સો |
| 171) | Theft | થેફ્ટ | ચોરી |
| 172) | Theme | થીમ | તત્વ |
| 173) | Thickness | થીકનેશ | જાડાઈ |
| 174) | Thirst | થ્રસ્ટ | તરસ |
| 175) | Thrill | થ્રિલ | કમકમાટી |
| 176) | Timidity | ટિમિડીટી | કાયરતા |
| 177) | Tolerance power | ટોલરન્સ પાવર | સહન કરવાની શક્તિ |
| 178) | Truth | ટ્રૂથ | સચ્ચાઈ |
| 179) | Uniformity | યુનિફોર્મિટી | સમાનતા |
| 180) | Unity | યુનિટી | એકતા |
| 181) | Utility | યુટીલિટી | વપરાશ |
| 182) | Verdict | વર્ડિકટ | ચુકાદો |
| 183) | Vibration | વાઇબ્રેશન | કંપારી |
| 184) | View-point | વ્યૂ પોઇન્ટ | દ્રષ્ટિબિંદુ |
| 185) | Violation | વાયોલેશન | ઉલ્લંઘન |
| 186) | Warmth | વાર્મ | હૂંફ |
| 187) | Weakness | વીકનેશ | કમજોરી |
| 188) | Wealth | વેલ્થ | સંપત્તિ |
| 189) | Welfare | વેલફેર | કલ્યાણ |
| 190) | Width | વિથ | પહોળાઈ |
| 191) | Wish | વિશ | ઇચ્છા |
| 192) | Youth | યૂથ | યુવાવસ્થા |

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# 2) Article

- અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં કુલ 26 મૂળાક્ષરો છે. A, e, i, o, u, એ પાંચ સ્વર (vowels) છે. બાકી 21 વ્યંજન (consonants) છે.
- અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં ત્રણ articles છે. a, an અને the

(1) A and An are called indefinite articles. The is a definite article. A and An are used only before the singular nouns, while the is used before the singular as well as the plural nouns. A and An are used only before the countable nouns where as the is used before the countable as well as uncountable nouns.

- A અને An – indefinite articles ગણાય છે, કારણ કે તેના દ્વારા કોઈ નિશ્ચિત વ્યક્તિ / વસ્તુનું સૂચન થતું નથી. A અને An માત્ર ગણી શકાય તેવાં નામની સાથે આવે છે. માત્ર એકવચન નામની આગળ જ આવે છે,

The – definite article છે. the એકવચન અને બહુવચન નામની પહેલાં આવે છે. the ગણી શકાય તેવાં અને ગણી ન શકાય તેવાં નામની પહેલાં આવે છે.

1) A cows are grazing on the farm. (incorrect)
2) The cows are grazing on the farm. (correct)
3) A scenery of Kashmir is beautiful. (incorrect)
4) The scenery of Kashmir is beautiful. (correct)

- A and An are used for general reference.
  (A અને An સામાન્ય સંદર્ભ માટે વપરાય છે)
- The is used for specific reference.
  (The - નિશ્ચિત સંદર્ભ માટે વપરાય છે.)

  I saw a car on the road.
  (કઈ car એ નક્કી નથી, પણ રોડ નિશ્ચિત છે.)

- અનિશ્ચિત આર્ટિકલ્સ (indefinite articles) *:- A અને an*

  - Article *:- A*

- નિયમ – 1 : *article* પછીના શબ્દની શરૂઆત ગુજરાતી વ્યંજનથી થતો હોય તો 'A' મુકાય.

a pen, a book, a table, a doctor

(1) I have a pen (2) she has a book
(3) i am a doctor (4) this is a table

- બહુવચનનાં નામ આગળ A આર્ટિકલ મુકાતો નથી.

દા.ત. a cars ન લખાય.

- નિયમ – 2 : જો કોઈ પણ શબ્દ લખાય સ્વર પણ ઉચ્ચાર વ્યંજન હોય તો પણ a આર્ટિકલ મુકાય છે.

(1) Dilip is a European (યુરોપિયન)

(2) Bharat is a union leader (યુનિયન)

(3) This is a university (યુનિવર્સિટી)

- નિયમ – 3 : કોઈ જાતિવાચક સંજ્ઞાની આગળ વિશેષણ હોય અને વિશેષણનો પ્રથમ શબ્દ વ્યંજન હોય તો 'A' મુકાય.

(1) kajal is a clever girl
(2) ravi is faithful boy

- નિયમ – 4 : જો કોઈ ઉદગારવાક્ય હોય અને તેમાં પણ નામ અથવા વસ્તુનો ઉલ્લેખ હોય તો પણ article 'a' મુકાય છે.

(1) What a lovely flower!
(2) What a fine pen!
(3) What a lovely scene!
(4) What an exciting story!

- નિયમ – 5 : કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિ વિશે બોલનાર વાત કરે અને બોલનાર તે વ્યક્તિ વિશે વિશેષ જાણકારી ધરાવતી ન હોય તો વ્યક્તિની અટક આગળ પણ 'a' આર્ટિકલ મુકાય છે.

A Mr. patel A Mr. Trivedi
A Mrs. Jani A Miss prajapati

- નિયમ – 6 : કોઈ પણ શબ્દ લખાય સ્વર પણ ઉચ્ચાર વ્યંજન હોય તો પણ 'a' મુકાય છે.

દા.ત. a unicorn a university a user

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- નિયમ – 7 : કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિના વ્યવસાયના નામની આગળ પણ 'a' મુકાય છે. વ્યવસાયના નામનો ઉચ્ચાર વ્યંજનથી થવો જોઈએ.

**A doctor, a teacher**

**(1) prakash is a clerk.**

**(2) My brother is a farmer.**

**(3) rahul is a doctor.**

- નિયમ – 8 : જે સંખ્યાની ગણતરી કરી શકાય તેવી સંખ્યાના નામની આગળ પણ 'a' મુકાય.

દા.ત. **a hundred, a dozen, a million.**

**I have a hundred rupee note.**

- નિયમ – 9 : કોઈ પણ વસ્તુની કિંમત, ઝડપ, માપ દર્શાવતા પણ 'a' નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

- **A** અને **An** one – (એક), **every** (દરેક, પ્રત્યેક), single (એકમાત્ર) અને any (કોઈપણ) ના અર્થમાં વપરાય છે.

**(1) This cloth costs four rupees a meter.**

**(2) You should take this medicine three times a day.**

**(3) Twice a week.**

**(4) He has been appointed for a year.**

**(5) She spends five thousand rupees a month.**

**(6) He did not say a word against you.**

**(7) A child of five can draw this picture.**

**(8) Petrol is sold by the liter.**

- **Article :- an**

- નિયમ – 1 : કોઈ પણ શબ્દની શરૂઆત ગુજરાતી સ્વરથી થતી હોય અને ઉચ્ચાર પણ સ્વર હોય તો 'an' આર્ટિકલ મુકાય છે.

**An orange    an apple    An elephant    an umbrella**

દા.ત. **(1) Mahes has an orange.**

**(2) Dilip is an engineer.**

**(3) Ravi is an American.**

- નિયમ – 2 :કોઈ પણ શબ્દ શરૂઆત વ્યંજનથી થાય પણ તેનો ઉચ્ચાર સ્વરથી થતો હોય તો પણ તે શબ્દની આગળ 'an' મુકાય.

**An honour, an hour, an honest**

દા.ત. **(1) Asha is an honest girl.** (ઑનેસ્ટ)

**(4) I am waiting for you about an hour.** (અવર)

- નિયમ – 3 : કોઈ પણ અભ્યાસની પદવી જેમાં પ્રથમ શબ્દ લખાય વ્યંજન પણ ઉચ્ચાર સ્વર હોય તો પણ 'an' મૂકવું.

**An M.A., an S.S.C. An L.L.B. an ST bus**

દા.ત.

**1) Navaldan is an M.A.**

**2) I am an L.L.B. student**

**3) She is an M.A. from Delhi university.**

**4) He is an N.C.C. officer.**

નોંધ : **an M.A.** પરંતુ **a master of arts**

- નિયમ - 4 : કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિ કોઈ દેશના હોય તે દેશનો પ્રથમ શબ્દ સ્વર હોય તો પણ an મૂકવું.

**An American, an Indian**

દા.ત (1) **I am an Indian.**

**(2)Soniya is an Italian.**

- **Such** પછી જો ગણી શકાય તેવું એકવચનનું નામ આવે તો such પછી **A** કે **An** આવે છે.

**Select such a friend as you can trust.**

(એવો મિત્ર પસંદ કરો કે જેના પર તમે વિશ્વાસ મૂકી શકો)

નિશ્ચિત આર્ટિકલ (**definite article**)

**The**

- નીચેના નામોની પહેલાં **the** આવે છે.

**(i)** Epics (મહાકાવ્યો) – **the Ramayana, the paradise lost,**

**(ii)** Holy books (ધર્મગ્રંથો) – **the bible, the Koran.**

**(iii)** Historical buildings (ઐતિહાસિક ઈમારતો) – **the Taj mahal, the red fort.**

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(iv) Historical events. (ઐતિહાસિક ઘટનાઓ) – the French revolution, the industrial revolution.

(v) Political parties (રાજકીય પક્ષો) – the conservative, the whig.

(vi) Organizations of UNO (યુનોની સંસ્થાઓ) – the security council, the international monetary fund.

(vii) Rivers (નદીઓ) – the ganga, the nile.

(viii) Mointains (પર્વતો) – the alps, the himalayas.

(ix) Oceans (સમુદ્રો) – the red sea, the pacific ocean.

(x) Deserts (રણપ્રદેશ) – the sahara, the great sandy.

(xi) Canals (નહેર) – the suez canal, the panama canal.

(xii) Valley (ખીણપ્રદેશ) – the silent valley, the Shenandoah valley.

(xiii) Gulfs (અખાતો) – the persion gulf, the gulf of maxico.

(xiv) Religious groups (ધાર્મિક સમુદાય) – the hindus, the Christians.

(xv) Armed forces (સૈન્યદળો) – the navy, the air force.

(xvi) Nationalities (રાષ્ટ્રીયતા) – the Indians, the Russians.

(xvii) Newspapers (વર્તમાન પત્રો) – the times of india. The Navbharat times.

(xviii) Trains (ગાડીઓ) – the sarvodaya express, the Sabarmati express.

(xix) Ships (વહાણો) – the titanic, the bijli.

(xx) Musical instruments (સંગીતના સાધનો) – the flute, the piano.

(xxi) Branches of government (સરકારી વિભાગો) – the judiciary, the legislative, the executive.

(xxii) Designations of persons (વ્યક્તિના હોદ્દાઓ) – the chairman, the director.

(1) The Ganga is a holy river of india.
(2) The Everest is a very big mountain.
(3) The Arabian ocean is deep.

➢ નિયમ – 3 : કોઈ પણ સનાતન (universal) કે અજોડ (unique object) વસ્તુ દર્શાવવા માટે થાય છે.

The earth, the sun, the Taj Mahal, the stars

(1) The earth moves round the sun.
(2) The world of enertainment is glamorous.

➢ નિયમ -4 : જે શબ્દ superlative degree (શ્રેષ્ઠતા વાચક) નો હોય તો તેના પૂર્વે the મુકાય.

(1) Shital is the tallest girl.
(2) Ravi is the most useful boy.
(3) The dang is the smallest district of Gujarat.

➢ સાપેક્ષ તુલના માટે comparative degree માં બે વખત <u>the</u> નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

➢ The more you read, the more you understand.

➢ The sooner, the better.

➢ નિયમ – 5 : દિશાઓનાં નામની આગળ તથા ક્રમવાચક સંખ્યાઓની આગળ પણ 'the' મુકાય છે.

દા.ત. the east, the first, the last, The universe,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| the globe, | the equator, | |
| The ceiling, | the floor, | the top, |
| The bottom, | the peak, | the south pole, |
| The north pole, | the sky. | The south pole, |

(1) The sun rises in the east.
(2) You are the first boy to come here.
(3) She studies in the tenth standard.
(4) He was the last man to come.
(5) Shimla is situated in the north of india.

➢ નિયમ – 6 : કોઈ પણ જાતિઓ, પ્રજાતિઓના બહુવચન નામની આગળ 'the' મુકાય.

The Indians, the Brahmins

(1) The Indians are frank.
(2) The Japanese are clever.

➢ નિયમ – 7 : એક જ વ્યક્તિ, ફૂલ, પ્રાણીના સમગ્ર વર્ગનો ઉલ્લેખ કરે તેવા શબ્દની આગળ **'the'** મુકાય છે.

**(1) The rose is a symbol of love.**

**(2) The dog is a faithful animal.**

**(3) The rich are not always happy.**

**(4) The brave are not afraid of death.**

➢ નિયમ – 8 : કોઈ દેશના ટૂંકાક્ષરી નામ આગળ **'the'** મૂકવો.

**The U.S.A. the U.K.**

દા.ત. **the U.S.S.R. is a big country.**

➢ નિયમ – 9 : કોઈ પણ નિશ્ચિત શબ્દ કે વસ્તુના નામની આગળ પણ **the** મુકાય.

**(1) We should help the blind**

**(2) This is the boy who is clever.**

**(3) Where is the book that I gave you ?**

**(4) The girl in pink dress is my sister.**

➢ નિયમ – 10 : કોઈ એક વસ્તુ કે નામનો ઉપયોગ એકવાર થયો હો અને ફરીથી તેનો ઉપયોગ કરીએ ત્યારે તેની આગળ **'the'** મુકાય.

**(1) This is a pen. The pen is mine.**

**(2) That is an elephant. The elephant is fat.**

**(3) There lived a fox in the forest. The fox was very cunning.**

➢ નિયમ – 11 : કોઈ વિશેષણ આખી જાતિ સૂચવે ત્યારે તેની આગળ **'the'** મુકાય છે.

**The blind, the black, the needy**

**(1) We help the needy**

➢ નિયમ 12 : શરીરના અવયવોની પહેલાં **<u>the</u>** આવે છે.

**He was wounded in the leg.**

➢ નિયમ 13 : સરખામણી માટે વ્યક્તિવાચક નામની આગળ **<u>the</u>** મૂકવામાં આવે છે.

➢ **He is the newton of our country.**

નોંધ : ગામ, માણસ, દેશ, રાજ્યના, નામને કોઈ પણ **article** લાગતો નથી.

➢ વ્યક્તિવાચક નામો,પદાર્થવાચક નામો અને ભાવવાચક નામોની પહેલાં **<u>A</u>** કે **<u>An</u>** નો ઉપયોગ ક્યારેય થતો નથી.

**A gold is a precious metal. (incorrect)**

**Gold is a precious metal. (correct)**

**An ashok was a great king. (incorrect)**

**Ashok was a great king, (correct)**

**A bravery is a great virtue. (correct)**

➢ પદાર્થવાચક નામો અને ભાવવાચક નામોની પહેલાં **<u>the</u>** આવતો નથી, પરંતુ જો કોઈ ચોક્કસ પદાર્થ કે ચોક્કસ વ્યક્તિના ગુણની વાત હોયતો **<u>the</u>** નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

**Whet is grown in the Punjab.**

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# 3) Singular - plural (એકવચન- બહુવચન)

Singular: My mother has a colorful dish. Plural: My mother has many colorful dishes.

➢ Underline the noun in the given sentences and on the line in each row write whether the noun is singular or plural.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The dog jumped high. | singular |
| 2. | Two of the glasses are broken. | plural |
| 3. | That old man is very generous. | singular |
| 4. | They gifted her a nice toys. | plural |
| 5. | Please call the doctor now. | singular |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | My sticks are broken. | singular |
| 7. | Have you seen my kids? | plural |
| 8. | That woman is old. | singular |
| 9. | The bird flew in the sky. | singular |
| 10. | There are five fish in the pond. | plural |

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➢ સામાન્ય રીતે અંગ્રેજી શબ્દની પાછળ "S" લગાડવાથી બહુવચન થાય છે.

Pen – pens, book – books, chair – chairs, car – cars Friend – friends, Day – days, Boy – boys, Radio – radios, Video – videos, Bamboo- bamboos

પરંતુ :

➢ શબ્દના અંતે s, ch, sh, x કે o હોય તો "es" પ્રત્યય લાગે છે.

Ass - asses
Branch – branches
Box - boxes
Bench – benches
Bush - bushes
Bus – buses
Buffalo - buffaloes
Brush – brushes
Class – classes
Church – churches
Fox – foxes
Glass – glasses
Mango – mangoes
Potato – potatoes
Tomato – tomatoes
Torch – torches

➢ પરંતુ અપવાદ : આપેલ શબ્દમાં જો O ની પહેલાં કોઈ સ્વર હોયતો તેવા શબ્દને માત્ર 's' લગાડવાથી બહુવચન થાય છે.

Radio – radios
studio – studios
Cuckoo – cuckoos
bamboo-bamboos

Tattoo – tattoos
folio – folios
Kilo – kilos

➢ અપવાદ : આપેલ શબ્દમાં O હોવા છતા 's' લગાડવાથી બહુવચન થાય છે.

➢ સંક્ષિપ્ત રૂપોને અંતે O આવેલા હોય તો તેને 's' પ્રત્યય લાગે છે.

➢ ch નો ઉચ્ચાર ક થતો હોય તેના માત્ર 's' પ્રત્યય લાગે છે.

Dynamo – dynamos
Photo – photos
Logo – logos
auto –autos
Commando – commandos
Canto - cantos
Memo -memos
Motto –mottos
Piano – pianos
Cello – cellos
Epoch – epochs
Stomach (સ્ટમક) પેટ, હોજરી – stomachs
Eunuch (યુનક) વ્યંઢળ – eunuchs.
Monarch (મોનાર્ક) રાજા monarchs

1. શબ્દના અંતે f કે fe હોય તો "ves" પ્રત્યય લાગે છે.

Knife - knives
Wife - wives
Calf - calves
Thief - thieves
Wolf – wolves
Leaf – leaves
Loaf – loaves

➢ પરંતુ અપવાદ : આપેલ શબ્દમાં છેલ્લે f કે fe હોવા છતા તેના બહુવચનમાં "s" પ્રત્યય લાગે છે.

Proof – proofs
Roof – roofs
Chief – chiefs
Chef – chefs
Handkerchief – handkerchiefs
Belief-beliefs
Safe- safes
cliff-cliffs
Dwarf – dwarfs
Brief – briefs
Strife – strifes
Reef – reefs
fife – fifes

2. When the word ends in y preceded by a consonant, change the y to i and add શબ્દના અંતે "y" હોય તો "ies" પ્રત્યય લાગે છે.

Lady - ladies
Story - stories
Study - studies
Library - libraries
Army - armies
Baby - babies
Body - bodies

પરંતુ અપવાદ : આપેલ શબ્દમાં છેલ્લે y હોય પરંતુ y ની પહેલાં સ્વર હોય તો 'y' પછી 's' લાગે છે.

Boy – boys
Key – keys
Monkey – monkeys
Donkey – donkeys
Ray – rays
Play – plays

3. Irregular Plurals( કેટલાક શબ્દ બીજી ભાષામાંથી આવતા હોવાથી તે ભાષા પ્રમાણે બહુવચન થાય)

Mouse -mice
Child - children
Louse - lice
Man - men
Goose- geese
Tooth - teeth
Foot - feet
Ox - oxen
Woman- women
Formula – formulae
Cherub – cherubim
Radius – radii
Bandit – banditti
Bacterium – bacteria

4. Compond nouns

Son-in-law - sons in law
Step son - step sons
Passer by - passers by
Father in law - fathers in law
Man of war - men of war
Daughter in law - daughters in law
Brother-in-law - brothers in law

5. Singular and Plural

નીચેના નામો એકવચન અને બહુવચનમાં સમાન છે.

Deer sheep Fish **crops**
zebra **swine** species **Means**
series Crossroads Dozen
thousand Score innings
Series hundred Means

6. Plural only ( બહુવચનમાં જ હોય)

નીચેનાં નામો એકવચનનું રૂપ ધરાવે છે, પણ બહુવચનમાં વપરાય છે.

**Cattle** (પશુઓ) **police** (પોલીસ)
**People** (લોકો) **youth** (યુવાનો)
**Poultry** (મરઘાંબતકાં) **gentry** (મધ્યમવર્ગ)
**Cavalry** (ઘોડેસવાર સેના)
**crew** (વિમાન કે વહાણનું ચાલકદળ)
Thanks congratulations

- જેના બે ભાગ છે તેવા સાધનો અને કપડાં બહુવચનમાં આવે છે.

**Spectacles** (ચશ્માં) **glasses** – (ચશ્માં)
**Balances** (ત્રાજવાં) **scissors** – (કાતર)
**Pliers** (સાણસી, પકડ) **tongs** – (ચીપિયો)
**Shears** (મોટી કાતર) **scales** (ત્રાજવાં)
**Binoculars** (દૂરબીન) **pincers** (સાણસી,)
**Trousers** (લેંઘો) **Socks** (મોજાં)
**shorts** (ચડ્ડી) **Pants** (પાટલૂન)
**pantaloons** (પાટલૂન) **Knickers** (નિકર્સ)

નીચેનાં નામ હંમેશાં બહુવચનમાં વપરાય છે.

**Amends** (નુકસાન ભરપાએ)
**arms** (શસ્ત્રો)
**Annals** (તવારીખ)
**arrears** (બાકી નાણાં)
**Auspices** (શુભ શુકનો)
**belongings** (માલમતા)
**Archives** (દફતર)
**clothes** (તૈયાર કપડાં)
**Customs** (જકાત)
**contents** (અનુક્રમણિકા)
**Circumstances** (સંજોગો)
**earnings** (કમાણી)
**Savings** (બચત)
**riches** (સમૃદ્ધિ)
**Goods** (માલસામાન)
**greens** (લીલોતરી)
**Lodgings** (વીશી)
**looks** (ચહેરો)
**Manners** (શિષ્ટાચાર)
**nuptials** (લગ્ન)
**Pains** (પીડા)
**particulars** (વિગતો)
**Remains** (અવશેષો)
**premises** (ઈમારત કે તેની હદ)
**Stairs** (પગથિયાં)
**valuables** (ઘરેણાં)
**Vegetables** (શાકભાજી)
**troops** (સૈન્ય)
**Thanks** (આભાર)
**tidings** (સમાચાર)
**Surroundings** (આજુબાજુનો વિસ્તાર)
**compliments** (શુભેચ્છાઓ)
**Congratulations** (અભિનંદન)
**greetings** (શુભેચ્છઓ)
**Regards** (શુભેચ્છા)
**credentials** (ભલામણપત્ર)
**Respects** (આદર)

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**(1) Uncountable nouns are used in singular, they cannot turned into plural.**

ગણી ન શકાય તેવાં નામો એકવચનમાં જ આવે છે, તેમનું બહુવચન થઈ શકતું નથી.

નીચેનાં નામો ગણી ન શકાય તેવાં હોઈ તેમનું બહુવચન થતું નથી.

| | |
|---|---|
| Money (પૈસા) | furniture (ફર્નિચર) |
| Information (માહિતી) | bread (બ્રેડ) |
| Advice (સલાહ) | luggage (સરસામાન) |

નોંધ : uncountable nouns ને 's'કે 'es' પ્રત્યય લાગતો નથી, તેમજ તેમની આગળ a કે an 'article ક્યારે વપરાતો નથી.

**(2) Material nouns and abstract nouns are always used in singular.**

પદાર્થવાચક અને ભાવવાચક નામો હંમેશાં એકવચનમાં જ આવે છે.

Copper (તાંબુ), mercy (દયા) wheat (ઘઉં)

Bravery (બહાદુરી) વગેરેનું બહુવચન ન થઈ શકે.

નોંધ : પદાર્થવાચક અને ભાવવાચક નામોને 's' કે 'es' પ્રત્યય લાગતો નથી, તેમજ આગળ a કે an આર્ટિકલ આવતો નથી.

**(3) The following nouns are used s singular.**

નીચેના નામો એકવચનમાં વપરાય છે.

| | |
|---|---|
| News (સમાચાર) | wages (વેતન) |
| Innings (રમતનો દાવ) | gallows (ફાંસીનો માંચડો) |

The wages of sin is death (the bible).

આધુનિક વ્યાકરણમાં wages બહુવચનમાં વપરાય છે.

His wages are hundred rupees a day.

**(4) Foreign nouns (latin) endings in um form their plurals by changing um into a**

જે લેટિન નામોની પાછળ um છે. તેનું બહુવચન um ની જગ્યાએ a મૂકવાથી થાય છે.

| | |
|---|---|
| Curriculum (અભ્યાસક્રમ) | - curricula |
| Bacterium (બેક્ટેરિયા) | - bacteria |
| Datum (વિગત) | - data |
| Agendum (કાર્યસૂચિ) | - agenda |
| Erratum (શુદ્ધિપત્રક) | - errata |

નીચેના શબ્દોને માત્ર s લાગે છે.

| | |
|---|---|
| Album (સંગ્રહપોથી) | albums |
| Museum (સંગ્રહાલય) | museums |
| Forum (સભાસ્થાન) | forums |
| Stadium (રમતનું મેદાન) | stadiums |

**(5) Foreign nouns (Greek) ending in is form their plural by changing is into es.**

જે ગ્રીક નામની પાછળ is છે, તેનું બહુવચન is ની જગ્યાએ es મૂકવાથી થાય છે.

| | |
|---|---|
| Axis (ધરી) | exes |
| Analysis (પૃથક્કરણ) | analyses |
| Basis (પાયો) | beses |
| Crisis (કટોકટી) | crises |
| Diagnosis (નિદાન) | diagnoses |
| Hypothesis (કલ્પના, તુક્કો) | hypotheses |
| Oasis (રણદ્વીપ) | oases |
| Parenthesis (કૌંસ) | parentheses |
| Synopsis (રૂપરેખા) | synopses |
| Synthesis (સંયોજન) | syntheses |

**(6) If the final element of a compound is noun, it takes s to form the plural.**

જો સમાસયુક્ત નામોમાં અંતિમ પદ નામ હોય તો તેને 's' લગાડવાથી બહુવચન થાય છે.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boy-friend (પુરુષ મિત્ર) | boy-friends |
| Girl-friend (સ્ત્રી મિત્ર) | girl-friends |
| Fountain –pen (ફાઉન્ટેનપેન) | foundation-pens |

**(7) In compound nouns, 's' is added to the noun if it is preceded by an adjective.**

જો સમાસયુક્ત નામોમાં નામની પહેલાં વિશેષણ હોય તો નામને 's' લગાડવાથી બહુવચન થાય છે.

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Maid – servant (સ્ત્રી નોકર) maid – servants.

Fellow-traveller (સાથી પ્રવાસી) fellow travelers

(8) When the first clement is <u>man</u> or <u>woman</u> in compound nouns, both the elements are turned into plural.
જ્યારે સમાસયુક્ત નામોનું પ્રથમ પદ <u>man</u> કે <u>woman</u> હોય ત્યારે બંને પદોનું બહુવચન થાય છે.

Woman-doctor (સ્ત્રી ડોક્ટર) women-doctors

Man-servant (પુરુષ-નોકર) men-servants

(9) When the first part of a compound noun is a verb, 's' is added at the end.
જ્યારે સમાસયુક્ત નામમાં પ્રથમ ઘટક ક્રિયાપદ હોય તો છેલ્લા ઘટકને 's' લગાડવાથી બહુવચન થાય છે.

Run-away (ભાગેડુ) run-aways

Spend-thrift (ઉડાઉ) spendthrifts

Grown-up (પરિપક્વ) grown-ups

Take-off (ઉડ્ડયન) take-offs

Break-down (બંધ પડવું તે) break-downs

(10) In a compound noun, when the first element is noun and the second noun is an agent formed from the verb, 's' is added the second element.
જ્યારે બનેલ કર્તૃવાચક નામ હોય તો બીજા ઘટકને 's' લગાડવાથી બહુવચન થાય છે.

Woman-hater (સ્ત્રી નફરત કરનાર) woman-haters

Art-lover (કલાપ્રેમી) art-lovers

Stone-carver (પથ્થરમાં કોતરણી કરનાર) stone-carvers

(11) When a compound noun is formed of noun + preposition phrase, - 's' is added to the first element.
જ્યારે સમાસયુક્ત નામ-નામ અને prepositional phrases થી બનેલું હોય તો પ્રથમ ઘટકને 's' લગાડવાથી બહુવચન થાય છે.

Man-of-war (યુદ્ધનો માણસ) men-of-war

Mother-in-law (સાસુ) mothers-in-law

Commander-in-chief (સેનાપતિ) commanders-in-chief

Grant-in-aid (અનુદાનપાત્ર) grants-in-aid

(12) The noun is always plural after the following words.
નીચેના શબ્દો પછી હંમેશાં બહુવચનનું નામ આવે છે.

<u>One of,</u> <u>each of,</u> <u>both of,all,</u> <u>few,</u>
<u>Many,</u> <u>several</u> <u>a number of</u> <u>the number of</u>

one of the boy has got the first prize. (incorrect)
one of the boys has got the first prize. (correct)
a number of student was present in the meeting. (incorrect)
a number of students were present in the meeting. (correct)

(13) The following words take singular nouns.
નીચેના શબ્દો પછી આવતું નામ એકવચનમાં હોય છે.

<u>Each</u>, <u>every</u>, <u>more</u> <u>than</u>
<u>One</u>, <u>many a</u> <u>much</u>, <u>little</u>.

Each <u>girl</u> and each <u>boy</u> was given a prize.
(પ્રત્યેક છોકરી અને છોકરાને ઈનામ અપાયું.)
More than one <u>policeman</u> is involved in it.
(એક કરતાં વધુ પોલીસ તેમાં સંડોવાયેલી છે.)

(14) When a numertical adjective is followed by two nouns, the first noun is always singular.
જ્યારે નામમાં વિશેષણ પછી નામ આપેલ હોય તો પ્રથમ નામ હંમેશાં એકવચનમાં આવે છે.

I gave him a ten-repees-note. (incorrect)
I gave him a ten-repuee-note. (correct)
She bought two-dozens-pencils. (incorrect)
She bought two-dozen-pencils. (correct)
A four-years child was weeping at the bus stop. (incorrect)
A four-year child was weeping at the bus stop. (correct)

(15) Noun contains – 'c', verb contains- 's'.
નીચેના નામમાં 'c' આવે છે, ક્રિયાપદમાં 's'

| Noun | | verb |
|---|---|---|
| Advice | - | advise |
| Practice | - | practise |
| Device | - | devise |
| Prophecy | - | prophesy |
| Licence | - | license |

I do not need your advise. (incorrect)
I do not need your advice. (correct)

He should practice regularly. (incorrect)
He should practise regularly. (correct)

(16) Compound nouns ending in ful are turned into plural by adding a to the second element.
જે સમાસયુક્ત નામોને અંતે <u>ful</u> હોય તેવા નામોનું બહુવચન <u>ful</u> ને <u>s</u> લગાડવાથી થાય છે.

Handful (મુઠી ભરીને) handfuls

Mouthful (કોળિયો) mouthful

Spoonful (ચમચી ભરીને) spoonful

Cupful (કપ ભરીને) copfuls

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# 4)Pronoun-સર્વનામ

**The word is used in the place of a noun is called a 'pro-noun'. (નામને બદલે વપરાતા શબ્દને સર્વનામ કહેવાય.)**

**I have a pen.** **It is given to me.** **It is my pen.** **A pen is mine.**

**(1) Personal pronoun – વ્યક્તિવાચક સર્વનામ**

⇒ વાક્યમાં કર્તા તરીકે વપરાતા સર્વનામો :-

| | એકવચન | બહુવચન |
|---|---|---|
| પ્ર.પુ. | I (હું) | we (અમે) |
| બી.પુ. | You (તુ) | you (તમે) |
| ત્રી.પુ. | He (તે)<br>She (તેણીની)<br>It (વસ્તુ માટે) | they (તેઓ) |

| | કર્તા તરીકે Subject | કર્મ તરીકે Object | સંબંધક વિશેષણ તરીકે Possessive adjectives | સંબંધક સર્વનામ તરીકે Possessive pronouns | સ્વવાચક સર્વનામ તરીકે Reflexive |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| પ્ર.પુ.એ. | I – હું | Me – મને | My – મારું | Mine મારું | My self |
| પ્ર.પુ.બ. | We – અમે | Us – અમને | Our – અમારું | Ours - અમારું | Ourselves |
| બી.પુ.એ. | You – તને | You – તેને | Your – તારું | Yours - તારું | Yourself |
| બી.પુ.બ. | You – તમને | You – તમને | Your – તમારું | Yours – તમારું | Yourselves |
| ત્રી.પુ.એ. | He – તે | Him – તેને | His – તેનું | His – તેનું | Himself |
| ત્રી.પુ.એ. | She – તે | Her – તેને | Her – તેનું | Hers – તેનું | Herself |
| ત્રી.પુ.એ. | It – તે | It તેને | Its – તેનું | Its તેનું | Itself |
| ત્રી.પુ.બ. | They – તેઓ | Them તેઓને | Their - તેમનું | Theirs – તેમનું | Themselves |

**(1) Personal pronoun**

**Ex.: (1) she gave me a gift.**
**(2) All students know him.**
**(3) The teacher knows me.**
**(4) The book is mine.**
**(5) Ours is a big school.**
**(6) These are theirs books.**
**(7) I am Aman. My father's name is Rakeshbhai.**
**(8) Reena wants her pen.**

**(2) Reflexive pronoun – સ્વવાચક સર્વનામ**

⇒ કર્તાએ કરેલી ક્રિયાની અસર ખુદ કર્તા પર પડે અથવા જયારે સર્વનામ તેની પોતાની ઉપર પાછું અસર કરતું હોય તેને સ્વવાચક સર્વનામ કહેવાય.

**Ex.: (1) Don't harm yourself.**
**(2) He praised himself.**
**(3) She killed herself.**
**(4) We did not do it ourselves.**
**(5) I washed it myself.**

**(3) Emphatic pronoun – ભારદર્શક સર્વનામ**

⇒ ભારવાચક અને સ્વવાચક સર્વનામમાં સામાન્ય તફાવત છે. કર્તા ઉપાર ભાર દર્શાવવા માટે કર્તા પછી તરત જ ભારદર્શક સર્વનામ વપરાય.

**Ex.: (1) I myself shall do.** (હું પોતે, બીજો કોઈ નહિ એવો ભાર)
**(2) Rekha herself is responsible for this mistake.**
**(3) They themselves went to the police station.**
**(4) Kamal himself opened the window.**

**(4) Demonstrative pronoun – દર્શક સર્વનામ**

⇒ **This, That, These, Those** વગેરે દર્શક સર્વનામો છે. એટલ માટે પ્રાણી કે પદાર્થોને આંગળી વડે દર્શાવવા તેનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

**Ex.: (1) This is a good boy.**
**(2) These are beautiful flowers.**
**(3) That is a girl.**
**(4) Those are big trees.**

યાદ રાખો :- આજ શબ્દોને નામની પહેલાં મોકવામાં આવે તો તે દર્શક વિશેષણ બની જાય છે.

**Ex.: (1) This girl is clever.**
**(2) Those trees are big.**
**(3) This boy is good.**

**(5) Interrogative pronoun – પ્રશ્નાર્થવાચક સર્વનામ**

⇒ **who, whose, which, what** વગેરે પ્રશ્નાર્થવાચક સર્વનામનો ઉપયોગ :-

Ex.: (1) who – કોણ? (વ્યક્તિ માટે)

(2) Whose – કોનું? (સંબંધ દર્શાવવા)

(3) Whom – કોને? (કર્મ તરીકે વપરાય)

(4) Which - કયો? (પ્રાણી, વસ્તુ અથવા નિર્જીવ પદાર્થ માટે)

(5) What – શું? (નિર્જીવ પદાર્થ માટે)

Ex.: (1) Who is your class teacher? (વ્યક્તિ માટે)

(2) What is your father? (વ્યવસાય માટે)

(3) Whose pen is this? (સંબંધ માલિકી દર્શાવવા માટે)

(4) Whom did you call? (કોને-કે જેમને)

(5) What do you want? (વસ્તુ)

(6) Which is your favorite film? (કઈ, કયું)

(6) Relative pronoun – સંબંધવાચક સર્વનામ

⇒ Whom, Whose, Who, Which, Who, that નો ઉપયોગ સંબંધક સર્વનામ તરીકે :-

Ex.: (1) Those who run fast catch the bus.

(2) The boy who got first prize is my friend's son.

(3) This is the pen whose cap is missing.

(4) This is the book whose author is kalidas.

(5) The book which I want is not available in the library.

(6) What do you want from me ?

(7) All that glitters is not gold.

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## 1. Relative pronouns : સંબંધિ સર્વનામો

1. Who = કે જે, કે જેણે (કર્તાવિભક્તિ)

   e.g. This is the boy who came first.

- ખાલી જગ્યા પહેલા માનવનું નામ હોય અને ખાલી જગ્યા પછી ક્રિયાપદ કે સહાયકારક ક્રિયાપદ આવે તો ખાલી જગ્યામાં who મુકાય છે.

2. Whom = કે જેને (કર્મવિભક્તિ)

   e.g. This is the girl whom I proposed.

- ખાલી જગ્યા પહેલા માનવનું નામ હોય અને ખાલી જગ્યા પછી સર્વનામ (ક્યારેય માનવનું નામ) આવે તો ખાલી જગ્યામાં whom મુકાય છે.

3. Whose = કે જેનું (સંબંધિત)

   e.g. This is the girl whose purse is stolen.

- ખાલી જગ્યા પહેલા માનવનું નામ અને ખાલી જગ્યા પછી પણ નામ આવે તો ખાલી જગ્યામાં whose મુકાય છે.

4. Which = કે જે (કર્તા તથા કર્મવિભક્ત)

- Which નો ઉપયોગ સામાન્ય રીતે નિર્જીવ નાન્યેતર જાતિના નામ માટે વપરાય છે.

  e.g. this is the lion which belongs to Gujarat.

- ખાલી જગ્યા પહેલા મનુષ્ય સિવાયનું નામ હોય તથા ખાલી જગ્યા પછી ક્રિયાપદનું રૂપ અને અન્ય કર્તા હોય ત્યારે which વપરાય છે.

5. That = કે જે

- That નો ઉપયોગ સજીવ અને નિર્જીવ બંને જાતિ સાથે થાય છે, who, whom, which ની અવેજીમાં that વાપરી શકાય છે. આ ઉપરાંત નીચેના ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
- That is a beautiful house.

1. All, same, any, none, nothing, everything, the only જેવા અનિશ્ચિત સર્વનામો પછી that કર્તા તરીકે વપરાય છે.

   e.g. raju ate everything that was in the kitchen.

2. સંબંધીત નામ નિશ્ચિત હોય ત્યારે that વપરાય છે.

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e.g. the river that flows through savarkundla is the Navli.

3. વ્યક્તિ, પ્રાણી, કે પદાર્થનો સાથે અર્થ સુચવે ત્યારે that વપરાય છે.

e.g. the gold and the goldsmith that were found at the airport were examined by the customer officer.

4. Superlative degree માં વપરાતા વિશેષણ પછી that વપરાય છે.

e.g. mount everest is the highest peak that is in the Himalayas.

6. what = કે જે

- સામાન્ય રીતે what સંબંધક સર્વનામ તરીકે વપરાય ત્યારે તેના પછી કર્તા વિભિક્તિનું નામ કે સર્વનામ વપરાય છે. What નો ઉપયોગ ક્રિયાદર્શક વાક્યમાં થાય છે.

e.g. I could not understand what he said.

- She will choose the colour **which** looks good on everyone.
- She is complaining to **whoever** she comes across nowadays.
- There is a car in the parking lot **that** someone has painted a bright pink.
- She needs to know by tomorrow **who** will be accompanying her on the trip.
- Is there anyone here **whose** mobile phone has a signal?

## 2. Interrogative pronouns : પ્રશ્ન સુચક સર્વનામો

1. Who = 'કોણ' : who મનુષ્યજાતિ માટે વપરાય છે, જે કર્તા સૂચવે છે.

e.g. who is your father ?

2. Whom = 'કોને' : whom કર્મ સૂચવે છે. મનુષ્ય જાતિ માટે વપરાય છે.

e.g. whom do you trust?

3. Whose = 'કોનું' : માલીકીનો અર્થ સૂચવે છે તેના પછી નામ હોય જ છે.

e.g. whose pen is this?

4. Which = 'ક્યું.કઈ' : which કર્તાવિભક્તિ તરીકે વપરાય ત્યારે તેના પછી ક્રિયાપદ આવે છે. Which વ્યક્તિ તેમજ વસ્તુ માટે પસંદગીના અર્થમાં પણ વાપરી શકાય છે.

e.g. which is your book ?
which of the boys wrote his answer?

5. What = 'શું' : નિર્જીવ વસ્તુ માટે વપરાય છે.

e.g. what is the time?
વ્યવસાય જાણવા what વપરાય છે.

e.g. what is your brother?

6. When = 'ક્યારે' : સમય પુછવા માટે when વપરાય છે.

e.g. when did you get up last night?

7. Why = 'શા માટે' : કારણ પુછવા માટે શબ્દ વપરાય છે.

e.g. why do you come early?

8. Where = 'ક્યાં' : સ્થળના સંદર્ભમાં આ શબ્દ વપરાય છે.

e.g. where do you go?

9. Which = 'ક્યુ, કઈ' : પસંદગીનો ભાવ સૂચવવા વ્યક્તિ અને વસ્તુ બંને માટે which વપરાય છે.

e.g. which is your book?
Which is your favourite dish?

10. How far = 'કેટલું દુર' : અંતર જાણવા વપરાય છે.

e.g. how far is kundla from amreli?

11. How long – 'કેટલો સમય' : લંબાઈ સૂચવવા તથા ક્રિયાનો સમય જાણવા વપરાય છે.

e.g. how long did they play?
How long is the hockey ground?

12. How much = 'કેટલું' : ન ગણી શકાય તેવા પ્રવાહી કે પદાર્થનો જથ્થો જાણવા માટે વપરાય છે.

e.g. how much milk do you drink daily?

13. How many = 'કેટલું' : ગણી શકાય તેવા પદાર્થ માટે વપરાય છે.

e.g. how many marks did you get?

14. how deep = 'કેટલું ઉંડું' : ઉંદાઈના સંદર્ભમાં વપરાય છે.

e.g. how deep is the Arabian sea?

15. How often = 'કેટલીકવાર' : ક્રિયાનું પ્રમાણ જાણવા માટે વપરાય છે.

e.g. how often do you watch movies?

16. How = 'કઈ રીતે' : ક્રિયાની રીત જાણવા વપરાય છે.

e.g. how will you come?

- **Which** one would you like?
- **What** is your name?
- **Who** will be managing the buffet?
- **Whom** did you tell about this?
- **Whoever** could have done this
- **Whichever** one will you choose?
- Who rang the bell?
- Whom were you meeting with

## 3. Indefinite pronouns : અનિશ્ચિત સર્વનામો

1. All = 'બધું, બધાં' : બહુવચનનું રૂપ હોવાથી ક્રિયાપદ બહુવચન જ વપરાય છે.

e.g. all the boys were present in the class.

2. Any = 'ગમે તે, કાંઈ' : સામાન્ય રીતે પ્રશ્નાર્થ કે નકાર વાક્યમાં વપરાય છે.

e.g. 1. Was there any coffee in the cup?
2. there wasn't any coffee in the cup.

3. Anybody = 'ગમે તે વ્યક્તિ' : એક વચનનું રૂપ છે. ક્રિયાપદનું એક વચનનું રૂપ વપરાય છે. સામાન્ય રીતે નકાર અથવા પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્યમાં વપરાય છે.

e.g. 1. Was there wasn't anybody in the hall?
2. there wasn't anybody in the hall.

4. Each = 'દરેક' : each નો ઉપયોગ એકવચનમાં જ થાય છે તેથી તેની સાથેનું ક્રિયાપદ કાળ પ્રમાણે એકવચનમાં જ વપરાય છે. Each વિશેષણ તરીકે વપરાય છે ત્યારે તેની પછી નામ વપરાયેલું હોય છે તેવી જ રીતે every પણ વિશેષણ તરીકે જ વપરાય છે. Every નામ તરીકે વાપરી શકાતું નથી જ્યારે each વાપરી શકાય છે.

Each તથા every બને એકવચનના રૂપો છે.

1. Each of the teachers has a chalk with him.
2. Each tree was full fruits.
3. Every tree was full of fruits.

5. everyone = 'દરેક વ્યક્તિ' : એક વચનમાં જ વપરાય છે. તેની સાથે પણ એક વચનમાં વપરાતું ક્રિયાપદ કાળ મુજબ વપરાય છે.

e.g. everyone is present in the school today.

6. one = 'કોઈ એક' : તે દરેક વ્યક્તિ માટે વપરાય છે. તે એક વચનનું રૂપ છે.

e.g. one should try to get success.

7. no one/ none = 'કોઈ જ નહિ' : આ સર્વનામ પણ એક વચનમાં જ વપરાય છે.

e.g. no one can challenge god.

8. no body = 'કોઇ નહિ' : નકાર અર્થ ધરાવે છે. આ સર્વનામ પણ ફક્ત એકવચનમાં વપરાય છે. આતી તેની સાથે વપરાતું ક્રિયાપદ એકવચનનું હોય છે.

e.g. no body likes to die early.

9. some = 'કેટલુંક, થોડું' : જથ્થાવાચક અથવા ગણી શકાય તેવી વ્યક્તિ કે વસ્તુ માટે વપરાય ત્યારે તેની સાથે બહુવચનનું ક્રિયાપદ વપરાય છે. પ્રવાહી માટે આ સર્વનામ વપરાય ત્યારે તેની સાથે એક વચનનું ક્રિયાપદ વપરાય છે.

e.g. some were absent from the meeting.
Is there any milk in the glass? There is some.

10. somebody = 'કોઈક વ્યક્તિ' : તેની સાથે એકવચનનું ક્રિયાપદનું રૂપ વપરાય છે.

e.g. somebody is there near that well.

11. many = 'ઘણું, ઘણાં' : many પછી ગણી શકાય તેવું નામ વપરાય છે. તેની સાથે ક્રિયાપદનું બહુવચનનું રૂપ વપરાય છે

e.g. 1. Many saw the thief, but none tried to catch him.
2. many people in india face poverty.

12. much = 'ઘણું' : પ્રવાહી અથવા ન ગણી શકાય તેવી વસ્તુ માટે આ સર્વનામ વપરાય છે. તેની સાથે ક્રિયાપદનું એક વચનનું રૂપ વપરાય છે.

e.g. much water is needed daily.

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**13. "one" and "the others" = 'એક' અને 'બીજું' : one એટલે એક અને the other એટલે તે માંહેની બીજી વસ્તુ કે વ્યક્તિ બન્ને સાથે કાળ પ્રમાણે ક્રિયાપદનું એકવચનનું રૂપ વપરાય છે.**

**e.g. he has two daughters one is clever and the other is quite dull.**

**14. some…the others = 'કેટલાક, બાકીના' : બંને બહુવચનના રૂપો હોવાથી ક્રિયાપદનું કાળ મુજબ બહુવચનનું જ રૂપ વપરાય છે. ચોક્કસ સંખ્યામાંથી 'થોડા' માટે some વપરાય છે. તથા 'બાકીના માટે' the others વપરાય છે.**

**e.g. out of forty pupils some are present but the others are absent.**

**15. anything = 'કાંઈપણ' : એક વચન માટે તથા વસ્તુ માટે વપરાય છે. સામાન્ય રીતે anything નકાર અથવા પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્યમાં વપરાય છે.**

**e.g. did you find anything from that safe? No, I didn't find anything.**

**16. everything = 'દરેક વસ્તુ. બધું જ' : એકવચનમાં માટે તથા વસ્તુ માટે વપરાય છે.**

**e.g. god has made everything nicely.**

**17. nothing = 'કાંઈ જ નહિ' : વસ્તુ માટે વપરાય છે. નકાર અર્થ ધરાવે છે.**

**e.g. nothing is impossible for a man of will.**

**18. something = 'કંઈક, કોઇક વસ્તુ' : સામાન્ય રીતે હકાર વાક્યમાં કોઈક વસ્તુ માટે વપરાય છે.**

**E.g. ya-toe found something from the backyard.**

- If **anyone** has seen my notebook please return it to me
- A **few** of the members were not satisfied with the service.
- **Nobody** was answering when I called them last.

## 4. Reciprocal pronouns : પારસ્પરિક સર્વનામો

1. **Each other અને one another ને reciprocal pronouns કહે છે.**

   બંનેનો અર્થ 'એકબીજાને' કે 'પરસ્પર' થાય છે. બે એક વચનના નામો વચ્ચે નિસ્બત હોય ત્યારે **each other** વપરાય છે. બંનેનો ઉપયોગ સામાન્ય રીતે કર્મના સ્થાને થાય છે. એક બીજાનું, એક બીજાનાં, જેવો સંબંધક અર્થ હોય ત્યારે **each other's** વાપરવું. યાદ રાખો : **one other, every other, each the other** વગેરેનો ઉપયોગ કદાપિ ન કરવો.

- Jamie and Jack always sit beside **each other** in break.
- They haven't seen **one another** since last year.
- The trees seem to reach towards **each other** in a strong wind.

## 5. Personal pronouns : વ્યક્તિવાચક સર્વનામો

**1. Subjective forms : (કર્તરી રૂપો) :**

**I, we, you, he, she, it, they, કર્તરી રૂપો છે. તેમનો ઉપયોગ વાક્યમાં કર્તા સ્થાને જ થાય છે.**

**(1) I am watching a match.**
(2) **He** went to the market.
(3) **She** is doing the laundry.
(4) **It** is important to **them**.
(5) **She** is at work.
**(6) We don't know writing.**
**(7) You are my good friend.**
**(8) He was absent yesterday.**
**(9) Monika knows English well. She can get a good job.**
**(10) The elephant was hungry. It couldn't work much.**
**(11) the boys are in school uniforms. They have come for the school day celebration.**

**2. Objective forms : (કર્મણી રૂપો) :**

**Me (મને), us (અમને), you (એ. વ. માટે), you (તમને) (બ. વ. માટે), her (તેણીને), it (તેને), them (તેમને), કર્મણીરૂપો છે.**

**વાક્યમાં તેમનો ઉપયોગ ક્રિયાપદ પછી કર્મસ્થાને થાય છે.**

**(1) Please give me a pen**
(2) That book belongs to **me**.
(3) He will meet **us** later.

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(4) The teacher didn't allow us to enter the class.
(5) I will call you later.
(6) Boys, I can't help you all
(7) Niraj fell down but nobody helped him.
(8) Mrs. Dalal is a good cook. All the Indians know her.
(9) That monkey may bite you. Don't tease it.
(10) The teachers are in their classes. Call them in the office.

**3. First possessive pronouns : (પ્રથમ સંબંધ સર્વનામો):**

My (મારૂં), our (અમારૂં), your (તારૂં-એ.વ. માટે) your (તમારૂં-બ.વ. માટે), his (તેનું), her (તેણીનું), its (તેનું), તથા their (તેઓનું), સંબંધક સર્વનામો છે. તેમના પછી હંમેશા કોઈ પણ નામ હોય છે તેથી તેમને સંબંધક વિશેષણો (possessive adjective) પણ કહે છે.

(1) You are my teacher
(2) That is **their** book, not yours.
(3) That is **our** clubhouse.
(4) Mr. vora has your car.
(5) Your school looks very big.
(6) Our presents are always worried about us.
(7) Nishant is a lawyer. His brother is a doctor.
(8) Do you know kavita? Her father is a famous physician.
(9) The car stopped suddenly. Its tyre had a puncture.
(10) The books were quite cheap. Their pages were rough and dirty.
(યાદ રાખો : ઉપરનાં તમામ પ્રથમ સંબંધકો પછી નામ આવેલું છે.)

**4. Second possessive pronouns : (દ્વિતિય સંબંધક સર્વનામો) :**

Mine (મારૂં), ours (અમારૂં), yours (તારૂં-એ.વ. માટે), yours (તમારૂં-બ.વ. માટે), his (તેનું), hers (તેણીનું), its (તેનું) તથા their (તેઓનું), દ્વિતિય સંબંધક સર્વનામો છે. આ સર્વનામો પછી નામ હોતું નથી, પરંતુ ક્રિયાપદનું રૂપ હોઈ શકે છે. દ્વિતિય સંબંધક સર્વનામની અંદર જ નામનો સમાવેશ થઈ જાય છે.

(1) This is my bicycle but where is yours?
(2) Mine is a fine school.
(3) Ours is vast and great country.
(4) vishal got the prize because his was the best painting.
(5) These are your books but what about hers?
(6) These are your books but what about hers?
(7) I have seen your friends but I haven't seen theirs.
(યાદ રાખો : ઉપરનાં તમામ દ્વિતિય સંબંધકો પછી નામ આવેલું નથી.)

**5. Emphatic and reflexive pronouns :**
**(ભારવાચક તથા સ્વવાચક સર્વનામ)**

Myself (મારી જાતે), ourselves (અમારી જાતે), yourself (તારી જાતે, એ.વ. માટે,) yourselves (તમારી જાતે-બ.વ. માટે), himself (તેની જાતે), herself (તેણીની જાતે), itself (તેની જાતે), અને themselves (તેઓની જાતે), ને ભારવાચક તથા સ્વવાચક સર્વનામો કહે છે.
(યાદ રાખો : નામ/સરનામા પછી તુરત જ આવેલા સર્વનામને ભારચક કહે છે.)
e.g. I mvself finished my work.
નામ/સર્વનામ પછી તુરત જ ન આવેલા સર્વનામને સ્વવાચક કહે છે.
e.g. I finished my work myself.
તમને આવેલા નામ/સરનામાના રૂપ પ્રમાણે જ મુકાય છે. એક વચનનાં રૂપમાં self લાગે છે તથા બહુવચનનાં રૂપમાં selves લાગે છે.

(1) You should do your work yourself.
(2) we ourselves can complete our course.
(3) Ronak himself was injured last Sunday.
(4) Mrs. Dixit arranged a party herself.
(5) The woman cleaned all the streets themselves.
(યાદ રાખો : ક્યારેક વાક્યમાં એક વચન નામનું સંબોધન હોય તો yourself મુકવું તથા બહુવચન નામનું સંબોધન હોય તો yourselves મુકવું.)
(1) Shital, walk yourself.
(2) Boys, read yourselves.

- Rosa was going to take it to the shop but ended up fixing it **herself** one afternoon.
- He prefers to be by **himself** after a game.
- Apart from ordering in, they cooked a few snack **themselves**.
- The horse hurt **itself** while trying to escape.
- They **themselves** knew that the prank was in bad taste.
- Avoid reporting things that you **yourself** haven't witnessed.

# Pronounમાં ધ્યાન રાખવા જેવી અગત્યની બાબતો :

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(1) The pronouns – mine, ours, yours, hers and theirs – are used after nouns or they are not followed by nouns.
Mine, ours, yours, hers અને theirs નામની પછી આવે છે અથવા તેમના પછી નામ આવતું નથી.
This book is mine.
Hers is a big house.
Her house is big.

(2) After let and between objective case of pronouns is used.
Let અને between પછી સર્વનામની કર્મ વિભક્તિ આવે છે.
There is no secret between you and. i. (incorrect)
There is no secret between you and me. (correct)
Let they work in their own way. (incorrect)
Let them work in their own way. (correct)

(3) With it + be, the subjective case of the pronouns us used.
It + be પછી સર્વનામની કર્તા વિભક્તિ આવે છે.
Is it me you wish to speak ? (incorrect)
It is I you wish to speak ? (correct)
Is it I you wish to speak ? (correct)
It was him who helped us. (incorrect)
It was he who helped us. (correct)

(4) If collective noun is used as a unit, it takes a singular pronoun, if its members assert takes individuality, it takes a plural pronoun.
જો સમૂહવાચક નામ એક એકમ તરીકે આવે તો એકવચનનું સર્વનામ આવે છે.
જો સમૂહના સભ્યો વ્યક્તિગત રીતે વર્તે તો બહુવચનનું સર્વનામ આવે છે.
The jury was unanimous in its verdict.
(ન્યાયપંચ તેમના ચુકાદામાં એકમત હતું)
The jury were divided in their verdict.
(ન્યાયપંચમાં ચુકાદા અંગે મતભેદ હતો)

(5) Pronouns must agree to the nouns they refer.
સર્વનામ જે નામ માટે વપરાય છે તેની જાતિ અને વચનને અનુસરે છે.
My uncle and guardian gave his permission.
(uncle અને guardian એક જ વ્યક્તિ છે.)
Uncle and my guardian gave their permission
(uncle અને guardian બે અલગ વ્યક્તિઓ છે.)

(6) With each and every, the singular pronoun is used.
Each અને every પછી એકવચનનું સર્વનામ આવે છે.
Each of the girls has finished their work (incorrect)
Each of the girls has finished her work (correct)

(7) Each other is used for two persons or things;
One another is used for more than two persons.
Each other બે વ્યક્તિઓ / વસ્તુના સંદર્ભમાં આવે છે.
One another – બેથી વધુ વ્યક્તિઓ / વસ્તુઓના સંદર્ભમાં આવે છે.
The two girls envied one another. (incorrect)
The two girls envied each other. (correct)
We should help each other. (incorrect)
We should help one another. (correct)

(8) In comparative and positive degrees, the pronouns must be in the same case.
Comparative અને positive degree માં સર્વનામની વિભક્તિ સમાન હોય છે.
He is older than i. (not me)
My father likes my brother more than me. (not i)

(9) When two pronouns are joined by as well as, or and both the pronouns must be in the same case.
જ્યારે બે સર્વનામ as well as અને and થી જોડાય છે ત્યારે બંને સર્વનામોની વિભક્તિ સમાન રહે છે.
He as well as me is mistaken. (incorrect)
He as well as I is mistaken. (correct)
We invited her as well as he. (incorrect)
We invited her as well as him. (correct)
This invitation is for him and i. (incorrect)
This invitation is for him and me. (correct)

(10) After except objective case of the pronouns is used.
Except પછી સર્વનામની કર્મવિભક્તિ આવે છે.
All went except i. (incorrect)
All went except me. (correct)

(11) Either, neither and both are used for two persons or thins.
Either, neither અને both બે વ્યક્તિઓ કે વસ્તુઓના સદંર્ભમાં આવે છે.

I have invited both ram and shyam but neither of them has come.
(મેં રામ અને શ્યામ બંનેને આમંત્રણ આપ્યું છે, પણ બેમાંથી એકેય આવેલ નથી.
Either of the two boys is lying.
(બેમાંથી એક છોકરો જૂઠું બોલી રહ્યો છે.)

(12) When more than two persons or things are referred, use any in the place of either and none in the place of neither.
જ્યારે બે કે તેથી વધુ વ્યક્તિઓ કે વસ્તુઓનો ઉલ્લેખ હોય ત્યારે either ની જગ્યાએ any અને neither ના બદલે none નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
I like neither of these four books. (incorrect)
I like none of these four books. (correct)
Either of these boys can do this. (incorrect)

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Any of these boys can do this. (correct)

(13) In passive voice, objective case of the pronouns is used.
Passive voice માં by પછી સર્વનામની કર્મવિભક્તિ આવે છે.
A letter is written by him. (not he)

(14) Use none in the sense of all……not, neither in the sense of both … not.
All … not ના અર્થમાં none અને both … not ના અર્થમાં neither નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
All of them did not go there. (incorrect)
None of them went there. (correct)
Both of them did not inform us. (incorrect)
Neither of them informed us. (correct)

(15) Such and same are followed by as.
Such અને same પછી as આવે
Select such friends that you can trust. (incorrect)
Select such friends as you can trust (correct)
This is the same sum that we solved yesterday. (incorrect)
This is the same sum as we solved yesterday. (correct)

(16) After negatives but is used as a pronouns.
નકારાત્મક શબ્દો પછી but સર્વનામ આવે છે, but નો અર્થ who…not,
Which… not થતો હોઈ but પછી not આવતું નથી.
There is none that wishes to be happy. (incorrect)
There is none but wishes to be happy. (correct)

(17) When but is used as preposition it takes objective pronoun.
When but is used as a conjunction it takes subjective pronoun.
Preposition તરીકે but ની સાથે કર્મ વિભક્તિ, સંયોજક તરીકે but કર્તા વિભક્તિ આવે છે.
She invited all but he. (incorrect)
She invited all but him. (correct)
It never rains but it pours.
He is bad, but he has some virtues.

(18) Some is generally used in positive sentence, any is generally used in negative and interrogative sentences.
Some મોટેભાગે હકારાત્મક વાક્યોમાં આવે છે.
Any – નકારાત્મક અને પ્રશ્નવાચક વાક્યોમાં આવે છે.
Is there any chance of his promotion ?
Yes, there are some.
No, there aren't any.

(19) Which is used for selection.
જ્યારે પસંદગી કરવાની હોય ત્યારે which આવે છે.
Who is more popular, Rahul Gandhi or narendra modi ? (incorrect)
Which is more popular, Rahul Gandhi or narendra modi ? (correct)

(20) Which and that can be interchanged in some cases.
કેટલીક જગ્યાએ which અને what એજબીજાની જગ્યાએ વાપરી શકાય છે.
That અને who પણ એકબીજાની જગ્યાએ આવી શકે.
The pen which / that you gave me is lost.
પરંતુ superlatives, all, only, any, none અને nothing પછી that આવે, which કે who નહીં.
Man is the only animal who can laugh. (incorrect)
Man is the only animal that can laugh. (correct)
All which glitters is not gold. (incorrect)
All that glitters is not gold. (correct)

(21) Who is used in subjective case; whom is used in objective case; and whose is used in possessive case.
Who કર્તા વિભક્તિમાં, whom – કર્મ વિભક્તિમાં અને Whose – સંબંધક વિભક્તિમાં આવે છે.
Those who gods love die young. (incorrect)
Those whom gods love die young (correct)
This is the girl whom got the first prize. (incorrect)
This is the girl who got the first prize.(correct)

(22) One must be followed by one's, oneself, not by his, himself, her, herself.
One કર્તાસ્થાને હોય તો તેના પછી one's કે oneself જ આવે, his, himself કે her, herself ન આવે.
One should mind his own business. (incorrect)
One should mind one's own business. (correct)
One should be honest to himself. (incorrect)
On should be honest to oneself. (correct)

(23) The pronouns follow this order : the third persons, the second persons and the first persons.
We, you and they are all friends. (incorrect)
They, you and we are all friends. (correct)
પરંતુ કોઈ અનિચ્છનીય કે ખરાબ કૃત્યની કબૂલાત હોય તો સર્વનામો – પ્રથમ પુરુષ, દ્વિતીય પુરુષ અને ત્રીજા પુરુષ એમ ક્રમમાં આવે છે.
You and I are all selfish. (incorrect)
I and you are all selfish. (correct)

(24) What is used for non-personal reference,
What is equivalent to that which
What બિનવૈયક્તિક સંદર્ભમાં આવે છે જેનો અર્થ that which જેવો થાય છે.

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What (that which) cannot be cured must be endured.
(જેનો ઈલાજ ન હોય તે સહન કરવું જોઈએ.)

(25) That is used for personal as well as non personal referance.
That – વૈયક્તિક તેમજ બિનવિયક્તિક સંદર્ભમાં વપરાય છે.
He was the only sailor that survived.
(તે એક માત્ર ખલાસી હતો જે બચી ગયો.)
Do you remember the story that he told ?
(તેણે કહેલી વાર્તા તમને યાદ છે ?)

(26) Some transitive verbs such as enjoy, satisfy, avail, burn, hurt absent, cheat, introduce, present, distinguish etc are often followed by reflective pronouns when there is no onject.
સકર્મક ક્રિયાપ્દો જેવા કે enjoy, avail, absent, distinguish વગેરે પછી કર્મ આવેલ ન હોય તો તેના પછી reflective prouns આવે છે.
He enjoyed at the party. (incorrect)
He enjoyed himself at the party. (incorrect)
He enjoyed the party. (correct)

(27) The demonstrative pronouns – this – these, that – those should be carefully used with sort and kind. Sort and kind are used in singular.
જ્યારે દર્શક સર્વનામો this – these, that – those નો ઉપયોગ sort અને kind સાથે કરવામાં આવે છે ત્યારે kind અને sort એકવચનમાં આવે છે.
I do not like these sorts of pictures. (incorrect)
I do not like this sort of pictures. (correct)
I do not like the pictures of this sort. (correct)

(28) In indirect speech this and that are turned into that and those.
Indirect speech માં this અને these નું અનુક્રમે that અને those માં રૂપાંતર થાય છે.
I requested him to type this letter. (incorrect)
I requested him to type that letter. (correct)

(29) It is often wrongly omitted.
ઘણીવાર it ને વાક્યમાંથી ખોટી રીતે દૂર કરવામાં આવે છે.
Suffice to say, he is not guilty (incorrect)
Suffice it to say, he is not guilty. (correct)
Will you give me your pen ? take (incorrect)
Will you give me your pen ? take it. (correct)

(30) The following nouns take feminine pronouns.
નીચેના નામો પછી નારીવાચક સર્વનામો આવે છે.
Moon, sea, earth, country, nature, justice, fortune, mercy, peace, science.
India is proud of its rich past. (incorrect)
India is proud of her rich past. (correct)
Nature teaches its lessons strictly. (incorrect)
Nature teaches her lessons strictly. (correct)

(31) The following nouns take masculine pronouns.
નીચેના નામો સાથે પુરુષવાચક સર્વનામો આવે છે.
Death, sun, winter, time.
Death lays its icy hands on kings. (incorrect)
Death lays his icy hands on kings. (correct)

(32) Possessive pronouns are used before 'ing' from of the verb.
ક્રિયાપદના 'ing' વાળા રૂપની પહેલાં સર્વનામની સંબંધક વિભક્તિ આવે છે.
I do not like him boasting. (incorrect)
I do not like his boasting. (correct)

(33) Relative pronouns – who, whom, whose, that, which, but, as, are not used in the beginning of a sentence.
સંબંધક સર્વનામો કેવા કે who, whom, whose, that, which, but, as વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં વપરાતા નથી.
Who work hard always succeed. (incorrect)
Those who work hard always succeed. (correct)

(34) In certain cases who and whom can be interchanged, but if preposition is used whom is preferred.
કેટલીક જગ્યાએ who અને whom એકબીજાની જગ્યાએ વાપરી શકાય છે, પરંતુ જ્યાં preposition આપેલ હોય ત્યાં whom આવે.
Who are referring ?
Whom are referring ?
Whom are referring to ? (અહીં who ન આવી શકે.)

(35) Objective case of pronoun in used after prepositions.
Preposition પછી સર્વનામની કર્મવિભક્તિ આવે છે.
Do not look at she in this way. (incorrect)
Do not look at her in this way. (correct)

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# 5) Adjective (વિશેષણ)

**"The word which qualifies a noun is called an adjective."** સમજૂતી :- નામના અર્થમાં વધારો કરનાર શબ્દને વિશેષણ કહે છે.

અથવા

વ્યક્તિમાં રહેલ વિશેષ ગુણ કે અવગુણનું સૂચન કરતો શબ્દ એટલે વિશેષણ

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **my house is white** | **your country is big** | **new books are expensive** | **we are happy here** |
| **she has three small dogs** | | **this language is very easy** | **I have a small green house** |

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**Ex. : (1) jiya is a beautiful baby.**

અહીં, **beautiful** વિશેષણ છે. જે વ્યક્તિમાં રહેલા વિશેષ ગુણનું સૂચન કરે છે.

યાદ રાખો : નામના અર્થમાં જ નહીં ક્યારેક ક્રિયાપૂરક તરીકે પણ ક્રિયાપદ પછી વિશેષણનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

**Ex. : (1) this book is fine.**

**Kinds of adjective :-** વિશેષણના કુલ છ પ્રકારો છે :

(1) **Proper adjective –** સંજ્ઞાવાચક વિશેષણ

(2) **Numeral or adjective of number –** સંખ્યાવાચક વિશેષણ

(3) **Adjective of quality or descriptive adjective –** ગુણવાચક વિશેષણ

(4) **Adjective of quantity –** જથ્થાવાચક વિશેષણ

(5) **Interrogative adjective –** પ્રશ્નાર્થવાચક વિશેષણ

(6) **Demonstrative adjective –** દર્શક વિશેષણ

(1) **Proper adjective –** સંજ્ઞાવાચક વિશેષણ

વિશેષ નામ પરથી કે સંજ્ઞા પરથી બનતાં વિશેષણોને સંજ્ઞાવાચક વિશેષણ કહે છે.

(1) **The Japanese people are hard working.**
(2) **The Chinese product is accepted by most of the people.**
(3) **We are Indian.**

(2) **adjective of number –** સંખ્યાવાચક વિશેષણ

સંખ્યાવાચક વિશેષણમાં સંખ્યા કે આંકડાકીય માહિતી, નંબર (પ્રથમ, બીજો વગેરે...) નો ઉલ્લેખ થાય છે.

- સંખ્યાવાચક વિશેષણના મુખ્ય ચાર વિભાગો છે.

(A) **Adjective of number :** સંખ્યા દર્શાવે છે.

(1) **There are fifteen students in the class.**
(2) **Ten children are playing in the ground.**
(3) **The hand has five fingers.**

(B) **Definite adjective :** ક્રમ દર્શાવે છે.

(1) **My name was the third in the merit list.**
(2) **Dr. Jivraj Mehta was the first chief minister of Gujarat.**
(3) **Sunday is the first day of a week.**

(C) **Indefinite adjective :** અનિશ્ચિત વેશેષણ – જથ્થો દર્શાવે છે.

(1) **This is all for you.**
(2) **I do not want to get more, it is enough.**
(3) **There is much water in the river.**

(D) **Distributive adjective :** વહેંચાતાં વિશેષણ

**Each, every, either, neither** વગેરે....

**Each –** એકવચનમાં વપરાય – અર્થ બહુવચન જેવો થાય.

યાદ રાખો : **distributive pronoun** અને **distributive adjective** નો તફાવત :-

વિશેષણ હંમેશાં શરૂઆતમાં મૂકાય જ્યારે સર્વનામ મૂક્યા પછી આર્ટીકલ મૂકાય.

(1) **Every student got a prize.** (વિશેષણ)

**Give every students a pen.** (સર્વનામ)

(2) **Each girl was present.** (વિશેષણ)

**Give each a pen.** (સર્વનામ)

(3) **Adjective of quality –** ગુણવાચક વિશેષણ

(1) **Rahul is a good boy.**
(2) **This is a black pen.**
(3) **Reena is a fat girl.**
(4) **Bombay is a large city.**
(5) **Mr. Shah is an honest man.**

યાદ રાખો : જ્યારે માત્ર એકલું વિશેષણ હોય ત્યારે વિશેષણની આગળ આર્ટીકલ મૂકાય નહી.

(1) **Sandip is tall.**
(2) **Kalpesh is hardworking.**
(3) **Jayeshbhai is emotional**

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(4) Adejective of quantity – જથ્થાવાચક વિશેષણ / પરિમાણવાચક વિશેષણ

Many – ઘણા :

there are many students in the class.

Little : વધારે નહીં .... નઇ જેવું ....

(1) There is little hope of his victory.
(2) There was little time for consultation.
(3) There is little hope of his recovery.

a little : થોડુંક, અત્યંત થોડું ...

(1) We have a little milk in the pot.
(2) There is a little hope of his success.
(3) The paper should be a little thicker.

THE LITTLE : જે થોડું ઘણું પાસે હોય તેમાંનું.....

The little મૂક્યા પછી that મૂકાય.

(1) The little wealth that we have is not enough to buy a flat.
(2) The little milk that she has in the pot is spoiled.

Few : અત્યંત થોડુ, લગભગ નહીવત જેવું..... ગણી શકાય ત માટે વપરાય

(1) Few person can keep a secret.
(2) Few person can speak truth.

A few : અત્યંત થોડુક... ૧૦૦% માંથી ૫% જેટલું ... ગણી શકાય તે માટે...

(1) I have only a few books in my bag.
(2) I have invited a few friends to the party.
(3) Only a few of our customers have accounts.

The few : આપણી પાસે જે થોડું ઘણું હોય તેમાંનું .....

The few મૂક્યા પછી that મૂકાય. ગણી શકાય તેવી સંખ્યા માટે .....

(1) The few days that he had, he spent on wine and gambling.
(2) The few boys that we have in our street are very naughty.

Latter : બેમાંથી બીજા નંબરનું ... પાછળનું .....

(1) As to tea and coffee, i prefer the latter.
(2) Of congress and B.J.P., kamal likes latter.

Later : મોડેથી, સમય જતાં

(1) Later on, he became the chairman of the bank.
(2) He promised to pay me at a leter date.

Last : છેલ્લુ

(1) This is the last edition of this book.
(2) Her name was the last in the merit list.
(3) Today is the last day for the payment of fees.

Latest : છેલ્લામાં છેલ્લી ઢબનું, સર્વોત્તમ, શ્રેષ્ઠ, ઉત્તર ......

(1) This is the latest technology.
(2) What is the latest news from education depart- ment ?

Older : જુનું, વસ્તુ માટે વપરાય, વ્યક્તિ માટે પણ વપરાય.

(1) This textbook is older than one.
(2) He is older than i am.
(3) This fort is older than the others.

યાદ રાખો : older ની પાછળ than ફરજીયાત આવે.

Elder : ઉંમરની દષ્ટિએ એક જ કુટુંબના સભ્યો માટે, વ્યક્તિ માટે વપરાય.

(1) I have an elder sister.
(2) She is the elder of the two sisters.

યાદ રાખો : elder ની પાછળ than મૂકતું નથી.

First : પહેલું, ક્રમની દષ્ટિએ...

(1) Who was the first prime minister of india ?
(2) Who was the first to come.

Foremost : આગળપડતું, પ્રસિધ્ધ, જાણીતું

(1) Rabindranath Tagore was the foremost Indian poet.
(2) Narendrabhai modi is the foremost chief minister of Gujarat.

Father : અંતરની દષ્ટિએ વધારે

(1) If you walk a little farther, you will reach the collage.

Further : in addition to : વધારે

(1) Further discussion would be pointless.
(2) Sanjay went to Australia for further study.

Nearest : ઓછામાં ઓછુ અંતર

(1) Which is the nearest way to reach college ?
(2) Which is the nearest hospital ?

Next : એક વસ્તુ પછી બીજા નંબરની

(1) My uncle lives in the next house.
(2) Who is the next candidate ?

(5)interrogative adjective : પ્રશ્નાર્થ વિશેષણ

Who, which, what, how much, how many etc...

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યાદ રાખો : સર્વનામ પછી ક્યારેય નામ ન આવે.

Ex. : who is your friend ? (અહીં નામ આવતું નથી.) – નામ આવે તો વિશેષણ બને.

(6) demonstrative adjective : નિર્દેશક વિશેષણ અથવા સંકેતવાચક વિશેષણ

કોઇપણ વસ્તુ, પ્રાણી, પદાર્થ, વ્યક્તિનો ઉલ્લેખ આંગળી કરીને કરવામાં આવ્યો હોય ત્યારે વપરાય.

(1) This table is heavy.
(2) Those girls are hardworking.
(3) Rahul is such a boy who is clever.
(4) That is a big tree.
(5) I hate such thing.
(6) Those rascals must be punished.

**Q.1 નીચે આપેલાં વાક્યોની ખાલી જગ્યામાં કૌંસમાં આપેલાં વિશેષણનું યોગ્ય રૂપ મૂકો :**

1. Patan is the ______ town in north Gujarat. (old)
2. Kanu is ______ than manu. (wise)
3. Is the ganga the ______ river in india ? (long)
4. Stone is ______ than wood. (heavy)
5. My brother is ______ than your brother. (thin)
6. The ______ fruit falls first. (ripe)
7. Mala is the ______ girl in the class. (pretty)
8. It is ______ today than yesterday. (hot)
9. He is the ______ boy in our class. (fat)
10. Suresh is the ______ of all players. (lucky)

**Q.2 નીચેનાં વાક્યોમાંની ખાલી જગ્યામાં દરેક વાક્યને છેડે કૌંસમાં આપેલા વિશેષણના તુલનાદર્શક રૂપ વડે પૂરો :**

1. This boy Is ______ than his brother. (foolish)
2. Sudha is the ______ of all the girls. (old)
3. This is the ______ school in the city. (good)
4. She is ______ than her sister. (careless)
5. This dog's bark is ______ than its bite.(bad)
6. Gold is the ______ metal of all. (precious)
7. The ox is ______ than the horse. (useful)
8. The dog is the ______ of all the animals. (faithful)
9. Surendra has ______ money than mahendra. (much)
10. The condition of my uncle is ______ today than yesterday. (ill)

**Q.3 નીચેનાં વાક્યોમાં ખાલી જગ્યામાં much કે many પૂરો**

1. ______ boys were absent yesterday.
2. There is not ______ water in the pond.
3. He spoke ______.
4. Our teacher asked us ______ questions.
5. There was ______ rain yesterday.

**Q.4 નીચેનાં વાક્યોમાં ખાલી જગ્યામાં few, a few, little કે a little મૂકો :**

1. I have much work, but ______ time to do it.
2. Many went to the bettlefield. But ______ returned alive.
3. There are ______ oranges in the basket. Take them.
4. There is ______ milk in the cup. Take it.
5. I shall fall. I have ______ hope of passing.

**Q.5 નીચેનાં વાક્યોમાં ખાલી જગ્યામાં some કે any મૂકો :**

1. Did you buy ______ books ?
2. Yes, I bought ______ books.
3. Do you see ______ birds on the tree ?
4. No, I do not see ______ bird on the tree.
5. Please give me ______ sugar.

