

IN LONDONMK GANDHI

“*London Days*” is taken from M.K. Gandhiji’s “My Experiments with Truth”. In this short autobiographical piece of prose, Gandhiji explains and describes his student days in London. He in a very plain manner narrates his feelings, experiences and impressions.

In the initial stages of his stay at London, Gandhiji tries to be like an English gentleman as far as possible. Coming from traditional Indian family known for its vegetarianism and moral outlook, Gandhiji struggles hard to adjust into the English society. He wants to keep his friend at ease with his interest in becoming a perfect English gentleman. He wants to compensate for his vegetarianism by changing his dress, appearance and habits.

Gandhiji replaces his Bombay cut suit with suits bought from expensive Bond street store in London. He purchases a chimney-pot hat costing nineteen shillings. He asked his brother to send him a double-watch chain of gold. He used to set his hair in the fashionable style to the possible extent.

As if this was not enough to make himself a perfect English gentleman, he starts to improve his personality. He enrolls himself for French classes. He learns violin and buys a violin. He enrolls himself in a dance class. He joins an elocution class also. These activities involved a lot of money and more than that a lot of time also. All these attempts go in vain with dancing and elocution tasks scaring him like anything. He is terrified of these activities.

Afterwards he realized that he is concentrating on marginal areas and that he is not going to stay in London for ever. He decided that as a student he must focus on his studies rather than on silly issues. He himself says, “This infatuation must have lasted about three months.” Even though he has tried to change his outward appearance in tune with the London society, he never lost his head completely and kept his wits and drove clearly towards his goal of completing his Law course and joining the Inner Temple Inns of Court.

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Gandhiji started a good habit of noting down his daily expenses while in London. This habit stayed with him till his end. By analyzing his expenses he came to the conclusion that he had to cut a lot of expenditure. He decided to reduce his expenses by half. Initially he used to live with family which proved to be expensive with unintended and courtesy expenses. Later he shifted to independent suites nearer to his places work. This economy measure saved him money and time. He used to go to his place work on foot which made his body fit and healthy. Later he even shifted to single rooms than suites and started cooking his breakfast and dinner. He tried to utilize the spare time available by enrolling himself for London Matriculation Examination. He was convinced that the difficult Latin paper in the Matriculation examination would be advantageous to him in his law profession, law degree examination and his attempt to master English language. But he fails in Latin.

Gandhiji wants to appear for the examination again. This time he vigorously tries for it and gets success. During this he adopts a strict and simple way of living. He cuts unnecessary expenditure. He prepares his food at the room itself instead of going to a restaurant. He even thought of trying to imitate many Indian students who are living more thriftily by living in slums and maintain their diet on cheap cocoa and eating in cheap restaurants. He got inspiration from them. He did not want to be burden on his brother. He proudly says that this plain living harmonized his inward and outward life and made him more truthful and enjoyable.

It can be comfortably deduced from Gandhiji’s life that outward appearance should be matched by inner confidence, courage and character. One should not emulate others in a blind manner and one should check his family status and income and spend their money reasonably. One should concentrate and prioritize one’s goals especially during student days. This focused mind can help the students to reach their goals successfully. In this regard Gandhiji’s “London Days” can be an inspiring lesson to all the students of the present generation.

THE KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY ABDUL KALAM

Abdul Kalam is a great rocket and missile scientist that India produced. He made the nation proud by his tremendous achievements in Science and Technology. He played an important role in strengthening the self-reliance of free India.

The extract, "Knowledge Society" is taken from his book, "Ignited Minds". Here Kalam focuses on the important features of human civilization. Developing countries should utilize their resources through the collection of knowledge. Knowledge the base on which the modern society should build its future.

Ancient India was a society of knowledge and wisdom. But in the middle ages due to repeated attacks from the foreigners, it lost its glory and heritage. Kalam wants it now to regain it.

Knowledge has many forms and sources. It is acquired through the process of education, information, intelligence and experience. It is available in such places as educational institutions, industries, offices, libraries, seminars, museums, shop floors and laboratories. It is available with teachers, artists, craftsmen, doctors and even housewives. Knowledge has no limits. We can gain knowledge everywhere. Our history, heritage, rituals, epics and traditions teach us many things. There is still plenty of rustic wisdom and knowledge in villages.

Knowledge has always been the boosting force of prosperity and power. Acquiring knowledge has been stressed on as the important aspect of civilization. India has been in the lead in the field of knowledge. But the knowledge is spread throughout the country in an isolated manner. This has to be united and used for the development of the country.

When we look at the history of the human civilization it becomes clear that first we have agricultural society, then industrial society and now in the twenty first century it can be called knowledge society. They say knowledge is

power. It can be used to generate wealth and facilities.

Knowledge society aims at two things: transformation of the society and wealth generation. Society can be changed in the fields of education, healthcare, agriculture and governance. This will lead to high productivity and rural prosperity.

The goal of wealth generation can be achieved through the development of new sciences like information technology, biotechnology, space technology, weather forecasting, disaster management, telemedicine and tele-education. Multiple technologies need to be developed simultaneously for the transformation of the society.

To achieve this we have to plan properly, shape suitable policy, install administrative measures, initiate changes in regulatory mechanism, identify partners and create young and dynamic leaders among the youth.

Kalam says that becoming knowledge super power by 2020 should be the vision of India. At the same time he cautions that we need to be careful in protection of information and preservation of knowledge. We should be careful about the electronic attacks and secure intellectual property rights.

THE SCIENTIFIC POINT OF VIEW JBS HALDANE

JBS Haldane was a renowned geneticist and biologist famed for his sociological and intellectual view of science and its role in human progress. In this essay, *The Scientific Point of View*, Haldane argues for the spread of scientific awareness among human population and the need for its application everywhere in all walks of life.

Science has already affected human beings in two ways – first, through its benefits such as faster transport and communication, medical advances and inventions and modern warfare; second, by changing the opinion of human beings about natural phenomena.

Now this development in terms of inventions and discoveries and realization of the working principles behind the natural happenings should not be limited to laboratories and higher sections of the society. This progress should be applied to everyday life and to every walk of life. Then only it can be said that science has reached the doorstep of common man and enriched his life in the true sense of the term. If we have to control nature or control the development of human civilization one has to apply scientific point of view everywhere to have a proper prosperity and sound progress. It can no longer be restricted to revolutionize the industry, agriculture, war and medicine. It should be equally attached to family life, social behaviour, national conduct and human way of life.

According to Haldane science and scientist should be truthful and impartial. A scientist never discriminates between a human being, a tape worm and the solar system. A judge may be impartial between two human beings but may differentiate between an animal and a human being. An ideal scientist observes the universe and its created parts – human life, animal forms, trees and machines with equal curiosity and surprise. He has this curious mixture of pride and humility with which he looks at the vast universe – its magnitude and variety. He is proud of this human achievement and at the same time he is reminded of his helplessness to control the natural forces and physical and chemical processes inside his body.

A scientist cannot pass judgements and decide the right and wrong of scientific and general activities of human life. To him the killings resulting out of bomb blast and water pollution are the same. But the enemies of science constantly criticize science for interfering with the morals of the society and not caring for the ethics of the society. The dispute between science of reason and belief of emotion is endless.

Haldane defines scientific point of view by comparatively illustrating the condition of Negroes in America and Africa. A Negro suffers racial discrimination on account of social and political partisan views but on strict biological

grounds he is healthier than any other human being. What is development? Keeping a human being out the main stream or treating the fellow human being with dignity and respect.

Even stranger is the human approach to disease and the use of medicine to prevent or cure it. Human beings are emotional in their response to the illness. They ascribe it to sin, blind beliefs and false sentiments and do not follow medical advice. This is not scientific. Scientific point of view is based on reason, truth and logic. Hence with this attitude in spite of great advances in the field of medicine one cannot progress and prosper much.

