

**ENGLISH
GRAMMAR
HANDWRITTEN
NOTES**

SYLLABUS

1- ERROR SPOTING	→	10/5 Ques
2- CLOZE TEST	→	10 Ques
3- READING COMPREHENSION	→	10 Ques
4- SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT	→	5 Ques
5- PARA-JUMBLED	→	5 Ques
6- DOUBLE FILLERS	→	5 Ques
		<u>Total ⇒ 40 Ques</u>

GRAMMAR RULES INDEX

- 1- NOUN
- 2- PRONOUN
- 3- VERB AGREEMENTS
- 4- ARTICLES
- 5- PREPOSITION
- 6- ADVERBS
- 7- CONJUNCTIONS
- 8- IDIOMS AND PHRASES
- 9- PHRASAL VERBS
- 10- ADJECTIVES

“Nothing can be change by Changing the Face, But everything can be change by Facing the Change”

EXAMPLE OF EACH CHAPTER IN THE SYLLABUS

1. ERROR SPOTTING

Neither Ravi nor his brother / is willing to shoulder the responsibility / of caring for their old parents / and grandfather.

- A) Neither Ravi nor his brother
- B) is willing to shoulder the responsibility
- C) of caring for their old parents
- D) and grandfather
- E) No Error

Ans - (C) - Replace their with his

2. SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT

I am tired as I am working since 7 o'clock in the morning.

- A) I was working
- B) I have been working
- C) I has working
- D) I had been working
- E) I will be working

Ans - (B)

“Doing the best at this moment, puts you in the best place for the next moment”

3. PARA JUMBLED / REARRANGEMENT

- 1- The advantage of travelling
P- Customs and manners, is that
Q- we learn to appreciate the good points of others.
R- in different place and having
S- the opportunities of observing people's
6- and our prejudice against them disappear.

A) P Q R S

B) R S P Q

C) Q P S R

D) Q P R S

Ans - (B)

4. DOUBLE FILLERS

Unwillingness among the public to _____ change has also been one of the reasons the plastic bags _____ to be used.

- A) Waive, raise
B) Retrieve, Last
C) Accept, continue
D) Secure, pursue
E) Receive, advance

Ans - (C)

“If ‘Plan A’ Didn't work. The alphabet has 25 more letters!
Stay cool”

5. CLOZE TEST

It is easy to (1) a heritage but very difficult to maintain it in its (2) form. One should (3) the (4) crafted (5) of New Delhi as (6) by Edwin Lutyens. It is sad that (7) the entire area (8) Connaught Place has been spoiled in the name of (9) by multi-storey building of (10) character.

Q.1-A) Spoil B) Destroy ✓ C) Damage D) Destruct

Q.2-A) Originally B) Originated C) Origin. D) Original ✓

Q.3 A) Appreciated B) Appreciably C) Appreciate ✓ D) Appreciation

Q.4 A) Care B) Caring C) Careful D) Carefully ✓

Q.5 A) Designing ✓ B) Design C) Designated D) Designation

Q.6 A) Vision B) Visual C) Visualization D) Visualized ✓

Q.7 A) Virtually ✓ B) Virtue C) Virtuous D) Virtual

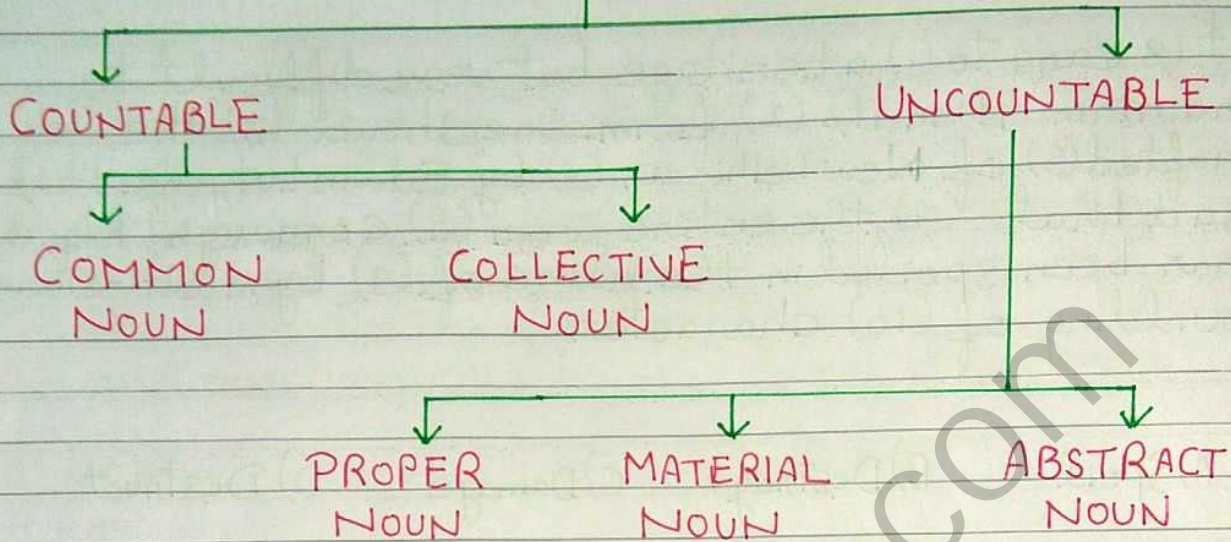
Q.8 A) Across ✓ B) Through C) Around D) Round

Q.9 A) Develop B) Developed C) Developing D) Development ✓

Q.10 A) Ominous B) Dubious C) Forbidding ✓ D) Prejudicial

“Failure doesn't mean the GAME IS OVER, It means Try again with EXPERIENCE”

NOUN (संज्ञा)



NOUN ⇒ Noun is a word used as a name of a person, place or thing.

OR

Whatever we perceive by our physical eyes and feel through our Senses is called Noun.

‘किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान, गुण, कार्य या अवस्था के नाम को संज्ञा कहा जाता है।’

1. COMMON NOUN - It represents the category to which a person, place & things belongs
Ex- Boy, Girl, City, Continent, Animal, Book, Mobile etc.

2. PROPER NOUN - It represents the Name of a specific person, place or thing (Unique) & begins with a Capital letter

Ex- Ram, Neha, India, Lucknow, Asia etc.

“Work hard in SILENCE. Let your success be your NOISE”

3. COLLECTIVE NOUN - It refers to a GROUP of people, animals or things.

Ex- Team, Crowd, Jury, Bunch, Committee etc.

4. MATERIAL NOUN - It is used to name Material/ Substances with which something is made.

Ex- Gold, Silver, Cotton, Wood, Diamond etc.

i.e- The necklace is made of Gold.

