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INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH COURSE



## **PREFACE**

This book has been compiled for the students and adults who have learnt the Basic English and seeking to better their understanding and conversation.

With this aim in view, this book has been set down with the grammar exercises is the result of experience in teaching students, business and working people who have studied in the vernacular and English medium, as also foreign students.

The pattern of exercises of this book have been drawn up to help the students use English in any normal situation. The practice sentences can accommodate situations as they arise in day-to-day life.

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## REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

The Verbs can be divided into two classes- Regular Verbs and Irregular Verbs-according to the way the Past and Past Participle are formed from present.

Regular Verbs are those which form their Past and Past Participle by simply adding –ed to the Present form.

Play	played	played
Help	helped	helped

Some verbs ending in ‘y’ form their Past and Past Participle by changing ‘y’ into ‘i’ before adding ‘ed’.

Cry	cried	cried
Carry	carried	carried
Study	studied	studied
Try	tried	tried

Irregular Verbs are those which do not follow any regular pattern like regular verbs.

Also verbs which do not have any change in their Past and Past Participle are included in the class of Irregular Verbs.

## LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
Abide	abided	abided	bardasht karna, tikna
Abide	Abode	abode	rehna
Abide (by)	abided	abided	qanoon ya hukum manna
Arise	Arose	Arisen	uthna
Awake	awoke	awaken	jagna, jagana
Be	was, were	been	hona
(is, am, are)			
Bear	bore	borne	bardasht karna, uthana, phalna
Beat	beat	beaten	marna
Become	becamebecome	banna	
Beget	begot	begotten	paida karna
Begin	began	begun	shuru karna

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Behold	beheld	beheld	mulahza karna, dekhna
Bend	bent	bent	modna, tedha karna
Beseech	besought	besought	minnat karna, iltija karna
Bespeak	bespoke	bespoken	farmana, hukum dena
Bid	bade	bidden	daam lagana
Bind	bound	bound	bandhna
Bite	bit	bitten	katna (dant se)
Bleed	bled	bled	khoon bahna
Blow	blew	blown	phookna, udana
Break	broke	broken	todna
Breed	bred	bred	bachcha dena (animal)
Bring	brought	brought	lana
Build	built	built	tameer karna, banana
Burn	burnt	burnt	jalana
Burst	burst	burst	phatna
Buy	bought	bought	khareedna
Cast	cast	cast	dalna
Catch	caught	caught	Pakadna
Choose	chose	chosen	chunna
Cleave	cleft, cleaved	cleft, cleaved	chirna, pharna, chipakna
	Clove	cloven	
Cling	clung	clung	chipakna
Clothe	clothed	clothed, clad	kapda pehnana
Come	came	come	aana
Cost	cost	cost	qeemat hona
Creep	crept	crept	rengna
Cut	cut	cut	katna
Deal	dealt	dealt	sauda karna, vyavahar karna
Dig	dug	dug	khodna

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Do	did	done	karna
Draw	drew	drawn	nikalna (bahar)
Dream	dreamt	dreamt	sapna dekhna
Drive	drove	driven	chalana
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt	rahna
Eat	ate	eaten	khana
Fall	fell	fallen	girna
Feed	fed	fed	khilana
Feel	felt	felt	mehsoos karna
Fight	fought	fought	ladna
Find	found	found	pana
Flee	fled	fled	bhagna
Fling	flung	flung	phekna
Fly	flew	flown	udna
Forbear	forbore	forborne	bachana, bardasht karna
Forbid	forbade	forbidden	mana karna
Forget	forgot	forgotten	bhoolna
Forgive	forgave	forgiven	maaaf karna
Forsake	forsook	forsaken	chhod dena
Freeze	froze	frozen	jamana
Get	got	got	pana
Gird	girded, girt	girded, girt	kasna, bandhna
Give	gave	given	dena
Go	went	gone	jana
Grind	ground	ground	pisna
Grow	grew	grown	badhna, badhana
Hang	hung	hung	latkana, latakna
Have	had	had	paas me hona, khana, pina, rakna
Hide	hid	hidden	chhupana, chhipna

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Hit	hit	hit	marna
Hold	held	held	pakadna
Hurt	hurt	hurt	chot pahunchana
Keep	kept	kept	rakhna
Kneel	knelt	knelt	ghutne ke bal baithna
Lay	laid	laid	rakhna, phailana
Lead	led	led	rahnumayee karna
Leap	lept	lept	chhalang lagana
Learn	learnt	learnt	sikhna
Leave	left	left	chhodna, nikalna
Lend	lent	lent	karz dena
Let	let	let	karne dena, kiraye par dena
Lie	lay	lain	letna
Light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit	raushan karna, jalana
Lose	lost	lost	haar jana, gawan dena
Make	made	made	banana
Mean	meant	meant	mayene rakhna
Meet	met	met	mulaqat karna, milna
Mow	mowed mown, mowed	ghas katna	
Put	put	put	dalna
Quit	quit	quit	chhod dena
Read	read	read	padhna
Rend	rent	rent	phadna, chirna
Rid	rid	rid	chhutkara dena
Ride	rode	ridden	chadhna, sawar hona
Ring	rang	rung	bajana
Rise	rose	risen	uthna, bulandi hasil karna
Saw	sawed	sawn	aari se katna
Say	said	said	kahna

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See	saw	seen	dekhna
Seek	sought	sought	talash karna
Sell	sold	sold	bechna
Send	sent	sent	bhejna
Set	set	set	set karna
Sew	sewed	sewn	seena
Shake	shook	shaken	hilana, hilna
Shear	sheared	shorn	katarna, kaatna
Shed	shed	shed	bahana, jharna
Shine	shone	shone	chamakna
Shoe	shod	shod	juta pahenna
Shoot	shot	shot	fire karna, marna
Show	showed	shown	dikhana, dikhaee panda
Shrink	shrank	shrunk	sikodna, sikudna
Shut	shut	shut	band karna
Sink	sank	sunk	dubana, dhalna
Sleep	slept	slept	sona
Slide	slid	slid	khiskana, fisalna, sarkana, sarakna
Sling	slung	slung	phenkna, latkana
Slink	slunk	slunk	dabe paon chalna, chupke se asana
Smite	smote	smitten	marina, pieta
Sow	sowed	sown	bona
Speak	spoke	spoken	bola
Speed	ped	ped	daudana, speed karna
Spend	spent	spent	kharch karna
Spill	spilt	spilt	chhalakna, chhalkana
Spin	spun	spun	ghumana, ghumna
Spit	spat	spat	thukna
Split	split	split	batna, phatna, tukda karna

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Spread	spread	spread	phailana
Spring	sprang	sprung	uchhalna
Stand	stood	stood	khada hona
Steal	stole	stolen	churana
Stick	stuck	stuck	chipkana, atkana
Sting	stung	stung	dank marna
Stink	stank	stunk	badbu karna
Strew	strewed	strewn	bikherna, chhitrana
Stride	strode	stridden	lambe kadam rakhna
Strike	struck	struck	zor se marna, takrana
String	strung	strung	pirona, rassi se bandhna
Strive	strove	striven	sangharsh karna, jaddo jehad karna
Swear	sworn	sworn	qasam khana
Sweep	swept	swept	jharoo lagana
Swell	swelled	swollen	sujna, phulna
Swim	swam	swum	tairna
Swing	swung	swung	jhulana, jhulna, lahrana
Sing	sang	sung	gana gana
Take	took	taken	lena
Teach	taught	taught	padhana, sikhana
Tear	tore	torn	phadna
Tell	told	told	batana
Think	thought	thought	sochna
Thrive	throve	thriven	phalna phulna, panapna
Throw	threw	thrown	phekna
Thrust	thrust	thrust	thelna
Tread	trod	troddon	kuchal dena, kadam rakhna
Wake	woke	woken	jagna, jagana
Wear	wore	worn	pahenna