Government and individual control and discipline are necessary to cultivate scientific awareness among the high and the low of the society. National help and international cooperation is the need of the hour to make human race march ahead instead of held up by false emotions, beliefs and sentiments. Instead of fighting with each other, human beings should fight with the real demons such as natural disasters, bacteria or virus. Haldane declares that until humanity adopts the scientific point of view these real enemies of the human civilization cannot be conquered.

G D NAIDU

Gopalswamy Doraiswamy Naidu, 'Edison of India', was an Indian Engineer and inventor. He made important contributions in the fields of technology, industry, economic development and technical education. He built the first electric motor in India.

GD NAIDU was born on 23 March 1893 in Kalangal, India. He was the son of a farmer. During his childhood and school days, Naidu used to be unruly and extremely curious. He disliked attending classes and was punished for throwing sand and stones at the teachers. One day, on seeing a foreigner riding a motor cycle through his village Naidu was attracted by the magic of the machine. This incident impressed his mind and changed his life forever. He wanted to ride the motor cycle and know the working principle behind the machine.

GD Naidu left his village to Coimbatore in search of technology and modern science and joined a hotel as a waiter. While working he used to travel by trains and buses and was fascinated to learn the skill of assembling these mighty machines. When Naidu had saved Rs. 400 he tracked down the foreigner who rode the motor cycle in his village and offered to buy it. Impressed by the passion and determination of Naidu, that foreigner sold the motor cycle to Naidu. Then he began riding it, started experiments on it by disassembling it and fully became familiar with the operation of the machine. This was the beginning of his journey into the field of transport and machines.

In 1920 Naidu started his own transport business under the name, Universal Motor Service, and began operating buses between Pollachi and Pallani and other towns of Tamil Nadu. Soon it became successful and in a short period of time he owned 600 buses under his organization.

Naidu travelled widely and interacted with many influential people like British royal people and Adolf Hitler and exchanged information and technologies with them. He went into filming and cameras. He filmed the funeral of King George in London. He was one of the few Indians who owned a Rolls Royce car in those days.

Naidu created the first electric motor in India with the assistance of D Balasundarm. He also invented an electric razor, a tamper-proof note-recording machine, a kerosene run fan and a five-valve radio. He went into cotton business and made agriculture as his passion. He developed an agricultural farm, built his farm house in eight hours and experimented many varieties of maize, papaya and cotton.

After his retirement from his automobile company in 1944 Naidu started concentrating on the spread of education and charity activities. He stressed on the importance of education and set up the first poly-technical college of India in Coimbatore. He was made the Principal of the institution for some time.

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In 1974 Naidu passed away. CV Raman, M Visweswaraya praised him for his genius, passion, innovation and enthusiasm despite the uneducated background. The pure innovator and technologist in Naidu can be found rarely. He was truly the 'Edison of India' for his unique achievements in the field of industry and mechanical engineering.

G R GOPINATH

Gorur Ramaswamy Gopinath is an entrepreneur par excellence and architect of the cheaper Indian airlines, Air Deccan. He is a retired captain of the Indian Army, an author, a politician and a multimillionaire. He was instrumental in creating a sensation in the expensive airline industry through his cheaper airlines.

GR GOPINATH was born in 1951 in Gorur of Karnataka. His father and his school head master made a great impression on his mind. The courage of his head master in making Gopinath take the Defence Examination in his own mother tongue made him understand that one has to be proactive and try as hard as possible to drive the things of life in one's way. It was a lesson he would remember for the rest of his life and implement to success.

Gopinath studied at Sainik School, Bijapur and later at National Defence Academy, Pune. After joining Army as Captain he spent several years in several places of northern India and participated actively in the liberation of Bangladesh in its war against Pakistan in 1971. During his service once he visited US and went hitch hiking throughout US for about 10000 kilo meters which demonstrated his determination and energy.

After retirement from service Gopinath took to farming for some time and was awarded the Rolex Laureate Award for establishing an ecologically sustainable sericulture farm. He secured a deal with Royal Enfield and started a business called Manland Mobikes that supplied Enfield bikes. He also opened a hotel in Hasan. A man of many talents, Gopinath started writing for magazines and agricultural publications. He

ventured into water resource management and supply of irrigation systems.

For some time, Gopinath dabbled in politics and contested elections. In this process he came into contact with common man of Karnataka.

Later in collaboration with his friends, Gopinath set up a civil aviation company by the name Deccan Aviation. In this activity he was at his excellent best. He was successful in making Air Deccan as a profitable airliner with his innovative strategies by securing the confidence of the investors and customers. Air Deccan earned name for its punctuality, low tariff and efficiency. Later he sold it to Vijaya Malaya's King Fisher Air Liner and started his Deccan Charters and Deccan 360 which concentrated on cargo and logistics business.

In 2006 he was knighted by the French government for his innovative and proactive business practices.

Gopinath is now planning for a new airliner in the industry. With hard work, ambition, dream, proactive character, practicality, vision, clean nature and sound character he made it to the top of his life. These qualities are worth emulating by the younger generation.

SYNONYMS IN LONDON

ARCHITECT	Designer, Planner, Draughtsman, Author, Engineer, Creator
REVOLUTION	Rebellion, Revolt, Rising, Mutiny, Insurrection, Uprising, Insurgence, Riot
PROTEST	Object, Oppose, Complain, Remonstrate, Disapproval, Demur, Disagree
DISCRIMINATION	Prejudice, Bias, Inequity, Unfairness, Favoritism
HAIL	Salute, Greet, Acclaim, Applaud, Cheer, Praise, Extol
ASSASSINATE	Kill, Slay, Murder, Execute, Liquidate, Eliminate
MARTYR	Sufferer, Victim
EXTRACT	Excerpt, Abstract, Selection, Cut, Clip, Fragment
INSIGHT	Perception, Awareness, Discernment, Understanding, Acumen, Vision
INTROSPECTION	Inward Looking, Inner Directed, Introverted, Self-Analysis
CONSTANT	Uniform, Even, Regular, Stable, Steady, Fixed, Invariable, Unvarying, Unchanging
CULTIVATE	Culture, Educate, Train, Civilized, Enlighten, Enrich, Improve
MATURITY	Adulthood, Puberty, Sensibleness, Wisdom, Shrewd
IMAGINATION	Creativity, Vision, Inspiration, Insight, Fancy, Dream
NARRATION	Recount, Recite, Unfold, Detail, Describe
CLUMSY	Awkward, Uncoordinated, Blundering, Bungling, Tactless, Graceless, Inexpert
ACCOMPLISHMENT	Talent, Ability, Skill, Gift, Attainment, Achievement, Capability, Proficiency, Deed, A
POLISHED	Refined, Cultivated, Civilized, Well-Bred, Polite, Genteel, Courtly, Urbane, Suave,
UNDERTAKE	Take On, Set About, Tackle, Commence, Embark On, Venture Upon, Attempt, Try
CIVILIZED	Enlightened, Socialized, Educated, Cultured, Cultivated, Sophisticated, Urbane
ECONOMIZE	Cut Back, Budget, Sparing, Frugal
REGULAR	Usual, Normal, Customary, Habitual, Routine, Typical, Daily, Common, Average
PERPETUAL	Eternal, Endless, Undying, Perennial, Permanent, Lasting, Enduring, Constant,
WIT	Intelligence, Intellect, Cleverness, Wisdom, Sageness, Sagacity, Judgment
FOREGO	Go Without, Waive, Renounce, Relinquish, Sacrifice, Forswear, Surrender, Abjure,
AMBITION	Desire, Aspiration, Drive, Striving, Force, Enterprise, Eagerness, Zeal, Longing
ASPIRATION	Desire, Longing, Yearning, Hankering, Ambition, Hope, Aim, Objective, Goal
INDULGENCE	Satisfaction, Gratification, Fulfillment, Immoderation, Excess, Extravagance
INFATUATION	Fancy, Passion, Obsession, Fixation, Craze, Mania
RETROSPECTION	Reflection, Hindsight, Look Back, Flash Back