5. ABSTRACT NOUN - It is used to name EMOTIONS, IDEAS, FEELINGS, QUALITY, ACTION, STATE that has NO Physical Existence.

‘यह छुआ और देखा नहीं जा सकता है, सिर्फ महसूस किया जा सकता है।’

Ex- Honesty, Love, Fear, Bravery, Sincerity etc.

IMPORTANT RULES OF NOUN

RULE-1 - कृद NOUN का प्रयोग हमेशा Plural Form में ही होता है। क्योंकि वे दिखने में भी Plural होते हैं।
इन Nouns के अन्त में लगे S को हटाकर, इन्हें Singular Plural Verbs के साथ होता है।
नहीं बना सकते हैं।

Ex- ~~People~~, ~~Fed Pants~~, ~~Ethics~~, ~~Billiards~~, ~~Mathematics~~,
Scissors, Tongs, ~~Physics~~, wages, riches, Gallows, Regards.

i.e. Where is my Pants? (X)

Where are my Pants? (✓)

“If you don't SACRIFICE for what you want,
what you want becomes the SACRIFICE”

RULE-2 - कुछ Nouns दिखने में PLURAL लगते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में SINGULAR होते हैं।
इनका use हमेशा SINGULAR VERB में ही होता है।

Ex- News, Billiards, Athletics, Innings, Politics, Physics, Mumps, Measles, Economics, Summons, Mathematics etc.

i.e- Politics are a dirty Game. (X)
Politics is a dirty Game. (✓)

RULE-3 - कुछ Nouns दिखने में SINGULAR होते हैं लेकिन अर्थ में PLURAL होते हैं।
इनका use हमेशा PLURAL VERB में ही होता है।
इनके साथ s या es लगाकर इन्हें PLURAL नहीं बनाना अनिवार्य नहीं है।

Ex- People, Folk, Cattle, Public, Poultry, Children, Police, Cavalry, Infantry, Gentry, Peasantry etc.

i.e- The Cattle is grazing in the field. (X)
Cattle are grazing in the field. (✓)

RULE-4 - कुछ Nouns ऐसे हैं, जो दिखते भी SINGULAR हैं और होते भी SINGULAR हैं।
इनके साथ A/An का use भी नहीं किया जाता है।

We cannot make them PLURAL using 's' or 'es'. They are UNCOUNTABLE.

Ex- Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Hair, Business, Bread, Stationery, Luggage, Baggage, Postage, Knowledge, Wastage, Jewellery, Breakage, Work, Evidence, Fuel, cost, Equipment, Mischievous, Traffic, Alphabet etc.

“When you feel like QUITTING,
Think about why you STARTED”

i.e- His Hair are Black. (x)
His Hair is Black. (✓)

RULE-5 - If some word is given before the noun of 'RULE-4', which shows plurality then we will use some Extra Word before these nouns.

Ex. Pieces of, Articles of, Kinds of, Types of, Slices of, Items of, etc.

i.e. a) He gave me all pieces of information.
b) He ate two slices of bread.

RULE-6 - Hyphenated Noun का प्रयोग कभी भी Plural Form में नहीं होगा।

Ex. a) He gave me two hundred-rupees notes. (x)
He gave me two hundred-rupee notes. (✓)
b) He stays in Five-stars hotels. (x)
He stays in Five-star hotels. (✓)

RULE-7 - यदि किसी Noun के बाद PREPOSITION का प्रयोग हो और फिर वही Noun repeat हो तो वह 'Noun' SINGULAR FORM में होगा।

Ex. Town after town were devastated (x)
Town after town was devastated (✓)
b) Ship after ship are arriving (x)
Ship after ship ~~were~~ is arriving (✓)

“Success is not the key to HAPPINESS. HAPPINESS is the key to SUCCESS. If you LOVE what you are doing, you will be SUCCESSFUL.”

RULE-8. Some nouns are used in Singular Form when definite numeral adjective are used before them.

Ex- Dozen, Hundred, Thousand, Million, Pair, score, Stone, gross, billion etc

i.e. I have two pairs of shoes (x)
I have two pair of shoes (✓)

NOTE- यदि इनके साथ Indefinite Countable का प्रयोग हो तो इन्हें Pluralise किया जाता है।

Ex- Dozens of women, hundreds of people, millions of dollars, scores of shops, many pairs of shoes, etc.

i.e. He donated million of rupees (x)
He donated millions of rupees (✓)

USE OF NOUN IN POSSESSIVE CASE

RULE-9. Living Nouns के साथ (')s और Non-Living Noun के साथ (OF) का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Ex. My room's roof is leaking badly. (x)
~~My~~ The roof of my room is leaking badly. (✓)

b) The wife of Rahul is very beautiful. (x)
Rahul's wife is very beautiful (✓)

“A minute's success pays the failure of years”

RULE-10. In case of transferring Relation 's' cannot be used with two nouns side by side.

Ex. My friend's sister's son is a Doctor. (X)
The son of my friend's sister is a Doctor. (✓)

RULE-11. With Compound noun also (s) is used with the last noun.

Ex. This is my Brother's-in-law house. (X)
This is my Brother-in-law's house (✓)

RULE-12. यदि Plural शब्द का Last Letter (s) है तो apostrophe का use करते वक्त (s) नहीं लगाते हैं, केवल apostrophe (') का ही use करते हैं।

Ex. I went to Boys's hostel (X)
I went to Boys' hostel (✓)

NOTE - Possessive Pronoun (His, hers, yours, ours, theirs) के साथ Apostrophe नहीं लगाते हैं।

“The Secret to Success is to KNOW something, that Nobody ELSE KNOWS”

PRONOUN (सर्वनाम)

DISTRIBUTIVE

DEMONSTRATIVE

RECIPROCAL

POSSESSIVE

REFLEXIVE

PERSONEL

EMPHASIZING

INDEFINITE

INTERROGATIVE

RELATIVE

PRONOUN

Pronoun is a word used in place of Noun

'Noun के बदले प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को Pronoun कहते हैं।'

Ex. Mrs. Shukla, being a good teacher, she is liked by all the students.

(यहाँ She हटा दें। Noun के स्थान पर Pronoun का use होता व की Noun का)

NOTE- इसे समझ ले कि Noun के REPETITION से बचने के लिए PRONOUN का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

1. PERSONAL PRONOUN - वे Pronouns जो तीनों Pronouns
 हैं First, Second और Third Person
 में Use होते हैं।

i.e. I, me, we, us, you, he, him, she, her, it, they, them.