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Weave	wove	woven	bunna, gundhna
Weep	wept	wept	rona
Win	won	won	jeetna
Wind	wound	wound	hanfana, lapetna, chabi dena
Wring	wrung	wrung	marodna, nichodna
Write	wrote	written	likhna

### TRANSITIVE VERB

### INTRANSITIVE VERB

Confuse	Confuse karna	Get confused	confuse hona
Depress	udas karna	get depressed	udas hona
Betray	dhoka dena	get betrayed	dhoka khana
Tease	chidhana	get teased	chidhna
Praise	tareef karna	get praised	tareef hona
Criticize	burai karna	get criticized	buraee hona
Dupe	thagana	get duped	thaga jana
Embarrass	sharminda karna	get embarrassed	sharminda hona
Spoil	kharab karna	get spoiled	kharab hona
Provoke	uksana , bharakna	get provoked	bharakna

### Daily Speaking Practice Sentences

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ignite the gas.                        | Gas jalao.                          |
| 2. Turn of the gas / gas knob.            | Gas band karo.                      |
| 3. Turn on the tap.                       | Nal chalu karo.                     |
| 4. Turn off the tap.                      | Nal band karo.                      |
| 5. Spread the clothes on the rope to dry. | Kapdon ko sukhne dal do.            |
| 6. Change over the sides of the cloths.   | Kapdon ko ulta seedha kar do.       |
| 7. Bring down the cloths from the ropes.  | Tar par se kapde utaar lo.          |
| 8. Swaddle the blanket.                   | Kambal odh lo.                      |
| 9. Blow the food and cool it.             | Phoonk mar kar khana thanda kar lo. |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 10. Heat up the tea / warm up the tea.                | Chai garam kar lo.                         |
| 11. Don't mention his name in front of me.            | Mere samne uska naam mat lo.               |
| 12. I will set you right.                             | Main tumhari khatya khadi kar dunga.       |
| 13. I go to see him now and again/occasionally.       | Main use milne kabhi kabhar jata hoon.     |
| 14. Proceed further, please.                          | Meharbani kar ke aage badhiye.             |
| 15. The month passed very soon.                       | Mahina bahut jaldi guzar gaya.             |
| 16. It's easy for me to get her agree.                | Use manana mere bayen hath ka khel hai.    |
| 17. All that she said was wrong.                      | usne jo kuchh kaha woh galat tha.          |
| 18. I arrived a short while ago.                      | Main bas thodi hi der pahle pahuncha.      |
| 19. Relax for a while.                                | Thodi der aaram kar lo.                    |
| 20. Your words are not worth a penny.                 | Tumhari baat me zara bhi wazan nahi.       |
| 21. Look at her tantrums.                             | Uske nakhre to dekho.                      |
| 22. See! How filthy the water is while bathing.       | Kitna mail nikal raha hai nahate waqt.     |
| 23. I was not in good spirit/ I was not enjoying.     | Mera man nahi lag raha tha.                |
| 24. I think you are in a mood of great fun.           | Badi masti sujh rahi hai tumhe.            |
| 25. Don't walk on the mopped floor.                   | Farsh par pochha laga hai uspar mat chalo. |
| 26. Where do you get lost?                            | Kahan kho jate ho tum?                     |
| 27. I will do this work with might and main.          | Main is kaam ko puri taqat se karunga.     |
| 28. This was his stubbornness.                        | Ye uski zid thi.                           |
| 29. He is the slave of his habits.                    | Woh apni aadat se majboor hai.             |
| 30. Talk to me courteously.                           | Mujhse tameez se baat karo.                |
| 31. He always overpowers others.                      | woh kisi ki nahi sunta hai.                |
| 32. Don't interact with such people.                  | Aise logon se munh mat lagao.              |
| 33. It's useless to interact such people.             | Aise logon se munh lagana bekar hai.       |
| 34. To hell with you, I've seen so many of your kind. | chal chal bade dekhe tere jaise.           |
| 35. Don't make a mountain of mole hill.               | Chhoti baat ka pahad mat banao.            |
| 36. Don't split hair.                                 | Baal ki khal mat nikalo.                   |
| 37. With what face, you will go to him.               | Uske paas tum kya munh le ke jaoge.        |
| 38. I have nothing to do with him.                    | Mujhe usse koi matlab nahi.                |
| 39. What's left undone now?                           | Ab karne ko kya bacha hai.                 |
| 40. I don't want to antagonize him.                   | Main usse dushami mol nahi lena chahta.    |
| 41. This enmity with me will cost you.                | Mere sath dushmani mahengi padegi.         |

#### Anger related sentences

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. What stuff and nonsense you are talking? | Kya bakwas kar rahe ho?           |
| 2. You are not in senses.                   | Tum hosh me nahi ho.              |
| 3. What rubbish you're talking about.       | Kya anap shanap bak rahe ho.      |
| 4. Go to hell / go to the dogs.             | Bhad me jao.                      |
| 5. Go whence you came.                      | Jahan se aaye ho wahan chale jao. |

6. I'll skin you alive. Main tumhari khaal udher doonga.
7. Enough is enough. Bahut hua.
8. I'll not stand for such a rude behavior of you. Main tumhare is rawaye ko bardasht nahi Karunga.
9. Your tongue runs on wheels. Tumhari zaban kainchi ki tarah chalti hai.
10. Rein your tongue. Apni zaban ko lagam lagao.
11. Don't even dare to touch me. Mujhe chhune ki himmat mat karna.
12. You are off your head. Tumhari mat mari gayee hai.
13. You vented your wrath/frustration. Tum ne nikal li apni bharas.
14. Don't talk in riddle. Paheli mat bujhao.
15. I'm fed up with your everyday wrangling. Main tumhari roz ki chik chik se tang agaya hoon.
16. Don't try to throw dust in my eyes. Meri aankhon me dhool mat jhoko.
17. You always hurt my feeling. Tum hamesha mera dil dukhate ho.
18. Don't cook up a story. Mangadant kahani mat banao.
19. I'm plagued. Meri nak me dam agaya hai.
20. I will knock you down, if ask me one more time. Ekbar bhi tune mujhse aur puchha to tu gya.
21. Are you weak of sight? Tujhe dikhta nahi?
22. Why are you cross with me friend? Mujhse gussa kiyun karte ho yaar?
23. Why are you losing your temper? Tum apna aapa kiyun kho rahe ho?
24. See, don't make me angry. Dekho, mujhe gussa mat dilao.
25. Beware! Don't utter it again. Khabardar! Dobra mat bolna.
26. What wrong have I done to you? Maine tumhara kya bigada hai?
27. I bottled my anger that time. Us waqt to main gussa pigaya.
28. She made a bitchy comment about you. Usne tumhare bare me bahut hi galat boli.
29. Don't mince words. Ghuma phira kar mat bolo.
30. You should be ashamed of yourself. Chullu bhar pani me dub maro.
31. Shame on you. Tumpe lanat hai.
32. Is there any limit to your shamelessness? Besharmi ki bhi koi had hoti hai.
33. Now, you turned against me. Ab tum mere dushman hogaye.
34. I know your all misdeeds. Mujhe tumhari sab kartuten pata hai/
35. You won't budge, so forget it. Tum apni bat par ade rahoge, jane do.
36. We have our differences. Hamare beech kuchh baton kolekar ikhtalaf hai.
37. I object / take exception to your remark. Mujhe apke tippani par asahmati hai.
38. I can make neither head nor tail of it. Main isse zayada kuchh nahi janta.
39. Oh! That's where the shoe pinches. Oh! To pareshani yahan hai.
40. At last, the truth has come out. Aakhirkar, sach samne agaya.
41. I feel like tearing my hair out. Main puri tarah hatash mahsoos kar raha hoon.
42. You kept me in dark. Tumne mujhe andhere me rakha.
43. You kicked up a row with me. Tumne mere sath jhagda shuru kar diya.
44. Let's not give undue importance to this. Behtar hoga hum ispar zyada dhyana na den.
45. Announce a ceasefire now. Ab ladai khatam kar do.
46. He was trying to woo that girl. Wo us ladki ko patane ki koshish kar raha tha.

