

दक्ष®

Junior Accountant Exam.

2016, 2015, 2011 के Solved Papers  
With Fully Explanation

Complete Notes on



# Junior Accountant English

- प्रत्येक अध्याय में परीक्षोपयोगी तथ्यों का समावेश • लगभग 2600 से ज्यादा वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों का समावेश
- प्रत्येक अध्याय को पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार वर्गीकृत करके Topics का विवरण
- राजस्थान में हुई प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के प्रश्नों का अध्यायवार समावेश

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**Dedicated to**  
**Mrs. Leela Rastogi**  
*my*  
**INSPIRATION**

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# Preface

The book has been written according to the latest syllabus prescribed by RSSB in 2023.

Rules and examples have been given and explained in every chapter. I have tried my best to make the book comprehensive and useful for students preparing for Junior Accountant.

It is my sincere advice to students to study each chapter sincerely and solve the questions given at the end of the chapter without looking at their answers. I am sure the book will be of immense help to the students.

I express my gratefulness to the students who read my books and achieve their goals. They always inspire me to work and produce standard books I hope the students will find it to be the best book for Junior Accountant.

I would also like to thank Shri Paritosh Vardhan Jain, Gaurav Jain, D.C. Gupta and Shiv Shankar Prasad for their cooperation in bringing out the book.

Jaipur



**B.K. Rastogi**

## SYLLABUS

### English

- Tenses/Sequence of Tenses.
- Voice : Active and Passive.
- Narration : Direct and Indirect.
- Transformation of Sentences : Assertive to Negative, Interrogative, Exclamatory and vice-versa.
- Use of Articles and Determiners.
- Use of Prepositions.
- Translation of Simple (Ordinary/Common) Sentences from Hindi to English and vice-versa.
- Correction of sentences including subject, Verb, Agreement, Degrees of Adjectives, Connectives and words wrongly used.
- Glossary of official, Technical Terms (with their Hindi Versions).
- Synonyms.
- Antonyms.
- One word substitution.
- Forming new words by using prefixes and suffixes.
- Confusable words.
- Comprehension of a given passage.
- Knowledge of writing letters : Official, Demi Official, Circulars and Notices, Tenders.

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# लेखाकार/कनिष्ठ लेखाकार भर्ती परीक्षा 2013 [Re-exam]

## सॉल्वड पेपर

वर्ष 2013 में विज्ञप्ति जारी हुई तथा वर्ष 2015 में परीक्षा हुई लेकिन रद्द होने की वजह से यह परीक्षा 4 दिसम्बर 2016 को आयोजित हुई।

26. Fill in the blank with the correct option.

Only ..... of these apples are good.

- (A) many (B) every  
(C) a few (D) a little

[C]

**Exp.:** Ans. (C) is correct. 'A few' means not many in number but some. A few conveys a positive sense. 'A few' का प्रयोग सकारात्मक भाव व्यक्त करता है। संख्या में कम पर काम चलाऊ के लिए इसका प्रयोग countable plural के पहले होता है।

27. Complete the following sentence by choosing the correct answer from the given options :

He gave me ..... thousand rupee note.

- (A) the (B) a  
(C) an (D) no article

[B]

**Exp.:** Ans. (B) is correct. 'A' is used before a CS (countable singular noun) having an initial consonant sound. 'A' का प्रयोग एकवचन की गणनीय संज्ञा जिसकी प्रारम्भिक ध्वनि व्यंजन होती है उसके पहले होता है।

28. Select the appropriate preposition to fill the blank in the following sentence :

I bought this book ..... fifty rupees.

- (A) with (B) at  
(C) for (D) from

[C]

**Exp.:** Ans. (C) is correct. We use buy for/sell for the amount paid for buying or selling something. कोई वस्तु जितने में खरीदी या बेची जाती है उसके लिए for का प्रयोग होता है।

29. Choose the most appropriate English translation for the given sentence :

इस सवाल का क्या जवाब होगा?

- (A) This question what answer will be ?  
(B) What will be the answer to this question ?  
(C) What answer to this questions ?  
(D) What answer will this question be of ?

[B]

**Exp.:** Ans. (B) is correct. Tense of the sentence is Future Indefinite, the sentence pattern is – what + will + be + subject + adverbial phrase? Future Indefinite में shall be / will be + noun आता है।

30. Choose the correct Hindi translation of the given sentence :

At last he realized his mistakes.

- (A) आखिर में उसे यह गलतियाँ समझी।  
(B) उसको आखिरकार समझ आया कि गलतियाँ क्या होती हैं।  
(C) आखिरकार उसको अपनी गलतियाँ समझ में आई।  
(D) आखिर में वह जान गया कि गलती क्या है।

[C]

**Exp.:** Ans. (C) is correct. Past Indefinite Tense में Ans. (C) सही हिन्दी अनुवाद है।

31. From the given options, select the verb that agrees with the subject in the following sentence :

Two and two ..... four.

- (A) made (B) make  
(C) makes (D) making

(\*)

**Exp.:** This question has been deleted as there is confusion between answers (B) and (C). But when two subjects are joined by not they are treated as plural. So two and two make four is correct.

32. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence. We must leave early ..... we won't get a good seat.

- (A) however (B) moreover  
(C) otherwise (D) unless

[C]

**Exp.:** Ans. (C) is correct. Otherwise is used for stating what would happen if you do not do something or if something does not happen. Otherwise का अर्थ नहीं तो या अन्यथा है और नकारात्मक संभावना को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। Otherwise we won't get a good seat नकारात्मक संभावना को व्यक्त करता है।

33. What is 'आवरण पत्र' called in English?

- (A) Endorsement Letter  
(B) Official Letter  
(C) Demi-Official Letter  
(D) Covering Letter

[D]

**Exp.:** Ans. (D) is correct. The English Translation of आवरण पत्र is 'Covering Letter'.



# लेखाकार/कनिष्ठ लेखाकार भर्ती परीक्षा 2013

## सॉल्वड पेपर

वर्ष 2013 में विज्ञप्ति जारी हुई तथा वर्ष 2015 में परीक्षा हुई लेकिन यह पेपर रद्द हो गया।

**Choose the part of the sentence that is incorrect in questions 26 to 29**

26. **He said that the horse died at the night.**

- (A) (B) (C) (D) [D]

**Exp.:** Ans. (D) is correct. at the night की जगह in the night होना चाहिए। यदि किसी वाक्य में गुजरी हुई रात का उल्लेख हो तो in the night का प्रयोग होता है।

27. **The teacher told the boys that honesty**

- (A) (B) (C)

**was the best policy.**

- (D) [D]

**Exp.:** Ans. (D) is correct. It should be 'honesty is the best policy'. कहावत का tense, Indirect बनाते समय नहीं बदलता।

28. **She has fallen off with the boy she wanted**

- (A) (B) (C)

**to marry.**

- (D) [A]

**Exp.:** Ans. (A) is correct. The correct phrasal verb is fallen out. झगड़ा करने के लिए fall out का प्रयोग होता है।

29. **Both your hands are being dirty so you must**

- (A) (B) (C)

**wash them.**

- (D) [B]

**Exp.:** Ans. (B) is correct. 'Be' as main verb is not used in continuous tenses. मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में Be का प्रयोग continuous tenses में नहीं होता। इसलिए Both your hands are dirty होना चाहिए।

**Choose the correct option in questions 30 and 31.**

30. **Somebody has eaten all the biscuits.**

- (A) All the biscuits were eaten  
(B) All the biscuits have been eaten.  
(C) All the biscuits are eaten  
(D) All the biscuits somebody ate. [B]

**Exp.:** Ans. (B) is correct. In present perfect use have/has + been + III form in Passive Voice (have we been

eaten). Present Perfect Tense के Passive Voice में has/have + been + III form का प्रयोग होता है। By + somebody नहीं आता क्योंकि कर्ता की पहचान नहीं है।

31. **"Fetch me a glass of water" he said to Ravi.**

- (A) He asked Ravi to fetch him a glass of water.  
(B) He asked Ravi that fetch him a glass of water.  
(C) He said to Ravi to fetch him a glass of water.  
(D) Ravi said to fetch me a glass of water. [A]

**Exp.:** Ans. (A) is correct. To change an imperative sentence into Indirect we use the link word 'to' and the reporting verb 'ask' in the sense of request/order etc. आज्ञासूचक वाक्य को Indirect में बदलते समय इस Link word - 'to' का प्रयोग करते हैं। Tense नहीं बदलता और Reporting verb 'ask' का प्रयोग request करने के अर्थ में करते हैं।

**Select the appropriate word for the given sentences in questions 32 and 33.**

32. **One who practices self-denial as a spiritual discipline in life is a(n)**

- (A) ascetic (B) atheist  
(C) agnostic (D) bigot [A]

**Exp.:** Ans. (A) is correct. Hindi में ascetic का अर्थ संन्यासी है। ऐसा व्यक्ति जो भौतिक सुविधाओं को त्याग देता है।

33. **One who dies for a noble cause is called a**

- (A) libertine (B) narcissist  
(C) polyglot (D) martyr [D]

**Exp.:** Ans. (D) is correct. Martyr का अर्थ 'शहीद' है। जो अपना बलिदान अच्छे कार्य या उद्देश्य के लिए करता है।

**Select the synonym from the choices given in questions 34 and 35.**

34. **Accord**

- (A) assail (B) capricious  
(C) bravado (D) agreement [D]

# लेखाकार/कनिष्ठ लेखाकार भर्ती परीक्षा 2011

## सॉल्वड पेपर

26. **Many diseases were formerly attributed ..... witchcraft. The correct preposition to fill up blank is:**

- (A) Into (B) To  
(C) Of (D) For [B]