INVARIABLY	Regularly, Constantly, Consistently, Repeatedly, Habitually, Unfailingly, Infallibly
PLEA	Appeal, Entreaty, Imploration, Petition, Prayer, Request, Solicitation, Suit
DISBURSEMENT	Pay Out, Spend, Expend, Shell out, Fork out
CONTENTED	Satisfied, Pleased, Happy, Cheerful, Glad, Gratified
FETCH	Get, Go For, Bring, Carry, Deliver, Transport
ELOCUTION	Diction, Speech, Articulation, Delivery, Utterance, Public Speech, Oratory
NOBLE	Magnanimous, Generous, Virtuous, Brave, Lofty, Grand, Exalted, Elevated
DETERMINATION	Firmness, Resoluteness, Tenacity, Resolve, Push, Dedication, Persistence
DEDUCTION	Subtraction, Withdrawal, Removal, Discount
FRIGHTEN	Scare, Alarm, Startle, Terrify, Terrorize, Petrify, Shock, Appall, Panic
CONVEYANCE	Transport, Carriage, Transfer, Transmit, Portage, Shipment, Impart, Pass
RECLUSE	Hermit, Anchorite, Ascetic, Monk, Nun, Solitary, Loner
PRELIMINARY	Introductory, Prefatory, Prior, Opening, Initial, Beginning, Early, Preamble, Prelude
PUNCTILIOUSNESS	Careful, Scrupulousness, Meticulousness, Exact, Precise, Particular, Strict, Finicky
FABLE	Moral Tale, Parable, Apologue, Story, Legend, Myth, Saga, Epic
LABOUR	Employment, Job, Toil, Exertion, Effort, Industry
PROPRIETY	Decorum, Respectability, Decency, Courtesy, Politeness, Civility, Refinement,
EMULATE	Imitate, Follow, Mimic, Ape
DREARY	Gloomy, Dismal, Bleak, Somber, Dull, Dark, Depressing, Dull, Drab, Uninteresting,
SCARCELY	Hardly, Barely
HARMONY	Go Together, Fit Together, Blend, Mix Well, Congruous, Consonant, Match,
OBSOLETE	Disuse, Outworn, Discarded, Discontinued, Extinct, Bygone, Antiquated, Out
CONVERT	Change, Transform, Alter, Reshape, Metamorphose, Transfigure, Transmit,

ANTONYMS :IN LONDON

PROTEST	acceptance, <u>agreement</u> , <u>approval</u> , <u>assent</u> , <u>compliance</u> , <u>contradict</u> , <u>deny</u> , <u>disclaim</u> , <u>disown</u> , <u>ignore</u> , <u>obedience</u>
DISCRIMINATION	<u>agreement</u> , <u>confusion</u> , <u>consonance</u> , <u>harmony</u> , <u>identity</u> , <u>resemblance</u> , <u>same</u> , <u>similarity</u> , <u>uniformity</u> ,
HAIL	<u>avoid</u> , <u>cut</u> , <u>dribble</u> , <u>drip</u> , <u>elude</u> , <u>ignore</u> , <u>overlook</u> , <u>pass</u> , <u>pass by</u>
ASSASSINATE	<u>animate</u> , <u>raise</u> , <u>restore</u> , <u>resurrect</u> , <u>resuscitate</u> , <u>revive</u> .
INSIGHT	<u>bluntness</u> , <u>brainlessness</u> , <u>craziness</u> , <u>density</u> , <u>dullness</u> , <u>dullness</u> , <u>folly</u> , <u>foolishness</u> , <u>idiocy</u> , <u>illogic</u> , <u>imbecility</u> , <u>insanity</u>
CONSTANT	<u>adaptable</u> , <u>alterable</u> , <u>apathetic</u> , <u>capricious</u> , <u>changeable</u> , <u>changeful</u> , <u>changing</u> , <u>discontinuous</u> , <u>disloyal</u> ,
CULTIVATE	<u>abandon</u> , <u>arrest</u> , <u>ban</u> , <u>bar</u> , <u>battle</u> , <u>check</u> , <u>combat</u> , <u>contend</u> , <u>counter</u> , <u>desert</u> , <u>dig</u> , <u>discard</u> , <u>discourage</u> , <u>ditch</u>
MATURITY	adolescence, babyhood, <u>childhood</u> <u>freshness</u> , <u>immatureness</u> , <u>immaturity</u> , infancy, <u>juvenility</u> , <u>minority</u> , <u>nonage</u> ,
IMAGINATION	<u>actuality</u> , <u>certainty</u> , <u>fact</u> , <u>reality</u> , <u>truth</u> ,
CLUMSY	<u>able</u> , <u>absurdity</u> , <u>accomplished</u> , <u>adept</u> , <u>adroit</u> , <u>artful</u> , <u>artistic</u> , <u>assured</u> , <u>calm</u> , <u>capable</u> , <u>clever</u> , <u>collected</u> ,

	competent, composed, <u>confident</u> , <u>consummate</u> ,
ACCOMPLISHMENT	repose, barbarianism, barbarism, boorishness, defeat, deliberation, <u>disappointment</u> , disaster, failure, <u>fiasco</u>
POLISHED	<u>barbaric</u> , <u>barbarous</u> , big, blunt, <u>boorish</u> , <u>clumsy</u> , <u>coarse</u> , <u>crude</u> , <u>flat</u> , <u>great</u> , <u>heavy</u> , <u>huge</u> , <u>ignorant</u> ,
UNDERTAKE	<u>abandon</u> , <u>abjure</u> , <u>abnegate</u> , <u>abstain</u> , <u>avoid</u> , <u>back down</u> , <u>back off</u> , backtrack, <u>bypass</u> , <u>decline</u> ,
CIVILIZED	<u>coarse</u> , <u>crude</u> , <u>ignorant</u> , <u>ill-bred</u> , <u>illmannered</u> , <u>illiterate</u> , <u>inelegant</u> , <u>lowbrow</u> , <u>noncivilised</u> , <u>noncivilized</u>
ECONOMIZE	<u>Dissipate</u> , fritter, lavish, misspend, <u>run through</u> , <u>spend</u> , splurge, squander, <u>throw away</u> , <u>waste</u> .
REGULAR	<u>constipated</u> , <u>irregular</u> , occasional, unnatural, time, abnormal, <u>infrequent</u> , unscheduled, unlawful, <u>unusual</u> ,
PERPETUAL	<u>alternate</u> , <u>alternating</u> , antiquated, archaic, <u>cyclic</u> , <u>dated</u> , <u>discontinuous</u> ,
WIT	<u>artlessness</u> , brainlessness, carelessness
FOREGO	<u>adopt</u> , <u>advocate</u> , <u>assert</u> , <u>cherish</u> , <u>claim</u> , <u>court</u> , <u>defend</u> , <u>favor</u> , <u>follow</u> , haunt
AMBITION	<u>apathy</u> , <u>carelessness</u> , contentment, diffidence, <u>faintheartedness</u> , halfheartedness, <u>hesitation</u> , <u>humility</u> , <u>idleness</u> , <u>inactivity</u> , <u>indifference</u> ,
RETROSPECTION	<u>Forgetfulness</u> , <u>oblivion</u> , obliviousness, oversight, preview
INVARIABLY	<u>infrequently</u> , intermittently, <u>never</u> , <u>occasionally</u> , periodically,
CONTENTED	<u>abject</u> , <u>aggrieved</u> , anguished, brokenhearted, <u>cheerless</u> , dejected, depressed, <u>despondent</u> , disaffected, disagreeable, <u>disconsolate</u>
RECLUSE	<u>social</u> , socialite, socialize.
PRELIMINARY	<u>after</u> , <u>behind</u> , <u>concluding</u> , consequent, following, <u>hind</u> , <u>later</u> , <u>latter</u>
DREARY	<u>absorbing</u> , <u>agreeable</u> , <u>alluring</u> , <u>amazing</u> , <u>amusing</u> , <u>animating</u> ,
SCARCELY	absolutely, abundantly, assuredly, <u>awful</u> , <u>awfully</u> , certainly, <u>clearly</u>
HARMONY	<u>alienation</u> , <u>anarchy</u> , antagonism, antipathy, <u>asymmetry</u> , <u>battle</u> , <u>breach</u> ,
OBSOLETE	<u>active</u> , <u>alive</u> , <u>busy</u> , <u>contemporary</u> , <u>current</u> , <u>employed</u> , <u>fresh</u> , <u>functional</u> ,