## **ACTIVE VOICE**

The Active Voice is used when we want to emphasize the subject of a sentence and action (the verb).

SUBJECT: One who does the action is called Subject.

OBJECT: One who receives the action is called Object.

### **1. SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)**

The Simple Present tense is used to describe a habit or custom.

#### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

I, you, we, they, plural + first form of the verb + object

He, she, it, singular + s' or 'es' to verb + object

#### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

DO + I, you, we, they, plural + first form of verb + object

Does + he, she, it, singular + first form of verb + object

#### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

I, you, we, they, plural + don't + first form of the verb + object

He, she, it, singular + doesn't + first form of verb + object

#### **Affirmative sentence**

I explain to you everything.

You defame us just for nothing.

She backbites you.

He boasts himself.

It takes half an hour.

#### **Interrogative Sentence**

Do you get teased?

Do they admonish you?

Does he exaggerate the matter?

Does she flatter you?

Does Sara peep in anybody's house?

**Negative sentences**

I don't abuse anyone.

We don't mock at anyone.

They don't increase our salary.

He doesn't decrease the price.

She doesn't quarrel with anybody.

**Use of infinitive (to + verb)**

He provokes you to fight.

She flatters her boss to get promotion.

They come here to learn English.

We don't go out to get wet in rain.

I work hard to accomplish my goal.

**2. SIMPLE PAST TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)**

The Simple Past tense is used to describe an action completed in the past.

**AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES**

All subject + second form of verb + object

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Did + all subject + first form of verb + object

**NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + didn't + first form of verb + object

**Affirmative sentence**

I wiped the table.

We doused the fire.

He apologized to me.

She persuaded the teacher.

The travelers stampeded at the station.

**Interrogative Sentence**

Did you drag him to the police station?

Did she treat you well?

When did he board the aircraft?

Where did you remove the shoes?

Why did you get criticized?

**Negative Sentence**

She didn't dominate me.

I didn't agree with him.

We didn't beat him.

We didn't get beaten.

He didn't conceal the truth.

**3. SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE ( ACTIVE VOICE)**

The Simple Future tense is used to describe an action which is yet to happen in the future.

**AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + will + object

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Will + all subject + object

**NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + will not + object

**Affirmative sentence**

I will quit all my bad habits.

We will enhance our English by practice.

You will get wet in the rain.

They will drive you away from there.

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You will repent for your misdeed.

### **Interrogative Sentence**

How will you resolve this problem?

Will they betray us?

Who will extinguish the fire?

When will you search his address?

Who will hoist the national flag?

### **Negative Sentence**

I won't console her.

We won't avoid you.

He won't recognize you.

We won't shirk from reading.

They won't disclose the secret.

## **4. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)**

The Present Continuous tense is used to describe an action which is happening now.

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

I + am + verb + ing.

You, we, they, plural + are + verb + ing.

He, she, it, singular + is + verb + ing.

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Am + I + verb + ing?

Are + you, we, they, plural + verb + ing?

Is + he, she, it, singular + verb + ing?

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

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I + am not + verb + ing.

You, we, they, plural + are not + verb + ing.

He, she, it, singular + is not + verb + ing.

### **Affirmative Sentence**

I am learning English.

You are pretending.

We are praising you.

They are abusing.

Jack and Mack are extinguishing the fire.

He is feeling giddy.

She is arguing with Diana.

It is raining heavily.

Stan is fighting with me.

### **Interrogative Sentence**

Am I disturbing you?

Are you distributing sweets?

Are they criticizing us?

Is he repenting?

Is she backbiting us?

### **Negative sentence**

I am not boasting myself.

You are not dousing the fire.

We are not flattering him.

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He is not memorizing the lesson.

Diana is not teasing her friends.

### **Question and Answer**

Q. What are you doing?

A. I am reading a book.

Q. What is happening?

A. We are talking.

Q. What is he doing?

A. He is stealing money.

Q. Who is quarrelling there?

A. Jill and Diana are quarrelling?

Q. Where are you going?

A. I am going to my office.

Q. Whom are you talking with?

A. I am talking with my brother.

## **5. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)**

The Past Continuous tense is used to describe an action which was happening in past.

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

I, HE, SHE, IT, SINGULAR + WAS + VERB + ING.

YOU, WE, THEY, PLURAL + WERE + VERB + ING.

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

WAS + I, HE, SHE, IT, SINGULAR + VERB + ING?

WERE + YOU, WE, THEY, PLURAL + VERB + ING?

**NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

I, HE, SHE, IT, SINGULAR + WAS NOT + VERB + ING.

YOU, WE, THEY, PLURAL + WERE NOT + VERB + ING.

**Affirmative Sentence**

I was searching your address.

He was scaring Diana.

She was apologizing to me.

It was raining heavily.

You were lying to me.

We were wiping the glass.

They were oppressing poor people.

The birds were chirping.

**Interrogative Sentence**

Was he accusing you?

Was she peeling an orange?

Were you stumbling on the road?

Were we depressing you?

Were they compelling you to do the work?

**Negative Sentence**

I was not lending him money.

She was not provoking us.

You were not speaking truth.

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We were not suspecting you.

They were not interfering in our work.

### **Question and Answer**

Q. What were you doing?

A. I was reading a book.

Q. What were they selling?

A. They were selling fish.

Q. Where were you going?

A. I was going to my office.

Q. Who was she talking with?

A. She was talking with her brother?

Q. How many students were memorizing the lessons?

A. Approximately ten students were memorizing the lessons.

Q. Why was he crying?

A. He was crying because he lost his bag.

## **6. FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)**

The Future Continuous tense is used to describe an action that will be continuing at a given point of time in future.

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + will be + verb + ing

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Will + all subject + be + verb + ing?

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCES**

All subject + will not be + verb + ing

### **Affirmative Sentence**

It will be drizzling.

Tomorrow at this time I will be taking my tests.

He will be borrowing money from his friends.

They will be encouraging him to become a doctor.

She will be getting ready for the function.

### **Interrogative Sentence**

Will he be bungling in the account?

Will she be obeying her teachers?

Will they be flattering their boss?

Will Jack be removing the garbage?

Will the wind be blowing hard?

### **Negative Sentence**

He will not be chiding Asif.

She will not be betting.

Jack will not be having a bath.

They will not be travelling by bus.

The cloth will not be getting wet.

## **7. PRESENT PERFECT TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)**

The Present Perfect tense is used to describe an action which has been done now.

The Present Perfect Tense is never used with adverbs of past time (yesterday, last year, on March 2010, etc.)

**AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

I, you, we, they, plural + have + past participle.

He, she, it, singular + has + past participle.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Have + I, you, we, they, plural + past participle?

Has + he, she, it, singular + past participle?

**NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

I, you, we, they, plural + have not + past participle.

He, she, it, singular + has not + past participle.

**Affirmative Sentence**

I have determined to achieve my goal.

You have committed a big mistake.

We have talked to him.

They have agreed to help us.

The circumstances have worsened.

The accident has happened near the school.

He has met with an accident.

She has prepared a delicious dish.

It has got spoiled.

**Interrogative Sentences**

Have you ignored him?

Have they got tired?

Has he been to America?

Has she trapped him?

Has Jack worn shoes?

### **Negative Sentences**

I have not bumped her.

We have not usurped his property.

They have not duped us.

He has not revealed the secret.

She has not admitted her mistake.

Diana has not splashed the water on you.