The Case of Personal Pronouns	SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
FIRST PERSON	I We	me us	mine ours	my our
SECOND PERSON	You	You	Yours	Yours
THIRD PERSON	SHE, HE, IT THEY	HER, HIM, IT THEM	HERS, HIS, X THEIRS	HER, HIS, ITS THEIR

RULE-1. जब बहुत से Pronouns एक ही sentence में use हों
 तो उन्हें 2, 3, 1 के क्रम में लगाते हैं।
 (2, 3, 1 ⇒ 2nd Person, 3rd Person, 1st Person)

Ex. I, You and he shall study for the exam. (X)
 You, he and I shall study for the exam. (✓)

RULE-2. जब Pronoun Plural में हों तो Pronoun
 1, 2, 3 के क्रम में होंगे चादिये।

Ex. You, We and they should now get down to work. (X)
 We, You and they should now get down to work. (✓)

RULE-3. Let, Like, Between, but, except and Prepositions के
 बाद Objective Case का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex. Let I do this work (X)
 Let me do this work (✓)

“The only person you should try to be better than,
 is the person you were yesterday”

RULE-4. अगर दो Nominatives के बीच तुलना हो तो As/than के बाद Nominative Case का use होता है।

Ex. He is as fast as me. (X)
He is as fast as I. (✓)

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS - A pronoun indicating possession and ownership.

Ex. Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs.

RULE-1. Possessive Pronoun में 's' के पहले Apostrophe का use नहीं होता है।

Ex. The bear had a ring around it's nose (X)
The bear had a ring around its nose (✓)

3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN - जब Sentence में Self word का use हो तो reflexive Pronoun use होता है।

i.e. Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.

RULE-1 Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest and hide के साथ reflexive pronoun का use नहीं होता है।

Ex. He hide himself in the room. (himself होता है)

b) You should keep yourself away from bad boys
(Yourself होता है)

“LIFE always offers you a SECOND CHANCE
It's called TOMORROW”

4. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN.

A distributive pronoun considers members of a group separately, rather than collectively.

Ex. Each, any, either, neither, every, none, etc.

- Either का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में होता है

- Neither का प्रयोग 'दो में से कोई भी नहीं' के अर्थ में होता है

- None का प्रयोग 'दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं में से कोई एक' के अर्थ में प्रयोग होता है।

5. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN.

When each of two or more subjects is acting in the same way towards the other.

Ex. Each other, one another.

- Each other - दो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के मध्य

- One another - दो से अधिक व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं के मध्य

“DON'T GIVE UP BECAUSE OF WHAT SOMEONE SAID.
USE IT AS MOTIVATION TO PUSH HARDER”

6. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

वे Pronoun जो व्यक्तियों या वस्तुओं को Pointout करने के लिए use होता है।

Ex. This, that, these, those, such, the same.

RULE-1. किसी sentence में Singular Countable Noun को दोबारा लिखने से बचने के लिए 'one' का use होता है, जबकि Plural में 'ones' का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex. This is the new version, but that is an old one.
b) These are new books, but those are old ones.

7. RELATIVE PRONOUNS

वे Pronouns जो जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं।

Ex. Who, Whom, whose, which, that etc.

RULE-1: All का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के लिए होता है, तो इसके बाद who/~~that~~ का use होता है। नकि whom का।

Ex. All who are interested to do this work can start now.

RULE-2 All का use वस्तु के लिए होता है तो That का use होता है।

Ex. All that glitters is not gold.

“Losers quit when they fail.
winners fail until they succeed”

RULE 3. Everything, nothing, the only, any, all, everyone, none, no, nobody, much, little, the same, the few, the little के बाद **That** का use होता है।

Ex- My Father has given me everything that I needed.

8. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

It do not refers to a specific person, place or thing.

Ex. Everybody, somebody, nobody, anybody, everyone, someone, no one, any one, everything, something, nothing, anything, all some, any, both, much, few, little, another.

9. EMPHASIZING PRONOUNS

इका use subject पर दबाव डालने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex. Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself.

- i.e. You, Yourself are responsible for your problems.
b) He hurt himself.

“Excuses will always be there for you.
opportunities won’t.”

VERB AGREEMENT

किसी भी Sentence में Subject के Number तथा Person के अनुसार Verb का प्रयोग Subject Verb Agreement कहलाता है।

RULE 1 यदि दो Sub को 'as well as, with, along with, together with, and not, In addition to, but, besides, except, rather than, accompanied by, Like, unlike, no less than, nothing but' से जोड़ा जाये तो Verb पहले Sub के अनुसार प्रयोग होना चाहिये।

Ex. Ram as well as his parents are coming (X)
Ram as well as his parents is coming (✓)

RULE 2 यदि दो Sub को 'neither... nor, either... or, not only... but also, nor, or, none-but' से जोड़ा जाये तो Verb नजदीक वाले Sub के according use होना चाहिये।

Ex. Neither Ram nor Shyam have come. (X)
Neither Ram nor Shyam has come (✓)

b) Either Ram or his friends has come (X)
Either Ram or his friends have come (✓)

RULE 3 Collective Noun के साथ हमेशा Singular Verb का प्रयोग करें।

Ex. The herd of cows are grazing in the field.
The herd of cows is grazing in the field.
"Whenever you feel like giving up, Think of All the people that would love to see you fail."

RULE-4. ~~3/4~~ each, every, one, neither, either etc. takes a plural noun after them but followed by a singular verb.

Exa) One of his books is stolen.

b) Neither of his books is stolen.

RULE-5 In a sentence expressing imaginary wish, supposition, the verb used is plural.

Ex. If, as if, as though, suppose, I wish, In case and would that.

ie. I wish, I was a king. (x)
I wish, I were a king (✓)

RULE-6 A number of के साथ Plural verb तथा
The number of के साथ Singular verb का use होता है।

Ex-a) A number of students was present (x)
A number of students were present (✓)

b) The number of boys are Fifty (x)
The number of boys is fifty. (✓)

“To change your LIFE.
You need to change your PRIORITIES.”

RULE-7. अगर Amount of / Quantity of **Uncountable** Noun के साथ use होते हैं तब इनके साथ Singular Verb का use होता है।

Ex. The Amount of money are not sufficient. (x)
The Amount of money is not sufficient. (✓)

RULE-8. Universal Facts, Idioms and Phrase and habitual actions के साथ हमेशा Singular verb का use करते हैं, क्योंकि ये Present Tense में आते हैं।

Ex a) The sun rises in the east & sets in the west.

b) Honesty is the best policy.

“Ladki ko respect dena chahiye
Line to electricity wala bhi deta hain.”

PREPOSITION

Preposition = Pre + Position
(पहले) (स्थान)

वह शब्द (word) जो किसी Noun या Pronoun के पहले use होकर उस Noun या Pronoun का अन्य words के साथ Relation (सम्बन्ध) बताता है।

Ex. I go to school by Bus.

CONFUSING PAIR OF PREPOSITION

'OF - FROM'

Both are used to show separation
OF → Sudden or accidental separation
FROM → Plant or natural separation

Ex. a) He fell from the horse while riding. (X)
He fell of the horse while riding (✓)

b) Furniture is made of wood (X)
Furniture is made From wood (✓)

'WITH - BY'

WITH → Used for instrumental application (औजार या एवियार)

Ex. The woodcutter cuts a tree with a saw.