**Exp.:** Ans. (B) is correct. 'Attribute to' means 'to say or believe that something is the result of some particular thing. Attribute to something का अर्थ है कोई चीज किसी विशेष चीज का परिणाम है।

27. **The Correct English translation of the sentence: 'संतोष खूब बाँसुरी बजाती है' would be**

- (A) Santosh plays flute very well  
(B) Santosh plays hard on the flute  
(C) Santosh plays well on the flute  
(D) Santosh is a good flute player [C]

**Exp.:** Ans. (C) is correct. Plays on a musical instrument is the correct use. किसी वाद्य यंत्र को बजाने के लिए play on का प्रयोग होता है।

28. **Which of the following translations does not match correctly?**

- (A) कल तक उसने परीक्षा नहीं देने का निश्चय नहीं किया था।  
He had not made up his mind to take the examination till yesterday.  
(B) उसने चाय बिल्कुल नहीं पी।  
He drank little tea.  
(C) सीता अपनी माँ के पास बैठी हैं।  
Sita is sitting besides her mother.  
(D) यहाँ की जलवायु मेरे लिए ठीक है।  
The climate of this place does agree with me. [C]

**Exp.:** Ans (C) Sita is sitting besides her mother. सही नहीं है। यहाँ 'पास' के लिए beside का प्रयोग होगा। Besides का अर्थ - के अलावा या in addition to है।

29. **Which of the following sentences contains an error ?**

- (A) Every boy and Every girl in our village go to school.  
(B) What I say and do are none of your concerns.  
(C) Bread and butter have gone up in price.  
(D) The majority of the students are boys. [A]

**Exp.:** Ans. (A) is correct. Every boy and every girl as subject takes a singular verb 'goes'. यहाँ Every boy and every girl के साथ एकवचन की क्रिया goes आनी चाहिए। जब

दो एकवचन की संज्ञाओं के पहले every लगा हो और वे 'and' से जुड़े हों तो क्रिया एकवचन आती है।

30. **Which of the following is an incorrect sentence ?**

- (A) Of all men, he is the strongest.  
(B) No fewer than fifty miners were killed in the accident.  
(C) He has the lightest touch of any musician.  
(D) Which is the better of the two ? [C]

**Exp.:** Ans. (C) is correct. The correct sentence should be. He has the least touch of a musician. वाक्य (C) सही नहीं है। सही वाक्य He has the least touch of a musician होना चाहिए।

31. **Which sentence contains an incorrect use of a conjunction / connective ?**

- (A) I see you oftener than him.  
(B) I shall not go without you do.  
(C) He fled lest he should be killed.  
(D) He was annoyed that he was contradicted. [B]

**Exp.:** Ans. (B) is correct. सही वाक्य I shall not go with you. होगा।

32. **Which of the following sentences contains no error ?**

- (A) We felt the whole building to vibrate.  
(B) Rarely he has discussed the subject with me.  
(C) He insisted on my accompanying him.  
(D) He is my cousin brother. [C]

**Exp.:** Ans. (C) is correct. Ans (C) is a correct sentence. Other sentences contain errors. केवल (C) ही सही वाक्य है बाकी वाक्यों में गलतियाँ हैं।

33. **The correct synonym of the word Attenuate is:**

- (A) Fawn (B) Delay  
(C) Dispute (D) Weaken [D]

**Exp.:** Ans. (D) is correct. 'Attenuate' means to make something weaker or less effective. Attenuate का अर्थ weaken या कमजोर करना है।

34. **The correct synonym of the word 'Perfunctory' is:**

- (A) Half - hearted (B) Prompt  
(C) Thorough (D) Stern [A]

**Exp.:** Ans. (A) is correct. Perfunctory का अर्थ आधे मन से कार्य करना है। 'Half hearted' means done without effort.

## 1

## PARTS OF SPEECH

## (शब्द भेद)

## Important Note

- ❖ Before explaining any topic of grammar a basic knowledge of Parts of Speech is necessary. Given below are definition of Parts of Speech and some basic concepts for the use and benefit of students.
- ❖ व्याकरण के किसी भी (विचार विषय) पर लिखने से पहले Parts of speech (शब्द भेद) के विषय में जानना वांछनीय है। नीचे हम इन शब्द वर्ग (Parts of Speech) की परिभाषा और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण आधारभूत अवधारणाओं को परिभाषित कर रहे हैं।
- ❖ Sentences, Clauses and phrases are made of words. Words are divided into different parts according to their uses.
- ❖ किसी भाषा के शब्दों को उनके प्रयोग के अनुसार और सीखने वालों की सुविधा के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न भागों में बाँटा जाता है।
- ❖ **The words of English Language are divided into eight classes, called Parts of Speech.**
- ❖ यह विभाजन शब्दों के प्रयोग के अनुसार होता है। अंग्रेजी भाषा में शब्दों को आठ भागों में बाँटा जाता है जिन्हें शब्द भेद कहा जाता है।
- ❖ **Parts of Speech**—अंग्रेजी में आठ पार्ट्स ऑफ स्पीच (शब्द वर्ग) होते हैं—
  - (1) Noun (संज्ञा)
  - (2) Pronoun (सर्वनाम)
  - (3) Adjective (विशेषण)
  - (4) Adverb (क्रिया-विशेषण)
  - (5) Verb (क्रिया)
  - (6) Preposition (सम्बन्ध-सूचक अव्यय)
  - (7) Conjunction (योजक)
  - (8) Interjection (विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय)
- (1) **Noun (संज्ञा)**
  - ❖ **A Noun is the name of a person, place, thing or quality.** (किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु अथवा गुण-दोष के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं) जैसे—
    - **Bose** was a great **patriot**.
    - **Agra** is on the **Yamuna**.
    - My **brother** got **success**.
    - The **rose** is a beautiful **flower**.
- (2) **Pronoun (सर्वनाम)**
  - ❖ **Pronouns are words used in place of nouns.** (जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर काम आते हैं उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं) जैसे—
    - Ashok is my brother. **He** is honest.
    - The students are doing **their** homework.

(3) **Adjective (विशेषण)**

- ❖ **The word which qualifies a noun is an Adjective.** (विशेषण वे शब्द हैं जो संज्ञा की विशेषता प्रकट करते हैं) जैसे—
  - Suresh is **intelligent**.
  - English is an **easy** language.

(4) **Adverb (क्रिया विशेषण)**

- ❖ **An Adverb is a word which adds something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.** (क्रिया-विशेषण वे शब्द हैं जो किसी क्रिया, विशेषण या अन्य क्रिया विशेषण की विशेषता बताते हैं) जैसे—
  - He runs **fast**.(Verb) (क्रिया की विशेषता)
  - This train is **very fast**.(Adj.) (विशेषण की विशेषता)
  - He runs **very fast**.(Adv.) (क्रिया विशेषण की विशेषता)

(5) **Verb (क्रिया)**

- ❖ **A Verb is a word which tells us what somebody or something does.** (क्रिया वे शब्द हैं जो हमें किसी कार्य के करने या होने का बोध कराते हैं) जैसे—
  - Ravish **goes** to college.
  - He **is reading** a book.

(6) **Preposition (सम्बन्ध सूचक अव्यय) पूर्व सर्ग**

- ❖ **A preposition is a word used with a noun or pronoun to show its relation with another word.** (सम्बन्ध सूचक अव्यय वे शब्द हैं जो किसी संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के साथ प्रयोग में आकर उस संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का संबंध किसी अन्य संज्ञा या सर्वनाम से बताते हैं) जैसे—
  - The books are **on** the table.
  - He sat **under** a tree.

(7) **Conjunction (योजक या समुच्चय बोधक अव्यय)**

- ❖ **A Conjunction is a word which joins words and sentences.** (योजक वह शब्द है जो दो शब्दों या वाक्यों को जोड़ता है) जैसे—
  - Mahesh **and** Suresh are brothers.
  - He is rich **but** miser.

(8) **Interjection (विस्मयादि बोधक अव्यय)**

- ❖ **An Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling.** (वे शब्द जो हमारी भावनाओं या उद्गारों को प्रकट करते हैं) जैसे—
  - **Alas !** The poor man is dead.
  - **Hurrah !** We have won the match.
  - **Ugh !** What a dirty child !