**Q.6 FILL UP THE GAPS WITH CORRECT OPTINS GIVEN IN BRACKETS :**

1. The king sat ______ to the queen. (nearest, next)
2. Shreya is my ______ sister. (older, elder)
3. Mr. Mehta is the teacher in our school. (eldest, oldest)
4. The ______ police station is two kilometers away. (next, nearest)
5. Premchand is the ______ novelist of hindi.(first, foremost)
6. With all his ______ attempts, he failed. (outermost, utmost)
7. Have you heard the ______ news bulletin ? (last, latest)
8. He is my ______ door neighbour. (nearest, next)
9. There were ______ than a hundered people in the meeting. (fewer, less)
10. ______ policeman is responsible for it. (a great many, many a)
11. The situation calls for ______ consideration. (further, farther)
12. The chapter of the novel is very interesting. (latest, last)
13. ______ care would have prevented the accident. ( a little, little, the little)
14. Would you please wait for ______ seconds ? (few, a few, the few)
15. He was too tired to walk any ______. (farther, further)

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# 6) Verb form (ક્રિયાપદના રૂપ)

| V1 | Pronunciation | Meaning | V2 | Pronunciation | V3 | Pronunciation | Vs | Ving |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| મૂળરૂપ | ઉચ્ચાર | અર્થ | ભૂતકાળ | ઉચ્ચાર | ભૂતકૃદંત | ઉચ્ચાર | 'S' વાળું રૂપ | 'ing' વાળું રૂપ |
| Arise | અરાઈઝ | ઊગવું | arose | એરોઝ | arisen | એરાઈઝન | Arises | Arising |
| Awake | અવેઈક | જાગવું | Awoke | અવોક | awaken | અવેઈકન | Awakes | Awaking |
| Be | બી | થવું/હોવુ | Was/were | વોઝ/વેર | Been | બીન | is | Being |
| Bear | બેર | ધારણ કરવું<br>સહન કરવું | Bore | બોર | Born/borne | બોર્ન | Bears | Bearing |
| Beat | બીટ | મારવું | Beat | બીટ | Beaten | બીટન | Beats | Beating |
| Become | બીકમ | બનવું | Became | બીકેઈમ | Become | બીકમ | Becomes | Becoming |
| Befall | બીફોલ | થવું, બનવું | Befell | બીફેલ | Befallen | બીફોલન | Befalls | Befalling |
| Begin | બીગીન | શરૂ કરવું | began | બીગેન | Begun | બીગન | Begins | Beginning |
| Bend | બેન્ડ | વળવું | Bent | બેન્ટ | Bent | બેન્ટ | Bends | Bending |
| Bite | બાઈટ | કરડવું | Bit | બીટ | Bitten | બીટન | Bites | Biting |
| Bleed | બ્લીડ | લોહી પડવું | Bled | બ્લેડ | Bled | બ્લેડ | Bleeds | Bleeding |
| Blow | બ્લો | ફૂંકવું | Blew | બ્લ્યુ | Blown | બ્લોન | Blows | Blowing |
| Break | બ્રેક | તોડવું | Broke | બ્રોક | Broken | બ્રોકન | Breaks | Breaking |
| Breed | બ્રીડ | ઉછેરવું | Bred | બ્રેડ | Bred | બ્રેડ | Breeds | Breeding |
| Bring | બ્રીંગ | લાવવું | Brought | બ્રોટ | Brought | બ્રોટ | Brings | Bringing |
| Build | બીલ્ડ | બાંધવું | Built | બીલ્ટ | Built | બીલ્ટ | Builds | Building |
| Burn | બર્ન | બળવું | Burnt | બર્ન્ટ | Burnt | બર્ન્ટ | Burns | Burning |
| Buy | બાય | ખરીદવું | Bought | બોટ | Bought | બોટ | Buys | Buying |
| Catch | કેચ | પકડવું | Caught | કોટ | Caught | કોટ | Catches | Catching |
| Choose | ચુઝ | પસંદ કરવું | Chose | ચોઝ | Chosen | ચોઝન | Chooses | Choosing |
| Cling | ક્લીંગ | વળગી રહેવું | Clung | ક્લંગ | Clung | ક્લંગ | Clings | Clinging |
| Come | કમ | આવવું | Came | કેઈમ | Come | કમ | Comes | Coming |
| Cost | કોસ્ટ | કિંમત | Cost | કોસ્ટ | Cost | કોસ્ટ | Costs | Costing |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | બેસવી | | | | | | |
| **Creep** | ક્રીપ | પેટ ઘસડીને | **Crept** | ક્રેપ્ટ | **Crept** | ક્રેપ્ટ | **Creeps** | **Creeping** |
| **Cut** | કટ | કાપવું | **Cut** | કટ | **Cut** | કટ | **Cuts** | **Cutting** |
| **Deal** | ડીલ | વેપાર કરવો | **Dealt** | ડેલ્ટ | **Dealt** | ડેલ્ટ | **Deals** | **Dealing** |
| **Dig** | ડીગ | ખોદવું | **Dug** | ડગ | **Dug** | ડગ | **Digs** | **Digging** |
| **Do** | ડુ | કરવું | **Did** | ડીડ | **Done** | ડન | **Does** | **Doing** |
| **Draw** | ડ્રો | દોરવું | **Drew** | ડ્રુ | **Drawn** | ડ્રોન | **Draws** | **Drawing** |
| **Dream** | ડ્રીમ | સ્વપ્ન | **Dreamt** | ડ્રેમ્ટ | **Dreamt** | ડ્રેમ્ટ | **Dreams** | **Dreaming** |
| **Drink** | ડ્રીન્ક | પીવું | **Drank** | ડ્રેન્ક | **Drunk** | ડ્રન્ક | **Drinks** | **Drinking** |
| **Drive** | ડ્રાઈવ | ખેંચી જવું, હંકારવું | **Drove** | ડ્રોવ | **Driven** | ડ્રિવન | **Drives** | **Driving** |
| **Eat** | ઈટ | ખાવું | **Ate** | એટ | **Eaten** | ઈટન | **Eats** | **Eating** |
| **Fall** | ફોલ | પડવું | **Fell** | ફેલ | **Fallen** | ફોલન | **Falls** | **Falling** |
| **Feed** | ફીડ | ખવરાવવું | **Fed** | ફેડ | **Fed** | ફેડ | **Feeds** | **Feeding** |
| **Feel** | ફીલ | અનુભવવું | **Felt** | ફેલ્ટ | **Felt** | ફેલ્ટ | **Feels** | **Feeling** |
| **Fight** | ફાઈટ | લડવું | **Fought** | ફોટ | **Fought** | ફોટ | **Fights** | **Fighting** |
| **Find** | ફાઈન્ડ | શોધવું | **Found** | ફાઉન્ડ | **Found** | ફાઉન્ડ | **Finds** | **Finding** |
| **Flee** | ફ્લી | ભાગી જવું | **Fled** | ફ્લેડ | **Fled** | ફ્લેડ | **Flees** | **Fleeing** |
| **Fling** | ફ્લીંગ | ઊંચકીને ફેંકવું | **Flung** | ફ્લન્ગ | **Flung** | ફ્લન્ગ | **Flings** | **Flinging** |
| **Fly** | ફ્લાય | ઊડવું | **Flew** | ફ્લ્યુ | **Flown** | ફ્લોન | **Flies** | **Flying** |
| **Forget** | ફરગેટ | ભૂલી જવું | **Forgot** | ફરગોન | **Forgotten** | ફરગોટન | **Forgets** | **Forgetting** |
| **Forgive** | ફરગીવ | માફ કરવું | **Forgave** | ફરગોટ | **Forgiven** | ફરગોટન | **Forgives** | **Forgiving** |
| **Freeze** | ફ્રીઝ | ઠરી જવું | **Froze** | ફ્રોઝ | **Frozen** | ફ્રોઝન | **Freezes** | **Freezing** |
| **Get** | ગેટ | મેળવવું | **Got** | ગોટ | **Got** | ગોટ | **Gets** | **Getting** |
| **Give** | ગીવ | આપવું | **Gave** | ગેઈવ | **Given** | ગીવન | **Gives** | **Giving** |
| **Go** | ગો | જવું | **Went** | વેન્ટ | **Gone** | ગોન | **Goes** | **Going** |
| **Grow** | ગ્રો | ઊગવું | **Grew** | ગ્રુ | **Grown** | ગ્રોન | **Grows** | **Growing** |
| **Hang** | હેન્ગ | લટકવું (ખીંટીએ) | **Hung** | હન્ગ | **hung** | હન્ગ | **Hangs** | **Hanging** |
| **Hang** | હેન્ગ | લટકવું | **Hanged** | હેંગ્ડ | **Hanged** | હેંગ્ડ | **Hangs** | **Hanging** |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (ફાંસીએ) | | | | | | |
| **Have** | હેવ | ની પાસે હોવું | **Had** | હેડ | **Had** | હેડ | **Has** | **Having** |
| **Hear** | હીઅર | સાંભળવું | **Heard** | હર્ડ | **Heard** | હર્ડ | **Hears** | **Hearing** |
| **Hide** | હાઈડ | સંતાડવું | **Hid** | હીડ | **Hidden** | હીડન | **Hides** | **Hiding** |
| **Hit** | હીટ | પ્રહાર કરવો | **Hit** | હીટ | **Hit** | હીટ | **Hits** | **Hitting** |
| **Hold** | હોલ્ડ | ધરવું | **Held** | હેલ્ડ | **Held** | હેલ્ડ | **Holds** | **Holding** |
| **Hurt** | હર્ટ | ઈજા પહોંચાડવી | **Hurt** | હર્ટ | **Hurt** | હર્ટ | **Hurts** | **Hurting** |
| **Keep** | કીપ | રાખવું | **Kept** | કેપ્ટ | **Kept** | કેપ્ટ | **Keeps** | **Keeping** |
| **Kneel** | નીલ | ધૂંટણે પડવું | **Knelt** | નેલ્ટ | **Knelt** | નેલ્ટ | **Kneels** | **Kneeling** |
| **Knit** | નીટ | ગૂંથવું | **Knit**<br>**Knitted** | નીટ<br>નીટેડ | **Knit**<br>**Knitted** | નીટ<br>નીટેડ | **Knits** | **Knitting** |
| **Know** | નો | જાણવું | **Knew** | ન્યુ | **Known** | નો’ન | **Knows** | **Knowing** |
| **Lay** | લે | અમુક જગ્યાએ મૂકવું | **Laid** | લેઈડ | **laid** | લેઈડ | **Lays** | **Laying** |
| **Lead** | લીડ | દોરવું | **Led** | લેડ | **Led** | લેડ | **Leads** | **Leading** |
| **Leap** | લીપ | કૂદકો મારવો | **Leapt** | લેપ્ટ | **Leapt** | લેપ્ટ | **Leaps** | **Leaping** |
| **Learn** | લર્ન | ભણવું | **Learnt**<br>**Learned** | લર્ન્ટ | **Learnt**<br>**Learned** | લર્ન્ટ | **Learns** | **Learning** |
| **Leave** | લીવ | છોડવું | **Left** | લેફ્ટ | **Left** | લેફ્ટ | **Leaves** | **Leavening** |
| **Lend** | લેન્ડ | ઉછીનું આપવું | **Lent** | લેન્ટ | **Lent** | લેન્ટ | **Lends** | **Lending** |
| **Let** | લેટ | કરવાદેવું | **Let** | લેન્ટ | **Let** | લેટ | **Lets** | **Letting** |
| **Lie** | લાઈ | સૂવું, આડા પડવું | **Lay** | લે | **Lain** | લેઈન | **Lies** | **Lying** |
| **Light** | લાઈટ | સળગાવું | **Lit**<br>**Lighted** | લીટ<br>લાઈટેડ | **Lit**<br>**Lighted** | લીટ<br>લાઈટેડ | **Lights** | **Lighting** |
| **Lose** | લુઝ | ગુમાવવું | **Lost** | લોસ્ટ | **Lost** | લોસ્ટ | **Loses** | **Losing** |
| **Make** | મેઈક | બનાવવું | **Made** | મેઈડ | **Made** | મેઈડ | **Makes** | **Making** |
| **Mean** | મીન | હેતુ કે ઈરાદો હોવો | **Meant** | મેન્ટ | **Meant** | મેન્ટ | **Means** | **Meaning** |
| **Pay** | પે | ચૂકવવું | **Paid** | પેઈડ | **Paid** | પેઈડ | **Pays** | **Playing** |
| **Put** | પુટ | મૂકવું | **Put** | પુટ | **Put** | પુટ | **Puts** | **Putting** |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Read | રીડ | વાંચવું | Read | રેડ | Read | રેડ | Reads | Reading |
| Ride | રાઈડ | સવાર થવું | Rode | રોડ | Ridden | રીડન | Rides | Riding |
| Rise | રાઈઝ | ઊગવું | Rose | રોઝ | Risen | રાઈઝન | Rises | Rising |
| Run | રન | દોડવું | Ran | રેન | Run | રન | Runs | Running |
| Say | સે | કહેવું | Said | સેઈડ | Said | સેઈડ | Says | Saying |
| See | સી | જોવું | Saw | સો | Seen | સીન | Sees | Seeing |
| Seek | સીક | શોધવું | Sought | સોટ | Sought | સોટ | Seeks | Seeking |
| Sell | સેલ | વેચવું | Sold | સોલ્ડ | Sold | સોલ્ડ | Sells | Selling |
| Send | સેન્ડ | મોકલવું | Sent | સેન્ટ | Sent | સેન્ટ | Sends | Sending |
| Set | સેટ | આથમવું, ગોઠવવું | Set | સેટ | Set | સેટ | Sets | Setting |
| Sew | સૂ | સીવવું | Sewed | સૂડ | Sewn | સૂન | Sews | Sewing |
| Shake | શેઈક | હલાવવું | Shook | શૂક | Shaken | શેઈકન | Shakes | Shaking |
| Shine | શાઈન | પ્રકાશવું | Shone | શોન | Shone | શોન | Shines | Shining |
| Shoot | શૂટ | બંદૂક ફોડવી | Shot | શોટ | Shot | શોટ | Shoots | Shooting |
| Show | શો | દેખાડવું | Showed | શોડ | Shown | શોન | Shows | Showing |
| Shut | શટ | બંધ કરવું | Shut | શટ | Shut | શટ | Shuts | Shutting |
| Sing | સીંગ | ગાવું | Sang | સેન્ગ | Sung | સંગ | Sings | Singing |
| Sink | સીન્ક | ડૂબી જવું | Sank | સેન્ક | Sunk | સન્ક | Sinks | Sinking |
| Sit | સીટ | બેસવું | Sat | સેટ | Sat | સેટ | Sits | Sitting |
| Sleep | સ્લીપ | ઊંઘવું | Slept | સ્લેપ્ટ | Slept | સ્લેપ્ટ | Sleeps | Sleeping |
| Smell | સ્મેલ | સૂંઘવું | Smelt | સ્મેલ્ટ | Smelt | સ્મેલ્ટ | Smells | Smelling |
| Speak | સ્પીક | બોલવું | Spoke | સ્પોક | Spoken | સ્પોકન | Speaks | Speaking |
| Speed | સ્પીડ | ઝડપ | Sped | સ્પેડ | Sped | સ્પેડ | Speeds | Speeding |
| Spell | સ્પેલ | જોડણી કરવી | Spelt | સ્પેલ્ટ | Spelt | સ્પેલ્ટ | Spells | Spelling |
| Spend | સ્પેન્ડ | ખર્ચવું, પસાર કરવું | Spent | સ્પેન્ટ | Spent | સ્પેન્ટ | Spends | Spending |
| Spin | સ્પીન | કાંતવું | Spun | સ્પન | Spun | સ્પન | Spins | Spinning |
| Split | સ્પ્લીટ | ચીરવું | Split | સ્પ્લીટ | Split | સ્પ્લીટ | Splits | Splitting |
| Spoil | સ્પોઈલ | બગાડવું | Spoiled | સ્પોઈલ્ડ | Spoiled | સ્પોઈલ્ડ | Spoils | Spoiling |

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| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spread | સ્પ્રેડ | ફેલાવું | Spread | સ્પ્રેડ | Spread | સ્પ્રેડ | Spreads | Spreading |
| Spring | સ્પ્રીંગ | ઉછળવું | Sprang | સ્પ્રેંગ | Sprung | સ્પ્રંગ | Springs | Springing |
| Stand | સ્ટેન્ડ | ઊભા થવું | Stood | સ્ટુડ | Stood | સ્ટુડ | Stands | Standing |
| Steal | સ્ટીલ | ચોરવું | Stole | સ્ટોલ | Stolen | સ્ટોલન | Steals | Stealing |
| Stick | સ્ટીક | ચીટકી રહેવું | Stuck | સ્ટક | Stuck | સ્ટક | Sticks | Sticking |
| Sting | સ્ટીંગ | કરડવું | Stang | સટેન્ગ | Stung | સ્ટન્ગ | Stings | Stinging |
| Strike | સ્ટ્રાઈક | હડતાલ પર જવું, મનમા ઊગી આવવું | Struck | સ્ટ્રક | Striken | સ્ટ્રાઈકન | Strikes | Striking |
| Swear | સ્વેર | સોગન | Swore | સ્વોર | Sworn | સ્વોર્ન | Swears | Swearing |
| Sweep | સ્વીપ | વાળવું | Swept | સ્વેપ્ટ | Swept | સ્વેપ્ટ | Sweeps | Sweeping |
| Swim | સ્વીમ | તરવું | Swam | સ્વેમ | Swum | સ્વેમ | Swims | Swimming |
| Swing | સ્વીંગ | ઝુલવું | Swang | સ્વેંગ | Swung | સ્વંગ | Swings | Swinging |
| Take | ટેઈક | લેવું | Took | ટુક | Taken | ટેઈકન | Takes | Taking |
| Teach | ટીચ | શીખવવું | Taught | ટોટ | Taught | ટોટ | Teaches | Teaching |
| Tear | ટેર | ફાડવું | Tore | ટોર | Torn | ટોર્ન | Tears | Tearing |
| Tell | ટેલ | કહેવું | Told | ટોલ્ડ | Told | ટોલ્ડ | Tells | Telling |
| Telecast | ટેલીકાસ્ટ | ટીવીમાં પ્રસારીત કરવું | Telecast | ટેલીકાસ્ટ | Telecast | ટેલીકાસ્ટ | Telecasts | Telecasting |
| Think | થીંક | વીચારવું | Thought | થોટ | Thought | થોટ | Thinks | Thinking |
| Throw | થ્રો | ફેંકવું | Threw | થ્રુ | Thrown | થ્રોન | Throws | Throwing |
| Under stand | અન્ડરસ્ટેન્ડ | સમજવું | Understood | અન્ડરસ્ટુડ | Understood | અન્ડરસ્ટુડ | Understan ds | Understanding |
| Wear | વેર | ધારણ કરવું | Wore | વોર | Worn | વોર્ન | Wears | Wearing |
| Weave | વીવ | વિણવું | Wove | વોવ | Woven | વોવન | Weaves | Weaving |
| Weep | વીપ | રડવું | Wept | વેપ્ટ | Wept | વેપ્ટ | Weeps | Weeping |
| Win | વીન | જીતવું | Won | વોન | Won | વોન | Wins | Winning |
| Write | રાઈટ | લખવું | Wrote | રોટ | Written | રીટન | Writes | Writing |

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# 7) Adverb (ક્રિયા વિશેષણ)

જેમ નામના અર્થમાં વધારો કરનાર શબ્દને વિશેષણ કહે છે તેમ વ્યક્તિ દ્વારા જે ક્રિયા કરવામાં આવતી હોય તે ક્રિયાના અર્થમાં વધારો કરનાર શબ્દને ક્રિયાવિશેષણ કહે છે.

(1) Dr. patel spoke loudly.
(2) Hiren ran fast.
(3) Mr. shah is very rich.
(4) He worked the sum quickly.
(5) Govind reads quite clearly.

Kinds of adverb : ક્રિયાવિશેષણના પ્રકારો :-

(1) adverb of time or adverb which shows time.

સમય કે કાળ દર્શાવતાં કાળવાચક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ

યાદ રાખો : when થી પશ્ન પૂછતાં જે જવાબ મળે તેને સમય કે કાળ બનાવનાર ક્રિયાવિશેષણ કહેવાય.

ઉપરાંત, as soon as, while પણ વપરાય છે.

(1) My father gets up early in the morning.
(2) I have not seen him since last three days.
(3) He takes exercise daily.
(4) I often visit to his house.
(5) He has already finished his work.
(6) That day he arrived late.
(7) I have heard this before.
(8) He called hare a few minutes ago.
(9) I will wait till tomorrow.
(10) He came eventually.

(2) adverb of place or adverb which shows place

સ્થળદર્શક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ :-

યાદ રાખો : where (ક્યાં ?) થી પ્રશ્ન પૂછતાં જે જવાબ મળે તેને સ્થળદર્શક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ કહેવાય.

(1) The sun shines everywhere.
(2) Children are playing outside.
(3) Nobody was there in that place.
(4) Mayor looked up.
(5) I was at satlasana yesterday.
(6) Students are in the class.
(7) My friend is out.
(8) I have seen that man somewhere.
(9) Meena sent her husband away.
(10) Here is the copy of syllabus.

આ ઉપરાંત, wherever પણ વપરાય છે.

(3) adverb of manner or adverb which shows manner

રીતદર્શક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ :-

કોઇપણ ક્રિયા કેવી રીતે થઇ તેની રીત દર્શાવવા વપરાય છે.

(1) Mayor read carefully. (કાળજીપૂર્વક)
(2) Meena sings beautifully. (સુંદર રીતે)
(3) He walks speedily. (ઝડપથી)
(4) Mr. prajapati speaks truly. (સાચી રીતે)
(5) This novel is well written.
(6) They speak English well.

યાદ રાખો : કેટલાક ક્રિયાવિશેષણોના અર્થ અલગ અલગ થાય છે.

(1) She worked hard. (મહેનતપૂર્વક)
  - I can hardly work. (ભાગ્યેજ)

(2) He came very near. (નજીક)
  - He is nearly blind. (આંધળો જેવો જ)

(3) Raju came late. (મોટો)
  - I have not seen my brother lately. (કેટલાક સમયથી)

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**(4) Adverb of reason or adverb which shows reason – purpose**

કારણદર્શક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ :-

યાદ રાખો : why (શામાટે, શા કારણે, કેમ) થી પ્રશ્ન પૂછતાં જે જવાબ મળે તેને કારણદર્શક અથવા હેતુદર્શક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ કહેવાય.

(1) I am glad to see you. (કારણ)

(2) We eat to live. (હેતુ)

(3) Manoj came to my house to help me. (કારણ)

આ ઉપરાંત, because, since પણ વપરાય છે.

**(5)interrogative adverb – પ્રશ્નાર્થવાચક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ :-**

યાદ રાખો: when, where, how, why વગેરે શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં પ્રશ્ન પૂછવા જ થાય છે.

(1)where did you meet me ?

(2)when will you go to surat ?

(3)how did you get first class ?

(4)why did you not come with me?

**(6)adverb of frequency – આવૃત્તિવાચક ક્રિયા વિશેષણ ;-**

યાદ રખો :how often – કેટલી વાર : એવો પ્રશ્ન પૂછવાથી જે જવાબ મળે તેને આવૃત્તિવાચક ક્રિયાવિશેષન કહે છે.

(1) I saw him once only. (એકવાર)

(2) have you ever seen a ghost ?(ક્યારેક)

(3) he came to my house twice.(બે વાર)

(4) I have never seen Kashmir.(ક્યારેય નહી)

(5) he seldom visits my house.(ભાગ્યેજ)

(6)he frequently comes here.(અવારનવાર)

(7) he is always in time.(હંમેશાં)

**(7)adverb of comparison – સરખામણીદર્શક ક્રિયાપવિશેષણ :-**

બંને વ્યક્તિ કે વસ્તુ વચ્ચે તુલના કે સરખામણી કરવામાં આવી હોય ત્યારે વપરાય છે.

(1) he is as clever as his brother.

(2) jitendra is younger than rajesh.

(3) he runs more quickly than avan.

(4) heena writes better than avani.

**(8) adverb of condition – શરતદર્શક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ :-**

If અને unless – નો ઉપયોગ :- if –જો...તો, unless – if not – જો નહીં તો

બે વાક્યો વચ્ચે જ્યારે શરતનો ભાવ રહેલો હોય ત્યારે if અથવા unless વપરાય છે. આ ઉપરાંત whether (કાંતો, અથવા) , in case (જો કે) વપરાય છે.

(1) If you do not work hard, you will fail.

(2) If she does not walk fast, she will miss the bus.

(3) Unless you possess a licence, you cannot drive a car.

(4) Unless you attend your class regularly, you will be dismissed.

યાદ રાખો : વાક્યમાં આપેલું do not કાઢવું. If ની જગ્યાએ unless મૂકવું.

(1) Unless you start at once, you will get late.

(2) If she does not do hard work, she will faul.(use 'unless')

- If ની જગ્યાએ unless મૂકવું.
- Does not ને કાઢી મૂ.કિની પાછળ s કે es પ્રત્યય લગાડવો.

(1) Unless she does hard work, she will fail.

**(9) adverb of contrast – વિરોધદર્શક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ :-**

બે વાક્યો વચ્ચે પરસ્પર વિરોધનો ભાવ દર્શાવવા.

Though, although, eventhough –નો ઉપયોગ :-

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દર્શક નો અર્થ "આમ હોવા છતાં પણ" થાય છે.

(1) Shrilanka lost the match.

Shrilankan palyers played well.

વાક્યપ્રયોગ :- although shrilankan players played well,

shrilanka lost the match.

(2) Some people are educated.

They are mannerless.

- Though some are educated, they are mannerless

(3)gold is costly but people wear it.

- although gold is costly, people wear it.

યાદ રાખો : વાક્યમાં આપેલ but નીકળી જાય, though, although વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં મૂકી એક વાક્ય પછી અલ્પવિરામ મૂકી બીજા વાક્ય પછી પૂર્ણવિરામ મૂકવું.

But વાળા વાક્યના વિવિધ ઉપયોગ :-

(1) Maganabhai is old but healthy. (however નો ઉપયોગ કરો.)

- however + વિશેષણ + કર્તા + ક્રિયાપદ + ખૂટતા શબ્દો + સર્વનામ + ક્રિયાપદ + ખૂટતા શબ્દો

- However old maganbhai is, he is healthy.

(2) However old maganabhai is, he is healthy. (as નો ઉપયોગ કરો.)

- As + વિશેષણ + કર્તા + ક્રિયાપદ + સર્વનામ + કર્તા + ખૂટતો શબ્દો

- As old maganbhai is, he is healthy.

(3) Maganbhai is old but healthy. (though નો ઉપયોગ કરો.)

- Though maganbhai is old, he is healthy.

(10) adverb of result – પરિણામ દર્શાવતા ક્રિયાવિશેષણ :-

(1) he ran so fast that he fell town.

(2) we eat that we may live.

(11) adverb of supposition – ધારણદર્શક ક્રિયાવિશેષણ :-

ધારો કે..... નિશ્ચિતતા નથી.

(1) He teaches me as if he were a teacher.

(ધારણા દર્શાવતા he ની સાથે were (જાણે કે) મૂકાય છે)

જાણે કે શિક્ષક જ ન હોય

(2) He talks to me as if I were a fool.

Remove 'too' એટલે કે so...that નો ઉપયોગ :-

Too દૂર કરી so... that મૂકવું.

(1) She is too weak to run.

કર્તા ક્રિયાપદ વિશેષણ

યાદ રાખો : કર્તા + ક્રિયાપદ + so + વિશેષણ + that + સર્વનામ + can + not + to કાઢી ખૂટતા શબ્દો

She is so weak that she cannot run.

(2) Anil was too dull to solve the question.

- Anil was so dull that he could not solve the question.

નોંધ :- વાક્ય જો ભૂતકાળમાં હોય તો cannot ને સ્થાને could not મૂકવું.

(3) The book is too difficult for them to understand.

યાદ રાખો : the book + is + so + difficult + that + for કાઢી them નું મૂળરૂપ they + cannot + to કાઢી ખૂટતા શબ્દો.

- The book is so difficult that they cannot understand.

(4) The poem is too long to sing.

ઉપરોક્ત વાક્યમાં કર્તા આપેલ ન હોય તો one અથવા યોગ્ય કર્તા મૂકવો.

- The poem is so long that one cannot sing it.

(5) The tea is too hot to drink.

- The tea is so that we cannot drink. It.

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# 8) Preposition

- અંગ્રેજીમાં ગુજરાતીની જેમ prepositions (અવયવો) નું સ્થાન પણ કોઈ સ્થિતિ દર્શાવવા માટે થાય છે.
- prepositionsતેની પછી આવેલાં નામ, સર્વનામ અથવા નામનું કાર્ય કરનાર શબ્દનો બીજો કોઈ શબ્દ (આગળના) સાથેનો સંબંધ દર્શાવે છે.

દા.ત. **Adhya put the book on the table.**

અહીંયા **BOOK** અને **TABLE** નો સંબંધ **'on'** ડે દર્શાવાયો છે. અહીં **'on'** સ્થળ દર્શાવે છે. **prepositions** દ્વારા સ્થળ, સમય, દિશા, ગતિ વગેરે સૂચવાય છે.

## 1. on :

- નિયમ – 1 : બે વસ્તુની સ્થિતિ દર્શાવવા ગુજરાતી અર્થ 'ઉપર' એવો થાય તો **'on'** મૂકવું. બે વસ્તુ એકબીજાને સ્પર્શ કરતી હોવી જોઈએ.

દા.ત. (1) **my books are on the table.**

**(2) don't seat on the cupboard**

- નિયમ – 2 : ખાલી જગ્યા પછી તારીખ, અઠવાડિયાનો કોઈ પણ દિવસ અથવા તહેરવારનો ઉલ્લેખ હોય તિ **on** મૂકવું.

દા.ત. (1) **Chetana will come on Friday.**

**(2) Arya is coming here on the 4th July.**

**(3) Astha will come here on Holi.**

- નીચેના વાક્યમાં ખાલી જગ્યાની આગળ **have been** કે **has been** હોય તો **since** મૂકાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) **Avani has been here since Monday.**

**(2) Nehal has been working since 1st may.**

**(3) Kalpesh has been in palanpur since Diwali.**

- નિયમ – 3 : ખાલી જગ્યા પછી વાહનનો ઉલ્લેખ હોય કે જે પોતે ચલાવવા હોય (મોટા ભાગે દ્વિચક્રી વાહન દા.ત સાઇકલ, સ્કૂટર જેવા શબ્દની આગળ) ત્યારે વાહનના નામની આગળ **on** મૂકય છે.

દા.ત. (1) **Sangita came on bicycle.**

- નિયમ – 4 : કોઈ પણ પ્રાણી ઉપર સવારી કરેલ છે તેવું દર્શાવવા જે-તે પ્રાણીના નામની આગળ **on** મૂકાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) **will you go on horse ?**

**(2) some people are coming on the horse.**

નિયમ – 5 : કોઈ ચોક્કસ તારીખનો ચોક્કસ સમય દર્શાવેલ હોય તો પણ તે સમય આગળ **on** મૂકાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) **Bhavnaben Is coming on 4th morning.**

**(2) I am on leave.**

- નિયમ – 6 : ચોક્કસ આયોજન પ્રમાણે કોઈ ક્રિયા બનતી હોય તો તેના માટે પણ **on** વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) **the 10:30 bus started on time.**

## 2. At :

- નિયમ -1 : ઘડિયાળનો ચોક્કસ સમય દર્શાવવા માટે **at**નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

દા.ત. **kaushika will start his shop at 8 o'clock**

- નિયમ -2 : ઘડિયાળ સિવાય પણ અમુક ચોક્કસ સમયના નોર્દેશ કરવા **'at'** વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. **I will go to cinema house at night.**

- નિયમ -3 : કોઈ ઉંમર વિશેની રજૂઆત કરવી હોય તો પણ **at** મુકાય.

દા.ત. **Mohan got married at twenty one.**

- નિયમ – 4 : કોઈ નાના શહેર કે ગામડાની વાત થાય ત્યારે **at**નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

  દા.ત. **Shared was born at Karbun.**

- નિયમ -5 : જગ્યા કે સ્થળ દર્શાવવા માટે પણ **at**નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

  દા.ત. **Chetan will meet me at college.**

## 3. Since :

- ત્યારથી, તે વખતથી, તે સમયથી, થી **since** દ્વારા ચોક્કસ સમયનો ઉલ્લેખ થાય છે. ક્રિયા શરૂ થયેલ સમયથી બોલતી વખતના સમય સુધીનો ઉલ્લેખ કરવામાં આવે છે. મોટા ભાગે પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ, ચાલુ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ અથવા પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ સાથે **'since'** વપરાય છે અને એકવચનના સમયનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

  દા.ત. **(1) Atul has been working since 1980.**

  **(3) jagrutihas been here since 7o'clock.**

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### 4. For :

- નિયમ -1 : કોઈ વ્યક્તિએ કોઈ ઉમદા હેતુ માટે પોતાનું બલિદાન આપ્યું હોય તો આવા વાક્યમાં 'for' નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

  દા.ત. Gandhiji died for nation.
- નિયમ -2 : સમયનો જથ્થો (period of time) દર્શાવે છે. અહીં બે દિવસ , બે મહિના, બે અઠવાડિયાં, બે વર્ષ, બે કલાક જેવો સમયનો જથ્થો દર્શાવવા 'for' નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. સામાન્ય રીતે ક્રિયાપદના પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ સાથે વપરય છે. અહીં – for ની આગળ have કે has હોય છે.

  દા.ત. Atulya has been serving for two years.
- નિયમ -3 : for નો ઉપયોગ નીચે પ્રમાણેનાં વાક્યોમાં થાય છે:

  દા.ત. (1) Neha asked for four rupees.

  (2) I have bought ticket for you.
- નિયમ – 4 : ચોક્કસ સમયની આગળ પણ ક્યારેક for નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

  દા.ત. (1) I have rented this hotel for this vacation.

### 5. From :

- 'થી' કોઈ ચોક્કસ સમયથી અથવા 'સ્થળ' થીના સંદર્ભમાં વપરાય છે.
- નિયમ – 1 : એક સ્થળથી બીજા સ્થળની મુસાફરી માટે જે વાક્ય બોલાય તે માટે ઉપયોગમાં આવતાં preposition તરીકે from વપરાય છે.

  દા.ત. (1) Amin is coming from Palanpur.

  (2) the student are coming from school to home.
- નિયમ -2 : કોઈ વ્યક્તિ કોઈ દેશ, પ્રદેશ કે રાજ્યનો છે તેવું દર્શાવવા પણ from વપરાય છે.

  દા.ત. Suresh is from Canada.
- નિયમ – 3 : 'from' નો ઉપયોગ to અથવા till વાળા વાક્યોમાં પણ થાય છે. પરંતુ અહીં from to અથવા till ને અનુસરે છે.

  દા.ત. (1) Falgun plays from 5 to 7o'clovk.

  (2) prof. Trivedi reads from 6 o'clock till 12 o'clock.
- નિયમ -4 : કોઈ વ્યક્તિ કોઈ રોગથી પીડાતી હોય તેવું દર્શાવવા fromનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

  દા.ત. Rita is suffering from cholera.

### 6. By :

(1) 'દ્વારા' નો એક અર્થ 'by' દ્વારા સૂચવાય છે. જે agent સૂચવે છે.

દા.ત. the lion is killed by a hunter.

(2) By મુસાફરી અથવા ગતિના સંદર્ભમાં પણ વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) I have come by bus.

(2)Naresh will go to Bombay by train.

### 7. Over :

- અહીં 'Over' નો અર્થ પણ 'ઉપર' થાય છે, પરંતુ બે બસ્તુનો સીધો-શારીરિક સંપર્ક – હોતો નથી. કોઇ પણ વસ્તુ લટકતી, ઊડતી કે ધૂમતી હોય કે નીચેની વસ્તુને આવરી લે એવો અર્થ સૂચવાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) a fan is over my head.

(2)he jumped over the wall.

### 8. Above :

- જ્યારે કોઈ વસ્તુ ઉપર બીજી વસ્તુ ટીંગાડેલ હોય પણ સ્પર્શ કરતી ન હોય ત્યારે 'ઉપર'ના સંદર્ભમાં વપરાય છે. ક્યારેક પ્રગતિના સંદર્ભમાં પણ above વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. the calendar is above the table.

He is above me in the classroom.

### 9. Up :

- ગતિ સૂચવતા ક્રિયાપદ સાથે 'ઉપર'ના સંદર્ભમાં વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) he climbed up a tree.

### 10. In & into :

1. ખાસ કરીને મોટાં શહેરો, દેશો કે સ્થળની આગળ વપરાય છે. બોલાતી વખતે તે વ્યક્તિ શહેર, કે સ્થળે હોય છે.

   દા.ત. (1) kamal lives in London.

   (2)Ravina spent all the days in his room.
2. જે-તે સમયની આગળ પણ 'in'વપરાય છે.

   દા.ત. (1) India became free in 1947

   (2)the poor man died early In the morning.
3. Believe અને interest જેવાં ક્રિયાપદો પછી પણ in વપરાય છે.

   દા.ત. (1) do you belive in god ?

   (2)Arya is interested in drawing.

- **In to :**

(1) ક્રિયાની ગતિ દર્શાવવા 'માં'કે' અંદર' અર્થ માટે વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. ved is coming into the garden.

Heena poured milk into the bottle.

(2) જ્યારે કોઈ વસ્તુની અંદર કોઈ ક્રિયા ચાલુ છે તેવો નોર્દેશ કરવા 'into' વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) **the river flows into the sea.**

**(2)the saint dived into the deep water.**

## 11. Of :

(1) કોઈ વ્યક્તિનું મૃત્યુ કોઈ રોગથી થયું હોય તો તેવું દર્શાવવા રોગના નામની આગળ 'of' વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. Manu is died of cancer.

(2) નો, ની, નું, ના (છટ્ટી વિભક્તિ) માલિકીના સંદર્ભમાં 'of' વપરાય છે.

All the nations of the world want peace, not war.

(3) ઘણી વખત superlative degreeમાં વિશેષણ અથવા ક્રિયા વિશેષણમાં 'the'ને'of' દ્વારા અનુસરવામાં આવે છે.

દા.ત. Chaitanya Is the tallest of all the boys.

(4) ઘણા phrases ની પછી પણ of મુકાય છે.

દા.ત. instead of, inspite of, because of

(1) Because of my lilnes, I didn't come to school.
(2) Inspite of this good health, he did not go to see picture.

(5) Afraid, fond, scared, aware, capable, think, consist જેવા શબ્દો પછી 'of' મુકાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) I am fond of music.

(2)be aware of dog.
(3) I am capable of climbing the hill.

## 12. With :

(1) કોઈક સાધન કે વસ્તુ વડે કોઈ કામ કર્યું હોય તિ 'with' વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) I write with a pen.

(2)don't worry, I am with you .

(2) કોઈની સોબતમાં તેવો અર્થ પણ 'with' સૂચવે છે.

દા.ત. ved goes to school with Shubham.

## 13. Between, among :

- અહીં between અને among શબ્દનો અર્થ સરખો છે, પણ માત્ર બે જ વસ્તુ, બે વ્યક્તિનો ઉએલ્લેખ હોય તો between મુકાય છે જ્યારે બેથી વધુ વસ્તુ કે વ્યક્તિનો ઉલ્લેખ હોય તો among મુકાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) give the books between ram and Laxman.

(2)divide the oranges among the class.

## 14. Under :

- જ્યારે કોઈ વસ્તુ બીજી વસ્તુની નીચે છે તેવું દર્શાવ્યું હોય ત્યારે Under મુકાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) a cow is under the tree.

(2)my address is as under.

## 15. After :

- સામાન્ય રીતે after ગતિના સંદર્ભમાં વપરાય છે. ક્યારેક સમયના સંદર્ભમાં વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. the lion is running after a cat.

She will come after an hour.

## 16. Beside :

દા.ત. (1) Dipu sat beside me.

(2)i know English besides Gujarati.

## 17. Behind :

- કોઈ પણ વસ્તુની 'પાછળ'નો અર્થ સ્થિરતાના સંદર્ભમાં સૂચવે છે.

દા.ત. (1) he stood behind her.

(2)my house is behind the temple.

## 18. Across :

- એક બાજુથી બીજી બાજુ સુધીના – ઓળંગવાના સંદર્ભમાં 'across'નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

દા.ત. I ran across the road.

## 19. Beyond :

- પેલે પાર, 'બીજી બાજુએ' અથવા 'વધારાનું' એવો અર્થ થાય છે.

દા.ત. (1) there is a garden beyond the river.

(2)I worked beyond one hour.

## 20. Along :

દા.ત. the trees are planted along the road.

## 21. Through :

કોઈમાંથી પસાર થવાના સંદર્ભમાં વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. I walked through the crowd.

## 22. Up to :

- અમુક હદ સુધી, તેથી વધારે નહિ તે અર્થમાં upto નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

દા.ત. pupils walked up to the hills.

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**23. To:**

- ની તરફ, દિશા તરફ, સામાન્ય રીતે ગતિ સૂચવતા ક્રિયાપદ સાથે વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. **Ravi went to library.**

**24. Till :**

- જ્યાં સુધી, ત્યાં સુધીના સંદર્ભમાં સામાન્ય રીતે હકારમાં till નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

દા.ત. **wait till they come.**

**25. Until :**

- 'જ્યાં સુધી, ત્યાં સુધી'ના સંદર્ભમાં સામાન્ય રીતે નકારમાં untilનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

દા.ત. **don't go until I return.**

**26. Within :**

- સમય પૂરો થતાં પહેલાં તેવા અર્થમાં 'within' વપરાય છે.

દા.ત. **Latika will come within a day.**

- **Phrase preposition :**
- કેટલાંક નામ, વિશેષણ અને ક્રિયાપદ પછી અમુક preposition વપરાય છે. વાક્યને અસરકારક અને ટૂંકૂટચ બનાવવા માટે phrase preposition નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

(1) **According to** ( એકોર્ડિંગ ટુ)ના મત મુજબ, ના મતે

દા.ત. **according to Gandhiji, 'truth is god.'**

(2) **Because of / On account of / Owing to / Due to** -- ને લીધે, ના કારણે

(1) **The match was cancelled on account of heavy rain.**

(2) **He was saved dae his good repulation in the society.**

(3) **Instead of** (ઇન્સ્ટેડ ઓફ) ને બદલે

(1) **Instead of traveling by bus, vaibhav prefers to travel by train.**

(4) **Instate of :** (ઇનસ્પાઇટ ઓફ)

તેમ છતાંય, છતાં પણ

દા.ત. (1) **inspite of his richness, he is miser.**

(5) **With a view to** (વિથ આવ્યૂ ટુ) ના હેતુથી , ના માટે

1. **You should learn good English with aview to going to the U.S.A.**

(6) **In the meantime, meanwhile** (ઇન ધ મીન ટાઈમ, મીનવ્હાઈલ) તે સમય દરમિયાન

દા.ત. **the hero and the heroine started singing a song. In the meantime I left my seat to bring some snacks from outside.**

(7) **With regard to** (વિથ રિગાર્ડ ટુ) ને અનુલક્ષીને

દા.ત. **with regard to the severe drought in north Gujarat, they helped the victims.**

(8) **In view of** (ઇન વ્યૂ ઓફ) ને ધ્યાનમાં લેતાં

**The government of India has declared a new policy of free economy in view of the current trend of world economy.**

(9) **In the middle of** (ઇન ધ મિડલ ઓફ) ની વચ્ચે

**Sachen goes to the mount abu in the middle of may every year.**

**3.prepositions in, at, on** (વિશેષ ઉપયોગ) :

| Preposition | Examples. |
|---|---|
| | We sit in the class. |
| | I saw a house in the film. |
| In | There are crocodiles in the river. |
| | He lives in palanpur. |
| | I found the picture in the textbook. |
| | He sits in the corner of the class. |
| | He sits in the back of the car. |
| | We arrived in tharad |
| | He gets in the car. |
| | She likes walking in the moonlight. |
| | My brother lives in a small village. |
| | There are birds in the sky. |
| | He plays in the playground. |
| | She lives in a hotel. |
| | The boys stand in a queue. |
| | There is a big tree in the middle of the road. |
| | He is in Bhavnagar. |
| | I have to stay in bed |
| | The robber is in prison now. |
| | She sat at the desk |
| | Open your books at page 9. |
| | The bus stops at the school. |
| | I stay at my grand father's house. |
| | I stand at the door. |
| | Look at the top of the page. |
| | The car stands at the end of the street. |
| | You musn't park your car at the front of the office. |
| at | Can we meet at the corner of the street ? |
| | I met ved at a party. |
| | Arya wasn't at home yesterday. |
| | I study economics at the school. |
| | The children are at their uncle's house. |
| | He's looking at the garden. |
| | He always arrives late at the university. |
| | The map lies on the desk |
| | The picture is on page. |
| | The photo hangs on the wall. |
| | He lives on a farm. |
| | I live on the first floor. |
| | Children's clothes are on the third floor. |
| | The old man lives on the hill. |
| | The shop is on the right |
| on | My friend is on the way to Anand. |
| | Write this information on the front of thr latter. |
| | I saw a film on TV. |

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| Preposition | Use | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| In | Months<br>Year<br>Seasons | In june, in September<br>In 1978, in 1999, winter of 77 |
| | Part of the day | In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in the night |
| | Duration | In a minute, in two weeks, in few minutes |
| at | Part of the day | At night, at morning |
| | Time of the day | At 7 o'clock, at midnight |
| | Celebrations | At holi, at diwali, at etc, |
| | Fixed phrases | At the same time. |
| On | Days of the week date | On Sunday, on Monday on the 25th of October. |
| | Special holidays | On the republic day, on my birthday. |
| | A special part of a day | On the morning of septermer the 11th |
| After | Later than something | After school, after lunch |
| Ago | How far something happened (in the past ) | 8 years ago |
| Before | Earlier than something | Before holi |
| Between | Time that separates two points | Between Monday and Friday |
| By | Not later than a special time | By Tuseday |
| During | Through the whole of a period of time | During the vacation |
| For | Period of time | For four weeks |
| From …. To from…… till/until | Two points from a period | From Monday to Wednesday from Monday till Wednesday from Monday until wedenesday |
| Past | Time of the day | 23 minutes past 8 (8 : 23) |
| Since | Point of time | Since Sunday |
| Till/until | Not later than a special time | Till tomorrow until tomorrow |
| To | Time of the day | 23 minutes to 5 (4 : 37) |
| Up to | Not more than a special time | Up to 5 hours a day |
| Within | During a period of time | Within a day |

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**Preposition of place and direction (સ્થળ અને દિશા)**

| Preposition | Use | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| Above | | The picture hangs above my table. |
| Across | | You mustn't go across this road. This ins't a bridge across the river. |
| After | | The dog ram after the cat. |
| Against | | The sparrow flew against the window. |
| Along | | They're walking along the river bank, |
| Among | | I like being among younger. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Around | | We're sitting around the campfire. |
| Behind | | Our house is behind my office. |
| Below | | This town is 87 metres below sea level. |
| Between | | Our house is between the Theatre and the school. |
| By | | She lives in the house by the river. |
| Close to | | Our house is close to the RTO office. |
| Down | | He came down the steps. |
| From | | Do you come from banaskantha ? |
| In front of<br>Inside | | Our house is in front of The temple.<br>You shouln't stay Inside the house in this Beautiful weather, |
| Into | | You shound't go into That house. |
| Near | | Our house is near The theatre |
| Next to | | Our house is next to the theatre. |
| Off | | The monkey jumped Off the roof. |
| Onto | | The dog jumped onto the roof |
| Opposite | | Our house is opposite to the school. |
| Out of | | The cat jumped out of The window. |
| Outside | | Can you wait outside ? |
| Over | | The horse jumped over the wall |
| Past | | Go past the past office. |
| Round | | We are sitting round the campfire. |
| Through | | You should not walk through the forest at night. |
| To | | I like going to saputara.<br>Can you come to me ?<br>I have never been to mumbai. |
| Towards | | We ran towards the classroom. |
| Under | | The cat is under the table. |
| Up | | He went up the hill. |

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# 9) Conjunction

- Conjunctions એટલે સંબંધકો કે જે બે અલગ objects અથવા clauses ને જોડે છે. બે વસ્તુ કે વાક્ય વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ પ્રસ્થાપિત કરે છે.

1. **Though / although / Eventhough / even if :**

- આ સંયોજકો બે વાક્ય વચ્ચે વિરોધાભાસ દર્શાવે છે.
- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. **Though / although she failed, she did not lose hope.**
**2.My father can run fast although he is old.**

2. **But / yet / still :**

- આ સંયોજક પણ બે વાક્યો વચ્ચે વિરોધાભાસ દર્શાવે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. **He had more rupees yet he looked sad.**
**2.akash is tall but his sister Avi is short.**

3. **If :**

- શરતનું સૂચન કરે અને હકાર અર્થ દર્શાવે છે.
- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે છે.
- તેની સાથેનું વાક્ય સાદા વર્તમાનાળનું અને પછીનું વાક્ય સાદા ભવિષ્યકાળમાં હોય છે. (મોટાભાગે)

દા.ત. 1. **If you work hard, you will pass.**
**2. my father asks me if I am telling the truth.**

4. **Unless :**

- શરતનું સૂચન કરે છે અને નકાર અર્થ દર્શાવે છે.
- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે છે.
- સામાન્ય રીતે તેની સાથેનું વાક્ય સાદા વર્તમાનકાળમાં અને પછીનું વાક્ય સાદા ભવિષ્યકાળમાં હોય છે.

દા.ત. 1. **Unless there is peace, a country cannot make progress.**
**2. he cannot get the bus unless he gest up early.**

5. **When / as soon as :**

- સમયનું સૂચન કરે છે.
- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. **When I met my brother, he finished his home-work.**
**2. as soon as the giant saw the children, they ran away.**

6. **While / as :**

- સમયનું સૂચન કરે છે.
- ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ કે ચાલુ ભૂતકાળના વાક્યમાં તેનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. **1. as he was running, he fell down.**
**2. don't talk while you are eating.**

7. **Before :**

- સમય અને સ્થાનનું સૂચન કરે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. **We shall come. Here before 6 Pm.**
**2. the mouse is running before the cat.**

8. **After :**

- સમય અને સ્થાનનું સૂચન કરે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. **Don't come here after 6 pm.**
**2. the cat is running after the mouse.**

9. **Either .... Or :**

- બે વિકલ્પને જોડે છે અને હકાર અર્થ સૂચવે છે.
- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. **Sharadbhai is either a teacher or a writer.**
**2. either mehulbhai or jagamalbhai is a teacher.**

10. **Neither ..... nor :**

- બે વિકલ્પને જોડે છે અને નકાર અર્થ સૂચવે છે.
- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. **Neither nimishaben nor sunitaben is weak.**
**2. you drink neither milk nor tea.**

11. **Not only ...... but also :**

- બે વિકલ્પોને જોડે છે.
- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. **Not only ram but also shyam is handsome.**
**2. Arya, my daughter is not only clever but also brave.**

12. **Both ...... and :**

- બે વિકલ્પને જોડે છે.

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- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કેં વચ્ચે આવે છે.
- જો વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં આવે તો ક્રિયાપદ અને ઓળખાણ બહુવચનમાં આવશે.

દા.ત. 1. Both hetal and rinku are good friends.

2. Ravi is both handsome and brave.

**13. Or / otherwise :**
- પસંદગી, ચેતવણી, ધમકીનો ભાવ સૂચવે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. Sit quiet or go home.

2. work hard otherwise you will not pass.

**14. Or :**
- પસંદગી અથવા વિકલ્પ દર્શાવે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. We shall buy a TV or a washing machine.

**15. Since :**
- સમયનું સૂચન કરે છે.
- સામાન્ય રીતે પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ (have/has + ભૂતકૃદંત) ના વાક્યમાં વપરાય છે.
- ચોક્કસ સમય દર્શાવતાં શબ્દોની આગળ આવે.
- વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. 1. She has been here since 10 am.

2. since morning, the shopkeeper has closed the shop.

**16. For :**
- સમયનું સૂચન કરે છે.
- પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ (have/has + ભૂતકૃદંત) ના વાક્યમાં વપરાય છે.
- અચોક્કસ સમય અથવા સમયગાળો દર્શાવતાં શબ્દોની આગળ આવે છે.
- વાજ્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવી શકે.

દા.ત. 1. My father has stayed in tharad for two days.

2. for a long time, I haven't met her.

**17. So / therefore :**
- પરિણામદર્શક વાક્યની આગળ આવે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે.
- કારણદર્શક વાક્ય + so / therefore + પરિણામદર્શક વાક્ય.

દા.ત. 1. Kaushik reached late therefore he could not get the ticket.

2. Adhya was ill, so/therefore she didn't go to school.

**18. Since / as / because :**
- કારણ દર્શાવતાં વાક્યની આગળ આવે.
- Since અને as વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં કે વચ્ચે આવે.
- Because વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે.
- પરિણામદર્શક વાક્ય + since / as / because + કારણદર્શક વાક્ય.

દા.ત. 1. I could not attend the school because I was ill.

2. since it was raining, all could not go out.

3. they canceled their tour since/as/because it was raining heavily.

**19. Till :**
- સમયનું સૂચન કરે છે અને હકાર અર્થ દર્શાવે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. I wait till I come.

**20. Until :**
- સમયનું સૂચન કરે છે અને નકાર અર્થ દર્શાવે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. don't go until I finish my work.

**21. If / Wheather :**
- Indirect speechના પ્રશ્નાર્થવાક્યમાં વપરાય છે.
- Asked / inquired વગેરે પછી આવે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે.

દા.ત. my teacher asked me. If I had shown her my homework.

**22. And :**
- બે જુદી જુદી ક્રિયાઓને જોડે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. my brother ran fast and caught the bus.

**23. So that :**
- હેતુ કે ઇરાદો દર્શાવતાં વાક્યની આગળ આવે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે.
- તેના પછી કર્તા અને સહાયકારક ક્રિયાપદ જેમ કે can, may, could, might આવે.

દા.ત. I read regularly, so that I can get 85% marks.

**24. As … as :**
- Positive degreeના હકારવાક્યમાં વપરાય છે.

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- એક કર્તા બીજા કર્તા જેવો અથવા જેટલો છે તેવો અર્થ દર્શાવ છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

  દા.ત. **Bunty is as strong as chintu.**

**25. So ….. as :**
- **Positive degree**ના નકારવાક્યમાં વપરાય.
- એક કર્તા બીજા કર્તા જેવો અથવા જેટલો નથી તેવો અર્થ દર્શાવે છે.

  દા.ત. **Palanpur is not so big as ahmedabad.**

**26. Than :**
- **Comparative dagree**ના હકાર અને નકાર વાક્યમાં વપરાય છે.
- એક કર્તા બીજા કર્તાથી વધારે ચડિયાતો છે અથવા તો ઊતરતીકક્ષાનો છે એવો અર્થ દર્શાવે છે.
- **More, bigger, batter** વગેરે જેવા **comparative degree**નાં વિશેષણ પછી આવે.

  દા.ત. 1. **Ved is taller than kajal.**

  2. **a dog is not faster than a tiger.**

**27. So…..that :**
- પરિણામદર્શક વાક્યની આગળ આવે છે.
- **So** પછી વિશેષણ આવે, જેમ કે **fine, strong, brave, beautiful** વગેરે.
- વિશેષણ પછી **that** આવે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

  દા.ત. 1. **The tree was so tall that I could not climb on it.**

  2. **Rani is so poor that she cannot buy a new bag.**

**28. Who :**
- **Who** કર્તા વિભક્તિ તરીકે વપરાય છે.
- ખા.જ. પહેલા માનવનું નામ આપેલું હોય અને ખા.જ. પછી તરત જ ક્રિયાપદ કે સહાયકારક ક્રિયાપદ આપેલું હોય તો ખા.જ.માં **who** મૂકી શકાય.

  દા.ત. **this is Sharad who won the first prize.**

**29. Whom :**
- **whom**નો કર્મ વિભક્તિ તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરાય છે.
- ખા.જ. પહેલાં માનવનું નામ આપેલું હોય અને ખા.જ. પછી સર્વનામ કે માનવનું નામ આપેલું હોય તો ખા.જ.માં **whom** મૂકી શકાય.

  દા.ત. **this is the boy whom teacher punished badly.**

**30. Whose :**
- **whose**નો સંબંધક વિભક્તિ તરીકે ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
- માનવનું નામ + ખાલીજગ્યા + માલિકી તરીકે વસ્તુ (નોટ, ચોપડી, કાર) આપેલ હોય તો ખાલીજગ્યામાં **whose** મૂકી શકાય.

  દા.ત. **this is the man whose purse is stolen.**

**31. Which :**
- **Which**નો નિર્જીવ કે નાન્યેતર જાતિ તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરાય છે.
- નિર્જીવ કે નાન્યેતર જાતિ + ખાલીજગ્યા + અન્ય શબ્દો.

  દા.ત. **this is the lion which bit the man.**

**32. What :**
- **what**નો ઉપયોગ નિર્જીવ કે નાન્યેતર જાતિના સંબંધક તરીકે કરાય છે.
- ક્રિયાપદ + ખાલીજગ્યા + કર્મવિભક્તિનું નામ/સર્વનામ

  દા.ત. **I could not understand what they say.**

**33. That :**
- **That**નો ઉપયોગ સજીવ અને નિર્જીવ બંને માટે થાય છે.
- સંયોજક તરીકે **that**નો ઉપયોગ કરાય છે.

  દા.ત. **this is the book gives us good knowledge.**
- **Superlative degree**માં વપરાતા વિશેષણ પછી **that**નો ઉપયોગ કરાય છે.

  દા.ત. **she is the smallest girl that I ever saw.**
- **All, the same, any, none, nothing, everything, the only** વગેરે પછી **that** કર્તા તરીકે આવે છે.

  દા.ત. **all that glitters is not gold.**
- **It is / is it** કે **is was / was it**થી શરૂ થતી રચનામાં **that** આવી શકે છે.

  દા.ત. **it is true that today is a holiday.**

**34. When :**
- સમયનું સૂચન કરે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે.
- સમયદર્શક શબ્દો **the day, the month** વગેરે પછી પણ આવી શકે.

  દા.ત. 1. **I know the month when my son was born.**

  2. **tell me when dipti will return.**

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**35. Where :**

- સ્થળનું સૂચન કરે છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.
- સ્થળદર્શક શબ્દો **the place, the school** વગેરે પછી પણ આવે.

દા.ત. 1. **This the school where I study.**

2. **he does not know where she lives.**

**36. Why :**

- કારણ જાણવા માટે વપરાય છે.
- બે વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.
- **The reason** પછી પણ આવે.

દા.ત. 1. **I don't know the reason why sherya is absent.**

2. **nobody knows why Mr. Trivedi has resigned.**

**37. How :**

- કોઈ લાર્ચ કેવી રીતે થયું તે જાણવા માટે વપરાય છે.
- વાક્યની વચ્ચે આવે છે.

દા.ત. **My uncle doesn't know how I succeed in my work.**

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# 10) Tense (કાળ)

## (1) Simple present tense : સાદો વર્તમાન કાળ

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- He, she, it તથા એક વચનનાં કોઈ પણ પ્રકારનાં નામ તથા તેના સર્વનામને ત્રીજો પુરૂષ એકવચન કહે છે.
- કર્તા ત્રીજો પુરૂષ એકવચન હોય ત્યારે ક્રિયાપદને 's/es' પ્રત્યય લગાડવું.
- સાદા વર્તમાનકાળનું વાક્ય ક્રિયાદર્શક ન હોય ત્યારે to be નું વર્તમાનકાળનું રૂપ am/is/are વપરાય છે.

  I am samat gadhavi. I am a teacher
- માલીકી દર્શક વાક્ય હોય ત્યારે to have નું વર્તમાનકાળનું રૂપ have/has વપરાય છે.

  I have a car. He has a pen.
- ક્રિયાપદને છેડે 'y' હોય તથા તેની આગળ વ્યંજન હોય ત્યારે 'y' નો 'I' કરીને 'es' પ્રત્યય લગાડવું જેમ કે, try = tries, cry=cries.
- ક્રિયાપદને છેડે 's, ch, ss, sh, o કે x આવેલા હોય ત્યારે તેને 'es' પ્રત્યય લગાડવું.

  Uses = ઉપયોગ.

❖ રોજિંદી ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા માટે, જેમ કે

1. Asha gets up at 6-00 a.m. daily
2. Everyday we do not visit the temple.
3. Does Vimal attend his periods daily ?
4. What do you eat daily ?
5. How does rahul prepare his food everyday ?

❖ ટેવ રૂપી ક્રિયા માટે, જેમ કે,

1. My father reads a newspaper in the morning.
2. My school teachers teach all the students well.
3. I don't take tea in the morning.

❖ always, sometimes, never, generally, usually, frequently rarely, hardly, often, mostly જેવા સમયદર્શક શબ્દો સાથે જેમ કે,

1. Mr. patel always reaches his office late.
2. I never tell a lie.
3. The trains in india usually run late.
4. Generally good students help the dull pupils.
5. Mayank mostly stands first in my class.

❖ Every year/every month/every week/every Sunday/ every morning જેવાં સમયો સાથે, જેમ કે,

1. Every year we celebrate diwali.
2. Every month our school holds a test.
3. Every Sunday my father takes me for the outing.

❖ સનાતન સત્ય દર્શાવવા માટે, જેમ કે,

1. The sun gives us light and heat.
2. The moon shines at night.
3. The earth moves round the sun.

❖ ગાણિતિક કે વૈજ્ઞાનિક નિયમ કે સિદ્ધાંત સુચવવા માટે, જેમ કે,

1. TWO and two make four.
2. Water boils at 100 c.
3. Light travels in a straight way.
4. A zero is a figure.

❖ વર્તમાન સમયે સંબંધિત ક્રિયા/સ્થિતિ દર્શાવવા માટે, જેમ કે,

1. Delhi is the capital of indai.
2. People travel by trains for safety.
3. Schools and colleges provide education.

❖ આજ્ઞાર્થ વાક્યમાં, જેમ કે,

1. Stand up please.
2. Rahul, do your work yourself.
3. Sir, teach us the lesson again.

નોંધ : આજ્ઞાર્થ વાક્યમાં ક્રિયાપદનું મૂળરૂપ જ વપરાય છે.

❖ If અથવા unless વાળાં condition clause (શરતદર્શક ઉપવાક્ય) માં જેમ કે,

1. If you read well, you will learn well.
2. I won't go unless she invites me.
3. The patient will die if the doctor doesn't come in time.
4. Unless I take medicines, I can't recover soon.
5. If your parents pay the fees, you will be allowed to appear in the examination.

નોંધ : if અથવા unless સિવાયનું main clause મુખ્ય ઉપવાક્ય) સાદા વર્તમાનકાળમાં સાદા ભવિષ્યકાળમાં જ હોય છે.)

❖ When, before, after, till, until જેવા સમયદર્શકો સંયોજકો સાથે, જેમ કે,

1. When the rain starts, the peacocks dance gracefully.
2. The plane will take off before you reach the airport.
3. After the peon rings the bell, the pupils should enter the school bulding.
4. The match will not start until the rain stops.
5. Please don't go away till I return.

નોંધ : when, before, after, till, until સિવાયનું main clause (મુખ્ય ઉપવાક્ય) સાદા વર્તમાનકાળમાં અથવા સાદા ભવિષ્યકાળમાં જ હોય છે.

❖ કહેવતો, અવતરણો કે રૂઢિપ્રયોગો દર્શાવવા માટે, જેમ કે,

1. Honesty is the best policy.
2. Lord Krishna said 'life is a struggle.'
3. Pandurang dada said 'death keeps no calendar.'
4. Hard work has no exception.
5. Man proposes and god disposes.

આ ઉપરાંત, રનીંગ કોમેન્ટ્રી તથા ધાર્મિજ કે ઐતિહાસિક નાટકોમાં સાદો વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે.

## (2) SIMPLE PAST TENSE : સાદો ભૂતકાળ

- ક્રિયાપદને d/ed પ્રત્યય લગાડવાથી ભૂતકાળનું રૂપ બને છે. જેમ કે, talk = talked, play = played, jump = jumped, વગેરે.
- ક્રિયાપદને છેડે 'e' હોય તો માત્ર 'd' લાગે છે જેમ કે, smoke = smoked, welcome = welcomed, prove = proved, વગેરે.

- ક્રિયાપદને છેડે 'y' હોય તથા તેની આગળ વ્યંજન હોય ત્યારે 'y' નો i કરીને 'ed' લગાડીને ભૂતકાળનું રૂપ બને છે. જેમ કે, try = tried, cry = cried, fry = fried.
- ક્રિયાપદને છેડે વ્યંજન હોય તથા તેની આગળ એક ટૂંકો સ્વર હોય ત્યારે અંતેના વ્યંજનને બેવડાવીને ભૂતકાળનું રૂપ બને છે જેમ કે, stop = stopped, ho = hopped, commit = committed વગેરે.
- ભૂતકાળનાં કેટલાંક રૂપો અનિયમિય હોય છે જેને d/ed પ્રત્યય લાગતા નથી, જેમ કે run = ran, write = wrote, see = saw, ride = rode, speak = spoke વગેરે.
- કેટલાક ક્રિયાપદોના ભૂતકાળનાં રૂપો પણ સરખા જ હોય છે. જેમ કે, cut = cut, put = put, hurt, shut = shut વગેરે.
- ભૂતકાળનાં સમયની માત્ર સ્થિતી દર્શાવવા was/were તથા માલીકી દર્શાવવા had વપરાય છે.

Uses = ઉપયોગો.

❖ જે ક્રિયા ભૂતકાળમાં બની ગઈ હોય તથા વર્તમાન સમય સાથે તેને કોઈ સંબંધ ન હોય તેવી ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા માટે, જેમ કે,

1. India won the cricket world cup in 1983.
2. The principal appointed two new teachers.
3. Shalin did not take interest in the tour.

❖ ભૂતકાળના સમયની પરિચિત ક્રિયા/સ્થિતિ દર્શાવવા માટે જેમ કે,

1. The britishers ruled over india.
2. India was prosperous contry.
3. Gandhji was born in porbandar.
4. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first prime minister of india.
5. The Rajputs fought bravely against the moghuls.

❖ Yesterday/last week. Last month/ last year/ last Monday/ last evening, ago, before, in ancient time, in the past, in those days, that day, in old days, જેવા કોઇપણ ભૂતકાળનાં સમય સાથે, જેમ કે,

1. Whom did you meet yesterday ?
2. Priyanka and rahul took part in the competition last week.
3. Last year i was in std IX.
4. Before an hour, i saw a stranger in the street.
5. In ancient time, the people believed in many super-natural things.
6. In the past, we had less scientific technology.
7. In 2003, may family migrated to Canada.

❖ And, but, because, so, there fore, till, until, yet જેવા સંયોજકો સાથેનું એક ઉપવાક્ય સાદા ભૂતકાળમાં હોય ત્યારે, જેમ કે

1. The dog came and jumped over the table.
2. Vishal tried hard but he not pass.
3. The train stopped because the signal was not given.
4. The driver was careless therefore the accident took place.
5. Shital did not leave the hall until she finished her paper.

❖ ચાલુ ભૂતકાળની ક્રિયા સાથે, જેમ કે,

1. When you came, i was sleeping.
2. The pupils listened to the teacher while the teacher was teaching.
3. Most of the people were sleeping when the earth quake occurred,
4. While the children were playing in the garden, the giant shouted at them.
5. When the this stole the jewellery, the merchant was talking to a woman.

### (3) Simple future tense : સાદો ભવિષ્યકાળ

- i/we સાથે shall વપરાય છે.
- i/we સિવાયના, કર્તાઓ સાથે will વપરાય છે.
- Shall not નું ટુંકું રૂપ shan't તથા will notનું ટુંકું રૂપ won't થાય છે.
- Shall અથવા will સાથે હંમેશા ક્રિયાપદનું મુળરૂપ વપરાય છે.

Uses = ઉપયોગ.

❖ Tomorrow, next week/next month/ next year/ next Sunday જેવાં ભવિષ્યદર્શક શબ્દો સાથે, જેમ કે,

1. Tomorrow we shall arrange a party.
2. Next month, soham will visit abu.
3. The pilgrims will leave for badrinath next Monday.

❖ Soon, shortly, in a few minutes, this diwali, જેવા ભવિષ્યદર્શક શબ્દો સાથે, જેમ કે,

1. Soon the match will begin.
2. The last train will leave the platform shortly.
3. The kids will visit a public garden this evening.
4. In a few minutes, the magician will appear on the stage.

❖ In fiture, coming......, following......., in 2010 જેવા ભવિષ્યદર્શક શબ્દો સાથે, જેમ કે,

1. India will be a super-power in future.
2. We shall arrange a quiz compertition coming Sunday.
3. On following day, sachin will play in a charity match.

❖ If / unless વાળુ condition clause (શરતદર્શક ઉપવાક્ય) વર્તમાનકાળમાં હોય ત્યારે સાથેનું main clause સાદા ભવિષ્યકાળમાં હોય છે. જેમ કે,

1. If Mr. Rao behaves politely. All will respect him.
2. Unless we are united, we will not make progress.
3. If our cricketers play for the country, they will win almost all the matches.
4. Unless we study properly, we will be backward.

❖ When, before, after. Till, until સંયોજકવાળું time clause સાદા વર્તમાનકાળમાં હોય ત્યારે તે સિવાયનું main clause સાદા ભવિષ્યકાળમાં હોય છે જેમ કે,

1. When you come, we shall go on a picnic.
2. The shop-keeper will close the shop before it is 9-00 p.m.
3. After the plane departs, the visitors will leave the airport.
4. The train will not move until signal is given.

The beggar will not go till you given him some money.

### (4) Continuous present tense : ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ

વ્યાખ્યા : વર્તમાન સમયમાં ક્રિયા ચાલુ હોય તે દર્શાવવા કાળને continuous present tense કહે છે.

- I સાથે સહાયક am વપરાય છે.
- He/she/it અથવા એકવચનનાં કોઈ પણ નામ સાથે is વપરાય છે.
- We/you/they અથવા બહુવચનનાં કોઇપણ નામ સાથે are વપરાય છે.

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'ing' માટેના નિયમો :

1. ક્રિયાપદને છેડે 'e' હોય તો દૂર થાય છે. જેમ કે
come = coming, smoke = smoking, ride = riding વગેરે.
2. ક્રિયાપદને છેડે વ્યંજન હોય તથા તેની આગળ નાનો સ્વર હોય ત્યારે અંતેના વ્યંજન બેવડાય છે. જેમ કે,
run = running, cut = cutting, stop = stooping વગેરે.

Uses = ઉપયોગો.

❖ બોલતી વખતે કે સાંભળતી વખતે ક્રિયા નજર સમક્ષ બની રહી હોય તે દર્શાવવા માટે, જેમ કે,

1. The children are fiving kites.
2. I am listening to a radio.
3. We are taking our dinner.

❖ Look, see, watch, hear, listen, behold જેવા આજ્ઞાર્થદર્શક સાથે ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. Look, that shepherd is riding a buffalo.
2. See, those kids are quarrelling among themselves.
3. Hear, a sweet voice is coming from that field.
4. Listen, Anup jalota is singing a new ghazal.
5. Behold, the masons are carrying bricks on their heads.

❖ Now, at this time, at this moment, at present, still now જેવા સમયદર્શકો સાથે ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. What are you cooking in the kitchen, now ?
2. Shohan and john are having a political discussion at this time.
3. I am not writing my answers at this moment.
4. Mr. And mrs. Lakdawala are sitting in the drawing-room at present.
5. Monohar is still practicing for his drama.
6. Are you painting your picture still now ?

❖ આજ્ઞાર્થ વાક્યની સાથે પણ ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. Please stop here. The train is passing.
2. Don't talk loudly. The doctor is examining the patients.
3. Boys, hurry up. The last bus is leaving.

❖ ભવિષ્યનાં સમયની નિશ્ચિત અથવા આયોજન કરેલી ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા માટે ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. I am leaving for London tomorrow.
2. The indian president is visiting ajmer the next week.
3. The S.S.C. students are appearing in the final examination the next month.
4. I am joining a new institute the next Monday.
5. Mr. Patel is starting a new business from the next diwali.

❖ 'while/as' સમયદર્શક સંયોજકો સાથે ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે. (નોંધ : while/as સિવાયનું main clause વર્તમાનકાળમાં જ હોય છે.) જેમ કે,

1. While the pupils are reading. Don't disturb them.
2. You should not talk to me as i am driving my car.
3. Don't go out while it is raining heavily outside.
4. As the manager is talking to a costomer, please wait outside.
5. Boys, switch off T.V. sets while you are preparing for you examination.

## (5) Continuous past tense : ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ

- ભૂતકાળમાં કોઇક નિશ્ચિત સમયે ક્રિયા ચાલુ હતી તે દર્શાવતા કાળને continuous past tense કહે છે.
- i/he/she/it તથા એક વચનનાં કોઇ પણ નામ સાથે સહાયક was વપરાય છે.
- You/we/they તથા બહુવચનનાં કોઇ પણ નામ સાથે were વપરાય છે.

Uses = ઉપયોગ.

❖ ભૂતકાળમાં કોઇ નિશ્ચિત સમયે કોઈક ક્રિયા બની રહી હતી તે દર્શાવવા માટે. જેમાં yesterday at 3'o clock, last Sunday in the morning, last night at 8-30, જેવા ભૂતકાળનાં બે સમયો દર્શાવેલાં હોય છે, જેમ કે,

1. Anil Ambani was working on a computer yesterday at 5-00 p.m.
2. Rahul and Sehwag were batting last noon at 2 o'clock.
3. Abhi was recording his song last Monday in the morning.
4. Mr. Modi was addressing the farmers at 10-30 yesterday.
5. The animals in the zoo were sleeping soundly at noon yesterday.

❖ Then, at that time, at that moment, that day, that morning જેવા ભૂતકાળનાં સમયદર્શકો સાથે ચાલુ ભૂયકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. Hitesh was digging a ground then.
2. Asha and mallika were writing their papers at that time.
3. My mother was scolding me at that moment.
4. Mr. Yadav and mr. Vaidya were quarrelling that day.
5. We were having our lunch that noon.

❖ While/as સમયદર્શક સંયોજકોની સાથે ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ વપરાય છે.
(નોંધ : while/as સિવાયનું main clause ભૂતકાળમાંજ હોય છે.) જેમ કે,

1. While i was teaching in the class, someone called me.
2. The rain started as the pilgrims were climbing the mountain.
3. The dog barked while the thief was trying to enter the house.
4. While the women were washing the clothes, they saw a crocodile in the river.
5. As Abhishek was dancing, he fell down.

❖ When સમયદર્શક સંયોજકવાળી ક્રિયા સાદા ભૂતકાળમાં હોય ત્યારે મુખ્ય ક્રિયા ચાલુ ભૂતકાળમાં હોય છે, જેમ કે,

1. When the teacher came, the naughty pupils were fighting.
2. When you called me, i was writing my answers.
3. When the fielder threw the ball, the batsmen were running to take the second run.
4. When lord Krishna left Mathura. All the people were erying.
5. When mr. Dave telephoned Mrs. Dave, she was cooking in the kitchen.

(નોંધ : when સિવાયના main clauseમાં begin, start, end, die જેવી ચાલુકાળમાં ન દર્શાવી શકાય તેવી ક્રિયાઓ હોય અથવા main clauseમાં already આવેલું હોય ત્યારે પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ વાપરવો.)

## (6) Continuous future tense : ચાલુ ભવિષ્યકાળ

- ભવિષ્યનાં કોઈક નિશ્ચિત સમયે ક્રિયા બની રહી હશે તે સુચવતા કાળને continuous future tense કહે છે.

Uses = ઉપયોગ.

❖ Tomorrow at this time, next Sunday at 5 o'clock, next week on Monday, tomorrow at night જેવા ભવિષ્યનાં બે નિશ્ચિત સમયો સાથે ચાલુ ભવિષ્યકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. Gopal will be preparing for his test at this time tomorrow.
2. Shahid and kareena will be dancing together the next day in the evening.
3. The pupils will be writing their papers the next Monday at 11-00 p.m.
4. Mr. sahai will be visiting the poor farmers the next month in the morning.
5. My teachers will be teaching us at this moment tomorrow.

### (7) Perfect present tense : પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ

વ્યાખ્યા : ભૂતકાળમાં ક્રિયા પૂર્ણ થઈ ગઈ હોય, પરંતુ તે ક્રિયાની અસર વર્તમાન સમય સુધી ચાલુ હોય તે દર્શાવવા કાળને perfect present tense કહે છે.

- વાક્યનો કર્તા ત્રીજો પુરૂષ એકવચન હોય ત્યારે સહાયક તરીકે has વપરાય છે.
- વાક્યનો કર્તા i/we/you/they અથવા બહુવચનનું કોઇ પણ નામ હોય ત્યારે સહાયક તરીકે have વપરાય છે.
- ક્રિયાપદનાં ભર્તકૃદંતના રૂપો ખાસ યાદ કરવાં.
- Have notનું ટૂંકું રૂપ haven't તથા has notનું ટૂંકું રૂપ hasn't થાય છે.

Uses = ઉપયોગો.

❖ ક્રિયાની અસર દર્શાવતા વાક્યા સાથે પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. Sorry, you can go now. I have sold all the tickets
2. Bunty looks very happy because he has got a medal.
3. Sunidhi has succeeded in the quiz therefore she is glad.
4. Sir, may i go now? I have finished my work.
5. Mohini has painted a nice picture. Would you like to see it?
6. I think that i have seen him somewhere.

❖ Already, just, just now, ever, never, yet, recently, so far, till now, up till now, જેવા શબ્દો સાથે પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. He has already gone out.
2. I have just had my tea.
3. The guests have left for the airport just now.
4. Have you ever seen a dancing peacock ?
5. Surili has never told a lie in her life.
6. The children haven't returned from the school yet.
7. My father has recently started a new business.
8. Our country hasn't won any world cup in india so far.
9. We haven't teken any food till now.

નોંધ : 'ever' પ્રશ્નવાક્યમાં વપરાય છે.