SYNONYMS – KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY

Distinguished	famous, eminent, renowned, noted, well known
Voracious	Greedy, hungry
Articulate	Say, utter, voice
Transform	Change, alter, convert, redo
Prosperous	Flourishing, successful, wealthy
Acquisition	Gain, purchase, buy
Scrupulous	Careful, thorough, rigorous, strict
Invasion	Attack, assault, raid
Degrade	Debase, cheapen, lower
Sovereignty	Supremacy,
Knowledge	Learning, education, wisdom
Intelligence	Intellect, brain, mind,
Consciousness	Wakefulness, awake
Abundance	Plentiful, profusion
Endowed	Provide, gift, present, give
Distinctive	Distinguish, typical, remarkable,

Scattered	Diffuse, spread, sow
Capital	Money, finance, funds
Deployment	Arrange, position, dispose
Generation	Reproduction, propagation, creation
Competency	Capability, ability, capacity, skill
Convergence	Meet, intersect, unite
Dimension	Length, angle, scope, scale
Core	Centre, heart, nucleus, essence
Dynamic	Energetic, active, lively
Progress	Advance, growth
Advantage	Benefit, asset, boon
Rural	Rustic, agricultural,
Wisdom	Sagacity, cleverness
Unique	Single, sole, lone,
Traditional	Customary, conventional, established, ritual, habitual

SYNONYMS – THE SCIENTIFIC POINT OF VIEW

ANCESTRY	Lineage, descent, parentage, origin , derivation, genealogy, blood
INSCRUTABLE	Unreadable, unexplainable, incomprehensible, unintelligible,
ABERRANT	Deviant, divergent, abnormal, irregular, atypical
HUMILITY	Humbleness, modesty, meekness,
PROFOUND	Great, extreme, thoughtful, deep, intense, absolute, complete,
LYNCH	Death, execute, hang, kill, murder, slay
RATIONAL	Thinking, logical, reasonable, wise, judicious, shrewd, sane, normal
ENLIGHTENED	Educated, knowledgeable, learned, wise, literate, intellectual, civilized
DISPUTE	Clash, debated, discussion, conflict, friction, discord, argument
CONQUER	Defeat, beat, over power, win, triumph over
ADOPT	Take over, embrace, choose, endorse, accept
PROSPERITY	Success, good fortune, ease, plenty, affluence, wealthy, rich

ANTONYMS – THE SCIENTIFIC POINT OF VIEW

ANCESTRY	Heir, inheritor, issue, offspring, progeny, seed
INSCRUTABLE	<u>comprehensible</u> , <u>comprehensible</u>
ABERRANT	Natural, normal
HUMILITY	Conceit, vanity,
PROFOUND	Superficial, shallow
RATIONAL	Irrational, illogical,
ENLIGHTENED	Uninitiated, uneducated
DISPUTE	Acceptance, accord, agreement, concord, consensus
CONQUER	Cede, collapse, decline, discharge, succumb, surrender
ADOPT	Abandon, discard, abnegate, abjure
PROSPERITY	Insolvency, poverty

NOUNS

A Noun is a word used for naming some person or thing (quality, place, etc.). For example - Shakespeare, India, man, woman, honesty, wheat, sugar, milk, fish, etc.

There are five kinds of nouns in English -

- I. **Common Nouns** - girl, boy, chair, computer, cat, table, house, tree, plant, country, student, etc.
- II. **Proper Nouns** - India, Milton, America, Everest, The Gita, The Himalayas, Vizag etc.
- III. **Collective Nouns** - family, team, class, jury, nation, herd, parliament, committee, etc.
- IV. **Material Nouns** - wheat, rice, gold, sugar, silver, iron, water, tea, milk, etc.
- V. **Abstract Nouns** - honesty, goodness, greatness, love, hatred, sleep, music, grammar, poverty, richness

- The plural of every noun is common noun. Example - families, Newtons, beauties, waters, classes, etc.
- The first letter of a proper noun is always with a capital letter.
- Collective, material and abstract nouns are always in singular.

The Number**Singular Number****Plural Number**

- a) Singular number verbs - prays, does, is, was, has
- b) Plural number verbs - pray, do, are, were, have
- c) I - pray, do, have, was
- d) YOU - pray, do, have, were

Plural Numbers

A. The plural of a noun is usually made by adding 's' to the singular. Example - days, boys, keys, cows, birds, books, desks, tables, chairs, toys, etc.

B. Nouns ending in 's', 'ss', 'x', 'o', 'ch', 'sh', form their plurals by adding 'es'. Example:

class – classes; brush – brushes; glass – glasses ; mango – mangoes; echo – echoes; box – boxes; kiss – kisses

C. Nouns ending in the following - a consonant form the plural by dropping 'y' and adding 'ies'. Example:

country – countries; fly – flies; city – cities; study – studies; story – stories; army – armies

D. For words of foreign origin ending with 'o' and with 'oo', add 's' only. Example:

piano – pianos; photo – photos; bamboo – bamboos; kilo – kilos; quarto – quartos; cuckoo – cuckoos; canto – cantos; memento – mementos; portfolio – portfolios; solo – solos

E. For nouns ending in 'f' or 'fe', drop 'f' or 'fe' and add 'ves'. Example -

wife – wives; knife – knives; life – lives; loaf – loaves; calf – calves; wolf – wolves; leaf – leaves; shelf – shelves; self – selves; thief – thieves; sheaf – sheaves

Exceptions -

chief – chiefs; safe – safes; dwarf – dwarfs; proof – proofs; roof – roofs; staff – staffs; handkerchief – handkerchiefs

F. Nouns ending in the following - a vowel form their plural by adding 's'. Example -

guy – guys; storey – storeys; key – keys; toy – toys; donkey – donkeys; day – days.

G. Some nouns form their plural by a vowel change. Example -

goose – geese; louse – lice ; tooth – teeth; mouse – mice; man – men

H. Some nouns form their plural by adding 'en'. Example -

child – children ; ox – oxen ; brother – brethren, brothers ; Cow – kine, cows

I. Compound nouns form their plurals by pluralizing the main word. Example -

son-in-law --- sons-in-law; father-in-law --- fathers-in-law; passer-by --- passers-by; commander-in-chief --- commanders-in-chief; foot-man --- foot-men; maid-servant --- maid-servants

J. In case compound nouns have verbs, the word *other than verb is pluralized*. Example -

hold-up --- hold-ups; hold-all --- hold-alls ; look-out --- look-outs ; pick-me-up --- pick-me-ups

Pay Attention

man-servant --- men-servants ; lord-justice --- lords-justices ; Agendum – agenda ; formula – formulae, formulas ; Dictum – dicta ; fungus – fungi ; Genius – genii, geniuses ; medium – media ; Radius – radii ; series – series ; Basis – bases ; crisis – crises ; Oasis – oases ; memorandum – memoranda ; Apparatus – apparatus ; stratum – strata ; Criterion – criteria ; phenomenon – phenomena ; Bureau – bureaux ; Madame – Mesdames

Note: 'Agenda' is a Latin word and is plural. In English, it is used in singular. For example - The Principal has drawn up an agenda for the meeting.