## 2

# Tense/Sequence of Tenses

## (काल एवं कालक्रम)

- ❖ **Time and Tense**—Verb की Form (क्रिया-रूप) को Tense कहा जाता है। ‘Tense’ शब्द का प्रयोग **time relation** (समय का सम्बन्ध) प्रकट करने वाली verb form के लिए होता है। Time एक Concept (विचार या संप्रत्यय) है जिसका सम्बन्ध verb के अर्थ (meaning) से रहता है और जिसको तीन भागों में बाँटा गया है—
- ❖ वर्तमान काल (Present Tense), भूतकाल (Past Tense) तथा भविष्यत् काल (Future Tense)। रूप के अनुसार भी verb के तीन भेद होते हैं—
  - (i) Present (ii) Past और (iii) Future. इनके चार-चार उपभेद होते हैं। इस प्रकार रूप (form) के अनुसार verb के बारह भेद माने गये हैं। इसलिए Tense का सम्बन्ध verb form (क्रिया के रूप) से रहता है। Present Tense को केवल **present time** का बोधक, Past Tense को केवल past time का बोधक और Future Tense को केवल future time का बोधक नहीं समझना चाहिए।
- ❖ स्मरण रखना चाहिए कि Tense का अर्थ केवल verb form (क्रिया-रूप) से हैं और verb form से action (कार्य) के होने के time का बोध नहीं होता है। Verb की present form (क्रिया का वर्तमानकालिक रूप) past time, present time और future time किसी को भी व्यक्त कर सकती है।
- ❖ अतः tense का सम्बन्ध time से जोड़ना सही नहीं है और ‘present time’, और ‘present tense’, ‘past time’ और ‘past tense’, future time और ‘future tense’ को एक समझने में भ्रान्ति नहीं करनी चाहिए।
- ❖ प्रायः देखा जाता है कि विद्यार्थी Tense और Time को एक ही अर्थ में ग्रहण करते हैं। एक ही वाक्य में Tense और Time अलग-अलग भी हो सकते हैं। इन्हें निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों से समझा जा सकता है—
  - The Prime Minister **visited** our city **last week**.  
(Past Tense, Past Time)
  - The Prime Minister **visits** our city **tomorrow**.  
Or The Prime Minister **is visiting** our city **tomorrow**.  
(Present Tense, Future Time)
  - Vinod **will have finished** his work by evening.  
(Future Tense, Future Time)
  - Ashish is **practising** tennis **these days**.  
(Present Tense, Present Time)
  - The sun **rises** in the east. (Universal Truth)
- ❖ अतः यह आवश्यक है कि विद्यार्थी Present Tense एवं Present Time, Past Tense एवं Past Time तथा Future Tense एवं Future Time को भली-भाँति समझ लें। इससे उन्हें अँग्रेजी के वाक्यों को सही ढंग से अभिव्यक्त करने में बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।
- ❖ Tense तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—
  - (a) **Present Tense** (वर्तमान काल)
  - (b) **Past Tense** (भूतकाल)
  - (c) **Future Tense** (भविष्यत् काल)
- ❖ अब action की degree of completeness (कार्य की पूर्णता की स्थिति) को स्पष्ट करने के लिए उपर्युक्त तीनों Tenses में से प्रत्येक को चार भागों में बाँटा गया है। इस प्रकार प्रत्येक Tense की चार forms होती हैं।
  1. **Indefinite (सामान्य)** : इससे action की स्थिति निश्चित नहीं होती है।
  2. **Continuous (तात्कालिक)** : इससे यह बोध होता है कि कार्य हो रहा है।
  3. **Perfect (पूर्ण)** : इससे किसी कार्य की समाप्ति का बोध होता है।
  4. **Perfect Continuous (पूर्ण सातत्यबोधक)** : इससे यह बोध होता है कि कार्य पहले से ही जारी है, परन्तु अभी भी उसका कुछ भाग शेष रहता है।

**Table of Tenses of the Verb ‘to write’**

Tense (काल)	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
<b>Present</b>	I write	I am writing	I have written	I have been writing
<b>Past</b>	I wrote	I was writing	I had written	I had been writing
<b>Future</b>	I shall write	I shall be writing	I shall have written	I shall have been writing

## 3

## Voice : Active and Passive

## (वाच्य : कर्तृवाच्य और कर्मवाच्य)

## Change of Voice (वाच्य-परिवर्तन)

❖ **Verb** के उस रूप को Voice कहते हैं जिससे यह स्पष्ट हो कि Subject कार्य करता है या उसके लिए कुछ किया जाता है।

❖ अंग्रेज़ी में Voice (वाच्य) के दो स्वरूप होते हैं—

## 1. Active Voice 2. Passive Voice

1. **Active Voice (कर्तृ वाच्य)**—जब वाक्य में Subject (कर्ता) कार्य करता है तो Verb (क्रिया) Active Voice में होती है।

2. **Passive Voice (कर्म वाच्य)**—जब वाक्य में Subject (कर्ता) कार्य नहीं करता, बल्कि उस पर कार्य किया जाता है, तो Verb (क्रिया) Passive Voice में होती है।

## Examples

- She **sings** a song. (Active Voice)  
A song is **sung** by her. (Passive Voice)
- I **lost** my book. (Active Voice)

My book **was lost** by me. (Passive Voice)

**Verb को Active Voice से Passive Voice में बदलने के नियम :**

- Active Voice का Passive बनाते समय Verb **'to be'** का Tense तथा Time के अनुसार उपयुक्त रूप तथा मुख्य Verb की तीसरी फॉर्म (Past Participle) का प्रयोग होता है।
- Subject (कर्ता) Object (कर्म) का स्थान ले लेता है और Object को Subject बना दिया जाता है।
- प्रायः Object से ठीक पूर्व (अपनी ओर से) Preposition **'by'** जोड़ना पड़ता है।

**Note**—कुछ Verbs के साथ **by** के स्थान पर **to, at, with, in** आदि Prepositions का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He knows me. (Active Voice)  
I am known **to** him. (Passive Voice)

## 'To be' Verb के रूप

Subject	Present	Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
I	Am	Was	Been	Being
You/We/They—Plural	Are	Were	Been	Being
He/She/It—Singular	Is	Was	Been	Being
	Be	Was	Been	Being

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Case	First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
	Singular	Plural	Singular (absolute)	Plural	Singular	Plural
<b>Nominative Case I (Subjective)</b>	I	we	thou	you	he, she it	they
<b>Possessive Case</b>	my, mine	our, ours	thy, thine	your, yours	his, her hers, its	their, theirs
<b>Objective Case</b>	me	us	thee	you	him, her, it	them

❖ **Active Voice के Subject को Nominative Case से Objective Case में बदल कर Passive Voice में Object बनाने के नियम:**

Nominative Case	Objective Case	Nominative Case	Objective Case
I	<b>changes into</b> Me	We	<b>changes into</b> Us
You	<b>changes into</b> You	He	<b>changes into</b> Him
She	<b>changes into</b> Her	It	<b>changes into</b> Its
They	<b>changes into</b> Them		

❖ **Tenses के आधार पर Verb 'to be' के विभिन्न रूपों को Active Voice से Passive Voice में बदलने के नियम—**

- यदि Active Voice के वाक्य में Verb की पहली फॉर्म अर्थात् Present Indefinite Tense रहे तो उसका Passive Voice बनाते समय Verb 'to be' की पहली फॉर्म (is, am, are) में से बदले हुए Subject के अनुसार किसी एक का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

## 4

# Narration : Direct & Indirect

## (प्रत्यक्ष व परोक्ष कथन)

❖ **The art of reporting the words of a speaker is called Narration. (किसी वक्ता के शब्दों को प्रस्तुत करना आख्यान (Narration) कहलाता है)**

❖ नीचे दिये गये वाक्यों को ध्यान से पढ़िए—

He said to me, “**You are** a good student”.

—*Direct Narration.*

He said to me **that I was** a good student.

—*Indirect Narration.*

- (i) ऊपर दिये गये वाक्यों से यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि अँग्रेजी में किसी भी व्यक्ति द्वारा बोले गये मूल शब्दों को हम दो प्रकार से लिख या बोल सकते हैं। पहले वाक्य में वक्ता के शब्दों को ज्यों-का-त्यों लिखा गया है। शब्दों के इस प्रकार के कथन को अँग्रेजी में **Direct Speech** या **Direct Narration** कहते हैं।
- (ii) दूसरे वाक्य में वक्ता के मूल शब्दों को नहीं दिया गया है बल्कि हमने उनका सारांश अपने शब्दों में दे दिया है। शब्दों के ऐसे कथन को **Indirect Speech** या **Indirect Narration** कहते हैं।
- (iii) वक्ता के मूल कथन को जो सदा **Inverted Commas** (“ ”) में होता है, **Reported Speech** कहा जाता है। ऊपर के वाक्यों में “You are a good student” **Reported Speech** है। पहले वाक्य में ‘said’ जो क्रिया है, **Reported Speech** के बारे में बताया है इसलिए ‘said’ **Reporting Verb** है।

### Direct Speech के सम्बन्ध में महत्त्वपूर्ण तथ्य :

- Reported Speech को सदा **Inverted Commas** (“ ”) में रखते हैं।
- Reported Speech का पहला शब्द सदा ‘**CAPITAL LETTER**’ से आरम्भ होता है।
- Reporting Verb के बाद सदा ( , ) **Comma** लगाया जाता है।

### Indirect Speech के सम्बन्ध में महत्त्वपूर्ण तथ्य :

- Indirect Speech** में **Inverted Commas** का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
- Reporting Verb के बाद **Comma** नहीं लगता।
- प्रायः वाक्य को **Indirect Speech** में बदलते समय **Reported Speech** से पहले **that** या कोई अन्य **Conjunction** लगाया जाता है और **capital letter** को छोटे अक्षर में बदल दिया जाता है।
- Reporting Verb का **Tense** नहीं बदलता।
- यदि **Reporting Verb**, **Past Tense** में रहे तो **Reported Speech** के verb को उसके **Corresponding Past Tense**

में बदल दिया जाता है।

(vi) **Reported Speech** में **Verb**, **Pronouns** तथा ऐसे शब्दों को जो निकटता प्रकट करते हों उन्हें ऐसे शब्दों में बदल दिया जाता है जो दूरी का बोध कराते हों।

❖ **Kinds of Sentences**—**Narration** में हमारा वाक्य के अर्थ से प्रयोजन रहता है, उसकी बनावट से नहीं। बनावट के विचार से वाक्य **Simple**, **Compound**, **Complex** अथवा **Mixed** हो सकते हैं जो **Analysis** (वाक्य-विश्लेषण) का विषय है। अर्थ के विचार से वाक्य पाँच प्रकार के होते हैं:—(1) **Assertive (विधिवाचक)** (2) **Imperative (आज्ञासूचक)** (3) **Interrogative (प्रश्नवाचक)** (4) **Optative (इच्छावाचक)** और (5) **Exclamatory (विस्मयादिसूचक)**

❖ **Narration** में हमें केवल वाक्य के विभिन्न भेदों को विचार में रखना होता है, क्योंकि **Direct** को **Indirect** में बदलने का मुख्य रूप से यही अर्थ होता है कि **Inverted Commas** (“ ”) के बीच जितने प्रकार के वाक्य रहते हैं उन्हें बदल दिया जाये। अतः उन वाक्यों की ठीक पहचान आवश्यक है, अन्यथा उन्हें बदलना हमारे लिए कठिन हो जायेगा। इन वाक्यों का विशद वर्णन हम आगे चलकर **Special Rules** के प्रसंग में करेंगे। किन्तु हम पहले **General Rules** पर विचार करते हैं।

### General Rules

- ❖ **General Rules** के अन्तर्गत वे नियम आते हैं जो प्रत्येक प्रकार के वाक्य के साथ लागू रहते हैं। **Inverted Commas** (“ ”) के बीच चाहे किसी भी प्रकार का वाक्य क्यों न हो, इन नियमों का सहारा लेना ही पड़ता है। इन नियमों को निम्नलिखित भागों में बाँटा जा सकता है—
- Change of Tenses.
  - Change of Personal Pronouns and Possessive Adjectives.
  - Change of words showing *Nearness* to words showing *Distance*.