BY → Used For Traffic resources/Living Person.
Ex. The letter was written by Ram.

Ex. He came from Lucknow by Bus.

“You only fail, when you stop trying”

BY is also used in sense of till for time.

Ex. I will come back **by** evening.

BY is also used in sense of Beside for both living and Non-livings.

Ex. A river flows **by** my house.

'BESIDE - BESIDES'

BESIDE → By the side of (के बगल में)

Ex. Mohan is sitting **beside** his Father

BESIDES → In addition to (के अलावा)

Ex. I like tea **besides** coffee.

'BETWEEN - AMONG'

BETWEEN → Used for Two persons or things

Ex. Mohan is sitting **between** Ramesh and Suresh.

Some time **BETWEEN** is used for more than two also -

a) In the sense of Equal Distribution or contribution

Ex. Father distributed his property **between** his four sons.

“**BUILD YOUR OWN DREAMS, OR SOMEONE ELSE WILL HIRE YOU TO BUILD THEIRS.**”

b) When they have **Mutual Relationship**

Ex. a) There is a tournament to be played **between** India, Australia and New Zealand.

b) There is an alliance **between** the three European nations.

AMONG → Used for more than two person

Ex. A teacher is standing **among** his students

'AMONG - AMONGST'

Both are used for more than two

AMONG → used for consonant sound

AMONGST → used for vowel sound.

Ex - **among** them

b) **amongst** us.

'MAKE OF - MAKE FROM'

MAKE OF → When the **Form** of used material doesn't change

Ex - My table is ~~is~~ made of fine wood

MAKE FROM → When the **Form** of used material changes.

Ex - Cheese is made from milk.

“A PERSON WHO NEVER MADE A MISTAKE,
NEVER TRIED ANYTHING NEW”

‘FOR - DURING’ → Both show Period of time.

FOR → Used to show the Time period.

Ex. He is on leave for a month.

DURING → Shows something continuing in a time period.

Ex. He will stay with me during June.

‘OF - OFF’

OF → It is a preposition of Joining

OFF → It is a preposition of Separation

Ex a) A member of the Family

b) He jumped off the roof.

‘THROUGH - ACROSS’

THROUGH → Used in sense of Pass From
(एक तरफ से प्रवेश (Entry) दूसरी तरफ से निकास (Exit))

Ex. We walked through a garden of roses

THROUGH is also used to show medium

Ex. I sent a book through my servant.

“FAILURE is not the opposite of SUCCESS.
IT'S Part of SUCCESS”

ACROSS → used in sense of from one end to the other /
From one side to another (इस पार से उस पार)

Ex → A bridge is laid **across** the river.

ACROSS is also used in sense of 'on the opposite side of'
(उस पार)

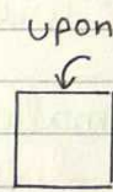
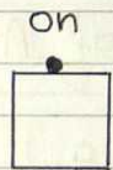
Ex → My brother lives **across** the river.

'ON-UPON'
ON → के ऊपर (रुक दूसरे के touch में)

Ex → The book is **on** the table.

UPON → के ऊपर (Motion में)

Ex → The cat jumped **upon** the rat.



'On Time - In time'

On time → समय पर

Ex → The examination starts **on time**

In time → समय से

Ex → We reach the exam centre **in time**.

“Every lost game inspires us to try one more time.
Always remember, **DEFEAT** is temporary but giving up makes it
permanent”

'use of BEYOND'

1) In the sense of 'Out of' (के बाहर / के परे)

Ex. The work is beyond my capacity

2) In the sense of 'at the next end' for longer distance
(उस तरफ / उससे आगे)

Ex. My village is situated beyond this hills.

'Use of AT'

1) For a Fixed point of TIME.

Ex → He will come at Six O'clock

2) For smaller area like - Village or town.

Ex → He lives at Agra.

3) Refers to Stationary Position

Ex → He is at home.

4) Before the name of 'COLONY'

Ex → We live at Paschim Vihar in Delhi.

5) Use with Daybreak, noon and Night.

EX → The sight is very lovely at Night.

“ YOUR DESIRE TO CHANGE MUST BE GREATER THAN
YOUR DESIRE TO STAY THE SAME ”

'Use of In'

- 1) Before the Bigger Places (बड़े स्थानों)
जैसे - Continent, Country, State, City etc.

Ex - We live in India.

- 2) के अंदर / में

Ex. We are sitting in the classroom.

'Use of TO'

- 1) Used for destination. (लक्ष्य)

Ex - He is going to school.

- 2) पास/समीप के अर्थ में होता है।

Ex - The girl went to her lover.

b) He came to me.

- 3) Time (समय) बताने के लिए

Ex - a) It is ten to eleven.

b) I lived there from May to November.

- 4) Comparison के लिए

Ex - a) They won by six goals to three

b) He was junior to all his friends.

“Stay POSITIVE, Some of your BEST days haven't happened yet” 😊

ADJECTIVES

Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को adjectives कहते हैं।

Ex- Ram is a good boy.
(विशेषता)

Note- Adjective का use Noun के पहले या Verb के बाद होता है।

TYPES

1- POSSESSIVE (संबंधवाचक) - Shows Relation with Person or thing.

i.e- my, your, his, her, their etc.

Ex- This is my book.
Your car is outside.

2- QUALITY (गुणवाचक) - Shows the Quality of NOUN.

i.e- Tall, short, good, wise, beautiful, intelligent etc.

Ex- He is a tall man

3- NUMERICAL (संख्यावाचक) - वह शब्द (word) जिससे वस्तु की संख्या (Quantity) ज्ञात हो।

i.e- First, second, one, two, few, several etc.

Ex- This book has two hundred pages.

"OLD HABITS WILL NEVER EVER OPEN
NEW DOORS FOR YOU"

4- DEMONSTRATIVE (संकेतवाचक) - वे adjectives जो अपने तरन्त वाँद Noun की ओर संकेत करें।

i.e- This, That, These, Those, etc.

Ex- This man is very Honest.

5- DISTRIBUTIVE (विभागसूचक) - वे adjectives जो किसी वर्ग की प्रत्येक वस्तु या व्यक्ति को सम्बोधित करें।

i.e- each, every, other, another.

Ex- Each candidate is honest.

6. INTERROGATIVE (प्रश्नवाचक) - वे adjectives जो प्रश्न पूछने का कार्य करते हैं।

i.e- where, when, what, which, whose etc.

Ex- Whose book is this?

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjective का Use तीन Degrees में किया जाता है।

1. POSITIVE - जब एक (व्यक्ति, वस्तु, समूह etc) की विशेषता का वर्णन करना हो तो P.D का प्रयोग होता है।

ex- He is a good boy.