K. Figures and letters are pluralized by adding 's'.

1. The students added 7's to 8's.
2. There were five hundred MLA's and two hundred MP's in the meeting.
3. There are more p's than k's in this page.
4. How many MP's are expected here today?

Details about Nouns

Rule 1 - Some nouns have the same form in singular as well as in plural. They are 'deer, apparatus, sheep, pice, paise, fish, series, salmon, yoke, brace, dozen, score, hundred, species, thousand, stone (weight), pair, gross, cod, trout, swine'. Example -

1. He gave me two-dozen mangoes.
2. A deer was sitting under a tree.
3. Some deer were grazing in the grassland.
4. Very few people reach the age of five score.
5. Fish live in water.

In case 'dozen, hundred, thousand, score, etc.' are just followed by 'of', add 's' or 'es'. Or, they themselves are plurals.
Example -

1. Hundreds of terrorists have been shot dead. 2. There are dozens and scores. 3. I bought dozens of mangoes. 4. Scores of MP's opposed the bill. 5. There are different fishes in the lake. ('fishes' variety)

Rule 2 - Material nouns are always in singular number. Example -

1. Gold is a precious metal. 2. Milk is a wholesome food. 3. We cannot live without water. 4. Wheat is grown in many parts of India. 5. Iron is a very useful metal.

Rule 3 - Abstract nouns are always in singular number. Example -

1. Revenge is a kind of wild justice. 2. Honesty is the best policy. 3. Laughter holds both her sides. 4. Poverty is a curse. 5. Wisdom is a great thing.

Pay Attention:

1. Rana Pratap did many acts of bravery. 2. My father did many acts of kindness. 3. There are many grains of wheat lying on the floor. Please collect them. 4. The waters (streams) are flowing in the streets following heavy rainfall.

Rule 4 - Some nouns are always used in plural number. They are 'poultry, people, gentry, folk, cavalry, vermin, enemy. These are collective nouns. Example -

1. Vermin destroy our property and cause diseases also. 2. Whose cattle are grazing in the field? 3. The people were shouting slogans. 4. The gentry of Pantnagar are very civilized.

Pay Attention: 'People' means 'nation', then 'people' is singular, and 'peoples' is plural. Example -

1. The English are a hard-working people. 2. There are many different peoples in Europe. (people having different 'nationality')

Rule 5 - The nouns consisting of two parts are always plural and take a plural verb. They are 'bellows, scissors, tongs, pincers, spectacles, trousers, pants, drawers, breeches, shorts and other nouns used in a pair.

1. The scissors are dull. (Or, The pair of the scissors is dull.) 2. Do you wear trousers? 3. He wears a pair of spectacles when he goes outside. 4. I have a pair of pincers.

Rule 6 - Some nouns, though plural in form, are used in singular. They are 'quarters (house), news, wages, measles, mumps, billiards, draughts (a table game), gallows, Mathematics, Physics, Economics, Civics, mechanics, politics, innings, the United Nations, etc.'
Example -

1. No news is good news. 2. Our team won the cricket match by an innings. 3. Billiards is a costly game. 4. The wages of sin is death. 5. Physics is my favourite study.

Pay Attention: 'The wages were given to the labourers.'

Rule 7 - Annals, thanks, proceeds, assets, environs, nuptials, tidings, (news), obsequies (funeral ceremonies), chattels (property), alms, riches, etc., are the nouns that are used in plural. Example -

1. Riches do a lot things. 2. The environs of the cities have become much polluted now. 3. I gave alms to the monks and they gave thanks. 4. The proceeds have brought much joy and happiness to the farmers. 5. We should not laugh at the short annals of the poor.

Rule 8 - Some nouns with different meanings are used in singular and plural. Example -

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1. Iron (a metal) is a very useful metal.
2. Irons (rods) are fitted in the windows.
3. By this means (ways) I can do all this.
4. My means (income) are very small but I must help you.
5. There are plenty of trees (number) in the garden.
6. There is plenty of milk (quantity) in the house.
7. A number of books are missing from the library.
8. The number of the students in the college is known.

Letter - letters, quarter - quarters, ground - grounds, good - goods, force - forces, physic - physics, pain - pains, brain - brains.

1. The man present in the meeting has no brain. (incorrect - an organ)
2. The man present in the meeting has no brains. (correct - intelligence)

Rule 9 - Abuse, alphabet, folk, furniture, issue, hair, offspring, poetry, scenery, etc., and all the material and abstract nouns are used in singular. Example -

1. The sceneries of Kashmir are very good. (incorrect)
2. The scenery of Kashmir is very good. (correct)
3. John Milton wrote very good poetry.
4. The old man's hair has turned grey.
5. The child has learnt alphabet.

Pay Attention:

1. We are the offsprings of the same Divine.
2. Nirala, a great poet, composed many poems.
3. Some officers have abuses of their powers.
4. I have bought many pieces of furniture from Bareilly.
5. The alphabets of English and Hindi are different.

Rule 10 - Most of the collective nouns are used in singular. Example -

1. The staff has been hostile to the management.
2. His family is very rich and well mannered.
3. The army was advancing.
4. The class is playing on the playground.
5. The Indian team has won the match.

Rule 11 - Collective nouns indicating individuality are used in plural.

Incorrect Sentences:

1. The jury was divided in its opinion regarding the case.
2. His family is early risers.
3. The Indian team has scored 200 hundred runs.
4. The crowd was running helter-skelter.
5. Our family has differences in its opinion on the issue of dowry.

Corrected Sentences:

1. The jury were divided in their opinion regarding the case.
2. His family are early risers.
3. The Indian team have scored 200 runs.
4. The crowd were advancing helter-skelter.
5. Our family have differences in their opinion on the issue of dowry.

Rule 12 - The nouns like Government, Police are used in singular and plural according to their meanings.

1. The Government has been doing a lot for the poor. (The Govt. as a whole.)
2. The Government have made proper arrangements for the Kumbh Mela. (The Govt. officials...)
3. The police are on duty during the swearing-in ceremony. (The policemen...)
4. The police is a big force to maintain law and order.

Rule 13 - The nouns indicating distance or money (rupees, dollars, pounds, etc.) used as a whole are used in singular.

1. Ten kilometres is a long distance for a passer-by.
2. Fifty thousand rupees was spent on the plan.
3. Two hundred kilometres is not a long distance for a car.
4. Five hundred dollars has been spent on my daughter's education.
5. Ten rupees was given to the beggar.

Rule 14 - The numeral adjective with a noun used as an adjective is always used in singular. Example -

1. A ten-boy committee was formed to maintain discipline in the college.
2. I gave five one-hundred notes to my friend.
3. A four-mile walk in the morning is conducive to health.
4. A sixty-year old man came to me and told me what had happened with him.
5. Did you go on a ten-day visit to Anakapalli?

Study the Sentence: The Principal went outside for ten days.

Rule 15 - The adjectives of quality followed by the definite article 'the' (substitute noun) are always plural and take a plural verb. Example -

1. It is the world where the rich hate the poor.
2. Only the brave deserve the praise.
3. The beautiful are liked and loved in all ages.
4. The wounded were rushed to hospital.
5. We should help the needy.

Rule 16 - Apostrophe 's, or s' is used with singular nouns and plural nouns not ending in s or not sounding in hissing. Example -

1. Who has disturbed the child's bed?
2. It is a children's book.
3. People's choice can't be ignored in democracy.
4. There is a women's club in my colony.

Rule 17 - A simple apostrophe (') is used with plural nouns ending in 's' and with a noun sounding in 'hissing'. Example -

1. There is a girls' college in our village.
2. Please grant me ten days' leave.
3. For my conscience' sake I will do it.
4. Have you read John Keats' poems?
5. A Students' Union has been formed in our college.