### Change of Tenses

**Rule 1:** यदि **Reporting verb Present/Future Tense** में रहे तो **Direct Speech** के verb का **tense** नहीं बदलेगा।

**Reporting Verb Present Tense**

**Direct Speech**

- Direct**  
He says  
वह कहता है।

## 5

## Transformation of Sentences

### Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative

(सकारात्मक वाक्य का नकारात्मक में और प्रश्नवाचक में परिवर्तन)

#### SENTENCE

A sentence may be defined as a group of words which makes complete sense.

#### KINDS OF SENTENCES

On the basis of function sentences may be divided into four kinds. They are—

- (i) **Statements** (or declarative sentences)
- (ii) **Questions** (or interrogative sentences)
- (iii) **Commands** (or imperative sentences)
- (iv) **Exclamations** (or exclamatory sentences)

(1) **Declarative Sentences** include **Affirmative** and **Negative**

- (a) He plays hockey.
- (b) He does not play hockey.

(2) **Interrogative Sentences** asks questions. They are of two kinds :

- (a) Wh Questions — What did he say ?
- (b) Yes/No Questions — Did you see him ?

(3) **Imperative Sentences** are used in requests, commands, prohibitions.

- (a) Please give me a pen.
- (b) Shut the door.
- (c) Don't make a noise.

(4) **Exclamatory Sentences** are used to express strong feelings.

- (a) What a shame !
- (b) Alas ! He has failed.
- (c) Hurrah ! We have won the match.

#### TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

Transformation of sentences means changing one kind of sentence into another kind of sentence.

**वाक्य परिवर्तन :** एक प्रकार के वाक्य को दूसरे प्रकार के वाक्य में बदलना वाक्य परिवर्तन कहलाता है। जैसे—

1. (a) He can help you.
- (b) He can not help you. (Negative)

- (c) Can he help you ? (Question)
- (d) You can be helped by him. (Passive)
2. (a) Raman said, "I am a teacher." (Direct)
- (b) Raman said that he was a teacher. (Indirect)
3. (a) After writing the letter, he posted it. (Simple)
- (b) He wrote the letter and posted it. (Compound)
4. (a) He works hard to pass the examination. (Simple)
- (b) He works hard so that he may pass the examination. (Complex)

#### THE 24 AUXILIARIES USED IN NEGATIVES AND QUESTIONS

Negatives and Questions are formed with the help of 24 auxiliaries (helping verbs). They are also called special verbs or Anomalous finites or operators. As they can easily combine with not (can't, isn't etc.), they are also known as the **twentyfour friends of 'not'**.

अंग्रेजी में नकारात्मक और प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य बनाने के लिए 24 सहायक क्रियाओं में से किसी एक का प्रयोग वाक्य में करना होता है।

**The 24 auxiliaries are :**

<i>Present Tense forms</i>	<i>Past Tense forms</i>
is, am, are	was, were
do, does	did
have, has	had
can	could
may	might
shall	should
will	would
must	—
need	—
ought to	—
dare	—
—	used to

## 7

# Prepositions

## (पूर्वसर्ग)

### (1) Definition

A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show the relation between the noun or pronoun and some other word.

#### Example :

- (i) They live **in** Jaipur.
- (ii) The books are **on** the table.

In the first sentence the word **in** shows a relationship between the word 'live' and the noun 'Jaipur' and in the second sentence **on** shows a relationship between the 'books' and the 'table'.

सम्बन्ध-सूचक अव्यय या पूर्वसर्ग (Preposition) वे शब्द हैं जो किसी वाक्य में आये हुए संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का सम्बन्ध वाक्य के अन्य शब्दों से बताते हैं। जैसे—They live in Jaipur वाक्य में live और Jaipur शब्दों के बीच सम्बन्ध को Preposition **in** द्वारा बताया गया है।

#### THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF PREPOSITIONS

- (i) **Simple prepositions** consist of one word, such as, at, in, for, by, with, from, to, on, after.
- (ii) **Complex prepositions** consist of more than one word, such as – along with, away from, out of, up to, owing to, due to, because of, by means of, in front of, in spite of, in comparison with, in the light of, as a result of.

### (2) Position (पूर्व सर्ग की स्थिति)

**Prepositions are usually placed before the words they control** i.e. Normally a preposition must be followed by its complement. प्रायः preposition के बाद इसका complement या object आता है।

**In** Jaipur, **at** office, **with** Maneesh, **without** water.

**But prepositions can also come after the words they govern (or at the end of a sentence) in the following situations:** इन स्थितियों में preposition वाक्य के अन्त में भी आ सकते हैं—

- (a) In questions beginning with interrogative pronouns or interrogative adjectives : (Wh questions)  
Wh से शुरू होने प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में preposition वाक्य के अन्त में भी आ सकते हैं।
  - (i) What are you talking **about**?
  - (ii) What did you open the door **with**?
  - (iii) Who did you give the book **to**?
- (b) In defining relative clauses :
  - (i) This is the house I was talking **about**.

(ii) This is the boy I gave the book **to**.

(iii) Here is the boy Maneesh was playing **with**.

(iv) He is impossible to work **with**.

- (c) With infinitives (to + I form of verb)

When the object of the preposition is shifted to the front of a sentence : जब preposition के object को वाक्य के शुरू में लिखते हैं तो preposition to infinitive के बाद में आता है।

- (i) I have no pen to write **with**.
- (ii) You can use my knife to cut it **with**.
- (iii) He gave me a chair to sit **on**.
- (iv) He is impossible to work **with**.

- (d) In Exclamations : What a mess he has got **into**!

- (e) In passive voice:

His grandfather was looked **after** by him.

- (f) For emphasis and contrast prepositional phrases can be placed at the beginning of the clause. This ordering is mainly used in descriptive writing or reports. Emphasis के लिए preposition वाक्य के शुरू में भी आ सकते हैं। ऐसा report writing में या वर्णनात्मक भाषा में होता है।
  - (a) In the garden everything was peaceful.
  - (b) Through the window she looked at the crowd in the street.

### (3) Prepositional Objects (Complements)

All prepositions take an object in the Accusative Case. (कर्म कारक), '**To**' and '**for**' are sometimes used to form a dative phrase and '**of**' to form a genitive phrase, as:

- (i) He gave a pen **to** me.
- (ii) He bought a saree **for** his wife.
- (iii) I must paint the legs **of** the chair.

#### Note :

- (a) dative phrase का प्रयोग preposition+indirect object के लिए किया गया है। जैसे: for his wife अर्थात् उसकी पत्नी के लिए।
- (b) genitive phrase का प्रयोग of—noun से जो सम्बन्ध कारक का रूप बनता है, उसके लिए किया गया है। जैसे—of the chair अर्थात् कुर्सी के पाये।
- (c) Objective forms of pronouns—me, us, you, him, her, it, them.

If the object of a preposition is a pronoun its objective form (कर्म कारक) is used as

- (i) There is no quarrel between him and me.
- (ii) The money should be divided between you and me.



## 8

## Translation of Ordinary/Common English Sentences into Hindi and vice-versa

(साधारण वाक्यों का अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में और हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद)

Translation is an art in which only a few really succeed. A good translator must have a perfect mastery over both the languages—the language from which the translation is made and the language into which translation is done. The grammar translation method (popularly known as classical method) was very popular about 65 years ago and translation was the very basis of this method. It has been observed that most of the students coming to the colleges don't know much about the English language. Experience has shown that the translation method has proved more effective in our country.

### Need for Translation (अनुवाद की आवश्यकता)

India is a multi-lingual country and here translation from English to Hindi and Hindi to English has become an integral part of our social, political, intellectual and business (commercial) life. English is still the official language of the Central Government and it is also used as a link language between the states and the Centre. English is the language of higher education; and technical education. It is used for our political, diplomatic, cultural and commercial relations with other countries of the world. In these circumstances there is a great need of translation from Hindi to English and vice versa. Therefore it is necessary for us to be well-versed in the art of translation.

### Directions for translation from Hindi to English and vice versa.

1. Literal translation is considered wrong. Therefore translation should not be literal, i.e. word for word.
2. It should be simple, idiomatic and natural in style.
3. The sense of the sentence or the passage should be rightly conveyed in the mother tongue or the language of translation as far as it is possible.
4. The difference in idioms should be correctly contrasted.
5. Where the sentence is lengthy, it should be split up into short, simple sentences, keeping the link together.
6. Rendering (translation) should be as faithfully done as possible, i.e. the maximum sense of the original should be correctly rendered in the mother tongue or in English.

### हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी अनुवाद के निर्देश—

1. शाब्दिक अनुवाद सही नहीं समझा जाता, इसलिए शब्द के स्थान पर

शब्द और वाक्य के स्थान पर वाक्य अनुदित नहीं करना चाहिए।

2. अनुवाद सरल, मुहावरेदार भाषा और स्वाभाविक शैली में करना चाहिए।
3. हिन्दी के वाक्य को अच्छी तरह पढ़कर, उसके मूल आशय को समझकर अंग्रेजी के सरल, मुहावरेदार वाक्य में उसका अनुवाद करना चाहिए।
4. दो भाषाओं के मुहावरों का अन्तर स्पष्टतया समझाना चाहिए।
5. लम्बे वाक्यों का अनुवाद छोटे वाक्य बनाकर करना अच्छा रहता है।
6. अनुवाद आम प्रचलित शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हुए होना चाहिए ताकि अनुवाद की भाषा कृत्रिम, असहज और यांत्रिक नहीं लगे। अनुवाद में अपना प्रवाह होना चाहिए तथा अनुवाद जीवंत (lively) होना चाहिए।
7. अच्छे अनुवाद के लिए हिन्दी शब्दों के पर्यायवाची अंग्रेजी शब्दों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए।

**The use of 'Is, Am, Are, Was, Were' as link verb is to indicate (a) Profession (b) Relation (c) Quality (d) Situation (e) Identity.**

1. महेश एक व्यापारी है।	Mahesh is a businessman.
2. मनीष मेरा भाई है।	Manish is my brother.
3. सौम्य बुद्धिमान् है।	Somya is intelligent.
4. हम कमरे में हैं।	We are in the room.
5. जयपुर राजस्थान में है।	Jaipur is in Rajasthan.
6. रामायण हिन्दुओं का पवित्र ग्रंथ है।	The Ramayana is a holy book of the Hindus.
7. सुक्रात यूनान का रहने वाला था।	Socrates was a Greek.
8. हिमालय की चोटियाँ बिहार से दिखाई पड़ती हैं।	The peaks of the Himalayas are visible from Bihar.
9. मराठा लोग बहादुर थे।	The Marathas were brave.
10. वह झूठा नहीं था।	He was not a liar.

### नियम :—

- (i) Present tense में I के साथ am, you, they और we के साथ और He, she, it और नाम के साथ is आता है।
- (ii) Past tense में एकवचन के साथ was तथा बहुवचन के साथ were आता है।

### The use of 'Has, Had' as Link Verb

**Rules:** (i) 'Have, Has and Had' are used for possession, ownership.

## 9

# CORRECTION OF SENTENCES

## SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT, DEGREE OF ADJECTIVES CONNECTIVES & WORDS WRONGLY USED (सामान्य अशुद्धियाँ)

### I. Errors in the use of Nouns

Noun (संज्ञा) किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु के नाम को कहते हैं। Nouns के प्रयोग में विभिन्न प्रकार की अशुद्धियाँ की जाती हैं। परीक्षार्थी आगे दिये हुए मुख्य सात नियमों को भली-भाँति समझ लें और शुद्ध प्रयोगों का सतत अभ्यास करें।

- ❖ **Rule-1.**—आगे दिये हुए कुछ Nouns सदैव केवल Singular में प्रयुक्त होते हैं, अतः इनका Plural Form में प्रयोग करना अशुद्ध है। Scenery (दृश्य), information (सूचना), advice (सलाह), hair (बाल), poetry (कविता), furniture (सामान), offspring (सन्तान), issue (सन्तान), fruit (फल), work (काम), abuse (गाली), mischief (उपद्रव, शरारत), luggage (यात्रा-सामग्री), alphabet (अक्षरमाला), environment (वातावरण), trouble (कष्ट)।

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. The sceneries of Kashmir are charming.	The <b>scenery</b> of Kashmir <b>is</b> charming
2. What are your informations ?	What <b>is</b> your <b>information</b> ?
3. He gave me many advices.	He gave me <b>much advice</b> . (or many <b>pieces of advice</b> .)
4. His hair are grey.	His <b>hair is</b> grey.
5. I like these poetries.	I like <b>these poems</b> (or <b>this poetry</b> .)
6. His furniutres were sold.	His <b>furniture was</b> sold.
7. I bought many furnitures.	I bought many <b>articles of furniture</b> .
8. He has many works to do.	He has <b>much work</b> to do.
9. I have no issues.	I have no <b>issue</b> .
10. He gave me many abuses.	He gave me <b>much abuse</b> (or <b>many words of abuse</b> )
11. He did many mischiefs.	He did <b>much mischief</b> (or <b>many acts of mischief</b> .)
12. I packed my luggages.	I packed my <b>luggage</b> .
13. They love their offsprings.	They love their <b>offspring</b> .
14. I like some fruits and vegetables.	I like some <b>fruit</b> and vegetables.,
15. He learnt the alphabets.	He learnt <b>the letters of the alphabet</b> .
16. Excuse me for the troubles.	Excuse me for the <b>trouble</b> .

- ❖ **Rule-2.** (a) कुछ Nouns जब Numerals (संख्यावाचक शब्द) के बाद प्रयुक्त होते हैं तो उनके s लगाना अशुद्ध है। Dozen (दर्जन), score (कौड़ी), hundred, thousand, pair (जोड़ा), million (दस लाख), couple (जोड़ा, युगल), yoke (जोड़ा), gross (बारह दर्जन), stone (14 पौंड की तोल), (b) pice (पैसा), hair (बाल), deer (हरिण), sheep (भेड़), apparatus (औज़ार), series (श्रेणी, क्रम), swine (सूअर), heathen (जंगली या अशिष्ट मनुष्य, मूर्तिपूजक)—ये Nouns, Singular और Plural दोनों में एक से ही प्रयुक्त होते हैं। इनके आगे Plural में s लगाना अशुद्ध है।

नीचे दिये हुए **अशुद्ध वाक्यों** में अशुद्ध भागों को आगे शुद्ध रूप में लिख दिया गया है—

1. He bought three **dozens** mangoes, **dozen**. 2. He died at the age of three **scores** and ten. **score**. 3. Four **pices** make one anna. **pice**. 4. I need four **thousnads** rupees. **thousand**. 5. Here are four **pairs** of shoes, **pair**. 6. I have five **yokes** of oxen. **yoke**. 7. He weighed ten **stones**. **stone**. 8. I saw five **deers**. **deer**. 9. These **sheeps** are yours. **sheep**.
- ❖ **Rule-3.** People (लोग), cattle (पशु), gentry (भद्र पुरुष, शिष्ट जन), Folk (लोक, जन-समुदाय), public (जनता)—ये Nouns देखने में Singular मालूम पड़ते हैं किन्तु इनका प्रयोग सदा Plural में होता है। इनके आगे s जोड़ना अशुद्ध है और इनके साथ सदैव Plural Verb का प्रयोग शुद्ध है।

<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
1. This cattle <b>is</b> grazing	1. <b>These cattle are</b> grazing.
2. The <b>peoples</b> of Jaipur are industrious.	2. The <b>people</b> of Jaipur are industrious.

## 10

## Glossary of Official, Technical Terms

(with their Hindi version)

(आधिकारिक शब्दों की शब्दावली)

अंग्रेज़ी शब्द	हिन्दी शब्द	अंग्रेज़ी शब्द	हिन्दी शब्द
	<b>A</b>		
Abdicate	त्यागना	Appeal Division	अपील प्रभाग
Abduct	अगवा करना	Appealable	अपील-योग्य
Abetment	दुष्प्रेरण	Appellate	अपीलार्थी
Abide	दृढ़	Appendage	संलग्न/अनुबन्ध
Abnormal demand	अनुचित माँग	Appointee	नियुक्त व्यक्ति
Abnormal increase	असामान्य वृद्धि	Appointing Authority	नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी
Abnormal price	असामान्य मूल्य	Appointment	नियुक्ति
Abnormal profit	असामान्य लाभ	Appraiser	मूल्य-निरूपक
Abolishment	उन्मूलन	Appropriation	विनियोजन
Academic	शैक्षणिक	Approve	अनुमोदन करना
Academic year	शैक्षणिक वर्ष	Appurtenance	अनुलग्नक/उपाबंध
Accordingly	तदनुसार	Arbitration	पंच फैसला
Accuracy	यथार्थता/शुद्धता	Article	अनुच्छेद/वस्तु नियम
Accusation	अभियोग	Assets	परिसम्पत्ति/आस्तियाँ
Accuse	अभियोग लगाना	Assumption of charge	भार-ग्रहण
Acknowledge	अभिस्वीकार करना/मानना	As the case may be	यथास्थिति
Acquire	अवाप्त करना	As usual	नित्यवत्
Act in force	प्रवृत्त अधिनियम	At par	सममूल्य पर
Acting	कार्यवाहक/कार्यकारी	At the discretion of	के विवेकानुसार
Active	क्रियाशील	At the disposal of	के अधीन
Additional	अतिरिक्त	Audited account	परीक्षित लेखा
Adhere	दृढ़ रहना	Automatic	स्वचालित
Adhoc	तदर्थ	Autonomous	स्वायत्त
Adjustment	समायोजन	Avoidable	परिहार्य
Admissible	ग्राह्य, स्वीकार्य		
Affidavit	शपथ-पत्र	Base year	आधार वर्ष
Affiliate	सम्बद्ध करना	Basic education	बुनियादी शिक्षा
Affirm	उदिष्ट करना	Before cited	पूर्व-कथित
agenda	कार्यसूची	Before the Expiry of	की समाप्ति के पूर्व
Amount claimed	अध्यर्थित राशि	Bench (Law)	न्याय पीठ
Amount deposited	जमा राशि	Beneficiary	लाभानुभोगी
Amount outstanding	बकाया राशि	Benefit of doubt	संदेह-लाभ
Amount withdrawn	निकाली गई राशि	Benevolent fund	दातव्य निधि
Annexure	संलग्न/परिशिष्ट/अनुबंध	Breach of Agreement	समझौता भंग करना
Annual Audit Report	वार्षिक अंकेक्षण-प्रतिवेदन	Breach of Confidence	विश्वास-भंग
Anticipated Expenditure	प्रत्याशित व्यय	Breach of Contract	संविदा-भंग
Anticipated Revenue	प्रत्याशित राजस्व	Break in Service	सेवा में भंग/सेवा-विच्छेद
		Brief Check up	सरसरी जाँच
			<b>B</b>

## 11

# Synonyms

## (पर्यायवाची शब्द)

**Definition :** A synonym is a word or expression which means the same as another word or expression in the same language.