“FUTURE DEPENDS ON WHAT
YOU DO TODAY”

2. COMPARATIVE - जब एक की तुलना (comparison) दूसरे से की जाए।

ex - He is **better** than you.

3. SUPERLATIVE - जब सभी में से एक का चुनाव (Select) किया जाए।

ex - He is the **best** student of my class.

NOTE => किसी Adjective का C.D बनाने के लिए उसके P.D के Last में 'er' लगाया जाता है। और S.D बनाने के लिए P.D में 'est' लगाया जाता है।

Ways of Making **Comparative (C.D)** or **Superlative (S.D)**

From **Positive (P.D)** -

POSITIVE (P.D)	COMPARATIVE (C.D)	SUPERLATIVE (S.D)
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Young	Younger	Youngest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Wise	Wiser	Wiseest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Honest	More honest	Most honest
Difficult	More difficult	Most difficult
Proper	More Proper	Most proper

“DIFFICULT DOESN'T MEAN IMPOSSIBLE
IT SIMPLY MEANS THAT YOU HAVE TO WORK HARD”

RULES

RULE-1 → Use of Some - Any:

Some → Used for POSITIVE sense before uncountable noun and Plural countable noun.

Ex- I have some water
U.N

Ex- I have some friends.
P.C.N

ANY → Used for NEGATIVE or INTERROGATIVE sentence.

Ex- I do not have any problem.

Ex- Do you have any problem.

RULE-2 → FEW - A FEW

Few → It represents NEGATIVE quantity or SHORTAGE.

Ex- Julia has few friends.

A Few → Represents a POSITIVE quantity.
Can only be used with Countable nouns.

Ex- Julia has a few friends.

“WE ALL HAVE 24 HOURS A DAY
SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE USE IT.
THE REST ABUSE IT”

RULE-3 → LITTLE - A LITTLE

LITTLE → Expresses a NEGATIVE quantity or SIZE.

Ex- The kitchen is little

A LITTLE → Represents POSITIVE quantity.
Can only be used with NON-COUNTABLE nouns.

Ex- There is a little sauce left.

RULE-4 → LESS - FEWER

LESS → Used for NON-COUNTABLE noun, COLLECTIVE noun and BULK AMOUNT.

Ex- Less pollution is better for the environment.

FEWER → Used for COUNTABLE nouns and INDIVIDUALS item.

Ex- If people threw out Fewer bottles, the world would be cleaner.

RULE-5 → MANY → Used with PLURAL nouns
ex- Chelsea doesn't have many friends

MUCH → Used with COLLECTIVE nouns and SINGULAR nouns
ex- Gerald doesn't have much money.

“AMBITION IS THE FIRST STEP TO SUCCESS.
THE SECOND STEP IS ACTION”

RULE-6 → 'Times' word के साथ Comparative degree का use नहीं होता है।

Ex- My house is Four times bigger than yours (X)

My house is Four times ~~as~~ as big as yours (✓)

RULE-7 → दो Comparative एवं दो Superlative degree का use एक साथ नहीं होता है।

Ex- He is more better than ~~that~~ him (X)

He is better than him (✓)

RULE-8 → Do not use more/most before unique, ideal, perfect, complete, square, circular, impossible, etc.

ex- This book is most unique. (X)

This book is unique (✓)

RULE-9 → As तथा So के बाद P.D का use होता है न की C.D or S.D का।

ex- Sunil is as intelligent as Binit.
P.D

ex- He is not so fat as Pawan.

“ I KNOW GIVING UP IS AN EASY OPTION
BUT IT WON'T CHANGE ANYTHING IN YOUR LIFE ”

RULE-10 → 'Too' का use हमेशा Positive degree (P.D) से पहले ही होता है।

Ex- He was too weaker to walk (x)
He was too weak to walk (✓)
P.D

RULE-11 → ALL-WHOLE

ALL- (सब या सबके सब) - इसका use PLURAL COUNTABLE noun तथा SINGULAR UNCOUNTABLE noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- All the books were old.

Ex- All the money has been spent.

WHOLE (समूचा या सम्पूर्ण) - इसका use SINGULAR noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- Her whole body was covered.

RULE-12 → MUCH- इसका use QUANTITY के लिए होता है तथा SINGULAR UNCOUNTABLE noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- I don't know how much money he spent on his marriage.

MANY- इसका use NUMBER के लिए होता है तथा PLURAL COUNTABLE noun के पहले होता है।

Ex- I have not many friends in the town.

“KEEP GOING EVERYTHING YOU NEED WILL COME TO YOU AT THE PERFECT TIME”

CONJUNCTION

A word which joins two or more than two words or sentences.

Ex- Ramesh ^{conjunction} and Swesh will come.
words

TYPES

Co-ordinating

- For
- But
- Yet
- And
- or
- nor
- So
- Only
- then
- Still
- While
- However
- Whereas
- Nevertheless

Subordinating

- as
- Because
- Since
- If
- After
- Before
- Though
- Till
- Untill
- Unless
- whether
- lest
- as soon as
- which
- When
- Where
- How
- That
- in case

Co-relative

- No Sooner - Than
- Either - or
- Neither - nor
- Both - And
- Not only - But also
- Though - Yet
- Whether - or
- Hardly - when
- Scarcely - when

“SOMETIMES IT TAKES A GOOD FALL TO REALLY KNOW WHERE YOU STAND”

1- Co-ordinating conjunctions

इसका use होगा equal rank वाले words, Phrases, clauses तथा Sentence को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex- Binny and Sunny are students

Ex- My father is poor but honest.

ये चार तरह के होते हैं। -

a) Cumulative conjunction - एक Statement को दूसरे Statement से जोड़ते हैं।

i.e- and, also, both-and, as well as, no less than, too, now, not only- But also.

Ex-> Ram as well as Ajit was present there.

b) Alternative - इसका use वही होता है जब दो Alternatives (विकल्पों) में से एक को चुनना हो।

i.e- or, either-or, neither-nor, else/otherwise.

Ex-> Either sit quietly or go away.

c) Adversative - वे वाक्य (Sentence) जो एक दूसरे के विपरीत हो (opposite हो) उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए इसका use होता है।

i.e- But, Yet, Still, only, however, while, nevertheless, etc.

Ex-> He is slow but he is steady.

“DON'T QUIT. SUFFER NOW AND LIVE THE REST OF YOUR LIFE AS A CHAMPION”

d) Relative Conjunctions - जब एक वाक्य दूसरे वाक्य का परिणाम हो, तो उन्हें जोड़ने के लिए इनका use होता है।

i.e- For, So, therefore.

Ex- I was ill so I could not come.

2. Subordinate Conjunction - जब एक वाक्य (Sentence) दूसरे पर निर्भर होता है तब इन शब्दों के द्वारा उन दोनों वाक्यों का जोड़ा जाता है।

i.e- If, since, After etc

Ex → If you work hard, you will succeed.