❖ 'since', તથા 'for' (prepositions) નામયોગી અવયવો તરીકે વપરાયા હોય ત્યારે પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. Chetanbhai has been a teacher since 1991.
2. We have not visited Kashmir for many years.
3. Amitabh bachchan has been a popular actor for thirty years.
4. Rohan has been unhappy since he married.
5. My family has shifted to a new house since last Diwali.
6. Mr. Lakhani has written his poems for two hours.
7. The principal has left his office since 11 o'clock.

### (8) Perfect past tense : પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ

ભૂતકાળમાં કોઇક નિશ્ચિત સમયે ક્રિયા પૂર્ણ થઈ ગઈ હતી તે દર્શાવતા કાળને perfect past tense કહે છે.

Uses = ઉપયોગો.

❖ ભૂતકાળનાં સમયમાં બનેલી બે ક્રિયાઓમાંથી પ્રથમ બનેલી ક્રિયા માટે પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ તથા બીજી બનેલી ક્રિયા માટે સાદો ભૂતકાળ વપરાય છે.

(નોંધ : આ પ્રકારની બે ક્રમિક ક્રિયાઓમાં સંયોજક તરીકે when, before, અથવા after વપરાય છે.)

| પ્રથમ ક્રિયા | બીજી ક્રિયા |
|---|---|
| 1. The patient had died . | When the doctor come. |
| 2. The patient had died. | Before the doctor come. |
| 3. After the patient had died, | The doctor come. |
| 4. The audience had left the stadium | When the match was over. |
| 5. The audience had left the stadium | Before the match was over. |
| 6. After the audience had left the stadium, | The match was over. |

યાદ રાખો :

(ઉપરના વાક્યો મુજબ when તથા before સિવાયનાં clause (ઉપવાક્ય)માં તથા afterવાળા clauseમાં પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ વપરાય છે.)

❖ Indirect speechના વાક્યમાં reporting verb (કથન ક્રિયાપદ) ભૂતકાળમાં હોય ત્યારે reported speech (કથન વાક્ય)માં પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. The captain said that he had won the toss.
2. Khan thought that he had made a serious mistake.
3. Kumud asked me what i had done for her.
4. The children asked gandhiji of he had hidden their toys.
5. The director told the actor that he had been ready for the next shot.
6. A man inquired at the counter if the bus for anand had arrived,
7. Mrs. Sharma wrote her husband that she had paid all the premiums.

યાદ રાખો :

(ઉપરના તમામ વાક્યોમાં મુખ્ય ક્રિયાપદ ભૂતકાળમાં છે.)

❖ By the time, by 11 o'clock yesterday, by the end of last term, by last Sunday, by the last june જેવા ચોક્કસ ભૂતકાળનાં સમયો સાથે પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. Who had finished the work by the last month?
2. How many runs had the opening pair scored by 2-30 p.m. yesterday?
3. I has already paid my fees by the end of last month.
4. Most of the pupils had not submitted their assignments by the last Monday.
5. What had you received by 3 o'clock yesterday?

❖ Could have/would have/should have/might have જેવા ભૂતકાળદર્શક perfect modal auxiliaries (પૂર્ણ વિકલ્પ સહાયકો) વાળા clause ની સાથેના clauseમાં પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. If you had tried, you could have won the match.
2. The patient would have been saved of the doctor had been more careful.

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3. Had the driver been careful, the accident could have been avoided.

### (9) Perfect future tense : પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળ

વ્યાખ્યા : ભવિષ્યના કોઇ નિશ્ચિત સમયે કોઈક ક્રિયા પૂર્ણ થઈ ગઈ હશે તે દર્શાવતા કાળને perfect future tense કહે છે.

❖ By the end of next year, by the next month, by next Monday, by the next time, by 10 o'clock tomorrow જેવા ભવિષ્યનાં નિશ્ચિત સમયો સાથે પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. All of us will have paid our fees by the end of this month.
2. Mr. Raval will have opened his store by 8 o'clock tomorrow.
3. Will you have finished your work by tomorrow evening ?
4. The team will not have won the match by the tea-time tomorrow.
5. Our English teacher will have completed his course by the end of next anuary.

❖ ભવિષ્યમાં બે ક્રિયાઓ બનવાની હોય ત્યારે પ્રથમ ક્રિયા પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળમાં લખાય છે અને બી થનારી ક્રિયા સાદા વર્તમાનકાળમાં લખાય છે. (નોંધ : આ પ્રકારના વાક્યોમાં when, before, અથવા after સંયોજકો તરીકે વપરાય છે.) જેમ કે,

1. When the rain stars, i shall have reached my home.
2. Before the rain stars, i shall have reached my home.
3. The movie starts, after he will have sold all the tickets.
4. The thief will have disappeared in the dark before the police arrive.
5. Before the match stars, the spectators will have taken their seats.

યાદ રાખો :

- When + સાદો વર્તમાનકાળ + પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળ
- Before + સાદો વર્તમાનકાળ + પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળ
- After + પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળ + સાદો વર્તમાનકાળ.

### (10) Perfect present continuous tense : પૂર્ણ ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ

વ્યાખ્યા : ભૂતકાળમાં કોઇક સમયે શરૂ થયેલી ક્રિયા વર્તમાન સમયમાં પણ ચાલુ હોય તે દર્શાવવા કાળને perfect present continuous tense કહે છે.

- કર્તા he, she, it અથવા કોઇપણ એકવચનનું નામ હોય ત્યારે સહાયક તરીકે has been વપરાય છે. અન્ય કર્તાઓ સાથે have been વપરાય છે.

Uses = ઉપયોગો.

❖ 'since', તથા 'for' (prepositions) સાથે પૂર્ણ ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ વપરય છે. જેમ કે,

1. I have been learning Sanskrit for three years.
2. Vishal and vinod have been sleeping since 3 o'clock.
3. Have you been living in a village since your birth?
4. Who has been teaching in that class for an hour?
5. The actors have not been performing well since the film started.

યાદ રાખો :

❖ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળમાં ટૂંકાગાળાની ક્રિયાઓ જેવી કે close, finish, open, leave, arrive, die, begin, start વપરાય છે. જ્યારે પૂર્ણ ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળમાં wait, stay, work, sleep, write, live વગેરે જેવી લાંબાગાળાની ક્રિયાઓ વપરાય છે.

❖ All this week, all the afternoon, all this vacation, how long જેવા સમયદર્શકો સાથે પૂર્ણ ચાલે વર્તમાનકાળ વપરાય છે, કેમ કે,

1. The players have been playing the all afternoon.
2. How long have you been staying here ?
3. Mr. Lakhani has been writing all the evening.
4. Sachin has been practising all the evening.
5. Mr. Chauhan has been preparing for his test the whole night.

### (11) Perfect past continuous tense : પૂર્ણ ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ

વ્યાખ્યા : ભૂતકાળનાં કોઈક નિશ્ચિત સમયે કોઈક ક્રિયા ચાલી રહી હતી તે દર્શાવતા કાળને perfect past continuous tense કહે છે.

❖ આ કાળ ભૂતકાળમાં જ અગાઉથી શરૂ થયેલી ક્રિયા ચાલતી હતી તેવું દર્શાવે છે.

Uses = ઉપયોગ

❖ 'when' સંયોજકની સાથે મુખ્યત્વે આ કાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. When you telephoned me.
   I had been writimg my exercises.
2. When mr. Raval got up in the morning, the strom
   Had been blowing still.

યાદ રાખો :

- પૂર્ણ ચાલુ ભૂતકાળની ક્રિયા સાથે સાદો ભૂતકાળ વપરાય છે.

### (12) Perfect future continuous tense : પૂર્ણ ચાલુ ભવિષ્યકાળ

વ્યાખ્યા : ભવિષ્યમાં કોઈક સમય સુધી ક્રિયા ચાલી રહી હશે તે દર્શાવતા કાળને perfect future continuous tense કહે છે.

Uses = ઉપયોગો.

'when' સંયોજકવાળુ ઉપવાક્ય વર્તમાનકાળમાં હોય ત્યારે તેની સાથે પૂર્ણ ચાલુ ભવિષ્યકાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. When my father comes, i shall have been reading.
2. When the match begin, the people will have been taking their seats.
3. When you come to my home,
I shall have been preparing my lunch.

❖ till 3 o'clock tomorrow, up to the morning the next day. Till late night next Monday જેવા સમયો આ કાળ વપરાય છે, જેમ કે,

1. Will you have been watching a match till 6 o'clock tomorrow?
2. Mr. Rathod will not have been waking till late night tomorrow/
3. Who will have been waiting for you up to the sunset the next day?

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| Tense Name | ACTIVE VOICE FORMULA | *PASSIVE VOICE FORMULA* | અગત્યના શબ્દો |
|---|---|---|---|
| Simple present tense | Positive : S+V(s,es)+ 0<br>Negative : S +do/does + not + V1 + 0 | o + am/is/are + (not)+ (V -III) + by + s | always (હંમેશાં), daily (રોજ), everyday (દરરોજ), sometimes (કેટલીકવાર), often (અવાર નવાર), usually (મોટે ભાગે) |
| Simple past tense | Positive : S+V–II + 0<br>Negative: S + didn't + V1 + 0 | o + was/were + (not) (V -III) + by + s | yesterday (ગઈ કાલે), last time (વિતેલા સમયે), last night (ગઈ રાત્રીએ), last week (ગયા અઠવાડીયે), last year (ગયા વર્ષે), that day (તે દિવસે), no that day (પેલા દિવસે), two days ago (બે દિવસ પહેલાં), once (એકવાર), ago (અગાઉ). In the past (પહેલા) |
| Simple future tense | S + will/shall + (not) + V1 + 0 | o +will / shall + (not) + be + (V -III) + by + s | કે tomorrow (આવતી કાલે), next year (આવતા વર્ષે), next month (આવતા મહિને, probably (સંભવિત રીતે), perhaps (કદાચ), in the future (ભવિષ્યમાં), tonight (આજે રાત્રે) |
| Continuous present tense | S + am/is/are + (not)+ (V + Ing) + 0 | o + am/is/are + (not)+ being + (V -III) + by + s | look (જુઓ), see (જો), watch (ધ્યાનથી જો), listen (સાંભળ),now (અત્યારે, હાલ),at this moment (હાલની ક્ષણે), hear (સાંભળ) currently (હાલમાં), today evening (આજે સાંજે), now a days (આજકાલ) |
| Continuous past tense | S + was/were + (not) (V + Ing) + 0 | o + was/were + (not) being + (V -III) + by + s | when (જેસમયે), while(જ્યારે), As (જોકે),so, therefore (માટે તેથી), then (તે સમયે) |
| Continuous future tense | S +will/shall + (not) + be + (V + Ing) + 0 | ---------- | tomorrow at this time (આવતી કાલે આ સમયે), next week (આવતા અઠવાડીયે) |
| Perfect present tense | S + have/has + (not) + V-III+0 | o + have/has + (not)+ (V -III) + by + s | just (હંમણાં),already (સંપૂર્ણપણે) recently (હમણાં), lately (મોડેથી), since (જેતે સમયથી), for (સમયના ગાળાથી), ever (હંમેશાં), till now (હજુ સુધી), never (ક્યારેક નહીં), yet (હજું), even today (આજે પણ), just now (હમણાં જ |
| Perfect past tense | S + had + (not) +V –III +0 | o + had + (not) + been + (V -III) + by + s | before (પહેલાં), after (પછી), when (જે તે સમયે) |
| Perfect future tense | S + will/shall + (not) + have + V-III +0 | o + will + (not) have + been + (V -III) + by + s | by the time (અમુક સમય સુધીમા), within (અમુક સમય સુધીમાં), before (અમુક સમય પહેલાં) |
| Continuous perfect present tense | S + have/has + (not) + been + (V + Ing) + 0 | ------- | since, for, all day, all week |
| Continuous prefect past tense | S + had + (not) been + (V + Ing) + 0 | ------ | before, when, after |
| Continuous prefect future tense | S + will/shall + (not) + have been + (V + Ing) + 0 | ------ | by the time (અમુક સમય સુધીમાં), for (સમયનો ગાળો) |

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# 11) Infinitive

ક્રિયાપદના મૂળ રૂપ એટલે આગળ to મૂકવાથી infinitive બને છે. યાદ રાખો :- to + ક્રિયાપદનું મૂળ રૂપ

ક્રિયાની પાછળ રહેલા હેતુને દર્શાવવા to + મૂળક્રિયાપદ નો ઉપયોગ :-

વાક્યમાં infinitive નો ઉપયોગ ત્રણ પ્રકારે થાય છે :

(1) To climb girnar is very difficult.
(2) I want to get first class.
(3) My friend wishes me to pass the test.

ઉપરના તમામ વાક્યો ક્રિયાને હેતુ દર્શાવે છે.

❖ નિયમ : ૧ વાક્યના નામ તેમજ કર્તા તરીકે infinitive નો ઉપયોગ :-

(1) To respect our teacher is our duty.
(2) To err is human.
(3) To forgive is divine.
(4) To find fault is easy.

❖ નિયમ : ૨ ક્રિયાપદના કર્મ તરીકે infinitive નો ઉપયોગ :-

- વ્યક્તિ અમુક ક્રિયા હેતુથી કરે છે તે બતાવવા.

(1) Sadhna wants to sing a song.
(2) We like to play cricket.
(3) Vikram wants to achieve his goal.

અહીં ઉપરના વાક્યોમાં to verb ની પાછળ આવતા શબ્દો કર્મ છે.

❖ નિયમ : 3 કર્મ મૂક્યા બાદ infinitive નો ઉપયોગ :-

- એક વ્યક્તિ બીજી વ્યક્તિ પાસે ક્રિયા કરાવવા માગે ત્યારે :-

(1) Mr. Chaudhari wants him to write this work.
(2) Will you help me to solve this problem ?
(3) We wish her to attend this meeting.

ઉપરના ત્રણેય વાક્યોમાં ખાલી જગ્યાની પહેલાં આપેલ him, me, her કર્મ છે.

❖ નિયમ : ૪ નામના વિશેષણ તરીકે infinitive નો ઉપયોગ :-

(1) This is the time to relax.
(2) He is the man to consult.

❖ નિયમ : ૫ નામના ક્રિયાવિશેષણ તરીકે infinitive નો ઉપયોગ :-

(1) The coffee is too hot to drink.
(2) This sum is too difficult to solve.

# 12) Gerund

ક્રિયાપદના મૂળરૂપને 'ing' પ્રત્યય લગાડતા વર્તમાન કૃદંત બને છે. જેને અંગ્રેજીમાં Gerund કહેવાય છે.

❖ નીયમ – ૧ :- gerund as subject of a verb : ક્રિયાપદના કર્તા તરીકે.

સામાન્ય સ્થિતિ, સનાતન સત્ય, આદત, રૂચિ, ટેવ દર્શાવવા વપરાય છે.

કર્તા હંમેશાં વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં હોય.

મૂ.ક્રિ. ની પાછળ ing લગાડવાથી બને છે.

ક્રિયાપદના કર્તા તરીકે વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં મૂકાય.

(1) Cycling is the best exercise.
(2) Mountaineering is difficult.
(3) Walking is the best exercise.

❖ નિયમ – ૨ :- gerund is subject of a verb : ક્રિયાપદના કર્મ તરીકે :

કર્મ હંમેશાં ક્રિયાપદની પાછળ મૂકાય.

What થી પ્રશ્ન પૂછવાથી જે જવાબ મળે તે કર્મ.

(1) I like reading novels. (what do i like ?)
(2) Children love watching cartoon films.
(3) They hate shouting.
(4) I know cycling.
(5) Teach me reading.

❖ નિયમ – 3 :- gerund governed by preposition : નામયોગી અવયવના કર્મ તરીકે :

ખાલી જગ્યાની પહેલાં preposition અથવા નામયોગી અવયવા આપેલ હોય.

(1) He is fond of collecting photographs.
(2) Raj is punished for playing mischief.
(3) Ketki is afraid of going near a cat.
(4) On receiving the telephone call, she went out.
(5) Don't judge without watching.

❖ નિયમ -૪ :- gerund governed by possessive : કર્તાના ક્રિયાપૂરક તરીકે :

માલિકી દર્શાવવા શબ્દો વાક્યમાં આપેલ હોય.

Her, his, their, my, our વગેરે. .

(1) Her hobby is singing.
(2) His handling of situation is wonderful.
(3) He did not like my leaving home early.

❖ નિયમ – ૫ :- રોજીંદી ક્રિયા – daily activities માટે gerund વપરાય છે.

(1) They go for riding.
(2) She goes shopping.

❖ નિયમ : ૬ વિશેષણ તરીકે the present participle નો ઉપયોગ :-

(1) He told me an interesting story.
(2) We watched an exciting cricket match on T.V.
(3) Look at the setting sun.
(4) Don't throw stones at the sleeping dogs.

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❖ નિયમ : ૭ જ્યારે બે ક્રિયાપદો વચ્ચેનો સમયનો ગાળો (gap of time) રહેતો નથી ત્યારે બે વાક્યોને જોડાવા વર્તમાન કૃદન્ત વપરાય છે.

(1) Opening the text book our teacher began to read lesson.
(2) Taking off our shoes, we intered the temple.
(3) Opening the car door, he got out.

❖ નિયમ : ૮ જ્યારે એક જ કર્તા દ્વારા બે ક્રિયા એક જ સમયે થતી હોય ત્યારે તે બે પૈકીની એક ક્રિયા બનતી દર્શાવવા માટે the present participle વપરાય છે.

(1) She came on the stage dancing.
(2) Anand left home saying goodbye to his life.
(3) Krish entered the house shouting.

❖ નિયમ :૯ કેટલીકવાર the present participle બીજા શબ્દો સાથે આવી adjective phrase નું કામ કરે ત્યારે કર્મ વિશે કંઇક વિશેષ કહેવા વર્તમાનકૃદન્ત વપરાય છે.

(1) We saw rajesh flying kites.
(2) Bring me the book lying on the table.
(3) I saw the parrot flying.

❖ નિયમ : ૧૦ 'on' નામયોગી અવયવનો ઉપયોગ કરી બનતા વર્તમાનકૃદન્ત :-

(1) On hearing the news of my father's death. I fainted.
(2) On receiving the message of his result, i enjoyed.

(2)the perfect participle (પૂર્ણ કૃદન્ત)

- એક ક્રિયા પૂરી થયા પછી બીજી ક્રિયા બને ત્યારે પૂરી થયેલી પ્રથમ ક્રિયાને દર્શાવવા પૂર્ણ કૃદન્ત વપરાય.

➢ નિયમ : ૧ બંને ક્રિયાઓમાં કર્તા સમાન હોય તો બે રીતે કર્તાને મૂકી વાક્યચરના બને.

(1) I wrote a letter. I posted it immediately.
- Having written a letter, i posted immediately. Or
- I having written a letter, posted immediately.
(2) Having received the news of my friend's accident, i rushed to the hospital.
(3) Having closed his shop, the shopkeeper went home.

➢ નિયમ : ૨ વાક્યમાં after પછી પણ આ વાક્યરચના બને છે.

(1) She having finished her work, went to bed.
- After having finished her work, she went to bed.

➢ નિયમ : ૩ ભવિષ્યમાં કોઇ એક ક્રિયા પૂરી થયા પછી બીજી ક્રિયા કરાશે તેવું દર્શાવવા માટે પણ perfect participle વપરાય.

(1) After having taken my lunch, i shall take rest for twenty minutes.
(2) After having finished my work, i shall go home.

➢ નિયમ : ૪ વાક્ય passive voice હોય તો વાક્ય રચના :-

કર્મ + having + been + મૂ. ક્રિ. P.P. + by + કર્મ
વિભક્તિ + અલ્પવિરામ + બીજુ વાક્ય

(1) The chain having been pulled by the passenger, the train stopped.
(2) The answer books having been collected the supervisor allowed the examine to leave the examination hall.
(3) Having been interviewed twice, i was not selected for the post of a lecturer.

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## past participle (ભૂતકૃદન્ત)

- વિશેષણનું કાર્ય કરતાં અને ભૂતકાળમાં બની ગયેલી ક્રિયાને દર્શાવતા રૂપોને past participle અથવા ભૂતકૃદન્ત કહે છે.
- ક્રિયાની પૂર્ણતા સૂચવે છે.
- અંગ્રેજી ક્રિયાપદના ત્રીજા રૂપ (third form) ને past participle કહે છે.

❖ નિયમ : ૧ વિશેષણ તરીકે past participle નો ઉપયોગ :-

(1) I have a written letter.
(2) Himanshu saw a beautiful picture painted in different colours.
(3) That is a used car.
(4) Have you read the autobiography 'my experiments with truth' written by mahatma Gandhi.
(5) The officer gave him used stamps.
(6) The frightened children began to cry.
(7) A written document is a convincing proof of anything.

❖ નિયમ : ૨ કર્તાના ક્રિયાપૂરક તરીકે past participle નો ઉપયોગ :-

- આ ભૂતકૃદન્ત to be ક્રિયાપદના રૂપ પછી કે મુખ્ય ક્રિયાપદ પછી આવે છે. .

(1) Mr. Patel felt disgusted.
(2) Don't be disappointed.

❖ નિયમ : ૩ કર્મના ક્રિયાપૂરક તરીકે past participle નો ઉપયોગ :-૨

(1) Those glasses are broken.
(2) My brother got a new shirt made.

❖ નિયમ : ૪ passive voice વાળી વાક્યરચનામાં past participle નો ઉપયોગ :-

- હંમેશાં વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં જ વપરાય છે.

(1) Forgotten by its mother, a baby was crying in a fair.
(2) Harassed by her boss, she resigned her job.
(3) Born in porbandar, gandhiji became the father of the nation.

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# 13) Type of sentence

- A group of words that makes complete sense is called a **sentence**.
  *Example:*
  color blue favorite is My. (makes no sense, therefore it is not a sentence)
  My favorite color is blue. (makes complete sense, therefore it is a sentence)

- વાક્ય રચનાના મુખ્ય ચાર પ્રકાર છે (*There are four kinds of sentences)*

1. વિધાન વાક્ય (assertive or declarative sentence) (a statement)
2. પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય (interrogative sentence) (a question)
3. આજ્ઞાર્થ વાક્ય (imperative sentence) (a command)
4. ઉદગાર વાક્ય (exclamatory sentence) (an exclamation)

1. વિધાન વાક્ય (assertive or declarative sentence)

જે વાક્ય માહિતી પૂરુ પાડતું હોય તેને વિધાન વાક્ય કહે છે. માહિતી બે પ્રકારની હોય છે (અ) હકાર (બ) નકાર તેથી વિધાન વાક્યના બે પેટા પ્રકાર પડે છે.

(અ) હકાર વાક્ય (affirmative sentence)
- Samat is a student.
- She lives in a big city.

(બ) નકાર વાક્ય (negative sentence)
- He does not go home.
- Man is not immortal.

2. પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય (interrogative sentence)

જે વાક્ય કોઇપણ પ્રકારની માહિતી પૂછતું હોય તેને પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય કહે છે.
- What is your name?
- Where do you live?
- Where is the butter?
- When did dinosaurs live?
- What is your favorite movie?

3. આજ્ઞાર્થ વાક્ય (imperative sentence)

જે વાક્યમાં બોલનારે સાંભળનારને કોઇ ક્રિયા કરવાની કે ન કરવાની આજ્ઞા કરેલ હોય અથવા કોઇ ક્રિયા કરવાની કે ન કરવાની દરખાસ્ત મૂકેલી હોય તેને આજ્ઞાર્થ વાક્ય કહે છે. આજ્ઞાર્થ વાક્ય ક્રિયાપદથી શરૂ થાય છે. તેમાં કર્તા આધ્યાહાર હોય છે.

- Go to your room. (an order)
- Please lend me your book. (a request)
- Have a good time at the picnic. (a wish)
- Show me the butter.
- Give me a dinosaur for my birthday.
- Play the movie.

4. ઉદગાર વાક્ય (exclamatory sentence)

જ્યારે વિધનાવાક્ય માં રહેલી વિગતને (બાબતને) ભાવપૂર્ણ (ભાવનાત્મક) રીતે રજૂ કરેલ હોય ત્યારે ઉદગાર વાક્ય બને છે.
- What a shame!
- Boy, am I tired!
- I can't find the butter!
- The tyrannosaurus rex was huge!
- I love this movie!

## Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences :

| SIMPLE | COMPLEX | COMPOUND |
|---|---|---|
| Being tired, he went to bed. | As he was tired, he went to bed. | He was tired. He went to bed. |
| Having finished his work, he returned home. | After he had finished his work, he returned home. | He had finished his work. He returned home. |
| I saw a girl wiht blue eyes. | I saw a girl who had blue eyes. | I saw a girl. She had blue eyes. |

### 1. Simple Sentences

**A simple sentence has the most basic elements that make it a sentence: a subject, a verb, and a completed thought.**

**Examples of simple sentences include the following:**

1. **The boys are singing**
2. **Birds live in nests.**
3. **The kettle boils**
4. **The dog barks**
5. **Joe waited for the train.**
6. **The train was late.**
7. **Mary and Samantha took the bus.**
8. **I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station.**
9. **Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station early but waited until noon for the bus.**

## 2. Compound Sentences

**A compound sentence refers to a sentence made up of two independent clauses (or complete sentences) connected to one another with a coordinating conjunction. Coordinating conjunctions are easy to remember if you think of the words "FAN BOYS": For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So**

**Examples of compound sentences include the following:**

1. Joe waited for the train, but the train was late.
2. I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station, but they arrived at the station before noon and left on the bus before I arrived.
3. Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, and they left on the bus before I arrived.
4. Mary and Samantha left on the bus before I arrived, so I did not see them at the bus station.
5. You may watch TV or you can go out to play.
6. You should either sit quietly or go out.
7. The old man could neither see nor hear.
8. He took the test several times but he couldn't pass.
9. He is famous, yet he is very humble.
10. She was angry, still she kept her cool.
11. The thieves not only robbed the man of his possessions, but also inflicted injuries on him.

## 3. Complex Sentences

- because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon
- while he waited at the train station
- after they left on the bus

**Dependent clauses such as those above cannot stand alone as a sentence, but they can be added to an independent clause to form a complex sentence.**

**Dependent clauses begin with subordinating conjunctions. Below are some of the most common subordinating conjunctions:**

- after, although, as, because, before, even though, if, since, though, unless, until, when, whenever, whereas, wherever, while

**A complex sentence joins an independent clause with one or more dependent clauses.**

1. Because Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station before noon, I did not see them at the station.
2. While he waited at the train station, Joe realized that the train was late.
3. After they left on the bus, Mary and Samantha realized that Joe was waiting at the train station.

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# 14) Active – passive

**Voice કુલ બે પ્રકાર ના પ્રયોગો છે. (1) Active voice અને (2) passive voice.**

*(1)Active voice (કર્તરી પ્રયોગ) :-*

જેમાં ક્રિયાનો કરનાર કર્તા મુખ્ય હોય છે. અને કર્તા તથા કર્મ સ્વસ્થાને હોયતો તે વાક્યActive Voice મા છે તેમ કહી શકાય.

**e.g - Samat plays chess.**

('કોણ' પૂછવાથી જવાબ મળે તે કર્તા)

*(2) Passive Voice (કર્મની પ્રયોગ) :-*

જેમાં કર્તા કરતા તેના કર્મને વિશેષ મહત્વ આપવામાં આવે છે.તેથી મૂળ કર્તાને કર્મને સ્થાને મુકવામાં આવેછે.આમ,કર્તા અને કર્મનું સ્થાન બદલાય છે. તેને **Passive Voice** મા વાક્ય છે તેમ કહી શકાય.

**e.g. - Chess is Played by Samat.**

● *Active Voice નુ passive Voice માં રૂપાંતર :-*

**Active Voice** ની વાક્ય રચનાને **Passive Voice** માં રૂપાંતર કરતી વખતે કેટલાક ફેરફાર થાય છે.જેને આપણે ઉદાહરણ સાથે સમજીએ.

**A.V: Ravi Watches a movie**
કર્તા ક્રિયાપદ કર્મ

**P.V: A movie is watched by Ravi**
કર્મ is ભૂતકૃદંત by કર્તા

('શું' તથા 'કોને' પૂછવાથી જવાબ મળે તે કર્મ)

આમ, વાક્યનું **Active Voice** માંથી **Passive Voice** મા રૂપાંતરકરતી વખતે નીચે પ્રમાણે ફેરફાર થાય છે.

(1) વાક્યમા કર્તાનુ સ્થાન કર્મ લે છે.

(2) વાક્યમાં કર્મનુ સ્થાન કર્તા લે છે.

(3) કાળપ્રમાણે યોગ્ય સહાયકારક ક્રિયાપદ મુકાય છે.

(4) ક્રિયાપદનુ ભૂતકૃદંત મુકાય છે.

(5) વાક્યના અંતે By દ્વારા કર્તા, કર્મનું સ્થાન લે છે.

(6) જયારે કર્તા કર્મ બને અને કર્મ કર્તા બને છે ત્યારે એકવચન કે બહુવચનના નામ મુજબ સહાયકારક ક્રિયાપદ મુકાય છે.

| | |
|---|---|
| I | by me |
| We | by us |
| You | by you |
| You | by you |
| He | by him |
| She | by her |
| It | by it |
| They | by them |

યાદરાખો :-

● **Voice** બદલતી વખતે વાક્યનો કાળ બદલાતો નથી.

● **Passive Voice** મા વાક્યમાં ક્રિયાપદનુ ભૂતકૃદંત રૂપ જ વપરાય છે

● ચાલુ ભવિષ્યકાળ **(Future Continuous Tense)** તથા તમામ ચાલુ પૂર્ણ કાળ **(Perfect Continuous Tense)** ના વાક્યોનું **Passive voice** થઈ શકે નહિ.

● ચાલુંકાલ **(Continuous Tense)** ના **Passive Voice** માં ક્રિયાપદના ભૂતકૃદંતના રૂપની સાથે **being** વપરાય છે.( **Ving – being**)

● **Passive voice** મા મોટા ભાગે **'by'**વપરાય છે, અને ક્યારેક **'in'**પણ વપરાય છે.

*(1) સાદોવર્તમાન કાળ (Simple Present Tense):-*

**Active voice:-** $S + V_1 / V_S + O$
**Passive voice:-** $S$ + is / am/ are + $V_3 + O$

**e.g.- He draws a picture.(Active)**
**A picture is drawn by him. (Passive)**

**- He drinks water. (Active)**
**Water is drunk by him. (Passive)**

**- We hold these meetings in the office.(Active)**
**These meetings are held in the office.(Passive)**

● વાક્યમાં જયારે કર્તા અથવા કર્મના સ્થાને શબ્દના બદલે **phrase** હોય ત્યારે તે **phrase** નું સ્થાન પણ બદલાય છે.

**e.g. - Mr.Dilip manages a big industrial empire. (Active)**
**A big industrial empire is managed by Mr. Dilip. (Passive)**

**-The entire staff of our office respects Mr.Navaldan(Active)**
**Mr. Navaldan is respected by the entire staff of our office. (Passive)**

● જયારે કોઈ વાક્યમા ક્રિયાપદ સાથે નામયોગી અવયવ **(preposition)** જોડાયેલ હોય તો તે વાક્ય નુ **Passive** મા રૂપાંતર કરતી વખતે **preposition** મા કોઈ ફેરફાર થતો નથી.

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**e.g. - We object to this proposal. (Active)**
**This proposal is objected to by us. (Passive)**

**-A nurse looks after this little girl. (Active)**
**This little girl is looked after by a nurse. (Passive)**

· *નકાર વાક્ય* :-

● નકાર વાક્યનુ **'Passive voice'** મા રૂપાંતર કરતી વખતે **'do'** કે **'does'** નીકળી જાય છે.અને સહાય કારક ક્રિયાપદ **(am, is, are)** સાથે **'not'** મુકાય છે.

**e.g. Kajal does not watch movies. (Active)**
**Movies are not watched by Kajal. (Passive)**

· પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય :-

પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય બે પ્રકારના હોય છે,-

**(1) Do/Does** થી શરૂ થતાં

**(2)** પ્રશ્નાર્થ સુચક શબ્દથી શરૂ થતા.

**Do/Does** વાળા પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્યનુ **Passive voice** મા રૂપાંતર કરતી વખતે **Do/Does** નીકળી જાય છે. અને તેને બદલે **to be** નુ યોગ્ય રૂપ **(am, is, are)** વાક્યની શરૂઆત માં મુકાય છે.

**What,Why, When, How** વગેરે શબ્દો એમ જ રહે છે.

**e.g.- Do you play cricket ? (Active)**
**Is cricket played by you ? (Passive)**
**- When does he complete the home wark? (Active)**
**When is the home work completed by him ? (Passive)**

*(2) સાદો ભૂતકાળ (Simple Past Tense):-*

**Active Voice:-** ક્રિયાપદનુ ભૂતકાળનુ રૂપ

**Passive Voice:- was/ were +** ક્રિયાપદનુ ભૂતકૃદંત રૂપ

**e.g. - The special commandos surrounded the building. (Active)**
**The building was surrounded by the special commandos. (Passive)**
**-I saw an accident yesterday. (Active)**
**An accident was seen by me yesterday. (Passive)**
**-We broke a glass. (Active)**
**A glass was broken by us. (Passive)**

· નકાર વાક્ય :-

● નકાર વાક્યનુ **'Passive Voice'** મા રૂપાંતર કરતી વખતે **'did'** નીકળી જાય છે. અને સહાયકારક ક્રિયાપદ **(was/ were)** સાથે **'not'** મુકાય છે.

**e.g., Parthi did not complete the project. (Active)**
**The project was not completed by Parthi. (Passive)**

· પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય :-

**-Did he write answers in the classroom ? (Active)**
**Were the answers written by him in the classroom ? (Passive)**
**-Who broke the mirror ? (Active)**
**By whom was the mirror broken ?(Passive)**

*(4) ચાલુવર્તમાન કાળ (Present Continuous Tense):-*

**Active Voice: is/ am/ are +** વર્તમાનકૃદંત

**Passive Voice: is/ am/ are + being +** ભૂતકૃદંત

**e.g., - I am eating apples. (Active)**
**Apples are being eaten by me. (Passive)**
**- Mr.Shah is teaching English. (Active)**
**English is being taught by Mr.Sharma . (Passive)**
**-My mother is preparing food. (Active)**
**Food is being prepared by my mother. (Passive)**

· નકાર વાક્ય :-

**e.g. -I am not taking lunch. (Active)**
**Lunch is not being taken by me. (Passive)**
**-Children are not playing cricket in garden. (Active)**
**Cricket is not being played by children in garden. (Passive)**

· પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય :-

**e.g.- Is he playing cricket in the playground ? (Active)**
**Is cricket being played by him in the playground ? (Passive)**
**-Where is he putting his book ? (Active)**
**Where is his book being put by him ? (Passive)**
**-Who is teaching you now ? (Active)**
**By whom are you being taught now ? (Passive)**

*(5) ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ (Past Continuous Tense) :-*

**Active voice : was/ were +** વર્તમાનકૃદંત

**Passive voice : was/ were + being +** ભૂતકૃદંત

**e.g. - Rakesh was eating an apple. (Active)**
**An apple was being eaten by Rakesh. (Passive)**
**-The Pupils were learning their lessons. (Active)**
**Their lessons were being learnt by the pupils.(Passive)**
**-When I went to home , they were eating Panipuri. (Active)**
**When I went to home Panipuri was being eaten. (Passive)**

· નકાર વાક્ય :-

**e.g.- I was not preparing food, when he came. (Active)**
**Food was not being prepard by me when he came. (Passive)**
**-They were not drawing the picture. (Active)**
**The picture was not being drawn by them. (Passive)**

· પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય :-

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**e.g., - Was she drawing a picture then ? (Active)**
**Was a picture being drawn by then. (Passive)**
**-What were you doing there ? (Active)**
**What was being done by you there ? (Passive)**

*(6) પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ (Present Perfect Tense) :-*

**Active Voice:- has/ have + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**Passive voice:- has/ have + been + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**e.g.- Bhairav has drawn this picture. (Active)**
**This picture has been drawn by Bhairav. (Passive)**
**-I have finished my work now. (Active)**
**My work has been finished now. (Passive)**
**-They have taken all the material. (Passive)**

• નકાર વાક્ય :

**e.g.- You haven't finished your work. (Active)**
**You work hasn't been finished by you. (Passive)**
**- Ved hasn't completed homework.**
**Homework hasn't been completed by Smit.**

• પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય :-

**e.g.- Have the girls sung the prayers ?**
**Have the prayers been sung by the girls ?**
**-Why have you brought only note books?**
**Why have only note books been brought by you ?**

*7 પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ (Past Perfect Tense) :-*

**Active voice: had + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**Passive voice: had + been + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**e.g.-My brother had taken breakfast before they sang . (Active)**
**Breakfast had been taken by my brother before they sang. (Passive)**
**-He had sold the car before we reached. (Active)**
**The car had been sold by him before we reached. (Passive)**

• નકાર વાક્ય :

**e.g. -The girl had not sold the pane before I went there. (Active)**
**The pen had not been sold by the girl before I went there. (Passive)**
**-He had not disclosed the secret before evening. (Active)**
**The secret had not been disclosed by him before evening. (Passive)**

• પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય :

**e.g. - Had he warned the thief before firing the gun ? (Active)**
**Had the thief been warned by him before firing the gun ? (Passive)**
**-Who had broken the glass when I went outside ? (Active)**
**By whom had the glass been broken when I went outside ?**

*(8) પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળ (Future Perfect tense) :-*

**Active voice : will / shall + have + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**Passive voice : will / shall + have been + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**E.g. - They will have finished the breakfast by eight. (Active)**
**They breakfast will have been finished by eight. (Passive)**
**-We shall have withdrawn money from the bank by tomorrow. (Active)**
**Money will have been withdrawn from the bank by tomorrow. (Passive)**

• નકાર વાક્ય :-

**E,g, - We will haven't finished the project by five. (Active)**
**The project will have not been finished by us by five. (Passive)**

• પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય :

**e.g.- Will you have signed all the letter before they close the office ? (Active)**
**Will all the letters have been signed before the office is closed ? (Passive)**

***(9) Modal Auxiliaries* :**
**(Can, Could, May, Might, Shall, Should, Will, Would etc.)**
**Simple Modal Auxiliaries:**

**(1) Active voice: Auxiliary + ક્રિયાપદ નુ મૂળરૂપ**

**Passive voice: Auxiliary + be + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**Perfect Modal Auxiliaries**

**(2) Active voice: Auxiliary + have + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**Passive voice: Auxiliary + have been + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**e.g. - The government should deal with the corrupt officials strictly. (Active)**
**The corrupt officials should be dealt with strictly. (Passive)**
**- Shital will have finished her home work before 6 O'clock. (Active)**
**Shital's homework will been finished by her before 6'Oclock. (Passive)**

• નકાર વાક્ય :-

**E.g,. - He can not have made toys. (Active)**
**Toys can not have been made by him. (Passive)**
**- Untill he work hard , he can not achieve success. (Active)**
**Untill he work hard, success can not be achieve. (Passive)**

• પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય:-

**e.g. - Should we give respect to that person ? (Active)**
**Should that person be given respect by us? (Passive)**
**-Who must have built that beautiful building ? (Active)**
**By whom must that beautiful building have been built ?(Passive)**

*(10) Infinitive :-*

- **Infinitive એટલે to સાથેનુક્રિયાપદ,**

**ઉદાહરણ તરીકે to err, to help, to complete, to walk વગેરે .**

- **'Adjective'કે 'Adverb' પછી infinitive વપરાય ત્યારે**

**તે Adjective કે Adverb ના અર્થ મા ક્રિયાપદ દ્વારા વધરો સૂચવે છે. અને તે Adjective કે Adverb ને qualify કરે છે.**

**e.g. I am too weak to walk.**

**અહિયા weak વિશેષણને 'to walk' qualify કરે છે.**

**આ જ પ્રમાણે 'Noun' પછી Infinitive વપરાય ત્યારે 'Noun' ના અર્થમાં વધારો સૂચવે છે.》 તેને qualify કરે છે.**

**e.g., He has a project to complete.**

**અહિયા 'Project' નામને 'to complet' qualify કરે છે.**

**Infinitive ધરાવતા વાક્યનું Passive voice મા રૂપાંતર કરતા to be + ભૂતકૃદંત વપરાય છે.**

**e.g.- I am to finish this work . (Active)**
**This work is to be finished by me. (Passive)**
**-We have to finish this project today.(Active)**
**This project his to be finished today. (Passive)**
**-Tea is too hot to drink.(Active)**
**Tea is too hot to be drunk . (Passive)**
**-It is time to send the telegram to be sent .(Active)**
**It is time the telegram to be sent . (Passive)**
**-I expect Mohan to do this. (Active)**
**I expect this to be done by Mohan. (Passive)**

***(11)Imperative Sentences :- (આજ્ઞારથ વાક્યો)***

**Active voice:- ક્રિયાપદ નુ મૂળરૂપ**

**Passive Voice :-**

**Let + કર્મ + be + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**OR**

**કર્મ + should + be +ભૂતકૃદંત**

**OR**

**You are requested/ordered/advised + to + Sentence**
**e.g. -Switch off the light. (Active)**
**Let the light be switched off. (Passive)**
**OR**
**The light should be switched off. (Passive)**
**OR**
**You are requested to switch off the light. (Passive)**
**Sell this old car off. (Active)**
**Let this old car be sold off. (Passive)**
**OR**
**This old car should be sold off. (Passive)**
**OR**
**You are requested to sell this old car.**

***(12) Sentences beginning with 'let' :-***

**Active voice :- Let + .........+ ક્રિયાપદનુ મૂળરૂપ**

**Passive voice :- Let + ..........+ be + ભૂતકૃદંત**

**e.g.-Let Mr. Sanjay preside over the conference . (Active)**
**Let the conference be presided over by Mr.yadav. (Passive)**
**-Let Srinath coach our fast bowlers. (Active)**
**Let our fast bowlers be coached by srinath .(Passive)**

***(13) It is said***

**e.g. Sugar tastes sweet. (Active)**
**It is said sugar tastes sweet. (Passive)**

***Passive Voice to Active Voice :-***

**(1) The house was painted red by them. (Passive)**
**They painted the house red. (Active)**
**(2) We shall be blamed by everyone.(Passive)**
**Everyone will blame us .(Active)**
**(3) The harvest is gathered by the farmer.(Passive)**
**The farmer gathers the harvest. (Active)**
**(4) It was time the watch to be repaired .(Passive)**
**It was time to repair the watch. (Active)**
**(5) You are ordered to be quiet. (Passive)**
**Be quiet.(Active)**
**(6) Let a movie be watched by us.(Passive)**
**Let us watch a movie.(Active)**
**(7) A red alert has been sounded in the city.(Passive)**
**The police has sounded a red alert in the city.(Active)**
**(8) By whom was the metro rail project inaugurate ? (Passive)**
**Who inaugurate the metro rail project?(Active)**
**(9) Are the attendance rules being relaxed ?(Passive)**
**Are the college authorities relaxing the attendance rules ?(Active)**
**(10) Nothing can be achieved without hard work.(Passive)**
**Try yourself.**

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# 15) Direct - Indirect speech

કોઇપણ વાક્યની રચના બે રીતે થાય છે – પ્રત્યક્ષ રીતે અને પરોક્ષ રીતે

- **Direct speech** એટલે શું ?

જ્યારે કોઇપણ વાક્યમાં બોલનાર વ્યક્તિના શબ્દો અવતરણ ચિહ્નોમાં કોઇપણ પ્રકારના ફેરફાર વગર મૂકવામાં આવ્યા હોય તેને પ્રત્યક્ષ રચના કહેવાય.

- **Indirect speech** એટલે શું ?

જ્યારે વાક્યમાં બોલનાર વ્યક્તિના શબ્દો અન્ય કોઇ પણ વ્યક્તિ પોતાના શબ્દોમાં કહેતી હોય તેવી રીતે રજૂ કરવામાં આવ્યા હોય તેને પરોક્ષ રચના કહે છે.

મુખ્યત્વે ત્રણ રીતે direct નું indirect માં ફેરફાર થાય છે :

(૧) સર્વનામમાં ફેરફાર થાય

(૨) કાળમાં ફેરફાર થાય.

(3) સમય તેમજ નજીકતા દર્શાવતા શબ્દો માં ફેરફાર થાય.

નિયમ – ૧ સર્વનામમાં થતા ફેરફાર

પ્રથમ પુરુષમાં સર્વનામ હોય.

| કર્તા વિભક્તિ | કર્મ વિભક્તિ | સંબંધક વિભક્તિ હોય |
|---|---|---|
| I | Me | My-mine |
| We | Us | Our-ours |
| You | You | Your – yours |
| He | Him | His – his |
| She | Her | Her – hers |
| It | It | It – its |
| They | Them | Their – theirs |

નિયમ – ૨ reporting speech ના કાળ તેમજ ક્રિયાપદમાં થતા ફેરફાર :

| | Direct | indirect |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | Simple present tense (સાદો વર્તમાનકાળ) | simple past tense (સાદો ભૂતકાળ) |
| | ક્રિયાપદ am / is / are | was / were |
| (2) | Simple past tense (સાદો ભૂતકાળ) | past perfect tense (પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ) |
| | ક્રિયાપદ was / were | had been |
| (3) | Present continuous tense (ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ) | past continuous tense (ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ) |
| | ક્રિયાપદ am / is /are + ing | was / were + ing |
| (4) | Past continuous tense (ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ) | past perfect continuous tense (પૂર્ણ ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ) |
| | ક્રિયાપદ was / were + ing | had been + ing |
| (5) | Present perfect tense (પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ) | past perfect tense (પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ) |
| | ક્રિયાપદ have / has + been | had been |
| (6) | Present perfect continuous tense (પૂર્ણ ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ) | past perfectr continuous tense (પૂર્ણ ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ) |
| | ક્રિયાપદ have / has + been + ing | had + been + ing |
| (7) | Past perfect tense | ફેરફાર થતો નથી. |
| (8) | Past perfect tense | ફેરફાર થતો નથી. |

નિયમ – ૩ : ક્રિયાપદમાં થતા ફેરફાર :-

| Direct | Indirect |
|---|---|
| Do / does | Did |
| Have / has | Had |
| Did | Had |
| Can | Could |
| May | Might |
| Shall | would |
| Will | Would |
| Could | Could |
| Should | Should |
| Would | Would |
| Might | Might |
| Must | Must / had to |
| Had better | Had better |
| Ought to | Ought to |
| Used to | Used to |
| Had | Had |

નિયમ – ૪ : સમય તેમજ નજીકતા દર્શાવતા શબ્દોમાં ફેરફાર :-

| Direct | Indirect |
|---|---|
| This | That |
| These | Those |
| Now | Then |
| Ago | Before |
| Today | That day |
| Tonight | That night |
| Last night | The previous night or The night before |
| Yesterday | The previous day or The day before |
| Tomorrow | The following day or The next day or The day after |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Next day | The following day |
| Next week | The following week |
| Next month | The following month |
| Here | There |
| Last year | The previous year |
| Just | Then |
| Thus | So or in this way |
| Come | Go |
| Hence | Thence |
| Hither | Thither |

યાદ રાખો : સામાન્ય રીતે direct નું indirect વાક્યમાં રૂપાંતર કરતી વખતે નીચેના ફેરફાર થાય :

(૧) reporting verb બદલાય.

અપવાદ – reporting verb સાદા વર્તમાનકાળ, સાદા ભવિષ્યકાળમાં હોય તો ક્રિયાપદનો કાળ બદલાતો નથી.

| Direct | Indirect |
|---|---|
| Say | Say |
| Says | Says |
| Will say | Will say |
| Shall say | Shall say |
| Have said | Have said |
| Have told | Have told |
| Has told | Has told |
| Said | Said |

પરંતુ, says to હોય તો tells

Said to હોય તો told

Said to પ્રશ્નાર્થમાં હોય તો asked મૂકાય.

(૨) પ્રશ્નાર્થવાક્ય સિવયનાં વિધાન વાક્યોમાં reporting verb માં ફેરફારકરી સંયોજક મૂકી વાક્ય બનાવવું.

(3) reporting verb પછી આવતા અલ્પવિરામ અને અવતરણચિહ્નો કાઢિ નાખવાં.

યાદ રાખો :- જો સાદા ભૂતકાળમાં હોય તો...સર્વનામ, કાળ તે,અજ નજીકતા દર્શાવતા શબ્દો ત્રણેય બાબતોમાં ફેરફાર થાય છે.

નિયમ – ૫ : સાદા વર્તમાનકાળનું સાદા ભૂતકાળમાં રૂપાંતર :-

(1) My mother said, “nisha is not well.”
- My mother said that nisha was not well.

(2) Pranjal said, “I like this toy”
- Pranjal said that she liked that toy.

(3) Dharmveer said, “ I study English every morning. “
- Dharmveer said that he studied English every morning.

(4) She said to me,” I want this purse.”
- She told me that she wanted that purse.

નિયમ – ૬ : ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળનું ચાલુ ભૂતકાળમાં રૂપાંતર :-

(1) She said,” I am reading short story.”
- She said that she was reading short story.

(2) The teacher said to the principal, “the pupils are writing a paragraph on” swarnim Gujarat”.
- The teacher told the principal that the pupils were writing a paragraph on ‘Swarnim Gujarat’

(3) My uncle said, “I am going to office now.”
- My uncle said that he was going to office then.

નિયમ – ૭ : પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળનું પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળમાં રૂપાંતર :-

(1) He said, “ i have done it.”
- He said that he had done it.

(2) Dhaval said to rupesh, “amit has finished his work just.”
- Dhaval told rupesh that amit had finished his work then.

(3) Our peon said to me, “I have not seen your bag.”
- Our peon told me that he had not seen my bag.

(4) Miss dolly said, “I have studied English for two years.”
- Miss dolly said that she had studied English for two years.

નિયમ – ૮ : સાદા ભૂતકાળનું પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળમાં રૂપાંતર :-

(1) Dhaval said, “my mother visited the lotus temple last week.”
- Dhaval said that his mother had visited the lotus temple the previous week.

(2) Mr. subhashbhai said to me, “I saw you playing cricket in the playground yesterday.”
- Mr. subhashbhai told me that he had seen me playing cricket in the playground the previous day.

(3) The worker said to his master, “I finished this work earlier.”
- The worker told his master that he had finished that work earlier.

નિયમ – ૯ : ચાલુ ભૂતકાળનું પૂર્ણ ચાલુ ભૂત્કાળમાં રૂપાંતર :-

(1) Dr. jadav said to me,” I was waiting for prof. chudhari.”
- Dr. jadav told me that he has been waiting for prof. chaudhari.

(2) Aman said to me, “I was doing my work.”
- Aman told me that he had been doing his work.

(3) She said to her friend. “ I was watching T.V. yesterday. “
- She told her friend that she had been watching T.V. the previous day.

નિયમ – ૧૦ : પૂર્ણ ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળનું પૂર્ણ ચાલુ ભૂતકાળમાં રૂપાંતર :-

(1) Prof. B.S. patel said, “ I have been working in this college since 2003.
- Prof. B.S. patel said that he had been working in that college since 2003.

(2) Prof. Vyas said to me,” I have been teaching English for seven years.
- Prof. vyas told me that he had been teaching English for seven years.

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(3) Smita said to her friend, " I have been doing my homework since 9.00 p.m.

- Samita told her friend that she has been doing her homework since 9.00 p.m.

નિયમ – ૧૧ : સહાયકારક ક્રિયાપદોનું direct માંથી indirect માં રૂપાંતર :-

(1) Our parents said to us, " you may play outside,"
- Our parents told us that we might play outside.

(2) I said to pintu," you can repair this scooter.
- I told pintu that he could repair that scooter.

(3) She said, " I may not watch T.V. tonight."
- She said that she might not watch T.V. that night.

(4) Bhavik said to me, " I will fight for my right."
- Bhavik told me that he would fight for his right.

(5) Janvi said to dhruv, "you cannot park my car here."
- Janvi told dhruv that he couldnot park her car there.

(6) Our teacher said, " we must obey the law."
- Our teacher said that we must obey the law.

(7) Palak said to vatsal, " we ought to love our parents."
- Palak told vatsal that they ought to love their parents.

(8) She said, "I must go there."
- She said that she had to go there.

(9) Bittu said to pintu, " I used to play football. "
- Bittu told pintu that she used to play football.

(10) Rani said to me, "you had better consult a good doctor."
- Rani told me that I has better consult a good doctor.

યાદ રાખો : જો બોલનાર વ્યક્તિએ વાક્યમાં કોઇ સ્થળે જવાનો ઉલ્લેખ કરવા come વાપર્યું હોય તો go કરવું નહીં.

(1) Ketan said to his friend, " I am coming from patan on Monday.
- Ketan told his friend that he was coming from patan on Monday.

Come નું go ક્યારે થાય ?

(1) Pinky said to piyush, " I will come to your school tomorrow."
- Pinky told piyush that she would go to his school the following day.

નિયમ – ૧૨ : direct speech વાળું વાક્ય :-

- જો સનાતન સત્ય હોય ત્યારે....
- વૈજ્ઞાનિક સિધ્ધાંત આધારીત હોય ત્યારે....
- ગાણિતીક સૂત્ર હોય ત્યારે....
- જાણીતી કહેવત અથવા કોઇ ચોક્કસ નિયમ હોય ત્યારે...
- ભૂતકાળમાં કોઇ ખાસ ઐતિહાસિક ઘટના કે પ્રસંગ બન્યો હોય ત્યારે તેનું indirect બનાવતી વખતે (૧) reporting speech માં કોઇ ફેરફાર કરવો નહી. (૨) અવતરણ ચિહ્નો અને અલ્પવિરામ દૂર કરી વચ્ચે that સંયોજક મૂકવું.

(1) Our geography teacher said to us, " the earth moves round the sun."
- Our geography teacher told us that the earth moves round the sun.

(2) The yogi said, " god is immortal and man is mortal."
- The yogi said that god is immortal and man is mortal.

(3) The village sarpanch said to villagers, "the voice of people is the voice of god."
- The village sarpanch told the villagers that he voice of people is the voice of god.

(4) The teacher said," four and four makes eight."
- The teacher said that four and four makes eight.

(5) My father said to me, " slow and steady wins the race."
- My father told me that slow and steady wins the race.

(6) Our teacher said, " honesty is the best policy."
- Our teacher said that honesty is the best policy.

(7) The saint said. " knowledge is power.
- The saint said that knowledge is power.

(8) My elder brother said," india got freedom on 15th august, 1947."
- My elder brother said that india got freedom on 15th august, 1947.

(9) Our history teacher said, " the second world war took place in 1939."
- Our history teacher said that the second world war took place in 1939.

(10) Our grand father said to us, " Pakistan attacked india in 1965."
- Our grand father told us that Pakistan attacked india in 1965.

નિયમ – ૧૩ : પ્રશ્નાર્થવાક્યોનું direct માંથી indirect માં રૂપાંતર :-

યાદ રાખો :-

- Said to ને બદલે asked, inquired, demanded, wondered મૂકાય.

  નોંધ : asked નો વિશેષ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- Asked મૂક્યા બાદ અવતરણ ચિહ્નો કાઢી if અથવા whether સંયોજકથી વાક્યને જોડવું.
- Direct વાળું વાક્ય પ્રશ્નાર્થ હોય તો indirect વિધાનવાક્ય બને એટલે કે વાક્યને અંતે (?) પ્રશ્નાર્થ ચિહ્ન દૂર કરી પૂર્ણવિરામ મૂકવું.
- જો પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય wh- થી શરૂ થતું હોય (what, where, when, whom, who) ત્યારે સંયોજક તરીકે if અથવા whether મૂકવું નહી.

(1) Arvind said to virjibhai, " is this your file ?"
- Arvind asked virjibhai if that was his file.

(2) The teacher said to sunil, " are you dr. mehta's son ?"
- The teacher asked sunil if he was dr. mehta's son.

(3) Prof. dipakbhai said to me, " have you read today's newspaper ?"
- Prof. dipakbhai asked me if I had read that day's newspaper.

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| | Active voice | Passive voice |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | You are playing cricket. | Cricket is being played by you. |
| 2. | He should speak the truth. | The truth should be spoken by him. |
| 3. | Who helps that old man ? | By whom is that oldman helped ? |
| 4. | The postman brings our letters. | Our letters are brought by the postman. |
| 5. | Meena is not counting the coins. | The coins are not being counted by meena. |
| 6. | I do not forget the story. | The story is not forgotten by her |
| 7. | She does not like films. | Films are not liked by her. |
| 8. | They did not meet me. | I was not meet by them. |
| 9. | I shall explain this later. | This will be explained by me later. |
| 10. | My pocket has been picked. | Someone has picked my pocket. |
| 11. | Open your book. | You are requested to open your book. |
| 12. | When did you write this book ? | When was this book written by you ? |
| 13. | Somebody has stolen my cycle. | My cycle has been stolen by (somebody). |
| 14. | Akash may help me. | I may be helped by akash. |
| 15. | Who will bring the camera ? | By whom will the camera be brought ? |
| 16. | The gate will be closed at 10.00 p.m. | Our security will close the gate at 10.00 p.m. |
| 17. | Children will draw the picture. | The pictures will be drawn by children. |
| 18. | Who is helping you ? | By whom are you being helped ? |
| 19. | Our teacher teaches us a new lesson. | A new lesson is taught to us by our teacher. |
| 20. | Prof. parmar elected as the chairman. | People were elected ptof. Parmar as the chairman. |
| 21. | He will not invite me. | I shall not be invited by him. |
| 22. | Palak may not like the ring. | The ring may noy be liked by palak. |
| 23. | Shall I open the window ? | Will the window be opened by me ? |
| 24. | They made dhruv as monitor. | Dhruv was made monitor by them. |
| 25. | This book will be published by me in august 2011. | I shall publish this book in august 2011. |
| 26. | Janvi cound not do the sum. | The sum could not be done by janvi. |
| 27. | Meshwa reads a news paper daily. | A newspaper is read by meshwa daily. |
| 28. | Vansh does not like games. | Games are not liked by vansh. |
| 29. | Dimpal should take medicine regularly. | This medicine should be taken by dimpal regularly. |
| 30. | My brother may buy this house. | This house may be bought by my brother. |
| 31. | Rules must be obeyed. | We must obey the rules. |
| 32. | Discipline must be maintained. | Everyone must maintain discipline. |
| 33. | The thief was arrested. | The police arrested the thief. |
| 34. | New budget will be presented in assembly in February 28. | The finance minister will present new budget in assembly in February 28. |
| 35. | Everyone praises beautiful things. | Beautiful things are praised by everyone. |
| 36. | Elders should be respected by us. | We should respect elders. |
| 37. | We celebrate our republic day on 26th January every year. | Our republic day should be celebrated by us on 26th January every year. |
| 38. | Students should take light food at the time of the examination. | Light food should be taken by students at the time of the examination. |
| 39. | Sweta has played a brilliant role in the drama. | A brilliant role in the drama has been played by sweta. |
| 40. | Have you seen my purse ? | Has my purse been by you ? |
| 41. | Where has the peon kept the file ? | Where the file been kept by the peon ? |
| 42. | When did you pay your fees ? | When were your fees paid by you ? |
| 43. | Megha helps me. | I am helped by megha. |
| 44. | She reads news. | News is read by her. |
| 45. | I gave him a chocolate. | A chocolate was given (to) him by me. |
| 46. | Will people buy our goods ? | Will our goods be bought by people ? |
| 47. | Many workers are constructing the building. | The building is being constructed by many workers. |
| 48. | Can the stars be counted ? | Can anyone count the stars ? |
| 49. | My friends will be invited on birthday party. | I shall invite my friends on birthday party. |
| 50. | Please, do hard work. | You are requested to do hard work. |

# 16) Degree

**Positive (સમાનતાદર્શક)** **Comparative ( અધિકતાદર્શક)** **Superlative ( શ્રેષ્ઠતાદર્શક)**

| Positive | ઉચ્ચાર | અર્થ | Comparative | Superlative |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold | બોલ્ડ | બહાદુર,નીડર | Bolder | Boldest |
| Cheap | ચિપ | સસ્તુ | Cheaper | Cheapest |
| Clever | ક્લેવર | હોશિયાર | Cleverer | Cleverest |
| Dear | ડીયર | પ્રિય,વહાલું,મોંઘું | Dearer | Dearest |
| Deep | ડીપ | ઊંડું | Deeper | Deepest |
| Few | ફ્યુ | થોડા | Fewer | Fewest |
| Great | ગ્રેટ | મહાન | Greater | Greatest |
| High | હાઇ | ઊંચું | Higher | Highest |
| Kind | કાઇન્ડ | દયાળુ | Kinder | Kindest |
| Long | લોન્ગ | લાંબું | Longer | Longest |
| Poor | પુઅર | ગરીબ | Poorer | Poorest |
| Rich | રિચ | પૈસાદાર | Richer | Richest |
| Short | શોર્ટ | ટૂંકું | Shorter | Shortest |
| Small | સ્મૉલ | નાનું | Smaller | Smallest |
| Sweet | સ્વીટ | ગળ્યું | Sweeter | Sweetest |
| Tall | ટૉલ | ઊંચું | Taller | Tallest |
| Thick | થિક | જાડું | Thicker | Thickest |
| Young | યંગ | જુવાન | Younger | Youngest |
| Able | એબલ | સમર્થ | Abler | Ablest |
| Brave | બ્રેવ | બહાદુર | Braver | Bravest |
| Fine | ફાઇન | સરસ | Finer | Finest |
| Large | લાર્જ | મોટા કદનું | Larger | Largest |
| Noble | નૉબલ | ઉમદા | Nobler | Noblest |
| True | ટ્રૂ | સાચું | Truer | Truest |
| White | વ્હાઇટ | સફેદ | Whiter | Whitest |
| Wise | વાઇઝ઼ | ડાહ્યું | Wiser | Wisest |
| Big | બિગ | મોટું | Bigger | Biggest |
| Fat | ફેટ | જાડું | Fatter | Fattest |
| Hot | હોટ | ગરમ | Hotter | Hottest |
| Red | રેડ | લાલ | Redder | Reddest |
| Sad | સેડ | ઉદાસ | Sadder | Saddest |
| Thin | થિન | પાતળુ | Thinner | Thinnest |
| Wet | વેટ | ભીનું | Wetter | Wettest |
| Dry | ડ્રાય | સૂકું | Drier | Driest |
| Easy | ઇઝી | સહેલું | Easier | Easiest |
| Happy | હેપી | સુખી | Happier | Happiest |
| Heavy | હેવી | ભારે,વજનદાર | Heavier | Heaviest |
| Merry | મેરી | આનંદી | Merrier | Merriest |
| Wealthy | વેલ્ધી | ધનવાન | Wealthier | Wealthiest |
| Ugly | અગ્લી | કદરૂપું | Uglier | Ugliest |
| Helpful | હેલ્પફુલ | મદદરૂપ | More helpful | Most helpful |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beautiful | બ્યુટિફુલ | સુંદર | More beautiful | Most beautiful | |
| Careful | કેરફુલ | કાળજીવાળુ | More careful | Most careful | |
| Important | ઇમ્પોર્ટન્ટ | અગત્યનું | More important | Most important | |
| Proper | પ્રોપર | યોગ્ય | More proper | Most proper | |
| Useful | યુઝફુલ | ઉપયોગી | More useful | Most useful | |
| Learned | લર્નેડ | જ્ઞાની | More learned | Most learned | |
| Wonderful | વન્ડરફુલ | અદભુત | More wonderful | Most wonderful | |

**Positive degree = (સમાનતાદર્શક તુલના)**

1. **You are as lucky as I.**
2. **They didn't speak so rudely as we.**
3. **The manager wasn't so busy as the clerks**
4. **Mahi can learn as quickly as shivam**
5. **Did the Indians play so well as the kangaroos ?**

યાદ રાખો :

**PD**માં હકાર વાક્યમાં **as….as** વપરાય છે.

નકારવાક્યમાં **so….as** વપરાય છે.

**'as…as'** અથવા **'so…as'** ની વચ્ચે **PD**નું યોગ્ય વિશેષણ અથવા ક્રિયા વિશેષણનું રૂપ વપરાય છે.

**'as…as'** અથવા **'so…as'**નો અર્થ 'ના જેટલું' થાય છે.

રચના :

હકાર વાક્ય :**…as** + વિશેષણ/ક્રિયા વિશેષણ + **as…**

નકાર વાક્ય :**…not so** + વિશેષણ/ક્રિયા વિશેષણ + **as….**

1. **Exercise :**

નીચેના વાક્યોને **'as…as'** અથવા **'so…as'** થી જોડો :

1. **I am tall. You are equally tall.**
   **Ans. You are as tall as I (am).**
2. **A deer can run fast. A leopard can't run so fast.**
   **Ans. A leopard can't run so fast as deer.**
3. **Sachin doesn't play cricket well. Saurav also doesn't play cricket well.**
   **Ans. Sachin doesn't play cricket so well as saurav.**
4. **Montu and megha are equally fat.**
   **Ans. Montu is as fat as megha.**

**Comparative degree = (અધિકતાદર્શક તુલના)**

**e.g. 1. English is easier than any other language.**
**2. lion is more furious than leopard.**
**3. yogesh learns better than yogita.**
**4. Rajkot is not better than ahmadabad.**
**5. does veena sing worse than sarangi ?**

યાદ રાખો :

1. **CD**માં કોઈ પણ એક નામ અથવા સર્વનામની અધિકતા દર્શાવામાં આવે છે.
2. અધિકતા વિશેષણ અથવા ક્રિયાવિશેષણની હોય છે.
3. **PD** ના રૂપને નિયમ મુજબ ના રૂપને નિયમ મુજબ **'er'** અથવા **'more'** પ્રત્યય લગાડીને **CD**નું રૂપ બને છે.
4. અનિયમિત હોય તો તેનું યોગ્ય **CD** રૂપ **(better, worse, etc.)** મુકાય છે.
5. **CD** રૂપ પછી અધિકતાદર્શક શબ્દ **than** મુકાય છે.
6. **Than** નો અર્થ 'થી વધુ' થાય છે.

રચના :

… યોગ્ય **CD** રૂપ + **than**

**Exercise :**

નીચેના વાક્યોને **CD** રૂપ તથા **than** વાપરી ફરીથી લખો.

1. **Rose is beautiful but lotus is more beautiful.**
   **Ans. Lotus is more beautiful than rose.**
2. **Atlas was not so strong as herculis.**
   **Ans. Herculis was stronger than atlas.**
3. **Iron is useful. Gold is not so much useful.**
   **Ans. Iron is more useful than gold.**

**Double comparision :** દ્વિગુણાત્મક તુલના

**e.g. 1. The larger a house is the costlier it is.**

(મકાન જેટલું મોટું તેટલુ મોંઘુ)

**2.the fatter you are, the slower you can walk.**

(તમે જેટલા જાડા તેટલું વધુ ધીમુ તમે ચાલી શકો)

**3.the more you earn. The more you spend.**

(તમે જેટલું વધુ કમાઓ તેટલુ વધુ તમે વાપરો)

યાદ રાખો :

1. ભારપૂર્વક નિર્દેશ કરવા માટે આ રચના વપરાય છે.

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2. બન્ને વિશેષણો કે ક્રિયા વિશેષણોની આગળ the આવે છે.
3. અર્થ = જેટલું...તેટલું...

રચના :

The + CDનું રૂપ + કર્તા + ક્રિયાપદ + the + CDનું રૂપ + કર્તા + ક્રિયાપદ.

**Exercise :**

નીચેના વાક્યોને double comparisionનાં ઉપયોગથી જોડો :

1. A man is rich. A man is upset.
   Ans. The richer a man is the more upset be is.
2. The teacher speaks fast. We learn less.
   Ans. The faster the teacher speaks,the less we learn.
3. We read much. We think much.
   Ans. The more we read, the more we think.

**Exercise :**

**SUPERLATIVE DEGREE : શ્રેષ્ઠતાદર્શક તુલના**

E.G. 1. THE GANGA IS THE HOLIEST RIVER OF THE INDIA.
2 THE PEACOCK DANCES MOST GREACEFULLY OF ALL THE BIRDS.
3 KARAN IS THE NAUGHTIEST AMONG ALL THE STUDENTS.
4 CRICKET IS MOST POPULAR AMONG ALL THE GAMES.
5 LAUGHTER IS THE BEST MEDICINE.

યાદ રાખો :

1. SDનાં વાક્યમાં કોઇપણ એક નામની શ્રેષ્ઠતા દર્શાવવામાટે આવે છે.
2. SDનાં વિશેષણનાં રૂપની આગળ 'THE' અવશ્ય મુકાય છે.
3. નિયમ મુજબ SDના રૂપને 'EST' અથવા 'MOST' લાગે છે.
4. અનિયમિતરૂપ હોય તો 'EST' કે 'MOST' લાગતા નથી. જે કે, BEST, WORST, MOST, LEAST, ETC.
5. SDનાં રૂપનો અર્થ 'સૌથી વધુ' થાય છે.

EXERCISE :

નીચેના વાક્યોને SDનાં વાક્યમાં ફેરવીને ફરીથી લખો.

1. MANGOES ARE SWEET. NO OTHER FRUITS ARE SO SWEET.
   ANS. MANGOES ARE THE SWEETEST FRUIT.
2. GANDHIJI WAS POPULAR. NO OTHER LEADER WAS SO POPULAR.
   ANS. GANDHIJI WAS THE MOST POPULAR LEADER.
3. VIKAS CAN RUN FAST. NO OTHER BOY CAN RUN SO FAST.
   ANS. VIKAS CAN RUN FASTEST AMONG ALL THE BOYS.

- 'VERY FEW', વાળાં 'POSITIVE DEGREE' નાં વાક્યો :

E.G. 1. VERY FEW COUNTRIES ARE AS ADVANCED AS JAPAN.
2 VERY FEW MOVIES WERE AS HIT AS 'SHOLAY'.
3 VERY FEW ANIMAL ARE AS USEFUL AS A COW.

રચના :

VERY FEW + બ.વ.નું નામ + ક્રિયાપદ + AS + વિશે/ક્રિયા વેશે + નામ/સર્વનામ.

- 'NO OTHER', વાળાં 'POSITIVE DEGREE'નાં વાક્યો :

1. NO OTHER COUNTRY IS SO ADVANCED AS JAPAN.
2. NO OTHER MOVIE WAS SO HIT AS SHOLAY.
3. NO OTHER ANIMAL IS SO USEFUL AS THE COW.

રચના :

NO OTHER + એ.વ.નું નામ + ક્રિયાપદ + SO + વિશે/ક્રિયાપદને + નામ/સર્વનામ.

- 'MOST OTHER', વાળાં 'COMPARATIVE DEGREE'નાં વાક્યો.

1. JAPAN IS MORE ADVANCED THAN MOST OTHER COUNTRIES.
2. SHOLAY WAS HITTER THAN MOST OTHER MOVIES.
3. THE COW IS MORE USEFUL THAN MOST OTHER ANIMALS.

રચના :

નામ + ક્રિયાપદ + ONE OF THE + SDનું રૂપ + બ.વનું નામ.

(નોંધ : વિવિધ પ્રકારની DEGREE યાદ રાખવા રચનાઓ ખાસ યાદ રાખવી.)

**EXERCISE :**

નીચેના PDનાં વાક્યોને CDમાં ફેરવો :

1. I AM AS BUSY AS YOU
   ANS. YOU ARE NOT BUSIER THAN I
2. LATA CAN SING AS SWEETLY AS A CUCKOO.
   ANS. A CUCKOO CAN'T SING MORE SWEETLY THAN LATA.
3. I DON'T LIKE TEA SO MUCH AS COFFEE.
   ANS. I LIKE COFFEE MORE THAN TEA.

નીચેના CDનાં વાક્યોને PDમાં ફેરવો :

1. VERY FEW TREES ARE AS USEFUL AS NEEM TREE.
   ANS. NEEM TREE IS MORE USEFUL THAN MOST OTHER TREES. (CD)
   NEEM TREE IS ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL TREES. (SD)
2. VERY FEW CRICKETERS PLAYED SO WELL AS KAPILDEV.
   ANS. KAPILDEV PLAYED BETTER THAN MOST OTHER CRICKETERS.(CD)
3. VERY FEW STUDENTS ARE SO INDUSTRIOUS AS VIJAY.
   ANS. VIJAY IS MORE INDUSTRIOUS THAN MOST OTHER STUDENTS. (CD)
   VIJAY IS ONE OF THE MOST INDUSTRIOUS STUDENTS. (SD)

યાદ રાખો :

1. કોઇ પણ PD વાક્યમાં AS....AS અથવા SO.....AS હોય છે.
2. કોઇપણ CDનાં વાક્યમાં નિયમાનુસાર CDનું રૂપ તથા THAN હોય છે.
3. કોઇપણ SDના વાક્યમાં SDનું રૂપ હોય છે. તથા SDના રૂપની આગળ આર્ટીકલ THE હોય છે.