समानार्थक शब्द वे होते हैं जो उसी भाषा के किसी अन्य शब्द के समान अर्थ में प्रयोग होते हैं। एक ही शब्द के कई समानार्थक शब्द हो सकते हैं जैसे—Bad के समानार्थक evil, naughty, worthless तीन शब्द हैं।

**Formation :** The synonym should be from the same part of speech as the original word. For example praise-worthy can't be the synonym of admire, as admire is a verb and praiseworthy is an adjective. So the synonym of

admire will be praise and not praiseworthy.

समानार्थक शब्द उसी शब्द वर्ग के होने चाहिए जिस वर्ग का मूल शब्द हो। उदाहरणार्थ—admire का समानार्थक praiseworthy गलत होगा, क्योंकि admire क्रिया है और praiseworthy विशेषण है। अतः admire का समानार्थक praise ही होगा न कि praiseworthy.

A careful study of the following synonyms will enrich the student's vocabulary and enable him to answer questions on synonyms.

नीचे दी गई समानार्थक शब्दों की सूची विद्यार्थी की शब्दावली को समृद्ध बनायेगी और समानार्थक शब्दों संबंधी प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने में सहायक होगी।

Word	Meaning	Synonyms
Abandon	त्यागना	Leave, forsake
Abbreviate	संक्षिप्त करना	abridge, shorten
Abstain	परहेज़ करना	refrain
Absurd	हास्यास्पद	ridiculous
Abnormal	अस्वाभाविक	Unusual, unnatural
Abundant	बहुतायत	Plentiful
Achieve	प्राप्त करना	Accomplish
Accomplish	पूरा करना	achieve, perform
Adequate	पर्याप्त	Sufficient, enough
Admire	प्रशंसा करना	Praise
Adore	पूजा करना	Worship, love
Adversity	मुसीबत, दुर्भाग्य	Misfortune
Adversary	विरोधी, शत्रु	opponent, enemy
Agony	वेदना, पीड़ा	Misery, torment, anguish
Alteration	परिवर्तन	change
Amusement	मनोरंजन	diversion, recreation
Anger	क्रोध	ire, wrath, rage
Annihilate	मूल विनाश करना	Ruin, destroy completely
Allow	आज्ञा देना	Permit, let
Alive	जीवित	Not dead, lively
amazing	आश्चर्यजनक	astonishing, Surprising
Amend	सुधार करना	Improve
Anonymous	गुमनाम	Nameless
Answer	उत्तर देना	Reply
Arrogant	ढीट	Insolent, Haughty

Word	Meaning	Synonyms
Astonish	आश्चर्य चकित करना	Amaze
Attack	आक्रमण	Assault
Ascend	चढ़ना	rise, soar, climb
Assume	मानना	Accept, believe, suppose
Authentic	प्रामाणिक, वास्तविक	genuine
Autocrat	तानाशाह, निरंकुश शासक	despot, tyrant
Avaricious	धनलोलुप	greedy
Aversion	घृणा, विरुचि	dislike, antipathy
Awkward	फूहड़, बेहूदा	Clumsy
<b>Bad</b>	बुरा, बेकार	Evil, naughty, worthless
Behaviour	बर्ताव, आचरण	conduct, demeanour
Beseech	प्रार्थना करना	Beg, entreat, implore
Big	बड़ा (आकार में)	Enormous, huge, mighty, large vast, immense
Bias	पक्षपात, तरफ़दारी	prejudice
Blend	मिलाना	mix, mingle
Bondage	दासता, गुलामी	slavery
Brief	संक्षिप्त	concise, short
Brisk	फुर्तीला, स्फूर्तिवान्	vigorous
Blame	दोष लगाना	Accuse, censure
Blunder	मूर्खतापूर्ण भूल	Stupid or careless mistake
Brave	बहादुर, साहसी	Courageous, fearless, daring

## 12

# Antonyms

## (विलोम शब्द)

**Definition :** The antonym of a word is another word which means the opposite e.g. **Good** is the opposite of **bad**.

Antonym are words of opposite or contrary meaning : thus **high** is the antonym of **low**, **profit** of **loss**, **agree** of **differ** and **old** of **new**.

प्रतिलोम शब्द वे होते हैं जो किसी शब्द के विपरीत अर्थ में प्रयोग होते हैं जैसे—ऊँचा-नीचा, हानि-लाभ, सहमत-असहमत और नया-पुराना आदि।

**Formation :** In English antonyms are formed in three ways.

- Irregularly**—good – bad, high – low
- By adding a prefix or removing a prefix:**  
necessary – **unnecessary**, control – **decontrol**,  
**impossible** – possible, **inability** – ability,
- By changing a suffix :**  
**useful** – **useless**, **careful** – **careless**

**रचना :** अंग्रेजी में विलोम शब्द तीन प्रकार से बनाए जाते हैं—

- अनियमित रूप से—good – bad, high – low,
- उपसर्ग (prefix) को जोड़कर या हटाकर— necessary-un-necessary, improper – proper.
- प्रत्यय (suffix) को बदलकर—useful – useless, careful – careless

It is not always possible to form an appropriate antonym by using a prefix or suffix or by giving any word of opposite meaning. We should use a prefix or suffix only when we don't find an appropriate antonym.

यदि अन्य प्रतिलोम शब्द नहीं मिले तभी उपसर्ग या प्रत्यय लगाकर प्रतिलोम शब्द बनाना चाहिये वरना नहीं। आप natural का प्रतिलोम unnatural नहीं बनायें, क्योंकि इसका प्रतिलोम artificial है।

**The antonym should be from the same part of speech as the original word.** For example **hopeless** can't be antonym of **despair**, as despair is a noun and hopeless is an adjective. So the antonym of **despair** will be **hope** and not hopeless.

**प्रतिलोम शब्द उसी शब्द वर्ग का होना चाहिये जिस वर्ग का मूल शब्द हो।** उदाहरणार्थ despair का प्रतिलोम hopeless गलत होगा क्योंकि despair संज्ञा है और hopeless विशेषण है। अतः despair का प्रतिलोम hope ही होगा न कि hopeless.

A careful study of the following antonyms will enrich the student's vocabulary and enable him to answer questions on antonym.

नीचे दी गई प्रतिलोम शब्दों की सूची विद्यार्थी की शब्दावली को सम्पन्न बनायेगी और प्रतिलोम शब्दों सम्बन्धी प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने में सहायक होगी।

Word	Meaning	Antonym	Meaning
<b>above</b>	ऊपर	below, beneath	नीचे
abstract	अमूर्त, निराकार	concrete	मूर्त, साकार
ability	योग्यता	disability	अयोग्यता
accept	स्वीकार करना	reject	अस्वीकार करना
accumulate	इकट्ठा करना	disperse, scatter	बिखरेना
acquit	निर्दोष, ठहराना	condemn	दोषी ठहराना
adult	वयस्क	child	बच्चा
admit	स्वीकार करना	deny	अस्वीकार करना
advance	आगे बढ़ना	retreat	पीछे हटना
admire	प्रशंसा करना	dislike, despise	हेय दृष्टि से देखना
affirm	स्वीकार करना	deny	अस्वीकार करना
affluence	अमीरी	poverty	ग़रीबी
agony	व्यथा, तड़पन	solace, comfort	चैन, आराम
aggravate	भारी कर देना	alleviate, lessen	कम कर देना
agree	सहमत होना	differ	असहमत होना
ancestor	पूर्वज	progeny	औलाद
ancient	प्राचीन	modern	आधुनिक

## 13

# One Word Substitution

## (शब्द समूह के लिए एक शब्द)

According to Bacon brevity is the soul of wit. For bringing brevity in writing and speech, the use of one-word substitutes is necessary. By using one-word substitutes we can bring clarity in our expression, enrich our language and improve our style.

In this chapter a list of important one-word substitutes along with their meanings is given. You should read these words and try to use these words in your speech and writing as far as possible.