FOLLOWING ARE TYPES OF SUBORDINATE -

1- TIME → When, till, whenever, untill, before, since, while
as soon as, as long as, just as.

Ex- When I saw him, I stopped my car.

2- PLACE → Where, wherever

Ex- You can go wherever you want

3- CAUSE → (कारण) - Since, because, as

Ex- She came because I called him up.

“WHEN LIFE PUTS YOU IN TOUGH SITUATIONS,
DON'T SAY 'WHY ME', JUST SAY 'TRY ME'”

4. PURPOSE → That, so that, in order that, lest.

Ex - We eat so that we may live.

5. RESULT → So - that, such - that.

Ex - He is so weak that he cannot even stand.

6. CONDITION (शर्त) → If, supposing, unless, provided.

Ex - He cannot succeed unless he works hard.

7. MANNER (होत) → As, as if, as though, as far as.

Ex - He scolded me as if he were my father.

8. COMPARISON (तुलना) → As, as - as, so - as, than

Ex - A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

Ex - He is as good as she at English.

3. Correlative conjunction → वे conjunctions जे pair form जे use एते ए /

i.e. → Either - or, Neither - nor, Both - and, not only - but also, though - yet, whether - or.

Ex - You can Neither read nor write.

“THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WHO YOU ARE AND WHO YOU WANT TO BE IS WHAT YOU DO”

SOME RULES OF CONJUNCTION

RULE-1 → यदि दो Sub को as well as / with / along with / but / and not / In addition to / besides / except / ~~Rather than~~ / Rather than / accompanied by से जोड़ा जाए तो Verb का use पहले Sub के अनुसार होता है।

Ex- Ram as well as his friends is coming tomorrow.

RULE-2 → जब दो Sub को 'Neither - nor' और 'Either - or' और 'nor' या 'or' से जोड़ा जाए तो Verb अपने से नजदीक वाले Sub. के According. लगता है।

Ex- Neither Ram nor his friends have come.

Ex- Has Ram or his friends come?

RULE-3 → Untill तथा Unless के साथ Not का use नहीं होता है।
तथा will / would / shall का भी नहीं होता है।

Ex- Until the train will not get the signal, It will not run (X)
Until the train gets the signal, It will not run (✓)

Ex- Unless you will not take action, corruption will not stop (X)
Unless you take action, corruption will not stop (✓)

NOTE → UNTILL - Denotes Time
UNLESS - Denotes Condition

“THE GREATEST PRISON PEOPLE LIVE IN IS THE
FEAR OF WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK”

RULE-4 → As-as का use तुलना करने के लिए होता है /
तथा Positive एवं Negative दोनों Sent. में use होता है।

Ex- Rahul is as intelligent as you. (+ve)

Ex- Rahul is not as intelligent as you. (-ve)

So-as का use भी तुलना करने के लिए होता है मगर यह
सिर्फ Negative ~~sent.~~ Sent. में use होता है।

Ex- He is not so intelligent as you. (-ve)

RULE-5 → The connecting word 'that' is used with
the same/the only/all.

Ex- This is the same book which I wanted (X)

This is the same book that I wanted (✓)

RULE-6 → Because के बाद So/therefore/as का use नहीं
होता है।

Ex- Because he came late so he failed to see her (X)
Because he came late, he fail to see her (✓)

RULE-7 → Till/untill/unless/lest के साथ connective करने
के लिए 'Not' का use नहीं करना चाहिये।

Ex- Untill he does not solve this problem, I will stay with him
Untill he solves this problem, I will stay with him. (✓)

66 PUSH YOURSELF BECAUSE, NO ONE ELSE
IS GOING TO DO IT FOR YOU"

SOME CORRECT PAIR OF CONJUNCTION

Though - Yet

Although - Yet

No Sooner - than

Hardly / Scarcely - when

As - as

So - as

Lest - should

Too - to

So - that

Between - and

From - to

Else - but

other / Rather - than

Such - that

whether - or

The same - that

Both - and

Not only - but also

Neither - nor

either - or

“ IF YOU DON'T BUILD YOUR DREAMS,
SOMEONE ELSE WILL HIRE YOU TO BUILD THEIRS ”

ADVERBS

An ADVERB is a word in a sentence that modifies the meaning of a verb or an adjective.

Ex- Suhana walks gracefully.
(Here 'gracefully' is an adverb that modifies the verb 'to walk')

Shortcut RULE-1 → Seldom, nowhere, never, rarely, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely. इनका use दूसरे Negative words के साथ नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे खुद Negative words हैं।

Ex- She hardly knows nothing about me. (X)
She hardly knows anything about me. (✓)

RULE-2 → Sentence में ADVERB के बाद HELPING VERB का use करें, पहले नहीं / फिर SUBJECT का use करें।

Ex- Never I'll go there (X)
Never Shall I go there (✓)

Ex- No Sooner she reached the station then the train left. (X)
No Sooner did she reach the station then the train left. (✓)

RULE-3 → LATE - LATELY

LATE - Indicates TIME

LATELY - Indicates RECENTLY

Ex- He was punished for coming lately. (X)
He was punished for coming late. (✓)

“SOMETIMES WE ARE TESTED, NOT TO SHOW OUR WEAKNESS BUT TO DISCOVER OUR STRENGTHS”

RULE-4 → No less than → For uncountable nouns
No fewer than → For countable nouns

Ex- There were no less than forty people who were killed in the accident (X)
No fewer than forty people were killed in accident (✓)

RULE-5 → 'VERY MUCH' should be used with comparative forms.

Ex- It is very much better to stay here tonight (✓)

RULE-6 → FAIRLY - used in POSITIVE sense.
RATHER - used in NEGATIVE sense.

Ex- This book is fairly good. (✓)

Ex- That shirt is rather bad. (✓)

RULE-7 → HARD - मेहनत से
HARDLY - मुश्किल से

Ex- She works hard to make both ends meet (✓)

Ex- He hardly does any work. (X)

“THE COMEBACK IS ALWAYS STRONGER
THAN THE SETBACK”

PHRASAL VERBS

IMPORTANT 100 PHRASAL VERBS.

- 1- Ask For - To request
 - 2- Account for - To explain the reason
 - 3- Bear away - To win
 - 4- Bear Out - To support
 - 5- Bear with - To show patience
 - 6- Blow out - फूँककर बुझाना
 - 7- Blow up - To explode
 - 8- Break down - Emotional collapse
 - 9- Break into - To enter by Force (जबरदस्ती घुस जाना)
 - 10- Break off - To discontinue function
 - 11- Break out - To spread out (जैसे - महामारी)
 - 12- Break Through - Achievement
 - 13- Break up with - To quarrel
 - 14- Bring out - To explain the meaning of something.
 - 15- Bring about - To make it happen
- “ There are only two options -
MAKE PROGRESS OR MAKE EXCUSES ”

16- Bring up- To Nurture (पालन पोषण करना)

17- Call at- Visit to meet someone

18- Call off- Suspend, Abandon

19- Call out- To ask for help

20- Carry out- To implement an order

21- Cast away- To throw away

22- Catch up with- To remove the short coming

23- Come about- To make it happen

24- Come across- To meet suddenly

25- Come off- To get separated

26- Cope with- To manage something with difficulty.