### **Question and Answer**

Q. How many times have you been to London?

A. I have been to London twice.

Q. Where has Diana gone?

A. Diana has gone to the market.

Q. What have you had in dinner?

A. We have had Chinese food.

Q. Who has come now?

A. Jack has come now.

Q. How have they gone to their office?

A. They have gone to their office by a cab.

## **8. PAST PERFECT TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)**

The Past Perfect Tense is used to describe an action which took place in the past before another past action.

Thus, we never use the Past Perfect Tense alone but always in relation to some other past tense.

**AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + had + past participle.

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Had + all subject + past participle?

**NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + had not + past participle.

**Affirmative Sentence**

I had told you not to go there.

She had destroyed my career.

They had usurped the poor's property.

When I reached the station, the train had left.

The thieves had run away before the police arrived.

The patient had died before the doctor came.

After he had left the roof collapsed.

The rain had stopped when he went out of the house.

We got there just ten minutes after he had left.

**Interrogative Sentence**

Had he lied to you?

Had she forbidden you?

Had you reached on time?

Did she say that she had seen me?

Did you think that it was John who had stolen your money?

Had all the guest left when you reached?

Did he tell you that he had visited America several times?

Did you know that he had lost his pen?

### **Negative Sentence**

I had not thought this.

You had not conveyed him my message.

We had not compelled him to speak truth.

I didn't know that you had not seen me.

When we got home, we discovered that she had not cleaned the house.

I saw that you had not brought your book.

### **Question and Answer**

Q. When you had been to London, where did you stay?

A. when I had been to London, I stayed at my uncle's house.

Q. When you had met Sara, what did you tell her?

A. When I had met Sara, I told her to be away from bad company.

Q. When the teacher had asked you the question, did you answer properly?

A. Yes, I answered properly when the teacher had asked me the question.

## **9. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (ACTIVE VOICE)**

The Future Perfect Tense is used to say that something will already have happened before a certain time in the future.

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + will have + past participle

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Will + all subject + have + past participle

**NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + will not have + past participle

**Affirmative sentence**

He will have arrived America by tomorrow.

The carpenters say they will have finished the work by Sunday.

By the end of this month we will have shifted to our new house.

Before you reach his office, he will have left that place.

I will have returned from the college by that time.

**10. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to describe an action which began in the past and is still continuing.

In the Present Perfect Continuous Tense we use 'since' to indicate point of time, and 'for' to indicate period of time.

10 seconds se	for 10 seconds	3 o'clock se	since 3 o'clock
10 minutes se	for 10 minutes	Sunday se	since Sunday
10 hour se	for 10 hours	January se	since January
10 days se	for 10 days	1990 se	since 1990
10 months se	for 10 months	bachpan se	since childhood
10 years se	for 10 years		

**AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

I, you, we, they, plural + have been + verb + ing

He, she, it, singular + has been + verb + ing

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

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Have + I, you, we, they, plural + been + verb + ing

Has + he, she, it, singular + been + verb + ing

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

I, you, we, they, plural + have not been + verb + ing

He, she, it, singular + has not been + verb + ing

### **Affirmative Sentence**

I have been working since yesterday.

We have been reading for 2 hours.

You have been wasting your time for several months.

He has been fighting with me since morning.

She has been working for Microsoft since 2015.

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

How long have you been living in Mumbai?

How long have they been teaching English?

How long has he not been talking to you?

Has she been nagging with you for a week?

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

You have not been filling the water for 2 months.

We have not been searching the address since 3 o'clock.

He has not been encouraging us for a few days.

Neha has not been living in New York since January.

### **Question and Answer**

Q. How long have you been reading in this college?

A. I have been reading in this college for 2 years.

Q. How long has he been working there?

A. He has been working there since 2010.

Q. How long have they been cheating you?

A. They have been cheating us for several years.

## **11. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is used to describe an action which began in the past and continued up to a certain point of time in the past.

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + had been + verb + ing

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Had + all subject + been + verb + ing

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

All Subject + had not been + verb + ing

### **Affirmative Sentence**

They had been playing in the park for three hours before I called them.

She had been reading since 6 o'clock when I went to see her.

When I visited him in Chicago, he had been teaching there for 4 years.

I had been preparing for my exams for 10 days before we decided to go to roam.

### **Interrogative Sentence**

How long had he been playing when you saw him?

How long had he been harassing him before you warned him?

### **Negative Sentence**

You had not been working hard for several years before I told you.

She had not been waiting for us since 8 o'clock when we met her.

## **12. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense is used to describe an action that will be in progress even after a point of time in future.

Note: - This tense is no longer in use nowadays. But as an example the rule and sentences are given below.

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + will have been + verb + ing

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Will + all subject + have been + verb + ing

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

All subject + will not have been + verb + ing

### **Affirmative Sentence**

By the end of this year I will have been living in Paris for 2 years.

I will have been teaching poor student for 5 years by this year.

### **TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERB**

Transitive Verb: As they transit or pass over the action from the subject to the object.

Intransitive Verb: As they do not transit or pass over the action from the subject to the object.

#### **Transitive**

Asif beats the thief.

Mack heard a noise.

Salma will pluck a flower.

#### **Intransitive**

Mack runs.

Asif laughed.

Pushpa will dance.

## **PASSIVE VOICE**

The Passive Voice is used when we want to emphasize the object of a sentence and action (the verb).

### **1. SIMPLE PRESENT (PASSIVE VOICE)**

The Simple Present Tense Passive voice is used to describe a habit or custom which is done regularly or habitually or occasionally.

#### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + am/is/are + past participle

#### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Am/is/are + object + past participle

#### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + am not/is not/are not + past participle

#### **Affirmative Sentence**

I am encouraged to do good deeds.

He is suspected for all crime.

Farmers are exploited by politician.

English is taught in Speakers Academy.

She is embarrassed for her misbehavior.

#### **Interrogative Sentence**

What is taught in Speakers Academy?

Why is he expelled from class?

Where are patients treated?

Is she criticized for her work?

Are you suppressed?

**Negative Sentence**

I am not scolded.

You are not exploited.

We are not compelled to fight.

She is not teased.

He is not deceived.

**Question and Answer**

Q. What is taught in Speakers Academy?

A. English is taught in Speakers Academy.

Q. What is sold in your shop?

A. Computers are sold in my shop.

Q. Why is he beaten every day?

A. He is beaten for his misbehavior.

Q. When is the shop closed?

A. The shop is closed at 8 p.m.

Q. Are you praised for the good performance?

A. Yes, we are praised for the good performance.

**Active Voice**

He disgusts me.

This pot contains ink.

They know it.

The teacher punishes her.

They explain to you.

**Passive voice**

I am disgusted by him.

Ink is contained in this pot.

It is known to them.

She is punished by the teacher.

You are explained by them.

## **2. SIMPLE PAST TENSE (PASSIVE VOICE)**

The Simple Past tense is used to describe an action completed in the past.

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + was / were + past participle

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Was / were + object + past participle

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + was not / were not + past participle

### **Affirmative Sentence**

I was invited to function.

They were driven away from the hall.

He was released on bail.

They were murdered ruthlessly.

She was molested in the market.

### **Interrogative Sentence**

Who was detained in the police station?

Were you recognized in the party?

How much money was withdrawn?

When was the Taj Mahal built?

How much money was spent in the function?

### **Negative Sentence**

The truth was not told to us.

You were not lied.

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We were not reminded of exams.

He was not allowed to go inside.

She was not taken to the hospital immediately.

**QUESTION and ANSWER**

Q. By whom was America discovered?

A. America was discovered by Columbus.

Q. When were the results announced?

A. The results were announced last week.

Q. Were you criticized for the failure?

A. No, I was not criticized for the failure.

Q. Who was given the 1<sup>st</sup> the prize?

A. Lisa was given the 1<sup>st</sup> prize.

Q. Were you explained the rules?

A. Yes, I was explained the rules.

**Active Voice**

The hunter shot the tiger.