बेकन के अनुसार संक्षिप्तता बुद्धि की आत्मा है। लेखन और वाणी में संक्षिप्तता लाने के लिए एक शब्द के पर्याय का प्रयोग आवश्यक है। एक शब्द के पर्याय का प्रयोग करके हम अपनी अभिव्यक्ति में स्पष्टता ला सकते हैं, अपनी भाषा को समृद्ध कर सकते हैं और अपनी शैली में सुधार कर सकते हैं।

इस अध्याय में महत्वपूर्ण एक-शब्द पर्यायों की सूची उनके अर्थ सहित दी गई है। आपको इन शब्दों को पढ़ना चाहिए और जहाँ तक हो सके इन शब्दों का प्रयोग अपने भाषण और लेखन में करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए।

- ❖ A post without remuneration (पारिश्रमिक के बिना पद)  
—**Honorary** (अवैतनिक)
- ❖ Belief or opinion contrary to what is generally accepted. (जो सामान्यतः स्वीकार किया जाता है उससे विपरीत विचार या विश्वास)  
—**Heresy** (विधर्म)
- ❖ Use of more words than are needed to express the meaning (अर्थ व्यक्त करने के लिए आवश्यक शब्दों से अधिक का प्रयोग करना)  
—**Pleonasm** (शब्द-बाहुल्य)
- ❖ A process involving too much official formality. (बहुत अधिक कार्यालयी औपचारिकता की प्रक्रिया)  
—**Red-tapism** (लाल फीताशाही)
- ❖ Large scale departure of people. (बड़ी संख्या में लोगों का प्रस्थान)  
—**Exodus** (निर्गमन)
- ❖ Government by the representatives of the people. (जनता के प्रतिनिधियों की सरकार)  
—**Democracy** (प्रजातंत्र)
- ❖ Decision made upon a political question by the votes of all qualified persons. (सभी योग्य व्यक्तियों के वोट के माध्यम से किसी राजनीतिक प्रश्न का निर्णय करना)  
—**Plebiscite** (जनमत-संग्रह)

- ❖ A man who starves body for the good of the soul. (एक व्यक्ति जो आत्मा की शुद्धिकरण हेतु भूखा रहता है)  
—**Ascetic** (संन्यासी)
- ❖ A person concerned with practical results and values. (एक व्यक्ति जो व्यावहारिक परिणामों व मूल्यों से सम्बद्ध है)  
—**Pragmatist** (व्यवहारवादी)
- ❖ A general pardon of political offenders. (राजनीतिक अपराधियों की सामान्य माफी)  
—**Amnesty** (सामूहिक माफी)
- ❖ A man who operates on a sick person. (एक व्यक्ति जो बीमार व्यक्ति की शल्य क्रिया करता है)  
—**Surgeon** (शल्य चिकित्सक)
- ❖ One who totally abstains from alcoholic drinks. (एक व्यक्ति जो पूर्णतः मादक द्रव्यों से दूर रहता है)  
—**Teetotaler** (महात्यागी)
- ❖ A person claiming to be superior in culture and intellect to others. (एक व्यक्ति जो संस्कृति व बुद्धि में अन्य से श्रेष्ठ होने का दावा करता है)  
—**Highbrow** (बुद्धिमान)
- ❖ Responsible according to law. (कानून के अनुसार जिम्मेदार)  
—**Legitimate** (वैध)
- ❖ Act of taking one's life. (किसी की हत्या का कार्य)  
—**Suicide** (आत्महत्या)
- ❖ A person who brings goods illegally into the country. (एक व्यक्ति जो देश में अवैध तरीके से वस्तुएँ लाता है)  
—**Smuggler** (तस्कर)
- ❖ A person who has just started learning. (व्यक्ति जिसने अभी सीखना प्रारम्भ किया है)  
—**Apprentice** (नौसिखिया)
- ❖ Property inherited from one's father or ancestors. (पिता अथवा पूर्वजों से प्राप्त संपत्ति)  
—**Patrimony** (विरासत)
- ❖ People at a lecture or concert. (व्याख्यान अथवा संगीत गोष्ठी में व्यक्ति)  
—**Audience** (श्रोता)
- ❖ A person's first speech. (एक का प्रथम भाषण)  
—**Maiden** (प्रथम)
- ❖ Giving undue favours to one's own kith and kin. (अपने रिश्तेदारों को गलत लाभ पहुँचाना)—**Nepotism** (भाई-भतीजावाद)

## 14

## Prefixes and Suffixes

## (उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय)

A syllable or syllables added to the beginning of a word are called a **Prefix**, but when these are added at the end of a word these are called a **Suffix**.

**Prefix (उपसर्ग)**

जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के शुरू में लगकर एक नये शब्द की रचना करते हैं, उन्हें **उपसर्ग (Prefix)** कहते हैं। जैसे - un + fit = unfit, mis + take = mistake.

**Suffix (प्रत्यय)**

जो शब्दांश किसी शब्द के अन्त में लगकर एक नये शब्द की रचना करते हैं, उन्हें **प्रत्यय (Suffix)** कहते हैं। जैसे - care + full = careful, teach + er = teacher.

**IMPORTANT PREFIXES**

1. **A-** (i) on, in ; as : abed, away, ashore, ahead.
- (ii) off, up, from ; as : arise, alight, awake.
2. **Al-** all ; as : altogether, Almighty (= All + mighty).
3. **Be-** to make a Transitive Verb ; as : befool, befriend, becalm.
4. **Mis-** wrong, failure ; as : mistake, misuse misfortune.
5. **Out-** (i) turn out,
- (ii) excel ; as : outcast, outshine, output.
6. **Over-** excess ; as over-eat, over-ripe, over-rate.
7. **Un-** not ; as : unfit, unnatural, unable.
8. **Under-** under ; as : understamp, under-rate.
9. **With-** against, back ; as : withstand (stand against), withhold (hold back), withdraw.
10. **A-, ab-, abs-** away from ; as : avoid, absent, abstract
11. **Ante-, Anti-** before ; as : antecedent, anticipate, antemeridian.
12. **Bi-** two ; as : bisect, bicycle, bi-weekly
13. **Circum-** round ; as : circumference, circumnavigate.
14. **Contra-, counter-** against, as : contradict, counteract.
15. **De-** from, down ; as : depart, decend, dethrone.
16. **Demi-** half ; as : demi-official.
17. **Dis-** opposite ; as : disagreeable, disunite, dishonest.
18. **Em-, en-** make ; as : embitter, enlarge.
19. **Extra-** beyond ; as : extraordinary, extra work.
20. **Inter-, enter-, intro-** within ; as : interrupt, entertain, introduce.
21. **Mal-, male-, mali-** ill, badly ; as : maltreat, malevolence, malignant.
22. **Pre-** before ; as : predict, prepare, precaution.
23. **Re-** again ; as : rewrite, refund, renew.
24. **Sub-** under ; as : subordinate, subject, subjudge.
25. **Super-, tra-** over ; as : superstructure, surface, surpass.
26. **Trans-, tra-** across ; as : transmit, transversal, traverse.
27. **Vice-** instead of ; as : vice-president, vice-principal.
28. **A-, an-** not, without ; as : apathy, anarchy, atheist.
29. **Anti-** against ; as : antidote, antipathy.
30. **Auto-** self ; as : autobiography.
31. **Dia-** through ; as : diagonal, diameter.
32. **Hemi-** half ; as : hemisphere.
33. **Tele-** afar ; as : telegraph, telephone, television.

## 15

## Confusable Words

## (भ्रामक शब्द)

The English language is rich in synonyms and such words as are similar or almost similar in sound but are different in their meaning. Synonyms are words that have a similar, but not exactly the same meaning. The students are apt to confuse synonyms and words similar in form or in sound but different in meaning. It is, therefore, necessary that the correct usage of such words be very carefully studied to avoid confusion. The difference of meaning in some of such words in common use is sketched below :

Words often confused are divided into :

- (i) Similar in spelling and different in usage.
- (ii) Similar in spelling and different in pronunciation –  
bow = बो bow बाऊ।
- (iii) Similar in pronunciation but different in spelling and usage : Principal – Principle  
metal – mettle
- (iv) Similar is spelling but different in meaning  
bow – bow  
polish (V) Polish (N)
- (v) Slightly different in meaning, spelling but might have similar usage.
- (vi) Words whose usage is generally mistaken (confused) by the native speakers.  
refuse – deny  
ability – capacity  
listen – hear  
drown – sink  
float – swim

### A. DISCRIMINATION OF WORDS SIMILAR IN SOUND

1. **Accept** (to agree, to receive) (स्वीकार करना, सहमत होना)—He *accepted* the offer. An honest man *accepts* no bribe.  
**Except** (save) (सिवाय)—All *except* Rama were present.
2. **Access** (approach) (पहुँच)—I have *access* to the Prime Minister of India.  
**Excess** (noun from exceed) (अधिकता)—What is the *excess* of seven over five. Excess of everything is bad.
3. **Advice** (noun) (सलाह)—He turned a deaf ear to my *advice*.  
**Advise** (verb) (सलाह देना)—*Advise* him to work hard.
4. **Affect** (to influence, to pretend) (प्रभावित करना, बहाना बनाना)—  
(i) Did his remark *affect* you ?  
(ii) The accused person *affected* (pretended) madness.  
**Effect** (*n.* result, *vb.* to accomplish) (असर / प्रभाव)—  
(i) What was the *effect* of the medicine ?  
(ii) He *effected* a reconciliation between the two parties.
5. **Air** (atmosphere) (हवा, वायु)—Birds fly in the *air*.  
**Ere** (before) (पहले)—Please return *ere* the sun sets.  
**Heir** (one who inherits) (उत्तराधिकारी)—He is the only *heir* to the property of his father.
6. **Altar** (a place of worship) (पूजा की वेदी)—He knelt at the *altar*.  
**Alter** (change) (बदलना)—I cannot *alter* my programme.
7. **All together** (all in a body) (सब मिलकर)—Let us go there *all together*.  
**Altogether** (completely) (पूर्ण रूप से)—I forgot his name *altogether*.
8. **All ready** (all the persons ready) (सब तैयार है)—They were *all ready* to start.  
**Already** (beforehand) (पहले से ही)—I *already* told you that I could not accompany you.
9. **Ascent** (act of climbing, upward road) (चढ़ाई)—It was a steep *ascent* to the top of the hill.  
**Assent** (agree) (सहमति या सहमत होना)—I *assent* (verb) to your plan. He gave his *assent* (noun) to the plan.
10. **Assay** (try) (प्रयत्न करना)—They *assayed* to reach the destination before sunset.  
**Essay** (written composition) (निबन्ध)—Your *essay* is not up to the mark.
11. **Aught** (anything) (कोई भी चीज)—Is there *ought* I can do for you?  
**Ought** (to be advisable) (चाहिए)—You *ought* to obey your parents.
12. **Accomplice** (Helper in wrong doing) (गलत कार्य में साथी)—Raman was an accomplice in the theft.  
**Accomplish** (perform, finish successfully) (सफलतापूर्वक कार्य करना)—He *accomplished* the task in time.
13. **Abate** (become less) (कम होना)—The storm has *abated*.  
**Abet** (encourage/help in crime) (अपराध को बढ़ावा देना)—Pakistan is *abetting* terrorism.
14. **Adverse** (hostile) (विपरीत, विरुद्ध)—He is facing *adverse* circumstances.