27- Cut off- To end

28- Drop in- To make a short visit

29- Drop out- To leave something in the middle of it.

30- Fall out- To quarrel

31- Fall in with- To agree with someone

“ BE STRONG enough to let go and
WISE ENOUGH to wait for what you deserve ”

- 32- Fall through - To remain incomplete.
- 33- Get along - To be friendly with.
- 34- Get at - To reach somewhere
- 35- Get away - To escape
- 36- Get on - To make progress
- 37- Get over - To recover
- 38- Get Through - To get succeed
- 39- Give away - Distribute
- 40- Give in - To surrender
- 41- Give out - To announce something
- 42- Go off - To explode
- 43- Go through - To read something
- 44- Hang about - To wait for someone
- 45- Hold on - To face difficulties
- 46- Hold up - To rob someone
- 47- Jump at - To accept something.
- 66 HOLDING ONTO ANGER IS LIKE DRINKING POISON
AND EXPECTING THE OTHER PERSON TO DIE 99

48- Keep up - To maintain something

49- Keep up with - Not to fall behind

50- Lay by - To save money

51- Lay down - To establish a rule

52- Lay off - To discontinue some work

53- Let down - To embrace someone (नीचा दिखाना)

54- Let into - Allow someone to enter

55- Let off - To escape from punishment

56- Look after - To take care of someone

57- Look back on - To think about past

58- Look on - To see as spectator

59- Look over - To examine something

60- Look up to - To respect someone

61- Make out - To understand the meaning of something

62- Pull off - To succeed

63- Pull out - To extinguish

“ SLOW PROGRESS is better than
NO PROGRESS ”

64- Round up- To arrest

65- Run into- To meet someone suddenly

66- Run through- To waste money

67- See aside- allocate (बटवारा करना)

68- Set in- To begin

69- Set out- To begin a journey

70- Take down- To write

71- Taken a back- To be surprised

72- Turn down- To reject something

73- Turn up- To reach someplace

74- Wind up- To finish

75- Work upon- To influence someone

“ Two things prevent us from HAPPINESS:
LIVING IN THE PAST and OBSERVING OTHERS ”

PHOBIA (५२)

- 1- Bibliophobia - Books
- 2- Chrematophobia - Money
- 3- Claustrophobia - Close Places
- 4- Cyberphobia - Computers
- 5- Cynophobia - Dogs
- 6- Ergophobia - work
- 7- Gamophobia - Marriage
- 8- Gerascophobia - Becoming old
- 9- Herpetophobia - Snakes
- 10- Graphophobia - Writing
- 11- Hierophobia - Sacred things
- 12- Homichlophobia - Fog
- 13- Iatrophobia - Going to doctor
- 14- Ligyrophobia - Fear of Loud noises
- 15- Lygophobia - Darkness on night
- 16- Metriophobia - Poetry

“ A WINNER IS JUST A LOSER
WHO TRIED ONE MORE TIME ”

17- Monophobia - Being alone

18- Nosophobia/Pathophobia - Disease

19- Novercaphobia - one's step mother

20- Ochlophobia - Crowds

21- Oenophobia - Wine

22- Ornithophobia - Birds

23- Pentheraphobia - one's Mother-in-law

24- Pyrophobia - Fire

25- Satanophobia - Devil

26- Sciophobia - Shadows

27- Spectrophobia - Looking in a mirror

28- Thanatophobia - Death

29- Xenophobia - Stranger / Foreigners

30- Zoophobia - Animals

31- Theophobia - God.

32- Toxicophobia - Poison

“ FAILURE IS NOT THE OPPOSITE OF SUCCESS
IT'S PART OF SUCCESS ”

- 33- Pedophobia - Children
- 34- Pharmacophobia - Medicine
- 35- Lipophobia - Getting Fat
- 36- Logophobia - Study
- 37- Hodophobia - Travel
- 38- Hydrophobia - Water
- 39- Haemetophobia - Blood
- 40- Ergophobia - Work
- 41- Androphobia - Males
- 42- Aglophobia - Pain
- 43- Gynaephobia - Women

“THE ONLY WAY TO LIVE LIKE A KING
IS TO WORK LIKE A SLAVE”

MANIA (लगाव)

1- Ablutomania - Mania for washing or Bathing

2- Acromania - Itching

3- Ailuromania - Cats

4- Amnesiomania - Forgetting

5- Anthomania - Flowers

6- Mageirocomania - Cooking

7- Metromania - Poetry

8- Auromania - Gold.

9- Bibliomania - Book

10- Oenomania - Wine

11- Opiomania - Medicine

12- Didaskaleinomania - Going to School

13- Pyromania - Fire

14- Somnomania - Mania for Sleeping

15- Chromatomania - Money

16- Cynomania - Dogs

“ WORK UNTIL YOU NO LONGER HAVE TO
INTRODUCE YOURSELF ”

- 17- Dendromania - Trees
- 18- Ichthyomania - Fish
- 19- Kleptomania - Stealing things
- 20- Bruxomania - Grinding Teeth
- 21- Catapedomania - Jumping From high places
- 22- Dinomania - Dancing
- 23- Dachomania - Killing
- 24- Drapetomania - Running away From Home
- 25- Ecdemomania - Wandering (एकहा)
- 26- Graphomania - Writing
- 27- Hagiomania - Becoming Saint
- 28- Hippomania - Horses
- 29- Dipsomania - Abnormal Craved for a
- 30- Fagomania - Excessive desire for Food or eating
- 31- Stampomania - Collecting stamps.

"AT FIRST THEY WILL ASK WHY YOU'RE DOING IT.
LATER THEY'LL ASK HOW YOU DID IT"

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION

- 1- Argue eyed - Very careful observent.
- 2- Above board - Honest man
- 3- At dagger's drawn - Bitter enmity
- 4- At odds - Dispute (कल)
- 5- At Large - To Abscond (खुला रहना)
- 6- After one's own heart - As per one's liking
- 7- At stone's throw - Very near
- 8- Beside oneself - To feel excessively
- 9- Bid defiance - To ignore
- 10- Bear the brunt of - To face the first attack.
- 11- Bury the Hatchet - To forget old enmity
- 12- Bring to book - To punish anyone
- 13- Bated breath - To anxiety
- 14- Bite the dust - To get defeated
- 15- Bee in one's bonnet - To get irritated
- 16- Blue blood - To belong Royal Family.