They cheered the players.

He led the prayer.

We didn't understand the message.

They demolished the building.

**Passive Voice**

The tiger was shot by the hunter.

The players were cheered.

The prayer was led by him.

The message was not understood by us.

The building was demolished by them.

**3. SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (PASSIVE VOICE)**

The Simple Future tense is used to describe an action which is yet to happen in the future.

**AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + will be + past participle

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Will + object + be + past participle

**NEGATIVE SENTENCES**

Object + will not be + past participle

**Affirmative Sentence**

You will be trapped in this case.

He will be dismissed from the job.

The case will be suppressed by bribe.

She will be hurt.

You will be remembered every moment.

**Interrogative Sentences**

When will he be released from the jail?

What will be taught tomorrow?

How will the goods be delivered?

Will he be abducted from the office?

When the papers will be submitted?

**Negative Sentence**

You will not be laughed at.

The car will not be sold.

He won't be spared at all.

The match won't be played in Mumbai.

The window pane will not be removed.

**QUESTION and ANSWER**

Q. What will be served for dinner?

A. Biryani will be served for dinner.

Q. When will we be taken to the restaurant for lunch?

A. We will be taken to the restaurant for lunch on Saturday.

Q. By whom will this work be done?

A. This work will be done by Zahid.

Q. When will the road be built?

A. The road will be built soon.

Q. Who will be expelled from the office?

A. Jack will be expelled from the class.

**Active Voice**

He will beat you.

She will reveal the secret.

The thief will steal your mobile.

They will do the work.

Why will the teacher punish you?

**Passive Voice**

You will be beaten by him.

The secret will be revealed by her.

Your mobile will be stolen by thief.

The work will be done by them.

Why will you be punished by teacher?

**4. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (PASSIVE VOICE)**

The Present Continuous tense is used to describe an action which is happening now.

**AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + am/ is / are + being + past participle

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Am / is / are + object + being + past participle

**NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + am not / is not / are not + being + past participle

**Affirmative Sentence**

I am being harassed.

The corpse is being buried in the grave yard.

The admission forms are being distributed.

We are being insisted to attend the function.

The corpse is being cremated in crematorium.

**Interrogative Sentence**

How many people are being invited for party?

Why is he being frightened?

What is being built there?

Are you being given salary on time?

Who is being praised?

**Negative Sentence**

We are not being taught grammar.

The roads are not being cleaned properly.

Your opinion is not being rejected.

She is not being motivated to read.

They are not being trained for marketing.

**QUESTION and ANSWER**

Q. What is being warmed?

A. The food is being warmed.

Q. Who is being beaten?

A. The robber is being beaten.

Q. What is being bought?

A. The books are being bought.

Q. What is being distributed?

A. Medicines are being distributed.

Q. Why is he being scolded?

A. He is being scolded for not doing his work.

**Active Voice**

**Passive Voice**

They are spreading the rumours.

She is criticizing you.

The masons are building the house.

I am not laughing at you.

He is disappointing us.

The rumours are being spread.

You are being criticized by her.

The house is being built by the masons.

You are not being laughed at by me.

We are being disappointed by him.

## **5. PAST CONTINUOUS (PASSIVE VOICE)**

The Past Continuous tense is used to describe an action which was happening in past.

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES**

Object + was/ were + being + past participle

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Was / were + object + being + past participle

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + was not / were not + past participle

### **Affirmative Sentence**

I was being misled.

They were being condemned for cruelty to women.

We were being blamed.

She was being apologized.

He was being suspected for theft.

### **Interrogative Sentence**

Were you being given salary on time?

Why was he being laughed at?

How was the fire being extinguished?

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Who was being beaten up?

What was being distributed?

**Negative Sentence**

Food was not being served.

We were not being paid attention.

The donation was not being collected.

The victims were not being relieved.

He was not being appreciated.

**QUESTION and ANSWER**

Q. Who was being dragged to the police station?

A. The thief was being dragged to the police station.

Q. What were you being taught in the class?

A. We were being taught communication skills.

Q. Were you being interfered in your work?

A. yes, we were being interfered.

Q. Why was he being beaten up?

A. He was being beaten up because of burglary.

**Active voice**

**Passive Voice**

They were stealing the money.

The money was being stolen.

He was helping us.

We were being helped by him.

They were threatening her.

She was being threatened by them.

The farmers were harvesting the crops.

The crops were being harvested by the farmers.

They were inviting us for monthly gathering. We were being invited for monthly gathering.

## **6. PRESENT PERFECT (PASSIVE VOICE)**

The Present Perfect tense is used to describe an action which has been done now.

The Present Perfect Tense is never used with adverbs of past time (yesterday, last year, on March 2010, etc.)

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + have been / has been + past participle

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Have / has + object + been + past participle

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + have not / has not + been + past participle

### **Affirmative Sentence**

The ship has been wrecked in the storm.

The message has been sent.

The payment has been made.

We have been betrayed.

The fire has been extinguished.

### **Interrogative Sentence**

Have we been told a lie?

How have they been tempted?

Why has he been ignored?

Where has the wheat been ground?

Whose office has been vandalized?

### **Negative Sentence**

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He has not been elected as a minister.

He has not been selected in the team.

The application has not been forwarded to the headmaster.

They have not been granted visa.

The horse has not been saddled.

### **QUESTION and ANSWER**

Q. Has she been vexed at his conduct?

A. Yes, she has been vexed at her conduct.

Q. How much donation has been given for her admission?

A. Five lakhs has been given for her admission.

Q. Who has been rewarded the best employee award?

A. Maria has been rewarded the best employee award.

Q. Has he been ruined by gambling?

A. Yes, he has been ruined by gambling.

### **Active Voice**

The storm has wrecked the ship.

The police has carried the wounded

People to the hospital.

He has spent his life in expectation.

Her friends have deceived her.

They have unloaded the truck.

### **Passive Voice**

The ship has been wrecked by the storm.

The wounded people have been carried to the

Hospital by police.

His life has been spent in expectation.

She has been deceived by her friends.

The truck has been unloaded by them.

## **7. PAST PERFECT TENSE (PASSIVE VOICE)**

The Past Perfect Tense is used to describe an action which took place in the past before another past action.

Thus, we never use the Past Perfect Tense alone but always in relation to some other past tense.

**AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + had been + past participle

**INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Had + object + been + past participle

**NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + had not been + past participle

**Affirmative sentence**

He had been stabbed in front of many people.

She had been annoyed.

**We never use the Past Perfect Tense alone but always in relation to some other past tense.**

He had been taken to the hospital before I reached there.

The fees had been paid when he called me up.

**Interrogative Sentence**

Had your house been decorated in the festival?

Whose proposal had been spurned?

**We never use the Past Perfect Tense alone but always in relation to some other past tense.**

Had you been invited before I came?

Had he been killed when police arrived?

**Negative Sentence**

He had not been allowed to sit in the class room.

The food had not been served.

**We never use the Past Perfect Tense alone but always in relation to some other past tense.**

He had not been allowed to take the books before she paid the bill.

We had not been compelled to work before we argued with him.

## **8. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE (PASSIVE VOICE)**

The Future Perfect Tense is used to say that something will already have happened before a certain time in the future.

### **AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + will have been + past participle

### **INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE**

Will + object + have been + past participle

### **NEGATIVE SENTENCE**

Object + will not have been + past participle

### **Affirmative Sentence**

He will have been kidnapped before he reaches home.

She will have been appointed for this job by the end of this month.

Your goods will have been delivered by tomorrow.

### **Interrogative Sentence**

Will the target have been accomplished by next week?