## 16

## Comprehension (Unseen Passage)

## (अपठित गद्यांश)

Comprehension means the understanding of the meaning and implications of the ideas in a passage, Its aim is to train students to read and understand the written material. The following points will be found useful in answering questions on a given passage.

1. Read the passage carefully and try to find out a general idea of the subject it deals with.
2. Read the passage a second time, this time more thoroughly, as comprehension requires a full understanding of the sentences of the passage.
3. Now read the questions, understand them and locate their answers in the passage.
4. Answer to each question should be brief and to the point.
5. In the vocabulary question the candidate must show that he knows the exact meaning in which the word is used in the passage.

## अपठित गद्य

**अर्थ एवं तात्पर्य**—अपठित गद्य से तात्पर्य समझने की योग्यता से है। परीक्षार्थी को गद्यांश को पढ़कर उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के दिये उत्तरों में से सही उत्तर का चयन करना होता है। निम्नलिखित बिन्दु सही उत्तर का चयन करने में सहायक होंगे—

गद्यांश को पढ़कर उसकी विषय-वस्तु को समझना चाहिए। यह भी देखना चाहिए कि गद्यांश किस विषय के कौनसे पहलू से सम्बन्धित है।

अब प्रत्येक प्रश्न को पढ़ें, उसे समझें और गद्यांश में उस भाग को रेखांकित करें जिसमें उस प्रश्न का उत्तर हो।

इसके पश्चात् दिये गये उत्तरों में से जो उससे (passage से) मिलता हो उसे चिह्नित करें और Answersheet में भरें।

## Passage - 1

**Read the given passage carefully and answer question:** [Jr. Acct. 2016]

Then there are simple folks who are forever eating and drinking in railway carriages. No sooner are they settled in their seats than they are passing each other

tattered sandwiches and mournful scraps of pastry and talking with their mouths full and scattering crumbs over the trousers of fastidious old gentleman. Sometimes they will peel and eat bananas with such rapidity that nervous onlookers are compelled to seek another compartment.

1. **What is the first thing, which some folks do, no sooner they settle in a railway carriage?**

- (A) They start passing each other sandwiches and pastries.  
 (B) They start being nostalgic.  
 (C) They start annoying children.  
 (D) They start looking for space in other compartments. [A]

**Exp. :** Ans. (A) is correct according to the passage. The 2nd sentence contains the answer. इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दूसरे वाक्य में दिया है।

2. **What is the meaning of the word 'rapidity' used in the passage?**

- (A) Hungrily (B) Quickly  
 (C) Eagerly (D) Voraciously [B]

**Exp. :** Ans. (B) is correct. Rapidity is Quickly. Actually quickly is not the exact synonym of rapidity as rapidity is a noun and quickly is an adverb. यहाँ पर rapidity का प्रयोग Quickly के अर्थ में हुआ है।

## Passage - 2

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:** [Jr. Acct. 2013]

Vishwaditya, a great and powerful king, heard that a great physician who lived in the neighbouring kingdom had invented an edible medicinal substance which if eaten with sweet meat, would give one a long life. He invited the physician to his kingdom. The physician arrived with four sweetmeat balls mixed with the magic

## 17

# Knowledge of Writing Letters:

## Official, Demi Official, Circulars and Notices, Tenders

### (पत्र-लेखन)

#### DATE, ADDRESS, LANGUAGE, SALUTATION, TENDERS, COMPLIMENTARY CLOSING

Letter writing is the most commonly used form of written communication. All of us have to write a lot of letters in the course of our life for a variety of purposes—applying for a job, inviting people, making enquiries, placing orders, making complaints, congratulating or soothing others or sharing our joy or sorrow with others etc.

#### Kinds of Letters :

Broadly speaking the letters we write can be placed in three main categories :

- (i) **Personal Letters** : Personal letters include letters written to friends, relatives and family members and are informal, relaxed and even chatty in nature.
- (ii) **Business Letters** : Business letters are used in the world of trade and commerce. Business letters are addressed to business firms. They are written by businessmen, firms and public men. A public man may write a letter to a business concern in order to enquire about the prices, quality and availability of goods. He may also complain about the goods purchased. Business men and firms write to each other for placing orders, complaining against the poor quality of goods and for asking for the payment. A business letter is formal and matter-of-fact. So it is brief, purposeful and impersonal. Some writers include official letters, letters to the editors of newspapers and job applications in business letters but we are dealing them separately.
- (iii) **Official Letters** : Official letters are addressed to government or semi-government offices and departments. They are also used for communications to members of public bodies, government servants. Individual seeking government protection of his rights and requesting the government to fulfil certain public duties also use these letters.

#### Various Parts of a Letter

A letter consists of several parts :

1. **The Heading.** It consists of the writer's address and the date. The address is written at the right-hand corner of the page and the date is put just below it.  
The date can be written in any of the following ways :  
Oct. 15, 2022                                      15th Oct., 2022  
the 15th October, 2022                              15 October, 2022

2. **The Salutation.** It is the form of address or the greeting. It is written a little below the date and on the left side of the page and depends on the degree of intimacy between the writer and the addressee. The first and the second words of the salutation are capitalized. If there are three words, the second one is not capitalized.

Dear Sir,

Dear Father,

My dear Anil,

3. **The Body of the Letter** : This is the main part of the letter and should be written in simple and direct language. It should be divided into paragraphs unless it is very short.
4. **The subscription** : This is the leave-taking phrase. It is written below the last line of the body of the letter near the right hand margin of the page. This also depends on the degree of relationship between the writer and the addressee.
5. **The signature** : This is written below the subscription or the leave-taking phrase.

Yours faithfully,

Yours sincerely,

Yours affectionately,

Raj Kumar

**Note** : An apostrophe (') should never be put before 's' in 'yours'. It is wrong to write 'your's.'

#### OFFICIAL LETTERS

Official letters are addressed to government or semi-government offices and departments. They are also used for communications to members of public bodies, government servants. Individual seeking government protection of his rights and requesting the government to fulfil certain public duties also use these letters. Official communications are written in different ways and take different forms according to the occasion, importance of communication and status of the writer. **They are divided into following categories—**

##### (1) Demi-Official letters (D.O.)—

They are written when the matter dealt with is confidential. D.O. letters are not quite formal in character.

(C) Body (D) Closing [C]

**Exp.:** Ans. (C) is correct. The body of an official or formal letter. Contains the main points or the main information (message) of the writer. किसी भी औपचारिक या व्यापारिक पत्र की मूल (मुख्य) सूचना उसकी Body में लिखी जाती है। See 'main parts of a letter' in the book.

23. .... format is followed in writing business letters.

(A) Semi block (B) Modified  
(C) Semi modified (D) Block [D]

**Exp.:** Ans. (D) is correct. The Block format is also called 'The Fully blocked Form' in this form all the lines begin from the left hand margin. The address, the salutation, the body of the letter, the complimentary close and the signature are blocked. व्यापारिक पत्रों में Block format काम में आती है। Block format में सारी पंक्तियाँ बायीं तरफ से शुरू होती है।

24. Where do we write the sender's name in a formal (official) letter?

(A) Top, right hand side  
(B) Bottom, right hand side  
(C) Top, left hand side  
(D) Bottom left hand side [A]

**Exp.:** Ans. (A) is correct. The sender's name is written at the top right hand side.

25. .... is used when some important information or an internally taken decision is to be circulated to the staff for information and compliance.

(A) Tender (B) Endorsement  
(C) Circular (D) Negotiation [C]

26. Quotation for the purchase of goods are invited :

(A) Before placing an order  
(B) After supply of goods  
(C) After delivery of goods  
(D) Upon cancellation of term [A]

**Exp.:** Ans. (A) is correct. Quotations for the purchases of goods are invited before placing an order.

27. A polite, complimentary greeting in an official letter

is called :

(A) Attention line (B) Heading  
(C) Salutation (D) Subscription [C]

28. Which of the following should not find place in an official letter?

(A) Clarity (B) Brevity  
(C) Simplicity (D) Verbosity [D]

29. In business letters subject is written:

(A) Below the salutation  
(B) At top right, Yours sincerely  
(C) At bottom left  
(D) Before [A]

**Exp.:** Ans. (A) is correct. In a business letter the subject is written below the salutation.

30. Formal letters are written to:

(A) Business Houses (B) Editors  
(C) Friends (D) Institution Heads [D]

**Exp.:** Ans. (D) is correct. Formal letters are written to seniors, authorities, Institution Heads and dignitaries.

31. The Language in formal writing should be:

(A) flattering (B) impersonal  
(C) personal (D) flowery [B]

**Exp.:** Ans. (B) is correct. In a formal letter. The language used to formal (impersonal) and ceremonious.

32. What part of the letter informs the reader where and when the letter was written?

(A) Salutation  
(B) The Heading  
(C) The subscription  
(D) The Super Subscription on the envelope. [B]

**Exp.:** Ans. (B) is correct. The heading of a letter contains the date and place in the letter.

33. Which of the following is the Salutation in a D.O. letter?

(A) Dear Sir (B) Dear Sirs  
(C) Sharma Mr. (D) Dear Shri Sharma [D]

**Exp.:** Ans. (D) is correct. D.O. letter में salutation प्रायः Dear Shri Jain या Dear Shri Sharma आदि होता है।