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# 17) Important Spellings

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abracadabra | 30. | Blissful | 59. | dependant | 88. | Fulfillment |
| 2. | Accessible | 31. | Budgetary | 60. | Diarrhoea | 89. | generally |
| 3. | Accommodative | 32. | Campaign | 61. | Dictionary | 90. | Generator |
| 4. | Accommodative | 33. | Cassette | 62. | Dictionary | 91. | genius |
| 5. | Accomplice | 34. | Catalogue | 63. | Digression | 92. | government |
| 6. | Achievement | 35. | category | 64. | Dilemma | 93. | Grammar |
| 7. | acknowledgment | 36. | Cavalcade | 65. | discipline | 94. | Grammar |
| 8. | Acoustic | 37. | cemetery | 66. | disease | 95. | Grievance |
| 9. | Acquisition | 38. | Centenarian | 67. | Dysentery | 96. | guarantee |
| 10. | Advertisement | 39. | Champagne | 68. | Dysentery | 97. | Guarantee |
| 11. | Aesthetics | 40. | Chancellor | 69. | Elevate | 98. | Haemoglobin |
| 12. | Affectionately | 41. | cigarette | 70. | embarrass | 99. | Haemorrahage |
| 13. | Appalled | 42. | Cigarette | 71. | Embarrassed | 100. | harass |
| 14. | Apparel | 43. | Clairvoyant | 72. | Embarrassment | 101. | Homogeneous |
| 15. | Apprehension | 44. | Collaborate | 73. | Embarrassment | 102. | Hygiene |
| 16. | Approached | 45. | Colonel | 74. | encouragement | 103. | ideally |
| 17. | Archeology | 46. | Commissioner | 75. | Energy | 104. | Ignominious |
| 18. | Argument | 47. | commitment | 76. | Enthusiasm | 105. | Immediate |
| 19. | argument | 48. | Committee | 77. | Equilibrium | 106. | Impiety |
| 20. | Arithmetic | 49. | committee | 78. | Etiquette | 107. | inadvertent |
| 21. | Arraign | 50. | Communication | 79. | exaggerate | 108. | Incentive |
| 22. | Attractive | 51. | correspondence | 80. | Exercise | 109. | Incidentally |
| 23. | Avaricious | 52. | Councillor | 81. | existence | 110. | incredible |
| 24. | basically | 53. | Counselor | 82. | experience | 111. | independent |
| 25. | beginning | 54. | Courageously | 83. | experiment | 112. | influential |
| 26. | Beneficial | 55. | Curious | 84. | Fahrenheit | 113. | insurance |
| 27. | Benevolence | 56. | Deceive | 85. | foreword | 114. | intelligent |
| 28. | Benevolence | 57. | definitely | 86. | Forfeit | 115. | interrupt |
| 29. | Bibliophile | 58. | department | 87. | Forfeit | 116. | Irreparable |

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| | |
|---|---|
| 117. | Jeweler |
| 118. | Jewellery |
| 119. | Jubilant |
| 120. | judgment |
| 121. | knowledge |
| 122. | length |
| 123. | liaison |
| 124. | license |
| 125. | Lieutenant |
| 126. | luxurious |
| 127. | Maintenance |
| 128. | Maintenance |
| 129. | maintenance |
| 130. | management |
| 131. | manufacture |
| 132. | Maritime |
| 133. | marriage |
| 134. | married |
| 135. | Meager |
| 136. | millionaire |
| 137. | Mischievous |
| 138. | Monarchy |
| 139. | Moustache |

| | |
|---|---|
| 140. | Mysterious |
| 141. | neighbour |
| 142. | Nonagenarian |
| 143. | occasion |
| 144. | Occurred |
| 145. | occurred |
| 146. | Occurrence |
| 147. | occurrence |
| 148. | Omission |
| 149. | Omniscient |
| 150. | opportunity |
| 151. | Ordinance |
| 152. | originally |
| 153. | Passenger |
| 154. | Pedestrian |
| 155. | Performance |
| 156. | permanent |
| 157. | Perseverance |
| 158. | perseverance |
| 159. | Perusal |
| 160. | physician |
| 161. | possibility |
| 162. | practically |

| | |
|---|---|
| 163. | prerogative |
| 164. | Presumptuous |
| 165. | Privilege |
| 166. | Privilege |
| 167. | privilege |
| 168. | proceed |
| 169. | Profession |
| 170. | professional |
| 171. | psychological |
| 172. | Psychology |
| 173. | psychology |
| 174. | Pyorrhoea |
| 175. | quality |
| 176. | quantity |
| 177. | Receipt |
| 178. | Receptive |
| 179. | Recurrences |
| 180. | Referee |
| 181. | Rejuvenation |
| 182. | religion |
| 183. | religious |
| 184. | remember |
| 185. | sacrifice |

| | |
|---|---|
| 186. | safety |
| 187. | Satellite |
| 188. | Sedentary |
| 189. | separate |
| 190. | Separately |
| 191. | Serenity |
| 192. | Serenity |
| 193. | sincerely |
| 194. | Sparrow |
| 195. | success |
| 196. | successful |
| 197. | supersede |
| 198. | technical |
| 199. | technique |
| 200. | temperature |
| 201. | temporary |
| 202. | Thesaurus |
| 203. | Tomb |
| 204. | unforgettable |
| 205. | unique |
| 206. | Uniquely |
| 207. | Veterinarian |
| 208. | withhold |

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# 18) Synonyms (સમાનાર્થી શબ્દો)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Abandon (છોડી દેવું ) give up, leave, quit | 2. | ache (વેદના થવી ) pain |
| 3. | accuse (આરોપ મૂકવો ) blame, indict, charge, impeach | 4. | actual (વાસ્તવિક ) real, genuine |
| 5. | admit (કબૂલ કરવુ ) confess | 6. | agree (મંજૂર કરવું ) approve, consent, assent |
| 7. | advance (પ્રગતિ કરવી ) progress | 8. | aim (હેતુ ) purpose, motto |
| 9. | allot (આપવું, ફાલવવું ) give | 10. | allow (રાજા આપવી ) permit |
| 11. | annihilate (નાશ કરવું ) destroy | 12. | appreciate (કદર કરવી ) praise |
| 13. | ascent (ચઢવું ) climb | 14. | aton (પસ્તાવો કરવો ) repent |
| 15. | attempt (પ્રાયસ કરવો ) try | 16. | begin (શરૂ કરવું ) commence |
| 17. | bewilder (મૂંઝવવું, ગૂચવવું ) perplex | 18. | chase (પીછો કરવો ) persue |
| 19. | cease (બંધ થઈ જવું ) stop | 20. | cling (વળગી રહેવું ) stick |
| 21. | compel (ફરજ પાડવી ) force | 22. | conceal (સંતાડવું ) hide |
| 23. | connect (જોડવું ) join | 24. | convert (ફેરફાર થવું, રૂપાતર કરવું ) change |
| 25. | curb (નિયંત્રિત કરવો ) control, restrain, limit | 26. | declare (જોહેર કરવું ) announce, proclaim |
| 27. | defy (વિરોધ કરવો ) olppose, resist | 28. | elevate (ઉપર લઈ જવું ) raise |
| 29. | endorse (માન્યતા આપવી ) approve | 30. | forgive (માફી આપવી ) pardon |
| 31. | gain (મેળવવું ) achieve | 32. | gather (ભેગુ કરવું ) pcollect |
| 33. | guard (રક્ષણ કરવું ) protect | 34. | halt (અટકવું ) stop |
| 35. | harm (ઈજા કરવી ) hurt | 36. | haste (ઉતાવળ કરવી ) hurry |
| 37. | heed (ધ્યાન આપવું ) attend | 38. | limitate (નકલ કરવી ) colpy |
| 39. | jeer (મજા કરવી ) mock | 40. | menace (ધમકી આપવી ) threaten |
| 41. | mend (સુધારવું ) repair | 42. | observe (ધ્યાનમાં લેવું ) notice |
| 43. | object (વિરોધ કરવો ) protest, dissent, oppose | 44. | glitter (ચળકવું ) shine, glow, brighten, sparkle |
| 45. | prohibit (મનાઈ ફરમાવવી ) forbid, ban | 46. | puzzle (મૂંઝાવવું ) confuse |
| 47. | quit (છોડી દેવું ) leave | 48. | recognise (ઓળખવું ) know |
| 49. | remember (યાદ કરવું ) recollect, recount | 50. | smash (અથડાવવું ) break, shatter |
| 51. | struggle (મુકાબલો કરવો ) fight | 52. | submit (શરણે જવું ) yield, surrender |
| 53. | support (મદદ કરવી ) help, aid | 54. | tolerate (સહન કરવું ) bear |
| 55. | utter (બોલવું ) speak, tell express | 56. | welcome (આવકારવું ) receive, greet |
| 57. | apprehend (ડરવું ) fear | 58. | disappoint (નિરાશ થવું ) frustrate |
| 59. | comprehend (સમજવું ) understand, grasp | 60. | scold (ઠપકો આપવો ) rebuke, reprimand |
| 61. | maon (વિલાપ કરવો ) lament, moum, grieve | 62. | annoy (ખીજવવું ) tease, displease |
| 63. | deceive (છેતરવું ) cheat, hoodwink | 64. | pilfer (ચોરી કરવી ) steal |
| 65. | expand (ફેલાવવું ) spread | 66. | diminish (ઘટાડો કરવો ) decrease reduce |
| 67. | adopt (અનુકૂળ કરવું ) adjust | 68. | barter (વિનિમય કરવો ) exchange |
| 69. | despise (નફરત કરવી ) hate, detest, scorn, abhor, disgust, condermn | 70. | predict (અગાહી કરવી ) foretell |
| 71. | refuge (આશરો આપવો ) shelter | 72. | deny (ના પાડવી ) refuse |
| 73. | separate (જુદું કરવું, અલગ કરવા ) divede | 74. | command (આદેશ આપવો ) order, dectate |
| 75. | defeat (હરાવવું ) thwart | 76. | amuse (મનોરંજન કરવું ) entertain, please, delight |
| 77. | attack (હુમલો કરવો ) invade, assault, assail | 78. | challenge (પડકારવું ) dare, defy |
| 79. | fade (મુરજાઈ જવું ) wither, languish, decline, decay | 80. | live (રહેવું ) dwell, languish, decline, decay |
| 81. | quarrel (ઝઘડો કરવો ) fight | 82. | see (જોવું ) look, behold, gaze, stare, eye, glare |
| 83. | shake (ધ્રુજવવું ) tremble, quiver, shiver, shudder | 84. | sing (ગાવું ) chant |
| 85. | think (વિચારવું ) reflect, ponder, meditate, contemplate, | 86. | build (બાંધવું ) construct, erect |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 87. | discrebe (વર્ણન કરવું ) relate, recount | 88. | pass (સફળ થવું ) succeed, achive |
| 89. | teach (ભણાવવું ) educate, instruct | 90. | discriminate (ભેદભાવ રાખવો ) distinguish |
| 91. | respect (માન આપવું ) honour, esteem | 92. | defame (બદનામ કરવું ) |
| 93. | recover (સાજા થવું, ફરીથી મેળવવું ) regain, cure | 94. | abbreviate (સંક્ષિપ્ત કરવું ) abridge, shorten |
| 95. | abstain (ક્શાક, આદાતથી દૂર રહેવું ) refrain | 96. | mix (ભેળવવું ) mingle |
| 97. | exphasize (ભાર મૂકવો ) stress | 98. | labour (મહેનત કરવી ) work |
| 99. | abserve (નિરિક્ષણ કરવું ) watch | 100. | suffer (સહન કરવું, રદ કરવું ) undergo, endure |
| 101. | abolish (નાશ કરવું, રદ કરવું) cancle, annual, exterminate | 102. | abscond (ભાગી જવું ) flee, run away |
| 103. | absorb ( ગરકાવ થઈ જવું ) engross, obsess | 104. | abuse (દૂર ઉપયોગ કરવો ) misuse |
| 105. | advise (સલાહ આપવી ) counsel | 106. | advocate (વકીલાત કરવી, ભલામણ કરવી ) plead |
| 107. | amend (સુધારવું ) improve, reform, rectify | 108. | attain (મેળવવું ) gain, get, obtain |
| 109. | assist (મદદ કરવી ) support, back, aid, help | 110. | kill (મારી નાખવું ) slay, murder, slaughter |
| 111. | buy (ખરીદવું ) purchase | 112. | catch (પકડવું ) capture, grip, clutch |
| 113. | censure (ટીકા કરવી ) criticise | 114. | certify (પ્રમાણિક કરવું ) testify, attest |
| 115. | choose (પસંદ કરવું ) select, cull | 116. | debase (ઉતારી પાડવું ) degrade, disgrace, dishonour |
| 117. | decide (નક્કી કરવું ) determine, resolve | 118. | deface (ભૂંસી નાખવું ) erase, rub out, disfigure |
| 119. | defend (બચાવ કરવો ) save, protect, guard | 120. | desire (ઈચ્છા કરવી ) wish, want, long, crave |
| 121. | displant (ઉથલાવી પાડવું ) overthrow, destroy, raze | 122. | deprive (પડાવી લેવું ) despoil, rob, debar |
| 123. | depute (નિમણૂક કરવી ) appoint, delegate | 124. | devote (અર્પણ કરવું ) dedicate |
| 125. | diffuse (વિસ્તારવું ) expand, spread | 126. | discover (શોધી લેવું ) disclose, detect, expose, discern, find, reveal, |
| 127. | embrance (આલિંગન આપવું/ભેટવું ) hug | 128. | banish (દેશ નિકાલ કરવું ) exite |
| 129. | rape (બળાત્કાર, બળ વાપરવું ) ravish | 130. | encounter (સંઘર્ષ કરવો ) struggle, fight, embattle |
| 131. | enlighten (પ્રકાશ પાડવો ) elucidate | 132. | trap (ફસાવવું, કાવતરું ઘડવું) plot, intrigue |
| 133. | entreat (વિનંતી કરવી, આજીજી કરવી ) beg, implore, request, beseech, solicit, supplicant | 134. | evaluate (મૂલ્યાંકન કરવું) appraise, assess |
| 135. | excuse (માફ કરવું ) pardon, acquit, exmpt, forgive, free, overlook | 136. | expel (છુંટું કરવું) die, perish |
| 137. | expire (મૃત્યુ પામવું ) die, perish | 138. | follow (અનુસરવું) accompany, pursue, truce |
| 139. | chuckle (દાંત કાઢવા) giggle, guffaw, cackle | 140. | disappear (અદૃશ્ય થઈ જવું ) vanish |
| 141. | govern (વહીવટ કરવો ) administer, rule | 142. | guide (દોરવણી આપવી ) lead, direct |
| 143. | happen (થવું,બનવું ) occure, befall | 144. | hinder (અવરોધવું ) block, hamper, obstruct |
| 145. | ignore (અવગણના કરવી ) neglect, disregard | 146. | irritage (ખીજવવું ) annoy, tease, pester |
| 147. | jump (કુદકો મારવો ) jerk, leap, hop, bound | 148. | justify (બચાવ કરવો ) defend, vindicate |
| 149. | mould (ઘડવું ) construct, shape, form, compose | 150. | grumble (અસંતોષ હોવો ) complain, murmur |
| 151. | portray (નિરૂપણ કરવું ) describe, depict, delincate, represent, | 152. | presume (હારવું ) guess, assume, conjecture |
| 153. | provoke (ઉશ્કેરવું) agitate, excite, arouse | 154. | punish (શિક્ષા કરવી ) castigate, chastise |
| 155. | realize (ભાન થવું ) know, understand | 156. | require (જરૂર હોવી ) need, want, necessitate |
| 157. | restore (પૂનઃ સ્થાપના કરવી ) rebuild, reconstruct, rehabilitate | 158. | rob (લૂંટવું ) loot, plunder, steal |
| 159. | satiate (શાંત કરવું, સંતોષ આપવો ) appease, gratify, satisfy | 160. | scrutinize (પૃથ્થકરણ કરવો ) analyes |
| 161. | search (શોધ કરવી ) seek, probe | 162. | sanction (મંજૂરી આપવા ) grant, approve |
| 163. | snare (ઝડપી લેવું, ફંદામાં લેવું ) trap, seize, catch | 164. | split (તિરાડ પાડવી) cleave, rip, slit |
| 165. | substract (ઓછું કરવું ) diminish, duduct, lessen, reduce, | 166. | add (વધારો કરવો ) increase |
| 167. | supply (પુરું પાડવું ) furnish, provide | 168. | suppose (માનવું, ધારવું ) delieve, assume, presume |
| 169. | suspect (શંકા કરવી ) doubt, mistrust, question | 170. | tarry (વિલંબ કરવો ) delay, postpone, adjourn |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 171. | terrify (ડરાવવું ) alarm, dismay, frighten horrify, terrorize, | 172. | turn (વળવું ) circulate, revolve, rotate, wheel, whirl |
| 173. | twist (વાળવું, મચકોડવું) bend, crook, curve | 174. | expect (અપેક્ષા રાખવી ) hope |
| 175. | urge (આગ્રહ કરવો) crave, yearn, long | 176. | vacillate (હાલક ડોલક, ચલાયમાન થવું ) fluctuate, oscillate, |
| 177. | vary (બદલાવવું, ફેરફાર થવો ) change, alter, shift, modify, | 178. | wander (રખડવું ) rove roam, loaf |
| 179. | worship (પૂજા કરવી ) deify, idolize, venerate, adore | 180. | beautiful (ઢાંકવું ) clothe, cover, envelope |
| 181. | beautiful (સુંદર ) hundsome, pretty, lovely, comely, charming, attractive, exquisite | 182. | brave (બહાદુર ) bold, fearless. Daring, courageous, valiant, |
| 183. | careless (બેદરકાર ) reckless, heedless, unttentive, negligent unmindful | 184. | clever (હોશિયાર ) expert, smart, intelligent, talented |
| 185. | stupid (મૂર્ખ ) foolish, silly, dull, idiot | 186. | eager, (આતુર ) earnest, keen, zealous, ardent, enthusiastic, anxious |
| 187. | earthy (દુન્યવી ) mundance, workly, material | 188. | dirty (ગંદુ ) shabby, filthy, untidy |
| 189. | enough (પૂરતું ) sufficient, ample, adequate | 190. | etemal (સાશ્વત ) everlasting, immortal, perpetual |
| 191. | false (ખોટું, બનાવટી ) untrue, ficticious, fake, bogus, | 192. | famous (જાણીતું ) well-known, noted, notable, illustrious, distinguished |
| 193. | frank (નિખાલસ ) candid, untidy | 194. | obstinate (દુરાગ્રહી ) obdurate, stubborn, unyielding, |
| 195. | ancient (પ્રાચીન ) old, primitive, antiquated | 196. | polite (વિવેકી ) corutcous, civil, meek, humble, modest, |
| 197. | rude (ઉદ્ધત ) huaughty, disccurteous, rough | 198. | sad (ઉદાસી ) sorrowful, doleful, moumful, gllomy, dismal, |
| 199. | smooth (મુલાયમ ) polished, sleek, glossy | 200. | stern (કડક ) strict, severe, hard, rigid, stiff |
| 201. | tired (થાકેલું ) weary, fatigued, exhausted | 202. | rogue (બદમાશ ) rascal, scoundrel, |
| 203. | weak (નબળું ) feeble, infirm | 204. | wet (ભીનું ) damp, drenched, humid, soaked |
| 205. | wise (ડાહ્યું ) prudent, judicious, discreet | 206. | young (યુવાન ) youthfull, juvenile, immature |
| 207. | useful (ઉપયોગી ) advantageous, expedient, | 208. | authentic (વાસ્તવિક ) genuine, real |
| 209. | gentle (નાજુક ) mild, tender, kind | 210. | dangerous (જોખમી ) perilous, harzardous, kind |
| 211. | abvious (દેખીતું ) clear, evident | 212. | conventional (પારંપરિક ) traditional, customary |
| 213. | sly (લુચ્ચો ) cunning, crafty, deceitful | 214. | savge (જંગલી ) barbarian uncivilized |
| 215. | lawless (ગેરકાયેદસરનું ) liiegnal, unlawful | 216. | vacant (ખાલી ) void, empty |
| 217. | rare (અસામાન્ય ) scarece, uncommon | 218. | brief (ટૂંકું ) short, concise, terse |
| 219. | annual (વાર્ષિક ) yearly | 220. | awkward (કઢંગ ) clumsy |
| 221. | absent (ગેરહાજર ) missig, lost | 222. | absolute (સંપૂર્ણ ) perfect, complete, total, thorough |
| 223. | active (સક્રિય ) aalert, diligent, busy | 224. | timid (ડરપોક ) fearful, alarmed, cowardly, cowardly, frightened |
| 225. | aged (વૃદ્ધ ) senile, elderly ripe, old | 226. | bright (તેજસ્વી ) glaring, lustrous, dazzling, sparkiling, radiant |
| 227. | cruel (ઘાતકી ) brutish, savage, tyrannical, callous | 228. | calm (શાંત ) cool, quiet, placid |
| 229. | casual (આકસ્મિક ) accidental | 230. | certaim (ચોક્કસ ) sure |
| 231. | cheap (સસ્તું ) low, worthless, inexpensive | 232. | cheerful (આનંદી ) gay, merry, buoyant, joyous, joyful, happy |
| 233. | chief (મુખ્ય ) principal, supreme, prime, main | 234. | cold (ઠંડુ ) coldly, frosty, cool, wintry |
| 235. | confident (વિશ્વાસું, નિશ્ચિત્ ) sure, assured | 236. | considerate (વિચારશીલ ) menitative, thoughtful |
| 237. | corrupt (ભ્રષ્ટ ) base low, mean, debased | 238. | considerate (ખતરનાક ) meditative, thoughtful |
| 239. | dear (પ્રિય, મોંઘું ) costly, beloved | 240. | dead (નિર્જીવ ) lifeless, deceased, inanimate |
| 241. | definite (નિશ્ચિત ) fixed, exact | 242. | deformed (બેડોળ) istorted, misshapen, crippled |
| 243. | delicious (સ્વાદિષ્ટ ) sweet, tasteful, savoury | 244. | difficult (કિઠિન ) hard, intricate, obscure, puzzling |
| 245. | docile (નમ્ર ) meek, mild, gentle, pliable | 246. | durable (ટકાઉ ) lasting, abiding, enduring |
| 247. | eccentric (વિચિત્ર ) strange, odd, quaint, queer | 248. | eminent (નોંધપાત્ર ) consipicous, prominent |
| 249. | empty (ખાલી ) devoid, hellow, vacant | 250. | enormous (વિશાળ્ ) huge, colossal, gigantic, immense, vast |
| 251. | equivalent (એકરૂપ, એક સમાન ) equal, identical | 252. | spacious ( ) broad, roomy |
| 253. | extraordinary (અદભુત ) marvelous, rare, wonderful | 254. | familiar (પરિચિત ) acquainted, intimate, close |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 255. | feminine (સ્ત્રી ને લગતું ) female, womanly | 256. | final (અંતિમ ) last, eventual, terminal, |
| 257. | frugal (કરકસરયુક્ત ) economical, thirfty, stingy | 258. | funny (રમૂજી, હાસ્યસ્પદ ) amusing, humourous |
| 259. | talkative (વાતોડયું ) garrulous, loquacious | 260. | glorious (ભવ્ય ) elevated, exalted, grand |
| 261. | grieved (વ્યથિત ) pained, hurt, afflicted | 262. | healthy (તંદુરસ્ત્ ) sound, hygienic |
| 263. | heavently (સ્વર્ગીય, દિવ્ય ) celestial, divine | 264. | heavy (ભારે ) weight, burdensome |
| 265. | human (દયાળુ ) forgiving, merciful, kind | 266. | impressive (પ્રભાવક ) arresting, commanding |
| 267. | inccssant (અવિરત ) ceaseless. Constant, endless. Continual, | 268. | lincongruous (વિસંવાદી ) discrepant |
| 269. | indispensable (અનિવાર્ય ) essential, fundamental, intrinsic | 270. | indolent (આળસુ ) lazy, idle, slothful, sluggish |
| 271. | industrious (મહેનતું ) busy, diligent | 272. | injurious (નુકસાનકારક્ ) damaging, harmful |
| 273. | innocent (નિર્દોષ ) blameless. Faultless | 274. | insolent (ઉદ્ધત ) arrogant, impudent |
| 275. | instinctive (સાહજિક ) impulsive, willing, voluntary, spontaneous | 276. | invulnerable (અજય ) invincible, unconquerable |
| 277. | irritable (ચીડિયું ) excitable, peevish, petulani | 278. | languid (નબળુ ) feeble, faint, weak |
| 279. | lantent (સુષુપ્ત, ગુપ્ત ) concealed, dormant, hidden | 280. | liearned (હોશિયાર ) intelligent, scholar |
| 281. | legitimate (કાયદેસરનું ) nuthentic, genuine, genuine, bonafide | 282. | lenient (ઉદાર ) forgiveng, humane, element, compassionate |
| 283. | lucky (ભાગ્યશાળી ) fortunate, favoured | 284. | monotonous (કંટાળાજનક ) boring, burdensome, dreary, dull |
| 285. | miraculous (અદભુત, ચમત્કારિક ) marvelous | 286. | numerous (અસંખ્ય ) diverse, manifold, many, various, several |
| 287. | oblivious (ભુલકણું ) unmindful, heedless | 288. | paradoxical (વિરોધાભાસી ) contradictory, contrary |
| 289. | paradoxical (દયાજનક ) contradictory, pathetic, moving | 290. | plausible (શક્તતાવાળુ ) likely, possible, probable |
| 291. | preposterous (હાસ્યસ્પદ ) absured, nonsensical, ridiculous | 292. | prejudiced (પૂર્વગ્રહવાળુ ) blassed |
| 293. | quick (ઝડપી ) brisk, hasty, swift, speedy | 294. | rational (બુદ્ધિ કે તર્ક ને લગતું ) intelligent, judicious, reasonable, sensible |
| 295. | rebellious (બળવાખોર ) defiant, unruly, refractory | 296. | royal (રાજાને લગતું ) kingly, monarchiall, courtly, regal, |
| 297. | relative ( ) kindred, kinsfolk | 298. | relaxed (સંબધી ) pleasing, restful |
| 299. | reliable (વિશ્વસનીય, ખાતરી વાળું ) certain, trusty, trustworthy, | 300. | reluctant (નાખુશ, અનિચ્છાવાળુ ) disinclined, unwilling, hesitang, |
| 301. | repentant (પસ્તાવો થાય તેવું ) penitent, remorseful | 302. | ruthless (નિર્દય, ઘાતકી ) barbarous, bestial. Brutal, brutish, cruel |
| 303. | sensitive (લાગણીશીલ ) perceptive, responsive, emotional | 304. | sharp (તિક્ષ્ણ્ ) keen pointed |
| 305. | shy (શરમાળ ) bashful, reserved, coy | 306. | sick (માંદુ ) ailing, diseased, ill, unhealthy |
| 307. | stable (દૃઢ, સ્થિર ) constant, established, firm, steady, steadfast, | 308. | superficial (ઉપર છલ્લું ) frivolous, shallow, flimsy |
| 309. | tainted (કલંકિત ) contaminated, spoiled | 310. | temporal (દુન્વયી, ઐહિક ) mundane, earthly, wordly |
| 311. | transient (ક્ષણભંગુર ) emplhlemeral, momentary, temporary, evanescent | 312. | turbulent (તોફાની, ગર્જ્યા કરે તેવું, વાવાઝોડા જેવું ) windy, stormy |
| 313. | ugly (બેડોળ, ધૃણાજનક ) deformed, repulsive | 314. | pretentious (દંભી ) feigned, showy |
| 315. | prolific (બહુફળદાયી ) bountiful, fertile, fruitful, plenteous | 316. | valuable (કિમતી ) costly, expensive, precious, dear |
| 317. | vertical (ઉદ્ધર્વ, શીરોલંબ ) perpendicular, upright | 318. | vigorous (ઉત્સાહી ) active, energetic, spirited |
| 319. | virulent (દ્વેષયુક્ત, દ્વેષી ) hostile, malevolent, malicious, malignant, spiteful, wicked, | 320. | volent (હિંસક ) furious, impetutous, raging, raving, turbulent, wild, |
| 321. | voluntary (સ્વૈચ્છિક ) automatic, instinctive, willing | 322. | wealthy (સમૃદ્ધ ) affluent, rich, opulent , prosperous, well-to do |
| 323. | witty (હાજર જવાબી, કુશાગ્ર બુદ્ધિવાળું ) talented, smart, ingenious, apt, | 324. | zealous (ઉત્સાહી ) ardent, eager, enthusilatic, fervent, keen profound |
| 325. | profound (ગહન ) penetrating, deep,solemn | 326. | precise (ચોક્કસ ) accuratge, exact, distinct |
| 327. | sudden (ઓચિતું ) abrupt, unexpected | 328. | popular (ઓચિંતું ) known, familiar, favourite |
| 329. | ability (કાર્યક્ષમતા ) capacity, skill, competence | 330. | anger (ગુસ્સો ) rage, wrath, fury, resentment |
| 331. | caution (ચેતવણી ) warning | 332. | content (સંતોષ ) satisfaction |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 333. | diceit (છેતરપીંડી ) fraud, deception | 334. | face (ચહેરો ) countenance, appearance, visage, complexion |
| 335. | fear (ડર ) alam, horrow, terror, firght | 336. | joy (આનંદ ) mirth, delight gaiety, glee, revelry |
| 337. | joke (મજાક ) jest, | 338. | maxim (સૂત્ર, કહેવત ) saying, proverb, aphorism |
| 339. | news (સમાચાર ) tidings | 340. | patience (ધીરજ ) fortitude, preservance |
| 341. | poverty (ગરીબાઈ ) penury, destitution | 342. | quarrel (ઝઘડો ) dispute, dissention, squabble |
| 343. | priority (અગ્રિમતા ) preference | 344. | hatred (તિરસ્કાર ) condemnation |
| 345. | malice (ઈર્ષા ) ill-will | 346. | magician (જાદુગર, તાંત્રિક ) sorcerer |
| 347. | wisdom (જ્ઞાન, ડાહાપણ ) knowledge, learning | 348. | bravery (બહાદુરી ) courage, gallanty |
| 349. | deference (આદર ) reverence, respect, veneration | 350. | variance (વિભિન્નતા ) variety, variabtion |
| 351. | paint (દુઃખ ) grief, sorrow, agony | 352. | restraint (નિયંત્રણ ) constraint |
| 353. | emblem (પ્રતીક ) symbol | 354. | adversity (આફત ) calamity, misery, hardship |
| 355. | envy (ઈર્ષા ) jealousy | 356. | error (ભૂલ ) mistake, blunder |
| 357. | bias (પૂર્વગ્રહ ) prejudice | 358. | enemy (દિશ્મન ) foe, antagonist, apponent, adversary |
| 359. | accident (અકસ્માત ) mishap | 360. | admiration (પ્રસંસા ) appreciation, praise |
| 361. | ambition (મહત્વકાંક્ષા ) aspiration desire, earnestness | 362. | fate (નસીબ ) fortune, luck, destiny |
| 363. | friend (મિત્ર ) comrade, companion | 364. | combination (જોડાણ ) union, association, leaguye |
| 365. | despair (નિરાશા ) dejection, depression, hopelessness, despondency | 366. | desctrucition, (વિનાશ ) ruin, annihiliation, extinction |
| 367. | disease (રોગ ) malady, sickess. Allment | 368. | disgrace (અવકૃપા ) dishounour, shame, infamy |
| 369. | bettle (લડાઈ ) fight, combat, duel, struggle | 370. | energy(શક્તિ ) strength, vigour, capacity |
| 371. | enjoyment (આનંદ ) pleasure, joy, gladness | 372. | entertainment (મનોરંજન ) amusement, recreation |
| 373. | example (ઉદાહરણ ) sample, sample, illustration | 374. | inquiry (તપાસ ) querry, quest, investigation |
| 375. | success (સફળતા ) achievement, victory | 376. | faulth (ખામી, દોષ ) defect, flaw |
| 377. | fidelity (વફાદારી ) devotion, constancy, loyalty, faithfulness. | 378. | benefit (લાભ ) profit, advantage, gain |
| 379. | garment (વસ્ત્ર ) clothing, array, attire, dress, garb, vestment, vesture, apparel | 380. | generosity (ઉદારતા ) charity, humanity, kindles, magnanimity, philanthropy |
| 381. | hallucination (ભ્રમ ) fantacy, phantasm illusion | 382. | faith (વિશ્વાસ ) trust, confidence |
| 383. | hurt (ઈજા, નુકસાન ) damage, detriment, injury | 384. | idea (વિચાર ) concept, though, notion, opinion |
| 385. | imitation (નકલ ) copy, duplicate, replica | 386. | occupation (વ્યવસાય ) profession, profession, dusiness, employment |
| 387. | labour (મહેનત, કામ ) toil, work | 388. | lethargy (આળસ ) lassitude, idleness |
| 389. | mind (મગજ, મન ) brain, psyche | 390. | monument (સ્મારક ) memorial |
| 391. | temper (સ્વભાવ ) disposition, mood, temperament | 392. | marriage (લગ્ન ) matrimony, wedding, nuptial |
| 393. | diet (ખોરાક ) food, meal, victuals | 394. | objection (વિરોધ, અમાન્યતા ) difference, dissent |
| 395. | opulence ( સમૃદ્ધિ ) affluence, money, riches, | 396. | origin (ઉદભવ ) birth, source |
| 397. | decoration (શણગાર ) ornamentation, adomment, embellishment, | 398. | alien (વિદેશી ) foreigner, outsider, stranger |
| 399. | passion, (ભાવ, લાગણી ) affection, emotion, feeling | 400. | perception (સમજણ ) apprehension, understanding |
| 401. | permission (પરવાનગી ) leave, liberty, consent, permit, | 402. | petition (અરજ ) appeal, law-suit |
| 403. | request (વિનંતી ) plea, eentreaty, supplication | 404. | introduction (પ્રસ્તાવના) preface, foreword, preamble, prologue |

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## 19) Antonyms ( વિરુદ્ધાર્થી શબ્દો )

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Difficult | અઘરું | Easy | સરળ |
| 2. | Beginning | આરંભ | End | અંત |
| 3. | Inside | અંદર | Outside | બહાર |
| 4. | Import | આયાત | Export | નિકાસ |
| 5. | Dry | કોરુ | Wet | ભીનુ |
| 6. | Darkness | અંધકાર | Light | પ્રકાશ |
| 7. | Useful | ઉપયોગી | Useless | બિનઉપયોગી |
| 8. | Modern | આધુનિક | Ancient | પ્રાચીન |
| 9. | Complete | પૂર્ણ | Incomplete | અપુર્ણ |
| 10. | Original | અસલી | Imitation | નકલી |
| 11. | Private | ખાનગી | Public | જાહેર |
| 12. | Proper | યોગ્ય | Improper | અયોગ્ય |
| 13. | Birth | જન્મ | Death | મૃત્યુ |
| 14. | Purchase | ખરીદી | Sale | વેચાણ |
| 15. | Transparent | પારદર્શક | Opaque | અપારદર્શક |
| 16. | Just | ન્યાયી | Unjust | અન્યાયી |
| 17. | Pure | શુદ્ધ | Impure | અશુદ્ધ |
| 18. | Later | પછીથી | Sooner | તાત્કાલિક |
| 19. | Ugly | બેડોળ | Beautiful | સુડોળ |
| 20. | Living | જીવંત | Dead | મૃત |
| 21. | Quite | શાંત | Noisy | ઘોઘાટિયુ |
| 22. | Bottom | તળિયું | Top | ટોચ |
| 23. | Compulsory | ફરજિયાત | Voluntary | મરજિયાત |
| 24. | Bound | બાધિત | Unbound | અબાધિત |
| 25. | Little | થોડું | Much | ઘણુ |
| 26. | Punish | સજા કરવી | Reward | બદલો આપવો |
| 27. | Minority | લઘુમતી | Majority | બહુમતી |
| 28. | Separation | વિયોગ | Meeting | સંયોગ |
| 29. | Advantage | લાભ | Disadvantage | ગેરલાભ |
| 30. | Waste | બગાડ | Save | બચાવ |
| 31. | Dear | મોંઘું | Cheap | સસ્તુ |
| 32. | Tiny | નાનું | Huge | મોટું |
| 33. | Dirty | મલિન | Clean | નિર્મળ |
| 34. | Speaker | વક્તા | Listener | શ્રોતા |
| 35. | Sunrise | સૂર્યોદય | Sunset | સુર્યાસ્ત |
| 36. | Halt | રોકવું | Continue | ચાલુ રાખવુ |
| 37. | Joy | હર્ષ | Sorrow | શોક |
| 38. | Profit | નફો | Loss | નુકશાન |
| 39. | Respect | આદર | Insult | અપમાન |
| 40. | Auspicious | શુભ | Inauspicious | અશુભ |
| 41. | Guide | દોરવવું | Misguide | ગેરમાર્ગે દોરવુ |
| 42. | Weak | નિર્બળ | Strong | સબળ |
| 43. | Heat | ગરમી | Coolness | ઠંડી |
| 44. | Cruel | ક્રૂર | Kind | દયાળુ |
| 45. | Dim | ઝાંખુ | Bright | તેજસ્વી |
| 46. | Raw | કાચું | Ripe | પાકું |
| 47. | Delicate | નાજૂક | Hard | કઠણ |
| 48. | Lazy | આળસું | Diligent | ઉધમી |
| 49. | Income | આવક | Expenditure | જાવક |
| 50. | Blessing | આશીર્વાદ | Curse | શાપ |
| 51. | Attach | જોડવું | Detach | તોડવુ |
| 52. | Proud | અભિમાની | Humble | નિરભિમાની |
| 53. | Best | શ્રેષ્ઠ | Worst | ખરાબમાં ખરાબ |
| 54. | Active | સક્રિય | Inactive | નિષ્ક્રિય |
| 55. | Permanent | કાયમી | Temporary | હંગામી |
| 56. | Internal | આંતરિક | External | બાહ્ય |
| 57. | Rise | ચડતી | Fall | પડતી |
| 58. | Perfect | પૂર્ણ | Imperfect | અપુર્ણ |
| 59. | Add | ઉમેરવું | Subtract | બાદ કરવુ |
| 60. | Lost | ખોવાયેલ | Found | જડેલ |
| 61. | Absence | ગેરહાજરી | Presence | હાજરી |
| 62. | Above | ઉપર | Below | નીચે |
| 63. | Deep | ઊંડું | Shallow | છીછરુ |
| 64. | Sharp | તીક્ષ્ણ | Blunt | બુઠ્ઠુ |
| 65. | Enter | અંદર આવવું | Exit | બહાર જવુ |
| 66. | Strength | શક્તિ | Weakness | અશક્તિ |
| 67. | Tired | થાકેલું | Fresh | તાજગીપુર્ણ |
| 68. | Success | સફળતા | Failure | નિષ્ફળતા |
| 69. | Delay | વિલંબ | Haste | ઉતાવળ |
| 70. | Tragic | કરુણ | Comic | હાસ્યરસિક |
| 71. | Annoyed | પરેશાન | Pleased | ખુશ |
| 72. | Sympathy | સહાનુભૂતિ | Antipathy | નિરપેક્ષતા |
| 73. | Promptly | ત્વરિત | Slowly | ધીમે |
| 74. | Appear | દેખાવું | Disappear | અદ્રશ્ય |
| 75. | Rare | ભાગ્યેજ | Common | સામાન્ય |
| 76. | Satisfaction | સંતોષ | Dissatisfaction | અસંતોષ |
| 77. | Arrange | ગોઠવવું | Scatter | વિખેરવુ |
| 78. | Waste | બગાડવું | Preserve | સાચવવુ |
| 79. | Arrival | આગમન | Departure | નિર્ગમન |
| 80. | Withdraw | પાછું ખેચવું | Advance | આગળ વધવુ |
| 81. | Virtue | સદગુણ | Vice | દુર્ગુણ |
| 82. | Ashamed | શરમ ભરેલું | Proud | ગર્ભ ભરેલુ |
| 83. | Mature | પરિપક્વ | Immature | અપરિપક્વ |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 84. | Junior | નીચલું | Senior | ઉપરનુ |
| 85. | Inspire | પ્રેરણા આપવી | Discourage | નિરુત્સાહી કરવુ |
| 86. | Inhale | શ્વાસ લેવો | Exhale | શ્વાસ કાઢવો |
| 87. | Sleep | ઊંઘવું | Wake | જાગવુ |
| 88. | Pull | ખેંચવું | Push | ધક્કો મારવો |
| 89. | Agree | સહમત | Disagree | અસહમત |
| 90. | Upper | ઉપરનું | Lower | નીચેનુ |
| 91. | Bitter | કડવું | Sweet | ગળ્યુ |
| 92. | Take off | ઊડવું | Land | ઉત્તરાણ કરવુ |
| 93. | Heaven | સ્વર્ગ | Hell | નર્ક |
| 94. | Narrow | સાંકડું | Broad | વિશાળ |
| 95. | Oral | મૌખિક | Written | લેખિત |
| 96. | Wild | વન્ય | Pet | પાલતુ |
| 97. | Lend | ઉછીનું આપવુ | Borrow | ઉછીનું લેવુ |
| 98. | Admit | સ્વીકારવુ | Deny | અસ્વીકાર કરવો |
| 99. | Experienced | અનુભવી | Inexperienced | બિનાનુભવી |
| 100. | Fact | હકીકત | Fiction | કલ્પના |
| 101. | Fortune | સદભાગ્ય | Misfortune | દુર્ભાગ્ય |
| 102. | Conclude | સમાપન કરવુ | Begin | આરંભ કરવો |
| 103. | Bravery | બહાદુરી | Cowardice | કાયરતા |
| 104. | Boring | કંટાલાજનક | Interesting | રસપ્રદ |
| 105. | Beneficial | ફાયદાકારક | Harmful | નુકશાન કારક |
| 106. | Disappoint | નિરાસ કરવુ | Please | રાજી કરવુ |
| 107. | Proceed | આગળ વધવુ | Recede | પાછળ પડવુ |
| 108. | Different | જુદુ જુદુ | Same | સરખુ |
| 109. | Expand | વિસ્તારવુ | Contract | સંકોચાવુ |
| 110. | Optimist | આશાવાદી | Pessimist | નિરાશાવાદી |
| 111. | Synonym | સમાનાર્થી | Antonym | વિરોધાર્થી |
| 112. | Educated | ભણેલુ | Uneducated | અભણ |
| 113. | Dominant | પ્રાધાન્યવાળું | Subsidiary | ગૌણ |
| 114. | Senseless | અર્થવિહીન | Sensible | અર્થસભર |
| 115. | Vacant | ખાલી | Full | ભરેલું |
| 116. | Worship | પૂજા કરવી | Ridicule | હસી ઉડાવવી |
| 117. | Artificial | કૃત્રિમ | Natural | કુદરતી |
| 118. | Digestion | પાચન | Indigestion | અપચો |
| 119. | Harmony | સંવાદિતા | Conflict | સંઘર્ષ |
| 120. | Occasional | પ્રાસંગિક | Frequent | અવારનવાર |
| 121. | Master | માલિક | Slave | નોકર |
| 122. | Employment | રોજગારી | Unemployment | બેરોજગારી |
| 123. | Fearless | બહાદુર | Timid | ડરપોક |
| 124. | Responsible | જવાબદાર | Irresponsible | બેજવાબદાર |
| 125. | Admire | પ્રશંસા કરવી | Condemn | નિંદા કરવી |
| 126. | Constructive | સર્જનાત્મક | Destructive | વિનાશાત્મક |
| 127. | Demand | માંગ | Supply | પુરવઠો |
| 128. | Credible | વિશ્વસનીય | Incredible | અવિશ્વશનીય |
| 129. | Apparent | સ્પષ્ટ રીત | Doubtful | શંકાસ્પદ |
| 130. | Care | સંભાળ | Neglect | અવગણના |
| 131. | Attack | આક્રમણ કરવું | Protect | બચાવ કરવો |
| 132. | Drop | પડતું મૂકવું | Pick-up | ઉપાડવું |
| 133. | Hostile | દુશ્મનાવટભર્યું | Friendly | મૈત્રી ભર્યું |
| 134. | Ability | શક્તિ | Inability | અશક્તિ |
| 135. | Ignorance | અજ્ઞાન | Knowledge | જ્ઞાન |
| 136. | Fertile | ફળદ્રુપ | Infertile | બિનફળદ્રુપ |
| 137. | Greedy | લોભી | Generous | ઉદાર |
| 138. | Initial | શરૂઆતનું | Final | અંતનું |
| 139. | Memorize | યાદ કરવું | Forget | ભૂલવું |
| 140. | Confidence | વિશ્વાસ | Diffidence | અવિશ્વાસ |
| 141. | Particular | વિશેષ | General | સામાન્ય |
| 142. | Ordinary | સાધારણ | Extraordinary | અસાધારણ |
| 143. | Parting | વિખૂટા પડવું | Meeting | મિલન |
| 144. | Victory | વિજય | Defeat | હાર |
| 145. | Upward | ઉપરની તરફ | Downward | નીચેની તરફ |
| 146. | Trained | તાલીમ બદ્ધ | Untrained | તાલીમવિહીન |
| 147. | Wholesale | જથ્થાબંધ | Retail | છૂટક |
| 148. | Gloomy | ઉદાસીન | Bright | તેજસ્વી |
| 149. | Forward | પ્રગતિશીલ | Backward | પછાત |
| 150. | Console | આશ્વાસન આપવું | Congratulate | અભિનંદન આપવા |
| 151. | Deliver | વહેંચવું | Capture | કબજે કરવું |
| 152. | Similar | સમાન | Dissimilar | અસમાન |
| 153. | Uniform | એકરૂપ | Varied | વિવિધ રૂપ |
| 154. | Attraction | આકર્ષણ | Repulsion | અપાકર્ષણ |
| 155. | Certain | ચોક્કસ | uncertain | અચોક્કસ |
| 156. | Accurate | ચોક્કસ | Inaccurate | અચોક્કસ |
| 157. | Capable | સક્ષમ | Incapable | બિનસક્ષમ |
| 158. | Prosperity | સમૃદ્ધિ | Adversity | તંગી |
| 159. | Extravagant | ખર્ચાળ | Economical | કરકસરયુક્ત |
| 160. | Frightened | ડરેલું | Unafraid | નિર્ભય |
| 161. | Hesitant | ખચકાતું | Willing | સ્વૈછિક |
| 162. | Aggressive | આક્રમક | Defensive | સંરક્ષણાત્મક |
| 163. | Popular | લોકપ્રિય | Unpopular | અપ્રિય |
| 164. | Safety | સલામતી | Insecurity | બિનસલામતી |
| 165. | Suitable | અનુરૂપ | Unsuitable | બિનઅનુરૂપ |
| 166. | Wisdom | શાણપણ | Folly | મૂર્ખતા |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proceed | X | Recede |
| Propose | X | Dispose |
| Pride | X | Humility |
| Quiet | X | Noisy |
| Rear | X | Front |
| Remote | X | Near |
| Rise | X | Fall |
| Rough | X | Smooth |
| Sleep | X | Wake |
| Smile | X | Frown |
| Somewhere | X | Nowhere |
| Strange | X | Familiar |
| Subtract | X | Add |
| Success | X | Failure |
| Superior | X | Inferior |
| Sympathy | X | Antipathy |
| Thoughtful | X | Thoughtless |
| Prolong | X | Discontinue |
| Evocative | X | Subdued |
| Pinnacle | X | Base |
| Blunders | X | Accuracy |
| Efficient | X | Inefficient |
| Annoy | X | Please |
| Fortune | X | Misfortune |
| Corpulent | X | Skinny |
| Gloomy | X | Bright |
| Redolent | X | Smelly |
| Gaunt | X | Thick |
| Dominating | X | Submitting |
| Private | X | Public |
| Composed | X | Fretting |
| Nether | X | Top |
| Contraband | X | Legal |
| Poverty | X | Prosperity |
| Ennui | X | Excitement |
| Vividly | X | Hazily |
| Risibly | X | Convincingly |
| Mourning | X | Celebrating |
| Perished | X | Alive |
| Futile | X | Useful |
| Overt | X | Concealed |
| Hamper | X | Support |
| Native | X | Foreign |
| Motion | X | Stillness |
| Decay | X | Fructify |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Top | X | Bottom |
| Tragedy | X | Comedy |
| Tragic | X | Comic |
| Transparent | X | Opaque |
| Uniform | X | Varied |
| Upper | X | Lower |
| Useful | X | Useless |
| Conquest | X | |
| Victory | X | |
| Triumph | X | |
| Virtue | X | Vice |
| Weal | X | Woe |
| Wholesale | X | Retail |
| Wisdom | X | Folly |
| Comrade | X | Enemy, Foe |
| Poached | X | Reared |
| Whisper | X | Shout |
| Intimacy | X | Detachment |
| Dangerous | X | Safe |
| Sharp | X | Blunt |
| Ability | X | Inability |
| Occasionally | X | Regularly |
| Honest | X | Dishonest |
| Attract | X | Repel |
| Astray | X | On line |
| Fake | X | Genuine |
| Torrential | X | Light |
| Savour | X | Dislike |
| Collect | X | Distribute |
| Doubt | X | Surety |
| Unkempt | X | Stylish |
| Detain | X | Release |
| Reproach | X | Cajole |
| Sufficient | X | Insufficient |
| Snug | X | Comfortable |
| Depredation | X | Construction |
| Fetid | X | Fresh |
| Cramped | X | Spacious |
| Enormous | X | Tiny |
| Bravely | X | Cowardly |
| Lurch | X | Steady |
| Human | X | Inhuman |
| Innocence | X | Guilt |
| Inhabit | X | Vacate |
| Allied | X | Alienated |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gently | X | Harshly |
| Crest | X | Base |
| Cheerful | X | Cheerless |
| Fierce | X | Tame |
| Weep | X | Laugh |
| Primeval | X | modern |
| Flimsy | X | Concrete |
| Seized | X | Released |
| Alone | X | Together |
| Doomed | X | Blest |
| Decimated | X | Created |
| Sinking | X | Floating |
| Forward | X | Backward |
| Dusk | X | Dawn |
| Vain | X | Fruitful |
| Infect | X | disinfect |
| Obvious | X | Hidden |
| Purity | X | Impurity |
| Odd | X | Even |
| Dyspeptic | X | Strong |
| Negate | X | Affirm |
| Several | X | Few |
| Appreciate | X | Criticise |
| Indolent | X | Busy |
| Beginning | X | End |
| Stoically | X | happily |
| Canopied | X | Open |
| Glance | X | Gaze |
| Objection | X | Acceptance |
| Aggressive | X | Submissive |
| Variegated | X | Plain |
| Danger | X | Safety |
| Serene | X | Noisy |
| Fraudulent | X | Genuine |
| Incoherent | X | Confident |
| Rural | X | Urban |
| Rustic | X | Urban |
| Pastoral | X | Urban |
| Bucolic | X | Urban |
| Commotion | X | Silence |
| Seldom | X | Often |
| Hide | X | Reveal |
| Peace | X | Unrest |
| Brief | X | Lengthy |
| Mourn | X | Rejoice |

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# 20) One word substitute ( શબ્દ સમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | That cannot to be read | illegible (વાંચી ન શકાય તેવું) |
| 2. | An expert who forecasts in changes of weather | meteorologist (હવામાનશાસ્ત્રી) |
| 3. | Known for bad deeds | notorious (નામચીન, કુવિખ્યાત) |
| 4. | Original hand written copy of a book | manuscript (હસ્તપ્રત) |
| 5. | The life history of a person written by himself | autobiography (આત્માકથા) |
| 6. | Belonging to the same time or period | contemporary (સમકાલીન) |
| 7. | One who is easily frightened | timed (ડરપોક) |
| 8. | To feel about something in advance | foretell (આગાહી) |
| 9. | Consent given by all | unanimous (સર્વાનુમતી) |
| 10. | That which is not possible | impossible (અશક્ય) |
| 11. | That which can be easily bent | flexible વાળી શકાય તેવું |
| 12. | That which is contrary to law | illegal, unlawful (ગેરકાયદેસર) |
| 13. | fit to be eaten | edible (ખાવાલાયક) |
| 14. | expert in constructing building, roads etc. = | civil engineer (સિવીલ એન્જિનીયર) |
| 15. | writing material (pen, ink note paper etc.) | stationery (સ્ટેશનરી) |
| 16. | too strong to be defeated | invincible (અજેય) |
| 17. | unpaid position | honorary (માનવ વેતન) |
| 18. | without beginning or end, lasting for ever | eternal (કાયમી) |
| 19. | the place where bread is prepared | backery (બેકરી) |
| 20. | a word with the similar meaning as another | synonym (સમાનાર્થી) |
| 21. | that which is spread by contact | contagious (ચેપી) |
| 22. | a made up story | fable (દંતકથા) |
| 23. | Belonging to all parts of the world | universal (સાર્વત્રિક) |
| 24. | One who renders his services by his own desire | volunteer (સ્વૈચ્છિક) |
| 25. | A person who dies for a noble causes of a principal | martyr (શહીદ) |
| 26. | Incapable for being heard | inaudible ( ન સાંભળી શકાય તેવું) |
| 27. | One who entertains guests | host (યજમાન) |
| 28. | A speech made without preparation | extempore (તૈયારી વિનાનું) |
| 29. | One who does not eat meat | vegetarian (શાકાહારા) |
| 30. | To create a feeling of dislike in | repel (અણગમો) |
| 31. | Indifferent to the suffering of others | calloas (બેપરવાહ) |
| 32. | Word that is contrary in meaning to another | antonym વિરૂદ્ધાર્થી |
| 33. | First public address | maiden speech (ભાષાણ) |
| 34. | Selling goods into or out of the country secretly and illegally | smuggling (દાણચોરી) |
| 35. | Without a name of | anonymous (શાંતિમય) |
| 36. | Work done in a friendly manner or peaceful way | amicable (શાંતિમય) |
| 37. | One who leaves his country to settle in another country | emigrant (કિદેશાગમન) |
| 38. | One who takes a gloomy way of everything | pessimist (નિરાશાવાદી) |
| 39. | One who believes that everything is decided by fate | fatalist (પ્રારબ્ધવાદી) |
| 40. | That which is out of fashion | obsolete (જે ચલાણમાં નથી તે) |
| 41. | One who is easily annoyed | irritable (ચિડાય તેવું) |
| 42. | Incapable of being believed | = incredible (ન માની શકાય તેવું) |
| 43. | One who is easily deceived | gullible (છેતરાય તેવું) |
| 44. | Of cool and even tamper | equanimous (શાંત પ્રકૃતિ) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 45. | One who never drinks | teetotaler (દારૂ પીતો નથી તે) |
| 46. | That which is sure to happen | inevitable (અનિવાએસ) |
| 47. | That which causes the bowels to empty | laxative (રેચક) |
| 48. | A person who eats too much | glutton (ખાઉધરૂ) |
| 49. | One who cannot read or write | illiterate (નિરક્ષર) |
| 50. | A person who live on vegetables | Vegetarian ( શાકાહારી ) |
| 51. | One who is unable to pay this debt | Insolvent(કરજદાર, નાદાર, દેવાળિયું) |
| 52. | A person who leaves one's country to settle in another country | Emigrant ( સ્વદેશ છોડી પરદેશમાં વસવા જનાર) |
| 53. | A person who sees only the side of things | pessimist |
| 54. | A person runs away to escape the law | fugitive |
| 55. | A person who collects the news for the newspaper | correspondent, |
| 56. | A person of extra ordinary talents | genious |
| 57. | person found guilty oby the court | convict |
| 58. | A man whose wife is dead | widower |
| 59. | An unmarried man | bachelor |
| 60. | A person who sacrifices for noble cause | martyr |
| 61. | A person who betrays one's country - | traitor |
| 62. | A person who believes in God - | Theist |
| 63. | A person who believes in fate | fatalist |
| 64. | A person who hates mankind | misanthrope |
| 65. | A person who hates marriages | misogamist |
| 66. | A person who never drinks wine or, alchoholic drinks | teetotaler |
| 67. | A person who walks on foot | pedestrian |
| 68. | A person with whom you work | colleague |
| 69. | A person who love money for its sake and spends very little | miser |
| 70. | One who pleads for equal right and spends welfare of women | feminist |
| 71. | One who loves books | bibliophile |
| 72. | One who collects stamps | philatelist |
| 73. | A person who overeats | glutton |
| 74. | A man who eats human flesh | cannibal |
| 75. | A person who practices severe austerity | ascetic |
| 76. | One who is unable to read and write | illiterate |
| 77. | One who is easily befooled | gullible |
| 78. | One who entertains guests | host |
| 79. | A person who in limning in the same age | contemporary |
| 80. | One who is prepares the designs of building | architect |
| 81. | One who excels in many things | versatile |
| 82. | A person who suffers from mental disorder | pacifist |
| 83. | One who is very talkative | loquacious |
| 84. | Husband who is rules by wife a hen | pecked husband |
| 85. | A short tempered wife | shrew |
| 86. | One who breaks images | iconoclast |
| 87. | One who examines account | auditor |
| 88. | One who robs the ships in the sea | pirate |
| 89. | One who robs the ships in the sea | highwaymen |
| 90. | A person one confides in | confidant |
| 91. | One who is highly refined | elite |
| 92. | Speacialist in heart diseases | cardiologist |
| 93. | Specialist in eye diseases | occulist, ophthalmologist |
| 94. | Specialist in mental and emotional disorders | psychiatrist |
| 95. | Specialist of brain disorder | neurologist |
| 96. | A doctor who treats animal | veterinarian |
| 97. | mental disorder | psychosis |
| 98. | inability of sleep | isomnia |
| 99. | disease that spread by contact | contagious |
| 100. | examination of body after death | post morten |

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# 21) Idioms and phrase( રુઢિપ્રયોગ અને વાક્યાંશ )

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | To give up – to abandon (છોડી દેવું)<br>The doctor advised him to give up smoking | 2. | To keep well – to be in good health (સ્વસ્થ હોવું)<br>I am not keeping well these days |
| 3. | To break donw – to collapse (પડી ભાંગવું)<br>After his wife's death, he broke down utterly, | 4. | To break out – to erupt suddently (એકાએક ફાટી નીકળવું)<br>Last night the fire broke out in that house, |
| 5. | To look into – to investigate(તપાસ કરવી)<br>The senior police officer is looking into the matter, | 6. | To take off – to begin a flight (ઉડ્ડયન કરવું)<br>The plane took off despite the fog, |
| 7. | To stand by – to support (મદદ કરવી)<br>We should stand by to one another in the time of natural clamity, | 8. | To put off – to postpone (મુલતવી રાખવું)<br>I can't put off consulting the doctor any longer, |
| 9. | To call on – to meet (મળવું)<br>The prime minister called of the visiting American president, | 10. | To drop in – to play sudden visit (અચાનક મુલાકાત લેવી)<br>He dropped in to her house, |
| 11. | To bring up to - educate or to rear (ઉછેરવું)<br>He was broght up by his grand mother, | 12. | To carry on – to manage or continue (ચાલું રાખવું)<br>She carried on the business after her father's death, |
| 13. | To cast off – to drive away (દૂર કરવું)<br>We must try to cast off the evils of the society, | 14. | to draw a blank – to fail (નિષ્ફળ જવું)<br>he drew a blank in the lottery of life |
| 15. | To get through – to pass (પાસ થવું)<br>He works hard to get through the GPSC examination , | 16. | To keep back – conceal or hid (છુપાવવું)<br>I shall keep back nothing from you, |
| 17. | To pass through – to undergo (પસાર થવું)<br>He has passed through many ups and down in life, | 18. | To turn a deaf ear to – to ignore (અવગણના કરવી)<br>He turned a dead care to all our demands |
| 19. | To take to task – to scold (ઠપકો આપવો)<br>He was taken to task for the negligence in duty, | 20. | To call for – to require (જરૂર હોવી, ધ્યાન આપવું)<br>The situation calls for considerable tact, |
| 21. | To cat down – to decrease (ઘટાડવું)<br>We must cut down our expenses. | 22. | To make the mark to be distinguished (સિદ્ધિ પ્રાપ્ત કરવી)<br>He has up the mark in physics, |
| 23. | To crave for – to yearn for (ઝંખના કરવી)<br>A man in sorrow craves for sympathy, | 24. | To give in – to yield (નમતું જોખવું)<br>He was forced to give in, |
| 25. | To get rid of - to get free form (છુટકારો મેળવવો)<br>The step mother wanted to get rid of the child, | 26. | To add fuel to the fire – to excite further (બળતામાં ઘી હોમવું)<br>My remarks only added fuel to the fire of his anger, |
| 27. | To bear in mind – remember (યાદ રાખવું)<br>Students should always bear in mind the advice to their teachers. | 28. | To breath one's last – die (મૃત્યુ પામવું)<br>The wonded soldier breathed his last, |
| 29. | To call a spade a spade – to tell in plain words (સ્પષ્ટ શબ્દોમાં કહેવું)<br>he was never afraid o calling a spade spade, | 30. | To leave no stone unturned – to make all afforts (બધા જ પ્રયાસો કરી છૂટવા) the detective left no stone unturned to find out the culprit, |
| 31. | To hold one's tongue – keep silent (ચૂપ રહેવું)<br>I told him to hold his tongue and leave me alone, | 32. | To be after – to want (ઈચ્છવું, ની પાછળ હોવું)<br>He is after money, |
| 33. | To be at one's wit's end – euzzle (મૂંઝવણમાં મુકાઈ જવું, બુદ્ધિ બહેર મારી જવી)<br>We were at out wit's end how such a a basless rumour came into existence, | 34. | To make a clean breast of – confess (કબૂલાત કરવી)<br>He made a clean breast of himself before the police |
| 35. | To take to one's hells – run away (ભાંગી જવું)<br>At the barking of the dog, the thief took to his heels, | 36. | to cry over spilt milk – to lament in vain (નિરર્થક વિલાપ કરવો) do not cry over spilt milk, |
| 37. | To bury the hatchet – to forget enmity (દુશ્માનાવટ ભૂલી જવી)<br>The tow families buried the hatchet and became friends again, | 38. | To be taken aback –to astonish (આશ્ચર્ય અનુભવવું)<br>I was taken aback at his involvement in stealing, |
| 39. | Apple of one's eye – to be very dear or to be precious (ખૂબ જ પ્રિય હોવું)<br>Being an only child, she was the apple of her mother's eye, | 40. | Apple of discord – cause of dispute (કજિયાનું મૂળ)<br>Kashmir is the apple of discord between India and Pakistan, |
| 41. | To back up – to support (ટેકો આપવો)<br>He had no chance if you had not backed him up, | 42. | To beat the air – to strive in vain (નિષ્ફળ પ્રયાસ કરવો)<br>The speaker was simply beating the air, there was no substance in his speech, |

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# 22) Important words ( અગત્યના શબ્દો)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Pious | પાયસ | પવિત્ર |
| 2. | Intention | ઇન્ટેન્શન | ઇરાદો |
| 3. | Own/owner | ઓન/ઓનર | પોતાનું/માલિક |
| 4. | United | યુનાઇટેડ | સંયુક્ત |
| 5. | Scold | સ્કોલ્ડ | ઠપકો આપવો |
| 6. | cyclone | સાયક્લોન | વાવાઝોડું |
| 7. | Opportunity | ઑપર્ચ્યુનિટી | તક |
| 8. | Leading | લીડિંગ | આગળ પડતું |
| 9. | Den | ડેન | ગુફા |
| 10. | Enlarge | એનલાર્જ | મોટું કરવું |
| 11. | Naughty | નોટી | તોફાની |
| 12. | Lid | લીડ | ઢાંકણ |
| 13. | Transit | ટ્રાન્ઝિટ | રસ્તામાં |
| 14. | Opposite | ઓપાઝિટ | વિરુદ્ધ |
| 15. | Detachable | ડીટેચબલ | છૂટું પાડી શકાય તેવું |
| 16. | Stranger | સ્ટ્રેજર | અજાણ્યો માણસ |
| 17. | Dilemma | ડિલેમા | ધર્મ સંકટ |
| 18. | Planet | પ્લેનેટ | ગ્રહ |
| 19. | Satellite | સૅટેલાઇટ | ઉપગ્રહ |
| 20. | Superstitious | સુપરસ્ટિશીયસ | વહેમી, અંધ શ્રદ્ધાળુ |
| 21. | Transaction | ટ્રાન્ઝેક્શન | નાણાની લેવડદેવડ |
| 22. | Aspect | એસ્પેક્ટ | દેખાવ, પરિસ્થિતિ |
| 23. | Initial | ઇનિશીયલ | પ્રારંભિક, મૌલિક |
| 24. | Unpleasant | અનપ્લિઝન્ટ | દુખ:દાયક |
| 25. | Liberal | લિબરલ | નરમ સ્વભાવનું |
| 26. | Creeper | ક્રિપર | વેલ |
| 27. | Wound | વુન્ડ | ઝખમ,ઘા |
| 28. | Fortnight | ફોર્ટનાઇટ | પખવાડિયું |
| 29. | To tame | ટુ ટેમ | પાળવું |
| 30. | Trig | ટ્રિગ | ફાયર |
| 31. | Widow | વિડો | વિધવા |
| 32. | Widower | વિડોર | વિધુર |
| 33. | Delicious | ડેલિશીયસ | સુવાસિત |
| 34. | Maize | મઇઝ | મકાઇ |
| 35. | Mansion | મેન્શન | હવેલી |
| 36. | Mention | મેન્શન | ઉલ્લેખ કરવો |
| 37. | Mayor | મેયર | નગરપતિ |
| 38. | Opaque | ઓપેક | અપારદર્શક |
| 39. | Flamboyant | ફલેમ્બોયન્ટ | ઝગમગતું |
| 40. | Excited | એક્સાઇટેડ | ઉત્તેજિત |
| 41. | Dissimilar | ડિસિમિલર | અસમાન |
| 42. | Haughty | હોટી | અહંકારી |
| 43. | Devious | ડેવિઅસ | વાંકુંચૂકું |
| 44. | Random | રેન્ડમ | અસ્તવ્યસ્ત |
| 45. | Candidate | કેન્ડિડેટ | ઉમેદવાર |
| 46. | Shallow | શેલો | છીછરું |
| 47. | Voluntary | વૉલન્ટરી | મરજિયાત |
| 48. | Manger | મેન્ઝર | ગમાણ |
| 49. | Miracle | મિરેકલ | ચમત્કાર |
| 50. | Overnight | ઓવરનાઇટ | રાતોરાત |
| 51. | Oversight | ઓવરસાઇટ | સરતચૂક |
| 52. | Jealous | જેલસ | ઈર્ષાળુ |
| 53. | Transparent | ટ્રાન્સપેરેન્ટ | પારદર્શક |
| 54. | Wind | વિન્ડ | પવન |
| 55. | Sole | સોલ | પગનું તળિયું |
| 56. | Soul | સૉલ | આત્મા |
| 57. | Garbage | ગાર્બેઝ | કચરો |
| 58. | Monk | મન્ક | સાધુ,સંત,સંન્યાસી |
| 59. | Kleptomania | ક્લેપ્ટોમેનિયા | ચોરી કરવાનો, રોગ |
| 60. | Rude | રૂડ | ઉદ્ધત, અસભ્ય |
| 61. | Superior | સુપિરીયર | ચઢિયાતુ |
| 62. | Throat | થ્રોટ | ગળું |
| 63. | Knight | નાઇટ | યોદ્ધો |
| 64. | Shoulder | સોલ્ડર | ખભો |
| 65. | Tap | ટેપ | નળ |
| 66. | Shrewd | શ્રુડ | શાણુ |
| 67. | Snake-charmer | સ્નેક ચાર્મર | મદારી |
| 68. | Statue | સ્ટેચ્યુ | પૂતળું |
| 69. | Stomach | સ્ટમક | પેટ |
| 70. | Fatigue | ફેટીગ | થાક |
| 71. | Ego | ઇગો | અહમ |
| 72. | Echo | ઇકો | પડઘો |
| 73. | Idol | આઇડોલ | મૂર્તિ |
| 74. | Bud | બડ | ફૂલની કળી |
| 75. | Slave | સ્લેવ | ગુલામ |
| 76. | Fairy | ફઇરી | પરી |
| 77. | Franchise | ફ્રેન્ચાઇઝ | મતાધિકાર |
| 78. | Fiasco | ફિયાસ્કો | ફજેતો |
| 79. | Skeleton | સ્કેલેટન | હાડપિંજર |
| 80. | Generous | જનરસ | ઉદાર સ્વભાવનું |
| 81. | Ghost | ગોસ્ટ | ભૂત |
| 82. | Trigger | ટ્રિગર | પિસ્તોલનો ઘોડો |
| 83. | Stream | સ્ટ્રીમ | ઝરણું |
| 84. | Tress pass | ટ્રેસ પાસ | માંથી પસાર કરવું |

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| 85. | Glory | ગ્લોરી | મહિમા |
| 86. | Graceful | ગ્રેસફુલ | જાજરમાન |
| 87. | Immature | ઇમેચ્યોર | અપરિક્વ |
| 88. | Sinner | સિનર | પાપી |
| 89. | Rumour | રુમર | અફવા |
| 90. | Deserving | ડિજવીંગ | લાયક |
| 91. | Duffer | ડફર | ડફોળ |
| 92. | Gigantic | જાઈગેન્ટિક | મહાકાય |
| 93. | Wick | વિક | દીવાની વાટ |
| 94. | Tenure | ટેન્યોર | સમયગાળો |
| 95. | Wisdom | વિઝડમ | ડહાપણ |
| 96. | Amazing | અમંઝિગ | આશ્ચર્યપમાડેતેવુ |
| 97. | Rubbish | રબીસ | કચરો |
| 98. | Rome was not built in a day | રોમ વૉઝ નોટ બીલ્ટ ઇન એ ડે | ટીપે ટીપે સરોવર ભરાય |
| 99. | Cudgel | કડગેલ | ડાંગ, મજબૂત લાકડી |
| 100. | Howl | હાઉસ | બરાડા પાડવા |
| 101. | Up side down | (અપસાઇડ ડાઉન | ઉંધે માથે |
| 102. | Spasm | સ્પાસ્મ | આચકા |
| 103. | Hasty | હેસ્ટી | ઉતાવળે |
| 104. | Substitute | સબ્સ્ટીટ્યૂટ | અવેજીમાં |
| 105. | Epidemic | એપિડેમિક | રોગચાળો |
| 106. | Civil services | સિવિલ સર્વીસીસ | જાહેર સેવાઓ |
| 107. | Procession | પ્રોસેસન | વરઘોડો |
| 108. | Martyr | માર્ટીયર | શહીદ |
| 109. | Including | ઇન્ક્લુડિંગ | સહીત |
| 110. | Wet | વેટ | ભીનું |
| 111. | Savage | સેવેઝ | જંગલી |
| 112. | Paramount | પેરામાઉન્ટ | સર્વોપરી |
| 113. | Palm | પામ | હથેળી |
| 114. | Indigenous | ઇન્ડિઝીનીયસ | સ્વદેશી |
| 115. | Indigo | ઇન્ડિગો | ગળી |
| 116. | Congested | કન્જેસ્ટેડ | ગીચ |
| 117. | Whim | વિમ | તરંગ |
| 118. | Whimsical | ટુ વિમસિકલ | તરંગી |
| 119. | Circumstances | સર્કમસ્ટેન્સીસ | સંજોગો |
| 120. | Palanquin | પેલેન્કવીન | ડોલી |
| 121. | Slum | સ્લમ | ઝૂંપડપટ્ટી |
| 122. | Urban | અર્બન | શહેરી |
| 123. | Hut | હટ | ઝૂંપડી |
| 124. | Shell | શેલ | છેપલું |
| 125. | To kneel down | ટુ નીલ ડાઉન | ઘુંટણ ટેકવા |
| 126. | Stubborn | સ્ટબૉર્ન | મીંઢો માણસ |
| 127. | A good for nothing fellow | એ ગુડ ફોર નથિંગ ફેલો | ઠેકાણા વગરનો માણસ |
| 128. | Panic | પેનિક | ત્રાસ |
| 129. | To trail behind | ટુ ટ્રઇલ બિહાઇન્ડ | પાછળ રહી જવું |
| 130. | Isolated | આઇસોલેટેડ | નિર્જન |
| 131. | Fatal | ફેટલ | પ્રાણઘાતક |
| 132. | Hindrance | હિન્ડ્રેન્સ | નડતર |
| 133. | Stain | સ્ટેઇન | ડાઘ |
| 134. | As a mark of | એસ અ માર્ક ઓફ | ની નિશાની રૂપે |
| 135. | In full swing | ઇન ફુલ સ્વિંગ | પૂરા જોશમાં |
| 136. | Reliable | રીલાએબલ | ભરોસાપાત્ર |
| 137. | Scar | સ્કાર | ચિરો |
| 138. | Superstition | સુપરસ્ટિશન | અંધશ્રદ્ધા |
| 139. | Straight | સ્ટ્રેઇટ | સીધું |
| 140. | Smooth | સ્મૂથ | લીસ્સુ |
| 141. | Gangster | ગેન્ગસ્ટર | ગુંડો |
| 142. | Cannon | કેનન | તોપ |
| 143. | Ankle | એન્કલ | ઘૂંટી |
| 144. | Anchor | એન્કર | પ્રોગ્રામ રજૂ કરનાર |
| 145. | Glad | ગ્લેડ | ખુશ |
| 146. | Glamorous | ગ્લેમરસ | મનમોહક |
| 147. | Tedious | ટેડીયસ | કંટાળો ઉપજાવે તેવું |
| 148. | Hooligan | હુલીગન | મવાલી |
| 149. | To be afraid of | ટુ બી અફ્રેડ ઓફ | ના થી ડરવુ |
| 150. | To get angry | ગેટ એન્ગ્રી | ગુસ્સે થવું |
| 151. | Annual | અન્યુયલ | વાર્ષિક |
| 152. | Assembly | અસેમ્બલી | સભા |
| 153. | Bitter | બીટર | કડવું |
| 154. | Sour | સાવર | ખાટુ |
| 155. | Obstinate | ઑબ્સટીનેટ | જીદ્દી |
| 156. | Devotee | ડિવોટી | ભક્ત |
| 157. | Millionaire | મીલીયોનેર | લખપતિ |
| 158. | Strap | સ્ટ્રેપ | ઘડિયાળનો પટ્ટો |
| 159. | Scrap | સ્ક્રેપ | ભંગાર |
| 160. | Hiccup | હિકપ | હેડકી |
| 161. | By hook or by crook | બાય હુક ઓર બાય ક્રુક | કોઇ પણ ભોગે |
| 162. | Who ever | હુ એવર | જે કોઇ |
| 163. | Stingy | સ્ટીન્ઝી | કંજૂસ |
| 164. | Almighty | ઓલમાઇટી | સર્વ શક્તિશાળી |
| 165. | Gloves | ગ્લોવ્ઝ | હાથમોજાં |
| 166. | Rug | રગ | ધાબળો |
| 167. | Influence | ઇન્ફલુઅન્સ | લાગવગ |
| 168. | To commit suicide | ટુ કમિટ સુસાઇટ | આત્મહત્યા કરવી |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 169. | No power on earth | નો પાવર ઑન અર્થ | દુનિયાની કોઇ તાકત |
| 170. | Auspicious | ઓસ્પીશીયસ | શુભ |
| 171. | Fictitious | ફિકિટશીયસ | કાલ્પનિક |
| 172. | Funeral | ફયુનરલ | સ્મશાનયાત્રા |
| 173. | Destination | ડેસ્ટિનેશન | મંજિલ |
| 174. | Designation | ડેજીગ્નેશન | હોદ્દો |
| 175. | unconscious | અનકોન્સિયસ | બેભાન |
| 176. | Caravan | કેરવેન | કાફલો |
| 177. | Carpenter | કારપેન્ટર | સુથાર |
| 178. | Cartoon | કાર્ટૂન | વ્યંગચિત્ર |
| 179. | Citizen | સિટીઝન | નાગરિક |
| 180. | Competition | કોમ્પિટિશન | સ્પર્ધા |
| 181. | Courage | કરેજ | હિંમત |
| 182. | Curtain | કર્ટન | પડદો |
| 183. | Emotional | ઇમોશનલ | લાગણીશીલ |
| 184. | Tears | ટીઅર્સ | આંસુ |
| 185. | Pickle | પિકલ | અથાણું |
| 186. | Cunning | કનિગ | લુચ્ચુ |
| 187. | Bandit | બેન્ડિટ | ડાકુ |
| 188. | Rotten | રોટન | સડી ગયેલ |
| 189. | Virtues | વર્ચ્યુસ | પુણ્ય |
| 190. | Gaudy | ગાઉડી | ભંપકાદાર |
| 191. | Shabby | શેબી | ફાટેલું |
| 192. | Caution | કૉશન | સાવચેતી |
| 193. | Famine | ફેમીન | દુષ્કાળ |
| 194. | Flood | ફ્લડ | પૂર |
| 195. | Mortar | મોરટાર | કાદવ |
| 196. | Swallow | સ્વેલો | દેવચકલી |
| 197. | Incident | ઇન્સિડન્ટ | બનાવ |
| 198. | Coincident | કોઇન્સિડન્ટ | યોગાનુયોગ |
| 199. | To feel giddy | ટુ ફીલ ગિડી | ચક્કર આવવા |
| 200. | Extravagant | એક્સ્ટ્રાવેગન્ટ | ખર્ચાળ |
| 201. | To wait & watch | ટુ વેઇટ એન્ડ વૉચ | જોયા કરવું |
| 202. | Intoxicating | ઇન્ટોક્ષીકેટિંગ | માદક |
| 203. | Decorum | ડેકોરમ | શિષ્ટાચાર |
| 204. | Directory | ડિરેક્ટરી | નામાવલિ |
| 205. | Elbow | એલ્બો | કોણી |
| 206. | Elocution | અલોક્યુશન | વક્તૃત્વ |
| 207. | Entertainment | એન્ટરટેનમેન્ટ | મનોરંજન |
| 208. | Feather | ફિધર | પીંછુ |
| 209. | Forehead | ફોરહેડ | કપાળ |
| 210. | Turban | ટર્બન | પાઘડી |
| 211. | Constipation | કોન્સ્પિપેશન | કબજિયાત |
| 212. | To have a soft corner for | ટુ હેવ સોફ્ટ કોર્નર ફોર | ને માટે કૂણી લાગણી હોવી |
| 213. | Impartially | ઇમ્પાર્શીયલી | પક્ષપાત કર્યા વગર |
| 214. | Diplomatic | ડિપ્લોમેટિક | યુક્તિબાજ |
| 215. | Flower vase | ફલાવર વેઝ | ફુલદાની |
| 216. | Ditch | ડિચ | ગટર |
| 217. | To ditch | ટુ ડિચ | પાયમાલ કરવું |
| 218. | Bitch | બીચ | કૂતરી |
| 219. | Witch | વીચ | ડાકણ |
| 220. | Orphan | ઓર્ફન | અનાથ |
| 221. | Curious | ક્યુરીઅસ | આતૂર |
| 222. | Furious | ફ્યુરીઅસ | ગુસ્સેથી ભરપુર |
| 223. | Tribute | ટ્રિબ્યુટ | અંજલી આપવી |
| 224. | Handicapped | હેન્ડિકેપ | અપંગ |
| 225. | Tom, dick and harry | ટોમ, ડીક એન્ડ હેરી | સામાન્ય માણસ લલ્લુ પંજુ |
| 226. | Splendid | સ્પ્લેન્ડિડ | ભવ્ય |
| 227. | Ultimate | અલ્ટીમેટ | છેવટનું |
| 228. | Prominent | પ્રોમિનેન્ટ | આગળ પડતુ |
| 229. | Unusual | અનયુઝુઅલ | અસામાન્ય |
| 230. | To be under the wrong impression | ટુ બી અન્ડર રોંગ ઇમ્પ્રેશન | નો વહેમ હોવો |
| 231. | To carry tales | ટુ કેરી ટેલ્સ | ચાડી ખાવી |
| 232. | Drawback | ડ્રોબેક | ખામી |
| 233. | Setback | સેટબેક | પીછેહઠ |
| 234. | To quench the thirst | ટુ ક્વેન્ચર ધ થર્સ્ટ | તરસ |
| 235. | Intimate | ઇન્ટિમીટ | છિપાવવી |
| 236. | To intimate | ટુ ઇન્ટિમીટ | નજીકનું,પાકું |
| 237. | Guts | ગટ્સ | ત્રેવડ |
| 238. | Riot | રાયટ | તોફાન |
| 239. | Once in a blue moon | વન્સ ઇન એ બ્લ્યુ મુન | ક્યારેક ક્યારેક |
| 240. | Tyranny | ટાયરની | જુલ્મ |
| 241. | Prostitute | પ્રોસ્ટિટ્યુટ | વેશ્યા |
| 242. | Farewell | ફેરવેલ | વિદાય |
| 243. | Hen pecked husband | હેન પેક્ડ હસબન્ડ | જોરૂ કા ગુલામ |
| 244. | Angel | એન્જલ | દેવદૂત |
| 245. | Mischief | મિસચીફ | તોફાન |
| 246. | Suffocation | સફોકેશન | ગૂંગળામણ |
| 247. | To be engrossed | ટુ બી એનગ્રોસ્ડ | માતલ્લીન હોવું |
| 248. | Gloomy | ગ્લુમી | શુસ્ત |
| 249. | Scandal | સ્કેન્ડલ | લફરું |

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| 250. | Guilty | ગીલ્ટી | ગુનેગાર |
| 251. | To stroll | ટુ સ્ટ્રોલ | લટાર મારવી |
| 252. | Substantial | સબસ્ટેન્શિયલ | પૂરતા પ્રમાણમાં |
| 253. | Dowry | ડાઉરી | દહેજ |
| 254. | Horns | હોર્ન્સ | શિંગડા |
| 255. | Prehistoric | પ્રિહિસ્ટોરિક | ઇતિહાસ પહેલાનું |
| 256. | Bribe | બ્રાઇબ | લાંચ |
| 257. | Broom | બ્રુમ | સાવરણી |
| 258. | Banister | બેનિસ્ટર | કઠેડો |
| 259. | Central idea | સેન્ટ્રલ આઇડીયા | મધ્યવર્તી વિચાર |
| 260. | Hydrophobia | હાઇડ્રોફોબીઆ | હડકવા |
| 261. | Quest | ક્વેસ્ટ | શોધ,ખોજ |
| 262. | Disgusting | ડીસગસ્ટિંગ | હલકા પ્રકારની |
| 263. | To be situated at | ટુ બી સિચ્યુએટેડ એટ | પર આવેલુ હોવું |
| 264. | To be depressed | ટુ બી ડીપ્રેશ્ડ | નાસીપાસ થવું |
| 265. | Predecessor | પ્રિડિસેસર | પુરોગામી |
| 266. | Subsequent | સબસેકન્ડ | અનુગામી |
| 267. | Bride | બ્રાઇડ | દુલ્હન |
| 268. | Bridegroom | બ્રાઇડગ્રુપ | વરરાજા |
| 269. | Zeal | ઝીલ | ઉત્સાહ |