Rule 18 - Apostrophe 's or s' is not used for neuter gender or very tiny insects, etc.

Incorrect Sentences:

1. The tree's leaves are falling.
2. Some mosquitoes' bite causes malaria.
3. The chair's back is very rough.
4. This house's rooms are very small.
5. The building's roof is leaking.

Correct Sentences:

1. The leaves of the tree are falling.
2. The bite of some mosquitoes causes malaria.
3. The back of the chair is rough.
4. The rooms of this house are very small.
5. The roof of the building is leaking.

Rule 19 - Nouns indicating time, distance, weight, personified objects take apostrophe 's or s', if necessary. Example -

1. The Principal granted me fifteen days' leave.
2. How can you cover ten miles' distance today?
3. I am Fortune's favourite.
4. We should never disobey Nature's Laws.
5. India's population is increasing rapidly.

Rule 20 - Apostrophe 's or s' is not used with more than one noun together. Example -

1. Mohan's brother's friend is very gentle. (Incorrect)
2. The friend of Mohan's brother is very gentle. (Correct)
3. Sita's husband's brother is a man of letters. (Incorrect)
4. The brother of Sita's husband is a man of letters. (Correct)

Rule 21 - Sometimes certain nouns can be used in the possessive case without the second noun. Example -

1. You can buy this medicine at that chemist's.
2. I am going to the dentist's.

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3. He will see you at the barber's.
4. Are you going to the doctor's?
5. I found some students studying hard at their tutor's.

Rule 22 - Apostrophe 's or s' is used with a noun on which somebody has rights. Example -

1. There is a Nehru's picture in the office. (Incorrect)
2. There is a picture of Nehru in the office. (Correct)
3. The house of Mr. Krishna has only four rooms but he has to pay ten thousand rupees a month.

Rule 23 - The 'of-genitive' is the general expression of measurement or a part.

1. I bought a kilogram of sugar from this shop.
2. The leaves of the book were torn.
3. How many packets of cigarettes have you bought so far?
4. The rooms of the house are very small.

Rule 24 - If two or more persons or things possess the same thing, apostrophe s' or 's is used with the last one only; but if they have separate rights on possessions, apostrophe s' or 's is used with both the nouns concerned.

1. Ram's and Mohan's houses are very grand. (Two houses and two men)
2. Ram and Mohan's house is very grand. (Two men and one house)
3. John Keats' and P. B. Shelley's poems are worth-reading.
4. Sita and Rita's mother was my teacher.

Rule 25 - If the pronouns 'somebody else', 'nobody else' are there, 's or s' is used in the word 'else', if needed. Example -

1. This book is not mine. It is somebody else's.
2. I know you went to nobody else's. You are telling a lie.

Rule 26 - Many of the nouns mentioned in Rule 9 can be used in a particular sense and are then countable and can take a/an in the singular.

1. The man has hardly ten hairs on his scalp.
2. One hair is lying on your shoulder.
3. I feel a headache coming.
4. My father had an exciting experience.
5. Did you have any difficulty in locating my quarters?

Rule 27 - Some abstract noun can be used in a particular sense with a/an, but in the singular only.

1. It is a shame that you were insulted in the meeting.
2. My father has been a great help to me.
3. Have you not felt a relief to come to me?
4. I have a love of music.
5. Please do me a favour.

Rule 28 - Uncountable nouns which are always singular are not used with a/an. However, these nouns are often preceded by some, any, no, a little, an item, a pane, a bit, etc-

1. I gave a piece of advice to my students.
2. Please put a drop of oil into the glass.
3. Have you any bit of information about your ailing mother?
4. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
5. The brave soldier did many acts of courage in the battlefield.

Rule 29 - Pronouns like - yours, his, theirs, ours, mine, its, hers, whose - do not take 's or s'. Example -

1. The books on the table are yours.
2. Whose buildings are these?
3. This tree sheds its leaves in summer.
4. Let us do our work and let them do theirs.
5. Yours sincerely...

Rule 30 - In the compound nouns, apostrophe s' or 's is used with the last word.

1. My father-in-law's house is made of brick and stone.
2. My son-in-law's brother is a businessperson.
3. The commander-in-chief's father was a colonel in the army.

Pronouns

Pronouns are small words that take the place of a noun. We can use a pronoun instead of a noun. Pronouns are words like: he, you, ours, themselves, some, each... If we didn't have pronouns, we would have to repeat a lot of nouns.

Personal Pronouns: I, me, you, he, him, she... Demonstrative Pronouns: this, that, these, those

Possessive Pronouns: mine, yours, his... Interrogative Pronouns: who, what, which...

Reflexive Pronouns: myself, yourself, himself... Reciprocal Pronouns: each other, one another

Indefinite Pronouns: another, much, nobody, few, such... Relative Pronouns: who, whom, which...

Personal Pronouns

Personal pronouns represent specific people or things. We use them depending on:

number: singular (eg: I) or plural (eg: we)

person: 1st person (eg: I), 2nd person (eg: you) or 3rd person (eg: he)

gender: male (eg: he), female (eg: she) or neuter (eg: it)

case: subject (eg: we) or object (eg: us)

We use personal pronouns in place of the person or people that we are talking about. My name is Josef but when I am talking about myself I almost always use "I" or "me", not "Josef". When I am talking direct to you, I almost always use "you", not your name. When I am talking about another person, say John, I may start with "John" but then use "he" or "him". And so on.

Here are the personal pronouns, followed by some example sentences:

number	person	gender	personal pronouns	
			subject	object
singular	1st	male/female	I	me
	2nd	male/female	you	you
	3rd	male	he	him
		female	she	her
		neuter	it	it
plural	1st	male/female	we	us
	2nd	male/female	you	you
	3rd	male/female/neuter	they	them

Examples (in each case, the first example shows a subject pronoun, the second an object pronoun):

I like coffee.	John helped me.
Do you like coffee?	John loves you.
He runs fast.	Did Ram beat him?
She is clever.	Does Mary know her?
It doesn't work.	Can the engineer repair it?

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We went home. Anthony drove us.
 Do you need a table for three? Did John and Mary beat you at doubles?
 They played doubles. John and Mary beat them.

When we are talking about a single thing, we almost always use it. However, there are a few exceptions. We may sometimes refer to an animal as he/him or she/her, especially if the animal is domesticated or a pet. Ships (and some other vessels or vehicles) as well as some countries are often treated as female and referred to as she/her. Here are some examples:

1. This is our dog Rusty. He's an Alsatian. 2. The *Titanic* was a great ship but she sank on her first voyage.
 3. My first car was a Mini and I treated her like my wife. 4. Thailand has now opened her border with Cambodia.

For a single person, sometimes we don't know whether to use he or she. There are several solutions to this:

If a teacher needs help, he or she should see the principal.
 If a teacher needs help, he should see the principal.
 If a teacher needs help, they should see the principal.

We often use it to introduce a remark:

It is nice to have a holiday sometimes. It is important to dress well. It's difficult to find a job.
 Is it normal to see them together? It didn't take long to walk here.

We also often use it to talk about the weather, temperature, time and distance:

It's raining.
 It will probably be hot tomorrow.
 Is it nine o'clock yet?
 It's 50 kilometres from here to Cambridge.

Do not confuse demonstrative pronouns with demonstrative adjectives. They are identical, but a demonstrative pronoun stands alone, while a demonstrative adjective qualifies a noun.
--

That smells. (demonstrative pronoun)

That book is good. (demonstrative adjective + noun)

Normally we use demonstrative pronouns for things only. But we can use them for people when the person is identified. Look at these examples:

This is Josef speaking. Is that Mary?

That sounds like John.

Possessive Pronouns

We use possessive pronouns to refer to a specific person/people or thing/things (the "antecedent") belonging to a person/people (and sometimes belonging to an animal/animals or thing/things).