How many chairs will have been made before I arrive?

### **Negative Sentence**

The matter will not have been entangled so soon.

The papers will not have been checked by Monday.

### **READ and UNDERSTAND**

#### **Active Voice**

#### **Passive Voice**

He does the work.

The work is done.

He did the work.

The work was done.

He will do the work.

The work will be done.

He is doing the work.

The work is being done.

He was doing the work.

The work was being done.

He will be doing the work.

He has done the work.

The work has been done.

He had done the work.

The work had been done.

He will have done the work.

The work will have been done.

He has been doing the work for 5 years.

He had been doing the work for 5 years.

He will have been doing the work for 5 years.

He has to do the work.

The work has to be done.

He had to do the work.

The work had to be done.

He will have to do the work.

The work will have to be done.

He can do the work.

The work can be done.

Do the work.

Let the work be done.

He has a car.

He had a car.

He will have a car.

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

#### **Active Voice**

It is time to play the match.

#### **Passive Voice**

It is time for the match to be played.

He wants to kill the snake.

He wants the snake to be killed.

I know him.

He is known to me.

His conduct will surprise you.

You will be surprised at his conduct.

May I take your book?

May your book be taken by me?

What do you want?

What is wanted by you?

His failure disgusted his parents.

His parents were disgusted at his failure.

One should help the poor.

The poor should be helped.

One must endure what one cannot cure.

What cannot be cured must be endured.

He had to pay the fine.

The fine had to be paid.

What does this box contain?

What is contained in this box?

Please help me.

Let me be helped, please.

Women like men to adore them.

Women like to be adored by men.

The mill grinds corn.

Corn is ground in the mill.

The enemy has captured the city.

The city has been captured.

## **ANTONYMS**

Antonyms are words having opposite or contrary meaning.

### **Words**

### **Antonyms**

Abundance    kastrat, adhikta

dearth                      kami, qillat

Acknowledge    manna, qabool karna

deny, disown              inkar karna

Acute              tez, nukila

obtuse                      benok, sust

Advantage        fayeda

disadvantage              nuqsan

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Adversity	musibat	prosperity	kamyabi, taraqqi
Affirm	taeed karna, pushti karna	deny	inkar karna
Agree	sahmat hona	differ	ikhtalaf rakhna
Arrival	aamad, anewala	departure	rawangi
Ascend	chadhna	descend	utarna, dhalna
Attack	hamla karna	defend	bachao karna
Attract	girwida karna, aakarshit	repel	picchhe hatana, rad karna
Barbarous	wahshi, zalim	civilized	muhazzab, sabhya
Base	nikamma, kamina	noble	shareef, azeem
Beauty	khubsurti	ugliness	bad surti
Belief	bharosa, aitbar	disbelief	beaitbari
Blunt	bhutra, kund	sharp, keen	tez, shauqeen
Bold	bahadur, dilair	timid	darpok
Brave	bahadur	cowardly, coward	buzdil
Bright	chamakdar	dull	manda, kahil
Broad	chauda, kushada	narrow	tang
Care	parwah karna	neglect	nazar andaz karna
Cheerful	zindadil, khush, raunak	cheerless	udas, beraunak
Civilization	tahzeeb	barbarism	haiwaniyat, jihalat
Clever	chalak	stupid	bewakoof
Compliance	razamandi	refusal	inkar, napasandgi
Condemn	mazammat karna	approve	manzoor karna
Confess	iqrar karna	deny	inkar karna

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Credit	khate me jama karna	debit	kharche me likhna
Creditor	qarz denewala	debtor	qarzdar
Deep	gahra	shallow	kam gahra
Deficit	kami	surplus	bachat, zaed
Diligent	mehnati	idle	nakara
Diminish	kam karna	increase	badhana
Discount	kami chhoot	premium	inaam, bakhshish
Docile	ita'at guzar	stubborn	ziddi
Economical	kifayati	extravagant	kharchila
Encourage	himmat badhana	discourage	himmat todna
Enthroned	takht par baithana	dethrone	takht se utarna
Enrich	malamal karna	impoverish	ghareeb banana
Enthusiasm	josh	indifference	ghaflat
Exterior	bahar ki janib	interior	anduruni
Extravagant	kharchila	frugal, thrifty	kifayati
Fact	haqeeqat	fiction	fasana, mangadhant
Falsehood	jhoot	truth	sach
Famous	mashhoor	notorious, infamous	badnam, ma'yub
Fickle	chanchal	constant	atal, sabit
Final	akhri	initial	pahla
Finite	mahdood	infinite	behad
Frank	khule dil ka	Reserved	na ashna mizaj
Freedom	azadi	slavery	ghulami

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Fresh	taza	stale, faded	basi, berang
Fruitful	phaldar, mufeed	barren, fruitless	banjh, befayeda
Genuine	sahi, khalis	spurious, fictitious	ja'li, naqli
Giant	khoob lamba chaura	dwarf	bauna, naata
Glory	shan	shame	sharam
Gratitude	shukr	ingratitude	nashukri, namakharami
Grant	inayat karna	withhold	rokna
Happiness	khushi	misery	aafat, pareshani
Hard	sakht, mushkil	soft, simple	naram, siddha
Haste	jaldi	delay	der, takheer
Honour	izzat	dishonor, shame	be izzati
Hope	umeed	despair	mayusi
Humble	ajiz, vinarm	haughty	ghamandi
Intentional	janbujhkar	accidental	ittifaqi, sanyogik
Knowledge	ilm, gyan	ignorance	jihalat, agyan
Legible	jo padha jasake	illegible	jo padha na jasake
Lenient	naram	rigorous, severe	sakht, kada
Likeness	mutabqat, samanta	difference	ikhtalaf, asamanta
Logical	ma'qool, qabile tasleem	illogical	nama'qool, naqabile tasleem
Make	banana	mar	kharab karna
Optimism	aashawad	pessimism	nirashawad
Oral	zabani	written	tahriri, likhit
Particular	khas	general	aam

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Peace	shanti, aman	war	jung, yudh
Permanent	dwami, sada ke liye	temporary	aarzi, waqti
Please	khush karna	displease	nakhush karna
Pleasure	khushi	displeasure, pain	nakhushi, dard
Pleasant	suhana, khushgawar	unpleasant	nagawar
Presence	haziri	absence	ghair haziri
Profit	munafa	loss	nuqsan
Prohibit	mana karna	permit, sanction	ijazat dena
Punish	saza denz	reward	inaam dena
Pure	asli, khalis, pak	impure	napak, ganda
Real	asli	fictitious	jhoota, farzi
Religious	mazhabu	irreligious	bedeen
Remember	yaad rakhna	forget	bhool jana
Repulsive	nafrat angez	attractive	dilkash
Retire	kinarakash hona	advance	aage badhna
Savage	wahshi, khoonkar	civilized	muhazzab
Smooth	naram	rugged	khurdura
Straight	sidha	curved	jhuka hua
Sufficient	kafi	insufficient	kam
Superior	behtar	inferior	ghatiya
Strange	ajnabi	familiar	maloom
Strict	sakht	lax	dhila, naram
Uniform	eksa	variable	ghatne badhne wala

Virtue	khubi, neki	vice	a'ib, khami
Wicked	kharab	virtuous	nek
Wild	jungle	tame	paltu