## 23) PROFESSIONS વ્યવસાય

| | | | |
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| 270. | Teacher | ટીચર | શિક્ષક |
| 271. | Engineer | એન્જિનિયર | ઇજનેર |
| 272. | Compounder | કંપાઉન્ડર | કંમ્પાઉન્ડર |
| 273. | Poet | પોએટ | કવિ |
| 274. | Assistant | આસિસ્ટન્ટ | સહાયક |
| 275. | Businessman | બિઝનેશમેન | ધંધાદારી |
| 276. | Artist | આર્ટિસ્ટ | કલાકાર |
| 277. | Farmer | ફાર્મર | ખેડૂત |
| 278. | Potter | પોટર | કુંભાર |
| 279. | Coachman | કોચર્મન | ગાડી ચલાવનાર |
| 280. | Retailer | રીટેલર | છૂટક માલ વેચનાર |
| 281. | Peon | પ્યુન | પટાવાળો |
| 282. | Author/writer | ઓથર, રાઇટર | લેખક |
| 283. | Milkmaid | મિલ્કમેઇટ | દૂધવાળી |
| 284. | Painter | પઇન્ટર | ચિત્રકાર |
| 285. | Watchman | વૉચર્મન | ચોકીદાર |
| 286. | Surgeon | સર્જન | વાઢકાપ કરનાર |
| 287. | Landlord | લેન્ડલોર્ડ | મકાનમાલિક |
| 288. | Magician | મેજિશિયન | જાદૂગર |
| 289. | Weaver | વીવર | વણકર |
| 290. | Contractor | કોન્ટ્રક્ટર | કોન્ટ્રક્ટર |
| 291. | Oilman | ઓઇલર્મન | તૈલી |
| 292. | Broker | બ્રોકર | દલાલ |
| 293. | Druggist | ડ્રગિસ્ટ | દવા વેચનાર |
| 294. | Dentist | ડેન્ટિસ્ટ | દાંતના ડૉક્ટર |
| 295. | Shopkeeper | શોપકીપર | દુકાનકાર |
| 296. | Nurse | નર્સ | પરિચારિકા |
| 297. | Washer-man | વોશર-ર્મન | ધોબી |
| 298. | Draftsman | ડ્રાફ્ટસર્મન | બાંધકામના નકશા બનાવનાર |
| 299. | Dramatist | ડ્રામાસ્ટિટ | નાટ્યકાર |
| 300. | Inspector | ઇન્સપેક્ટર | નીરીક્ષક |
| 301. | Examiner | એક્ઝામિનર | પરીક્ષક |
| 302. | Constable | કૉંસટેબલ | હવાલદાર |
| 303. | Publisher | પબ્લિશર | પ્રકાશક |
| 304. | Manager | મેનેજર | વ્યવસ્થાપક |
| 305. | Hawker | હૉકર | ફેરિયો |
| 306. | Photographer | ફોટોગ્રાફર | ફોટો પાડનાર |
| 307. | Carpenter | કાર્પેન્ટર | સુથાર |
| 308. | Conductor | કંન્ડકટર | કંન્ડકટર |
| 309. | Beggar | બેગર | ભિખારી |
| 310. | Fisherman | ફિશરમૅન | માછીમાર |
| 311. | Cleaner | ક્લીનર | સફાઈ કામદાર |
| 312. | Proprietor | પ્રોપરાઇટર | માલિક |
| 313. | Gardener | ગાર્ડનર | માળી |
| 314. | Mechanic | મિકેનિક | યંત્ર કારીગર |
| 315. | Agent | એજન્ટ | આડતિયો/દલાલ |
| 316. | Sweeper | સ્વીપર | ઝાડુ વાળનાર |
| 317. | Cobbler | કોબલર | મોચી |
| 318. | Clerk | કલર્ક | કારકુન |
| 319. | Chemist | કેમિસ્ટ | દવા વેચનાર |
| 320. | Dyer | ડાયર | રંગ કરનાર |
| 321. | Politician | પોલિટિશિયન | રાજકારણી |
| 322. | Blacksmith | બ્લેક સ્મિથ | લુહાર |
| 323. | Advocate | એડવોકેટ | વકીલ |
| 324. | Physician | ફિઝિશિયન | વૈધ |
| 325. | Musician | મ્યુઝિસિયન | સંગીતકાર |
| 326. | Merchant | મર્ચન્ટ | વેપારી |
| 327. | Editor | એડિટર | સંપાદક, તંત્રી |
| 328. | Barber | બાર્બર | હજામ |
| 329. | Waiter | વઇટર | વેઇટર |
| 330. | Treasure | ટ્રેઝરર | ખજાનચી |
| 331. | Minister | મિનિસ્ટર | મંત્રી |
| 332. | Player | પ્લેયર | ખેલાડી |
| 333. | Hero | હિરો | યુદ્ધવીર |
| 334. | Soldier | સોલ્જર | સૈનિક |
| 335. | English/british | ઇંગ્લિશ/બ્રિટિશ | અંગ્રેજ |
| 336. | Commissioner | કમિશનર | કમિશનર |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 337. | Collector | ક્લેક્ટર | કલેક્ટર |
| 338. | Voter | વોટર | મતદાતા |
| 339. | Social worker | સોશિયલ વર્કર | સમાજિક કાર્યકર |
| 340. | Graduate | ગ્રેજ્યુએટ | સ્નાતક |
| 341. | Practitioner | પ્રેક્ટિશનર | વ્યવસાયી |
| 342. | Officer | ઑફિસર | અધિકારી |
| 343. | Counsellor | કાઉન્સેલર | સલાહ આપનાર |
| 344. | Tailor | ટેઇલર | દરજી |
| 345. | Archer | આર્ચર | બાણાવાળી, તીરંદાર |
| 346. | Partner | પાર્ટનર | ભાગીદાર |
| 347. | Cook, chef | કૂક, શેફ | રસોઇયો |
| 348. | Councillor | કાઉન્સિલર | નો સદસ્ય |
| 349. | Judge | જજ | ન્યાયાધીશ |
| 350. | Reporter/journalist | રિપોર્ટર/જર્નાલિસ્ટ | પત્રકાર |
| 351. | Sailor | સઇલર | નાવિક |
| 352. | Jailor | જેલર | જેલ અધિકારી |
| 353. | Jeweler | જ્વલર | ઝવેરી |
| 354. | Smuggler | સ્મગલર | દાણચોરી |
| 355. | Grocer | ગ્રોસર | કરિયાણાનો વેપારી |
| 356. | Notary | નોટરી | દસ્તાવેજ પ્રમાણિત કરનાર |

## DEGREE OF COMPARISON

| Positive | ઉચ્ચાર | અર્થ | Comparative | Superlative |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold | બોલ્ડ | બહાદુર,નીડર | Bolder | Boldest |
| Cheap | ચિપ | સસ્તુ | Cheaper | Cheapest |
| Clever | ક્લેવર | હોશિયાર | Cleverer | Cleverest |
| Dear | ડીયર | પ્રિય,વહાલું | Dearer | Dearest |
| Deep | ડીપ | ઊંડું | Deeper | Deepest |
| Few | ફ્યુ | થોડા | Fewer | Fewest |
| Great | ગ્રેટ | મહાન | Greater | Greatest |
| High | હાઇ | ઊંચું | Higher | Highest |
| Kind | કાઇન્ડ | દયાળુ | Kinder | Kindest |
| Long | લોન્ગ | લાંબું | Longer | Longest |
| Poor | પુઅર | ગરીબ | Poorer | Poorest |
| Rich | રિચ | પૈસાદાર | Richer | Richest |
| Short | શોર્ટ | ટૂંકું | Shorter | Shortest |
| Small | સ્મૉલ | નાનું | Smaller | Smallest |
| Sweet | સ્વીટ | ગળ્યું | Sweeter | Sweetest |
| Tall | ટૉલ | ઊંચું | Taller | Tallest |
| Thick | થિક | જાડું | Thicker | Thickest |
| Young | યંગ | જુવાન | Younger | Youngest |
| Able | ઍબલ | સમર્થ | Abler | Ablest |
| Brave | બ્રેવ | બહાદુર | Braver | Bravest |
| Fine | ફાઇન | સરસ | Finer | Finest |
| Large | લાર્જ | મોટા કદનું | Larger | Largest |
| Noble | નૉબલ | ઉમદા | Nobler | Noblest |
| True | ટ્રૂ | સાચું | Truer | Truest |
| White | વ્હાઇટ | સફેદ | Whiter | Whitest |
| Wise | વાઇઝ્ | ડાહ્યું | Wiser | Wisest |
| Big | બિગ | મોટું | Bigger | Biggest |
| Fat | ફેટ | જાડું | Fatter | Fattest |
| Hot | હોટ | ગરમ | Hotter | Hottest |
| Red | રેડ | લાલ | Redder | Reddest |
| Sad | સૅડ | ઉદાસ | Sadder | Saddest |
| Thin | થિન | પાતળુ | Thinner | Thinnest |
| Wet | વેટ | ભીનું | Wetter | Wettest |
| Dry | ડ્રાય | સૂકું | Drier | Driest |
| Easy | ઇઝી | સહેલું | Easier | Easiest |
| Happy | હેપી | સુખી | Happier | Happiest |
| Heavy | હેવી | ભારે,વજનદાર | Heavier | Heaviest |
| Merry | મેરી | આનંદી | Merrier | Merriest |
| Wealthy | વેલ્થી | ધનવાન | Wealthier | Wealthiest |
| Ugly | અગ્લી | કદરૂપું | Uglier | Ugliest |
| Helpful | હેલ્પફુલ | મદદરૂપ | More helpful | Most helpful |
| Beautiful | બ્યુટિફુલ | સુંદર | More beautiful | Most beautiful |
| Careful | કેરફુલ | કાળજીવાળુ | More careful | Most careful |
| Important | ઇમ્પોર્ટન્ટ | અગત્યનું | More important | Most important |
| Proper | પ્રોપર | યોગ્ય | More proper | Most proper |
| Useful | યુઝફુલ | ઉપયોગી | More useful | Most useful |
| Learned | લર્નેડ | જ્ઞાની | More learned | Most learned |
| Wonderful | વન્ડરફુલ | અદભુત | More wonderful | Most wonderful |
| Good, well | ગુડ | સારું | Better | Best |
| Bad, ill, evil | બૅડ | ખરાબ | Worse | Worst |
| Much | મચ | ઘણું | More | Most |
| Many | મેની | ઘણા | More | Most |
| Little | લિટલ | થોડું | Less | Least |
| Late | લેટ | મોડુ | Later, latter | Latest, last |
| Far | ફાર | દૂર | Farther | Farthest |
| In | ઇન | અંદર | Inner | Innermost, inmost |
| Up | અપ | ઉપર | Upper | Uppermost, upmost |
| Out | આઉટ | બહાર | Outer | Utmost |

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# 24) પરીક્ષામાં પુછાયેલા પ્રશ્નો

## Article

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ______ bay of Bengal lies in the Indian ocean. | The | An | A | There |
| 2. | ______ birds are flying in the sky. | The | None of the three | A | An |
| 3. | ______ brave is not afraid of death. | An | A | The | No article |
| 4. | ______ earth moves round ______ sun. | The, the | An, a | An, the | An, an |
| 5. | ______ north Gujarat university is ______ good university. | The, a | A, a | The, the | None, a |
| 6. | ______ Quran is the holy book of Muslims. | An | a | That | The |
| 7. | ______ sun shines very brightly in summer. | A | That | An | The |
| 8. | ______ ugly should not be hated. They, too are human beings. | The | Those | A | An |
| 9. | All ______ students in my class are clever. | An | That | The | A |
| 10. | Arya is ______ intelligent student. | A | An | The | None |
| 11. | I bought ______ horse, ______ ox and ______ buffalo. | The, an, a | The, a, a | The, an, the | A, an, a |
| 12. | I have sent ______ S.M.S. | An | None | A | The |
| 13. | I saw a man and a woman in AGORA MALL yesterday ______ man was fat and short. The woman was slim and tall. | The | An | A | That |
| 14. | It was ______ winter evening. | A | On | The | none |
| 15. | Mr. mauna Vyas is ______ M.A. (English) | The | Of | An | A |
| 16. | Rama is selling ______ apples. | The | A | An | None |
| 17. | Raman is ______ honest man | A | An | The | None |
| 18. | Samir is ______ SSC student | A | An | The | None |
| 19. | That is ______ dog. ______ dog is ______ strong animal. | A, a, a | A, the, a | The, the, the | A, the, the |
| 20. | The train had already gone, ______ I reached the station. | When | Whenever | Because | But |
| 21. | This is ______ elephant. ______ elephant is ______ big animal. | An, the, a | An, an, a | The, an, a | The, the, a |
| 22. | Today I saw ______ European in a temple. | The | None | A | An |
| 23. | Tulsidas wrote ______ Ramayana. | A | An | The | None of the three |
| 24. | Ved has ______ new scooter. | A | An | The | None |
| 25. | Would you like ______ jam on your bread. | Few | A | Little | Some |

## Pronoun

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | _______ dress is this ? | Whom | What | Whose | Which |
| 2. | _______ grammar book is this ? | Whom | Whose | What | Who |
| 3. | _______ of the pupils was sad as the one day picnic was cancelled. | Every | All | Each | Many |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | _______ opon a time, there lived a king in a big palace. | Once | Oence | Ounce | One's |
| 5. | 'bunch' is | An abstract noun | A common noun | A collective noun | None of the above |
| 6. | A _______ is a word used instead of a noun. | Adverb | Adjective | Pronoun | Verb |
| 7. | Do you know adhya _______ father is a doctor ? | What | Whom | Whose | Which |
| 8. | Father is | A common noun | A proper noun | An abstract noun | A collective noun |
| 9. | Find "the pronoun" used in the following sentence : "ram and shyam are so close that they cannot be separated." | And | So | They | Be |
| 10. | Find out feminine noun | Hero | Mare | Nephew | Poet |
| 11. | Find out the material noun. | Flock | Water | Crowd | Suresh |
| 12. | Find out the wrong pair. | Man- men | City – cities | Tooth – tooths | Sugar – sugar |
| 13. | Give plural of child. | Childhood | Childs | Children | Child |
| 14. | Give the plural : sheep | Sheep | Sheepes | Sheeps | None |
| 15. | He is a firman. _______ name is Ravi. | His | Her | Him | Your |
| 16. | He is a man _______ I know, you can trust completely | Whom | Whose | Who | Which |
| 17. | I am a postman. This is _______ scooter. | Mine | My | Us | Your |
| 18. | I want him to do his work. | Yourself | Himself | Themselves | Myself |
| 19. | Is there _______ water in the well ? | Any | Many | Much | Some |
| 20. | Odd one out | Apple | Banana | Lady | Dog |
| 21. | Odd one out. | Grass | Sugar | Glasses | Wife |
| 22. | Please recite _______ you have learned. | What | Who | Whom | Which |
| 23. | Savan and hir loved _______ | Eachother | One another | each other's | Very much |
| 24. | Spring is the season _______ nature is the most beautiful. | Where | When | Which | As |
| 25. | Supply the correct pronoun.<br>Sachin and Radha have a house _______ house is quite big. | His | Her | Theirs | Their |
| 26. | The abstract noun of 'young' is _______ | Youngster | Youth | Younger | Younker |
| 27. | The match had hardly started _______ it began to rain. | Than | When | As | Since |
| 28. | The two brothers generally wear _______ clothes. | One others | Each other. | One another's | Each other's |
| 29. | There is _______ water in the jug so you can take it. | Little | A little | Few | A few |
| 30. | Which is material noun ? | Police | Mercury | Army | Girl |
| 31. | Which one of the following is not correct ? | Gentleman-lady | Hero-heroine | Prince-princess | Driver-driveress |
| 32. | Will you object to _______ sitting there ? | I | Me | my | Mine |
| 33. | કયું જોડકું ખોટું છે ? | Suman – proper noun | Market – material noun | A team – collective noun | Courage – abstract noun |

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# Adjective

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Find "the adjective" of the following sentence from the given alternativs : "the question is very difficult for the students to understand" | Very | Student | To understand | Difficult |
| 2. | Find "the adjective" of the following sentence from the given alternativs : "the sweet apple was purchased by my father while returning from the office." | Apple | sweet | my | Whilr |
| 3. | Make haste………. you will be late. | And | or | Either | But |
| 4. | Give the adjective form of 'procedure'. | Preceding | Proceeding | proceed | Procedural |
| 5. | Give the adjective form of 'prevent'. | Prevention | prventive | Preventful | preventous |

# Preposition

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | _______ all, I love music. | Above | In | At | Over |
| 2. | Always try to be polite _______ others. | On | To | With | For |
| 3. | Blind fish, which spend their whole lives in caves, have _______ eyes nor body pigments. | Not any | Neither | Nor | Without |
| 4. | Distribute the sweets _______ the two children. | Between | Above | Both | Among |
| 5. | Do not leave _______ my permission. | Without | With | Near | By |
| 6. | Early carpenters were having _______ nails, had to use wooden pags to secure their consructions. | No | Not | Without | Neither |
| 7. | Fill in the blank : his bunglow is _______ the sea side. | Over | On | Into | By |
| 8. | Fill in the blank : the inland is located _______ the Arabian sea. | In | Into | At | On |
| 9. | Gandhiji fought _______ the british. | For | Against | Ander | Before |
| 10. | Geeta was crying _______ help. | Of | For | On | To |
| 11. | Grandmother is sitting _______ the fire. | By | With | On | In |
| 12. | He distributed the two bananas _______ two brothers. | Between | Before | For | Among |
| 13. | He is _______ royal blood. | Of | In | With | For |
| 14. | He is brave _______ strong. | And | But | Though | By |
| 15. | He moved _______ the room. | In | To | Into | Inside |
| 16. | He suffers _______ headache. | With | From | By | In |
| 17. | He turned his back _______ her. | By | On | Next | Beside |
| 18. | He would not take advice and now hw has got _______ difficulties. | To | With | For | Into |
| 19. | Her parents were _______ poor to send her to college. | Much | Too | That | While |
| 20. | His conduct is _______ reproach. | On | Above | At | To |
| 21. | I am fond _______ music. | Of | In | At | The |
| 22. | I could not attend the school _______ I was ill. | Though | Because | Since | So |
| 23. | I did not go to school because _______ my illness. | Of | For | At | On |
| 24. | I read from 6 : 00 _______ 10 : 00 P.M. | at | By | To | On |
| 25. | I shall be ready _______ a moment. | On | In | For | With |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. | I will visit Balaram _______ April. | In | At | With | For |
| 27. | Mr. Trivedi is good _______ teaching English. | For | At | In | With |
| 28. | My brother did not agree _______ my pror | On | To | With | At |
| 29. | My sister cust vegetables ________a knife. | By | With | To | In |
| 30. | Our English teacher is satisfied _______ our work. | In | To | With | At |
| 31. | Rahul cuts the vegetable _______ the knife. | By | For | In | With |
| 32. | Rahul said that he was not averse _______ the idea. | In | For | Of | To |
| 33. | Run fast _______ get your ticket. | Or | But | Otherwise | And |
| 34. | Sanjay must go _______ the library today to changes the books. | In | To | At | On |
| 35. | She died _______ sorrow. | From | Of | For | At |
| 36. | She walks _______ the bank of the river. | Along | Below | Over | On |
| 37. | Smita has joined the school _______ three years. | For | To | On | Since |
| 38. | Take the toy out the box _______ you throw the box away. | Now | Before | After | Then |
| 39. | The boy hid _______ the wall. | Behind | In | Over | On |
| 40. | The children are swimming _______ the pool. | between | Behind | At | In |
| 41. | The doctor was helpless, _______ the medicine did not work on the patient. | Till | Because | And | But |
| 42. | The father is looking _______ his lost baby. | For | At | After | Up |
| 43. | The lion jumped _______ the well. | Into | In | At | With |
| 44. | The principal asked the teacher _______ he had punished yesterday. | Who | Which | Whose | Whom |
| 45. | The teacher distributed the chocolates _______ the students of the class ખાલી જગ્યામાં બંધ બેસતો શબ્દ પૂરો. | In | Between | Among | Into |
| 46. | Two cars collided _______ each other near the school. | Of | Into | Over | With |
| 47. | You are not eligible _______ the post. | Of | For | At | About |
| 48. | You should give _______ smoking. | On | In | Up | Away |

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## Conjunction and Question tag

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ______ bunty was riding a motor bike, he hurt an old woman. | Though | While | Then | So |
| 2. | ______ healthy he is , he could not run fast. | as | Though | So | However |
| 3. | ______ I was in ahmedabad I made a lot of friends. | With | While | For | During |
| 4. | ______ I was tired, I managed to finish the work. Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks. | Although | But | Yet | Still |
| 5. | ______ sagar's school is longway from his house, his father bought him a new bicycle. | So | As | But | And |
| 6. | "roll" means ______ | Motion from side to side | Motion from up to down | Motion from east to west | Motion from south to west |
| 7. | A ______ is a word used to join words or sentences, | Noun clause | Interjection | Preposition | Conjunction |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | An honest person will never cheat anyone, ______ he gets a golden gift. | If | Even though | **Even if** | Because |
| 9. | Call all the candidates ______ names are not written on the board. | **Who** | Whom | **Whose** | Which |
| 10. | Choose the correct question tag: I used to tell him. | Won't i? | Will I ? | Shall i? | **Didn't i?** |
| 11. | Death Is the brother of sleep, ______ ? | **Isn't it?** | Aren't it? | Isn't they? | None |
| 12. | Don't go ______ I tell you. | Until | Before | So | **Till** |
| 13. | Four friends made a doll ______ looked like a young lady. | **Who** | Whom | Whose | Witch |
| 14. | He has not completed his work, ______ ? | Will you ? | **Has he ?** | Does it ? | Have he ? |
| 15. | He will never buy any good thing for himself, ______ , | Isn't it | Won't he | **Will he** | Will he not |
| 16. | I am a teacher, ______ ? | Amn't I ? | Shall we ? | Has it ? | **Aren't I ?** |
| 17. | I like good books, ______ ? | **Don't I?** | Won't i? | Hasn't I? | Aren't I? |
| 18. | I saw a green snake, ______ I saw crossing the road. | Till | **While** | Until | When |
| 19. | I shall visit ______ Dubai or Singapore. | To | Too | Neither | **Either** |
| 20. | Kishan hasn't a bicycle, ______ ? | Is he | Is it | Hasn't he | **Has he** |
| 21. | Let's play the same game, ______ ? | Will he ? | Will they ? | **Shall we ?** | Haven't they ? |
| 22. | My grandmother always says to me that. "you cannot achive anything in life ______ you work hard." | **Unless** | If | Although | As |
| 23. | Naresh got good marks ______ he was dull. | **Though** | And | Or | After |
| 24. | Nayana won't marry ______ she finds someone rich and handsome. | **Until** | Till | Unless | If |
| 25. | Nobody wils to die, ______ ? | Does they ? | Will they ? | Have they? | **Do they?** |
| 26. | None ______ the fool can trust him. | All | That | Which | **But** |
| 27. | Select the right question tag the given sentence. Somebody has called. | Have they? | Has he? | Hasn't she? | **Haven't they?** |
| 28. | She is beautiful girl, ______ ? | Hasn't it ? | Is it ? | Will you ? | **Ins't he ?** |
| 29. | Sit here ______ I come back. | When | Unless | **Until** | Because |
| 30. | Spring is season ______ is the most beautiful. | **Which** | As | When | Who |
| 31. | Sweta got first class in B.Sc. ______ she got a good job. | Because | **Therefore** | Untill | If |
| 32. | Take exercise regularly ______ you will become overweight. | **Otherwise** | Because | Therefore | So |
| 33. | The bag is ______ heavy that I can ______ carry it. | Very, easily | Too, not | Extremely, seldom | **So, hardly** |
| 34. | The teacher distributed the chocolates ______ the students of the class. | **Among** | In | Into | Between |
| 35. | The visitor could understand ______ speak Hindi well. | And | **Because** | That | From |
| 36. | This village is ______ two hills. | Besides | Over | Among | **Between** |
| 37. | Unless you run fast, ______ | You can catch the bus | You don't catch the bus | You catch the bus | **You can not catch the bus** |
| 38. | We divided the candy ______ us. | At | In | **Between** | Behind |
| 39. | We eat ______ we may live. | **So that** | But | Therefor | That |
| 40. | Work hard, ______ you will not get more marks. | **Otherwise** | Or | Since | But |

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# Tense

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ______ I ______ you Maths daily ? | Does, teach | Do, teaches | Does, teaches | **Do, teach** |
| 2. | ______ she ______ her new dress when you saw her? | Did, ironed | Does, iron | **Was, ironing** | Has, ironing |
| 3. | ______ she ______ in the kitchen ? | **Is, cooking** | Do, cooking | Does, cooking | Are, cooking |
| 4. | ______ you ______ at that time ? | **Were, crying** | Was crying | Was cried | Was cry |
| 5. | ______ you ______ me your bicycle next Sunday ? | Give | Gives | Gave | **Will, give** |
| 6. | ______ you ______ out the light before you went to bed ? | **Had, not put** | Had not, put | Had, not putted | Had not, putting |
| 7. | ______ you ______ with your mother at that time ? | Is talking | Are talking | Was talking | **Were talking** |
| 8. | ______ you ever ______ an e-mail to your friend? | **Have, written** | Has, writing | Have, writing | Has, written |
| 9. | A crowd of people ______ waiting for the minister. | Are | Have been | **Is** | Were |
| 10. | A grand festival ______ in the next January. | Shall celebrate | Would celebrate | Is celebrated | **Will be celebrated** |
| 11. | An apple ______ on his head yesterday. | Drops | Dropping | **Dropped** | Drop |
| 12. | As I was sick, I ______ my family doctor. | **Consulted** | Was consulted | Conslult | Is consulted |
| 13. | As my friend was busy, I ______ not to disturb him. | Decide | **Decided** | Deciding | Is decided |
| 14. | Be quick. Everyone ______ for you. | **Is waiting** | Are waiting | Waiting | Waited. |
| 15. | Before the world-war ll ended, USA ______ two Japanese cities with atom bomb. | Had been attacked | **Had been attacking** | Attacked | Had attacked |
| 16. | Bharati ______ the prime minister next month. | **Is going to meet** | Is meet | Is met | Will meeting |
| 17. | Bijal ______her course thrice, before she appeared for her examination. | Completed | Was completely | **Had completed** | Had been completed |
| 18. | Chess ______ her fovourite board game. | are | Tell | **Is** | Mean |
| 19. | Don't disturb your father, he ______ his book since early this morning. | **Has been arranging** | Has arranged | Arranged | Had arranged |
| 20. | Each of the girls ______ active | Are | Has | **Is** | Am |
| 21. | Early to hed and early to rise ______ a man healthy. | Make | **Makes** | Shall make | Made |
| 22. | Generally honesty ______ from the heart. | Came | Has came | **Comes** | Coming |
| 23. | Generally, the dog ______ at unknown persons. | Barked | Will bark | Barking | **Barks** |
| 24. | God ______ those who ______ themselves. | **Helps, help** | Help, helps | Helps, helps | Help, help |
| 25. | He ______ in this town since 1980. | Have been working | **Has been working** | Is working | Works |
| 26. | He ______ the house one month ago. | **Bought** | Buy | Buyed | Will buy |
| 27. | He ______ you while you were crossing the road. | **Met** | Meets | Is meeting | Meeted |
| 28. | He explained that he never ______ meat. | Eat | **Ate** | Eaten | Eats |
| 29. | He thanked me for what I ______ | **Had done** | Have been doing | Did | Have done |
| 30. | He thanked me for what I ______ for ? | Have done | **Had done** | Do | Did do |
| 31. | How long ______ he ______ English ? | Have, been learnt | **Has, been learning** | Have, been learning | Have, been learned |
| 32. | How long ______ you ______ TV ? | **Do, watch** | Does, watch | Do, watches | Does, watches |
| 33. | How many ______ does your father give you ? | Rupee | **Rupees** | Rupees | Rupe |
| 34. | How many toys ______ you ______ tomorrow ? | **Will, buy** | Will, be bought | Does, buy | Do, buy |
| 35. | I ______ to his house yesterday. | Was not went | **Did not go** | Did not went | 7 was not go |
| 36. | I ______ all my books since I left study. | Have been sold | Has been sold | Have sold | **Have been** |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | selling |
| 37. | I ______ for chintan since seven o'clock. | Have been waiting | Have been waited | Have wait | Am waiting |
| 38. | I ______ in tharad since 2013. | Have been lived | Have been living | Have lived | None |
| 39. | I ______ never ______ a marvelous film like 'Swadesh'. | Have, watching | Has, watched | Has, watch | Have, watched. |
| 40. | I ______ surely ______ you. | Does, help | Was helping | Will, help | Did, help |
| 41. | I ______ the 'Indian express' when my better half returned from market. | Was reads | Was reading | Is reading | Were reading |
| 42. | I ______ to play chess from my college days. | Am using | Am used | Used | Will use |
| 43. | I am tired. I ______ to bed now. | Am going | Goes | Going | Go |
| 44. | I found my lost mobile phone when I ______ in the staff room. | Had entered | Entered | Was entering | Enter |
| 45. | I usually _____ to college but today ____ in my uncle's car. | Walk, went | Walked, went | Walk, go | Walking, will go |
| 46. | I want to ______ new car. | Buy | Bought | Buying | Buys |
| 47. | Identify the assertive sentence. | Do the flowers colourful? | How colourful the flowers are I | The flowers are very colourful. | Are the flowers colourful? |
| 48. | If ______ I would not lose temper. | I were you | I was you | I am not you | I am you |
| 49. | If he ______ hard, he will pass. | Working | Works | Worked | Will work |
| 50. | If it ______ we shall stay at home. | Rains | Is raining | Raining | Rained |
| 51. | If she comes in time, she ______ | Will not be punished | Will not punish | Was punished | Will be punished |
| 52. | India ______ free in 1947. | Become | became | Becomed | Becamed |
| 53. | It ______ that some of the students are involved in malpractice. | Has been learnt | Is learned | Is learning | Learns |
| 54. | It is not advisable ______ a car bought from a 'car mela' | Have been | Have to | To have | Having |
| 55. | It is the utrarayna day. The kite lovers ______. | Have been flying | Have been flew | Has been flew | Has been flying |
| 56. | Last Sunday. I ______ to the market. | Go | gone | Had gone | Have gone |
| 57. | Listen, a great leader ______ now. | Speaks | Was speaking | Has spoken | Is speaking |
| 58. | Listen, lata ______ a nice song, on radio mirchi. | Is singing | Is being sung | Singing | Sings |
| 59. | Many people are fond of ______ fruits. | Cat | Ate | To eat | Eating |
| 60. | My father ______ on vacation last week. | Is | Were | Was | Am |
| 61. | My friend ______ never ______ the Himalayas. | Have, visited | Has, visited | Have, visiting | Has, visiting |
| 62. | Next week dinesh ______ a picnic. | Will go on | Go on | Goes on | Will go |
| 63. | No, I ______ not ______ it yet. | Have, ______ read. | Have, ______ reading | Have, ______ been reading | None |
| 64. | People who get sick very often ______ take care of their health. | Do not | Are not | Will not | Did not |
| 65. | Please start your meal, I ______ the dish. | Have served | Have serve | Have been serving | Have serving |
| 66. | Please start your meal. I ______ the dish. | Serve | Have served | Have been served | Has been served |
| 67. | Radha ______ to sita by next month. | Will have been read | Will been read | Will have read | None |
| 68. | Rucha and kavya ______ their home work yesterday. | Had finished | Has finished | Finished | Finished |
| 69. | Saurabh ______ to the U.S.A. within a week. | Will have filed | Will have flown | Will have fly | Will flying |
| 70. | Scarcely ______ the teacher ______ when the students | Did | Did ______ | Had ______ | Had ______ |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | stood up. | ______arrived | arrived | arrive | arrived |
| 71. | See, that gardener ______ the roses from the the garden. | Plucking | Is plucking | Plucked | Has plucked |
| 72. | See, the bees ______ collecting honey. | Have | Are | Were | Is |
| 73. | She ______ about her family. | Thought | Think | Thinks | Will think |
| 74. | She ______ about her family. | Thinks | Will think | Thought | Think |
| 75. | She ______ me while I was crossing the road. | Meet | Met | Is meeting | Meeting |
| 76. | Smile and the world ______ with you. | Will smiling | Will smile | Smiles | Smile |
| 77. | Some children ______ here and there. | Are running | Is running | Running | Run |
| 78. | Students ______ not ______ their time | Will, waste | Will, be wasting | Did, wasted | Do, waste |
| 79. | Students ______ their tasks before the teacher asks for. | Will have written | Will been written | Will have been written | Will have |
| 80. | The child ______all this afternoon. | Has, been slept | Have slept | Has been sleeping | Have, sleeping |
| 81. | struction company of shre dinesh agrwal ______ the bridge at vastrapur for several months. | Are building | Has been building | Had been built | Have built |
| 82. | The earth ______ round the sun. | Moving | Moved | Will move | Moves |
| 83. | The light ______ while I was reading. | Gone out | Went out | Was going | Goes out |
| 84. | The number of the buses ______increasing. | Are | Has | Have | Is |
| 85. | The patient ______ before the doctor came. | Was died | Had dies | Has died | Died |
| 86. | The purpose of cost accounting is ______ involved in producing and selling a good or service. | As a determination of its cost | The cost determined | That determines the costs | To determine the costs |
| 87. | The team having won by twenty points. ______ the first prize. | Got | Get | Getting | Gets |
| 88. | The train ______ not ______ at Anand station. | Does, stops | Did, stop | Do, stop | Is stop |
| 89. | The villagers once ______ to the forest a year ago. | Is going | Went | Will go | Goes |
| 90. | There ______ a lot of people at our party yesterday. | Is | Were | was | Am |
| 91. | They ______ him if the is found guilty. | Will be punished | Will punish | Punished | Willpunishing |
| 92. | They ______ not ______ to mansarovar in the future. | Go | Goes | Went | Will, go |
| 93. | Traffic ______ by the school-boys now. | Is being controlled | Is controlled | Is controlling | Controlled |
| 94. | Use the correct verb. A mango was ______ by manju. | Eat | Ate | Eats | Eaten |
| 95. | Vandana had swept the floor when I ______ | Have come | Come | Came | Had came |
| 96. | Water ______ at 100$^0$ C. | Boli | Boits | Boiling | None |
| 97. | We ______ English everyday in the English study centre. | Learn | Learned | Learns | Learnt |
| 98. | We ______ grand festival in the next January. | Will have celebrate | Will have celebrated | Will have been celebrated | Will celebrated |
| 99. | We ______ holiday last week. | Enjoyed | Enjoy | Have been enjoyed | Is enjoying |
| 100. | We ______ our relatives next week. | Invite | Invited | Invites | Will invite |
| 101. | We regret to inform you that we ______ just ______ our | Have, sold | Had, sold | Are, selling | Has, sold |
| 102. | We went on ______ | Talk | To talk | Talking | Talks |
| 103. | We will be ______ by our guest speaker tomorrow. | Addresses | Addressed | Address | Addressing |
| 104. | What ______ she ______ with her ? | Is, taking | Are, taking | To do, taking | Does, taking |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105. | What ______ the children ______ here yesterday at 8.00 p.m. ? | Were, doing | Was, doing | Is doing | Were, done |
| 106. | What ______ you ______ in my room ? | Were ______ doing | Were ______ done | Was ______ doing | Was ______ done |
| 107. | When ______ she ______ this village again ? | Will, visiting | Will, visit | Do, visit | Did, visit |
| 108. | When ______ you ______ up ? | Do, get | Do, get | Does, get | Do, gets |
| 109. | When ______ you start to go to office ? it is already 10:30 am. | Will | Did | Have | Had |
| 110. | When I saw him, he ______ not ______ | Is studying | Are studying | Was, studying | Were studying |
| 111. | When I went there, I found that bhumika ______ | Cooking | Was cooking | Cook | Cooked |
| 112. | When Mr. raval came to the school in 1995, Mr. parmar ______ already ______ there for five years. | Had, been teaching | Was, teaching | Having, taught | Has, taught |
| 113. | When we reached the station, the train ______ already ___ | Have, left | Had, left | Have been left | Was , lefting |
| 114. | When we stepped into the room, the prayer ______ | Had begun | Had begin | Had been begun | Had beginning |
| 115. | Where is bhavika ? she ______ the incometax office. | Have gone | Has gone | Has go | Has been gone |
| 116. | Who ______ at that time, kareena ? | Was singing | Was been sung | Was sung | Were singing |
| 117. | You ______ not ______ late to office now onwards. | Were, to | Will, to | Are, be | Will, be |

# Agreement between subject verb

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | every one _______ to remove their shoes outside temple. | Have | Has | Is | Are |
| 2. | Computers and new methods of communication _______ revolutionized the modern office. | Have | Has | To have | That have |
| 3. | Twenty-six years _______ a long time. | Is | Are | None | Were |
| 4. | Two and two _______ four. | Makes | Make | Making | Made |
| 5. | The minority of the students _______ girls. | Is | Are | Were | Have |
| 6. | Neither of you _______ wrong. | Are | Is | Were | Has |
| 7. | To laugh at the poor _______ unkind. | Am | Is | Are | None |
| 8. | More than one girl _______ hurt | Are | Was | Were | Is |
| 9. | Neither of us _______ to be told what to do. | Like | Liked | Likes | Liking |
| 10. | Time and tide _______ for nobody. | Waits | Wait | Waiting | Waited |
| 11. | The cheif minister with her ministers _______ coming here | Are | Is | Have | Has |
| 12. | Only the brave _______ the fair | Deserves | Deserve | Deserving | None |
| 13. | The mob _______ no mind. | Have | Has | Are | Is |
| 14. | Each of the players _______ well. | Play | Plays s | Playing | Played |
| 15. | She runs as if she _______ mad. | Is | Was | Were | Has been |
| 16. | The main points are as _______ | Follow | Followed | Follows | None |
| 17. | _______ your brother and sister at home ? | Is | Was | Are | Have |
| 18. | We each _______ allowed to come in. | was | Have been | Were | Have |
| 19. | Many a post _______ been approved | Has | Have | Is | Are |
| 20. | It is I who _______ responsible for that. | Am | Is | Are | None |
| 21. | The chairman as well as the members _______ absent | Was | Were | Are | None |
| 22. | Iknow him. He is a _______. | Princess | Hostess | Dancer | Queen |
| 23. | Scotland lost many of _______ in two great rebellions. | His bravest man | His bravest men | Her bravest men | Her bravest man |

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## Gerund or present participle

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | _______ the dog, the cat ran away. | see | saw | Seen | Seeing |
| 2. | _______ dogs seldom bite. | Barking | Bark | Barks | Barked |
| 3. | He likes _______ | Writing | Written | Write | To write |
| 4. | _______ is good for our health. | Walk | Walks | Walking | Walked |
| 5. | Yesterday they saw an _______ match on Tv. | Interested | Interesting | Interest | Interests |
| 6. | She went out of the kitchen _______ | Is singing | Was singing | Has sung | Singing |
| 7. | Instead of _______ my question, he made arguments. | Having answered | To answer | Answer | Answering |

## Past participle

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | I found out my _______ pen. | Lost | Lose | Losing | To lose |
| 2. | These pages are _______ | Use | Used | Using | Uses |
| 3. | The pandit was a _______ man. | Learned | Learning | Learns | Learning |
| 4. | Can you get back the _______ time ? | Going | Go | Gone | Goes |
| 5. | My father lives a _______ life in surat. | Retired | Retire | Retiring | Non |
| 6. | Choose the past participle of 'to go' | Goed | Going | Went | Gone |
| 7. | Choose the past participle of 'to go' | Went | Gone | Goed | Going |

## Modal auxiliaries

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | _______ you like to accompany me ? | Should | Would | Will | Might |
| 2. | _______ you live a long life ! | May | Might | Need | Must |
| 3. | Come what may, I _______ do this work. | Shall | Will | May | Can |
| 4. | They _______ pay the money before talking possession of the house. | Must | Ought | Should | Shall |
| 5. | Last night, i_______ catch the burglar. | Can | Could | Should | Would |
| 6. | _______ I help you ? | May | Can | Could | Will |
| 7. | You _______ get a prize if you win. | Will | Shall | Can | May |
| 8. | The rich _______ help the poor. | Can | Could | Would | Will |
| 9. | _______ I have your pen, please ? | Can | Could | Will | Shall |
| 10. | You _______ work hard if you went to succeed. | Should | Would | Could | Can |
| 11. | You _______ send a letter immediately. | Ought | Must | Would | Should |
| 12. | _______ you mind telling the time ? | Ought | Must | Would | Should |
| 13. | She _______ pay the fees in time. | Must | Ought | Would | Should |
| 14. | I hurried lest I _______ be late. | Should | Shall | Would | Will |
| 15. | You _______ come in time. | Ought | Must | May | Might |
| 16. | We _______ respect our national flag. | Should | Must | Can | Could |
| 17. | _______ I use your mobile ? | Shall | Will | May | Might |
| 18. | Prathmesh _______ catch that theif yesterday. | Ought | Must | Can | Could |
| 19. | I think it _______ rain toinight. | Shall | Will | Could | Can |
| 20. | He _______ to send an application immediately. | Ought | Must | Could | Would |
| 21. | _______ her soul rests in peace ! | May | Might | Will | Would |
| 22. | I _______ rather starve than beg. | Will | Would | Must | Could |
| 23. | She said that she _______ do it in a much better way. | Shall | Should | Can | Could |
| 24. | You _______ to leave room immediately. | Ought | Must | Might | Can |
| 25. | You _______ consult a at once. | Shall | Should | May | Might |
| 26. | We _______ respect our elders. | Shall | Should | May | Might |
| 27. | _______ god bless your effort ! | May | Might | Ought | Must |
| 28. | What are you doing here ? you _______ be in bed. | Would | Should | Could | Must |
| 29. | Till last month. He _______ walk without support. | Can | Could | Must | Ought |
| 30. | Even if there is a bus strike, I _______ go to Bombay. | Shall | Will | May | Might |
| 31. | The red light is on. You _______ stop. | Should | Would | Must | Could |
| 32. | Your eyes are weak. You _______ contact an a eye specialsit. | Has to | Have to | Would | Had to |
| 33. | The table was light. I _______ lift it. | Should | Would | Could | Mast |
| 34. | The rich _______ help the poor. | Should | Would | Must | Could |
| 35. | What _______ you like to drink tea or coffee ? | Would | Should | Must | Could |
| 36. | I _______ swim across the when I was young. | Could | Cant not | Can be | Can |
| 37. | _______ I come in ? | May | Will | Can | Should |

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# use of some, many any, few, a littel, since and for

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | I am so happy. _______ of my _______ have become rankers. | Few, students | **A few, students** | A little, students | A little, students |
| 2. | _______ men don't fear death. | A few | **Few** | Little | A little. |
| 3. | I don't want _______ help. | **Any** | Little | Few | A few |
| 4. | Find out the preposition : hari is hiding _______ the chair. | Up | In | Between | **Behind** |
| 5. | He has been playing _______ tea break. | Until | **Since** | From | For |
| 6. | _______ words of references are so valuable as the encyclopedia Britannica. | Fewer | Few | **A few** | The few |
| 7. | He worked hard lest he _______ fail. | Shall | **Might** | Should | May |
| 8. | He has been hospitalized _______ Monday. He will be discharged after a week. | On | By | For | **Since** |
| 9. | There are clouds in the sky. It _______ rain | Might | **May** | Shall | Will |
| 10. | _______ I keep my bag here ? | Do | Have to | Would | **May** |
| 11. | We _______ obey the advice of our parents. | can | Could | May | **Should** |
| 12. | We _______ drive on the lest side of the road. | Might | **Must** | Can | Have |

## Degrees of adjectives

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1) | Change into superlative degree. Very few students are as good as you. | | |
| No other students is as good as you. | **You are one of the best students.** | Vsry few students are so good as you. | None of the above. |
| 2) | He is so clever that he will see through your tricks. | | |
| **He is clever enough to see through your tricks.** | He is clever enough see through you tricks. | He is clever enough seeing through your tricks. | None of the above. |
| 3) | Change into superlative degree. Very few students are as good as you. | | |
| No other students is as good as you. | **You are one of the best students.** | Very few students are so good as you. | None of the above. |
| 4) | He is clever that will see through your tricks. | | |
| **He is clever enough to see through your tricks.** | He is clever enough see through you tricks. | He is clever enough seeing through your tricks. | None of the above. |
| 5) | Find out the correct superlative degree form of the following sentence from the given altermatives. "no other mountain is so high as Himalayas" | | |
| Himalayas is higher than any other mauntain | **Himalayas is the highest among all the mountains** | There are few highest mountains like Himalayas | Himalaya and few other mountains are the highest |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6) | Sachin did not play go ______as surav did. | **Well** | Good | Better | Best |
| 7) | The new tower blocks are much _______ the old building. | **Higher than** | Higher to | Higherer than | Highere to |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8) | The skin temperature of humans is _______ their internal temperature. | Not high as | Not so high | As low | **Lower than** |
| 9) | Dravid is technically _____ than ganguly. | Good | **Better** | Best | More better |
| 10) | Ramesh is taller _____ all of us. | That | There | Then | **Than** |
| 11) | I am taller _____ my papa. | To | For | **Than** | Then |

# One word substitutes

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. Ratan tata is famous _______ of your country. | **Industrialist** | Industrial | Industrious | Industrialized | |
| 2. | Dr. Mahesh yagnik delivered _______ speech at the annual prize. | A Couraging | **An encouraging** | An encouraged | A courageous | |
| 3. | Ahmedabad is a _______ city. | **Historical** | Historically | Historian | History | |
| 4. | A _______ way ti show love the poor. | Wonder | Wondering | **Wonderful** | Wonderous | |
| 5. | Understanding the _______ of time. | Valuable | Valuation | **Value** | Evaluate | |
| 6. | Ours is a _______ country. | Democratically | Democracy | **Democratic** | Undemocratic | |
| 7. | Jatin is a very clever boy. We are proud of his _______ | Clever | Cleverly | **Cleverness** | Cleverless | |
| 8. | We _______ our representatives. | Election | Electless | Elective | **Elect** | |
| 9. | Virat kohali played _______ in the last one day against Pakistan. | **Aggressive** | Aggressively | Aggression | Aggressiveness | |
| 10. | Raj can solve difficult sume _______ | Easy | **Easily** | Easiness | Uneasily | |
| 11. | A word which can be interpreted in any way -- | Amphibious | **Ambiguous** | Anachronistic | Confusing | Desultory |
| 12. | A thing which catches fire easily- | Callous | Efflorescent | Effervescent | **Inflammable** | Impatient |
| 13. | One who hates mankind- | Mercenary | Neurotic | Philanthropist | **Misanthropist** | Callous |
| 14. | Animals which live both on land and in water- | Abstemious | Ambiguous | **Amphibious** | Rapacious | Delectable |
| 15. | A tank where fish or water plants are kept- | Nursery | Apiary | **Aquarium** | Aviary | Hydrohabitat |
| 16. | One who believes easily- | Sedulous | Credible | Assiduous | Creditable | **Credulous** |
| 17. | A speech made for the first time- | Simulataneous | Drawn | Extempore | Uxorious | **Maiden** |
| 18. | A science which studies insects - | **Entomology** | Epistemology | Etymology | Biology | Geobiology |
| 19. | That which cannot be conquered - | Inviolable | **Invincible** | Ineluctable | Ineffable | indelible |
| 20. | A disease which spreads by contact- | Infectious | Contiguous | **Contagious** | Uxorious | Herbal |
| 21. | A person who is violently hostile to established beliest , customs, traditions, institutions- | Heretic | Agnostic | Apothecary | Theist | **Loonoclast** |
| 22. | That which cannot be corrected - | Ineligible | Ineluctable | Inscrutable | **Incorrigible** | Intractable |
| 23. | A child born after the death of its father or a book published after the | Posterior | **Posthumous** | Pantomime | Peripatetic | Post script |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | death of its author- | | | | |
| 24. | Round about way of saying- | Circumvention | Circumspection | Circumlocution | Circumcision | Circumcision |
| 25. | One who collects postage stamps- | Sinecure | Gourmet | Philanderer | Philatelist | Maniac |
| 26. | One who is easily fooled- | Credulous | Gullible | Bully | Voluble | Tractable |
| 27. | Scientist who studies the composition of the earth- | Geologist | Dermatologist | Zoologist | Philogist | Entomologist |
| 28. | Something that must happen and cannot be avoided- | Inexorable | Inscrutable | Inevitable | Inimitable | Invariable |
| 29. | One who is citizen of the world is- | Cannibal | Teetotaler | Cosmopolitan | Obsolete | Auspiclous |
| 30. | Government based on religion- | Dyarchy | theocracy | Plutocracy | Oligarchy | Aristocracy |
| 31. | That which cannot be rubbed off- | Incredible | Incompatible | Indelible | Inedible | Inviolable |
| 32. | One who studies the origin and growth of languages- | Philologist | Linguist | Bibliophile | Gourmet | Archaeololgist |
| 33. | The study of right and wrong in human conduct- | Semantics | Ethics | Aesthetics | Anaesthetics | Morality |
| 34. | The school college in watch one has been educated- | Alma mater | Alumini | Cloister | Calvin | Matinee |
| 35. | One who is morbidly anxious about one's helath- | Maniac | Valetudinarian | Pessimist | Hypochondriac | Sagacious |
| 36. | 'just' નું ક્રિયાપદ રૂપ ક્યું ? | Justification | Justified | Justice | Justify | |
| 37. | Cow is our _______ animal. | Domestic | Domastic | Domise | Domestic | |
| 38. | My cello pen is _______ working in the assay competition. | Nicely | Ncie | Necie | Nice | |
| 39. | Every person in the society needs to develop a virtue of _______ | Tolerate | Tolerance | Tolerant | Tolerable | |
| 40. | After a decade, ahmedabad will be one of the most developed _______ cities in India. | Industrial | Industries | Industrious | Industry | |
| 41. | That good boy always speaks _______. | Impolitely | Politeness | Polite | Politely | |
| 42. | A lazy person can never _______ in life. | Successful | Succeed | Success | Successful | |
| 43. | His profession is teaching although his _______ is photography. | Ayocation | Vacation | Vacation | Vocational | |
| 44. | He is so _______ that he readily believes everything that others tell him. | Incredible | Credulous | Creditable | Credible | |
| 45. | At present I am busy, I will watch the TV _______ | Later | Letter | Later | Letter | |
| 46. | Government by a single person _______ | Plutocracy | Aristocracy | Monarchy | Autocracy | |

## Idioms and Phrases

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A task that can be accomplished very easily | A piece of chocolate | A piece of strawberry | A piece of cake | A piece of cheese |
| 2. | When you are mistreated the same way you | A taste of your own food | A taste of your own pill | A taste of your own enemy | A taste of your own medicine |
| 3. | Someone who is cherished above all others. | Apple of my eye | Orange of my eye | Pie of my eye | Fruit of my eye |
| 4. | Having to start all over again. | Back to point | Back to square one | Back to same place | Back to the head |
| 5. | A rare event | A full moon | A red moon | A blue moon | A radiant moon |
| 6. | One who was previously unknown and is now prominent | Dark mule | Dark elephant | Dark dog | Dark horse |
| 7. | An unbelievble tale | A cock and bull story | A black story | A black story | A bullish story |
| 8. | Go to bed or go to sleep. | Hit the rug | Hit the sack | Hit the bowl | Hit the floor |
| 9. | To die | Hit the heaven | Hit the hell | Hit the bucket | Hit the well |
| 10. | To forget about a disagreement | Let bygones be bygones | Let oldies be oldies | Let new wind | Let old be gold |
| 11. | Shyam is very calculative and always has an axe to grind. | Has no result | Works for both side | Has a private agenda | Fails to arouse interest |
| 12. | The police looked all over for him but drew a blank. | Did not find him | Put him in prison | Arrested him | Took him to court |
| 13. | On the issue of marriage, sarita put her foot down. | Stood up | Was firm | Got down | Walked fast |
| 14. | His investments helped him make a killing in the stock market. | Lose money quickly | Plan a murder quickly | Murder someone quickly | Make money quickly |

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## Synonyms

| word | | (A) | (B) | ( C ) | ( D ) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ABUSING | Cursing | Beating | IIltreating | Accusing |
| 2. | ACCOMPANY | Go with | Together | Synchronously | Along |
| 3. | ACCOMPLINCE | Co-traveller | Collaborator | Controller | Coordinator |
| 4. | APING | Criticizing | Observing | Imitating | Visualizing |
| 5. | ARTISAN | Skilled worker | Show | Heavy gun | Art |
| 6. | ASCRIBED | Attributed | Donated | Attached | Withdrew |
| 7. | BEGETS | Produces | Loses | Expects | Avoids |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | CHANT | Pray | Recite | Song | Verse |
| 9. | COMPETE | Fight | Struggle | Defeat | Participate |
| 10. | CONDUCT | Behavior | Handle | Action | Habits |
| 11. | CONFRONT | Face | Tolerate | Succumb | Eliminate |
| 12. | CRIED | Wept | Screamed | Protested | Tearful |
| 13. | CURRICULUM | Bio-data | Course | Programme | Syllabus |
| 14. | DEDICATED | Appointed | Deployed | Devoted | Religious |
| 15. | DEFT | Expert | Genius | Lively | Flexible |
| 16. | DEMONSTRATE | Protest | Occur | Estimate | Prove |
| 17. | DENUDED | Uncovered | Stripped | Destroyed | Discarded |
| 18. | DETERMINE | Verify | Conclude | Decide | Limit |
| 19. | DOUBT | Certain | Uncertain | Relapse | Sensing |
| 20. | EMANATE | Express | Originate | Invent | Enter |
| 21. | ENCOURAGE | Animate | Urge | Stimulate | Dissuade |
| 22. | ENELOPED | Surrounded | Included | Wrapped | Closed |
| 23. | ENTHRALLED | Immensely pleased | Greatly distracted | Eagerly awaited | Entranced |
| 24. | EQUIPPING | Providing | Preparing | Projecting | Proclaiming |
| 25. | EXHORT | Threaten | Show | Encourage | Alert |
| 26. | EXPLORATION | Execution | Twisted | Spinned | Discovery |
| 27. | EXTREME | End | High | Severe | Serious |
| 28. | FEAT | Process | Focus | Fact | Goal |
| 29. | FIXING | Stabilizing | Hardening | Focusing | Distributing |
| 30. | FOCUS | Adjust | Concentrate | Meditate | Circulate |
| 31. | FOLLY | Argument | Mistake | Words | Conflict |
| 32. | FOLLY | Argument | Mistake | Words | Conflict |
| 33. | FORTUNATE | Rich | Liked | Happy | Lucky |
| 34. | FROZE | Cold | Numb | Shivered | Stood still |
| 35. | GAINING GROUND | Obtaining land | Making advances | Losing heavily | grounding due to losses |
| 36. | GLORY | Remarkable | Darkness | Honour | Doom |
| 37. | HANDSOME | Beautiful | Cute | Urge | Elegant |
| 38. | HEAVY | Weight | Strict | obese | Burdened |
| 39. | HINDRANCE | Handicapped | Delay | Interruption | Difficult |
| 40. | IDENTIFYING | Choosing | Discovering | Solving | Intensifying |
| 41. | IGNORING | Unaware | Delaying | Disregarding | Humiliating |
| 42. | IMPERATIVE | Trivial | Dispensable | Inadequate | Unavoidable |
| 43. | INTERVENTION | Interference | Environment | Inter-relation | Upgradation |
| 44. | LODGED | Sentenced | Declared | Arrested | Housed |
| 45. | LYING | Sleeping | dishonest | Relaxing | Remaining |
| 46. | MEETING | Gathering | Assembly | Summit | Accomplishing |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47. | OBLITERATE | Wipe off | Eradicate | Give birth | Wipe out |
| 48. | OFFERED | Forward | Willing | Volunteered | Provided |
| 49. | OUT-OF THE ORDINARY LUXURY | Something for sandess and not common | Something for enjoyment and not need; not common | Something dirty | Something indifferent to social problems |
| 50. | PARTIALLY | Divided into pats | Logically | Completely | Not comp |
| 51. | PARTICULAR | Special | Definite | General | Specific |
| 52. | PATROL | Alert | Caution | Defence | Safeguard |
| 53. | PAUSED | Halted | Relaxed | Ended | Stuck |
| 54. | PERSISTED | Fixed | Insisted | Applied | Continued |
| 55. | PLIED | Handled | Poured | Utilized | Provided |
| 56. | PONDERED | Guessed | Puzzled | studied | Thought |
| 57. | POUNCED | Climbed | Looked | Roared | Jumped |
| 58. | PPARTICULAR | Special | Definite | General | Specific |
| 59. | PRECISION | Soft | Accuracy | Accurate | Amendment |
| 60. | PURELY | Morally | Honestly | Completely | Perfectly |
| 61. | RAISED | Nurtured | Lifted | Grew | Built |
| 62. | REAPITE | Stop | Part | Delay | Relax |
| 63. | REITERATED | Pleaded | Regurgitated | Protested | Repeated |
| 64. | RELUCTANT | Disinclined | Opposed | Against | Resistant |
| 65. | REMAINED | Pending | Waited | Lasted | Survived |
| 66. | REMEDY | Medicine | solve | Therapy | Heal |
| 67. | REMOVED | Sent away | Lost from | Stolen | Kidnapped |
| 68. | REPUTATION | Character | Respect | Fame | Report |
| 69. | REPUTATION | Character | Respect | Fame | Report |
| 70. | REST | Balance | Relax | Calm | Quiet |
| 71. | RETURN | Reject | Profit | Settle | Exchange |
| 72. | REVOLUTIONIZE | Affect adversely | Develop gradually | Illuminate completely | Change drastically |
| 73. | SELF-SUFFICIENT | Adequate | Dependent | Overflowing | Self-reliant |
| 74. | SERIOUSLY | Slightly | Sincerely | Casually | Acutely |
| 75. | SHOCKED | Paralysed | Surprised | Amused | Pained |
| 76. | SHRIEK | Dreadful | Sharp screem | Hue and cry | Disco music |
| 77. | SINCERE | Open | Earnest | Dissolute | Upright |
| 78. | SPEND | Pay | Bought | Devote | Empty |
| 79. | SPIED | Noticed | Keep watch | Followed | Spot |
| 80. | SQUARELY | Rigidly | Firmly | Directly | At right angel |
| 81. | STAYED | Delayed | Remained | Lived | Postponed |
| 82. | STERN | Hard | Tall | Easy | Severe |
| 83. | STRESS | Strain | Anxiety | Emphasise | Burden |
| 84. | STROKED | Patted | Beaten | Contributed | Encouraged |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85. | STUNNED | Fainted | Surprised | Pleased | unconscious |
| 86. | SUPERFICIAL | Artificial | Shallow | Complete | Profound |
| 87. | SUSTAINS | Supports | Defends | Comforts | Holds |
| 88. | TECHNIQUES | Skill | Gigantic | Famous | Technical |
| 89. | TRICK | Joke | Skill | Mislead | Technique |
| 90. | TURNED | Rotated | Cultivation | Foundation | Assimilation |
| 91. | UNKNOWN | Undecided | Anonymous | Renowned | Unfamiliar |
| 92. | UNTIMELY | Early | Rapid | Punctual | Late |
| 93. | URGE | Advice | Need | Pray | Encourage |
| 94. | VAIN | Idle | Very good | Cruel | Weak |
| 95. | VENTURED | Dared | Discouraged | Emphasized | Repented |
| 96. | VULNERABLE | Insecure | Indispensable | Risky | Promising |
| 97. | WOBBLY | Newly | Well made | Well-decorated | Shaky |
| 98. | If we had more rains, our crops ____ better. | Would grow | Had grown | Grew | Would have grown |
| 99. | The minister delivered his speech to the public. | Spoke | Gave | Gave birth to | Made |
| 100. | He replied in a haughty manner | Proud | Arrogant | Meek | Clever |
| 101. | Jovial | Revolting | Incredulous | Dizzy | Merry |
| 102. | Indifferent | Unkind | Precious | Mean | Neutral |
| 103. | Charisma | Charm | Force | Ghost | Courage |
| 104. | Distort | Wrong | Evil | Deform | Harm |
| 105. | Imply | Thick | Stab | Suggest | Destroy |
| 106. | Aloof | Reserved | Clever | Tidy | Above |
| 107. | Resolve | Puzzle | Turn | Want | Decide |
| 108. | Congregate | Disturb | Worship | Gather | Hurry |
| 109. | Utter | Express | Laugh | Defer | Borrow |
| 110. | Irksome | fearsome | Outrageous | Annoying | Impoverished |
| 111. | Destitute | Impoverished | Affluent | Desolate | Meticulous |
| 112. | Sedentary | Juvenile | Disgraced | Inactive | Treacherous |
| 113. | Judicious | Legal | Persuasive | Aggravated | Balanced |
| 114. | Ascend | Go out | Climb | Get down | Send out |
| 115. | Mingle | Mix | A fruit | Complain | Confuse |
| 116. | Indict | Get inside | Issue an edict | Walk properly | Charge with crime |
| 117. | Sever | Cut into two | Intense | Provide food | Scold |
| 118. | Adulterate | To make angry | To amuse | To become an adult | To make impure |
| 119. | Ambiguous | Not clear | A kind of animal | Bacteria | Pertaining to cloud |
| 120. | Decorum | Decorate | Deceive | Correct | Dictate |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | behavior | |
| 121. | Stigma | Mark of shame | A type of stick | Stick | Correct count |
| 122. | Monotony | Lost of money | A kind of tonic | A single bench | Lack of variation |
| 123. | Abscond | Sleep | Shorten | To leave secretly | Have an abscess |
| 124. | Chaos | Bye bye | Confusion | A type of snack | Bitter |
| 125. | Adore | To love somebody | To go off in a hurry | To leave somebody | To learn something |

## Antonyms

| word | | (C) | (D) | ( C ) | ( D ) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ABILITY | Competency | Aptitude | Inefficiency | Lethargy |
| 2. | ACCRSSIBLE | Convenient | Unavailable | Unfavourable | Unpleasant |
| 3. | ACQUIRED | Grabbed | Freed | Stopped | Lost |
| 4. | APPEARED | Evaporated | Died | Invisible | Vanished |
| 5. | AVID | Unenthusiastic | Efficient | Boring | Impartial |
| 6. | BARREN | Uncultivated | Fertile | Forest | Unlevelled |
| 7. | BARREN | Uncultivated | Fertile | Forest | Unleveled |
| 8. | BEST | Damaged | Inferior | Spoiled | Defective |
| 9. | BOTHERED | Calm | Uninterested | Focused | Distracted |
| 10. | BRIGHT | Dim | Soft | Dull | Faint |
| 11. | BRUTALLY | Cruelly | Partly | Gently | Rarely |
| 12. | CLAPPED | Applause | Thunder | Crash | None |
| 13. | COLLECTIVE | Alone | Separately | United | Partial |
| 14. | CONFLICT | Conformity | Betrayed | Attest | Abandoned |
| 15. | CONGRATULATING | Avoiding | Discrediting | Recognizing | Punishing |
| 16. | CONTENT | Pitying | Miserable | Sorrow | Unlucky |
| 17. | CONTINUED | Irregular | Destroyed | Reckoned | Suspended |
| 18. | CREDIT | Debit | Ungrateful | Reject | Blame |
| 19. | CRUCIAL | Trivial | Fundamental | Vital | evasive |
| 20. | CURSED | Blamed | Hated | Blessed | Ignored |
| 21. | DEEP | Low | Distracted | Flat | Awake |
| 22. | DEEP | Calm | Late | Light | Weak |
| 23. | DENSE | Crowded | Dark | Sparse | Transparent |
| 24. | DENSE | Crowded | Dark | Sparse | Transparent |
| 25. | DESIRABLE | Unpleasant | Irrational | Unwanted | Unscrupulous |
| 26. | DEVASTATING | Ravaging | Frivolous | Refreshing | Weighty |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27. | DISCIPLINE | Orderly | Wrecking | Indiscipline | Restoring |
| 28. | DISMAY | Joy | Interest | Desire | Humour |
| 29. | DISPARITY | Adequacy | Comparison | Contrast | Balance |
| 30. | DIVIDED | Distributed | Agreed | Connected | Multiplied |
| 31. | EDGE | Blunt | Beginning | Indoors | Interiors |
| 32. | ENRICH | Poor | Courage | Diminish | Poison |
| 33. | EXAHAUSTED | Consumed | Drained | Restless | Desirous |
| 34. | EXPANDED | Increased | Extended | Banned | Curtailed |
| 35. | EXTENSIVE | meagre | Intensive | Immense | Ardent |
| 36. | FAVOUR | Mistake | Bias | Appeal | Discouragement |
| 37. | FEEBLE | Strong | Intense | Unbrekable | Preserved |
| 38. | FIERCE | Timid | Emotional | Civilized | Pleased |
| 39. | FLOURISH | Flower | Tarnish | Gain | Deteriorate |
| 40. | GATHERED | Dissolved | Collected | Dispersed | Melted |
| 41. | GIFT | Subscription | Forfeit | Endowment | Looted |
| 42. | GOOD | Dishonest | Incapable | Unhealthy | Unsuitable |
| 43. | GRACIOUSLY | Rudely | Ignorantly | Opposing | Cruelly |
| 44. | HANDSOMENESS | Abusing | Stunning | Ugliness | Plentiful |
| 45. | HARSH | Peculiar | Vigorous | Mild | Inferior |
| 46. | HAZARDOUS | Harmful | Risky | Comfortable | Safe |
| 47. | HEARD | Deaf | Acted | Ignored | Listened |
| 48. | HIDE | Seek | Show | Go away | Indicate |
| 49. | HIDE | Seek | Show | Go away | Disclose |
| 50. | IMMERSED IN | Safe from | Distracted from | Boring | Drowning in |
| 51. | IMPROVE | Retard | Disprove | Prove | Accelerate |
| 52. | INTENSE | Active | Succeed | Feeble | Failure |
| 53. | LATTER | Final | Concluding | Second | Former |
| 54. | MATCHING | Duplicate | Dissimilar | Original | Identical |
| 55. | MERCILESSLY | Calmly | Compassionately | Mildly | Sympathetically |
| 56. | ODD | Rare | Ordinary | Abnormal | Even |
| 57. | OPENED | Shut | Disappeared | Vanished | Concluded |
| 58. | OPTIONAL | Voluntary | Compromise | Pressure | Mandatory |
| 59. | PARDON | Punishment | Excuse | Convict | Intolerance |
| 60. | PETTY | Tremendous | Huge | Vast | Important |
| 61. | PILED | Low | Empty | Blank | Nothing |
| 62. | PLEASANT | Admirable | Disgusting | Nice | Indecent |
| 63. | PLEASING | Sorrow | Disliking | Worsening | Offending |
| 64. | POUNDEP | Weighed | Released | Paid | Attended |
| 65. | PRECARIOUS | Menacing | Restrain | Secured | Turbulence |
| 66. | PREVIOUS | New | Preceding | Novel | Subsequent |
| 67. | PROMOTION | Premonition | Threatening | Demotion | Firmly |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68. | PROMPLTY | Later | Behind | Relaxed | Lately |
| 69. | PUNISHMENT | Compensation | Whipped | Scourge | Reward |
| 70. | REAL | False | Imitated | Dishonest | Imagine |
| 71. | REALITY | Authentic | Superfluous | Imagination | Lackadaisical |
| 72. | RESUMED | Dissolved | Disorganized | Discontinued | Depleted |
| 73. | REVEAL | Secret | Darken | Disclose | Hide |
| 74. | REVEAL | Show | Conceal | Secretive | Exhibit |
| 75. | RIGHT | Immoral | Unsuitable | Inaccurate | Inconvenient |
| 76. | ROBBED | Stole | Supplemented | Taught | Provided |
| 77. | SACRED | Devil | Unfaithful | Sinless | Unholy |
| 78. | SACRIFICE | Assimilate | Abandon | Associate | Acquire |
| 79. | SECRETELY | Privately | Untimely | Carelessly | Openly |
| 80. | SEVERELY | Drastically | Intensely | Minutely | Slightly |
| 81. | SIGNIFICANT | Trivial | Noteworthy | Momentous | Important |
| 82. | SILENTLY | Aggravately | Noisefully | Quietly | Flourishingly |
| 83. | SIMULTANEOUSLY | Independently | Partially | Freely | Jointly |
| 84. | STRANGE | Familiar | Unseen | Famed | Novel |
| 85. | SUCCESS | Defeat | Disagreement | Abrupt | Combat |
| 86. | SUPPORTED | Advocated | Facilitate | Opposed | Obstruction |
| 87. | TENDED | Negligible | Watched | Inclined | Ignored |
| 88. | TRIVIAL | Perilous | Blunt | Important | Momentous |
| 89. | TRUTHFUL | Unbelievable | Irresponsible | Falsehood | Dishonest |
| 90. | UNKNOWN | Famous | ignoble | Aware | Knowledgeable |
| 91. | UNSTABLE | Changing | Steady | Stagnant | Confined |
| 92. | UNUSED | Accustomed | Routine | Often | Normal |
| 93. | VAST | Miniature | Magnified | Enormous | Small |
| 94. | WILTED | Fell | Stand | Tall | Flourished |
| 95. | WORTHWHILE | Valuable | Effortless | Futile | Useless |
| 96. | The word 'approve' is opposite in meaning to | Reject | Accept | Return | Confirm |
| 97. | Find out be most nearly word the opposite in meaning of the word given kindliness. | Robbery | Hatred | Weakness | Cruelty |
| 98. | Choose the opposite word of 'liability'. | Presumption | Assumption | Exemption | Consumption |
| 99. | The opposite of 'responsible' is _____ | Inresponsible | Imresponsible | Arresponsible | Unresponsible |
| 100. | The antonym of 'suspicious' is | Doubtful | Diffident | Confident | Strong |
| 101. | Withdraw | Reduce | Need | Advance | Want |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102. | Secret | **Friendly** | Covert | Hidden | Overt |
| 103. | Impartial | Hostile | **Biased** | Dislike | Worried |
| 104. | Luminous | Clear | **Dim** | Brittle | Clever |
| 105. | Awe | Borrow | Shallow | Low | **Contempt** |
| 106. | Telent | Ungrateful | Silent | Show | **Inability** |
| 107. | Meagre | Kind | Generous | Thoughtful | **Copious** |
| 108. | Zenith | Worst | Apex | **Nadir** | Past |
| 109. | Colossal | Easy | **Tiny** | Graceful | Roof |
| 110. | Heal | Sew | Foot | Good | **Maim** |
| 111. | Impeccable | **Faulty** | Flashy | Tedious | Boring |
| 112. | Complex | Ordinary | Common | **Simple** | Compound |
| 113. | Hampered | Facilitated | Relived | Prompted | **Instigaten** |
| 114. | Hostile | Dogmatic | Easy going | **Friendly** | Steady |
| 115. | Orderly | Democratic | **Chaotic** | Disciplined | Semitic |
| 116. | Undermine | Appreciate | Donate | **Bolster** | Decay |
| 117. | Abet | Exaggerate | Arrange | Refuse | **Deter** |
| 118. | Tentative | Permanent | **Definite** | Adjacent | Amiable |
| 119. | Erroneous | Gareful | **Accurate** | Convincing | Thoughtful |
| 120. | Tame | **Wild** | Dangerous | Clean | Active |