“FAILURE IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BEGIN AGAIN MORE INTELLIGENTLY”

- 17- Cut a sorry figure - To give a poor show.
- 18- Cry over spilt milk - To repent (4 एदिद करी)
- 19- Cock sure - Very nice
- 20- Come off with flying colour - To come out successfully.
- 21- Carry the day - To win
- 22- ~~Go~~ Cloven hoof - A person with bad intention
- 23- Carrot & Stick policy - Reward and punishment policy
- 24- Die Hard - A person who is consistent in struggle
- 25- Draconian Law - Very hard law
- 26- Down & out - To be completely ruined
- 27- Draw the long bow - Exaggerate
- 28- Dutch courage - To show bravery under the influence of alcohol.
- 29- Eat humble pie - To apologise
- 30- Flesh & Blood - Human Being
- 31- Fool's errand - A useless effort

“ALWAYS HELP SOMEONE. YOU MIGHT BE THE ONLY ONE THAT DOES.”

33- Fair weather Friend - Selfish friend

34- The fourth estate - Media or Press

35- Give up the Ghost - To die

36- Green horn - Inexperienced

37- Give one a long rope - To let someone commit mistake

38- Give a wide berth - To stay away to avoid.

39- Go to the dogs - To be ruined.

40- Hang together - To be together

41- Hang fire - To remain unsolved

42- Hobson's choice - To have no other alternative

43- Hole & cornor - Hidden secrets

44- Hand & Shoulders - Superior

45- Helter & Skelter - Here & there

46- Hold at bay - To stop someone from coming

47- Hush money - रिश्वत

48- In the blues - Depressed

“ DO IT FOR THOSE PEOPLE
WHO WANT TO SEE YOU FAIL ”

- 49 - In a tight corner - In a different situation
- 50 - Ivory Tower - An illusionary world
- 51 - In a flutter - Very excited
- 52 - In a fairway - Very hopeful
- 53 - In & Outs - Secret
- 54 - Knit the brow - To Frown (फुट्टे बनाना)
- 55 - Kith & Kin - Blood relations
- 56 - Kick one's heels - To wait
- 57 - Keep body & soul together - To live
- 58 - Leave no stone unturned - To make all possible efforts
- 59 - Leap in the dark - To take a risk
- 60 - Alpha & Omega - From beginning to end.
- 61 - Latin & Greek - To have complete knowledge.
- 62 - Live in fool's paradise - To live in false hope.
- 63 - Lost in the clouds - To be confuse.

“ DON'T TELL PEOPLE YOUR DREAMS
JUST SHOW THEM ”

- 64- Long & Short - In brief or short
- 65- Lead up the garden path - To deceive someone
- 66- Leaps & bounds - Very rapidly (तेजी से आगे बढ़ना)
- 67- Man of parts - Man of dualities
- 68- Make the most of - Make the best use of your time.
- 69- Make neither head nor tail - Not to understand.
- 70- Man of letters - A scholar
- 71- Meet one's Waterloo - To meet one's final defeat.
- 72- Mare's nest - A false invention
- 73- Make Amends - To give compensation
- 74- Neck & Crop - Completely.
- 75- Null & void - Ineffective
- 76- Nip in the bud - To end something in the very beginning.

“ KILL THEM WITH SUCCESS
AND BURY THEM WITH A SMILE ”

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

1. **EPICURE** - A person who loves eating and drinking.
2. **SINECURE** - A job with very high salary but no responsibility.
3. **CYNOSURE** - Centre of attraction
4. **SINEDIE** - Suspend indefinitely.
5. **THIEST** - A person who believes in God.
6. **ATHIEST** - Who doesn't believe in god.
7. **PANTHEIST** - A person who believes that everything is god and God is everything
8. **AGNOSTIC** - A person who is not sure of god existence.
9. **PAGAN** - A person who doesn't believe in any religion or he has left his religion.
10. **COSTODIAN** - A person who takes care of govt. properties.
11. **CURATOR** - A person who take care of museum.
12. **MISOGYNIST** - A person who hates women
13. **MISOLOGIST** - A person who hates knowledge.

14. MISOGAMIST - A person who hates marriage.
15. MISANTHROPIST - A person who hates mankind.
16. ARSONIST - A person who puts properties into fire.
17. SADIST - A person who enjoys killing people.
16. HYPOCHONDRIAC - A person who worries too much about his health.
17. BOHEMIAN - Unconventional style of living.
18. SOMNAMBULIST - A person who walks in sleep.
19. LIBERTINE - A person who lives his life in immoral way.
20. MARTYR - शहीद
21. PHILATELIST - A person who collects stamps.
22. NUMISMATIST - A person who collects coins.
23. HIGHBROW - एहिस
24. COQUETTE - A wife who is not faithful to her husband.
25. HERETIC - A person who acts against his religion.

26. EMIGRANT - A person who goes out of country.

27. IMMIGRANT - A person who comes into one's country.

28. GOURMAND - A lover of good food.

29. GOURMET - An expert of good food.

30. IMPOSTER - A person who steals someone else name.

31. IMPREGNABLE - Something which cannot be entered by force

32. INDEFATIGABLE - A person who doesn't get tired easily.

33. MERCENARY - A person who only work for money.

34. FATALIST - A person who believes in fate.

35. ANODYNE - A medicine which relaxes pain but doesn't cure.

36. SCAPEGOAT - बली का बकरा

37. ANTIQUATED - A person who is behind time.

38. ANONYMOUS - Unknown

39. **BRIGAND** - Group of Robbers
40. **NEONASM** - To use new words
41. **DESECRATE** - To make something unholy.
42. **HONORARY** - A job without salary
43. **PEER** - A person who is equal in rank or position.
44. **ANECDOTE** - A story which gives moral education.
45. **CHASM** - Cracking sound of earth
46. **AESTHETE** - One who has great taste for beauty and nature.
47. **BUMKIN** - A simple of stupid fellow
48. **MASQUE** - A dramatic performance
49. **REPROOF** - An expression of disapproval
50. **DIRGE** - A song which is sung in death ceremony.
51. **HUTCH** - A place for rabbit
52. **ARSENAL** - A place where ammunition kept.

53. AMATEUR - One who does something not professionally but for pleasure.

54. REMUNERATION - A sum paid to a man for a piece of work.

55. FANATIC - A man who has too much enthusiasm

56. RANSOM - फिरती

57. BEVERAGE - Any soft drink except water

58. CORONATION - राजपौशी

59. GAGGLE - Group of talkative girls or women.

60. SPINSTER - A LADY who remains unmarried.

61. GLUTTON - One who eats too much

62. NOVICE - New to a trade or profession.

63. MAIDEN - First speech.

64. VERSATILE - A person who possesses many talents

65. COSMOPOLITE - A citizen of the world.