We use possessive pronouns depending on:

- number: singular (eg: mine) or plural (eg: ours)
- person: 1st person (eg: mine), 2nd person (eg: yours) or 3rd person (eg: his)
- gender: male (his), female (hers)

Below are the possessive pronouns, followed by some example sentences. Notice that each possessive pronoun can:

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- be subject *or* object
- refer to a singular *or* plural antecedent

number	person	gender (of "owner")	possessive pronouns
singular	1st	male/female	mine
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male	his
		female	hers
plural	1st	male/female	ours
	2nd	male/female	yours
	3rd	male/female/neuter	theirs

- Look at these pictures. Mine is the big one. (subject = My picture)
- I like your flowers. Do you like mine? (object = my flowers)
- I looked everywhere for your key. I found John's key but I couldn't find yours. (object = your key)
- My flowers are dying. Yours are lovely. (subject = Your flowers)
- All the essays were good but his was the best. (subject = his essay)
- John found his passport but Mary couldn't find hers. (object = her passport)
- John found his clothes but Mary couldn't find hers. (object = her clothes)
- Here is your car. Ours is over there, where we left it. (subject = Our car)
- Your photos are good. Ours are terrible. (subject = Our photos)
- Each couple's books are colour-coded. Yours are red. (subject = Your books)
- I don't like this family's garden but I like yours. (subject = your garden)
- These aren't John and Mary's children. Theirs have black hair. (subject = Their children)

Interrogative Pronouns

- We use interrogative pronouns to ask questions. The interrogative pronoun represents the thing that we don't know (what we are asking the question about).
- There are four main interrogative pronouns: who, whom, what, which
- Notice that the [possessive pronoun](#) whose can also be an interrogative pronoun (an interrogative possessive pronoun).

	subject	object	
person	who	whom	
thing	what		
person/thing	which		
person	whose		(possessive)

Reflexive Pronouns

reflexive (adj.) [grammar]: reflecting back on the subject, like a mirror

We use a reflexive pronoun when we want to refer back to the subject of the sentence or clause. Reflexive pronouns end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural).

There are eight reflexive pronouns:

	reflexive pronoun
singular	myself yourself himself, herself, itself
plural	ourselves yourselves themselves

Look at these examples:

	reflexive pronouns
<i>the <u>underlined</u> words are NOT the same person/thing</i>	<i>the <u>underlined</u> words are the SAME person/thing</i>
<u>John</u> saw <u>me</u> .	<u>I</u> saw <u>myself</u> in the mirror.
Why does <u>he</u> blame <u>you</u> ?	Why do <u>you</u> blame <u>yourself</u> ?
<u>David</u> sent <u>him</u> a copy.	<u>John</u> sent <u>himself</u> a copy.
<u>David</u> sent <u>her</u> a copy.	<u>Mary</u> sent <u>herself</u> a copy.
<u>My dog</u> hurt <u>the cat</u> .	<u>My dog</u> hurt <u>itself</u> .
<u>We</u> blame <u>you</u> .	<u>We</u> blame <u>ourselves</u> .
Can <u>you</u> help <u>my children</u> ?	Can <u>you</u> help <u>yourselves</u> ?

PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLES
a-, an-	not, without	amoral, anesthetic, apolitical, asocial
ab-	away from	abduction, abstain, abnormal
ad-	to, toward	adjoin, adjacent (lying near to)
ambi-	both	ambidextrous, ambivalent
ana-	up, back, again	analogy, anatomy, anagram
anti-	against	antipathy, antiwar, antisocial
apo-	from, away from	apology, apologize
auto-	self	autobiography, automobile, autocracy, automaton
bene-	good	benediction benevolent benefactor
cata-, cat-	down, against	catastrophe--a turning down
centro, centri-	around, center	concentric, centrifugal
circum-	around	circumlocution circumference, circumvent
com-	with, together	communal, community
con-	with, together	connect, confide conspire
contra-	against	contradict, contravene
de-	down, away	descend, deject (cast down)
dia-, di-	through, across	diameter, division
dis-	apart, not	disengage, discord, discomfort
dys-	ill, difficult, bad	dysfunctional, dysentery
e-	out of, from	elect (choose out of), eject (throw out)
ecto-	on the outside	ectoderm--outer skin
en-, em-	in	empathy--feeling in
endo-	within, inside	endoscope--instrument for observing inside
epi-	upon	epitaph epidermis, epicenter
eso-	inward, within	esoteric--more inward, esophagus
eu-	well, good	euthanasia--good death
ex-	out of, from	exhume, exhale, exodus
hetero-	other, different	heterosexual, heterodoxy, heterodox heterogeneous
homo-	same	homosexual, homogeneous, homogenized
hyper-	over	hypertension, hypersensitive, hyperactivity
hypo-	under	hypotension, hypodermic
il-	not	illegitimate, illicit, illegal, illegible
im-	not	imperfect, impolite, impossible
im-	into	imbibe (drink in, take in)
in-	not	indiscreet, invisible
in-	into	incorporate (take into the body)
inter-	between	intervene (come between), interstate
intra-	within	intrastate, intramural
ir-	not	irregular, irrational, irredeemable
macro-	large	macrocosm, macroeconomics
mal, male-	bad, evil	malediction malevolent, malnutrition
meta-	beyond	metaphysical
micro-	small	microscope, microcosm, microeconomics
mono-	one, single	monologue, monotheism, monarchy, monogamy
neo-	new, recent	neologism, neo-liberal, neonatology, neolithic
ob-	against	object, obstruct (build against)
palin-, pali-	back, again	palindrome
pan-	all, every	pantheism, Pan-Hellenic, panorama, pandemic
para-	false	paramilitary, paralegal, parachute
per-	through	percolate (flow through) perforate (punch through)
peri-	around	perimeter, periscope
phil-, philo-	like, lover of	philosophy, Francophile, bibliophile, philanthropy
poly-	many, several	polygon, polygamy, polytechnic, polytheism
post-	after	postgraduate, posthumous postpone

pre-	before	precede, predict (tell before)
pro-	for, forward	promote, project
pros-	toward, in front	prospect—view in front, something coming up
proto-	first	prototype, protoplasm, protobiology
pseudo	false	pseudonym, pseudoscience
re-	again, back	repeat, recede, regress (step back)
retro-	back	retrogression, retroactive
se-	away from	seduce (lead away), secede
sub-	under	submarine, subject, subhuman subterranean
sur-, super-	over, above	superhuman, superego, superintend, surpass
syn-, sym-, syl-, sys-	with, together	symphony, synonym, system, syllable
tele-	distant, far off	telephone, telepathy, television, telegram
trans-	across	transient, Transatlantic, transport (carry across)

SUFFIXES

SUFFIX	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
-agog, -agogue	leader	demagogue, pedagogue
-cide	kill(ing)	patricide, infanticide, herbicide, suicide
-ectomy	cutting	appendectomy, splenectomy
-ia, -y	act, state	amnesia, mania, democracy, anarchy
-ic, -tic, -ical, -ac	having to do with	anthropomorphic, dramatic, biblical, cardiac
-ics	things having to do with	optics, physics
-isk, -iscus	small	asterisk--a little star
-ism	the belief in	pacifism, terrorism, socialism, communism
-ist	one who believes in	pacifist, terrorist, socialist, communist
-ite	one connected with	meteorite, polite, cosmopolite
-logy	study field of	biology, geology, etymology, cardiology
-oid	resembling, like-shaped	asteroid, spheroid
-or, -er	one who takes part in	doctor, actor, teacher, driver
-phobia	exaggerated fear	photophobia, claustrophobia, agoraphobia
-sis	act, state, condition of	analysis