## General question

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | __ workers went on strike. | A | an | **The** | No article |
| 2. | ___ beggars must not be choosers. | The | An | A | **No article** |
| 3. | ___ clever he was, he could not get the first class. | **However** | As | Though | Even if |
| 4. | ___ dancing and singing. | Many a girls are | **Many a girl is** | Many girls is | Many a girl are |
| 5. | ___ employed will be given the computer training. | A | An | **The** | No article |
| 6. | ___ English is a difficult language. | A | An | The | **No article** |
| 7. | ___ had I spoken than he left. | **No sooner** | Hardly | Scarcely | As soon as |
| 8. | ___ her illness, she could not attend the meeting. | Despite | **Owing to** | Inspite of | Instead of |
| 9. | ___ I and my brother look alike? | **Do** | Does | Is | Are |
| 10. | ___ it rain, there will be no match. | If | **Should** | Would | Will |
| 11. | ___ of you have done this? | **Which** | What | Who | Whom |
| 12. | ___ she or her brothers responsible for it? | Were | Are | Have | **Was** |
| 13. | ___ you invite him, he will not come. | If | Even though | **Even if** | As though |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | ___ you say may be true. | Which | That | Who | What |
| 15. | ____ all your wishes come true ! | Shall | May | Might | Can |
| 16. | ____ boys are as active as Mahesh. | No other | Few | The few | Very few |
| 17. | ____ certain defects, the good are still unsold. | Because | Owing to | Since | As |
| 18. | ____ he is poor ____he is honest. | Not only…but also | Both…and | Though…yet | Neither…nor |
| 19. | ____ is a nice house. | Their | Her | Yours | Our |
| 20. | ____ it rains, we must start. | If | When | While | Even if |
| 21. | ____ mankind should love ____nature. | A, the | The, the | No article, the | No article, no article |
| 22. | ____ politician was involved in it. | Many | Many a | More | A several |
| 23. | ____ soldier was killed in the war. | A few | Many | Many a | Very few |
| 24. | ____ we reached the station, the train arrived. | No sooner did | While | As soon as | Before |
| 25. | ____ wise know when to be silent. | A | An | The | No article |
| 26. | ____ you are ill, I will act for you. | Unless | Since | Owing to | Because |
| 27. | ____ your father and mother at home? | Is | Are | have | Was |
| 28. | ____clever he is, he is often cheated. | As | Though | But | However |
| 29. | ____minute you came, he ran away. | A | An | The | No article |
| 30. | ___proposal is better than the former. | The later | The latter | The letter | Last |
| 31. | A party of American students ____ coming hare. | Was | Were | Is | Are |
| 32. | A patient should eat nothing ___ light and simple food. | But | Which | That | Only |
| 33. | A series of objections ____ been raised. | Has | Have | Are | Is |
| 34. | Add ____ sugar in tea. | A few | A little | The little | Little |
| 35. | All ____ you say is certainly true. | What | Which | As | That |
| 36. | All the money v I gave him gas been spent. | That | Which | As | What |
| 37. | An apple ___ day keeps the doctor away. | An | A | The | No article |
| 38. | Anyone ____ make mistake. | Can | Will | Could | Shall |
| 39. | At last he ____ for his efforts. | Rewarded | Will be rewarded | Was rewarded | Had been rewarded |
| 40. | Bread and butter ___ what they | Was | is | Were | Are |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | want. | | | | |
| 41. | Butter is made ____ milk. | By | From | Of | With |
| 42. | Cloth is sold ____ the metre. | At | From | By | Of |
| 43. | Convey my ____ to your brother. | Compliment | Complements | Compliments | Compliment |
| 44. | Do not enter ____ unnecessary arguments. | In | Into | For | No preposition |
| 45. | Do not go ____ I return. | Until | Till | By | If |
| 46. | Do not make ___ noise. | A | An | The | No article |
| 47. | Do not quarrel ____ trifles. | On | Over | From | About |
| 48. | Do not waste your time lest you ___ repent. | Might | Would | Should | May |
| 49. | Draughts___ not played in India. | Were | Have | Is | Are |
| 50. | Each of the girls has finished ___ work. | Their | Theirs | Her | Hers |
| 51. | Gandhi fought for ____ freedom of our country. | The | A | An | No article |
| 52. | Give some books to me, keep the ___ with you. | Rest | That | Which | Any |
| 53. | Gulliver's travels ___ a satire. | Are | Is | Were | have |
| 54. | He ___ since morning. | Is working | Works | Has been working | Worked |
| 55. | He ____ had you informed him. | Came | Would come | Would have come | Had come |
| 56. | He ____ I is wrong. | As well as | Or | And | Nor |
| 57. | He ____ not to have gone out in such bad weather. | Used | Should | Would | Ought |
| 58. | He ____ to be at home now. | Must | May | Will | Ought |
| 59. | He __friends has come back. | And his | Or his | Along with his | Or |
| 60. | He always ___. | Speaks a lie | Says lie | Tells a lie | Tells lie |
| 61. | He as well as I ___ wrong. | Am | Is | Were | Are |
| 62. | He asked me ____ a teacher. | Was I | That I was | If I was | Are you |
| 63. | He ate ___. | Four breads | Four bread | Four piece of breads | Four pieces of bread |
| 64. | He bought ____ | A number of books | The number of books | The numbers of books | A numbers of books |
| 65. | He cut the tree ___ an axe. | By | For | On | With |
| 66. | He denied that he ___ a thief. | Is not | Was not | Could not be | Was |
| 67. | He did nothing ____ laugh. | But | Yet | Still | Though |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68. | He died of ___ typhoid. | A | an | The | No article |
| 69. | He died without ____ heir. | An | A | The | No article |
| 70. | He filled the bucket ___ water. | Into | With | By | In |
| 71. | He had no choice ____ to yield. | But | Than | Or | Unless |
| 72. | He has no pen ___. | To write with | To write | To write by | To write for |
| 73. | He has not come, ___ has he sent any message. | Nor | Or | Neither | Either |
| 74. | He has seen many ___ in life. | Crisis | crisises | Crises | None of above |
| 75. | He has turned into ____ smuggler. | A | An | The | No article |
| 76. | He is ___. | A man of letters | Men of letter | A men of letters | Men of letters |
| 77. | He is ____ tall than you. | Lesser | Less | Much | Very |
| 78. | He is ____me. | Very well known by | Known very well by | Very well known to | Known very well to |
| 79. | He is addicted ____ smoking. | For | At | To | About |
| 80. | He is becoming ____ every day. | Strong | Stronger | Strongest | More stronger |
| 81. | He is junior ___ me in service. | Then | than | To | By |
| 82. | He is my ___. | Niece | Maidservant | Hostess | Nephew |
| 83. | He is one of those who____ hard to please. | Was | Is | Are | Were |
| 84. | He is quite confident ___ success. | Of | To | For | In |
| 85. | He likes ___. | Fruits and vegetable | Fruit and vegetable | Fruit and vegetables | None of above |
| 86. | He made ___ most impressive speech in the meeting. | The | Very | Much | A |
| 87. | He must be ashamed ___ his behavior. | Of | At | By | In |
| 88. | He needs five ___. | Hundred rupee | Hundreds rupee | Hundred rupees | Hundreds rupees |
| 89. | He needs more ___. | Practice | Practise | Practices | Practices |
| 90. | He or his assistants have not comfessed ___ fault. | His | Theirs | Their | Them |
| 91. | He picked up the coin which ___ on the ground. | Ile | Lay | Laid | Laid up |
| 92. | He sees as if he ___ everything. | Suspects | Is suspecting | Suspected | Suspect |
| 93. | He spent ____ money he had. | The few | Little | A little | The little |
| 94. | He took off ____ cost and set to work. | A | An | The | No article |
| 95. | He travels by ____ bus. | A | An | The | No article |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96. | He walks father than ___. | Me | <u>I</u> | Myself | Her |
| 97. | He wants ____ | A paper | Papers | <u>A piece of paper</u> | A piece of papers |
| 98. | He went to Mumbai in ____ summer. | A | An | The | <u>No article</u> |
| 99. | He will not come ____ you force him. | <u>Unless</u> | untill | If | Till |
| 100. | He will not object to ___ going there. | Me | You | Us | <u>My</u> |
| 101. | Her husband as well as his friends ____ coming. | <u>Is</u> | Are | Were | Have been |
| 102. | Here ____ my guardian and uncle ! | Is coming | Are coming | <u>Comes</u> | Come |
| 103. | His bag is more beautiful than ___. | <u>Yours</u> | Her | Your | Their |
| 104. | How ____ you call me a liar ? | Could | Will | <u>Dare</u> | Shall |
| 105. | How many candidates are going ____ ? | To appoint | <u>To being appointed</u> | To be appoint | To be appointed |
| 106. | Hw is ____ man. | <u>A miserly</u> | A miser | Miser | Miserly |
| 107. | Hw is among the persons who ____against me. | Is | was | Has been | <u>Are</u> |
| 108. | I ___ her to come in. | <u>Told</u> | Said to | Said | Spoke |
| 109. | I ___ we should accept the offer. | Will think | Would think | <u>Think</u> | Should think |
| 110. | I ____ go there, to come what may. | <u>Will</u> | Shall | Can | Should |
| 111. | I ____ listen to you unless you talk sense. | <u>Won't</u> | Shan't | Can't | Mustn't |
| 112. | I ____ my keys, I cannot remember when I last saw them. | Lost | <u>Have lost</u> | Lose | Had lost |
| 113. | I am ____ tired to work today. | Very | Much | <u>Too</u> | More |
| 114. | I am always true ___. | To my words | <u>To my word</u> | With my words | For my words |
| 115. | I am in ___ hurry. | <u>A</u> | An | The | No article |
| 116. | I can come early ____ I live far away. | But | Still | Yet | <u>Although</u> |
| 117. | I could not meet the secretary ____ he was out of station . | So that | Therefore | When | <u>As</u> |
| 118. | I do not know ____ he managed to get through. | Why | As | Whether | <u>How</u> |
| 119. | I do not know ____ it is going to rain tonight. | Till | Unless | <u>Whether</u> | That |
| 120. | I do not like ___ sort of books. | <u>This</u> | These | Those | Which |
| 121. | I doubt if there are ____ sweets left. | <u>Any</u> | Some | Much | Little |
| 122. | I entirely disagree ____ you on this | To | <u>With</u> | For | About |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **point.** | | | | |
| **123.** | **I gave him ____.** | **<u>A ten-rupee note</u>** | **Ten rupees** | **A ten-rupees note** | **Ten rupees notes** |
| **124.** | **I go to ___ college every day.** | **A** | **An** | **The** | **<u>No article</u>** |
| **125.** | **I have done some of the work, ___ is left for you.** | **<u>The rest</u>** | **Much** | **A few** | **Some** |
| **126.** | **I have to write a long assay. Turn into passive.** | **I have a long essay to written by me.** | **I have a long essay to have been written.** | **<u>A long essay has to be written by me.</u>** | **A long essay has to written by me.** |
| **127.** | **I hurried ____ I should be late.** | **Otherwise** | **Else** | **<u>Lest</u>** | **Unless** |
| **128.** | **I know it is cold, ____ it is snowing.** | **As** | **Because of** | **<u>For</u>** | **Due to** |
| **129.** | **I paid the price ____ cash.** | **For** | **By** | **<u>In</u>** | **For** |
| **130.** | **I reminded him ____ his promise.** | **About** | **For** | **To** | **<u>Of</u>** |
| **131.** | **I saw ____ of the three.** | **Either** | **Neither** | **<u>None</u>** | **Every** |
| **132.** | **I saw a cow ___ the farm.** | **In** | **<u>On</u>** | **At** | **On to** |
| **133.** | **I think I ___this news.** | **Read** | **<u>Have read</u>** | **Had read** | **Would read** |
| **134.** | **I thought he ____ at home.** | **<u>Might</u>** | **May** | **Will** | **Could** |
| **135.** | **I want ____ help of ____ few volunteers.** | **No article, the** | **The, the** | **The, no article** | **<u>The, a</u>** |
| **136.** | **I wish I ____ the wedding.** | **Will attend** | **Attend** | **<u>Attended</u>** | **Had attended** |
| **137.** | **I wish, he ___ with me.** | **Is** | **Was** | **Would be** | **<u>Were</u>** |
| **138.** | **I would like to learn ____ guitar.** | **A** | **An** | **<u>The</u>** | **No article** |
| **139.** | **I would rather you ____ her the truth now.** | **Tell** | **<u>Told</u>** | **Have told** | **Are telling** |
| **140.** | **If he knew our address, he ____ come and see us.** | **Will** | **Could** | **May** | **<u>Would</u>** |
| **141.** | **India is proud of ___ rich past.** | **His** | **Its** | **<u>Her</u>** | **It's** |
| **142.** | **It ___ for an hour when we went out.** | **Rained** | **Was raining** | **Had rained** | **<u>Had been raining</u>** |
| **143.** | **It ____ they who would help you.** | **Are** | **<u>Is</u>** | **Would** | **Were** |
| **144.** | **It is ____ wisest to avoid liars.** | **The** | **A** | **<u>No article</u>** | **An** |
| **145.** | **It is difficult to say that _____.** | **They should agree** | **They will agree** | **They would agree** | **<u>They would agree or not</u>** |
| **146.** | **It takes two men to make ___quarrel.** | **<u>A</u>** | **<u>an</u>** | **The** | **No article** |
| **147.** | **It was ___ who told us.** | **Him** | **<u>She</u>** | **Her** | **Them** |
| **148.** | **Learn this peom by ___ heart.** | **The** | **a** | **<u>No article</u>** | **An** |
| **149.** | **Let you and ___ work together.** | **We** | **<u>Me</u>** | **I** | **They** |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150. | Let's go to ____ restaurant tonight. | A | An | **The** | No article |
| 151. | Listen, the news ___. | Is telecasting | Are telecasting | **Is being telecast** | Is being telecasted |
| 152. | Many a man ____ working in the field. | Are | Have been | Is | **Has been** |
| 153. | Many a post ___ been approved. | Is | **Has** | Have | Are |
| 154. | Mare than one scientist ___ awarded. | Are | Were | **Was** | Have |
| 155. | May o ask you ____ questions? | Few | A few | **The few** | Many |
| 156. | More soldiers than one ____ killed. | Is | Has been | **Were** | Was |
| 157. | Most of the money ___ been spent. | **Has** | Have | Is | Are |
| 158. | My brother deals ___ cloth. | With | For | **In** | About |
| 159. | My brother is always ____ me. | Teases | Tease | **Teasing** | Has teased |
| 160. | My income is ___ that of your. | Lesser than | As little as | Less to | **Less than** |
| 161. | My life and ___ are close friends. | Your | **Yours** | Him | Me |
| 162. | My mother made me ____ the room yesterday. | Cleaned | Was cleaning | **Clean** | Had cleaned |
| 163. | Neither he nor his friends ___. | **Have arrived** | Has arrived | will arrived | Was arrived |
| 164. | Next time he ____ the library, he will find us there. | **Visits** | Will visit | Is visiting | Will be visiting |
| 165. | No one ____ challenge god. | May | **Can** | Must | Should |
| 166. | No sooner did he leave ___ the guests arrived. | Then | **Than** | When | As |
| 167. | Nobody could suspect that it was ____. | Herself | **She** | Her | Him |
| 168. | None ____fool can do this. | Who | As | **But** | As |
| 169. | Of the two plans, this is the ____ . | Best | Good | **Better** | More better |
| 170. | One cannot eat ____ cake and have it. | His | Their | It's | **One's** |
| 171. | One must do ____ duty. | His | Their | Ones | **One's** |
| 172. | One should abstain ____ wine. | To | At | **From** | About |
| 173. | One should mind ___ own business. | His | Their | **One's** | Their |
| 174. | Only you and ___ can do this work. | Him | Her | **I** | Me |
| 175. | Open your book ___. | **At page six** | On page six | At six page | On six page |
| 176. | Please excuse ____ coming late today. | **My** | Me | Myself | I |
| 177. | Please wait here till it ____ raining. | **Stops** | Stopped | Will stop | Had stoped |
| 178. | Prevention is ____ than cure. | Worse | **Better** | The best | Good |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 179. | Read regularly lest you ____ fail. | Would | Should | Will | Would |
| 180. | Run fast lest you ____ miss the train. | Will | Can | May | Should |
| 181. | Scarcely had he left ___ the guests arrived. | Then | Than | After | When |
| 182. | She ___ a moment ago. | Left | Has left | Will leave | Had left |
| 183. | She dislike ___ coming late. | Me | My | I | Myself |
| 184. | She found ___ one ruppe coin. | A | An | The | No article |
| 185. | She has no pen to write ____. | On | With | By | For |
| 186. | She is ___ of all the girls. | More beautiful | Beautiful | The most beautiful | The more beautiful than |
| 187. | She is a famous '___ in the town. | Tutor | Author | tailoress | Landlord |
| 188. | She is married ____ Bhadresh. | With | For | To | About |
| 189. | She is not such a beautiful girl ____ he expected. | That | Whom | Who | As |
| 190. | She is suffering from ___ headache. | A | An | The | No article |
| 191. | She purchased ____ books. | Any | Some | None | Each |
| 192. | She talks ___ she were mad. | If | Even if | As if | Even though |
| 193. | She turned off ____ light and closed ____ door. | A, a | The, a | The, the | A, the |
| 194. | Shreya, rather than other girls, ____ at fault. | Is | Are | Were | Has been |
| 195. | Smoking is injurious ____ health. | For | To | About | ith |
| 196. | Sudha is ___. | A bachelor | A widower | An emporor | A spinster |
| 197. | Suggestion sent to the chairman ____ in the next meeting. | Are taken up | Will be taken up | Have taken up | Have been taken up |
| 198. | Supposing he ____ what will you do? | Refuse | Will refuse | Refuses | Refused |
| 199. | Take care of your ___. | Luggage | Luggages | Luggageses | Luggagess |
| 200. | Tell him ___. | To repeat | To repeat it | To repeat again | To repeat it again |
| 201. | Tell me ____ you want me to do. | What | Which | That | When |
| 202. | The assignment ___ she went home. | Having checked | Having been checked | Being checked | Had been checked |
| 203. | The baby ____ for last two years. | Is sleeping | Has slept | Had slept | Has been sleeping |
| 204. | The bad news ____ quickly. | Spread | Is spreading | spreads | Are spreading |
| 205. | The belief is ____ she is a writer. | Which | That | Who | As |
| 206. | The box is not so heavy as it seems. The sentence can be rewritten as…. | The box is heavier than it | The box is much heavy as it | The box is less heavy than it | The box is as light as it |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | seems. | seems. | seems. | appears |
| 207. | The boy whom you are looking ____ has come back. | For | At | In | About |
| 208. | The brave ___ praise. | Deserves | Are deserving | Deserve | Deserved |
| 209. | The children should abide____ the decision of their parents. | By | About | Upon | On |
| 210. | The dacoits set the house ___ fire. | On | At | Into | In |
| 211. | The days are short, ___ it is December now. | Because | For | As | since |
| 212. | The dog swam ____ the river. | Of | Into | Across | About |
| 213. | The farmer owns several ____. | oxes | Oxs | Oxen | Oxens |
| 214. | The gentry ____ invited to the tea party. | Is | Was | Were | Will |
| 215. | The girl ___ him a scoundrel. | Told | Said | Called | Said to |
| 216. | The horse and carriage ____ arrived. | Has | Have | Were | was |
| 217. | The Jews worship ___fire. | A | An | The | No article |
| 218. | The letter ___, I posted it immediately. | Having written | Having writing | Having been written | Had been written |
| 219. | The mob ___ no mind. | Is | Have | Has | Are |
| 220. | The negative of : 'he is too dull to understand it'- | He is not too dull to understand it. | He is so dull that he understands it. | He is so dull he cannot understand it. | He is not too dull that he cannot understand it. |
| 221. | The number of smokers ___ increasing day by day. | Were | Are | Is | Has |
| 222. | The number of the candidates ____ very large. | Is | Are | Were | Have been |
| 223. | The passive voice of : 'will you not help me ?' is | Will I be not helped by you : | Shall I not be helped by you? | Won't I be helped by you? | Shall I not be being helped by you? |
| 224. | The passive voice of 'the people attacked the police' : | The police was attacked by the people. | The police was being attacked by the people. | The police were attacked by the people. | The police had been attacked by the people. |
| 225. | The plural if 'handkerchief' is | Handkerchiefs | handkerchieves | Handkerchief | Handkrechiefs |
| 226. | The plural of 'medium' is | Media | Mediums | Mediums | A and b |
| 227. | The plural of 'synopsis' is | synopsiss | synopsisess | synopses | Synopsesess |
| 228. | The plural of 'volcano' is | Volcanos | Volcanoes | Volcanoss | Volcanosess |
| 229. | The poet and philosopher ____ said | Is | Are | Has | Have |

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| | so. | | | | |
| 230. | The police made him ___ his crime. | Confess | Confesses | To confess | Is confessing |
| 231. | The project ____ by next june. | Will be completed | Will complete | Will have completed | Will have been completed |
| 232. | The rose is sweetest of all flowers: turn into comparative degree. | Many flowers are not sweeter than rose. | All flowers are not sweeter than rose. | The rose is sweeter than many other flowers. | The rose is sweeter than any other flowers. |
| 233. | The sick king ___ in bed. | Lay | Lied | Laid | Lays |
| 234. | The sons as well as their father ____ arrested. | Are | Was | Has | Have |
| 235. | The sooner, ___. | The more better | The best | The better | The worst |
| 236. | The students___ good night to their teacher. | Wished | Bade | Told | Asked |
| 237. | The sum is ____ difficult to solve. | Enough | Too | Much | A little |
| 238. | The synonym of 'thin' is | Fat | Weak | Lean | Light |
| 239. | The teacher asked me ___ I had broken the window. | That | Whether | That way | The reason because |
| 240. | The thief came ____ the window. | Into | Upon | In | Through |
| 241. | The time ____ is lost is lost for aver. | That | Whom | Who | As |
| 242. | There are trees ____ the river bank. | In | An | Among | Along |
| 243. | There is ____garden behind ____ temple. | A, the | The, a | The, the | A, a |
| 244. | There is an exception ___ every rule. | Foe | In | To | About |
| 245. | There is no point ___ there. | In going | To go | Going | For going |
| 246. | There is no rose ___ has some thorns. | That | Same | Such | But |
| 247. | There was no one ____ weqt. | Who | That | As | But |
| 248. | There were ____ than twenty boys in the class. | Less | Lesser | Much | Fewer |
| 249. | They thought they ____ the thief but they were mistaken. | Found | Would find | Had found | Would have found |
| 250. | This is ____ most useful device. | A | An | The | No article |
| 251. | This is the ____ train for Rajkot. | Last | Later | Latest | Latter |
| 252. | This is the best book ___ I have read. | Which | That | What | As |
| 253. | This is the best thing ____ we liked. | That | Which | Who | Why |
| 254. | This is thee same beggar ___ we saw yesterday. | Whom | as | That | Who |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 255. | This pen is superior to ____. | Your | Her | Yours | Their |
| 256. | Though I ___ him yet I recognised him. | Have ever seen | Had never seen | Not seen | Never saw |
| 257. | Three fourths of the work ____ still unfinished. | Are | Were | Is | Has |
| 258. | Trust in god ____do the right. | And | As well as | But | Or |
| 259. | Twenty rupees ___ too much for this pen. | Are | Is | Has | Were |
| 260. | Two friends love ___. | One another | To each other | Each another | Each other |
| 261. | Very few metals are as costly as gold. Turn in the superlative. | Gold is the costliest metal. | Gold is the costliest of all other metals. | Gold is one of the most costly metal. | Gold is one of the costliest metals. |
| 262. | We ___ not accept his proposal at any cost. | Will | Shall | Ought | Could |
| 263. | We ____ rather die than surrender him. | Should | Would | Might | Can |
| 264. | We agree ___ him ___ all the points. | To, with | With, to | To, on | With, into |
| 265. | We each ___ allowed to speak in the meeting yesterday. | Is | Are | Was | Were |
| 266. | We ere safe till pure water ____. | Is drunk | Drinks | Is drinking | Will drink |
| 267. | We invited her as well as ___. | Him | He | They | Their |
| 268. | We pay mare rent than ____. | Them | Their | Theirs | They |
| 269. | We saw ___great many people there. | An | The | A | No article |
| 270. | We wear warm ____ in winter. | Cloth | Cloths | Clothes | Clothses |
| 271. | What ___ exiting story! | A | An | The | No article |
| 272. | What ____ if you had missed your train? | Had you done | Would have been done | Would have you done | Would you have done |
| 273. | What is the plural of 'sister-in-law'? | Sisters-in-laws | Sisters-in-law | Sister-in-laws | Sisters-in-laws |
| 274. | What is the plural of soliloguy? | Soliloguys | Solilouyes | Soliloquies | Soliloques |
| 275. | What we need ___ good government. | Is | Are | Was | Were |
| 276. | What we need ____ customers. | Is | Are | Were | Have |
| 277. | When I saw she ____ chess with her children. | Played | Was playing | Had played | Had been playing |
| 278. | When my papa ____ I will complain to him against you. | Will come | Comes | Came | Is coming |
| 279. | When the sun rose, the fog ____. | Disappeared | Will disappear | Would dispear | Has disappeared |
| 280. | Which is the correct plural form ? | Women-hater | Women-hater | Women-haters | Woman-haters |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **281.** | **Which is the correct plural form?** | **Grant-in-aids** | **Grants-aids** | **<u>Grants-in-aid</u>** | **Grants-ins-aids** |
| **282.** | **Which one of these novels ____ yours ?** | **Are** | **Were** | **<u>Is</u>** | **Was** |
| **283.** | **Which words will take 's' to form the plural?** | **<u>Piano, monarch, canto</u>** | **Cargo, canto, photo** | **Volcano, radio, photo** | **Bamboo, potato, hero** |
| **284.** | **While the prizes ___ to the winners, it began to rain.** | **Were distributed** | **Had been distributed** | **<u>Were being distributed</u>** | **Was being distributed** |
| **285.** | **Whit will the chief miniter as well as other ministers ___** | **Will arrive** | **Arrive** | **<u>Arrives</u>** | **Are arriving** |
| **286.** | **Whom have you informed ? turn into passive voice.** | **<u>Who has been informed by you ?</u>** | **By whom have you been informed?** | **By whom has you been informed ?** | **Who have you been informed** |
| **287.** | **Windows are made of ____ glass.** | **a** | **An** | **The** | **<u>No article</u>** |
| **288.** | **Would you mind ____ smoking here?** | **Me** | **<u>My</u>** | **Mine** | **Myself** |
| **289.** | **Would you pardon ____smoking here ?** | **Me** | **I** | **<u>My</u>** | **Myself** |
| **290.** | **Write your answers ____ink.** | **With** | **By** | **<u>In</u>** | **For** |
| **291.** | **Yesterday I went to ____ hospital to see my sick friends.** | **A** | **An** | **<u>The</u>** | **No article** |
| **292.** | **You ___ live long !** | **Might** | **will** | **Shall** | **<u>May</u>** |
| **293.** | **You ___ not to have gone there.** | **Should** | **Used** | **<u>Ought</u>** | **Must** |
| **294.** | **You ____ go there as no one is there.** | **Should not** | **Must note** | **<u>Need not</u>** | **Will not** |
| **295.** | **You ____ only sing the form and I shall do the rest.** | **<u>Need</u>** | **Should** | **Must** | **May** |
| **296.** | **You ____ touch this live wire.** | **Should not** | **<u>Must not</u>** | **Need not** | **Will not** |
| **297.** | **You ____ work hard to get the first class.** | **Should** | **Will** | **Would** | **<u>Must</u>** |
| **298.** | **You ____come here whenever you like.** | **Can** | **Could** | **<u>May</u>** | **Might** |
| **299.** | **You and I are doing our work, ___?** | **Aren't I?** | **Are we** | **Arent' you?** | **<u>Aren't we?</u>** |
| **300.** | **You must apologise ____ resign.** | **<u>Or</u>** | **But** | **Nor** | **And** |
| **301.** | **You will be punished ____ you do not do this work carefully.** | **Till** | **Until** | **<u>If</u>** | **Unless** |

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## WHOSE:-વ્હુઝ:– કોનો,કોની,કોનું

૧)કોઈપણ વસ્તુ કોની માલિકીની છે તે જાણવા માટે " Whose" વપરાય છે.

૨)"WHOSE" હંમેશા પ્રશ્ન વાકયની શરૂઆતમાં વપરાય છે અને વાકયના અંતે પ્રશ્નાર્થ ચિહન (?) મુકવામાં આવે છે.

૩)"WHOSE" થી પ્રશ્ન પૂછાય ત્યારે જવાબ આપવા માટે ('S) નો અથવા તો pronouns સર્વનામનો ઉયોગ થાય છે.

<u>વાકય રચના:–WHOSE-વસ્તુનુંનામ–AM/IS/ARE/WAS/WERE-કર્તા ?</u>

## WHICH:-વીચ:– કયો,કઈ,કયું,કયાં

મનુષ્ય સિવાય નિર્જીવ વસ્તુ,પક્ષી,પશું દરેક માટે વપરાય છે.

## WHY:-વાય:– શા માટે ?

કારણ જાણવા માટે " why" થી પ્રશ્ન પૂછવામાં આવે છે.

<u>નોંધ:–</u>જયારે " why" થી સવાલ પુછાય ત્યારે Because,since અનેas થી જવાબો આપવા.

## HOW:-હાઉ:– કેવી રીતે

કોઈપણની તબિયત અને ઉંમર પૂછવા માટે " how" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

કોઈપણ વસ્તુ કે સ્થળ કેવું છે તે જાણવા માટે પણ " how" વપરાય છે.

## HAVE/HAS:-હેવ/હેઝ:– ની પાસે હોવું

કોઈ વસ્તુ કોઈની માલિકીની છે તે દર્શાવવા માટે " have/has" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

શરીરના અવયવો દર્શાવવા પણ " have/has" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

" have/has" કયા મુકવામાં આવે છે. એ જાણીએ

<u>વાકય રચના:–કર્તા–HAVE/HAS–વસ્તુનું નામ–અન્ય શબ્દો.</u>

૧) HE,SHE,IT,સાથે HAS આવે

૨) I,YOU,THEY,WE સાથે HAVE આવે

જયારે વાકય પ્રશ્નાર્થ હોય ત્યારે " have/has" ને વાકયની શરૂઆતમાં મૂકી વાકયને અંતે પ્રશ્ન ચિહન (?) મુકવામાં આવે છે.

<u>વાકયરચના:–"હેવ/હેઝ–કર્તા–અન્ય શબ્દો– ?</u>

૨)જો વાકય નકારમાં હોય તો "હેવ/હેઝ" પછી "નોટ" મુકવામાં આવે.

૩)" have not નોટ"નું ટુંકું રૂપ " haven't " છે.

૪)" has not" નું ટુંકું રૂપ " hasn't" છે.

જો પ્રશ્ન વાકયમાં કોણ ? શું ? કયાં ? વગેરે શબ્દોનો ઉલ્લેખ થયેલો હોય તો What,Who, Where જેવા શબ્દોને વાકયની શરૂઆતમાં મૂકી ત્યારબાદ " have/has" મૂકવામાં આવે છે.

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વાક્યરચના:–wh-questions-have/has-કર્તા–અન્યશબ્દો–(?)

## HAD:-હેડ:– ની પાસે હતું

" have/has" નું ભૂતકાળનું રૂપ " had" છે.
કોઈ પણ વસ્તુ કે વ્યકિત કોઈની માલિકીની હતી એવું દર્શાવવા માટે " had" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
દરેક કર્તા સાથે "હેડ" મૂકવામાં આવે છે.
**વાક્યરચના:–કર્તા– HAD –કર્મ–અન્યશબ્દો.**

## To have :-ના રૂપો (To have:-ની પાસે હોવું)

" to have" વર્તમાન કાળનાં રૂપો " have/has" – ની પાસે છે.
" to have" નું ભુતકાળનું રૂપ " had" – ની પાસે હતું
" to have" ના ભવિષ્યકાળ નાં રૂપો " shall have/will have" – ની પાસે હશે.

## Shall/Will have :-ની પાસે હશે

કોઈ વસ્તુ કે વ્યકિત કોઈની માલિકીની હશે એવુ દર્શાવવા માટે " to have"નું ભવિષ્યકાળનું રૂપ " shall have/will have" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
I,We સાથે Shall have આવે છે.
You,they,he,she,it સાથ Will have આવે છે.
પરંતુ દરેક કર્તા સાથે તમે "વીલ હેવ" નો ઉપયોગ કરો તો ખોટું પડતું નથી.
**વાક્યરતના:–કર્તા– Shall/will have –કર્મ–અન્ય શબ્દો.**

## There

આ એપિસોડ માં તમો શીખશો " There" નો ઉપયોગ. " There" એ એક અગત્યનો પોઈન્ટ છે. લગભગ પચીસ ટકા અંગ્રેજીમાં વાતચીત " Thare" થી થઈ શકશે.
જયારે વાકયમાં કોઈ કર્તા ન હોય અને કોઈ ક્રિયા ન થતી હોય ત્યારે પ્રસ્તાવના માટે " Thare" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
**વાકયરચના:– There – to be નું રૂપ–વસ્તુંનું નામ–સ્થળ**

## how many:- કેટલા,કેટલો,કેટલી/how much:- કેટલું

**વાકયરચના:–how many –વસ્તુનું નામ– are there/were there –અન્યશબ્દો– ?**
**વાકયરચના:–how much –વસ્તુનું નામ– is here/was there –અન્યશબ્દો– ?**

## Can:- શકવું/શકીશ

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કોઈ ક્રિયા થઈ શકે છે. અથવા થઈ શકશે તે દર્શાવવા માટે " can" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
વાકયરચના:–કર્તા– Can –ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ

## Could:- શકયું

કોઈ ક્રિયા કરી શકતા હતા એવું દર્શાવવા માટે " Could" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
" Could" એ " Can"નું ભૂતકાળનું રૂપ છે.
વાકયરચના:–કર્તા– Could –ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ–અન્યશબ્દો
નકાર કરતી વખતી " Could" પછી " Not" મુકવું. " Couldn't" પણ મુકી શકાય.
able to (શકવું) એ પણ " Can" અને " Could" ને બદલે મુકી શકાય છે. તેના અર્થમાં કોઈ ફેરફાર થતો નથી.
==/am/is/are - able to(can) ==/was/ware - able to (could)

## Not forget:- કદી ન ભુલો

સ્પેલીગની આગળ The લાગેલો હોય ત્યારે "ધ" જયારે સ્વરથી થતી હોય ત્યારે "ધી" બોલવું

## May:- પરવાનગી માંગવા માટે

કઈપણ વ્યકતિ પાસેથી કોઈપણ કાર્ય કરવાની પરવાનગી લેવા માટે "મે" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
જયારે આપણે " may" નો પરવાનગી માંગવા માટે ઉપયોગ કરીએ છીએ ત્યારે " may" નો કોઈ ચોકકસ અર્થ થતો નથી એ જાણવું
એટલું યાદ રાખવું કે કોઈપણ કાર્ય માટે સામેવાળી વ્યકિતની રજા લેવાની હોય ત્યારે અંગ્રેજીમાં "may" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
પરવાનગી માટે " may"નો ઉપયોગ કરીએ ત્યારે એ વાકય હંમેશા પ્રશ્નાર્થ હોય એટલે વાકયને અંતે ( ? ) મૂકવામાં આવે છે.
બીજી એક વાત ધ્યાનમાં રાખવી કે જયારે આપણા પોતાના માટે I, અથાવ આપણા સમુહ માટે we, જયારે પરવાનગી માંગવી હોય ત્યારે જ " may" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
એટલે કે, પ્રથમ પુરુષ એકવચન " I" અને બુહવચન " We" સિવાય બીજા માટે પરવાનગી માંગવા " may" નો ઉપયોગ થતો નથી.
વાકયરચના:– May- I/we ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ–અન્યશબ્દો– ?

## (2) May:- મે:– કદાચ (શકયતા દર્શાવવા માટે)

નોંધ:–ભવિષ્યમાં કોઈ ક્રિયા થવાની હોય ત્યારે " may" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
" may" નો ઉપયોગ જયારે શકયતા દર્શાવવા માટે થાય ત્યારે સામાન્ય અર્થ "કદાચ" એવો પણ આપણે કરી શકીએ.
" may" જયારે શકયતા દર્શાવે ત્યારે એ વાકય હંમેશા વિધાન વાકય જ હોય છે.

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" may" વર્તમાનકાળ અને ભવિષ્યકાળ બન્ને માટે વપરાય છે.
વાકયરચના:–કર્તા–**may** –ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ–અન્યશબ્દો

## Should:- શુડ:– જોઈએ

કોઈપણ વ્યકિતને સલાહ – સૂચન આપવા માટે " Should" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
નકાર કરતી વખતે " should" પછી " not" મુકવામાં આવે છે
વાકયરચના:–કર્તા– **Should** –ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ–અન્યશબ્દો

## Must:- જોઈએ જ

વાકયરચના:–કર્તા– **Must** –મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ–અન્યશબ્દો
" should" અને " must"માં તફાવત એટલો છે કે જયારે વાકયમાં ભાર આપવો હોય અથવા દબાણ હોય ત્યારે " must" લેવું

## Would:- વુડ

અંગ્રેજીમાં " would" ના ત્રણ ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
(૧)વિનંતી માટે (૨) પસંદગી માટે (૩) ભૂતકાળમાં બનેલી ચોકકસ ઘટના માટે
***(૧)વિનંતી માટે:–***સામે વાળી વ્યકિત પાસે કોઈપણ કાર્ય કરાવવું હોય ત્યારે વિનંતી કરવા માટે " would/could" નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
વાકયરચના:–**Would-You**–ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ–અન્યશબ્દો– ?
વિનંતી હંમેશા સામે હાજર વ્યકિતને જ થઈ શકે તેથી would પછી you સિવાય બીજું મૂકી ન શકાય.
***(૨)પસંદગી માટે:–***કોઈ પણ વસ્તુંમાં કે કોઈ કાર્ય કરવામાં પસંદગી દર્શાવવી હોય ત્યારે would નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
વાકયરચના:–કર્તા– **would-like/prefere-to**–ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ
***(૩)ભૂતકાળમાં બનેલી ચોકકસ ઘટના માટે:–***ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈ પણ ક્રિયા નિયમીત થતી તે દર્શાવવા માટે પણ " would" વપરાય છે.
વાકયરચના:–કર્તા– **would**–મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ
like/prefer/choose સમાનાર્થી છે. તેને એકની બદલે મુકવાથી તેના અર્થમાં કોઈ ફેરફાર પડતો નથી would નો ઉપયોગ ખરેખર એકદમ polite (નમ્ર) છે. અને સામેવાળાને wouldનો ઉપયોગ સાંભળવો ખૂબ જ ગમે છે.

## Let's:- લેટસ:–ચાલો

આ એપિસોડ માં તમે શીખશો Let's નો ઉપયોગ. should ની જગ્યાએ Let'sનો ઉપયોગ કરી

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શકાય.જયારે બધા મેગા મળીને કોઈ દરખાસ્ત કરવાની હોય ત્યારે Let's નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
વાકયરચના:– **Let's-મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ**

## Let:- લેટ:–દો

આ એપિસોડ માં તમો શીખશો માત્ર Let અને Let's માં તફાવત છે તે ખાસ જાણજો Let એક પરવાનગી માટે વપરાય છે. Let વિશિષ્ટ રચના છે.
કોઈપણ વ્યકિત પાસે પોતાના માટે અથવા બીજા માટે પરવાનગી લેવી હોય ત્યારે Let વપરાય છે.
**વાકયરચના:– Let-me/us/him/her/them-મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ**
પરવાનગી માટે may અને Lat બંને વપરાય છે. પરંતુ may માત્ર પોતાના માટે પરવાનગી લેવા માટે વપરાય છે. પરંતુ Let પોતાના માટે પરવાનગી માટે અને બીજા માટે પરવાનગી માટે વપરાય છે.

## Have to:- ફરજીયાતપણું દર્શાવવા માટે

કોઈપણ ક્રિયા ફરજીયાત રીતે કરવી પડે છે, કરવી પડી કે કરવી પડશે તે દર્શાવવા માટે have to વપરાય છે.
have to ફરજીયાત પણું દર્શાવવા માટે વપરાય છે.
વર્તમાન કાળ have to/has to (પડે છે.)
ભુતકાળમાં had to (પડયુ)
ભવિષ્યકાળ shall have/will have (પડશે)
**વાકયરચના:–કર્તા– have to નું રૂપ– ક્રિયાપદનું મૂળરૂપ–કર્મ–અન્ય શબ્દો**

## Used to

ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈ ક્રિયા નિયમિત થતી હતી પરંતુ વર્તમાનમાં ન થતી હોય તે દર્શાવવા માટે used to નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.
**વાકયરચના:–કર્તા–Used to-નું રૂપ– મૂળ ક્રિયાપદનું – કર્મ.**

## To be Used to

વર્તમાનમાં કોઈ ક્રિયા કરવા ટેવાયેલા હોય ત્યારે To be used to વપરાય છે.
વાકયરચના:–કર્તા–**To be Used to-નું રૂપ– ing** વાળું ક્રિયાપદનું – કર્મ.

## Simple Present Tense:– સાદો વર્તમાનકાળ

**વ્યાખ્યા:–** કોઈપણ ક્રિયા દરરોજ અવારનવાર,વારંવાર કે હંમેશા બનતી હોય તેના માટે આ

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કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

<u>નોંધઃ</u>—સનાતન સત્ય, રૂઢિપ્રયોગો અને કહેવતો માત્ર આજ કાળમાં આવે.

વાકયરચનાઃ—કર્તા—ક્રિયાપદ—કર્મ—અન્યશબ્દો

<u>નોંધઃ</u>—જો કર્તા ત્રી.પુ.એ.એટલે કે he,she,it હોય તો ક્રિયાપદને અંતે નિયમ અનુસાર e/es લાગે છે. (નિયમો જે બહુવચનના છે તે લાગુ પડશે.)

## <u>Negative:-નકાર</u>

સાદા વર્તમાન કાળમાં નકાર બનાવતી વખતે don't/does not નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

જો વાકયમાં કર્તા ત્રીજો પુરૂષ એકવચનમાં હોય તો does not લાગે.

**વાકયરચનાઃ—કર્તા—** don't/does not **—મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ—કર્મ**

### <u>Make interrogative:-પ્રશ્નાર્થ બનાવો</u>

નોંધઃ—સાદા વર્તમાનકાળમાં પ્રશ્નાર્થ બનાવવા માટે ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

જો કર્તા ત્રીજો પુરુષ એકવચન હોય તો ઉપયોગ કરવો અને કાકી દરેક કર્તામાં નો ઉપયોગ કરવો.

વાકયરચનાઃ— **Do/Does**— કર્તા—મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ—કર્મ ?

**નોંધઃ**—નીચેના પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાકયની વાકયરચના બરાબર સમોજો અને તે પ્રમાણે નીચેના વાકયનો અભ્યાસ કરો.

(૧) **who-e/es વાળું ક્રિયાપદ—કર્મ—અન્ય શબ્દો— ? જવાબમાં વ્યકિતનું નામ આવે.**

(૨) **what/where/why/whom/when-do/does**—કર્તા—ક્રિયાપદ—કર્મ – ?

(૩) **which/whose/how many/how much** – વસ્તુનું નામ—કર્તા—મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ— ?

## <u>The continuous Present Tense:—ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ</u>

**વ્યાખ્યાઃ—કોઈપણ ક્રિયા અત્યારે આપણી નજર સમક્ષ બનતી હોય તે દર્શાવવા માટે આ કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.**

વાકયરચનાઃ—કર્તા— **am/is/are-ing** વાળું કિંયાપદ—કર્મ—અન્યશબ્દો

પ્રતિકોઃ– now,see,listen,watch,hear,run

નકારઃ– is/am/are-not

પ્રશ્નાર્થઃ– is,am કે are ને વાકયની શરૂઆતમાં મુકવાથી પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાકય બને છે.

## <u>Perfect Present Tense:—ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ</u>

કોઈપણ ક્રિયા વર્તમાનમાં પૂરી થઈ ગઈ હોય અને તેની અસર હજુ શરૂ હોય ત્યારે આ કાળ વપરાય છે.

વાકયરચનાઃ—કર્તા— **have/has-**ભુતકૃદંતનું રૂપ—કર્મ

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## The Simple Past Tense:– સાદો ભૂતકાળ

કોઈપણ ક્રિયા ભૂતકાળમાં એક મીનીટ પહેલા કે એક વર્ષ પહેલા ની તે દર્શાવવા માટે આ કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

**વાક્યરચના:–કર્તા– ભૂતકાળનું રૂપ–કર્મ**

## Interrogative:– પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય

સાદા ભૂતકાળમાં પ્રશ્નાર્થ વાક્ય બનાવતી વખતે વાક્યની શરૂઆતમાં did મૂકવામાં આવે છે. અને ક્રિયાપદના ભૂતકાળનારૂપની જગ્યાએ ક્રિયાપદનું મૂળરૂપ મૂકવામાં આવે છે.

વાક્યરચના:– **did**-કર્તા– મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ

| | |
|---|---|
| what | - **did**- કતા–મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ– ? |
| whare | |
| why | |
| when | |
| how | |
| whom | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **WHICH** | કર્મ– **did** –કર્તા–મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ– ? |
| **WHOSE** | |
| **HOW MANY** | |
| **HOW MUCH** | |

**who -ભૂતકાળનું રૂપ–કર્મ – ?**

## Nagative sentence:–નકાર વાક્ય

**વાક્યરચના:–કર્તા– did not– મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ**

## The Continuous Past Tense:–ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ

કોઈ પણ ક્રિયા ભુતકાળમાં અમુક સમયે શરૂ હતી તે દર્શાવવા માટે આ કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

**વાક્યરચના:–કર્તા– was/were-ing વાળું ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ**

### The Continuous Perfect Present Tense:–ચાલુ પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ

કોઈ પણ ક્રિયા ભુતકાળમાંથી શરૂ કરીને વર્તમાન અત્યારે શરૂ હોય તે દર્શાવવા માટે આ કાળનો ઉપયોદગ થાય છે.

**વાક્યરચના:–કર્તા–Have/has-been-ing વાળું ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ– since-for- સમય**

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## The Continuous Perfect Past Tense:–ચાલુ પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ

કોઈ પણ ક્રિયા ભુતકાળમાંથી શરૂ કરી અને ભૂતકાળમાં જ પૂરી થઈ ગઈ હોય તે દર્શાવવા માટે આ કાળનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

**વાકયરચના:–કર્તા–had-been-ing વાળું ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ– since-for- સમય**

## The Continuous Perfect Future Tense:–ચાલુ પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળ

કોઈ પણ ક્રિયા ભુતકાળમાંથી શરૂ કરી વર્તમાનમાં શરૂ હોય અને ભવિષ્યમાં અમુક સમયે શરૂ હોય ત્યારે આ કાળ વપરાય છે.

**વાકયરચના:–કર્તા–Shall/will-have-been-ing વાળું ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ– since-for- સમય**

## Passive Voice:–કર્મણી રચના

જે વાકયની શરૂઆત કર્તાથી થાય તેને કર્તરી રચના કહેવાય અને જે વાકયની શરૂઆત કર્મથી થાય તેને કર્મણી રચના કહેવાય.

નવકાળમાંથી આઠ કાળમાં કર્મણી રચનાનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

કોઈપણ વાકયમાં શું અથવા કોને પૂછવાથી કર્મ મળે છે.

### The Simple Present Tense:– સાદો વર્તમાનકાળ

વાકયરચના:–કર્મ– am/is/are–ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ– by–કર્તાની કર્મ વિભકિત

### The Continuous Present Tense:– ચાલુ વર્તમાનકાળ

વાકયરચના:–કર્મ– am/is/are-being–ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ– by–કર્તાની કર્મ વિભકિત

### The Perfect Present Tense:– પૂર્ણ વર્તમાનકાળ

વાકયરચના:–કર્મ– have/has-been–ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ– by–કર્તાની કર્મ વિભકિત

### The Perfect Past Tense:– સાદો ભૂતકાળ

વાકયરચના:–કર્મ– Was/Ware-ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ– by–કર્તાની કર્મ વિભકિત

### The Continuous Past Tense:– ચાલુ ભૂતકાળ

વાકયરચના:–કર્મ– Was/Ware-being–ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ– by–કર્તાની કર્મ વિભકિત

### The Perfect Past Tense:– પૂર્ણ ભૂતકાળ

વાકયરચના:–કર્મ– Was/Ware-been–ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ– by–કર્તાની કર્મ વિભકિત

### The Simple Future Tense:– સાદો ભવિષ્યકાળ

વાકયરચના:–કર્મ– shall/will-be-ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ– by–કર્તાની કર્મ વિભકિત

### The Perfect Future Tense:– પૂર્ણ ભવિષ્યકાળ

વાકયરચના:–કર્મ– shall/will-been-ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ– by–કર્તાની કર્મ વિભકિત

## Adjective Clause:–વિશેષણરૂપ ઉપવાકય

### who:–જે/જેણે

માત્ર મનુષ્ય માટે વપરાય છે.
કર્તા વિભકતિનું રૂપ છે તેથી બીજા વાયકની શરૂઆતમાં રહેલું he,she અને theyને દુર કરવું

### which:–જે/જેણે

મનુષ્ય સિવાય નિર્જીવ વસ્તુ અને પશુ–પંખી માટે વપરાય.
કર્તા વિભકિત અને કર્મ વિભકિતનું રૂપ છે.

### That:–જે/જેણે

મનુષ્ય,નિર્જીવ વસ્તુ, પશુ–પંખી વગેરે માટે વપરાય છે.
who અને which બંનેની જગ્યાએ મુકી શકાય.
કર્તા વિભકિત અને કર્મ વિભકિતનું રૂપ છે. તેથી ગૈાણ વાકયની શરૂઆતમાં આવતા he,she, they અને It વચ્ચે આવતા It અને them ને દુર કરવા.

### whom:–જેના/જેની/જેનો/જેનું

મનુષ્ય માટે વપરાય છે. કર્મ વિભકિતનું રૂપ છે.
whom મુકયા પછી him,her અને them ને દુર કરવું.

### whose:–જેના/જેની/જેનો/જેનું

મનુષ્ય,નિર્જીર્વ વસ્તુ, પશુ–પંખી વગેરે માટે વપરાય છે.
સબંધીત વિભકિતનું રૂપ છે. તેથી બીજા વકયની શરૂઆતમાં આવતું.
his,her,Its અને their દુર કરવા.

### why:–શા માટે

કારણદર્શક છે તેથી why ની પહેલા reason શબ્દ મુકવો.

### where:–જયાં

સ્થળદર્શક છે તેથી where ની પહેલા સ્થળદર્શક શબ્દ હોવો જોઈએ.
ગૌણ વાકયમાંથી here અને there શબ્દ ને દુર કરવા.

### when:–જયારે

સમયદર્શક છે તેથી whenની પહેલા સમયદર્શક શબ્દ મુકવો.
ગૌણ વાકયમાંથી then શબ્દ ને દુર કરવો.

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# Modal Auxiliaries in Perfect Tense

Shoul,Ought,must,could,would,might વગેરે Modal Auxiliaries છે.

ભૂતકાળમાં કોઈ ક્રિયા બની શકી હોત કે કેમ તેની ચર્ચા વર્તમાનમાં કરવા માટે Modal Auxiliaries in Perfect Tence નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

એ સહાયક ક્રિયાપદો છે.

આ ક્રિયાપદો પોતાનો કોઈ અર્થ ધરાવતા નથી પરંતુ અન્ય ક્રિયાપદો સાથે એક વિશિષ્ટ અર્થ બતાવે છે.

**Actiove:–કર્તા– modal auxiliares-have–ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ–કર્મ**

**passive:–કર્તા– modal auxiliaries-have-been–ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ–કર્મ**

# Degrees of comparision:–તુલનાની કક્ષા

કુલ ત્રણ પ્રકારની Degree આવે છે.

(૧)સમાનતાદર્શક તુલના positive degree

(૨)અધિકતાદર્શક તુલના Comparative degree

(૩)શ્રેષ્ઠતાત્મક તુલના Superlative degree

## -: Positeve degree :-

જ્યારે કોઈ વ્યકિત,પ્રાણી,પક્ષી કે વસ્તુ અમુક બાબતો માં બીજી કોઈ વ્યકિત, વસ્તુ કે પ્રાણી જેટલું સમાન હોય અથવા ન હોય ત્યારે આ Degree વપરાય છે.

**વાકયરરચના:– કર્તા– to beનું રૂપ– as–વિશેષણ– as–જેની સાથે તુલના થઈ હોય તે વ્યકિત, પ્રાણી કે પક્ષી**

## -: Comparative degree :-

કોઈ વ્યકિત,પ્રાણી કે પક્ષી કોઈ બાબતમાં બીજી વ્યકિત પ્રાણી,કે પક્ષીથી વધારે ચડીયાતુ હોય અથવા ન હોય ત્યારે આ Degree નો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

**વાકયરરચના:– કર્તા– to beનું રૂપ– as–વિશેષણ– than–જેની સાથે તુલના થઈ હોય તે વ્યકિત, પ્રાણી કે પક્ષી**

## -: Superlative degree :-

જ્યારે કોઈ વ્યકિત,પ્રાણી,પક્ષી અમુક બાબતો માં બીજી બધી વ્યકિતઓ, પ્રાણીઓ કે પક્ષીઓ થી શ્રેષ્ઠ હોય ત્યારે આ Degree વપરાય છે.

**વાકયરરચના:– કર્તા–to beનું રૂપ–the–વિશેષણનું શ્રેષ્ઠતાત્મક રૂપ–બહુવચનમાં તુલના**

## Direct-Indirect:–પ્રત્યક્ષ – પરોક્ષ

Rohit says to Kirit,"I am ill."

Reporting Verb:-Rohit says to Kiran Reporting Speech:- I am ill.

Rohit (બોલનાર):-(speaker) kirit (સાંભળનાર):-Listener

I,my,me,we,our,us બોલનાર ને લાગુ પડે.

you,your સાંભળનારને લાગુ પડે.

જે મુખ્ય વાક્ય વર્તનકાળમાં હોય તો નીચે પ્રમાણે ફેરફારો કરવા.

(૧) say toને સ્થાને tells મૂકવું અને જો કોઈ સાંભળનાર ન હોય તો say toનું say to રાખવું.

(૨)અવતરણ ચિન્હ અને અલ્પવિરામને દૂર કરી સંયોજક તરીકે that લાગડવું.

જો મુખ્ય વાક્ય ભૂતકાળમાં હોય તો નીચે પ્રમાણે ફેરફાર કરવા.

( Saidવાળા વાક્યો આવે ત્યારે)

said to ને સ્થાને told મૂકવું અને સંયોજક તરીકે મૂકવું. અન્ય કોઈ ફેરફારો નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

am/is/are == was/were, have/has==had

can==could, tomorrow==the next day/the following day

may==might, yesterday==the previous day/the day before

shall/will==would, here==there

today==that day, સાદો ભૂતકાળ –– પુર્ણ ભૂતકાળ

now==then, did not=had not+ભૂતકૃદંત રૂપ

before==ago, did not/does not==did not

## Causal Construction:–પ્રેરક રચના

**જયારે કોઈ એક કર્તા બીજા કર્તા પાસે કાર્ય કરાવડાવે તેને પ્રેરકરચના કહેવાય છે.**

દબાણ થી કાર્ય કરાવડાવા માટે makeનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

વિનંતી થી કાર્ય કરાવડાવા માટે getનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે.

વેતન દઈને કાર્ય કરાવડાવા માટે haveનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે.

***MAKE***

**Active:-** પ્રેરક કર્તા–**make** નું કાળ મુજબ નું રૂપ–મુખ્ય કર્તા–મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ

**નોંધ:– make નું passive ની રચના શક્ય નથી.**

***GET***

**Active:-** પ્રેરક કર્તા–**get** નું કાળ મુજબ નું રૂપ–મુખ્ય કર્તા– to વાળું ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ

Passive:- પ્રેરક કર્તા–get નું કાળ મુજબ નું રૂપ–કર્મ–ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ–અન્ય શબ્દ.

***HAVE***

**Active:-** પ્રેરક કર્તા–**have** નું કાળ મુજબ નું રૂપ–મુખ્ય કર્તા–મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ

Passive:- પ્રેરક કર્તા–have નું કાળ મુજબ નું રૂપ–કર્મ–ભૂતકૃદંતનું રૂપ–અન્ય શબ્દ.

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## The Exclamatory Sentence:–ઉદગારવાકય

**what** ની વકય રચના:– what-a/an- વિશેષણ –નામ–કર્તા– to beનું રૂપ – ઉદગાર ચિન્હ.

**how** ની વકય રચના:– how- વિશેષણ –કર્તા– to beનું રૂપ/ક્રિયાપદ– ઉદગાર ચિન્હ.

## WISH:–ઈચ્છા દર્શાવવા માટે

ભૂતકાળમાં ઈચ્છેલી જે પરીપૂર્ણ થઈનાં હોય અને તેની ચર્ચા અત્યારે કરવા માટે wishનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

વાકયરચના:–કર્તા– **wish**–કર્તા– **had-v3**-કર્મ

અથવા

વાકયરચના:–કર્તા– **wish**–કર્તા– **would-** મૂળ ક્રિયાપદ–કર્મ

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| A.FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sr.No. | Noun | Adjective | Sr.No. | Noun | Adjective |
| 1 | advantage | advantageous | 111 | lustre | lustrous |
| 2 | accident | accidental | 112 | lady | ladylike |
| 3 | affection | affectinate | 113 | language | linguistic |
| 4 | ancestor | ancestral | 114 | leaf | leafy |
| 5 | anger | angry | 115 | life | lifelike,lifeless |
| 6 | angle | angular | 116 | line | lineal |
| 7 | authority | authoritative | 117 | love | lovely,loving,lovable |
| 8 | adventure | adventureous | 118 | man | manly |
| 9 | advice | advisable | 119 | medicine | medical |
| 10 | air | airy | 120 | merchant | mercantile |
| 11 | angle | angelic | 121 | mercury | mercurial |
| 12 | Asia | Asiatic, Asian | 122 | mental | mentallic |
| 13 | atmosphere | atmospheric | 123 | miracle | miraculous |
| 14 | autumn | autumnal | 124 | mirth | mirthful |
| 15 | beauty | beautiful | 125 | money | monetary |
| 16 | blood | bloody | 126 | moment | momentary |
| 17 | book | bookish | 127 | mother | motherly |
| 18 | brass | brazen | 128 | nature | natural |
| 19 | brother | brotherly | 129 | navy | naval |
| 20 | burden | burdensome | 130 | neighbour | neighbourly |
| 21 | black | blackish | 131 | neuter | neutral |
| 22 | body | bodily | 132 | notice | noticeable |
| 23 | boy | boyish | 133 | nation | national |
| 24 | brim | brimful | 134 | need | needy |
| 25 | brute | burtal | 135 | nerve | nervous |
| 26 | capacity | capacious | 136 | night | nightly |
| 27 | cheer | cheerful | 137 | number | numeral |
| 28 | ceremony | ceremonial, ceremonious | 138 | ocean | oceanic |
| 29 | circle | circular | 139 | odour | odourous |
| 30 | class | classic, classical | 140 | office | official,officious |
| 31 | colony | colonial | 141 | origin | original |
| 32 | xalamity | calamitous | 142 | one | only |
| 33 | centre | central | 143 | oil | oily |
| 34 | character | aharacteristic | 144 | ornament | ornamental |
| 35 | chivalry | chivalrous | 145 | orator | oratorial |
| 36 | child | childish, childlike | 146 | place | palatial |
| 37 | college | collegiate | 147 | passion | passionate |
| 38 | comfort | comfortable | 148 | people | popular |
| 39 | contempt | contemptuous, contemotible | 149 | play | playful |
| 40 | crime | criminal | 150 | practice | practical |
| 41 | coward | cowardly | 151 | pride | proud |
| 42 | custom | customary | 152 | profit | profitable |
| 43 | danger | dangerous | 153 | paper | papery |
| 44 | day | daily | 154 | peace | peaceful |
| 45 | emphasis | emphatic | 155 | picture | picturesque |
| 46 | example | exemplary | 156 | policy | politic |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | ease | easy | 157 | price | precious |
| 48 | expression | expressive | 158 | prose | prosaic |
| 49 | expense | expensive | 159 | prejudice | prejudicial |
| 50 | essence | essential | 160 | question | questionable |
| 51 | earth | earthly | 161 | queen | queenly |
| 52 | economy | economical | 162 | quarrel | quarrelsome |
| 53 | expectation | expectant | 163 | ruin | ruinous |
| 54 | empire | imperial | 164 | red | reddish |
| 55 | enemy | inimical | 165 | scholar | scholarly |
| 56 | fiction | fictitious | 166 | season | seasonal,seasonable |
| 57 | faith | faithful | 167 | service | serviceable |
| 58 | fame | famous | 168 | sight | sightly |
| 59 | fancy | fanciful | 169 | slave | slavish |
| 60 | fault | faulty | 170 | society | social |
| 61 | feather | feathery | 171 | space | spacious |
| 62 | figure | figurative | 172 | stone | stone |
| 63 | fish | fishy | 173 | sun | sunny |
| 64 | fog | foggy | 174 | sympathy | sympathetic |
| 65 | force | forcible,forceful | 175 | sand | sandy |
| 66 | friend | friendly | 176 | science | scientific |
| 67 | fruit | fruitful | 177 | sense | sensible,sensitive |
| 68 | face | facial | 178 | silk | silken |
| 69 | fable | fabulous | 179 | silver | silvery |
| 70 | fallacy | fallacious | 180 | smoke | smoky |
| 71 | gas | gaseous | 181 | solitude | solitary |
| 72 | germ | germinal | 182 | star | starry |
| 73 | glass | glassy | 183 | storm | stormy |
| 74 | God | godly | 184 | system | systematic |
| 75 | grass | grassy | 185 | talk | talkative |
| 76 | grief | grievous | 186 | terror | terrible |
| 77 | golory | glorious | 187 | thought | thoughtful,thoughtless |
| 78 | ghost | ghostly | 188 | tribe | tribal |
| 79 | gloom | gloomy | 189 | trouble | troublesome |
| 80 | gold | golden | 190 | type | typical |
| 81 | greed | greedy | 191 | table | tabular |
| 82 | hand | handy | 192 | taste | tasty,tasteful |
| 83 | harm | harmless | 193 | thirst | thirsty |
| 84 | haze | hazy | 194 | title | titular |
| 85 | heart | hearty | 195 | trifle | trivial |
| 86 | heaven | heavenly | 196 | tutor | tutorial |
| 87 | herb | herbal | 197 | use | useful,useless |
| 88 | hair | hairy | 198 | valour | valiant |
| 89 | habit | habitual | 199 | verb | verbal |
| 90 | heir | hereditary | 200 | viceroy | viceregal |
| 91 | hero | heroic | 201 | virtue | virtuous |
| 92 | hill | hilly | 202 | value | valuable |
| 93 | horn | horny | 203 | vice | vicious |
| 94 | hysteria | hysterical | 204 | vigour | vigorous |
| 95 | home | homely | 205 | voice | vocal |
| 96 | honour | honourary,honourable | 206 | war | warlike |
| 97 | hour | hourly | 207 | week | weekly |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98 | ice | icy | 208 | water | watery |
| 99 | ignorance | ignorant | 209 | wind | windy |
| 100 | irony | ironical | 210 | will | willing,willful |
| 101 | industry | industrial,industrious | 211 | woman | womanish,womanlike |
| 102 | island | insular | 212 | world | worldly |
| 103 | joy | joyful | 213 | wretch | wretched |
| 104 | joke | jocular | 214 | winter | winterly |
| 105 | king | kingly | 215 | wood | wooden |
| 106 | labour | laborious | 216 | worth | worthy |
| 107 | law | lawful | 217 | youth | youthful |
| 108 | license | licentious | 218 | year | yearly |
| 109 | limit | limited,limitless | 219 | zeal | zealous |
| 110 | lord | lordly | 220 | | |
| | | | | | |
| B. ADJECTIVES FROM VERBS | | | | | |
| S.No | Verb | Adjective | S.NO | verb | Adjective |
| 1 | cease | ceaseless | 3 | move | movable |
| 2 | talk | talkativ | 4 | tire | tiresome |
| C.ADJECTIVES FROM ADJECTIVES | | | | | |
| S.No. | Adjective | Adjective | S.No. | Adjective | Adjective |
| 1 | black | blackish | 6 | tragic | tragical |
| 2 | blue | bluish | 7 | ten | tenfold |
| 3 | comic | comical | 8 | whole | wholesome |
| 4 | clean | cleanly | 9 | white | whitish |
| 5 | red | reddish | 10 | yellow | yellowish |

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| FORMATION OF VERBS FROM NOUNS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.NO | Noun | Verb | S.No | Noun | Verb |
| 1 | apology | apologise | 53 | habit | habituate |
| 2 | authority | authorise | 54 | hand | handle |
| 3 | bath | bathe | 55 | haste | hasten |
| 4 | beauty | beautify | 56 | heir | inherit |
| 5 | black | blacken | 57 | idol | idolize |
| 6 | body | embody | 58 | joy | enjoy |
| 7 | breadth | broaden | 59 | justice | justify |
| 8 | battle | embattle | 60 | knee | kneel |
| 9 | bed | imbed | 61 | knot | knit |
| 10 | blood | bleed | 62 | magnet | magnetize |
| 11 | brass | braze | 63 | monopoly | monopolise |
| 12 | brood | breed | 64 | memory | memorise |
| 13 | cage | encage | 65 | nature | naturalize |
| 14 | centre | concentrate | 66 | nation | nationalize |
| 15 | christ | christen | 67 | necessity | necessitate |
| 16 | cricle | encircle | 68 | nest | nestle |
| 17 | cloth | clothe | 69 | neuter | neutralize |
| 18 | colony | colonize | 70 | office | officiate |
| 19 | courage | encourage | 71 | origin | originate |
| 20 | custom | accustom | 72 | patron | patronize |
| 21 | camp | encamp | 73 | population | populate |
| 22 | character | charaaaacterize | 74 | person | personate |
| 23 | class | classify | 75 | power | empower |
| 24 | cloud | becloud | 76 | peace | pacify |
| 25 | company | accompany | 77 | peril | imperil |
| 26 | critic | criticise | 78 | port | transport, import |
| 27 | deity | deify | 79 | prison | imprison |
| 28 | drop | drip | 80 | red | redden |
| 29 | danger | endanger | 81 | right | rectify |
| 30 | dew | bedew | 82 | sale | sell |
| 31 | electrocity | electrify | 83 | shelf | shelve |
| 32 | economy | economize | 84 | snare | ensnare |
| 33 | example | examplfy | 85 | spark | sparkle |
| 34 | fame | defame | 86 | sympathy | sympathize |
| 35 | food | feed | 87 | sermon | sermonize |
| 36 | force | enforce | 88 | slave | enslave |
| 37 | friend | befriend | 89 | society | associate |
| 38 | frost | freeze | 90 | substance | substantiate |
| 39 | famine | famish | 91 | system | systematize |
| 40 | fool | befool | 92 | table | tabulate |
| 41 | fraud | defraud | 93 | terror | terrify |
| 42 | fright | frighten | 94 | title | entitle |
| 43 | fruit | fruitify | 95 | tale | tell |
| 44 | game | gambol | 96 | throne | enthrone, dethrone |
| 45 | glory | glorify | 97 | tomb | entomb |
| 46 | guile | beguile | 98 | utility | utilise |
| 47 | glass | glaze | 99 | vapour | evaporate |
| 48 | gold | glid | 100 | vice | vitiate |
| 49 | half | halve | 101 | vacancy | vacate |
| 50 | harmony | harmonize | 102 | verse | versify |
| 51 | head | behead | 103 | vigour | invigorate |
| 52 | horror | horrify | | | |

| FORMATION OF VERBS FROM ADJECTIVES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.No. | Adjective | Verb | S.No | Adjective | Verb |
| 1 | able | enable | 32 | little | belittle |
| 2 | abundant | abound | 33 | large | enlarge |
| 3 | alien | alienate | 34 | long | lengthen |
| 4 | bitter | embitter | 35 | low | lower |
| 5 | brief | abbreviate | 36 | mean | demean |
| 6 | base | debase | 37 | mad | madden |
| 7 | bold | embolden | 38 | moist | moisten |
| 8 | broad | broaden | 39 | mew | renew |
| 9 | certain | ascertain | 40 | noble | ennoble |
| 10 | cheap | cheapen | 41 | perpetual | perpetuate |
| 11 | clean | cleanse | 42 | popular | popularize |
| 12 | calm | becalm | 43 | public | publish |
| 13 | civil | civilize | 44 | proper | appropriate |
| 14 | clear | clarify | 45 | pure | purify |
| 15 | dark | darken | 46 | rare | rarify |
| 16 | deep | deepen | 47 | rich | enrich |
| 17 | different | differentiate | 48 | real | realize |
| 18 | dear | endear | 49 | right | rectify |
| 19 | dense | condense | 50 | sick | sicken |
| 20 | double | duplicate | 51 | special | specialize |
| 21 | equal | equalize | 52 | stable | stabilize |
| 22 | familiar | familiarize | 53 | stupid | stupefy |
| 23 | feeble | enfeeble | 54 | solid | consolidate |
| 24 | fine | refine | 55 | specific | specify |
| 25 | false | falsify | 56 | strange | estrange |
| 26 | flat | flatten | 57 | surel | ensure |
| 27 | fertile | fertilize | 58 | thick | thicken |
| 28 | glad | gladden | 59 | timid | intimidate |
| 29 | general | generalize | 60 | venerable | venerate |
| 30 | hale | heal | 61 | wide | widen |
| 31 | just | justify | | | |

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## PART-2 - VOCABUIARY

### 1. SYNONYMS (સમાનાર્થી શબ્દો)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | abandon (છોડી દેવુ) give up, leave, quit | 47 | Quit (છોડી દેવું) leave |
| 2 | ache (વેદના થવી). pain | 48 | recognise (ઓળખવું) know |
| 3 | accuse(આરોપ મૂકવો) blame, indict, charge | 49 | remember (યાદ કરવું) recollect, recount |
| 4 | actual (વાસ્તવિક) real, genuine | 50 | smash (અથડાવવું) break, shatter |
| 5 | admit(કબૂલ કરવું) confess | 51 | struggle (મુકાબલો કરવો) fight |
| 6 | agree (મંજૂર કરવું) approve, consent, assent | 52 | submit (શરણે જવું) yield, surrender |
| 7 | advance (પ્રગતિ કરવી) progress | 53 | support (મદદ કરવી) help, aid |
| 8 | aim (હેતુ) purpose, motto | 54 | tolerate (સહન કરવું) bear |
| 9 | allot (આપવું) give | 55 | utter (બોલવું)speak, tell express |
| 10 | allow (રજા આપવી) permit | 56 | welcome(આવકારવું) receive, greet |
| 11 | anihilate (નાશ કરવું) destroy | 57 | apprehend (ડરવું) fear |
| 12 | appreciate (કદર કરવી) praise | 58 | dissappoint (નિરાશ થવું) frustrate |
| 13 | ascent (ચઢવું) climb | 59 | comprehend (સમજવું)understand, grasp |
| 14 | aton(પસ્તાવો કરવો) repent | 60 | scold (ઠપકો આપવો) rebuke, reprimand |
| 15 | attempt (પ્રયાસ કરવો )try | 61 | maon (વિલાપ કરવો) lament, moum, |
| 16 | begin (શરું કરવું) start, commence | 62 | annoy (ખિજવવું) tease, displease |
| 17 | bewlider (મૂંઝાવવું)preplex, confuse | 63 | deceive (છેતરવું) cheat, hoodwink |
| 18 | chase(પીછો કરવો) persue | 64 | plifer (ચોરી કરવી) steal |
| 19 | cease(બંધ થઈ જવું) stop | 65 | expand (ફેલાવવું) spread |
| 20 | cling (વળગી રહેવું) stick | 66 | diminish (ઘટાડો કરવો) decrease, reduce |
| 21 | compel (ફરજ પાડવી) force | 67 | adopt (અનુકૂળ કરવું) adjust |
| 22 | conceal (સંતાડવું) hide | 68 | barter (વિનિમય કરવો) exchange |
| 23 | connect (જોડવું) join | 69 | despise (નફરત કરવી) hate, detest |
| 24 | convert (ફેરફાર થવું) change | 70 | predict ('અગાહી કરવી) foretell |
| 25 | curb (નિયંત્રિત કરવો)control, restrain | 71 | refuge (અગાહી કરવી) shelter |
| 26 | declare(જાહેર કરવું) announce, proclaim | 72 | deny (ના પાડવી) refuse |
| 27 | defy (વિરોધ કરવો) olppose, resist | 73 | separate (જુદું કરવું) divide |
| 28 | elevate (ઉપર લઈ જવું) raise | 74 | commond (આદેશ આપવો) order, dectate |
| 29 | endorse (માન્યતા આપવી)approve | 75 | defeat (હરાવવું) thwart |
| 30 | forgive (માફી આપવી) pardon | 76 | amuse (મનોરંજન કરવું) entertain, please |
| 31 | gain (મેવળવું) get, achieve | 77 | attack (હુમલો કરવો) invade, assualt, |
| 32 | gather(ભેગુ કરવું) peollect | 78 | challenge (પડકારવું) dare, defy |
| 33 | guard (રક્ષણ કરવું) protect | 79 | fade (મુરઝાઈ જવું) wither, languish, decline |
| 34 | halt(અટકવું) stop | 80 | live (રહેવું) dwell, reside, abide |
| 35 | harm (ઈજા કરવી) hurt | 81 | quarrel (ઝગડો કરવો) fight |
| 36 | haste(ઉતાવળ કરવી) hurry | 82 | see (જોવું) look, behold, gaze |
| 37 | heed (ધ્યાન આપવું) attend | 83 | shake (ધ્રુજવવું) tremble, quiver, shiver |
| 38 | limitate (નકલ કરવી) colpy | 84 | sing (ગાવું) chant |
| 39 | jeer (મજા કરવી) mock | 85 | think(વિચારવું) reflect, ponder, meditate |
| 40 | menace (ધમકી આપવી) threaten | 86 | build (બાંધવું) construct, erect |
| 41 | mend (સુધારવું) repair | 87 | discribe (વર્ણન કરવું) relate, recount |
| 42 | observe(ધ્યાનમાં લેવું) notice | 88 | pass (સફળ થવું) succeed, achive |
| 43 | object(વિરોધ કરવો) protest, dissent,oppose | 89 | teach (ભણાવવું) educate, instruct |
| 44 | glitter (ચળકવું) shine, glow,brighten | 90 | discriminate (ભેદભાવ રાખવો) distinguish |
| 45 | prohibit(મનાઈ ફરમાવવી) , forbid, ban | 91 | respect (માન આપવું) honour, esteem |
| 46 | puzzle (મૂંઝાવવું) confuse | 92 | defame (બદનામ કરવું) defeat |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93 | recover (સાજા થવું) regain, cure | 141 | govern (વહીવટ કરવો)administer, rule |
| 94 | abbreviate (સંક્ષિપ્ત કરવું) abridge, shorten | 142 | guide (દોરવણી આપવી) lead, direct |
| 95 | abstain (કશાક, આદતથી દૂર) refrain | 143 | happen (થવું,બનવું) occure, befall |
| 96 | mix (ભેળવવું) mingle | 144 | hinder (અવરોધવું) block, hamper, obstruct |
| 97 | expshasize (ભાર મૂકવો) stress | 145 | ignore (અવગણના કરવી) neglect, disegard |
| 98 | labour (મહેનત કરવી) work | 146 | irritage (ખિજવવું) annoy, tease |
| 99 | observe (નિરીક્ષણ કરવું.) watch | 147 | jump (કૂદકો મારવો) jerk, leap, hop |
| 100 | suffer (સહન કરવું) undergo, endure | 148 | justify (બચાવ કરવો) defend, vindicate |
| 101 | abolish (નાશ કરવું.) cancle, annual | 149 | mould (ઘડવું) construct, shape, form |
| 102 | abscond (ભાગી જવું) flee, run away | 150 | grumble (અસંતોષ હોવો)complain, murmur |
| 103 | absorb (ગરકાવ થઈ જવું) engross, obsess | 151 | portray (નિરૂપણ કરવું) describe, depict |
| 104 | abuse (દૂર ઉપયોગ કરવો ) misuse | 152 | presume (હારવું) guess, assume |
| 105 | advise (સલાહ આપવી) counsel | 153 | provoke (ઉશ્કેરવું) agitate, arouse |
| 106 | advocate (વકીલાત કરવી) Plead | 154 | punish (શિક્ષા કરવી) castigate, chastise |
| 107 | amend (સુધારવું) improve, reform, rectify | 155 | realize (ભાન થવું) know, understand |
| 108 | attain (મેળવવું) gain, get, obtain | 156 | require (જરૂર હોવી) need, want, necessitate |
| 109 | assist (મદદ કરવી) support, back | 157 | restore(પુનઃસ્થાપના કરવી) rebuild,reconstruct, |
| 110 | kill (મારી નાંખવું) slat, murder | 158 | rob (લૂંટવું) loot, plunder |
| 111 | buy ( ખરીદવું) purchase | 159 | satiate(શાંત કરવું) appease, gratify |
| 112 | catch (પકડવું) capture,grip | 160 | scrutinize (પૃથ્થકરણ કરવુ) analyse |
| 113 | censure (ટીકા કરવી) criticise | 161 | search (શોધ કરવી) seek, probe |
| 114 | certify (પ્રમાણિત કરવું) testify, attest | 162 | sanction (મંજૂરી આપવી) grant, approve |
| 115 | choose (પસંદ કરવું) select, cull | 163 | snare (ઝડપી લેવું) trap, seize, catch |
| 116 | debase (ઉતારી પાડવું) degrade, disgrace | 164 | split (તિરાડ પાડવી) cleave, ripr slit |
| 117 | decide (નક્કી કરવું) determine, resolve | 165 | substract (ઓછું કરવું) diminish, deduct |
| 118 | deface (ભૂંસી નાંખવું) erase, rub out | 166 | add (વધારો કરવો) increase |
| 119 | defend (બચાવ કરવો) save, protect, guard | 167 | supply (પુરું પાડવું) furnihs, provide |
| 120 | desire (ઈચ્છા કરવી) wish, want, long | 168 | suppose (ધારવું) believe, assume, presume |
| 121 | displant (ઉથલાવી પાડવું) overthrow, destroy | | |
| 122 | deprive (પડાવી લેવું) despoil, rob | | |
| 123 | depute (નિમણૂંક કરવી) appoint, delegate | | |
| 124 | devote (અર્પણ કરવું) dedicate | | |
| 125 | diffuse (વિસ્તારવું) expand, spread | | |
| 126 | discover (શોધી કાઢવું)disclose, detect | | |
| 127 | embrance (આલિંગન આપવું) hug | | |
| 128 | banish(દેશ નિકાલ કરવું) exite | | |
| 129 | rape (બળાત્કાર) ravish | | |
| 130 | engender (પ્રકાશ પાડવો) produce, generate | | |
| 131 | enlighten (પ્રકાશ પાડવો) elucidate, illumine | | |
| 132 | trap (ફસાવવું) plot, intrigue | | |
| 133 | entreat (વિનંતી કરવી) beg, implore | | |
| 134 | evaluate (મૂલ્યાંકન કરવું) appraise, assess | | |
| 135 | excuse (માફ કરવું) pardon, acquit, exempt | | |
| 136 | expel (છૂટું કરવું) dismiss, discharge | | |
| 137 | expire (મૃત્યું પામવું) die, perish | | |
| 138 | follow (અનુસરવું) accompany, pursue | | |
| 139 | chuckle (દાંત કાઢવા) giggle, guffaw, cackle | | |
| 140 | disappear (અદ્રશ્ય થઈ જવું) vanish | | |

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## 2. ANTONYMS (વિરોધી શબ્દો)

| | |
|---|---|
| **a** | |
| theism અસ્તિત્વવાદ x atheism નાસ્તિકવાદ | please- ખુશ કરવું x displease-નાખુશ કરવું |
| moral નૈતિક x amoral અનૈતિક | praise- વખાણ કરવા dispraise ટીકા કરવી |
| peptic પાચક x apeptic અપાચક | quality- લાયક ઠેરવવું x disqualify-ગેરલાયક ઠેરવવું |
| zoic સજીવ x azoic નિર્જીવ | quiet-શાંત x disquiet- અશાંત |
| centric કેન્દ્રિય x acentric અકેન્દ્રિય | respect- માન x disrespect-અપમાન |
| chromatic રંગીન x રંગ વગરનું achromatic | similar- સમાન x dissimilar-અભિન્ન |
| gnostic જ્ઞેતવાદી x agmpstic અજ્ઞેતવાદી | taste-રુચિ distaste- અરુચિ |
| pdychic માનસીક x apsychic અંકુશ બહારનું | unite-એક કરવું x disunite-અલગ કરવું |
| symmetry સપ્રમાણતા x asymmetry અસપ્રમાણતા | trust- વિશ્વાસ x distrust-અવિશ્વાસ |
| sexual જાતીય x asxual અલિંગી | loyal- વફાદાર x disloyal-બેવફાદાર |
| septic કોહવાણ કે સડો પેદા કરનાર x aspectic કોહવાણ્ય પ્રતિરોધક | |
| **an** | **il +WORD BEGINNING WITH I** |
| aesthesis સંવેદના x anaesthesia સંવેદનાહીન | legal-કાનૂની x illegal- ગેરકાનૂની |
| hydrpis જલયુક્ત amjudrpis x જલવિહીન | legible- વાચ્ય x illegible-અવાચ્ય |
| **anti** | legitimate -કાનૂની x illegitimate-ગેરકાનૂની |
| social સામાજિક × anti-social - અસામાજિક | liberal- ઉદાર x illiberal-સંકૂચિત |
| national રાષ્ટ્રીય anti-national- રાષ્ટ્રવિરોધી | limitable- x illimitable- |
| scriptural ધર્મને લગતું anti-scriptural-અધાર્મિક | literate- સાક્ષર x illiterate- નિરક્ષર |
| parallet-સમાંતર anti-parallel-અસમાંતર | laudabel-પ્રશંસનીય x illaudable- અપ્રશંસનીય |
| clockwise - દક્ષિણવર્તી, ડાબેથી જમણે જનારું | licit- કાયદેસર x illicit - ગેરકાયદેસર |
| anti-clockwise-વામવર્તી જમણેથી ડાબે જનારું | logical- તાર્કિક x illogical-અતાર્કિક |
| eyelone ચક્રવાયુ anti-cyclone- પ્રતિચક્રવાયુ | literacy- સાક્ષરતા x illiteracy- નિરક્ષરતા |
| hypnotic -ઉંઘ લાવનારું anti-hypnotic- ઉંઘનાશક | iM |
| **dis** | iM + M |
| able સક્ષમ x disable-અશક્ત | material-ભૌતિક immaterial x અભૌતિક |
| accord અનુરૂપ x disaccord-અસંગતિ | mature- પરિપક્વ x immature-અપરિપક્વ |
| advantage લાભ x disadvantages-ગેરલાભ | mobile- જંગમ x immobile સ્થાવર |
| agree સહમત થવું. x disagree-અસહમત થવું. | moderate-સંયમિત x immoderate- નિરંકુશ |
| allow મંજૂર કરવું.x disallow-નામંજૂર કરવું. | modest- વિવેકી x immodest- અવિવેકી |
| appear દેખાવું x disappear-દેખાતું બંધ થઈ જવું. | mortal- નૈતિક x immoral- અનૈતિક |
| arrange ગોઠવવું.x disarrange-વેરવિખેર કરવું | movable- ફરી શકે તેવું x immovable-અચળ |
| believe માનવું. x disbelieve-ભરોસો ન રાખવો | methodical-પધ્ધતિસરનું x immethodical-ઢંગધડા વગરનું |
| burden બોજો હોવો x disburden- બોજો મુક્ત કરવો | medicable- સાધ્ય x immedicable-અસાધ્ય |
| comfort સગવડ x discomfort-અગવડ | measurable-માપી શકાય તેવું x immeasurable-અમાપ |
| connect જોડવું x disconnect- અલગ પાડવું | mutable-પરિવર્તનશીલ x immutable- અચળ |
| content સંતૃષ્ઠ x discountent-અસંતુષ્ઠ | |
| continue ચાલું રાખવું x discountinue-બંધ કરવું | |
| courteous **વિવેકી** x **અવિવેકી** | |
| embellish **શણગારવું** x **શણગાર ઉતારી લેવું ,બેહુદ્દ કરવું** | |
| employ **કામધંધામાં રોકાવું** x **કામ ધંધામાંથી ઉતારી પાડવું** | |
| credit **શાખ** x **પ્રતિષ્ઠા** | |
| favour **કૃપા** x **અવકૃપા** | |
| harmony-સંવાદિતા x disharmony-વિસંવાદીતા | |
| honest- પ્રામાણિક x dishonest-અપ્રામાણિક | |
| honour- માન x dishonour - અપમાન | |
| like- ગમવું x dislike-અણગમો હોવો | |
| join- જોડવું x disjoin- અલગ કરવું | |
| obey- આજ્ઞાંકિત x disobey હુકમનો અનાદર કરવો | |
| spirited -ઉત્સાહી x dispirited-હતોત્સાહી | |
| plant-સ્થાપના કરવી | |