**Formation of opposites by prefixes**

Words		Opposites	
True	sachcha	untrue	jhoota
Active	furtila, musta'mil	inactive	sust, ghair musta'mil
Like	pasand karna	dislike	na pasand karna
Fortunate	khush qismat	unfortunate	bad qismat
Effective	muassir, prabhavi	ineffective	ghair muassir, aprabhavi
Appearance	roop, surat, zuhoor	disappearance	ghair haziri, ghaibat
Honest	imandar	dishonest	beiman
Respect	izzat	disrespect	beizzati
Literate	padha likha	illiterate	anpadh
Direct	sidha	indirect	tedha, bewaste
Moveable	ghiskane layak	immoveable	na ghiskane layak
Noble	nek	ignoble	kamina
Honourable	muazzaz	dishonourable	zillat aamez
Certain	lazmi, khas	uncertain	ghair yaqeeni
Comparable	qabile taqabul	incomparable	bemisal
Sincere	mukhlis, sachcha	insincere	makkar, ghair mukhlis
Advantage	fayeda	disadvantage	dushwari, nuqsan
Familiar	waqif, manoos	unfamiliar	ghair manoos

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Wise	aqalmand, danishmand	unwise	bewaqoof, ghair danishmand
Equal	brabar	unequal	nabrabar
Inclined	jhuka hua, mael	disinclined	be raghbat
Logical	ma'qool	illogical	nama'qool
Believe	yaqeen karna	disbelieve	yaqeen na karna
Reliable	bharose mand	unreliable	naqabile bharosa
Profitable	fayede mand	unprofitable	be fayede mand
Order	achhi halat me	disorder	golmal, betartibi
Successful	kamyab	unsuccessful	nakamyab
Trustworthy	qabile aitbar	untrustworthy	beaitbar
Relevant	mutalliq	irrelenant	ghair mutalliq
Able	qabil	unable	naqabil
Agreeable	muafiq	disagreeable	namuafiq
Political	siyasi	non-political	ghair siyasi
Ordinary	mamuli	extraordinary	ghair mamuli
Formal	batarteeb, dastoor	informal	khilafe dastoor, betarteeb
Impotrnt	zaroori	unimportant	ghair zaroori
Pardonable	qabile maafi	unpardonable	naqabile maafi
Pleased	kush	unpleased	nakhush
Approve	manzoor karna	disapprove	namanzoor karna, kharij krna
Divisible	qabile taqseem	indivisible	naqabile taqseem
Inclined	mael, jhuka hua	disinclined	beraghbat
Excusable	qabile uzr, naqabile maafi	inexcusable	naqabile uzr, naqabile maafi

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Normal	theek, hasbe mamool	abnormal	khilafe mamool
Definite	mu'aiyan	indefinite	ghair mu'aiyan
Sound	sahi salamat, bekhabar	unsound	a'ibdar
Ripe	paka	unripe	kachcha
Secure	mahfooz	insecure	ghair mahfooz
Legal	jayez	illegal	najayez
Moderate	motadil	immoderate	ghair motadil
Sensible	aqalmand	insensible	bewqoof
Satisfy	mutmaeen karna, sair karna	dissatisfy	bezar karna
Agree	sahmat hona	disagree	sahmat na hona
Suitable	mutabiq, munasib	unsuitable	namunasib, bemail
Prepared	tayyar	unprepared	natayyar

### **SYNONYMOUS WORDS**

Active, energetic, smart	furtila, tez
Admire, praise	sarahna, tareef karna
Advice, counsel, instruction	mashwarah, salah
Affair, matter, business	mamla, majra
All, whole	pura, sara
Allow, admit, permit, acknowledge	manna, qabool karna
Amusement, entertainment, enjoyment	tafreeh, manoranjana
Anger, resentment	ghussa, narazi
Answer, reply, response	jawab

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Big, large, great, vast	bada
Brave, bold, courageous, valiant	bahadur
Calamity, disaster, misfortune	qahar, museebat
Catch, seize, snatch, grip	pakadna
Conceal, hide	chhupana
Clean, clear, transparent	saaf
Common, ordinary, usual	aam, sadharan
Clever, smart, skilful, able, talented	tez, bakamal
Competent, capable, able, powerful	ahal, layaq
Delicious, delight, dainty	mazedar, lazeez
Deplorable, lamentable, wretched, pitiable	qabile afsos, qafsosnak
Detect, discover, find, unmask	pata lagana
Difference, distinction	farq
Difficult, hard	mushkil
Diligent, hardworking, industrious	mehnati
Doubt, suspicion	shak, shanka
Dull, blunt, foolish, stupid	bewakoof
Effect, result, consequence	asar, samrah
Event, occurrence	waqya,
Excuse, pardon	maafi chahna
Famous, noted, remarkable, renowned	mashhoor
Foolish, silly, stupid	bewakoof
Grave, serious, solemn, sober	sanjeeda, sangeen

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Happiness, delight, joy, pleasure	khushi
Hurt, injure, pain, damage	takleef dena, chot pahunchana
Idle, indolent, lazy, inactive	bekar, sust
Insolent, rude, impertinent	gustakh, be adab
Leave, relinquish, quit, desert	chhodna
Likeness, resemblance, similarity	mushabahat, mutabeqat
Laudable, praiseworthy, honourable, worthy	qabile tareef
Magnificent, sublime, grand, majestic	azeem o shaan, aalishan
Pleasant, delightful, welcome, agreeable	khushgwar, pasadeedah
Price, cost, expense	qeemat
Pride, vanity, arrogance	ghamand
Reckless, rash, incautious, careless	bepaewah, befikar
Recreation, amusement	tafreeh, maza
Sagacious, wise, intelligent, shrewd	hoshyar, zaheen
Satisfy, gratify, please	razi karna
Support, help, assistance	sahara
Upright, honest, just, erect	seedha, aadil
Voluntary, willing, free, intentional	apne khushi se
Wholesome, salutary, healthy	sehat bakhsh, tawana
Wicked, sinful, vicious	badkar, bura
Wit, intelligence, understanding	aqal, buddhi
Wretched, miserable	kam bakht, benaseeb

### **Some important sentence structures**

Upside down, Right side up, Inside Out, Right side out, Otherwise, Rather, Opposite

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. He turned the glass upside down.               | Usne glass ulta kar diya.                      |
| 2. Don't turn the book upside down.               | Kitab ko ulta mat karo.                        |
| 3. Turn the plate upside down.                    | Plate ko ulta kar do.                          |
| 4. Your shoes are lying upside down.              | Tumhare jute ulte pade hue hain.               |
| 5. Turn your shoes right side up.                 | Apne jute sidha kar lo.                        |
| 6. I turned the glass right side up.              | Maine glass ko sidha kar diya.                 |
| 7. He didn't keep the plate right side up.        | Usne plate sidha nahi rakha.                   |
| 8. Turn the book right side up.                   | Kitab ko sidha karo.                           |
| 9. You put on the shirt inside out.               | tumne shirt ulta pahen liya.                   |
| 10. Turn the shirt right side out.                | Shirt ko sidha kar lo.                         |
| 11. He always wears the T-shirt inside out.       | Wo hamesha T-shirt ulta pahenta hai.           |
| 12. Tell him to wear it right side out.           | Use sidha pahenne ko batao.                    |
| 13. You took me otherwise.                        | Tumne mujhe ulta samajh liya.                  |
| 14. He always gets me otherwise.                  | Woh hamesha meri baat ko ulta samajh leta hai. |
| 15. Don't get me wrong.                           | Mujhe galat mat samjho.                        |
| 16. I rather like you.                            | Uta / balki main tumhe pasand karta hoon.      |
| 17. She rather misunderstands me.                 | Uta woh meri baat ko galat samajh leti hai.    |
| 18. We rather enjoyed ourselves there.            | Balki hamne wahan bahut maza kiya.             |
| 19. You did opposite of what I said to you.       | Maine jo tumse kaha tumne uska ulta kiya.      |
| 20. Please turn opposite.                         | Uta ghumiye.                                   |
| 21. Don't sleep upside down.                      | Uta mat so.                                    |
| 22. He is sleeping upside down.                   | Woh ulta leta hai.                             |
| 23. Turn your chest up.                           | Sidhe so jao.                                  |
| 24. She has hung the clothes inside out.          | Usne kapda ulta latka diya.                    |
| 25. I will have to turn your lap top upside down. | Mujhe aapke lap top ko ulta karna padega       |