Greek Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes

Greek root	Basic meaning	Example words
-anthrop-	human	misanthrope, philanthropy, anthropomorphic
-chron-	time	anachronism, chronic, chronicle, synchronize, chronometer
-dem-	people	democracy, demography, demagogue, endemic, pandemic
-morph-	form	amorphous, metamorphic, morphology
-path-	feeling, suffering	empathy, sympathy, apathy, apathetic, psychopathic
-pedo-, -ped-	child, children	pediatrician, pedagogue
-philo-, -phil-	having a strong affinity or love for	philanthropy, philharmonic, philosophy
-phon-	sound	polyphonic, cacophony, phonetics
Greek prefix	Basic meaning	Example words
a-, an-	without	achromatic, amoral, atypical, anaerobic
anti-, ant-	opposite; opposing	anticrime, antipollution, antacid
auto-	self, same	autobiography, automatic, autopilot
bio-, bi-	life, living organism	biology, biophysics, biotechnology, biopsy
geo-	Earth; geography	geography, geomagnetism, geophysics,

		geopolitics
hyper-	excessive, excessively	hyperactive, hypercritical, hypersensitive
micro-	small	microcosm, micronucleus, microscope
mono-	one, single, alone	monochrome, monosyllable, monoxide
neo-	new, recent	neonatal, neophyte, neoconservatism, neofascism, neodymium
pan-	all	panorama, panchromatic, pandemic, pantheism
thermo-, therm-	heat	thermal, thermometer, thermostat

Words and word roots may also combine with suffixes. Here are examples of some important English suffixes that come from Greek:

Greek suffix	Basic meaning	Example words
-ism	forms nouns and means "the act, state, or theory of"	criticism, optimism, capitalism
-ist	forms agent nouns from verbs ending in -ize or nouns ending in -ism and is used like -er	conformist, copyist, cyclist
-ize	forms verbs from nouns and adjectives	formalize, jeopardize, legalize, modernize, emphasize, hospitalize, industrialize, computerize
-gram	something written or drawn, a record	cardiogram, telegram
-graph	something written or drawn; an instrument for writing, drawing, or recording	monograph, phonograph, seismograph
-logue, -log	speech, discourse; to speak	monologue, dialogue, travelogue
-logy	discourse, expression; science, theory, study	phraseology, biology, dermatology
-meter, -metry	measuring device; measure	spectrometer, geometry, kilometer, parameter, perimeter
-oid	forms adjectives and nouns and means "like, resembling" or "shape, form"	humanoid, spheroid, trapezoid
-phile	one that loves or has a strong affinity for; loving	audiophile, Francophile
-phobe, -phobia	one that fears a specified thing; an intense fear of a specified thing	agoraphobe, agoraphobia, xenophobe, xenophobia
-phone	sound; device that receives or emits sound; speaker of a language	homophone, geophone, telephone, Francophone

USES OF THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE : A, AN

1. Weakened form of numerical: 1 Ex. A) I bought a dozen oranges. B) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
2. In an uncertain/vague sense: a) A house has a roof. I saw a man there.
3. In the sense of any or single: Ex. A) He did not speak a word.
4. In the sense of every: EX. A) Eggs cost 10 Rs. a dozen.
5. With a singular countable noun to represent a class of things: Ex. A) A dog is faithful to his master. (all dogs) B) A palm tree is usually tall. (all palm trees)
6. As a noun complement :EX. a) He is a doctor. He became a great painter.
7. Used before a proper noun to make it common noun: Ex. A) Mourya is a Sachin. (He plays like Sachin.)
8. With few and little: Ex. A few, a little
9. Before singular countable nouns in exclamations: Ex: a) What a hot day it is!
10. Placed before Mr./Mrs./ Miss. Ex. A) a Mr. Rao

INDEFINITE ARTICLES (A & AN): **NOT USED**

1. Before plural Nouns
2. Before uncountable nouns: information, news, baggage, advice
3. Before materials: made of glass (a glass of juice)
4. Before abstract nouns: beauty, happiness, fear (a fear of ghosts : specific)
5. Before names of meals: I had breakfast, dinner

USES **OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE THE**

1. To speak of things/object which are UNIQUE: the sun, the moon, the sea, the earth, the sky, the Prime Minister
2. To speak of a particular person/thing: The boy who scored the highest marks is going to USA.
3. To refer to a person/thing already mentioned: I went to a drama yesterday. The drama is boring.
4. To refer to a localized definiteness: I was talking to the Principal, yesterday. (the principal of our college)
5. To refer to a singular noun to represent the whole class of things referred: The camel is the ship of the desert. When the atom is split, it releases energy.
6. Before names of RIVERS, GULFS, SEAS, PLURAL NAMES OF GROUPS OF ISLANDS, MOUNTAIN RANGES: the Godavari, the Amazon, the Indian Ocean, the Himalayas, the Andamans. (Not used before the names of individual peaks: MOUNT EVERST, MOUNT ETNA)
7. Before names of certain well known books: the Bible, the Ramayana, the KHoran.
8. Before musical instruments: the veena, the violin.
9. Before a proper noun to make it a common noun: Ramesh is the Ganguly of our college.
10. Before an adjective in the superlative degree: the highest, tallest,
11. As an adverb: The more you speak, the less I understand. The more they get, the more they want.
12. Before names of trains, boats, aeroplanes: the janmabhoomi, the kalinga, the kanishka
13. Before the names of NEWS PAPERS: the Hindu, The enadu

NOT USED : THE

1. Before proper names
2. Before abstract nouns
3. Before names of meals
4. Before names of materials
5. Before festivals: Diwali, Ramzan, Christamas

With words like CHURCH, MARKET, COLLEGE, PRISON, COURT, SCHOOL, WORK, SEA, BED, HOSPITAL there are two purposes: PRIMARY and SPECIAL purpose.

I went to school. (for study) I went to the school (for some other purpose)

I went to prison (for punishment) I went to the prison (to visit some body or any other special purpose)

Irregular Verbs List

V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle	V1 Base Form	V2 Past Simple	V3 Past Participle
awake	awoke	awoken	blow	blew	blown
be	was, were	been	break	broke	broken
beat	beat	beaten	bring	brought	brought
become	became	become	broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
begin	began	begun	build	built	built
bend	bent	bent	burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
bet	bet	bet	buy	bought	bought
bid	bid	bid	catch	caught	caught
bite	bit	bitten	choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come	feel	felt	felt
cost	cost	cost	fight	fought	fought
cut	cut	cut	find	found	found
dig	dug	dug	fly	flew	flown
do	did	done	forget	forgot	forgotten
draw	drew	drawn	forgive	forgave	forgiven
dream	dreamed/ dreamt	dreamed/ dreamt	freeze	froze	frozen
drive	drove	driven	get	got	gotten
drink	drank	drunk	give	gave	given
eat	ate	eaten	know	knew	known
fall	fell	fallen	lay	laid	laid
go	went	gone	lead	led	led
grow	grew	grown	learn	learned/ learnt	learned/ learnt
hang	hung	hung	leave	left	left
have	had	had	lend	lent	lent

hear	heard	heard	let	let	let
hide	hid	hidden	lie	lay	lain
hit	hit	hit	lose	lost	lost
hold	held	held	make	made	made
hurt	hurt	hurt	mean	meant	meant
keep	kept	kept	meet	met	met
ring	rang	rung	pay	paid	paid
rise	rose	risen	put	put	put
run	ran	run	read	read	read
say	said	said	ride	rode	ridden
see	saw	seen	stand	stood	stood
sell	sold	sold	swim	swam	swum
send	sent	sent	take	took	taken
show	showed	Showed shown	teach	taught	taught
shut	shut	shut	tear	tore	torn
sing	sang	sung	tell	told	told
sit	sat	sat	think	thought	thought
sleep	slept	slept	throw	threw	thrown
speak	spoke	spoken	understand	understood	understood
spend	spent	spent	wake	woke	woken
win	won	won	wear	wore	worn
write	wrote	written			