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| IM+P | competent- સક્ષમ x incompetent |
| parity- સમાનતા x imparity- અસમાનતા | complete-પૂર્ણ x incomplete-અપૂર્ણ |
| partial- પક્ષપાતી x impartial- નિષ્પક્ષ | congrous-સંવાદી x incongruous-વિસંવાદી |
| perceptible સમજી શકાય તેવું x imperceptive-અગોચર | consistent-સંગત x inconsistent- પ્રતિકૂળ |
| perfect-પૂર્ણ x imperfect-અપૂર્ણ | constant- સ્થાયી x inconstant- ચંચળ |
| personal-વ્યકિતગત x impersonal- વ્યકિતલક્ષી ન હોય તેવું | contestable- વિવાદી x inconstestable -નિર્વિવાદ |
| pious-પવિત્ર x impous- અપવિત્ર | continent-સંયમી x incontinent- અસંયમી |
| polite- ધર્મ પ્રત્યેની આસ્થા x impolite- નાસ્તિકતા | convertible-પરિવર્તનશીલ x inconvertible -અપરિવર્તનશીલ |
| possible-શક્ય x impossible-અશક્ય | corporeal-ભૌતીક x incorporeal -અભૌતિક,આધ્યાત્મિક |
| potent- શકિતશાળી x impotent- અશકત | correct-સાચું x incorrect-અસત્ય, ખોટું |
| probable-સંભવિત x improbable-અસંભવિત | corrupt-ભ્રષ્ટ x incorrupt - દોષમુકત |
| proper-યોગ્ય x improper-અયોગ્ય | credible-માની શકાય તેવું x incredible- માનવામાં ન આવે તેવું |
| prudent-વિવેકી,ડાહયા x imprudent--અજ્ઞાની | curable- સાધ્ય x incurable - અસાધ્ય |
| penitent-પશ્ચાતાપ કરનારું x impenitent-પશ્ચાતાપન કરે તેવું | curious- જીજ્ઞાસુ x incurious -જિજ્ઞાસાહીન |
| practicable- વ્યવહારું x impracticable-અવ્યવહારું | |
| pregnable-જીતી શકાય તેવું x impregnable-જીતી ન શકાય તેવું | **In+d** |
| proportionate-પ્રમાણસર x impropertionate-અપ્રમાણસર | decent- સભ્ય,શિષ્ટ x indecent-અશિષ્ટ,વિવેકહીન |
| permanent-કાયમી x impermanent-નાશ્વંત, | decisive-ચોકકસ x indecorous-અચોકકસ,અનિર્ણિત |
| placable-શાંત x implacable-અશાંત | decorous-સભ્ય,વિવેકી x indecorous -અસંસ્કારી |
| provident-દીર્ઘદષ્ટિ x improvident-અવિચારી, | defensible- બચાવ કરી શકાય તેવું x indefensible-ગેરલાયક |
| pure- શુદ્ધ x impure- અશુદ્ધ | deliberate- જાણીજોઈને x indelibrate-અજાણતા,અચાનક |
| **in + a** | delicacy- સભ્યતા x indelicacy- અસભ્યતા |
| ability -શકિત x inability-અશકિત | dependent- પરતંત્ર x independent-સ્વતંત્ર |
| accurate-ચોકસાઈવાળું x inaccurate-ભૂલવાળું | digestion-પાચનશકિત x indigestion- અપચો |
| action- ક્રિયા x inaction- આળસ | dignity-માન,મોભો x indignity- માનહાનિ |
| adequate-પુરતું x inadequate-અપૂરતું | direct- પ્રત્યક્ષ x indirect- પરોક્ષ, આડકતરું |
| animate- સજીવ x inanimate- નિર્જીવ | discipline-શિસ્ત x indiscipline -ગેરશિસ્ત |
| applicable-લાગું પડે તેવું x inapplicable-નિર્જીવ | discreet- વિવેકબુધ્ધિવાળું x indiscreet- અવિચારી,અવિવેકી |
| appropriate- યોગ્ય x inappropriate- અયોગ્ય | dispensable-ટાળી શકાય તેવું x indispensable-અનિવાર્ય |
| apt-કુશળ x inact-અકુશળ | disputable-વિવાદાસ્પદ x indisputable- નિર્વિવાદ |
| artistic-કલાત્મક x inartistic- સાદું | |
| attention-ધ્યાન x inattention-દુર્લક્ષ | **In+e** |
| audiable- શ્રાવ્ય x inaudible- અશ્રાવ્ય | edible- ખાદ્ય x inedible- અખાદ્ય |
| auspicious-શુભ x inauspicious- અશુભ | effective-અસરકારક x ineffective- બિનઅસરકારક |
| active- સક્રિય x inactive- નિષ્ક્રિય | efficiency- આવડણ x inefficiency- અણઆવડત |
| accessible-સુલભ x inaccessible- દુર્લભ, અપ્રાપ્ય | eligible-પાત્ર x ineligible -અયોગ્ય |
| adaptable-અનુકુળ x inadaptabel-પ્રતિકુળ | equality-અસમાનતા x quality- સારી જાતનું, ગુણવત્તા વાળું |
| admissible-સ્વીકાર્ય x inadmissible- અસ્વીકાર્ય,અગ્રાહય | equitable-ન્યાયી x inequitable - અન્યાયી |
| advertent-સાવચેત x inadvertent- ગાફેલ | evitable- નિવારી શકાય તેવું x inevitable -અનિવાર્ય |
| **in + C** | excusable- ક્ષમ્ય x inexcusable - અક્ષમ્ય |
| capable-સમર્થ x incapable-અસમર્થ | exhausted-ખૂટી ગયેલું x inexhausted-અખૂટ |
| cautious-સાવધ x incautious- બેદરકાર | |
| coherent-સુસંગત x incoherent- અસંબંધ,યોગ્ય ન હોય તેવું | |
| commutable-પરિવર્તનશીલ x incommutabel-અપરિવર્તનશીલ | |
| comparable- સરખામણી થઈ શકે તેવું x incomparable- | |
| combustible-સળગી ઉઠે તેવું | |

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| **OPPOSITE MAKING SUFFIX** | smooth- મુલાયમ rough-ખરબચડું |
| artful-પ્રપંચી careful-કાળજીવાળું | superior -ચડિયાતું inferior-ઉતરતી કક્ષાનું |
| doubtful-શંકાશીલ faithful-વિશ્વાસુ | wealth-સંપત્તિ poverty- ગરીબાઈ |
| fearful- ડરપોક graceful- મોહક, ભવ્ય | truth- સત્ય falsehood- જુઠાણું |
| painful-પીડાકારક powerful- શકિતશાળી | ruch-અવિચાર cautious- સાવધ |
| marciful-દયાળું shamefule-શરમાળ | virtue- સદગુણ vice- દુર્ગુણ |
| restful- શાંત, શમેલું tasteful- સ્વાદિષ્ટ | expand-વિસ્તરવું contract-સંકોચાવવું |
| taintful-કલંકિત tactful- કુનેહબાજ | barren-ઉજ્જડ fertile- ફળદ્રુપ |
| thoughtful-વિચારશીલ sense- બેદ્ધિ, ભાન | natural-કુદરતી artificial-બનાવટી |
| worth- મૂલ્ય aim-હેતુ | abstract- સૂક્ષ્મ, અમૂર્ત concrete- નક્કર, મૂર્ત |
| artles-નિખાલસ careless- બેદરકાર | advance-આગળ ધપવું retreat-પીછેહઠ કરવી |
| doubtless- નિ:શંક faithless- અવિશ્વાસુ | affirm-હા પાડવી deny- ના પાડવી |
| fearless-નીડર graceless- નિર્લજ, દુરાચારી | affluence- સમૃદ્ધિ poverty- ગરીબાઈ |
| harmless-આશાહીન hurtless- ઈજારહિત | ancestor- પુરોગામી successor-અનુગામી |
| painless-પીડારહિત powerless- શકિતહીન | ancient- પ્રાચીન modern-આધુનિક |
| merciles- નિર્દયી shameless- નિર્લજ | arrive-આવવું depart-જવું |
| restless- અસ્વસ્થ,બેચેન tasteless-સ્વાદ વગરનું, બેસ્વાદ | attract-આકર્ષવું repel-અપાકર્ષવું |
| taintless-નિષ્કલંક tactless- બોથડ | belief-આસ્થા doubt-શંકા |
| thoughtless- અવિચારી senseless- બુદ્ધિ વગરનું | braverY-બહાદુરી cowardice-બાયલાપણું |
| worthless - મૂલ્યહીન aimless- હેતુ વગરનું | cheerful-આનંદિત floomy-ઉદાસીન |
| | common- સામાન્ય rare, uncomon- અસાધારણ |
| **ANTONYMS (વિરોધી શબ્દો)** | compulsory- ફરજિયાત optional-મરજિયાત |
| accep-સ્વીકારવું reject-અસ્વીકાર | create-સર્જન કરવું destory-નાશ કરવો |
| accuse-આરોપ મૂકવો vindicate-બચાવ કરવો | debit-ઉધાર credit- જમા |
| acquire- મેળવવું lose- ગુમાવવું | defendant- પ્રતીવાદી plaintiff-વાદી |
| ascend- ઉપર તરફ ચઢાણ કરવું | deficit-ખાદ્ય surplus- પુરાત |
| beautiful-સુંદર ugly- બેડોળ | delibrate-ઈરાદાપૂર્વકનું acccidental- આકસ્મિક |
| increase-વધારવું decrease- ઘટાડવું | external-બાહ્ય internal- આંતરિક |
| include- સમાવેશ કરવો exclude- ઘટાડવું | forget-ભૂલી જવું remember- યાદ કરવું |
| import-આયાત export-નિકાસ | facility-સગવડ discomfort-અગવડ |
| benevolence-પરોપકાર malevolence-ઉપકાર | useful- ઉપયોગી useless- અગવડતા, રૂકાવટ |
| concord- સંવાદિતા discord-વિસંવાદિતા | harmful- નુકશાનકારક harmless-ઉપયોગી |
| acquit-નિર્દોષ સાબિત કરવુંconvict-ગુનેગાર સાબિત કરવું. | debtor- દેવાદાર creditor-લેણદાર |
| deep-ઉંડું shallow-છીછરું | available-સુલભ screce-અછત |
| freedom-સ્વતંત્રતા slavery-ગુલામી | minority-લઘુમતી majority-બહુમતી |
| knowledge- જ્ઞાન ignorance- અજ્ઞાન | dependent-પરતંત્ર independent-સ્વતંત્ર |
| permit- રજા આપવી– prohibit- મનાઈ ફરમાવવી | meaningful-સાર્થક meaningless-અર્થહીન |
| lend-ઉછીનું આપવું borrow- ઉછીનું લેવું | constructive- રચનાત્મક destructive-ખંડનાત્મક |
| emigrant-વિદેશમાં જઈ વસનાર - | transient- ક્ષણીક eternal- શાશ્વત |
| fresh-તાજું stale-વાસી | justice-ન્યાય unjustice-અન્યાય |
| interior-અંતરિયાળ exterior- બાહ્ય | healthy- તંદુરસ્ત sick-બિમાર, માંદુ |
| wisdom-ડહાપણ folly- મૂર્ખામી | perfect- પૂર્ણ imperfect-અપૂર્ણ |
| rejoice-આનંદ કરવો. lament-વિલાપ કરવો | fruitful- ફળદાયી fruitless-ફળરહિત |
| pride- અભિમાન humility- વિનમ્રતા | slowly- ધીમેથી speedily-અત્યંત ઝડપથી |
| | affirmative- હકારાત્મક negative-નકારાત્મક |

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| proud-–અભિમાની humble-નમ્ર, વિવેકી | progress- પ્રગતિ regress- અવગતિ |
| fearful-ડરામણું fearless- નીડર | quite-શાંત noise- ઘોંઘાટીયું |
| grief-દુઃખ joy-આનંદ | relluctant- અનિચ્છાવાળું, willing-સ્વેચ્છિક |
| enmity-દુશ્મનાવટ friendship-મિત્રતા | reserved-અતડુ sociable- મિલનસાર |
| prosperity-સમૃધ્ધિ adversity-મુશ્કેલી | resist- વિરોધ કરવો submit,yield- શરણે જવું |
| imagination- કલ્પના reality-વાસ્તવિકતા | stranger-અજાણ્યું familiar- પરિચિત |
| spendthrift- ઉડાઉ miser- કંજૂસ | tense-તંગ relaxed- હળવાશ |
| memory-સ્મૃતિ oblivion-વિસ્મૃતિ | triumph-વિજય defeat- હાર |
| safety- સલામતી risk- જોખમ | trivial-તચ્છ important- અગત્યનું |
| saint-સંત sinner-પાપી | unite- જોડવું separate- અલગ કરવું |
| synthesis-સંયોગીકરણ analysis-પૃથ્થકરણ | vague-અસ્પષ્ટ clear-સ્પષ્ટ |
| length-લંબાઈ breadth-પહોળાઈ | vertical-ઉભું horizontal-આડું |
| recovery-સાજા થવું તે replace-ઉથલો મારવો | genuile વાસ્તવિક- ficticious,ingenuine-કાલ્પનિક |
| question- પ્રશ્ન answer-જવાબ | introvert- અંતર્મુખી extrovert-બહિર્મુખી |
| use-ઉપયોગ abuse-દૂરુપયોગ | ordinary-સામાન્ય extraordinary- અસામાન્ય |
| top- શિખર bottom- તળિયું | finally- ––અંતે intially- શરૂઆતમાં |
| heavy-ભારે light-હલકું | modest- નમ્ર immodest- ઉદ્ધત |
| straight- સીધું, સરળ crooked-વાંકુચૂંકુ | pious-પવિત્ર impious- અપવિત્ર |
| severe-કડક,સખત mild-નરમ | conspicious-નોંધપાત્ર incospicuous-નગણ્ય |
| implicit-ગર્ભિત explict-સ્વયંસ્પષ્ટ | visible-જોઈ શકાય તેવું invisible- અદશ્યમાન |
| general-સામાન્ય particular-ચોક્કસ | profit-લાભ loss- ખોટ |
| industriuos-મહેનતું idle,lazy- આળસુ, | accelerate- ઝડપ વધારવી decelerate- ઝડપ ઘટાડવી |
| subjective-આત્મલક્ષી objective-પરલક્ષી, વસ્તુલક્ષી | expend- ખર્ચવું save- બચાવવું |
| scared- પવિત્ર profane- અપવિત્ર | opponent-વિરોધી supporter- ટેકેદાર |
| public-જાહેર private- ખાનગી | bessing,boom-વરદાન curse- શાપ |
| loquacious-વાતોડિયું taciturn- ઓછાબોલું | civilized- સંસ્કારી savage-અસંસ્કારી |
| vigorous-ઉત્સાહી feeble- નબળું | guilty- ગુનેહગાર innocent-નિર્દોષ |
| relative- સાપેક્ષ absolute-નિરપેક્ષ | construction- રચના destruction- વિનાશ |
| ideal- આદર્શ actual- વાસ્તવિક | success- સફળતા failure- નિષ્ફળતા |
| gather-ભેગું કરવું scatter- વિખરાઈ જવું | survival-બચાવ extinction- વિનાશ |
| lead-દોરવું follow-અનુસરવું | temporary-કામ ચલાઉ permanent- કાયમી |
| record- નોંધ કરવી obliterate-ભૂંસી નાંખવું | living- સજીવન dead- મૃત |
| hurt- ઈજા કરવી heal- સાજા થવું | brave-બહાદુર cowrd, timid- ડરપોક |
| insert- દાખલ કરવું, મૂકવું extract- અવતરણ ટાંકવું | violent- હિંસક non-violent,peaceful- peaceful- |
| generous-ઉદાર men- હલકટ ભર્યું | beneficial- ઉપયોગી futile-નકામું |
| gradual- ધીમે ધીમે sudden- એકાએક | transparent-પારદર્શક opaque-અપારદર્શક |
| hop- આશા despair- નિરાશા | preceding- અગાઉનું following-અનુસરતું |
| keen, sharp- ધારદાર blunt- બુઠ્ઠું | presence- હાજર absence- ગેરહાજર |
| masculine-નરજાતિને લગતું feminine- નારી જાતિને લગતું | cruel- ક્રૂર kind- દયાળું |
| maximum-મહત્તમ minimum- લઘુત્તમ | vigilant- સાવચેત inattentive- ગાફેલ |
| material-ભૌતિક spirtual –આધ્યાત્મિક | vicnity- સામીપ્ય distance- નજીક |
| native-સ્વદેશી foreigner- પરદેશી | vengeance- વેર forgiveness- ક્ષમા |
| original-અસલ duplicate- નકલ | nector- અમૃત poision- વિષ |
| praise-વખાણ blame- ટીકા કરવી | understatement- અલ્પોક્તિ exaggeration-અતિશયોક્તિ |
| precede- આગળ હોવું succeed- અનુસરવું | purchase- ખરીદી sale- વેચાણ |
| | rustic-ગામઠી urban- નગરને લગતું |

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## 3. ONE WORD SUBSTITUTES

### ( શબ્દ સમૂહ માટે એક શબ્દ )

1. A person who live on vegetables- vegetarian
2. A person who knows many languages- polyglot/multi-linguist
3. One who is unable to pay this debt-insolvent
4. A person who is banished from one's country- exile
5. A person who leaves one's country to settle in another country - emigrant
6. A person who comes from another country - immigrant
7. A person who sees only the dark side of things - pessimist
8. A person who sees the bright side of things- optimist
9. A persons run away to escape the law-fugitive
10. A person who writes in newspaper - journalist
11. A person who collects the news for the newspaper -correspondent.
12. A person who regularly writes about various articles in the news paper - colomnist
13. A person of extra-ordinary talents - genious
14. A person who is extremely rich- millionaire
15. A person found guilty by the court - convict
16. A person declared innocent by the court- acquit
17. A man whose wife is dead- widower
18. A woman whose husband is dead- widow
19. An unmarried man - bachelor
20. A woman who has not married-spinster
21. A person who sacrifices for noble cause- martyr
22. A person who loves one's country - patriot
23. A person who betrays one's country- traitor
24. A person who does not believe in God - atheist
25. A person who always thinks of himself- egoist
26. A person who believes in fate - fatalist
27. A person who loves manking and helps other-philanthropist
28. A person who hates mankind- misanthrope
29. A person who hatres women - misogynist
30. A person who hates marriages - misogamist
31. A place where old objects/things are preserved-museum
32. A person who gives financial support - patron
33. A person who never drinks wine or alchoholic drinks - teetotaller
34. A person who devotes himself to God or somebody - devotee
35. A person who walks on foot - pedestrain
36. A person who rides on horse- cavalier
37. A person who whom you work- colleague
38. One who spends money extravegantly- sprendthfift
39. A person who loves moneyfor its sake and spends
very little - mister
40. One who believes in peace - pacifist
41. One who pleades for equal right and welfare of women - feminist
42. One who believes in the philosophy of eat, drink and be marry - epiqurean.
43. One who loves books- bibilophile
44. One who delights in inflicting pain one others - sadist
45. One who collect stamps - philatelist
46. A person who talks too much - gurrulous
47. A person who overeats - glutton
48. One who is free from national prejudices- cosmopolitan
49. A man who eats human flesh - cannibal
50. A person who is hard to please - fastidious
51. A person who practises severe austerity- ascetic
52. A person with narrow minded religous views- bigot
53. One who is unable to read and write-illiterate
54. One who can use both hands equally well- ambidextrous
55. One who is easily befooled - gullible
56. One who believes easily- credulous
57. One who entertains guests - host
58. A person who dies without making will- intesrate
59. A person who is lining in the same age- contemporary
60. One who sells spectacles -optician
61. One who preparesthe designs of building- architect
62. One who is courteous and attenttive to women- chivalrous
63. One who excels in many things- versatile
64. One who believes in the totalabolition of war- pacifist
65. A person who suffers from mental disorder- neurotic
66. One who makes a show of book learning- pedant
67. A merchant who sells cloth - draper

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68. A merchant who sells food and household requirements - grocer
69. A shopkeeper selling vegetable and fruit - green grocer
70. A shopkeeper who sells the writing materials - stationer
71. One who is very talkative- loquicous
72. One is found of company- gregarious
73. Husband who is rules by wife - a hen - pecked husband
74. One who is too fond of wife or cannot live without wife -
uxorious
75. A short - tempered wife - shrew
76. A woman having masculine features- amazon
77. One who breaks images - iconoclast
78. One who enterprises in business- entrepreneus
79. One who examines account - auditor
80. One who first attack on the country or enemy- aggressor
81. One who is satisfied with one's acievements- complacent
82. One who robs the ships in the sea- pirate
83. One who robs on the highway - highwayman
84. A person who in charge of horses - groom
85. A person one confides in - confidant
86. One who makes dictionary - lexicographer
87. One who is highly refined - elite
88. Specialist in skin diseases - dermatologist
89. Specialist in heart diseases - cardiologist
90. Specialist in children diseases - pediatrician
91. Specialist in eye diseases - occulist, opthalmologist
92. Specialist in child-birth - obstetrician
93. Specialist in mental and emotional disorders- psychiatrist
94. Specialist of bones - orthopaedist
95. Specialist of brain disorder - neurologist
96. specialist of teeth - dentist
97. A doctor who treats animal - veterinarian
98. Nervous disorder – neurosis
99. mental disorder – psychosis
100. lack of blood – anaemia
101. inability of sleep – isomania
102. disease of long standing – choronic
103. disease that spread by contact – contagious
104. substance that prevents infection – antiseptic
105. examination of body after death - post-morten
106. a person who studies birds- ornithologist
107. One who studies weather – meterologist
108. One who studies coins – numismatist
109. one who studies starts and planets – astronomer
110. one who studies the development of humanrac- anthropologist
111. one who studies the meanings of the words- semanticist
112. one who studies insects- enthomologist
113. one who studies about the earth- geologist
114. One who studies language-philogist
115. One who studies plants- botanist
116. "A person who studies ancient buildings anmonuments - archaeologist"
117. Science of animal life - zoology
118. Science of all living matter- biology
119. "study of the influence of planets and stars human life - astrology"
120. "Mathematical science of figures and shapes- geometry"
121. Science of plants - botany
122. Study of insects - entomology
123. study of origin of words- etymology
124. "Science of meanings and effect of words - semantics"
125. science of social structure and customs - sociology
126. science of human body - anatomy
127. science of man's development-anthropology
128. science of earth - geology
129. science of criminals- criminology
130. science of flowers - floriculture
131. study of atmosphere - acrology
132. study of universe - cosmology
133. study enviornment - ecology
134. study of water resources and underround water - hydrology
135. study of the nature of existence- ontology
136. science of technical terms - terminology
137. Study of God and Religion - theology
138. Science of speech sounds- phonetics
139. science of philosophy of beauty-aesthetics
140. science of morals- ethics
141. "The philosophy of ultimate reality - metaphysic"
142. a place of keeping birds- aviary
143. "A palce for keeping water plants and animals - aquarium"
144. A place where the dead human bodies are buried - graveyard
145. a place where aeroplanes land-aerodrome
146. A place where old objects / things are preserved : museum

## IDOMS (રૂઢિપ્રયોગો)

1 To give up- to abandon (છોડી દેવું)
The doctor advised him to give up smoking

2 To keep well - to be in good health(સ્વસ્થ હોવું)
I am not keeping well these days.

3 To break donnw-to collapse (પડી ભાંગવું)
After his wife's death, he broke down utterly.

4 To break out- to erupt suddently (એકાએક

5 To look into - to investigate ( તપાસ કરવી )
The senior police officer is looking into the

6 To take off- to begin a flight (ઉડ્ડયન કરવું)
The plane took off despite the fog.

7 To stand by- to support (ખડે પગે રહેવું)
We should stand by one another in the time

8 To put off- to postpone (મુલતવી રાખવું)
I can't put off consulting the doctor any longer

9 To call on - to meet (મળવું)
The prime minister called on the visiting American President.

10 To drop in- to play sudden visit(અચાનક મુલાકાત લેવી)
He dropped in to her house.

11 To bring up-to enducate or to rear(ઉછેરવું)
He was brought up by his guard mother.

12 To carry on- to manage or continue(ચાલું રાખવું)
She carried on the business after her father's death.

13 To cast off- to drive away (દૂર કરવું)
We must try to cast off the evils of the society

14 To draw a blank- to fail (નિષ્ફળ જવું)
He draw a blank in the lottery of life.

15 To get through- to pass (પાસ થવું)
He works hard to get through the GSPC exam.

16 To keep back- conceal or hid (છુપાવવું)
I shall keep back nothing from you

17 To pass through-to under go (પસાર થવું)
He has passed through many ups and down in life.

18 To turn a deaf ear to- to ignore(અવગણના કરવી)
He turned a dead car to all our demands

19 To take to task- to scold (ઠપકો આપવો)
He was taken totask for the negligence in duty

20 To call for- to require (જરૂર હોવી,ધ્યાન આપવું)
The situation calls for considerable tact.

21 To cut down- to decrease (ઘટાડવું)
We must cut down our expenses.

22 To make the mark-to be distinguished (સિદ્ધિ પ્રાપ્ત કરવી)
He has made up the mark in physics.

23 To crave for- to yearn for (ઝંખના કરવી)
A man in sorrow craves for sympathy.

24 To give in - to yeild (નમતું જોખવું)
He was forced to give in.

25 To get rid of - to get free from (છૂટકારો મેળવવો)
The step mother wanted to get rid of the child

26 To add fuel to the fire- to excite further (બળતામાં ઘી હોમવું)
(બળતામાં ઘી હોમવું)

27 To bear in mind- remember (યાદ રાખવું)
Student should always bear in mind the advice of the teachers

28 To breath one's last- die (મૃત્યું પામવું)
The wonded soldier breathed his last.

29 To call a spade a spade to tell in plain words (સ્પષ્ટ શબ્દોમાં કહેવું)
He was never afraid of calling a spade a spade.

30 To leave no stone unturned - to make all efforts
The detective left no stone
(બધા પ્રયાસો કરી છૂટવા) unreturned to find out the culprit.

31 To hold one's tongue-keep silent (ચૂપ રહેવું)

32 To be after- to want (ઈચ્છવું, ની પાછળ હોવું)
He is after money.

33 To be at one's wit's end-puzzle(મૂંઝવણમાં મુકાઈ જવું)
We were at out wit's end how such a bascless rumour came into existense.

34 To make a clean breast of- confess( કબુલાત કરવી)

He made a clean breast of himself before the police.

35 To take one's hells - run away. (ભાંગી જવું)
At the barking of the dog, the theif took to his heels

36 To cry over spilt milk-to lament in vain (નિરર્થક વિલાપ કરવો)

37 To turn one's coat-to change the party(પક્ષ બદલવો)
In the course of the one year. he has twice turned his coa.

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38. To get over-recover from (સાજા થવું)

39. It takes a long time to get over typhoid.
40. To be taken back-to astonish(આશ્ચર્ય અનુભવવું)
41. I was taken a back at his involvement in stealing.
42. Apple of discord- cause of dispute.(કજિયાનું મૂળ)
43. kashmir is the apple of discord between India and pakistan.
44. To beat the air- to strive in vain (નિષ્ફળ પ્રયાસ કરવો)
45. The speaker was simply beating the air, there was no substance in his speech.
46. To bring to light- to reveal (સ્પષ્ટ કરવું)
47. Many other interesting details were brought into the light in the course of inquiry.
48. To dance to one's tune-to follow (અનુસરવું)
49. His wife make him dance to her tune.
50. To call of- cancel (રદ કરવું)
51. The workers have called off the strike.
52. To give away - to distribute (વહેંચવું)
53. The chief guest gave away the medals to the winners
54. To look after- to take care (કાળજી લેવી)
55. A nurse looks after the patients.
56. To look forward - expect (અપેક્ષા રાખવી)
57. We are looking forward to your reply.
58. To make both ends meet-to struggle hard for livehood

પઠઈ (જીવનનિર્વાહમાં મુશ્કેલી હોવી)

60. The unemmployed find it difficult to make both ends meet.
61. To set out - to start (શરૂ કરવું)
62. We set out one a long journey.
63. To cut a story figure to be humillated (અપમાનજનક સ્થિતિમાં મુકાઈ જવું) He had to cut a sorry figure at the time of cross examination.
64. To win laurels - to be famous (પ્રખ્યાત થવું)
65. He has won leaurels for his great achievement in the business.
66. To be cut out for- be suited for (ને લાયક હોવું) He was not cut out for an army career.
67. To fall through - fail (નિષ્ફળ જવું)
68. The whole scheme fell through for want of adequate funds
69. To take over take control of (કાબુમાં લેવું)

70. The army soon took over the situation.

71. To get into a mess- to get into a muddle(ગૂંચવાઈ જવું)
72. His accounts seem to have got into a mess.
73. To turn the tables - to reverse the position (બાજી બદલાઈ જવી) The general elections have turned the tables for the ruling party.
74. To be in a fix in a dilemma (ખુબ મુશ્કેલ પરિસ્થિતિમાં મુકાઈ જવું ) She was in a fix and could not decide what do after her husband's death.
75. To lend a hand- to help (મદદ કરવી )
    I am sure you will lend me a hand to solve this problem.
76. To make one's pile - to amass wealth(ધન એકઠું કરવું)
77. Having made his pile, now he preaches poverty and austerity to other.

78. To bury the hatchet-to forget enmity (દુશ્મનાવટ ભૂલી જવી)

The tow families buried the hatchet and became friends again.

79. Apple of one's eye - to be very dear or tobe precious (ખૂબજ પ્રિય હોવું)
Being an only child, she was the apple of her mother's eye.

80. To back up-to suppor (ટેકો આપવો)
He had no chance if you had not backed him up

81. To draw the link- to fix the linc(મર્યાદા બાંધવી)
Leniency to students is all right but we must draw the line somewhere.

82. To make up one's mind-decide(નક્કી કરવું)
He has made up his mind to be a doctor

83. To act upon - to follow (અનુસરવું)
He acted upon my advice.

84. To get away - to run away (નાસી જવું)
The theif got away with the money.

85. To go through- to examine.
ણઈ (ઝીણવટથી તપાસ કરવી, જોઈ લેવું)
Please go through this chapter of the book

87. To look down upon- despise (નફરત કરવી)
Do not look down upon the poor.

88. To make out - understand (સમજવું)
I can not make out of what he says.

89. To pull down - to demolish (જમીનદોસ્ત કરવું)
The rioteers pulled down the building

90. To set up - to establish (સ્થાપના કરવી)
They have set up a joint venture.

91. To burn one's fingers - to get oneself in trouble (જાતે મુશ્કેલીમાં ફસાવવું) He has burnt his fingers by attacking the constable.

92. To come in to lime light- to get prominence (પ્રભુત્વ પ્રાપ્ત કરવું, સિધ્ધિ મેળવવી)
Sudhir is coming into lime might now adays

93. To pays ducks and drankes - to waster money carelessly (બેદરકારીથી પૈસા વેડફવા)
Do not play ducks and drakes with your father money.

94. To rurn out- come to an end (ખલાસ થઈ જવું)
Time is running out and we havent's finished our work.

95. A hard nut to crack - a difficult to deal with (અતીકઠિન પ્રશ્ન) The Ayodhya issue is a hard nut to crack with

96. To end in smoke - fail (નિષ્ફળ જવું)
The worker's discussion with the master regarding the more pay has ended in smoke

97. To rain cats and dogs-heavy rain (ભારે વરસાદ)
It rained cats and dogs last night.

98. To grease the palm - to bribe (લાંચ આપવી)
Now adays one cannot get anything done in any office without greasing the plams of the clerks.

99. To have no backbone - to have no firmness of will (મજબુત મનોબળ ન હોવું) He can not control the situation as he hasno backbone



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1. A Blue moon - a very rare occasion- (ભાગ્યેજ બનતી ઘટના)
2. A corner boy - a road Romeo-રસ્તા પર છોકરીઓ હેરાન કરતો યુવક
3. A cassonova-an unfaithfull lover-બેવફાદાર પ્રેમી
4. An El-Dorado- an imaginative land of gold - (કાલ્પનિક સ્વર્ણભૂમિ, મેળવી ન શકાય તેવી વસ્તુની ઝંખના)
5. A fool's errand - a useless undertaking-નિરર્થક પ્રયાસ
6. Glory of the family- son - પુત્ર
7. A lame excuse - false excuse - ખોટો કે લૂલો બચાવ
8. Past master- expert - નિષ્ણાંત
9. An eye for an eye - the cruel revenge- ક્રુર બદલો
10. An iron will- indomitable determination - –અડગ નિર્ણય શકિત
11. A bad apple- unpleasant person- –અણગમતી વ્યકિત
12. Maiden speech - speech given for the first time - પ્રથમ વાર આપેલ ભાષણ કે વકતવ્ય
13. Capital punishment - punishment of death-: ફાંસીની સજા
14. A wet blanket - a person who spolis zeal ઉત્સાહ ભાંગી નાંખનાર હતોત્સાહી માણસ
15. A man of straw - a man having little importance તુચ્છ માણસ
16. Bad blood - emnity- દુશ્મનાવટ
17. A black sheep - a disgraceful person - બદનામ વ્યકિત
18. A curtain lecture : a scolding to husband by wife give in private : પત્નિએ પતિને આપેલ ખાનગી ઠપકો
19. At a snail's pace - very slowly-ગોકળ ગતિએ, ધીમે
20. In the limilight - in the full glare of publicity- ચર્ચા કે પ્રસિદ્ધિ કેન્દ્રમાં
21. A foll's paradise - a fantastic dream - શેખચલ્લિના વિચારો
22. Scot - free - unpunished - સજામાંથી છૂટી જવું
23. Up the mark - satisfactory - સંતોષજનક
24. A wet blanket- a discouraging factor-જોખમી પરિબળ
25. Feather - brained - skilly- મૂર્ખ
26. At the eleventh hour - at last moment - છેલ્લી ઘડીયે
27. A fish out of water- a person in uncongenial situation -અતિ વિકટ પરિસ્થિતિમાં, જીવલેણ પરિસ્થિતિમાં
28. A track record- fine reputation - સારી નામના, ખ્યાતિ
29. A laughing stock- an object of indicute- હાંસીપાત્ર
30. Street arabs - homeless children - બેઘર બાળકો
31. Pandora's box - a collection of evils - મુસીબતનો ટોપલો
32. At stake - in danger - મુશ્કેલીમાં
33. A broken reed- an unreliable person – અવિશ્વાસુ વ્યકિત
34. A wild goose chase- something futile- નિરર્થક પ્રયાસ
35. The fourth estate- the press - અખબાર
36. A fabian policy- a policy of delaying matters- વિલંબમાં રાખવાની નીતિ
37. An old bird - a cautious person - a hard case - સાવધ વ્યકિત
38. Single blessedness -state of bachelorhood-અવિવાહીતપણું
39. A fair weather friend- one who desserts in difficulty- મુશ્કેલીમાં સાથ છોડી દેનાર મિત્ર
40. A hen- pecked husband- ruled by wife- કામિનીનો કહયાગરો કંથ
,૪૦ fortune hunter- a man seeking a rich wife - ધ્વનવાન સ્ત્રીને પરણીને પૈસાદાર બનનાર વ્યકિત
42. Down to earth - practical - વ્યવહારૂ
43. A big wig -a person in authority- સત્તાધીશ
44. Castles in the air- શેખચલ્લીના વિચારો, હવાઈ કિલ્લા
45. A bone of contention- વિવાદનું કારણ,કજિયાનું મુળ
46. The sinews of war - money- પૈસો
47. Between devil and the deap sea - between two dangers - બંને બાજુ આપત્તિ
48. A big hun- an important peson - મહત્વની વ્યકિત
49. In the air- much taled about - ચર્ચામાં, લોકજીભે
50. Blue stocking-a literary women- સાહિત્ય રુચિ ધરાવનાર સ્ત્રી, પંડિતા
51. A chicken hearted fellow- coward- ડરપોક
52. A white elephant- costly to maintain - જેની જાળવણીમાં વધુ ખર્ચા થાય છે તેવું, સફેદ હાથી
53. In the dumps -in low spirits - ઉદાસીનતામાં
54. Greek to any one- unintelligible- ન સમજાય તેવું
55. Happy - go lucky- reekless- અવિચારી
56. The hell of Achilles - a fatal mistake - ઘાતક ભૂલ
57. A red - letter day- memorable day- યાદગાર પ્રસંગ
58. A square deal- fair treatment -ન્યાયી અને તટસ્થ વર્તાવ
59. a swan song - last composition or performance છેલ્લી રચના
60. Thick skinned - insenstive- જાડી ચામડીનું,લાગણી શૂન્ય
61. virgin soil - unused, unworked-.ઉપયોગ કર્યા વગરનું પડતર
62. The naked truth - plain truth - નગ્ન સત્ય
63. a limb of the law- lawyer - વકીલ
64. An olive branch- peaceful solution- શાંત ઉપાય
65. Hen party - party for women only -ફકત સ્ત્રીઓ માટેની પાર્ટી
66. A forbidden fruit- tempting but prohibited - લલચાવનારું પણ પ્રતિબંધીત
67. Itching palm- habit of accepting bribe - લાંચ લેવાની ટેવ

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68. Below the belt- unfairly - અન્યાયી
69. A white lie - a lie that does not harm - નિર્દોષ જુઠાણું
70. Bloot bath- masscre - નરસંહાર
71. At one's elbow- close by - પાસે, નજીકમાં
72. A herculean task -a difficult task - કઠિન કાર્ય
73. Soft soap - flattery- ખુશામત
74. A bolt from the blue-unexpectged danger- અણધારી આફત
75. a crack hand - an expert person - નિષ્ણાંત
76. Drop in the ocean-very insginfificant-તુચ્છ.
77. A fly in the lintment - a real difficulty ખરેખર મુશ્કેલી કે પ્રશ્ન
78. The green eyed monster-jealousy-ઈર્ષા
79. Hoary age - old age - વૃધ્ધાવસ્થા
80. A legal lender- official currency - સત્તાવાર નાણું
81. Down the earth - realistic - વાસ્તવિક
82. Sharp practice- dishones dealings - ભ્રષ્ટ આચરણ કે લાંચ લેવી તે
83. Crocodile tears - hypocritical tears- સ્મશાન વૈરાગ્ય
84. Three R's reading, writing and arithmatic લેખન, વાંચન અને અંકગણિત
85. A vexed question - a complicated question ગૂંચવાયેલો પ્રશ્ન
86. Round the clock work - continuous work સતત કાર્યશીલ
87. The lion's share - the major part - મુખ્ય ફાળો
88. A jail bird - a habitual criminal - રીઢો ગુનેગાર
89. Better half - one's wife- પત્ની
90. A burning question- a much discussed problem- બહુચર્ચિત પ્રશ્ન
91. The primose path - life to pleasure- સુખચેનના દિવસો
92. A child's play- very easy - ખુબ આસાન
93. A dark horse - a person whose winning possibility unknown in the contest - સ્પર્ધામાં જીતવાની શક્યતાઓ અનિશ્ચિત છે તેવી વ્યક્તિ
94. In the full swing - fully active - પુરજોશમાં
95. One the spurof the moment on student impulse - એકાએક
96. ABC - basic principles - પાયાના સિદ્ધાંતો
97. At sea - at a loss - મુશ્કેલીમાં
98. an old hand - experienced –અનુભવી
99. A snake in the grass- a hidden enemy- છૂપો દુશ્મન
100. A gravy train- easy way of making money- પૈસા બનાવવાનો આસાન માર્ગ
101. A bosom friend - an intimate friend- જિગરી દોસ્ત
102. An oily tongue -flattering tongue -ખુશામત ખોરો
103. Light fingered gentry-pick pockets-ખીસ્સા કાતરું
104. A slow coach - a lazy person - આળસુ માણસ
105. A green fish - a cunning fellow-લુચ્ચો માણસ
106. The prick of conscience - mental uneasiness- માનસીક ઉચાટ, અંતઃકરણનો ડંખ
107. The grey mare- a dominating woman- પ્રભુત્વ જમાવનારી સ્ત્રી
108. A sisyphean task - a fruitless effort- નિરર્થક પ્રયાસ
109. A bird of passage - shifting from place to place- એક સ્થળેથી બીજા સ્થળે ભટકતું
110. In the guagmire - in a serious tourable- ગંભીર મુશ્કેલીમાં
111. Dare devil- a reekless person–અવિચારી વ્યકિત
112. A good samaritan - one who helps other in difficulty- મુશ્કેલીમાં મદદ કરનાર વ્યકિત
113. A high flyer- an ambitous person - મહત્વાકાંક્ષી વ્યકિત
114. A throne in the flesh- the cause or source of trouble- દુઃખનું કારણ, મુશ્કેલીનું મૂળ
115. Behind bars- in prison- જેલમાં
116. A birds of feather- persons of like interests એક માળાના પંખી
117. From hand to mouth - without any provision provision for future - ખાવાના ફાંફા પડવા
118. Yemon's service- excellent work-શ્રેષ્ઠ કામગીરી
119. Acid test - hard test - કઠિન કસોટી
120. The gift to the gab - talent for speaking- વાકચાતુર્ય
121. Out of spirit - sad - ઉદાસીન
122. Apple of discord cause of dispute(કજિયાનું મૂળ
123. Broun study - absent mindeness- શૂન્ય મનસ્ક
124. As the crow files- in a straight line-સીધી લાઈનમાં
125. An eye wash- છેતરપિંડી, બનાવટ
126. small fry - interior people - ઉતરતી કક્ષાના લોકો
127. greek to any one- unitelligible-ન સમજાય તેવું
128. Happy to lucky- reekless- અવિચારી
129. mealy mouthed - soft tnogued-જીભની મધુરતા
130. A sheet- anchor the chief support- મુખ્ય આધાર કે સહાય
131. A square peg in a round hole – અયોગ્ય
132. A strom in a tea- cup- great excitement over a trivial matter- નાની વાત પર મોટો કોલાહલ
133. Under the thumb under total control - સંપૂર્ણ નિયંત્રણ હેઠળ

134. One the brink of a volcano - imminent danger - જ્વાળામુખીની ટોચ પર
135. god'sare a cemetery- કબ્રસ્તાન
136. Prince of darkness- Satan- શૈતાન
137. Chapter and verse -full information-સંપૂર્ણ વિગત
138. Bird of ill omen - અપશુકનિયાળ વસ્તુ કે વ્યકિત
139. Green horn- an experienced man-અનુભવી માણસ
140. A shrinking violet - a very shy person - –અતિશય શરમાળ વ્યકિત
141. The red carpet - a sign of special welcome ભવ્ય સ્વાગત
142. A shop filter- one who steals from the shop while entering as a customer - ગ્રાહકના વેશમાં દુકાનમાંથી લુંટ કરનાર
143. in cold blood - delibrately - ઈરાદાપૂર્વક
144. To the backbone- thoroughly- સંપૂર્ણ
145. the fix sex- ladies - સ્ત્રીઓ નારીજાતિને લગતું
146. A nosy parker- an unnecessary, meddling person- બિન જરૂરી દખલ કરનાર વ્યકિત

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# 24) પરીક્ષામાં પુછાયેલા પ્રશ્નો

## Article

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ______ bay of Bengal lies in the Indian ocean. | The | An | A | There |
| 2. | ______ birds are flying in the sky. | The | None of the three | A | An |
| 3. | ______ brave is not afraid of death. | An | A | The | No article |
| 4. | ______ earth moves round ______ sun. | The, the | An, a | An, the | An, an |
| 5. | ______ north Gujarat university is ______ good university. | The, a | A, a | The, the | None, a |
| 6. | ______ Quran is the holy book of Muslims. | An | a | That | The |
| 7. | ______ sun shines very brightly in summer. | A | That | An | The |
| 8. | ______ ugly should not be hated. They, too are human beings. | The | Those | A | An |
| 9. | All ______ students in my class are clever. | An | That | The | A |
| 10. | Arya is ______ intelligent student. | A | An | The | None |
| 11. | I bought ______ horse, ______ ox and ______ buffalo. | The, an, a | The, a, a | The, an, the | A, an, a |
| 12. | I have sent ______ S.M.S. | An | None | A | The |
| 13. | I saw a man and a woman in AGORA MALL yesterday ______ man was fat and short. The woman was slim and tall. | The | An | A | That |
| 14. | It was ______ winter evening. | A | On | The | none |
| 15. | Mr. mauna Vyas is ______ M.A. (English) | The | Of | An | A |
| 16. | Rama is selling ______ apples. | The | A | An | None |
| 17. | Raman is ______ honest man | A | An | The | None |
| 18. | Samir is ______ SSC student | A | An | The | None |
| 19. | That is ______ dog. ______ dog is ______ strong animal. | A, a, a | A, the, a | The, the, the | A, the, the |
| 20. | The train had already gone, ______ I reached the station. | When | Whenever | Because | But |
| 21. | This is ______ elephant. ______ elephant is ______ big animal. | An, the, a | An, an, a | The, an, a | The, the, a |
| 22. | Today I saw ______ European in a temple. | The | None | A | An |
| 23. | Tulsidas wrote ______ Ramayana. | A | An | The | None of the three |
| 24. | Ved has ______ new scooter. | A | An | The | None |
| 25. | Would you like ______ jam on your bread. | Few | A | Little | Some |

## Pronoun

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | _______ dress is this ? | Whom | What | Whose | Which |
| 2. | _______ grammar book is this ? | Whom | Whose | What | Who |
| 3. | _______ of the pupils was sad as the one day picnic was cancelled. | Every | All | Each | Many |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | _______ opon a time, there lived a king in a big palace. | Once | Oence | Ounce | One's |
| 5. | 'bunch' is | An abstract noun | A common noun | A collective noun | None of the above |
| 6. | A _______ is a word used instead of a noun. | Adverb | Adjective | Pronoun | Verb |
| 7. | Do you know adhya _______ father is a doctor ? | What | Whom | Whose | Which |
| 8. | Father is | A common noun | A proper noun | An abstract noun | A collective noun |
| 9. | Find "the pronoun" used in the following sentence : "ram and shyam are so close that they cannot be separated." | And | So | They | Be |
| 10. | Find out feminine noun | Hero | Mare | Nephew | Poet |
| 11. | Find out the material noun. | Flock | Water | Crowd | Suresh |
| 12. | Find out the wrong pair. | Man- men | City – cities | Tooth – tooths | Sugar – sugar |
| 13. | Give plural of child. | Childhood | Childs | Children | Child |
| 14. | Give the plural : sheep | Sheep | Sheepes | Sheeps | None |
| 15. | He is a firman. _______ name is Ravi. | His | Her | Him | Your |
| 16. | He is a man _______ I know, you can trust completely | Whom | Whose | Who | Which |
| 17. | I am a postman. This is _______ scooter. | Mine | My | Us | Your |
| 18. | I want him to do his work. | Yourself | Himself | Themselves | Myself |
| 19. | Is there _______ water in the well ? | Any | Many | Much | Some |
| 20. | Odd one out | Apple | Banana | Lady | Dog |
| 21. | Odd one out. | Grass | Sugar | Glasses | Wife |
| 22. | Please recite _______ you have learned. | What | Who | Whom | Which |
| 23. | Savan and hir loved _______ | Eachother | One another | each other's | Very much |
| 24. | Spring is the season _______ nature is the most beautiful. | Where | When | Which | As |
| 25. | Supply the correct pronoun.<br>Sachin and Radha have a house _______ house is quite big. | His | Her | Theirs | Their |
| 26. | The abstract noun of 'young' is _______ | Youngster | Youth | Younger | Younker |
| 27. | The match had hardly started _______ it began to rain. | Than | When | As | Since |
| 28. | The two brothers generally wear _______ clothes. | One others | Each other. | One another's | Each other's |
| 29. | There is _______ water in the jug so you can take it. | Little | A little | Few | A few |
| 30. | Which is material noun ? | Police | Mercury | Army | Girl |
| 31. | Which one of the following is not correct ? | Gentleman-lady | Hero-heroine | Prince-princess | Driver-driveress |
| 32. | Will you object to _______ sitting there ? | I | Me | my | Mine |
| 33. | કયું જોડકું ખોટું છે ? | Suman – proper noun | Market – material noun | A team – collective noun | Courage – abstract noun |

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# Adjective

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Find "the adjective" of the following sentence from the given alternativs : "the question is very difficult for the students to understand" | Very | Student | To understand | Difficult |
| 2. | Find "the adjective" of the following sentence from the given alternativs : "the sweet apple was purchased by my father while returning from the office." | Apple | sweet | my | Whilr |
| 3. | Make haste………. you will be late. | And | or | Either | But |
| 4. | Give the adjective form of 'procedure'. | Preceding | Proceeding | proceed | Procedural |
| 5. | Give the adjective form of 'prevent'. | Prevention | prventive | Preventful | preventous |

# Preposition

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | _______ all, I love music. | Above | In | At | Over |
| 2. | Always try to be polite _______ others. | On | To | With | For |
| 3. | Blind fish, which spend their whole lives in caves, have _______ eyes nor body pigments. | Not any | Neither | Nor | Without |
| 4. | Distribute the sweets _______ the two children. | Between | Above | Both | Among |
| 5. | Do not leave _______ my permission. | Without | With | Near | By |
| 6. | Early carpenters were having _______ nails, had to use wooden pags to secure their consructions. | No | Not | Without | Neither |
| 7. | Fill in the blank : his bunglow is _______ the sea side. | Over | On | Into | By |
| 8. | Fill in the blank : the inland is located _______ the Arabian sea. | In | Into | At | On |
| 9. | Gandhiji fought _______ the british. | For | Against | Ander | Before |
| 10. | Geeta was crying _______ help. | Of | For | On | To |
| 11. | Grandmother is sitting _______ the fire. | By | With | On | In |
| 12. | He distributed the two bananas _______ two brothers. | Between | Before | For | Among |
| 13. | He is _______ royal blood. | Of | In | With | For |
| 14. | He is brave _______ strong. | And | But | Though | By |
| 15. | He moved _______ the room. | In | To | Into | Inside |
| 16. | He suffers _______ headache. | With | From | By | In |
| 17. | He turned his back _______ her. | By | On | Next | Beside |
| 18. | He would not take advice and now hw has got _______ difficulties. | To | With | For | Into |
| 19. | Her parents were _______ poor to send her to college. | Much | Too | That | While |
| 20. | His conduct is _______ reproach. | On | Above | At | To |
| 21. | I am fond _______ music. | Of | In | At | The |
| 22. | I could not attend the school _______ I was ill. | Though | Because | Since | So |
| 23. | I did not go to school because _______ my illness. | Of | For | At | On |
| 24. | I read from 6 : 00 _______ 10 : 00 P.M. | at | By | To | On |
| 25. | I shall be ready _______ a moment. | On | In | For | With |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26. | I will visit Balaram _______ April. | <u>In</u> | At | With | For |
| 27. | Mr. Trivedi is good _______ teaching English. | For | <u>At</u> | In | With |
| 28. | My brother did not agree _______ my pror | On | <u>To</u> | With | At |
| 29. | My sister cust vegetables ________a knife. | By | <u>With</u> | To | In |
| 30. | Our English teacher is satisfied _______ our work. | In | To | <u>With</u> | At |
| 31. | Rahul cuts the vegetable _______ the knife. | By | For | In | <u>With</u> |
| 32. | Rahul said that he was not averse _______ the idea. | In | For | Of | <u>To</u> |
| 33. | Run fast _______ get your ticket. | Or | But | Otherwise | <u>And</u> |
| 34. | Sanjay must go _______ the library today to changes the books. | In | <u>To</u> | At | On |
| 35. | She died _______ sorrow. | From | <u>Of</u> | For | At |
| 36. | She walks _______ the bank of the river. | <u>Along</u> | Below | Over | On |
| 37. | Smita has joined the school _______ three years. | <u>For</u> | To | On | Since |
| 38. | Take the toy out the box _______ you throw the box away. | Now | <u>Before</u> | After | Then |
| 39. | The boy hid _______ the wall. | <u>Behind</u> | In | Over | On |
| 40. | The children are swimming _______ the pool. | between | Behind | At | <u>In</u> |
| 41. | The doctor was helpless, _______ the medicine did not work on the patient. | Till | <u>Because</u> | And | But |
| 42. | The father is looking _______ his lost baby. | <u>For</u> | At | After | Up |
| 43. | The lion jumped _______ the well. | <u>Into</u> | In | At | With |
| 44. | The principal asked the teacher _______ he had punished yesterday. | <u>Who</u> | Which | Whose | Whom |
| 45. | The teacher distributed the chocolates _______ the students of the class ખાલી જગ્યામાં બંધ બેસતો શબ્દ પૂરો. | In | Between | <u>Among</u> | Into |
| 46. | Two cars collided _______ each other near the school. | Of | Into | Over | <u>With</u> |
| 47. | You are not eligible _______ the post. | Of | <u>For</u> | At | About |
| 48. | You should give _______ smoking. | On | In | <u>Up</u> | Away |

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## Conjunction and Question tag

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ______ bunty was riding a motor bike, he hurt an old woman. | <u>Though</u> | While | Then | So |
| 2. | ______ healthy he is , he could not run fast. | as | Though | So | <u>However</u> |
| 3. | ______ I was in ahmedabad I made a lot of friends. | With | <u>While</u> | For | During |
| 4. | ______ I was tired, I managed to finish the work. Choose the correct option and fill in the blanks. | <u>Although</u> | But | Yet | Still |
| 5. | ______ sagar's school is longway from his house, his father bought him a new bicycle. | So | As | But | <u>And</u> |
| 6. | "roll" means ______ | <u>Motion from side to side</u> | Motion from up to down | Motion from east to west | Motion from south to west |
| 7. | A ______ is a word used to join words or sentences, | Noun clause | Interjection | Preposition | <u>Conjunction</u> |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | An honest person will never cheat anyone, ______ he gets a golden gift. | If | Even though | **Even if** | Because |
| 9. | Call all the candidates ______ names are not written on the board. | **Who** | Whom | **Whose** | Which |
| 10. | Choose the correct question tag: I used to tell him. | Won't i? | Will I ? | Shall i? | **Didn't i?** |
| 11. | Death Is the brother of sleep, ______ ? | **Isn't it?** | Aren't it? | Isn't they? | None |
| 12. | Don't go ______ I tell you. | Until | Before | So | **Till** |
| 13. | Four friends made a doll ______ looked like a young lady. | **Who** | Whom | Whose | Witch |
| 14. | He has not completed his work, ______ ? | Will you ? | **Has he ?** | Does it ? | Have he ? |
| 15. | He will never buy any good thing for himself, ______ , | Isn't it | Won't he | **Will he** | Will he not |
| 16. | I am a teacher, ______ ? | Amn't I ? | Shall we ? | Has it ? | **Aren't I ?** |
| 17. | I like good books, ______ ? | **Don't I?** | Won't i? | Hasn't I? | Aren't I? |
| 18. | I saw a green snake, ______ I saw crossing the road. | Till | **While** | Until | When |
| 19. | I shall visit ______ Dubai or Singapore. | To | Too | Neither | **Either** |
| 20. | Kishan hasn't a bicycle, ______ ? | Is he | Is it | Hasn't he | **Has he** |
| 21. | Let's play the same game, ______ ? | Will he ? | Will they ? | **Shall we ?** | Haven't they ? |
| 22. | My grandmother always says to me that. "you cannot achive anything in life ______ you work hard." | **Unless** | If | Although | As |
| 23. | Naresh got good marks ______ he was dull. | **Though** | And | Or | After |
| 24. | Nayana won't marry ______ she finds someone rich and handsome. | **Until** | Till | Unless | If |
| 25. | Nobody wils to die, ______ ? | Does they ? | Will they ? | Have they? | **Do they?** |
| 26. | None ______ the fool can trust him. | All | That | Which | **But** |
| 27. | Select the right question tag the given sentence. Somebody has called. | Have they? | Has he? | Hasn't she? | **Haven't they?** |
| 28. | She is beautiful girl, ______ ? | Hasn't it ? | Is it ? | Will you ? | **Ins't he ?** |
| 29. | Sit here ______ I come back. | When | Unless | **Until** | Because |
| 30. | Spring is season ______ is the most beautiful. | **Which** | As | When | Who |
| 31. | Sweta got first class in B.Sc. ______ she got a good job. | Because | **Therefore** | Untill | If |
| 32. | Take exercise regularly ______ you will become overweight. | **Otherwise** | Because | Therefore | So |
| 33. | The bag is ______ heavy that I can ______ carry it. | Very, easily | Too, not | Extremely, seldom | **So, hardly** |
| 34. | The teacher distributed the chocolates ______ the students of the class. | **Among** | In | Into | Between |
| 35. | The visitor could understand ______ speak Hindi well. | And | **Because** | That | From |
| 36. | This village is ______ two hills. | Besides | Over | Among | **Between** |
| 37. | Unless you run fast, ______ | You can catch the bus | You don't catch the bus | You catch the bus | **You can not catch the bus** |
| 38. | We divided the candy ______ us. | At | In | **Between** | Behind |
| 39. | We eat ______ we may live. | **So that** | But | Therefor | That |
| 40. | Work hard, ______ you will not get more marks. | **Otherwise** | Or | Since | But |

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# Tense

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ______ I ______ you Maths daily ? | Does, teach | Do, teaches | Does, teaches | Do, teach |
| 2. | ______ she ______ her new dress when you saw her? | Did, ironed | Does, iron | Was, ironing | Has, ironing |
| 3. | ______ she ______ in the kitchen ? | Is, cooking | Do, cooking | Does, cooking | Are, cooking |
| 4. | ______ you ______ at that time ? | Were, crying | Was crying | Was cried | Was cry |
| 5. | ______ you ______ me your bicycle next Sunday ? | Give | Gives | Gave | Will, give |
| 6. | ______ you ______ out the light before you went to bed ? | Had, not put | Had not, put | Had, not putted | Had not, putting |
| 7. | ______ you ______ with your mother at that time ? | Is talking | Are talking | Was talking | Were talking |
| 8. | ______ you ever ______ an e-mail to your friend? | Have, written | Has, writing | Have, writing | Has, written |
| 9. | A crowd of people ______ waiting for the minister. | Are | Have been | Is | Were |
| 10. | A grand festival ______ in the next January. | Shall celebrate | Would celebrate | Is celebrated | Will be celebrated |
| 11. | An apple ______ on his head yesterday. | Drops | Dropping | Dropped | Drop |
| 12. | As I was sick, I ______ my family doctor. | Consulted | Was consulted | Conslult | Is consulted |
| 13. | As my friend was busy, I ______ not to disturb him. | Decide | Decided | Deciding | Is decided |
| 14. | Be quick. Everyone ______ for you. | Is waiting | Are waiting | Waiting | Waited. |
| 15. | Before the world-war ll ended, USA ______ two Japanese cities with atom bomb. | Had been attacked | Had been attacking | Attacked | Had attacked |
| 16. | Bharati ______ the prime minister next month. | Is going to meet | Is meet | Is met | Will meeting |
| 17. | Bijal ______her course thrice, before she appeared for her examination. | Completed | Was completely | Had completed | Had been completed |
| 18. | Chess ______ her fovourite board game. | are | Tell | Is | Mean |
| 19. | Don't disturb your father, he ______ his book since early this morning. | Has been arranging | Has arranged | Arranged | Had arranged |
| 20. | Each of the girls ______ active | Are | Has | Is | Am |
| 21. | Early to hed and early to rise ______ a man healthy. | Make | Makes | Shall make | Made |
| 22. | Generally honesty ______ from the heart. | Came | Has came | Comes | Coming |
| 23. | Generally, the dog ______ at unknown persons. | Barked | Will bark | Barking | Barks |
| 24. | God ______ those who ______ themselves. | Helps, help | Help, helps | Helps, helps | Help, help |
| 25. | He ______ in this town since 1980. | Have been working | Has been working | Is working | Works |
| 26. | He ______ the house one month ago. | Bought | Buy | Buyed | Will buy |
| 27. | He ______ you while you were crossing the road. | Met | Meets | Is meeting | Meeted |
| 28. | He explained that he never ______ meat. | Eat | Ate | Eaten | Eats |
| 29. | He thanked me for what I ______ | Had done | Have been doing | Did | Have done |
| 30. | He thanked me for what I ______ for ? | Have done | Had done | Do | Did do |
| 31. | How long ______ he ______ English ? | Have, been learnt | Has, been learning | Have, been learning | Have, been learned |
| 32. | How long ______ you ______ TV ? | Do, watch | Does, watch | Do, watches | Does, watches |
| 33. | How many ______ does your father give you ? | Rupee | Rupees | Rupees | Rupe |
| 34. | How many toys ______ you ______ tomorrow ? | Will, buy | Will, be bought | Does, buy | Do, buy |
| 35. | I ______ to his house yesterday. | Was not went | Did not go | Did not went | 7 was not go |
| 36. | I ______ all my books since I left study. | Have been sold | Has been sold | Have sold | Have been |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | selling |
| 37. | I ______ for chintan since seven o'clock. | Have been waiting | Have been waited | Have wait | Am waiting |
| 38. | I ______ in tharad since 2013. | Have been lived | Have been living | Have lived | None |
| 39. | I ______ never ______ a marvelous film like 'Swadesh'. | Have, watching | Has, watched | Has, watch | Have, watched. |
| 40. | I ______ surely ______ you. | Does, help | Was helping | Will, help | Did, help |
| 41. | I ______ the 'Indian express' when my better half returned from market. | Was reads | Was reading | Is reading | Were reading |
| 42. | I ______ to play chess from my college days. | Am using | Am used | Used | Will use |
| 43. | I am tired. I ______ to bed now. | Am going | Goes | Going | Go |
| 44. | I found my lost mobile phone when I ______ in the staff room. | Had entered | Entered | Was entering | Enter |
| 45. | I usually _____ to college but today ____ in my uncle's car. | Walk, went | Walked, went | Walk, go | Walking, will go |
| 46. | I want to ______ new car. | Buy | Bought | Buying | Buys |
| 47. | Identify the assertive sentence. | Do the flowers colourful? | How colourful the flowers are I | The flowers are very colourful. | Are the flowers colourful? |
| 48. | If ______ I would not lose temper. | I were you | I was you | I am not you | I am you |
| 49. | If he ______ hard, he will pass. | Working | Works | Worked | Will work |
| 50. | If it ______ we shall stay at home. | Rains | Is raining | Raining | Rained |
| 51. | If she comes in time, she ______ | Will not be punished | Will not punish | Was punished | Will be punished |
| 52. | India ______ free in 1947. | Become | became | Becomed | Becamed |
| 53. | It ______ that some of the students are involved in malpractice. | Has been learnt | Is learned | Is learning | Learns |
| 54. | It is not advisable ______ a car bought from a 'car mela' | Have been | Have to | To have | Having |
| 55. | It is the utrarayna day. The kite lovers ______. | Have been flying | Have been flew | Has been flew | Has been flying |
| 56. | Last Sunday. I ______ to the market. | Go | gone | Had gone | Have gone |
| 57. | Listen, a great leader ______ now. | Speaks | Was speaking | Has spoken | Is speaking |
| 58. | Listen, lata ______ a nice song, on radio mirchi. | Is singing | Is being sung | Singing | Sings |
| 59. | Many people are fond of ______ fruits. | Cat | Ate | To eat | Eating |
| 60. | My father ______ on vacation last week. | Is | Were | Was | Am |
| 61. | My friend ______ never ______ the Himalayas. | Have, visited | Has, visited | Have, visiting | Has, visiting |
| 62. | Next week dinesh ______ a picnic. | Will go on | Go on | Goes on | Will go |
| 63. | No, I ______ not ______ it yet. | Have, ______ read. | Have, ______ reading | Have, ______ been reading | None |
| 64. | People who get sick very often ______ take care of their health. | Do not | Are not | Will not | Did not |
| 65. | Please start your meal, I ______ the dish. | Have served | Have serve | Have been serving | Have serving |
| 66. | Please start your meal. I ______ the dish. | Serve | Have served | Have been served | Has been served |
| 67. | Radha ______ to sita by next month. | Will have been read | Will been read | Will have read | None |
| 68. | Rucha and kavya ______ their home work yesterday. | Had finished | Has finished | Finished | Finished |
| 69. | Saurabh ______ to the U.S.A. within a week. | Will have filed | Will have flown | Will have fly | Will flying |
| 70. | Scarcely ______ the teacher ______ when the students | Did | Did ______ | Had ______ | Had ______ |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | stood up. | ______arrived | arrived | arrive | arrived |
| 71. | See, that gardener ______ the roses from the the garden. | Plucking | Is plucking | Plucked | Has plucked |
| 72. | See, the bees ______ collecting honey. | Have | Are | Were | Is |
| 73. | She ______ about her family. | Thought | Think | Thinks | Will think |
| 74. | She ______ about her family. | Thinks | Will think | Thought | Think |
| 75. | She ______ me while I was crossing the road. | Meet | Met | Is meeting | Meeting |
| 76. | Smile and the world ______ with you. | Will smiling | Will smile | Smiles | Smile |
| 77. | Some children ______ here and there. | Are running | Is running | Running | Run |
| 78. | Students ______ not ______ their time | Will, waste | Will, be wasting | Did, wasted | Do, waste |
| 79. | Students ______ their tasks before the teacher asks for. | Will have written | Will been written | Will have been written | Will have |
| 80. | The child ______all this afternoon. | Has, been slept | Have slept | Has been sleeping | Have, sleeping |
| 81. | struction company of shre dinesh agrwal ______ the bridge at vastrapur for several months. | Are building | Has been building | Had been built | Have built |
| 82. | The earth ______ round the sun. | Moving | Moved | Will move | Moves |
| 83. | The light ______ while I was reading. | Gone out | Went out | Was going | Goes out |
| 84. | The number of the buses ______increasing. | Are | Has | Have | Is |
| 85. | The patient ______ before the doctor came. | Was died | Had dies | Has died | Died |
| 86. | The purpose of cost accounting is ______ involved in producing and selling a good or service. | As a determination of its cost | The cost determined | That determines the costs | To determine the costs |
| 87. | The team having won by twenty points. ______ the first prize. | Got | Get | Getting | Gets |
| 88. | The train ______ not ______ at Anand station. | Does, stops | Did, stop | Do, stop | Is stop |
| 89. | The villagers once ______ to the forest a year ago. | Is going | Went | Will go | Goes |
| 90. | There ______ a lot of people at our party yesterday. | Is | Were | was | Am |
| 91. | They ______ him if the is found guilty. | Will be punished | Will punish | Punished | Willpunishing |
| 92. | They ______ not ______ to mansarovar in the future. | Go | Goes | Went | Will, go |
| 93. | Traffic ______ by the school-boys now. | Is being controlled | Is controlled | Is controlling | Controlled |
| 94. | Use the correct verb. A mango was ______ by manju. | Eat | Ate | Eats | Eaten |
| 95. | Vandana had swept the floor when I ______ | Have come | Come | Came | Had came |
| 96. | Water ______ at $100^0$ C. | Boli | Boits | Boiling | None |
| 97. | We ______ English everyday in the English study centre. | Learn | Learned | Learns | Learnt |
| 98. | We ______ grand festival in the next January. | Will have celebrate | Will have celebrated | Will have been celebrated | Will celebrated |
| 99. | We ______ holiday last week. | Enjoyed | Enjoy | Have been enjoyed | Is enjoying |
| 100. | We ______ our relatives next week. | Invite | Invited | Invites | Will invite |
| 101. | We regret to inform you that we ______ just ______ our | Have, sold | Had, sold | Are, selling | Has, sold |
| 102. | We went on ______ | Talk | To talk | Talking | Talks |
| 103. | We will be ______ by our guest speaker tomorrow. | Addresses | Addressed | Address | Addressing |
| 104. | What ______ she ______ with her ? | Is, taking | Are, taking | To do, taking | Does, taking |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 105. | What ______ the children ______ here yesterday at 8.00 p.m. ? | Were, doing | Was, doing | Is doing | Were, done |
| 106. | What ______ you ______ in my room ? | Were ______ doing | Were ______ done | Was ______ doing | Was ______ done |
| 107. | When ______ she ______ this village again ? | Will, visiting | Will, visit | Do, visit | Did, visit |
| 108. | When ______ you ______ up ? | Do, get | Do, get | Does, get | Do, gets |
| 109. | When ______ you start to go to office ? it is already 10:30 am. | Will | Did | Have | Had |
| 110. | When I saw him, he ______ not ______ | Is studying | Are studying | Was, studying | Were studying |
| 111. | When I went there, I found that bhumika ______ | Cooking | Was cooking | Cook | Cooked |
| 112. | When Mr. raval came to the school in 1995, Mr. parmar ______ already ______ there for five years. | Had, been teaching | Was, teaching | Having, taught | Has, taught |
| 113. | When we reached the station, the train ______ already ___ | Have, left | Had, left | Have been left | Was , lefting |
| 114. | When we stepped into the room, the prayer ______ | Had begun | Had begin | Had been begun | Had beginning |
| 115. | Where is bhavika ? she ______ the incometax office. | Have gone | Has gone | Has go | Has been gone |
| 116. | Who ______ at that time, kareena ? | Was singing | Was been sung | Was sung | Were singing |
| 117. | You ______ not ______ late to office now onwards. | Were, to | Will, to | Are, be | Will, be |

# Agreement between subject verb

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | every one _______ to remove their shoes outside temple. | Have | Has | Is | Are |
| 2. | Computers and new methods of communication _______ revolutionized the modern office. | Have | Has | To have | That have |
| 3. | Twenty-six years _______ a long time. | Is | Are | None | Were |
| 4. | Two and two _______ four. | Makes | Make | Making | Made |
| 5. | The minority of the students _______ girls. | Is | Are | Were | Have |
| 6. | Neither of you _______ wrong. | Are | Is | Were | Has |
| 7. | To laugh at the poor _______ unkind. | Am | Is | Are | None |
| 8. | More than one girl _______ hurt | Are | Was | Were | Is |
| 9. | Neither of us _______ to be told what to do. | Like | Liked | Likes | Liking |
| 10. | Time and tide _______ for nobody. | Waits | Wait | Waiting | Waited |
| 11. | The cheif minister with her ministers _______ coming here | Are | Is | Have | Has |
| 12. | Only the brave _______ the fair | Deserves | Deserve | Deserving | None |
| 13. | The mob _______ no mind. | Have | Has | Are | Is |
| 14. | Each of the players _______ well. | Play | Plays s | Playing | Played |
| 15. | She runs as if she _______ mad. | Is | Was | Were | Has been |
| 16. | The main points are as _______ | Follow | Followed | Follows | None |
| 17. | _______ your brother and sister at home ? | Is | Was | Are | Have |
| 18. | We each _______ allowed to come in. | was | Have been | Were | Have |
| 19. | Many a post _______ been approved | Has | Have | Is | Are |
| 20. | It is I who _______ responsible for that. | Am | Is | Are | None |
| 21. | The chairman as well as the members _______ absent | Was | Were | Are | None |
| 22. | Iknow him. He is a _______. | Princess | Hostess | Dancer | Queen |
| 23. | Scotland lost many of _______ in two great rebellions. | His bravest man | His bravest men | Her bravest men | Her bravest man |

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## Gerund or present participle

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | _______ the dog, the cat ran away. | see | saw | Seen | **Seeing** |
| 2. | _______ dogs seldom bite. | **Barking** | Bark | Barks | Barked |
| 3. | He likes _______ | **Writing** | Written | Write | To write |
| 4. | _______ is good for our health. | Walk | Walks | **Walking** | Walked |
| 5. | Yesterday they saw an _______ match on Tv. | Interested | **Interesting** | Interest | Interests |
| 6. | She went out of the kitchen _______ | Is singing | Was singing | Has sung | **Singing** |
| 7. | Instead of _______ my question, he made arguments. | Having answered | To answer | Answer | **Answering** |

## Past participle

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | I found out my _______ pen. | **Lost** | Lose | Losing | To lose |
| 2. | These pages are _______ | Use | **Used** | Using | Uses |
| 3. | The pandit was a _______ man. | **Learned** | Learning | Learns | Learning |
| 4. | Can you get back the _______ time ? | Going | Go | **Gone** | Goes |
| 5. | My father lives a _______ life in surat. | **Retired** | Retire | Retiring | Non |
| 6. | Choose the past participle of 'to go' | Goed | Going | Went | **Gone** |
| 7. | Choose the past participle of 'to go' | Went | **Gone** | Goed | Going |

## Modal auxiliaries

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | _______ you like to accompany me ? | Should | **Would** | Will | Might |
| 2. | _______ you live a long life ! | **May** | Might | Need | Must |
| 3. | Come what may, I _______ do this work. | Shall | **Will** | May | Can |
| 4. | They _______ pay the money before talking possession of the house. | **Must** | Ought | Should | Shall |
| 5. | Last night, i_______ catch the burglar. | Can | **Could** | Should | Would |
| 6. | _______ I help you ? | **May** | Can | Could | Will |
| 7. | You _______ get a prize if you win. | **Will** | Shall | Can | May |
| 8. | The rich _______ help the poor. | Can | **Could** | Would | Will |
| 9. | _______ I have your pen, please ? | Can | **Could** | Will | Shall |
| 10. | You _______ work hard if you went to succeed. | **Should** | Would | Could | Can |
| 11. | You _______ send a letter immediately. | Ought | **Must** | Would | Should |
| 12. | _______ you mind telling the time ? | Ought | Must | **Would** | Should |
| 13. | She _______ pay the fees in time. | Must | Ought | Would | **Should** |
| 14. | I hurried lest I _______ be late. | **Should** | Shall | Would | Will |
| 15. | You _______ come in time. | Ought | **Must** | May | Might |
| 16. | We _______ respect our national flag. | **Should** | Must | Can | Could |
| 17. | _______ I use your mobile ? | Shall | Will | **May** | Might |
| 18. | Prathmesh _______ catch that theif yesterday. | Ought | Must | Can | **Could** |
| 19. | I think it _______ rain toinight. | Shall | **Will** | Could | Can |
| 20. | He _______ to send an application immediately. | **Ought** | Must | Could | Would |
| 21. | _______ her soul rests in peace ! | **May** | Might | Will | Would |
| 22. | I _______ rather starve than beg. | Will | **Would** | Must | Could |
| 23. | She said that she _______ do it in a much better way. | Shall | **Should** | Can | Could |
| 24. | You _______ to leave room immediately. | **Ought** | Must | Might | Can |
| 25. | You _______ consult a at once. | Shall | **Should** | May | Might |
| 26. | We _______ respect our elders. | Shall | **Should** | May | Might |
| 27. | _______ god bless your effort ! | **May** | Might | Ought | Must |
| 28. | What are you doing here ? you _______ be in bed. | Would | **Should** | Could | Must |
| 29. | Till last month. He _______ walk without support. | Can | **Could** | Must | Ought |
| 30. | Even if there is a bus strike, I _______ go to Bombay. | Shall | **Will** | May | Might |
| 31. | The red light is on. You _______ stop. | Should | Would | **Must** | Could |
| 32. | Your eyes are weak. You _______ contact an a eye specialsit. | Has to | **Have to** | Would | Had to |
| 33. | The table was light. I _______ lift it. | Should | Would | **Could** | Mast |
| 34. | The rich _______ help the poor. | **Should** | Would | Must | Could |
| 35. | What _______ you like to drink tea or coffee ? | **Would** | Should | Must | Could |
| 36. | I _______ swim across the when I was young. | **Could** | Cant not | Can be | Can |
| 37. | _______ I come in ? | **May** | Will | Can | Should |

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# use of some, many any, few, a littel, since and for

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | I am so happy. _______ of my _______ have become rankers. | Few, students | A few, students | A little, students | A little, students |
| 2. | _______ men don't fear death. | A few | Few | Little | A little. |
| 3. | I don't want _______ help. | Any | Little | Few | A few |
| 4. | Find out the preposition : hari is hiding _______ the chair. | Up | In | Between | Behind |
| 5. | He has been playing _______ tea break. | Until | Since | From | For |
| 6. | _______ words of references are so valuable as the encyclopedia Britannica. | Fewer | Few | A few | The few |
| 7. | He worked hard lest he _______ fail. | Shall | Might | Should | May |
| 8. | He has been hospitalized _______ Monday. He will be discharged after a week. | On | By | For | Since |
| 9. | There are clouds in the sky. It _______ rain | Might | May | Shall | Will |
| 10. | _______ I keep my bag here ? | Do | Have to | Would | May |
| 11. | We _______ obey the advice of our parents. | can | Could | May | Should |
| 12. | We _______ drive on the lest side of the road. | Might | Must | Can | Have |

# Degrees of adjectives

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1)** | Change into superlative degree.<br>Very few students are as good as you. | | |
| No other students is as good as you. | You are one of the best students. | Vsry few students are so good as you. | None of the above. |
| **2)** | He is so clever that he will see through your tricks. | | |
| He is clever enough to see through your tricks. | He is clever enough see through you tricks. | He is clever enough seeing through your tricks. | None of the above. |
| **3)** | Change into superlative degree.<br>Very few students are as good as you. | | |
| No other students is as good as you. | You are one of the best students. | Very few students are so good as you. | None of the above. |
| **4)** | He is clever that will see through your tricks. | | |
| He is clever enough to see through your tricks. | He is clever enough see through you tricks. | He is clever enough seeing through your tricks. | None of the above. |
| **5)** | Find out the correct superlative degree form of the following sentence from the given altermatives.<br>"no other mountain is so high as Himalayas" | | |
| Himalayas is higher than any other mauntain | Himalayas is the highest among all the mountains | There are few highest mountains like Himalayas | Himalaya and few other mountains are the highest |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6) | Sachin did not play go ______as surav did. | Well | Good | Better | Best |
| 7) | The new tower blocks are much _______ the old building. | Higher than | Higher to | Higherer than | Highere to |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8) | The skin temperature of humans is _______ their internal temperature. | Not high as | Not so high | As low | Lower than |
| 9) | Dravid is technically _____ than ganguly. | Good | Better | Best | More better |
| 10) | Ramesh is taller _____ all of us. | That | There | Then | Than |
| 11) | I am taller _____ my papa. | To | For | Than | Then |