Touch wood, Knock on wood, Catch the evil eye, ward off the evil eye, Charm, Good luck charm, Cast evil eye, Cast off the evil eye, jinx, bad omen, good omen, Auspicious time, Inauspicious time, Superstition, Superstitious, Curse, Blessing, Magic wand

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. You look so beautiful, touch wood.               | Tum bahut khoobsurat lag rahi ho, nazar na lage. |
| 2. You are progressing, knock on wood.              | Tum traqqi kar rahe ho, kisi ki nazar na lage.   |
| 3. Don't take her out, she will catch the evil eye. | Use bahar na le jao, nazar lag jayegi.           |
| 4. I think, you have caught the evil eye.           | Mujhe lagta hai tumhe nazar lag gayee hai.       |
| 5. My business has caught someone's evil eye.       | Mere business ko kisi ki nazar lag gayee hai.    |
| 6. Whose evil eye have you caught?                  | Tumhe kiski nazar lag gayee hai?                 |

7. Do we also catch the evil eye of our dear ones? Kya hume apno ki bhi nazar lagti hai?
8. Read prayer to ward off the evil eye. Buri nazar se bachne ke liye dua padho.
9. It's not easy to ward off the evil eye. Buri nazar se bachna aasan nahi.
10. Hanging charm won't ward off the evil eye. Nazar battu buri nazar se nahi bachayega.
11. Don't cast the evil eye on me. Nazar mat lagao.
12. Who has cast the evil eye on our business? Kisine hamare business par nazar laga diya Hai?
13. He can cast off the evil eye. Woh buri nazar ko utar sakta hai.
14. What should we do to cast off the evil eye? Hamen nazar utadne ke liye kya karna Chahiye?
15. What's the remedy to cast off the evil eye? Nazar utadne ka kya upaye hai?
16. Don't jinx it. Manhoos mat banao isko.
17. This place is jinxed. Ye manhoos jagah hai.
18. Supplication breaks all jinx. Dua har manhusiyat ko tod deti hai.
19. There is nothing called bad omen. Apshagun naam ki koi cheez nahi hai.
20. Some people believe, when a cat crosses your path, it's a bad omen.
21. Some people believe, if mirror breaks, it's a good omen. (Shubh)
22. This is the auspicious time. Ye Mubarak ghadi hai.
23. This is inauspicious time. Ye bad shagun ghadi hai.
24. I don't believe in superstition. Main andhviswas par yaqeen nahi karta.
25. He is very superstitious. Woh bahut wahmi hai.
26. Why do you curse me? Mujhe bad dua kiyun dete ho?
27. With your blessings, I will become expert in English. (Aap ke dua se)
28. I don't have a magic wand to teach you English in a day. (jadu ki chhadi)

### **CONTRACTION**

is not	isn't	dare not	daren't
are not	aren't	ought not	oughtn't
was not	wasn't	is not, are not, am not	ain't
were not	weren't	need not	needn't
do not	don't		
does not	doesn't		
did not	didn't		

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will not	won't
shall not	shan't
have not	haven't
has not	hasn't
had not	hadn't
cannot	can't
could not	couldn't
should not	shouldn't
must not	mustn't
would not	wouldn't
might not	mightn't

### **Ever since**

1. Ever since she has been praised, has become proud.
2. Ever since he has seen her, has got infatuated.
3. Ever since he has got the job, has got very busy.
4. Ever since I have joined Speakers Academy, have learnt a lot.
5. Ever since they have got married, have been fighting.

### **Seem**

1. It seems, it will rain now.
2. It seems, she has gone mad.
3. It seems, you know nothing.
4. It seems, he has not seen me.

### **Long , Pine, Hanker**

1. He is longing for money.
2. She is longing for her husband.
3. He is pining for a child.
4. He is hankering after fame.

### **As, since, seeing that, now that, considering that**

1. As he is weak, he can't stand.
2. Since we are free today, we should go to the hospital to visit patients.
3. Seeing that he is strong, he carries heavy burden.
4. Now that they are illiterate, they have been duped.
5. Considering that he is apologizing, we should forgive him.

### **Prefer**

1. I prefer veg to non-veg.
2. I prefer Mumbai to Delhi.
3. I prefer coffee to juice.

### **In spite of / despite / for all**

In spite of / despite + noun / gerund

For all + possessive pronoun + noun

1. In spite of telling her, she didn't go to school.
2. Despite getting beaten, he fought again.
3. For all his wealth, he is unhappy.
4. In spite of injuries, he went to the college.

### **Consider**

1. I consider you my friend.
2. I considered him my brother but he was a foe.
3. She considers you a fool.

### **Turn out to be**

1. I was considering him a common person but he turned out to be a doctor.
2. You consider him idle but he will turn out to be genius.
3. I was considering him a gentle man but he turned out to be murderer.

### **Let alone / live aside ..... even**

1. Let alone others, even my friends didn't help me.
2. Let alone English, he can't even speak Hindi properly.
3. Leave aside helping, he didn't even come to see us.
4. Leave aside memorizing, you didn't even read the lesson.

### **Instead of**

1. I'll have juice instead of coffee.
2. He bought a car instead of bike.
3. Instead of eating, she fed poor people.

#### **41. THE ARTICLES**

- There are two types of articles.
  1. 'A' or 'An' is called indefinite article.
  2. 'The' is called definite article.
- As a general rule, an article is placed before a common noun in the singular number.
  - (a) 'A' is used before a singular common noun beginning with a consonant sound; e.g. a pen, a book, a university, a eulogy, a European, a useful thing, a one-eyed giant, a one-rupee note.
  - (b) 'An' is used before a singular common noun beginning with a vowel sound; e.g. an orange, an umbrella, an uncle, an honest man, an heir, an M.A, an M.P, an SP, an MBA.

#### **USE OF 'THE' ACCORDING TO CONTEXT**

- The Definite Article 'the' is used:-
  - (a) When we speak of a particular person or thing , or one already mentioned or one well-known to us; as,
    - Shut the box. Call the boy.
    - He promised to use the medicine I gave him.
    - A girl entered a house. In the house lived a man who loved the girl.
  - (b) When a singular noun or an Adjective of quality is meant to represent a whole class; as.
    - The lion is the king of beasts.
    - The rich are not always happy.
  - (c) Before the names of rivers, seas, oceans, mountain ranges, groups, of islands, gulfs, canals, plains, deserts, winds, seasons; e.g. the Ganga, the Arabian sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Himalayas, the Lakshadweep Islands, the Persian Gulf, the Upper Jhelum Canal, the Indo-Gangetic Plain, The Sahara, the monsoon, the winter, the west wind.
  - (d) Before the name of certain books and scripture; e.g. the Quran, the Vedas, the Bibal.
  - (e) Before the names of ship, aero planes, well-known buildings and newspapers; e.g. the Vikrant, the Red fort, The Taj Mahal, the Indian Express, the Hindustan Times.
  - (f) Before the superlatives; e.g.
    - He is the oldest man in our neighbourhood.
  - (g) Before the names of things unique of their kind; e.g. the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, the equator, the sea, the ocean, the prime minister, the principle.
  - (h) Before the names of important events; e.g. the Reformation, the French Revolution, the World War.
  - (i) Before an epithet attached to a personal proper name; e.g. Alexander the great, George the Fifth.
  - (j) Before an adverb with comparative; e.g.
    - The nearer the boon, the sweeter the meat.
    - I am not a bit the worse for my defeat.

(k) Before a noun when special emphasis is needed; e.g.

Now is the time to escape.

This is just the thing I wanted.

(l) Before the name of a nation and sometimes before the name of a community or a class of people; e.g. the Muslims, the Hindus, the English.