# One word substitutes

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mr. Ratan tata is famous _______ of your country. | Industrialist | Industrial | Industrious | Industrialized | |
| 2. | Dr. Mahesh yagnik delivered _______ speech at the annual prize. | A Couraging | An encouraging | An encouraged | A courageous | |
| 3. | Ahmedabad is a _______ city. | Historical | Historically | Historian | History | |
| 4. | A _______ way ti show love the poor. | Wonder | Wondering | Wonderful | Wonderous | |
| 5. | Understanding the _______ of time. | Valuable | Valuation | Value | Evaluate | |
| 6. | Ours is a _______ country. | Democratically | Democracy | Democratic | Undemocratic | |
| 7. | Jatin is a very clever boy. We are proud of his _______ | Clever | Cleverly | Cleverness | Cleverless | |
| 8. | We _______ our representatives. | Election | Electless | Elective | Elect | |
| 9. | Virat kohali played _______ in the last one day against Pakistan. | Aggressive | Aggressively | Aggression | Aggressiveness | |
| 10. | Raj can solve difficult sume _______ | Easy | Easily | Easiness | Uneasily | |
| 11. | A word which can be interpreted in any way -- | Amphibious | Ambiguous | Anachronistic | Confusing | Desultory |
| 12. | A thing which catches fire easily- | Callous | Efflorescent | Effervescent | Inflammable | Impatient |
| 13. | One who hates mankind- | Mercenary | Neurotic | Philanthropist | Misanthropist | Callous |
| 14. | Animals which live both on land and in water- | Abstemious | Ambiguous | Amphibious | Rapacious | Delectable |
| 15. | A tank where fish or water plants are kept- | Nursery | Apiary | Aquarium | Aviary | Hydrohabitat |
| 16. | One who believes easily- | Sedulous | Credible | Assiduous | Creditable | Credulous |
| 17. | A speech made for the first time- | Simulataneous | Drawn | Extempore | Uxorious | Maiden |
| 18. | A science which studies insects - | Entomology | Epistemology | Etymology | Biology | Geobiology |
| 19. | That which cannot be conquered - | Inviolable | Invincible | Ineluctable | Ineffable | indelible |
| 20. | A disease which spreads by contact- | Infectious | Contiguous | Contagious | Uxorious | Herbal |
| 21. | A person who is violently hostile to established beliest , customs, traditions, institutions- | Heretic | Agnostic | Apothecary | Theist | Loonoclast |
| 22. | That which cannot be corrected - | Ineligible | Ineluctable | Inscrutable | Incorrigible | Intractable |
| 23. | A child born after the death of its father or a book published after the | Posterior | Posthumous | Pantomime | Peripatetic | Post script |

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| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | death of its author- | | | | | |
| 24. | Round about way of saying- | Circumvention | Circumspection | Circumlocution | Circumcision | Circumcision |
| 25. | One who collects postage stamps- | Sinecure | Gourmet | Philanderer | Philatelist | Maniac |
| 26. | One who is easily fooled- | Credulous | Gullible | Bully | Voluble | Tractable |
| 27. | Scientist who studies the composition of the earth- | Geologist | Dermatologist | Zoologist | Philogist | Entomologist |
| 28. | Something that must happen and cannot be avoided- | Inexorable | Inscrutable | Inevitable | Inimitable | Invariable |
| 29. | One who is citizen of the world is- | Cannibal | Teetotaler | Cosmopolitan | Obsolete | Auspiclous |
| 30. | Government based on religion- | Dyarchy | theocracy | Plutocracy | Oligarchy | Aristocracy |
| 31. | That which cannot be rubbed off- | Incredible | Incompatible | Indelible | Inedible | Inviolable |
| 32. | One who studies the origin and growth of languages- | Philologist | Linguist | Bibliophile | Gourmet | Archaeololgist |
| 33. | The study of right and wrong in human conduct- | Semantics | Ethics | Aesthetics | Anaesthetics | Morality |
| 34. | The school college in watch one has been educated- | Alma mater | Alumini | Cloister | Calvin | Matinee |
| 35. | One who is morbidly anxious about one's helath- | Maniac | Valetudinarian | Pessimist | Hypochondriac | Sagacious |
| 36. | 'just' નું ક્રિયાપદ રૂપ ક્યું ? | Justification | Justified | Justice | Justify | |
| 37. | Cow is our _______ animal. | Domestic | Domastic | Domise | Domestic | |
| 38. | My cello pen is _______ working in the assay competition. | Nicely | Ncie | Necie | Nice | |
| 39. | Every person in the society needs to develop a virtue of _______ | Tolerate | Tolerance | Tolerant | Tolerable | |
| 40. | After a decade, ahmedabad will be one of the most developed _______ cities in India. | Industrial | Industries | Industrious | Industry | |
| 41. | That good boy always speaks _______. | Impolitely | Politeness | Polite | Politely | |
| 42. | A lazy person can never _______ in life. | Successful | Succeed | Success | Successful | |
| 43. | His profession is teaching although his _______ is photography. | Ayocation | Vacation | Vacation | Vocational | |
| 44. | He is so _______ that he readily believes everything that others tell him. | Incredible | Credulous | Creditable | Credible | |
| 45. | At present I am busy, I will watch the TV _______ | Later | Letter | Later | Letter | |
| 46. | Government by a single person _______ | Plutocracy | Aristocracy | Monarchy | Autocracy | |

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# Idioms and Phrases

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | A task that can be accomplished very easily | A piece of chocolate | A piece of strawberry | A piece of cake | A piece of cheese |
| 2. | When you are mistreated the same way you | A taste of your own food | A taste of your own pill | A taste of your own enemy | A taste of your own medicine |
| 3. | Someone who is cherished above all others. | Apple of my eye | Orange of my eye | Pie of my eye | Fruit of my eye |
| 4. | Having to start all over again. | Back to point | Back to square one | Back to same place | Back to the head |
| 5. | A rare event | A full moon | A red moon | A blue moon | A radiant moon |
| 6. | One who was previously unknown and is now prominent | Dark mule | Dark elephant | Dark dog | Dark horse |
| 7. | An unbelievble tale | A cock and bull story | A black story | A black story | A bullish story |
| 8. | Go to bed or go to sleep. | Hit the rug | Hit the sack | Hit the bowl | Hit the floor |
| 9. | To die | Hit the heaven | Hit the hell | Hit the bucket | Hit the well |
| 10. | To forget about a disagreement | Let bygones be bygones | Let oldies be oldies | Let new wind | Let old be gold |
| 11. | Shyam is very calculative and always has an axe to grind. | Has no result | Works for both side | Has a private agenda | Fails to arouse interest |
| 12. | The police looked all over for him but drew a blank. | Did not find him | Put him in prison | Arrested him | Took him to court |
| 13. | On the issue of marriage, sarita put her foot down. | Stood up | Was firm | Got down | Walked fast |
| 14. | His investments helped him make a killing in the stock market. | Lose money quickly | Plan a murder quickly | Murder someone quickly | Make money quickly |

# Synonyms

| word | | (A) | (B) | ( C ) | ( D ) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ABUSING | Cursing | Beating | Illtreating | Accusing |
| 2. | ACCOMPANY | Go with | Together | Synchronously | Along |
| 3. | ACCOMPLINCE | Co-traveller | Collaborator | Controller | Coordinator |
| 4. | APING | Criticizing | Observing | Imitating | Visualizing |
| 5. | ARTISAN | Skilled worker | Show | Heavy gun | Art |
| 6. | ASCRIBED | Attributed | Donated | Attached | Withdrew |
| 7. | BEGETS | Produces | Loses | Expects | Avoids |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | CHANT | Pray | Recite | Song | Verse |
| 9. | COMPETE | Fight | Struggle | Defeat | Participate |
| 10. | CONDUCT | Behavior | Handle | Action | Habits |
| 11. | CONFRONT | Face | Tolerate | Succumb | Eliminate |
| 12. | CRIED | Wept | Screamed | Protested | Tearful |
| 13. | CURRICULUM | Bio-data | Course | Programme | Syllabus |
| 14. | DEDICATED | Appointed | Deployed | Devoted | Religious |
| 15. | DEFT | Expert | Genius | Lively | Flexible |
| 16. | DEMONSTRATE | Protest | Occur | Estimate | Prove |
| 17. | DENUDED | Uncovered | Stripped | Destroyed | Discarded |
| 18. | DETERMINE | Verify | Conclude | Decide | Limit |
| 19. | DOUBT | Certain | Uncertain | Relapse | Sensing |
| 20. | EMANATE | Express | Originate | Invent | Enter |
| 21. | ENCOURAGE | Animate | Urge | Stimulate | Dissuade |
| 22. | ENELOPED | Surrounded | Included | Wrapped | Closed |
| 23. | ENTHRALLED | Immensely pleased | Greatly distracted | Eagerly awaited | Entranced |
| 24. | EQUIPPING | Providing | Preparing | Projecting | Proclaiming |
| 25. | EXHORT | Threaten | Show | Encourage | Alert |
| 26. | EXPLORATION | Execution | Twisted | Spinned | Discovery |
| 27. | EXTREME | End | High | Severe | Serious |
| 28. | FEAT | Process | Focus | Fact | Goal |
| 29. | FIXING | Stabilizing | Hardening | Focusing | Distributing |
| 30. | FOCUS | Adjust | Concentrate | Meditate | Circulate |
| 31. | FOLLY | Argument | Mistake | Words | Conflict |
| 32. | FOLLY | Argument | Mistake | Words | Conflict |
| 33. | FORTUNATE | Rich | Liked | Happy | Lucky |
| 34. | FROZE | Cold | Numb | Shivered | Stood still |
| 35. | GAINING GROUND | Obtaining land | Making advances | Losing heavily | grounding due to losses |
| 36. | GLORY | Remarkable | Darkness | Honour | Doom |
| 37. | HANDSOME | Beautiful | Cute | Urge | Elegant |
| 38. | HEAVY | Weight | Strict | obese | Burdened |
| 39. | HINDRANCE | Handicapped | Delay | Interruption | Difficult |
| 40. | IDENTIFYING | Choosing | Discovering | Solving | Intensifying |
| 41. | IGNORING | Unaware | Delaying | Disregarding | Humiliating |
| 42. | IMPERATIVE | Trivial | Dispensable | Inadequate | Unavoidable |
| 43. | INTERVENTION | Interference | Environment | Inter-relation | Upgradation |
| 44. | LODGED | Sentenced | Declared | Arrested | Housed |
| 45. | LYING | Sleeping | dishonest | Relaxing | Remaining |
| 46. | MEETING | Gathering | Assembly | Summit | Accomplishing |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47. | OBLITERATE | Wipe off | Eradicate | Give birth | Wipe out |
| 48. | OFFERED | Forward | Willing | Volunteered | Provided |
| 49. | OUT-OF THE ORDINARY LUXURY | Something for sandess and not common | Something for enjoyment and not need; not common | Something dirty | Something indifferent to social problems |
| 50. | PARTIALLY | Divided into pats | Logically | Completely | Not comp |
| 51. | PARTICULAR | Special | Definite | General | Specific |
| 52. | PATROL | Alert | Caution | Defence | Safeguard |
| 53. | PAUSED | Halted | Relaxed | Ended | Stuck |
| 54. | PERSISTED | Fixed | Insisted | Applied | Continued |
| 55. | PLIED | Handled | Poured | Utilized | Provided |
| 56. | PONDERED | Guessed | Puzzled | studied | Thought |
| 57. | POUNCED | Climbed | Looked | Roared | Jumped |
| 58. | PPARTICULAR | Special | Definite | General | Specific |
| 59. | PRECISION | Soft | Accuracy | Accurate | Amendment |
| 60. | PURELY | Morally | Honestly | Completely | Perfectly |
| 61. | RAISED | Nurtured | Lifted | Grew | Built |
| 62. | REAPITE | Stop | Part | Delay | Relax |
| 63. | REITERATED | Pleaded | Regurgitated | Protested | Repeated |
| 64. | RELUCTANT | Disinclined | Opposed | Against | Resistant |
| 65. | REMAINED | Pending | Waited | Lasted | Survived |
| 66. | REMEDY | Medicine | solve | Therapy | Heal |
| 67. | REMOVED | Sent away | Lost from | Stolen | Kidnapped |
| 68. | REPUTATION | Character | Respect | Fame | Report |
| 69. | REPUTATION | Character | Respect | Fame | Report |
| 70. | REST | Balance | Relax | Calm | Quiet |
| 71. | RETURN | Reject | Profit | Settle | Exchange |
| 72. | REVOLUTIONIZE | Affect adversely | Develop gradually | Illuminate completely | Change drastically |
| 73. | SELF-SUFFICIENT | Adequate | Dependent | Overflowing | Self-reliant |
| 74. | SERIOUSLY | Slightly | Sincerely | Casually | Acutely |
| 75. | SHOCKED | Paralysed | Surprised | Amused | Pained |
| 76. | SHRIEK | Dreadful | Sharp screem | Hue and cry | Disco music |
| 77. | SINCERE | Open | Earnest | Dissolute | Upright |
| 78. | SPEND | Pay | Bought | Devote | Empty |
| 79. | SPIED | Noticed | Keep watch | Followed | Spot |
| 80. | SQUARELY | Rigidly | Firmly | Directly | At right angel |
| 81. | STAYED | Delayed | Remained | Lived | Postponed |
| 82. | STERN | Hard | Tall | Easy | Severe |
| 83. | STRESS | Strain | Anxiety | Emphasise | Burden |
| 84. | STROKED | Patted | Beaten | Contributed | Encouraged |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85. | STUNNED | Fainted | Surprised | Pleased | unconscious |
| 86. | SUPERFICIAL | Artificial | Shallow | Complete | Profound |
| 87. | SUSTAINS | Supports | Defends | Comforts | Holds |
| 88. | TECHNIQUES | Skill | Gigantic | Famous | Technical |
| 89. | TRICK | Joke | Skill | Mislead | Technique |
| 90. | TURNED | Rotated | Cultivation | Foundation | Assimilation |
| 91. | UNKNOWN | Undecided | Anonymous | Renowned | Unfamiliar |
| 92. | UNTIMELY | Early | Rapid | Punctual | Late |
| 93. | URGE | Advice | Need | Pray | Encourage |
| 94. | VAIN | Idle | Very good | Cruel | Weak |
| 95. | VENTURED | Dared | Discouraged | Emphasized | Repented |
| 96. | VULNERABLE | Insecure | Indispensable | Risky | Promising |
| 97. | WOBBLY | Newly | Well made | Well-decorated | Shaky |
| 98. | If we had more rains, our crops ____ better. | Would grow | Had grown | Grew | Would have grown |
| 99. | The minister delivered his speech to the public. | Spoke | Gave | Gave birth to | Made |
| 100. | He replied in a haughty manner | Proud | Arrogant | Meek | Clever |
| 101. | Jovial | Revolting | Incredulous | Dizzy | Merry |
| 102. | Indifferent | Unkind | Precious | Mean | Neutral |
| 103. | Charisma | Charm | Force | Ghost | Courage |
| 104. | Distort | Wrong | Evil | Deform | Harm |
| 105. | Imply | Thick | Stab | Suggest | Destroy |
| 106. | Aloof | Reserved | Clever | Tidy | Above |
| 107. | Resolve | Puzzle | Turn | Want | Decide |
| 108. | Congregate | Disturb | Worship | Gather | Hurry |
| 109. | Utter | Express | Laugh | Defer | Borrow |
| 110. | Irksome | fearsome | Outrageous | Annoying | Impoverished |
| 111. | Destitute | Impoverished | Affluent | Desolate | Meticulous |
| 112. | Sedentary | Juvenile | Disgraced | Inactive | Treacherous |
| 113. | Judicious | Legal | Persuasive | Aggravated | Balanced |
| 114. | Ascend | Go out | Climb | Get down | Send out |
| 115. | Mingle | Mix | A fruit | Complain | Confuse |
| 116. | Indict | Get inside | Issue an edict | Walk properly | Charge with crime |
| 117. | Sever | Cut into two | Intense | Provide food | Scold |
| 118. | Adulterate | To make angry | To amuse | To become an adult | To make impure |
| 119. | Ambiguous | Not clear | A kind of animal | Bacteria | Pertaining to cloud |
| 120. | Decorum | Decorate | Deceive | Correct | Dictate |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | behavior | |
| 121. | Stigma | Mark of shame | A type of stick | Stick | Correct count |
| 122. | Monotony | Lost of money | A kind of tonic | A single bench | Lack of variation |
| 123. | Abscond | Sleep | Shorten | To leave secretly | Have an abscess |
| 124. | Chaos | Bye bye | Confusion | A type of snack | Bitter |
| 125. | Adore | To love somebody | To go off in a hurry | To leave somebody | To learn something |

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## Antonyms

| word | | (C) | (D) | ( C ) | ( D ) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ABILITY | Competency | Aptitude | Inefficiency | Lethargy |
| 2. | ACCRSSIBLE | Convenient | Unavailable | Unfavourable | Unpleasant |
| 3. | ACQUIRED | Grabbed | Freed | Stopped | Lost |
| 4. | APPEARED | Evaporated | Died | Invisible | Vanished |
| 5. | AVID | Unenthusiastic | Efficient | Boring | Impartial |
| 6. | BARREN | Uncultivated | Fertile | Forest | Unlevelled |
| 7. | BARREN | Uncultivated | Fertile | Forest | Unleveled |
| 8. | BEST | Damaged | Inferior | Spoiled | Defective |
| 9. | BOTHERED | Calm | Uninterested | Focused | Distracted |
| 10. | BRIGHT | Dim | Soft | Dull | Faint |
| 11. | BRUTALLY | Cruelly | Partly | Gently | Rarely |
| 12. | CLAPPED | Applause | Thunder | Crash | None |
| 13. | COLLECTIVE | Alone | Separately | United | Partial |
| 14. | CONFLICT | Conformity | Betrayed | Attest | Abandoned |
| 15. | CONGRATULATING | Avoiding | Discrediting | Recognizing | Punishing |
| 16. | CONTENT | Pitying | Miserable | Sorrow | Unlucky |
| 17. | CONTINUED | Irregular | Destroyed | Reckoned | Suspended |
| 18. | CREDIT | Debit | Ungrateful | Reject | Blame |
| 19. | CRUCIAL | Trivial | Fundamental | Vital | evasive |
| 20. | CURSED | Blamed | Hated | Blessed | Ignored |
| 21. | DEEP | Low | Distracted | Flat | Awake |
| 22. | DEEP | Calm | Late | Light | Weak |
| 23. | DENSE | Crowded | Dark | Sparse | Transparent |
| 24. | DENSE | Crowded | Dark | Sparse | Transparent |
| 25. | DESIRABLE | Unpleasant | Irrational | Unwanted | Unscrupulous |
| 26. | DEVASTATING | Ravaging | Frivolous | Refreshing | Weighty |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27. | DISCIPLINE | Orderly | Wrecking | Indiscipline | Restoring |
| 28. | DISMAY | Joy | Interest | Desire | Humour |
| 29. | DISPARITY | Adequacy | Comparison | Contrast | Balance |
| 30. | DIVIDED | Distributed | Agreed | Connected | Multiplied |
| 31. | EDGE | Blunt | Beginning | Indoors | Interiors |
| 32. | ENRICH | Poor | Courage | Diminish | Poison |
| 33. | EXAHAUSTED | Consumed | Drained | Restless | Desirous |
| 34. | EXPANDED | Increased | Extended | Banned | Curtailed |
| 35. | EXTENSIVE | meagre | Intensive | Immense | Ardent |
| 36. | FAVOUR | Mistake | Bias | Appeal | Discouragement |
| 37. | FEEBLE | Strong | Intense | Unbrekable | Preserved |
| 38. | FIERCE | Timid | Emotional | Civilized | Pleased |
| 39. | FLOURISH | Flower | Tarnish | Gain | Deteriorate |
| 40. | GATHERED | Dissolved | Collected | Dispersed | Melted |
| 41. | GIFT | Subscription | Forfeit | Endowment | Looted |
| 42. | GOOD | Dishonest | Incapable | Unhealthy | Unsuitable |
| 43. | GRACIOUSLY | Rudely | Ignorantly | Opposing | Cruelly |
| 44. | HANDSOMENESS | Abusing | Stunning | Ugliness | Plentiful |
| 45. | HARSH | Peculiar | Vigorous | Mild | Inferior |
| 46. | HAZARDOUS | Harmful | Risky | Comfortable | Safe |
| 47. | HEARD | Deaf | Acted | Ignored | Listened |
| 48. | HIDE | Seek | Show | Go away | Indicate |
| 49. | HIDE | Seek | Show | Go away | Disclose |
| 50. | IMMERSED IN | Safe from | Distracted from | Boring | Drowning in |
| 51. | IMPROVE | Retard | Disprove | Prove | Accelerate |
| 52. | INTENSE | Active | Succeed | Feeble | Failure |
| 53. | LATTER | Final | Concluding | Second | Former |
| 54. | MATCHING | Duplicate | Dissimilar | Original | Identical |
| 55. | MERCILESSLY | Calmly | Compassionately | Mildly | Sympathetically |
| 56. | ODD | Rare | Ordinary | Abnormal | Even |
| 57. | OPENED | Shut | Disappeared | Vanished | Concluded |
| 58. | OPTIONAL | Voluntary | Compromise | Pressure | Mandatory |
| 59. | PARDON | Punishment | Excuse | Convict | Intolerance |
| 60. | PETTY | Tremendous | Huge | Vast | Important |
| 61. | PILED | Low | Empty | Blank | Nothing |
| 62. | PLEASANT | Admirable | Disgusting | Nice | Indecent |
| 63. | PLEASING | Sorrow | Disliking | Worsening | Offending |
| 64. | POUNDEP | Weighed | Released | Paid | Attended |
| 65. | PRECARIOUS | Menacing | Restrain | Secured | Turbulence |
| 66. | PREVIOUS | New | Preceding | Novel | Subsequent |
| 67. | PROMOTION | Premonition | Threatening | Demotion | Firmly |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68. | PROMPLTY | Later | Behind | Relaxed | Lately |
| 69. | PUNISHMENT | Compensation | Whipped | Scourge | Reward |
| 70. | REAL | False | Imitated | Dishonest | Imagine |
| 71. | REALITY | Authentic | Superfluous | Imagination | Lackadaisical |
| 72. | RESUMED | Dissolved | Disorganized | Discontinued | Depleted |
| 73. | REVEAL | Secret | Darken | Disclose | Hide |
| 74. | REVEAL | Show | Conceal | Secretive | Exhibit |
| 75. | RIGHT | Immoral | Unsuitable | Inaccurate | Inconvenient |
| 76. | ROBBED | Stole | Supplemented | Taught | Provided |
| 77. | SACRED | Devil | Unfaithful | Sinless | Unholy |
| 78. | SACRIFICE | Assimilate | Abandon | Associate | Acquire |
| 79. | SECRETELY | Privately | Untimely | Carelessly | Openly |
| 80. | SEVERELY | Drastically | Intensely | Minutely | Slightly |
| 81. | SIGNIFICANT | Trivial | Noteworthy | Momentous | Important |
| 82. | SILENTLY | Aggravately | Noisefully | Quietly | Flourishingly |
| 83. | SIMULTANEOUSLY | Independently | Partially | Freely | Jointly |
| 84. | STRANGE | Familiar | Unseen | Famed | Novel |
| 85. | SUCCESS | Defeat | Disagreement | Abrupt | Combat |
| 86. | SUPPORTED | Advocated | Facilitate | Opposed | Obstruction |
| 87. | TENDED | Negligible | Watched | Inclined | Ignored |
| 88. | TRIVIAL | Perilous | Blunt | Important | Momentous |
| 89. | TRUTHFUL | Unbelievable | Irresponsible | Falsehood | Dishonest |
| 90. | UNKNOWN | Famous | ignoble | Aware | Knowledgeable |
| 91. | UNSTABLE | Changing | Steady | Stagnant | Confined |
| 92. | UNUSED | Accustomed | Routine | Often | Normal |
| 93. | VAST | Miniature | Magnified | Enormous | Small |
| 94. | WILTED | Fell | Stand | Tall | Flourished |
| 95. | WORTHWHILE | Valuable | Effortless | Futile | Useless |
| 96. | The word 'approve' is opposite in meaning to | Reject | Accept | Return | Confirm |
| 97. | Find out be most nearly word the opposite in meaning of the word given kindliness. | Robbery | Hatred | Weakness | Cruelty |
| 98. | Choose the opposite word of 'liability'. | Presumption | Assumption | Exemption | Consumption |
| 99. | The opposite of 'responsible' is _____ | Inresponsible | Imresponsible | Arresponsible | Unresponsible |
| 100. | The antonym of 'suspicious' is | Doubtful | Diffident | Confident | Strong |
| 101. | Withdraw | Reduce | Need | Advance | Want |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102. | Secret | Friendly | Covert | Hidden | Overt |
| 103. | Impartial | Hostile | Biased | Dislike | Worried |
| 104. | Luminous | Clear | Dim | Brittle | Clever |
| 105. | Awe | Borrow | Shallow | Low | Contempt |
| 106. | Telent | Ungrateful | Silent | Show | Inability |
| 107. | Meagre | Kind | Generous | Thoughtful | Copious |
| 108. | Zenith | Worst | Apex | Nadir | Past |
| 109. | Colossal | Easy | Tiny | Graceful | Roof |
| 110. | Heal | Sew | Foot | Good | Maim |
| 111. | Impeccable | Faulty | Flashy | Tedious | Boring |
| 112. | Complex | Ordinary | Common | Simple | Compound |
| 113. | Hampered | Facilitated | Relived | Prompted | Instigaten |
| 114. | Hostile | Dogmatic | Easy going | Friendly | Steady |
| 115. | Orderly | Democratic | Chaotic | Disciplined | Semitic |
| 116. | Undermine | Appreciate | Donate | Bolster | Decay |
| 117. | Abet | Exaggerate | Arrange | Refuse | Deter |
| 118. | Tentative | Permanent | Definite | Adjacent | Amiable |
| 119. | Erroneous | Gareful | Accurate | Convincing | Thoughtful |
| 120. | Tame | Wild | Dangerous | Clean | Active |

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## General question

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | __ workers went on strike. | A | an | The | No article |
| 2. | ___ beggars must not be choosers. | The | An | A | No article |
| 3. | ___ clever he was, he could not get the first class. | However | As | Though | Even if |
| 4. | ___ dancing and singing. | Many a girls are | Many a girl is | Many girls is | Many a girl are |
| 5. | ___ employed will be given the computer training. | A | An | The | No article |
| 6. | ___ English is a difficult language. | A | An | The | No article |
| 7. | ___ had I spoken than he left. | No sooner | Hardly | Scarcely | As soon as |
| 8. | ___ her illness, she could not attend the meeting. | Despite | Owing to | Inspite of | Instead of |
| 9. | ___ I and my brother look alike? | Do | Does | Is | Are |
| 10. | ___ it rain, there will be no match. | If | Should | Would | Will |
| 11. | ___ of you have done this? | Which | What | Who | Whom |
| 12. | ___ she or her brothers responsible for it? | Were | Are | Have | Was |
| 13. | ___ you invite him, he will not come. | If | Even though | Even if | As though |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. | ___ you say may be true. | Which | That | Who | What |
| 15. | ____ all your wishes come true ! | Shall | May | Might | Can |
| 16. | ____ boys are as active as Mahesh. | No other | Few | The few | Very few |
| 17. | ____ certain defects, the good are still unsold. | Because | Owing to | Since | As |
| 18. | ____ he is poor ____he is honest. | Not only…but also | Both…and | Though…yet | Neither…nor |
| 19. | ____ is a nice house. | Their | Her | Yours | Our |
| 20. | ____ it rains, we must start. | If | When | While | Even if |
| 21. | ____ mankind should love ____nature. | A, the | The, the | No article, the | No article, no article |
| 22. | ____ politician was involved in it. | Many | Many a | More | A several |
| 23. | ____ soldier was killed in the war. | A few | Many | Many a | Very few |
| 24. | ____ we reached the station, the train arrived. | No sooner did | While | As soon as | Before |
| 25. | ____ wise know when to be silent. | A | An | The | No article |
| 26. | ____ you are ill, I will act for you. | Unless | Since | Owing to | Because |
| 27. | ____ your father and mother at home? | Is | Are | have | Was |
| 28. | ____clever he is, he is often cheated. | As | Though | But | However |
| 29. | ____minute you came, he ran away. | A | An | The | No article |
| 30. | ___proposal is better than the former. | The later | The latter | The letter | Last |
| 31. | A party of American students ____ coming hare. | Was | Were | Is | Are |
| 32. | A patient should eat nothing ___ light and simple food. | But | Which | That | Only |
| 33. | A series of objections ____ been raised. | Has | Have | Are | Is |
| 34. | Add ____ sugar in tea. | A few | A little | The little | Little |
| 35. | All ____ you say is certainly true. | What | Which | As | That |
| 36. | All the money v I gave him gas been spent. | That | Which | As | What |
| 37. | An apple ___ day keeps the doctor away. | An | A | The | No article |
| 38. | Anyone ____ make mistake. | Can | Will | Could | Shall |
| 39. | At last he ____ for his efforts. | Rewarded | Will be rewarded | Was rewarded | Had been rewarded |
| 40. | Bread and butter ___ what they | Was | is | Were | Are |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | want. | | | | |
| 41. | Butter is made ____ milk. | By | From | Of | With |
| 42. | Cloth is sold ____ the metre. | At | From | By | Of |
| 43. | Convey my ____ to your brother. | Compliment | Complements | Compliments | Compliment |
| 44. | Do not enter ____ unnecessary arguments. | In | Into | For | No preposition |
| 45. | Do not go ____ I return. | Until | Till | By | If |
| 46. | Do not make ___ noise. | A | An | The | No article |
| 47. | Do not quarrel ____ trifles. | On | Over | From | About |
| 48. | Do not waste your time lest you ___ repent. | Might | Would | Should | May |
| 49. | Draughts___ not played in India. | Were | Have | Is | Are |
| 50. | Each of the girls has finished ___ work. | Their | Theirs | Her | Hers |
| 51. | Gandhi fought for ____ freedom of our country. | The | A | An | No article |
| 52. | Give some books to me, keep the ___ with you. | Rest | That | Which | Any |
| 53. | Gulliver's travels ___ a satire. | Are | Is | Were | have |
| 54. | He ___ since morning. | Is working | Works | Has been working | Worked |
| 55. | He ____ had you informed him. | Came | Would come | Would have come | Had come |
| 56. | He ____ I is wrong. | As well as | Or | And | Nor |
| 57. | He ____ not to have gone out in such bad weather. | Used | Should | Would | Ought |
| 58. | He ____ to be at home now. | Must | May | Will | Ought |
| 59. | He __friends has come back. | And his | Or his | Along with his | Or |
| 60. | He always ___. | Speaks a lie | Says lie | Tells a lie | Tells lie |
| 61. | He as well as I ___ wrong. | Am | Is | Were | Are |
| 62. | He asked me ____ a teacher. | Was I | That I was | If I was | Are you |
| 63. | He ate ___. | Four breads | Four bread | Four piece of breads | Four pieces of bread |
| 64. | He bought ____ | A number of books | The number of books | The numbers of books | A numbers of books |
| 65. | He cut the tree ___ an axe. | By | For | On | With |
| 66. | He denied that he ___ a thief. | Is not | Was not | Could not be | Was |
| 67. | He did nothing ____ laugh. | But | Yet | Still | Though |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68. | He died of ___ typhoid. | A | an | The | No article |
| 69. | He died without ____ heir. | An | A | The | No article |
| 70. | He filled the bucket ___ water. | Into | With | By | In |
| 71. | He had no choice ____ to yield. | But | Than | Or | Unless |
| 72. | He has no pen ___. | To write with | To write | To write by | To write for |
| 73. | He has not come, ___ has he sent any message. | Nor | Or | Neither | Either |
| 74. | He has seen many ___ in life. | Crisis | crisises | Crises | None of above |
| 75. | He has turned into ____ smuggler. | A | An | The | No article |
| 76. | He is ___. | A man of letters | Men of letter | A men of letters | Men of letters |
| 77. | He is ____ tall than you. | Lesser | Less | Much | Very |
| 78. | He is ____me. | Very well known by | Known very well by | Very well known to | Known very well to |
| 79. | He is addicted ____ smoking. | For | At | To | About |
| 80. | He is becoming ____ every day. | Strong | Stronger | Strongest | More stronger |
| 81. | He is junior ___ me in service. | Then | than | To | By |
| 82. | He is my ___. | Niece | Maidservant | Hostess | Nephew |
| 83. | He is one of those who____ hard to please. | Was | Is | Are | Were |
| 84. | He is quite confident ___ success. | Of | To | For | In |
| 85. | He likes ___. | Fruits and vegetable | Fruit and vegetable | Fruit and vegetables | None of above |
| 86. | He made ___ most impressive speech in the meeting. | The | Very | Much | A |
| 87. | He must be ashamed ___ his behavior. | Of | At | By | In |
| 88. | He needs five ___. | Hundred rupee | Hundreds rupee | Hundred rupees | Hundreds rupees |
| 89. | He needs more ___. | Practice | Practise | Practices | Practices |
| 90. | He or his assistants have not comfessed ___ fault. | His | Theirs | Their | Them |
| 91. | He picked up the coin which ___ on the ground. | Ile | Lay | Laid | Laid up |
| 92. | He sees as if he ___ everything. | Suspects | Is suspecting | Suspected | Suspect |
| 93. | He spent ____ money he had. | The few | Little | A little | The little |
| 94. | He took off ____ cost and set to work. | A | An | The | No article |
| 95. | He travels by ____ bus. | A | An | The | No article |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **96.** | **He walks father than ___.** | **Me** | **<u>I</u>** | **Myself** | **Her** |
| **97.** | **He wants ____** | **A paper** | **Papers** | **<u>A piece of paper</u>** | **A piece of papers** |
| **98.** | **He went to Mumbai in ____ summer.** | **A** | **An** | **The** | **<u>No article</u>** |
| **99.** | **He will not come ____ you force him.** | **<u>Unless</u>** | **untill** | **If** | **Till** |
| **100.** | **He will not object to ___ going there.** | **Me** | **You** | **Us** | **<u>My</u>** |
| **101.** | **Her husband as well as his friends ____ coming.** | **<u>Is</u>** | **Are** | **Were** | **Have been** |
| **102.** | **Here ____ my guardian and uncle !** | **Is coming** | **Are coming** | **<u>Comes</u>** | **Come** |
| **103.** | **His bag is more beautiful than ___.** | **<u>Yours</u>** | **Her** | **Your** | **Their** |
| **104.** | **How ____ you call me a liar ?** | **Could** | **Will** | **<u>Dare</u>** | **Shall** |
| **105.** | **How many candidates are going ____ ?** | **To appoint** | **<u>To being appointed</u>** | **To be appoint** | **To be appointed** |
| **106.** | **Hw is ____ man.** | **<u>A miserly</u>** | **A miser** | **Miser** | **Miserly** |
| **107.** | **Hw is among the persons who ____against me.** | **Is** | **was** | **Has been** | **<u>Are</u>** |
| **108.** | **I ___ her to come in.** | **<u>Told</u>** | **Said to** | **Said** | **Spoke** |
| **109.** | **I ___ we should accept the offer.** | **Will think** | **Would think** | **<u>Think</u>** | **Should think** |
| **110.** | **I ____ go there, to come what may.** | **<u>Will</u>** | **Shall** | **Can** | **Should** |
| **111.** | **I ____ listen to you unless you talk sense.** | **<u>Won't</u>** | **Shan't** | **Can't** | **Mustn't** |
| **112.** | **I ____ my keys, I cannot remember when I last saw them.** | **Lost** | **<u>Have lost</u>** | **Lose** | **Had lost** |
| **113.** | **I am ____ tired to work today.** | **Very** | **Much** | **<u>Too</u>** | **More** |
| **114.** | **I am always true ___.** | **To my words** | **<u>To my word</u>** | **With my words** | **For my words** |
| **115.** | **I am in ___ hurry.** | **<u>A</u>** | **An** | **The** | **No article** |
| **116.** | **I can come early ____ I live far away.** | **But** | **Still** | **Yet** | **<u>Although</u>** |
| **117.** | **I could not meet the secretary ____ he was out of station .** | **So that** | **Therefore** | **When** | **<u>As</u>** |
| **118.** | **I do not know ____ he managed to get through.** | **Why** | **As** | **Whether** | **<u>How</u>** |
| **119.** | **I do not know ____ it is going to rain tonight.** | **Till** | **Unless** | **<u>Whether</u>** | **That** |
| **120.** | **I do not like ___ sort of books.** | **<u>This</u>** | **These** | **Those** | **Which** |
| **121.** | **I doubt if there are ____ sweets left.** | **<u>Any</u>** | **Some** | **Much** | **Little** |
| **122.** | **I entirely disagree ____ you on this** | **To** | **<u>With</u>** | **For** | **About** |

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| | point. | | | | |
| 123. | I gave him ____. | **A ten-rupee note** | Ten rupees | A ten-rupees note | Ten rupees notes |
| 124. | I go to ___ college every day. | A | An | The | **No article** |
| 125. | I have done some of the work, ___ is left for you. | **The rest** | Much | A few | Some |
| 126. | I have to write a long assay. Turn into passive. | I have a long essay to written by me. | I have a long essay to have been written. | **A long essay has to be written by me.** | A long essay has to written by me. |
| 127. | I hurried ____ I should be late. | Otherwise | Else | **Lest** | Unless |
| 128. | I know it is cold, ____ it is snowing. | As | Because of | **For** | Due to |
| 129. | I paid the price ____ cash. | For | By | **In** | For |
| 130. | I reminded him ____ his promise. | About | For | To | **Of** |
| 131. | I saw ____ of the three. | Either | Neither | **None** | Every |
| 132. | I saw a cow ___ the farm. | In | **On** | At | On to |
| 133. | I think I ___this news. | Read | **Have read** | Had read | Would read |
| 134. | I thought he ____ at home. | **Might** | May | Will | Could |
| 135. | I want ____ help of ____ few volunteers. | No article, the | The, the | The, no article | **The, a** |
| 136. | I wish I ____ the wedding. | Will attend | Attend | **Attended** | Had attended |
| 137. | I wish, he ___ with me. | Is | Was | Would be | **Were** |
| 138. | I would like to learn ____ guitar. | A | An | **The** | No article |
| 139. | I would rather you ____ her the truth now. | Tell | **Told** | Have told | Are telling |
| 140. | If he knew our address, he ____ come and see us. | Will | Could | May | **Would** |
| 141. | India is proud of ___ rich past. | His | Its | **Her** | It's |
| 142. | It ___ for an hour when we went out. | Rained | Was raining | Had rained | **Had been raining** |
| 143. | It ____ they who would help you. | Are | **Is** | Would | Were |
| 144. | It is ____ wisest to avoid liars. | The | A | **No article** | An |
| 145. | It is difficult to say that _____. | They should agree | They will agree | They would agree | **They would agree or not** |
| 146. | It takes two men to make ___quarrel. | **A** | **an** | The | No article |
| 147. | It was ___ who told us. | Him | **She** | Her | Them |
| 148. | Learn this peom by ___ heart. | The | a | **No article** | An |
| 149. | Let you and ___ work together. | We | **Me** | I | They |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150. | Let's go to ____ restaurant tonight. | A | An | The | No article |
| 151. | Listen, the news ___. | Is telecasting | Are telecasting | Is being telecast | Is being telecasted |
| 152. | Many a man ____ working in the field. | Are | Have been | Is | Has been |
| 153. | Many a post ___ been approved. | Is | Has | Have | Are |
| 154. | Mare than one scientist ___ awarded. | Are | Were | Was | Have |
| 155. | May o ask you ____ questions? | Few | A few | The few | Many |
| 156. | More soldiers than one ____ killed. | Is | Has been | Were | Was |
| 157. | Most of the money ___ been spent. | Has | Have | Is | Are |
| 158. | My brother deals ___ cloth. | With | For | In | About |
| 159. | My brother is always ____ me. | Teases | Tease | Teasing | Has teased |
| 160. | My income is ___ that of your. | Lesser than | As little as | Less to | Less than |
| 161. | My life and ___ are close friends. | Your | Yours | Him | Me |
| 162. | My mother made me ____ the room yesterday. | Cleaned | Was cleaning | Clean | Had cleaned |
| 163. | Neither he nor his friends ___. | Have arrived | Has arrived | will arrived | Was arrived |
| 164. | Next time he ____ the library, he will find us there. | Visits | Will visit | Is visiting | Will be visiting |
| 165. | No one ____ challenge god. | May | Can | Must | Should |
| 166. | No sooner did he leave ___ the guests arrived. | Then | Than | When | As |
| 167. | Nobody could suspect that it was ____. | Herself | She | Her | Him |
| 168. | None ____fool can do this. | Who | As | But | As |
| 169. | Of the two plans, this is the ____ . | Best | Good | Better | More better |
| 170. | One cannot eat ____ cake and have it. | His | Their | It's | One's |
| 171. | One must do ____ duty. | His | Their | Ones | One's |
| 172. | One should abstain ____ wine. | To | At | From | About |
| 173. | One should mind ___ own business. | His | Their | One's | Their |
| 174. | Only you and ___ can do this work. | Him | Her | I | Me |
| 175. | Open your book ___. | At page six | On page six | At six page | On six page |
| 176. | Please excuse ____ coming late today. | My | Me | Myself | I |
| 177. | Please wait here till it ____ raining. | Stops | Stopped | Will stop | Had stoped |
| 178. | Prevention is ____ than cure. | Worse | Better | The best | Good |

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| 179. | Read regularly lest you ____ fail. | Would | Should | Will | Would |
| 180. | Run fast lest you ____ miss the train. | Will | Can | May | Should |
| 181. | Scarcely had he left ___ the guests arrived. | Then | Than | After | When |
| 182. | She ___ a moment ago. | Left | Has left | Will leave | Had left |
| 183. | She dislike ___ coming late. | Me | My | I | Myself |
| 184. | She found ___ one ruppe coin. | A | An | The | No article |
| 185. | She has no pen to write ____. | On | With | By | For |
| 186. | She is ___ of all the girls. | More beautiful | Beautiful | The most beautiful | The more beautiful than |
| 187. | She is a famous '___ in the town. | Tutor | Author | tailoress | Landlord |
| 188. | She is married ____ Bhadresh. | With | For | To | About |
| 189. | She is not such a beautiful girl ____ he expected. | That | Whom | Who | As |
| 190. | She is suffering from ___ headache. | A | An | The | No article |
| 191. | She purchased ____ books. | Any | Some | None | Each |
| 192. | She talks ___ she were mad. | If | Even if | As if | Even though |
| 193. | She turned off ____ light and closed ____ door. | A, a | The, a | The, the | A, the |
| 194. | Shreya, rather than other girls, ____ at fault. | Is | Are | Were | Has been |
| 195. | Smoking is injurious ____ health. | For | To | About | ith |
| 196. | Sudha is ___. | A bachelor | A widower | An emporor | A spinster |
| 197. | Suggestion sent to the chairman ____ in the next meeting. | Are taken up | Will be taken up | Have taken up | Have been taken up |
| 198. | Supposing he ____ what will you do? | Refuse | Will refuse | Refuses | Refused |
| 199. | Take care of your ___. | Luggage | Luggages | Luggageses | Luggagess |
| 200. | Tell him ___. | To repeat | To repeat it | To repeat again | To repeat it again |
| 201. | Tell me ____ you want me to do. | What | Which | That | When |
| 202. | The assignment ___ she went home. | Having checked | Having been checked | Being checked | Had been checked |
| 203. | The baby ____ for last two years. | Is sleeping | Has slept | Had slept | Has been sleeping |
| 204. | The bad news ____ quickly. | Spread | Is spreading | spreads | Are spreading |
| 205. | The belief is ____ she is a writer. | Which | That | Who | As |
| 206. | The box is not so heavy as it seems. The sentence can be rewritten as…. | The box is heavier than it | The box is much heavy as it | The box is less heavy than it | The box is as light as it |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | seems. | seems. | seems. | appears |
| 207. | The boy whom you are looking ____ has come back. | For | At | In | About |
| 208. | The brave ___ praise. | Deserves | Are deserving | Deserve | Deserved |
| 209. | The children should abide____ the decision of their parents. | By | About | Upon | On |
| 210. | The dacoits set the house ___ fire. | On | At | Into | In |
| 211. | The days are short, ___ it is December now. | Because | For | As | since |
| 212. | The dog swam ____ the river. | Of | Into | Across | About |
| 213. | The farmer owns several ____. | oxes | Oxs | Oxen | Oxens |
| 214. | The gentry ____ invited to the tea party. | Is | Was | Were | Will |
| 215. | The girl ___ him a scoundrel. | Told | Said | Called | Said to |
| 216. | The horse and carriage ____ arrived. | Has | Have | Were | was |
| 217. | The Jews worship ___fire. | A | An | The | No article |
| 218. | The letter ___, I posted it immediately. | Having written | Having writing | Having been written | Had been written |
| 219. | The mob ___ no mind. | Is | Have | Has | Are |
| 220. | The negative of : 'he is too dull to understand it'- | He is not too dull to understand it. | He is so dull that he understands it. | He is so dull he cannot understand it. | He is not too dull that he cannot understand it. |
| 221. | The number of smokers ___ increasing day by day. | Were | Are | Is | Has |
| 222. | The number of the candidates ____ very large. | Is | Are | Were | Have been |
| 223. | The passive voice of : 'will you not help me ?' is | Will I be not helped by you : | Shall I not be helped by you? | Won't I be helped by you? | Shall I not be being helped by you? |
| 224. | The passive voice of 'the people attacked the police' : | The police was attacked by the people. | The police was being attacked by the people. | The police were attacked by the people. | The police had been attacked by the people. |
| 225. | The plural if 'handkerchief' is | Handkerchiefs | handkerchieves | Handkerchief | Handkrechiefs |
| 226. | The plural of 'medium' is | Media | Mediums | Mediums | A and b |
| 227. | The plural of 'synopsis' is | synopsiss | synopsisess | synopses | Synopsesess |
| 228. | The plural of 'volcano' is | Volcanos | Volcanoes | Volcanoss | Volcanosess |
| 229. | The poet and philosopher ____ said | Is | Are | Has | Have |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | so. | | | | |
| 230. | The police made him ___ his crime. | <u>Confess</u> | Confesses | To confess | Is confessing |
| 231. | The project ____ by next june. | Will be completed | Will complete | Will have completed | <u>Will have been completed</u> |
| 232. | The rose is sweetest of all flowers: turn into comparative degree. | Many flowers are not sweeter than rose. | All flowers are not sweeter than rose. | <u>The rose is sweeter than many other flowers.</u> | The rose is sweeter than any other flowers. |
| 233. | The sick king ___ in bed. | <u>Lay</u> | Lied | Laid | Lays |
| 234. | The sons as well as their father ____ arrested. | <u>Are</u> | Was | Has | Have |
| 235. | The sooner, ___. | The more better | The best | <u>The better</u> | The worst |
| 236. | The students___ good night to their teacher. | Wished | <u>Bade</u> | Told | Asked |
| 237. | The sum is ____ difficult to solve. | Enough | <u>Too</u> | Much | A little |
| 238. | The synonym of 'thin' is | Fat | Weak | <u>Lean</u> | Light |
| 239. | The teacher asked me ___ I had broken the window. | That | <u>Whether</u> | That way | The reason because |
| 240. | The thief came ____ the window. | Into | Upon | In | <u>Through</u> |
| 241. | The time ____ is lost is lost for aver. | <u>That</u> | Whom | Who | As |
| 242. | There are trees ____ the river bank. | In | An | Among | <u>Along</u> |
| 243. | There is ____garden behind ____ temple. | <u>A, the</u> | The, a | The, the | A, a |
| 244. | There is an exception ___ every rule. | Foe | In | <u>To</u> | About |
| 245. | There is no point ___ there. | <u>In going</u> | To go | Going | For going |
| 246. | There is no rose ___ has some thorns. | That | Same | Such | <u>But</u> |
| 247. | There was no one ____ weqt. | Who | That | As | <u>But</u> |
| 248. | There were ____ than twenty boys in the class. | <u>Less</u> | Lesser | Much | Fewer |
| 249. | They thought they ____ the thief but they were mistaken. | Found | Would find | <u>Had found</u> | Would have found |
| 250. | This is ____ most useful device. | <u>A</u> | An | The | No article |
| 251. | This is the ____ train for Rajkot. | <u>Last</u> | Later | Latest | Latter |
| 252. | This is the best book ___ I have read. | Which | <u>That</u> | What | As |
| 253. | This is the best thing ____ we liked. | <u>That</u> | Which | Who | Why |
| 254. | This is thee same beggar ___ we saw yesterday. | Whom | <u>as</u> | That | Who |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 255. | This pen is superior to ____. | Your | Her | **Yours** | Their |
| 256. | Though I ___ him yet I recognised him. | Have ever seen | **Had never seen** | Not seen | Never saw |
| 257. | Three fourths of the work ____ still unfinished. | Are | Were | **Is** | Has |
| 258. | Trust in god ____do the right. | **And** | As well as | But | Or |
| 259. | Twenty rupees ___ too much for this pen. | Are | **Is** | Has | Were |
| 260. | Two friends love ___. | One another | To each other | Each another | **Each other** |
| 261. | Very few metals are as costly as gold. Turn in the superlative. | Gold is the costliest metal. | Gold is the costliest of all other metals. | Gold is one of the most costly metal. | **Gold is one of the costliest metals.** |
| 262. | We ___ not accept his proposal at any cost. | **Will** | Shall | Ought | Could |
| 263. | We ____ rather die than surrender him. | Should | **Would** | Might | Can |
| 264. | We agree ___ him ___ all the points. | To, with | **With, to** | To, on | With, into |
| 265. | We each ___ allowed to speak in the meeting yesterday. | Is | Are | Was | **Were** |
| 266. | We ere safe till pure water ____. | **Is drunk** | Drinks | Is drinking | Will drink |
| 267. | We invited her as well as ___. | **Him** | He | They | Their |
| 268. | We pay mare rent than ____. | Them | Their | Theirs | **They** |
| 269. | We saw ___great many people there. | An | The | **A** | No article |
| 270. | We wear warm ____ in winter. | Cloth | Cloths | **Clothes** | Clothses |
| 271. | What ___ exiting story! | A | **An** | The | No article |
| 272. | What ____ if you had missed your train? | Had you done | Would have been done | **Would have you done** | Would you have done |
| 273. | What is the plural of 'sister-in-law'? | Sisters-in-laws | **Sisters-in-law** | Sister-in-laws | Sisters-in-laws |
| 274. | What is the plural of soliloguy? | Soliloguys | Solilouyes | **Soliloquies** | Soliloques |
| 275. | What we need ___ good government. | **Is** | Are | Was | Were |
| 276. | What we need ____ customers. | **Is** | Are | Were | Have |
| 277. | When I saw she ____ chess with her children. | Played | **Was playing** | Had played | Had been playing |
| 278. | When my papa ____ I will complain to him against you. | Will come | **Comes** | Came | Is coming |
| 279. | When the sun rose, the fog ____. | **Disappeared** | Will disappear | Would dispear | Has disappeared |
| 280. | Which is the correct plural form ? | Women-hater | Women-hater | Women-haters | **Woman-haters** |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 281. | Which is the correct plural form? | Grant-in-aids | Grants-aids | <u>Grants-in-aid</u> | Grants-ins-aids |
| 282. | Which one of these novels ____ yours ? | Are | Were | <u>Is</u> | Was |
| 283. | Which words will take 's' to form the plural? | <u>Piano, monarch, canto</u> | Cargo, canto, photo | Volcano, radio, photo | Bamboo, potato, hero |
| 284. | While the prizes ___ to the winners, it began to rain. | Were distributed | Had been distributed | <u>Were being distributed</u> | Was being distributed |
| 285. | Whit will the chief miniter as well as other ministers ___ | Will arrive | Arrive | <u>Arrives</u> | Are arriving |
| 286. | Whom have you informed ? turn into passive voice. | <u>Who has been informed by you ?</u> | By whom have you been informed? | By whom has you been informed ? | Who have you been informed |
| 287. | Windows are made of ____ glass. | a | An | The | <u>No article</u> |
| 288. | Would you mind ____ smoking here? | Me | <u>My</u> | Mine | Myself |
| 289. | Would you pardon ____smoking here ? | Me | I | <u>My</u> | Myself |
| 290. | Write your answers ____ink. | With | By | <u>In</u> | For |
| 291. | Yesterday I went to ____ hospital to see my sick friends. | A | An | <u>The</u> | No article |
| 292. | You ___ live long ! | Might | will | Shall | <u>May</u> |
| 293. | You ___ not to have gone there. | Should | Used | <u>Ought</u> | Must |
| 294. | You ____ go there as no one is there. | Should not | Must note | <u>Need not</u> | Will not |
| 295. | You ____ only sing the form and I shall do the rest. | <u>Need</u> | Should | Must | May |
| 296. | You ____ touch this live wire. | Should not | <u>Must not</u> | Need not | Will not |
| 297. | You ____ work hard to get the first class. | Should | Will | Would | <u>Must</u> |
| 298. | You ____come here whenever you like. | Can | Could | <u>May</u> | Might |
| 299. | You and I are doing our work, ___? | Aren't I? | Are we | Arent' you? | <u>Aren't we?</u> |
| 300. | You must apologise ____ resign. | <u>Or</u> | But | Nor | And |
| 301. | You will be punished ____ you do not do this work carefully. | Till | Until | <u>If</u> | Unless |

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# Most Common Confusing Words

Take a look at these two sentences – one of them contains a mistake:

*I poured over book after book.*
*We pored over the catalogues.*

Are you uncertain which one is right?

There are a lot of words in English that look or sound alike but have very different meanings, such as accept and except. Here's a quick-reference list of pairs of such imp words that regularly confuse students in exam.

| Word 1 | Meaning | Word 2 | Meaning |
|---|---|---|---|
| accept | to agree to receive or do | except | not including |
| adverse | unfavourable, harmful | averse | strongly disliking; opposed |
| advice | recommendations about what to do | advise | to recommend something |
| affect | to change or make a difference to | effect | a result; to bring about a result |
| aisle | a passage between rows of seats | isle | an island |
| all together | all in one place, all at once | altogether | completely; on the whole |
| along | moving or extending horizontally on | a long | referring to something of great length |
| aloud | out loud | allowed | permitted |
| altar | a sacred table in a church | alter | to change |
| amoral | not concerned with right or wrong | immoral | not following accepted moral standards |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| appraise | to assess | apprise | to inform someone |
| assent | agreement, approval | ascent | the action of rising or climbing up |
| aural | relating to the ears or hearing | oral | relating to the mouth; spoken |
| balmy | pleasantly warm | barmy | foolish, crazy |
| bare | naked; to uncover | bear | to carry; to put up with |
| bated | in phrase 'with bated breath', i.e. in great suspense | baited | with bait attached or inserted |
| bazaar | a Middle Eastern market | bizarre | strange |
| berth | a bunk in a ship, train, etc. | birth | the emergence of a baby from the womb |
| born | having started life | borne | carried |
| bough | a branch of a tree | bow | to bend the head; the front of a ship |
| brake | a device for stopping a vehicle; to stop a vehicle | break | to separate into pieces; a pause |
| breach | to break through, or break a rule; a gap | breech | the back part of a gun barrel |
| broach | to raise a subject for discussion | brooch | a piece of jewellery |
| canvas | a type of strong cloth | canvass | to seek people's votes |
| censure | to criticize strongly | censor | to ban parts of a book or film; a person who does this |
| cereal | a grass producing an edible grain; a breakfast food made from grains | serial | happening in a series |
| chord | a group of musical notes | cord | a length of string; a cord-like body part |
| climactic | forming a climax | climatic | relating to climate |
| coarse | rough | course | a school subject; part of a meal |
| complacent | smug and self-satisfied | complaisant | willing to please |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| complement | to add to so as to improve; an addition that improves something | compliment | to praise or express approval; an admiring remark |
| council | a group of people who manage or advise | counsel | advice; to advise |
| cue | a signal for action; a wooden rod | queue | a line of people or vehicles |
| curb | to keep something in check; a control or limit | kerb | (in British English) the stone edge of a pavement |
| currant | a dried grape | current | happening now; a flow of water, air, or electricity |
| defuse | to make a situation less tense | diffuse | to spread over a wide area |
| desert | a waterless, empty area; to abandon someone | dessert | the sweet course of a meal |
| discreet | careful not to attract attention | discrete | separate and distinct |
| disinterested | impartial | uninterested | not interested |
| draught | a current of air | draft | a first version of a piece of writing |
| draw | an even score at the end of a game | drawer | a sliding storage compartment |
| dual | having two parts | duel | a fight or contest between two people |
| elicit | to draw out a reply or reaction | illicit | not allowed by law or rules |
| ensure | to make certain that something will happen | insure | to provide compensation if a person dies or property is damaged |
| envelop | to cover or surround | envelope | a paper container for a letter |
| exercise | physical activity; to do physical activity | exorcise | to drive out an evil spirit |
| fawn | a young deer; light | faun | a mythical being, part |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | brown | | man, part goat |
| flaunt | to display ostentatiously | flout | to disregard a rule |
| flounder | to move clumsily; to have difficulty doing something | founder | to fail |
| forbear | to refrain | forebear | an ancestor |
| foreword | an introduction to a book | forward | onwards, ahead |
| freeze | to turn to ice | frieze | a decoration along a wall |
| grisly | gruesome, revolting | grizzly | a type of bear |
| hoard | a store | horde | a large crowd of people |
| imply | to suggest indirectly | infer | to draw a conclusion |
| loath | reluctant, unwilling | loathe | to hate |
| loose | to unfasten; to set free | lose | to be deprived of; to be unable to find |
| meter | a measuring device | metre | a metric unit; rhythm in verse |
| militate | to be a powerful factor against | mitigate | to make less severe |
| palate | the roof of the mouth | palette | a board for mixing colours |
| pedal | a foot-operated lever | peddle | to sell goods |
| pole | a long, slender piece of wood | poll | voting in an election |
| pour | to flow or cause to flow | pore | a tiny opening; to study something closely |
| practice | the use of an idea or method; the work or business of a doctor, dentist, etc. | practise | to do something repeatedly to gain skill; to do something regularly |
| prescribe | to authorize use of medicine; to order authoritatively | proscribe | to officially forbid something |
| principal | most important; the head of a school | principle | a fundamental rule or belief |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sceptic | a person inclined to doubt | septic | infected with bacteria |
| sight | the ability to see | site | a location |
| stationary | not moving | stationery | writing materials |
| storey | a level of a building | story | a tale or account |
| titillate | to arouse interest | titivate | to make more attractive |
| tortuous | full of twists; complex | torturous | full of pain or suffering |
| wreath | a ring-shaped arrangement of flowers etc. | wreathe | to surround or encircle |

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# Common Misspelled Words

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| absence | acceptable | accessible |
| accommodation | accomplish | achievement |
| acquire | address | advertisement |
| advice | advise | amateur |
| apartment | appearance | argument |
| athletic | attendance | business |
| basically | beginning | beneficial |
| believe | belief | grateful |
| calendar | campaign | category |
| cemetery | clothes | completely |
| challenge | characteristic | cigarette |
| column | committee | commitment |
| condemn | criticism | whether (if) |
| Conscience | conscientious | correspondence |
| conscious | controversy | convenient |
| Deceive | definitely | definition |
| Department | describe | despair |
| Desperate | development | difference |
| difficult | disappointed | discipline |
| disease | violence | weather (climate) |
| easily | effect | eighth |
| either | embarrass | encouragement |
| enemy | entirely | environment |
| especially | exaggerate | excellent |
| existence | experience | experiment |
| familiar | February | finally |
| financial | foreign | foreigner |
| general | generally | genius |
| government | grammar | grateful |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| guarantee | guidance | volume |
| happily | height | heroes |
| humorous | hypocrite | village |
| ideally | imaginary | immediate |
| incredible | independent | influential |
| insurance | intelligent | interference |
| interrupt | introduce | island |
| its (possession) | it's ( it is or it has) | knowledge |
| jealous | jealousy | kneel |
| later | legitimate | length |
| library | lose (verb) | mysterious |
| lightning | likely | loneliness |
| loose (adjective) | lovely | luxurious |
| maintain | maintenance | manageable |
| management | manufacture | marriage |
| married | millionaire | misspell |
| mischievous | money | mortgage |
| muscle | valuable | opposition |
| naturally | necessary | neighbor / neighbour |
| ninety | noticeable | nowadays |
| obedient | obstacle | occasional |
| official | opinion | opportunity |
| ordinary | originally | occurred |
| particular | peculiar | perceive |
| permanent | personal | personnel |
| physician | piece | pleasant |
| possession | practically | professional |
| possible | possibility | potatoes |
| prefer | privilege | professor |
| pronunciation | performance | physical |
| psychology | pronounce | psychological |
| quantity | quality | quizzes |
| questionnaire | queue | unforgettable |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| realistic | realize | really |
| receipt | receive | recognize |
| recommend | religion | religious |
| remember | representative | restaurant |
| rhythm | ridiculous | roommate |
| technical | technique | temperature |
| temporary | young | yacht |
| unique | Undoubtedly | until |
| Wednesday | Weird | Violent |
| which | woman (singular) | women (plural) |
| worthwhile | Width | Writing |

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# 200 Irregular Verb Forms

| No. | Base Form | Past Form | Past Participle Form | s/es/ies | 'ing' form |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | abide | abode | abode | abides | abiding |
| 2 | alight | alit | alit | alights | alighting |
| 3 | arise | arose | arisen | arises | arising |
| 4 | awake | awoke | awoken | awakes | awaking |
| 5 | be (am,are) | was / were | been | is | being |
| 6 | bear | bore | born/borne | bears | bearing |
| 7 | beat | beat | beaten | beats | beating |
| 8 | become | became | become | becomes | becoming |
| 9 | befall | befell | befallen | befalls | befalling |
| 10 | begin | began | begun | begins | beginning |
| 11 | behold | beheld | beheld | beholds | beholding |
| 12 | bend | bent | bent | bends | bending |
| 13 | bereave | bereft | bereft | bereaves | bereaving |
| 14 | beseech | besought | besought | beseeches | beseeching |
| 15 | bet | bet | bet | bets | betting |
| 16 | bid | bade | bidden | bids | bidding |
| 17 | bid | bid | bid | bids | bidding |
| 18 | bind | bound | bound | binds | binding |
| 19 | bite | bit | bitten | bites | biting |
| 20 | bleed | bled | bled | bleeds | bleeding |
| 21 | blow | blew | blown | blows | blowing |
| 22 | break | broke | broken | breaks | breaking |
| 23 | breed | bred | bred | breeds | breeding |
| 24 | bring | brought | brought | brings | bringing |
| 25 | broadcast | broadcast | broadcast | broadcasts | broadcasting |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | build | built | built | builds | building |
| 27 | burn | burnt | burnt | burns | burning |
| 28 | burst | burst | burst | bursts | bursting |
| 29 | bust | bust | bust | busts | busting |
| 30 | buy | bought | bought | buys | buying |
| 31 | cast | cast | cast | casts | casting |
| 32 | catch | caught | caught | catches | catching |
| 33 | chide | chid | chidden | chides | chiding |
| 34 | choose | chose | chosen | chooses | choosing |
| 35 | cleave | clove/cleft | cloven/cleft | cleaves | cleaving |
| 36 | cling | clung | clung | clings | clinging |
| 37 | clothe | clad | clad | clothes | clothing |
| 38 | come | came | come | comes | coming |
| 39 | cost | cost | cost | costs | costing |
| 40 | creep | crept | crept | creeps | creeping |
| 41 | cut | cut | cut | cuts | cutting |
| 42 | deal | dealt | dealt | deals | dealing |
| 43 | dig | dug | dug | digs | digging |
| 44 | do | did | done | does | doing |
| 45 | draw | drew | drawn | draws | drawing |
| 46 | dream | dreamt | dreamt | dreams | dreaming |
| 47 | drink | drank | drunk | drinks | drinking |
| 48 | drive | drove | driven | drives | driving |
| 49 | dwell | dwelt | dwelt | dwells | dwelling |
| 50 | eat | ate | eaten | eats | eating |
| 51 | fall | fell | fallen | falls | falling |
| 52 | fart | fart | fart | farts | farting |
| 53 | feed | fed | fed | feeds | feeding |
| 54 | feel | felt | felt | feels | feeling |
| 55 | fight | fought | fought | fights | fighting |
| 56 | find | found | found | finds | finding |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 57 | fit | fit | fit | fits | fitting |
| 58 | flee | fled | fled | flees | fleeing |
| 59 | fling | flung | flung | flings | flinging |
| 60 | fly | flew | flown | flies | flying |
| 61 | forbid | forbade | forbidden | forbids | forbidding |
| 62 | forecast | forecast | forecast | forecasts | forecasting |
| 63 | forget | forgot | forgotten | forgets | forgetting |
| 64 | forgive | forgave | forgiven | forgives | forgiving |
| 65 | forsake | forsook | forsaken | forsakes | forsaking |
| 66 | freeze | froze | frozen | freezes | freezing |
| 67 | gainsay | gainsaid | gainsaid | gainsays | gainsaying |
| 68 | get | got | got | gets | getting |
| 69 | gird | girt | girt | girds | girding |
| 70 | give | gave | given | gives | giving |
| 71 | go | went | gone | goes | going |
| 72 | grave | grove | graven | graves | graving |
| 73 | grow | grew | grown | grows | growing |
| 74 | hang | hung | hung | hangs | hanging |
| 75 | have | had | had | has | having |
| 76 | hear | heard | heard | hears | hearing |
| 77 | heave | hove | hove | heaves | heaving |
| 78 | hew | hewed | hewn | hews | hewing |
| 79 | hide | hid | hidden | hides | hiding |
| 80 | hit | hit | hit | hits | hitting |
| 81 | hold | held | held | holds | holding |
| 82 | hurt | hurt | hurt | hurts | hurting |
| 83 | inlay | inlaid | inlaid | inlays | inlaying |
| 84 | input | input | input | inputs | inputting |
| 85 | keep | kept | kept | keeps | keeping |
| 86 | kneel | knelt | knelt | kneels | kneeling |
| 87 | knit | knit | knit | knits | knitting |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 88 | know | knew | known | knows | knowing |
| 89 | lade | laded | laden | lades | lading |
| 90 | lay | laid | laid | lays | laying |
| 91 | lead | led | led | leads | leading |
| 92 | lean | leant | leant | leans | leaning |
| 93 | leap | leapt | leapt | leaps | leaping |
| 94 | learn | learnt | learnt | learns | learning |
| 95 | leave | left | left | leaves | leaving |
| 96 | lend | lent | lent | lends | lending |
| 97 | let | let | let | lets | letting |
| 98 | lie | lay | lain | lies | lying |
| 99 | light | lit | lit | lights | lighting |
| 100 | lose | lost | lost | loses | losing |
| 101 | make | made | made | makes | making |
| 102 | mean | meant | meant | means | meaning |
| 103 | meet | met | met | meets | meeting |
| 104 | mistake | mistook | mistaken | mistakes | mistaking |
| 105 | mow | mowed | mown | mows | mowing |
| 106 | partake | partook | partaken | partakes | partaking |
| 107 | pay | paid | paid | pays | paying |
| 108 | plead | pled | pled | pleads | pleading |
| 109 | put | put | put | puts | putting |
| 110 | quit | quit | quit | quits | quitting |
| 111 | read (રીડ) | read (રેડ) | read (રેડ) | reads | reading |
| 112 | rend | rent | rent | rends | rending |
| 113 | rid | rid | rid | rids | ridding |
| 114 | ride | rode | ridden | rides | riding |
| 115 | ring | rang | rung | rings | ringing |
| 116 | rise | rose | risen | rises | rising |
| 117 | run | ran | run | runs | running |
| 118 | saw | sawed | sawn | saws | sawing |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119 | say | said | said | says | saying |
| 120 | see | saw | seen | sees | seeing |
| 121 | seek | sought | sought | seeks | seeking |
| 122 | sell | sold | sold | sells | selling |
| 123 | send | sent | sent | sends | sending |
| 124 | set | set | set | sets | setting |
| 125 | sew | sewed | sewn | sews | sewing |
| 126 | shake | shook | shaken | shakes | shaking |
| 127 | shave | shove | shaven | shaves | shaving |
| 128 | shear | shore | shorn | shears | shearing |
| 129 | shed | shed | shed | sheds | shedding |
| 130 | shine | shone | shone | shines | shining |
| 131 | shit | shit | shit | shits | shitting |
| 132 | shoe | shod | shod | shoes | shoeing |
| 133 | shoot | shot | shot | shoots | shooting |
| 134 | show | showed | shown | shows | showing |
| 135 | shrink | shrank | shrunk | shrinks | shrinking |
| 136 | shrive | shrove | shriven | shrives | shriving |
| 137 | shut | shut | shut | shuts | shutting |
| 138 | sing | sang | sung | sings | singing |
| 139 | sink | sank | sunk | sinks | sinking |
| 140 | sit | sat | sat | sits | sitting |
| 141 | slay | slew | slain | slays | slaying |
| 142 | sleep | slept | slept | sleeps | sleeping |
| 143 | slide | slid | slid | slides | sliding |
| 144 | sling | slung | slung | slings | slinging |
| 145 | slink | slunk | slunk | slinks | slinking |
| 146 | slit | slit | slit | slits | slitting |
| 147 | smell | smelt | smelt | smells | smelling |
| 148 | smite | smote | smitten | smites | smiting |
| 149 | sneak | snuck | snuck | sneaks | sneaking |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | speak | spoke | spoken | speaks | speaking |
| 151 | speed | sped | sped | speeds | speeding |
| 152 | spell | spelt | spelt | spells | spelling |
| 153 | spend | spent | spent | spends | spending |
| 154 | spill | spilt | spilt | spills | spilling |
| 155 | spin | spun | spun | spins | spinning |
| 156 | spit | spat | spat | spits | spitting |
| 157 | split | split | split | splits | splitting |
| 158 | spoil | spoilt | spoilt | spoils | spoiling |
| 159 | spread | spread | spread | spreads | spreading |
| 160 | spring | sprang | sprung | springs | springing |
| 161 | stand | stood | stood | stands | standing |
| 162 | steal | stole | stolen | steals | stealing |
| 163 | stick | stuck | stuck | sticks | sticking |
| 164 | sting | stung | stung | stings | stinging |
| 165 | stink | stank | stunk | stinks | stinking |
| 166 | strew | strewed | strewn | strews | strewing |
| 167 | stride | strode | stridden | strides | striding |
| 168 | strike | struck | stricken | strikes | striking |
| 169 | string | strung | strung | strings | stringing |
| 170 | strive | strove | striven | strives | striving |
| 171 | swear | swore | sworn | swears | swearing |
| 172 | sweat | sweat | sweat | sweats | sweating |
| 173 | sweep | swept | swept | sweeps | sweeping |
| 174 | swell | swelled | swollen | swells | swelling |
| 175 | swim | swam | swum | swims | swimming |
| 176 | swing | swung | swung | swings | swinging |
| 177 | take | took | taken | takes | taking |
| 178 | teach | taught | taught | teaches | teaching |
| 179 | tear | tore | torn | tears | tearing |
| 180 | tell | told | told | tells | telling |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 181 | think | thought | thought | thinks | thinking |
| 182 | thrive | throve | thriven | thrives | thriving |
| 183 | throw | threw | thrown | throws | throwing |
| 184 | thrust | thrust | thrust | thrusts | thrusting |
| 185 | tread | trod | trodden | treads | treading |
| 186 | understand | understood | understood | understands | understanding |
| 187 | wake | woke | woken | wakes | waking |
| 188 | way-lay | way-laid | way-laid | way-lays | way-laying |
| 189 | wear | wore | worn | wears | wearing |
| 190 | weave | wove | woven | weaves | weaving |
| 191 | wed | wed | wed | weds | wedding |
| 192 | weep | wept | wept | weeps | weeping |
| 193 | welcome | welcomed | welcomed | welcomes | welcoming |
| 194 | wend | went | went | wends | wending |
| 195 | wet | wet | wet | wets | wetting |
| 196 | win | won | won | wins | winning |
| 197 | wind | wound | wound | winds | winding |
| 198 | withdraw | withdrew | withdrawn | withdraws | withdrawing |
| 199 | wring | wrung | wrung | wrings | wringing |
| 200 | write | wrote | written | writes | writing |

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# OPPOSITE WORDS

| | |
|---|---|
| **absent × present** | **east × west** |
| **accept × decline, refuse** | **easy × hard, difficult** |
| **accurate × inaccurate** | **empty × full** |
| **admit × deny** | **encourage × discourage** |
| **advantage × disadvantage** | **end × begin, start** |
| **agree × disagree** | **enter × exit** |
| **alive × dead** | **even × odd** |
| **all × none, nothing** | **export × import** |
| **always × never** | **external × internal** |
| **ancient × modern** | **fade × brighten** |
| **answer × question** | **fail × succeed** |
| **apart × together** | **false × true** |
| **appear × disappear, vanish** | **famous ×** |
| **approve × disapprove** | **far × near** |
| **arrive × depart** | **fast × slow** |
| **artificial × natural** | **fat × thin** |
| **ascend × descend** | **few × many** |
| **attractive × repulsive** | **find × lose** |
| **awake × asleep** | **first × last** |
| **backward × forward** | **foolish × wise** |
| **bad × good** | **fold × unfold** |
| **beautiful × ugly** | **forget × remember** |
| **before × after** | **found × lost** |
| **begin × end** | **friend × enemy** |
| **below × above** | **generous × stingy** |
| **bent × straight** | **gentle × rough** |
| **best × worst** | **get × give** |
| **better × worse, worst** | **girl × boy** |
| **big × little, small** | **glad × sad, sorry** |
| **black × white** | **gloomy × cheerful** |
| **blame × praise** | **good × bad** |
| **bless × curse** | **great × tiny, small, unimportant** |
| **bitter × sweet** | **guest × host** |
| **borrow × lend** | **guilty × innocent** |
| **bottom × top** | **happy × sad** |
| **boy × girl** | **hard × easy** |

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# OPPOSITE WORDS

| | |
|---|---|
| brave × cowardly | hard × soft |
| build × destroy | harmful × harmless |
| bold × meek, timid | hate × love |
| bound × free | healthy × diseased, ill, sick |
| bright × dim, dull | heaven × hell |
| brighten × fade | heavy × light |
| broad × narrow | here × there |
| calm × windy, troubled | high × low |
| capable × incapable | hill × valley |
| careful × careless | horizontal × vertical |
| cheap × expensive | hot × cold |
| cheerful × sad, discouraged, dreary | major × minor |
| clear × cloudy, opaque | many × few |
| clever × stupid | mature × immature |
| clockwise × counterclockwise | maximum × minimum |
| close × far, distant | melt × freeze |
| closed × open | narrow × wide |
| cold × hot | near × far, distant |
| combine × separate | never × always |
| come × go | new × old |
| comfort × discomfort | no × yes |
| common × rare | noisy × quiet |
| contract × expand | none × some |
| cool × warm | north × south |
| correct × incorrect, wrong | odd × even |
| courage × cowardice | offer × refuse |
| create × destroy | old × young |
| crooked × straight | on × off |
| cruel × kind | open × closed, shut |
| compulsory × voluntary | opposite × same, similar |
| courteous × discourteous, rude | out × in |
| dangerous × safe | over × under |
| dark × light | past × present |
| day × night | peace × war |
| dead × alive | permanent × temporary |
| decline × accept, increase | plural × singular |

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# OPPOSITE WORDS

| | |
|---|---|
| **decrease × increase** | **polite × rude, impolite** |
| **deep × shallow** | **possible × impossible** |
| **definite × indefinite** | **powerful × weak** |
| **demand × supply** | **pretty × ugly** |
| **despair × hope** | **private × public** |
| **disappear × appear** | **pure × impure, contaminated** |
| **diseased × healthy** | **push × pull** |
| **down × up** | **qualified × unqualified** |
| **downwards × upwards** | **quiet × loud, noisy** |
| **dry × moist, wet** | **raise × lower** |
| **dull × bright, shiny** | **rapid × slow** |
| **early × late** | **rare × common** |
| **humble × proud** | **regular × irregular** |
| **in × out** | **real × fake** |
| **include × exclude** | **rich × poor** |
| **inhale × exhale** | **right × left, wrong** |
| **inner × outer** | **rough × smooth** |
| **inside × outside** | **safe × unsafe** |
| **intelligent × stupid, unintelligent** | **secure × insecure** |
| **interior × exterior** | **scatter × collect** |
| **join × separate** | **separate × join, together** |
| **junior × senior** | **shallow × deep** |
| **knowledge × ignorance** | **shrink × grow** |
| **known × unknown** | **sick × healthy, ill** |
| **landlord × tenant** | **simple × complex, hard** |
| **large × small** | **singular × plural** |
| **last × first** | **sink × float** |
| **laugh × cry** | **slim × fat, thick** |
| **lawful × illegal** | **sorrow × joy** |
| **leader × follower** | **start - finish** |
| **left × right** | **strong × weak** |
| **less × more** | **success × failure** |
| **like × dislike, hate** | **sunny × cloudy** |
| **limited - boundless** | **loss × win** |
| **little × big** | **loud × quiet** |
| **long × short** | **low × high** |

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# OPPOSITE WORDS

| | |
|---|---|
| **loose × tight** | |

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